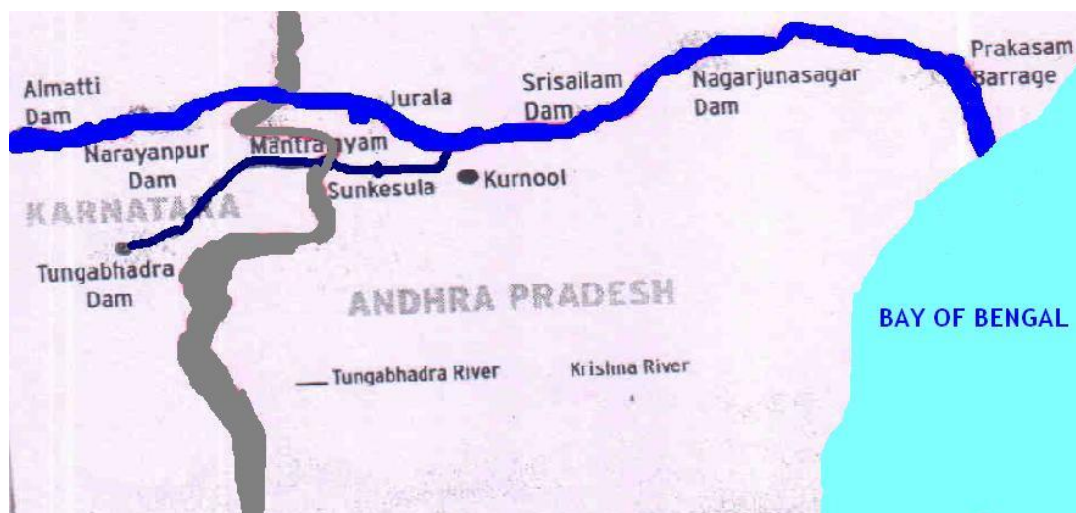


## ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL INCLUSION IN DISASTER RELIEF, ANDHRA PRADESH FLOODS, 2009 National Dalit Watch- Andhra Pradesh For Relief and Rehabilitation with Dignity

### 1. Context:

The people of Andhra Pradesh have experienced both the severity of the drought and cruelty of the floods during the same year, 2009. The State has faced severe drought until the end of August 2009. They were getting relief due to the rains here and there during September and started their Agriculture. Even now, except for a few districts, Andhra Pradesh has received deficient rainfall this season. Meteorological office sources say that coastal Andhra, two districts of Rayalaseema and almost the entire Telangana still has deficient rainfall.

But again, at the end of September sudden depressions in Bay of Bengal caused heavy rain fall in the catchment areas of Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers causing heavy flooding of both these rivers. All the projects on these rivers were over flooded, leading to very complex situation for human beings to control. The inflow was very high, far surpassing every possible outflow. This caused kicking of back waters beyond catchment areas of these projects inundating numerous villages and flooding towns like Nandyal and Kurnool. The



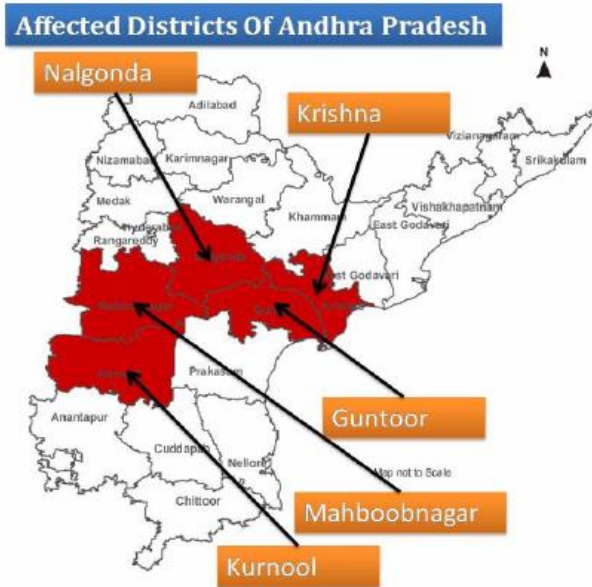
major parts of the towns submerged in the flood waters. Number of villages along the banks of these rivers too submerged. People suddenly realized that they could save nothing but their lives. Some of them ran for shelter to roof tops, tree tops and the higher places in the vicinity. This was a situation that they were facing for the first time in their lives. The experts commented that such a tragedy had not occurred in 100 years. Whatever the reasons, the reality is that millions of people suddenly were suddenly left homeless, having lost everything overnight: their Agriculture, their properties, cattle, all their belongings. The only blessing: they survived, though empty handed. One can imagine the pain and the pressure they had to undergo. Needless to say, one need only imagine the plight of the

marginalized communities of Dalits and Tribes, with their women, children, disabled and aged.

From October 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> all the routes to Kurnool town were totally cut off. Neither the rail nor the road routes could be opened to reach out to the victims and affected areas. The Government of Andhra Pradesh tried to reach help through air and water, with the help of helicopters and boats. Obviously, there was enormous delay in carrying out rescue operations and people suffered without shelter, food or water for three or more days. There was heavy loss of property, Agriculture and live stock. People had lost all their sources of livelihood. The most affected were the marginalized communities whose dwellings were near the immediate water affected areas. They lost all sources for livelihood and all their belongings, earnings of an entire life struggle. Now it is another life time of struggle looms before them, having to start from nothing.

As the situation was limping back to normal as the relief and rehabilitation measures in Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar districts picked up speed, on October 6<sup>th</sup> and 7 heavy downpours and increased the inflow into Nagarjuna Sagar Dam in Nalgonda district. The Krishna River was in spate downstream and now it was the turn of the villages in Nalgonda, Krishna and Guntur districts to face the fury of the flood waters. Further down the Krishna River, with inflow into the Prakasam barrage, the low-lying areas of Vijayawada town was affected with flood. The breach of the banks of Oleru tank the town and surrounding villages of Repalle were inundated. Since the people had prior information, the people were evacuated but the damage and destruction of their houses, crops, livestock and their future could not be prevented.

It all now depended upon how best the government would address these issues, and how best the priorities would be set to come to the support of these most affected people. The experience after all the past disasters and calamities is that the most vulnerable, marginalized, Dalit communities and their women, children and aged were the people who were again discriminated in every aspect of the relief works: in identifying them as victims in the disaster or, in evaluating their losses, and including them in the planning, monitoring and implementation of programmes for their future rehabilitation.



**Duration of floods and its severity:**

Sl. No	District	From	To	Mandals affected	villages affected	People affected	Persons died	Cattle loss	Houses damaged
1	KURNOOL	1/10/09	2/10/09	16	131	5,20,000	28	10258	42,061
2	MAHABUBNAGAR	1/10/09	2/10/09	14	110	6,01,362	17	267	18,194
3	NALGONDA	2/10/09	3/10/09	7	40	80,000	3	2	1,077
4	KRISHNA	06/10/09	07/10/09	16	95	2,84,883	2	2	700
5	GUNTUR	06/10/09	07/10/09	34	189	12,400	5	5	0
	Total			87	565	14,98,645	55	10534	62032

(Source [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in) on 10/10/09)

Agriculture lands and crops submerged and washed away by flood. Major crops damaged were Paddy, Cotton, Sunflower, Groundnut, Red Gram, other Pulses, Castor and Maize.

Total crops in 24.16 lakh hectares, were lost equal to an estimated monetary loss of Rs. 857.09 crores.

So far 8755 milch animals, 1697 work animals, 33,190 sheep & goats and 38,711 poultry are reported to be lost. 45,290 tonnes of dry fodder has either been soaked or washed away. The total loss to the Animal Husbandry Sector so far is Rs.72.91 crores.

## **2. Emergence of National Dalit Watch for relief and rehabilitation with dignity:**

Experiences of Discrimination against Dalits in the relief activities of Bihar flood-affected areas and Tsunami-affected areas have alerted some Civil Society Organisations concerned about Dalit Rights were watching the rescue and relief activities taking place in the five flood affected districts of AP state recently. Stories covered by media about the discrimination taking place in relief and rescue operations motivated them come together to evolve a '*National Dalit Watch for Relief and Rehabilitation with Dignity*'. SAKSHI Human Rights Watch took the initiative to organise a meeting of concerned the Civil Society Organisations on 6th October 2009. They agreed on the following the objectives:

- To monitor whether the authorities gave relief to the affected Dalits.
- To monitor whether the government officials gave the relief with respect and dignity.
- To verify whether there was any discrimination in giving relief.
- To assess the quantity and proportion of the damage and loss faced by Dalits.

## **3. A quick visit to affected area and findings:** The participating organisations formed teams for a quick visit and a preliminary assessment of the situation in the affected areas. Their findings were:

- Relief material is being thrown from the vehicles on the victims.
- Dalits are at the last to receive relief materials.
- Political interests prejudice the distribution of relief materials.
- Relief is not reaching the interior places.
- Many children and old people were not able to access relief because of the crowds.
- Damage to Housing in SC communities is more also because they living in low lying areas or too close to the river banks.

## **4. Detailed assessment and findings:** Basing on the preliminary visit and the consequent observations the forum, the forum decided to undertake a detailed assessment of the situation. Data collection formats were prepared and teams of volunteers constituted to cover each of the affected districts. Different teams visited the 5 districts between 20-26 October and collected information. Out of 565 flood affected villages in the 5

districts, Dalit Watch teams surveyed 308 villages, more than 50% of the affected people. This data was compiled, analysed and the findings drawn up.

**5. Summary of the findings:** We give below the findings from the data collected.

- Of the total number of families affected, 38% were SCs and 30% were BCs.
- Of the houses that collapsed or were washed away, 41% belonged to SC's.
- Of the houses fully damaged, 55% belonged to SC's.
- Of the houses partially damaged, 49% belonged to SC's.
- On an average of the three categories of damages of houses, 50% belonged to SCs.
- Highest number of loss of lives took place among the SC community. There were 27 deaths out of which 15 were men and 12 were women or 55% out of the total.
- 22% of lands submerged belonged to SC community,
- 36% of total leased land affected or submerged in the floods, 36% were leased by SCs.
- Though only 22% of owned land 36% leased land that was submersed belonged to the SCs, those who lost all, i.e. 100% of the little that they owned or had leased.
- Agriculture crops loss in own lands was 28% to SCs, 31% to BCs and 36% to OCs.
- Agriculture crops loss in leased lands was 27% to SCs, 29% to BCs and 39% to OCs.
- Farmers taking lands on lease to raise crops may not have any documentary evidence in 99% of the cases. If the government takes a policy decision to give compensation only to those who have documentary evidence it will do injustice all SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. Now the compensation is likely to go to the dominant caste people and the sufferers will have to give the regular lease without any reduction of liability.
- Information on loss of live stock because of the floods was got with regard to 6 categories, namely pigs, cows/buffalos, goats , sheep, chicken and others. In all these categories SCs community has lost highest in number and in percentage, pigs 47%, cows/buffalos 51%, Goats 48%, sheep 44%, chicken 48% and others 56%.
- It is needless to say that when a SC community or ST community lost livestock like pigs, buffalos and goats, they had lost their entire livelihood, because their livelihood depended on those livestock rearing only. It is not easy to recover their loss.

- Percentage of loss of boats was of 84% BCs (fishing community), 13% SCs, 2% Muslims and 1% ST community.
- The SC and BC families who lost their fishing boats and nets have lost their only source of livelihood. It is very important to assess the loss suffered by these families and provide immediate rehabilitation measures in terms of replacing fishing boats and nets.
- Out of the total migrated families SCs community consist 32% in search of their livelihood.
- Out of total surveys of living places, 47% of SCs took shelter in school buildings in the same village, 43% in school building outside their village, 30% on roads and Karakattas, 29% in the houses of relatives.
- Out of the total living places of SCs surveyed, 23% of SCs have suffered without any shelter, 30% suffered sheltering themselves on roads and karakattas.
- Out of total living places of SCs surveyed, only 66% got information about the floods. This is more or less the same compared to other communities.
- Out of total surveyed living places of SCs only 66% if the living places have got information about the floods. This is more or less same compare to other community living places received information.
- 34% of SCs surveyed shared that the relief material given to them was thrown from the vehicles. This was true of other communities also.
- In 37% of SC habitations only the relief material was distributed equally to everyone. This means in 63% of the other SC habitations there was inequality in the distribution of relief materials. Old age, children, women and other weaker persons were not able to get the material on par with others.
- In 25% of the SC habitations, the relief materials were taken away by others.
- In 40% of the SC habitations, the community leaders have taken responsibility and organized for the proper distribution of relief material. Because of this everybody in the community could get the relief materials.
- In 60% of the SC and ST habitations, the people did not know about the govt. relief package. In the OC, BC and Muslim communities this was 50%.

- The government need to evolve a communication mechanism in disaster situations so that the correct information will reach the affected people quickly.
- The percentages above shows that about 40% and 46% of the SC and ST community habitations were not yet visited by the authorities to register the number of people affected for the immediate and long-term relief and rehabilitation packages.

## **6. Methodology**

### **Questionnaire:**

A questionnaire was developed based upon the inputs received from all the members, the media and also from the report of National Dalit Watch on the experiences of monitoring flood relief in Bihar. The questionnaire was translated into Telugu. The partners of Dalit Watch along with the local grass root activists had a ToT on the 20th October and facilitated by Fr.TD John and Mr. Nandagopal. The training focused on the use of the data sheet for collecting data. The meeting also decided on the number of teams required for each district, the number of days required for the data collection and responsibilities of each of the organisations as coordinators for the teams in each district, the costs and so on.

The questionnaire dealt with:

1. Flood affected village details
2. No. of families affected in that village - caste wise and sub-caste wise.
3. Damages and loss to each community
4. Rescue and Shelter people were given community wise.
5. Status on Sanitation situation.
6. Status on restoration of village amenities
7. Relief received community wise.
8. Visitors and Authorities visited and promised support
9. How did the people feel when receiving relief material

### **Selection of villages:**

Since the total affected villages are 565 in all the five districts, the members decided to collect information from at least 50% of the villages. When the teams were formed, they identified a total 308 villages to be surveyed. It was also decided that at least two people will form into one team and visit villages. They would take the assistance of some educated volunteers in the village while doing the survey. The following criteria were agreed upon for selecting villages:

- a. Where human loss has taken place
- b. Where houses had collapsed or were washed away
- c. Where agriculture land was submerged and crops damaged
- d. Villages in which SC and ST were most affected

- e. According to distance and difficulties to approach from the mandals headquarters - Most interior - medium distance – Nearby villages.

**Data collection and compilation:**

Data collection was done from 23rd to 28<sup>th</sup> October 2009. During the survey they also noted down specific incidents of discrimination and violations that the flood victims have faced. Data was compiled with the help of software prepared by Mr. Venugopal. Fr. T.D. John, Mr. Nandagopal and Mr. Leslie Lewis helped in drawing up the design for the software. 4 data entry operators spent about 4 days and completed the data entry.

**7. Detailed Analysis – Findings – Recommendations:**

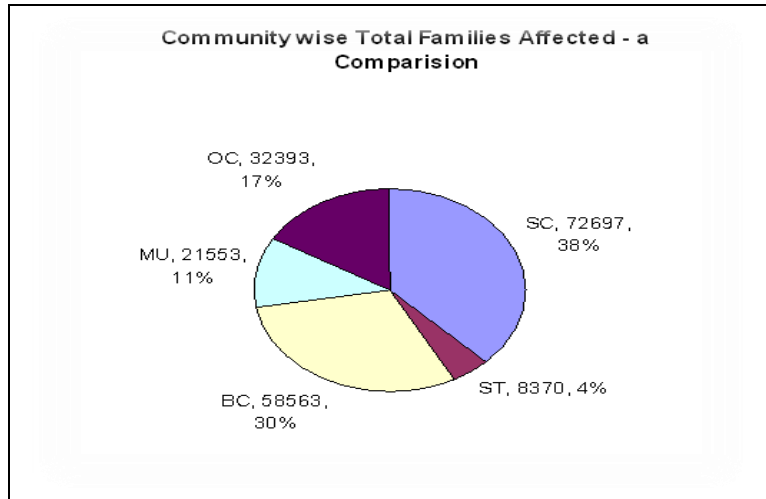
**7.1. Details about the number of villages and living places surveyed;**

Sl.No.	District	Mandal s	Villages	Living places					
				SC	ST	BC	Mus	OC	Total
1	GUNTUR	10	59	55	33	49	25	49	<b>211</b>
2	KRISHNA	10	60	50	29	51	21	39	<b>190</b>
3	KURNOOL	19	108	95	48	101	79	85	<b>408</b>
4	MAHABUBNAGAR	10	48	44	25	46	36	37	<b>188</b>
5	NALGONDA	6	33	20	19	25	10	19	<b>93</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1090</b>

Though we have selected the villages for survey and data collection, since we wanted to monitor various aspects of discrimination, we are treating locations of SC, ST, BC, MU, OC in the village as their living places. Hence the data given by them is about their community living place. In that way though we had identified 308 villages for survey there were 1090 living places as shown in the community wise tables.

**7.2. No. of community wise families affected in villages surveyed**





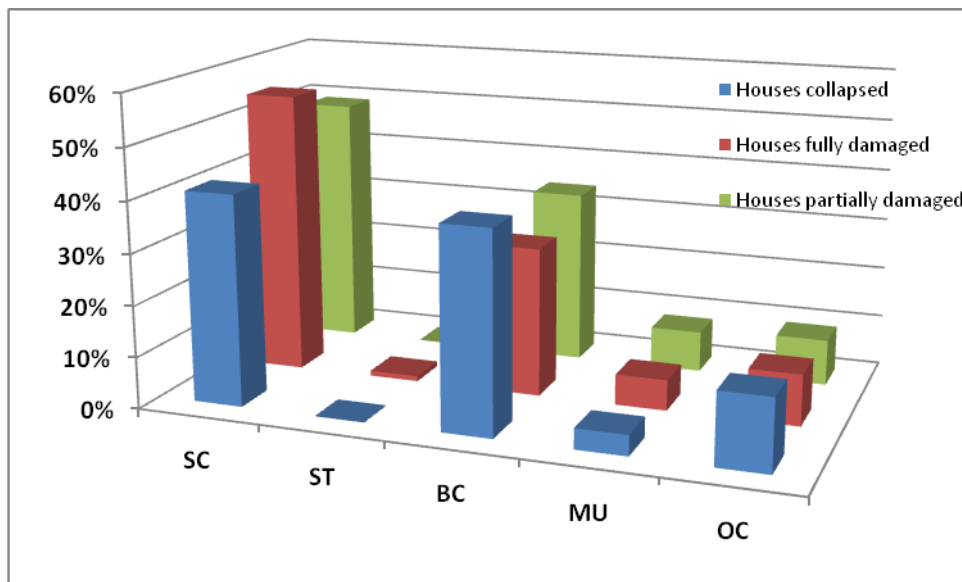
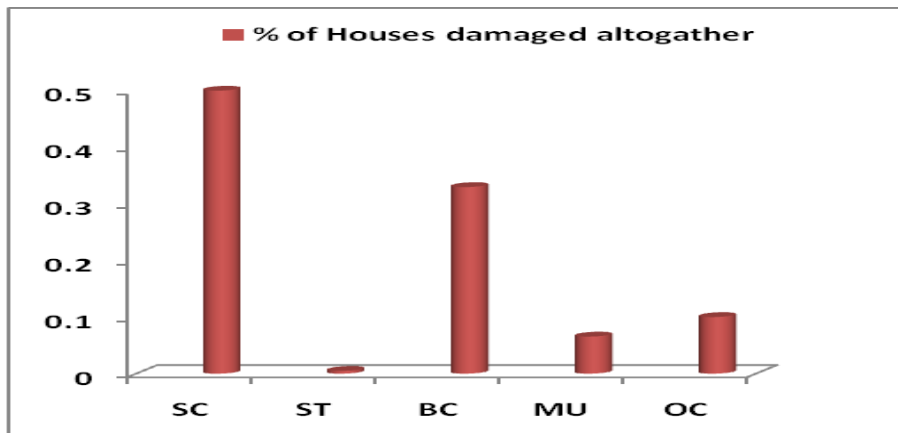
From the above diagram it is very clear that Dalits were the most affected people in number comparing to all other communities. Hence the relief also should have gone more to Dalits comparing to other communities but the facts show some other reality.

### 7.3. Damage and Loss of Housing Community Wise :

#### Over all five districts

S/no	Particulars	SC	ST	BC	MU	OC	Total
1	No.of Houses collapsed	2088	25	1990	218	718	5039
2	No.of houses damaged	6600	64	3498	765	1159	12086
3	No. of houses partially damaged	6711	61	4664	1035	1203	13674
	<b>Total damaged houses</b>	<b>15399</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>10152</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>3080</b>	<b>30799</b>
	% of total damaged houses	<b>50%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

It is clear that 50% of the total houses damaged are belong to SC community. One of the factors being observed for this heavy damage to SCs is that their living places are in the unsafe zones like in low lying areas, very close to the river bank or they were living in unsafe houses.



- Houses collapsed/washed away: Out of the total houses collapsed or washed away 41% of housing belong to SC's, 39% houses belong to BC's, 14% houses belong to OC, 4% houses belong to Muslims.
- Houses Damaged: Out of the total houses damaged 55% of belong to SC's, 29% belong to BC community, 10% belong to OC community, 6% belong to Muslim community and 1% belong to ST community.
- Houses partially damaged: Out of the total houses partially damaged 49% belong to SC's, 34% belong to BC, 9% belong OC and 4% belong to Muslims.
- Out of total houses affected by floods 50% of the SC houses are affected. 33% of BC houses are affected, 10% of OC houses are affected, 7% of Muslim houses are affected.

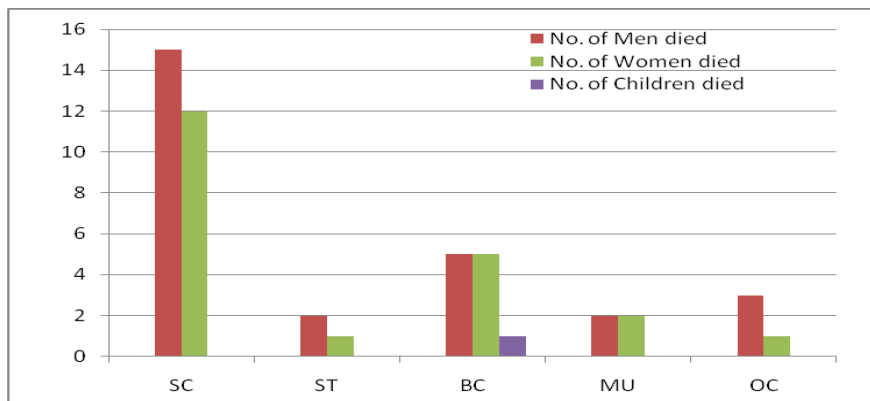
**Recommendations:**

- Out of the total damaged houses 50% belonging to Dalits. Hence the relief should obviously go first to Dalits and with appropriate measures.
- Concerned government authorities should assess the damage of Dalits houses in all the three categories damage to houses and provide immediate and appropriate compensation.
- Concerned authorities should take special measures to monitor the distribution of relief and rehabilitation material to ensure that Dalits receive their due relief.
- Provide adequate to all those who are still staying away from the houses, are having shelter in houses of relations, have migrated looking for a living, etc.
- The government should ensure that all the homeless get new houses under the government scheme.

#### 7.4. Human Loss

##### Showing Total Deaths in the state — Community Wise

Sl.no	Particulars	SC	ST	BC	MU	OC	Total
1	No. of Men died	15	2	5	2	3	27
2	No. of Women died	12	1	5	2	1	21
3	No. of Children died	0	0	1	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

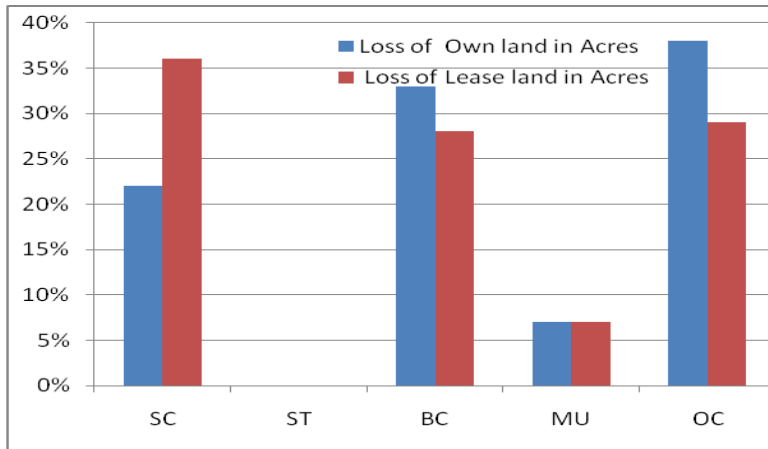


- Out of 49 who died in the floods, 27 are SCs (15 men, 12 women)
- Of total deaths, 55% are men, 43% women and 2% children.
- 55% of deaths are from the Dalit community.

**Recommendations:**

- Support the families who lost the family members with adequate compensation and rehabilitation.
- Arrange source of livelihood if earning members of the family have died.
- Arrange free education to the children of the victims who died in the floods.
- Assess the vulnerability conditions of these families and provide adequate and necessary precautionary measures to stop loss of lives in future.

## 7.5. Loss of Land:



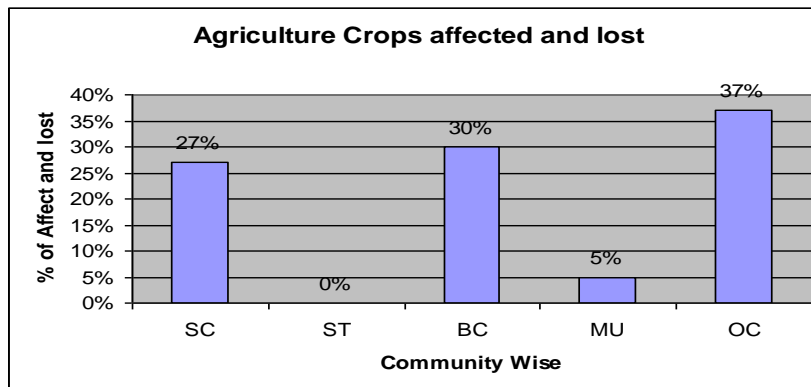
There were two types of land holdings 1. Own land and 2. Lease land, the graphs is a community wise comparison how much damage or loss has occurred.

- In the total loss or damage to own land and crops, SCs lost

22%, whereas the loss to BC and OC communities were 33% and 38%. Whatever the little land that the SC's had were lost in the floods. In comparison the BC and OC communities lost only a small portion of the large properties that they had.

- Interestingly, with regard to leased land the percentage of the SC community is 36%, 6% higher than the BC and OC communities.

## 7.6. Crop loss in acres



- Agriculture crops loss in own lands occurred 28% to SCs, 31% to BCs and 36% to OCs.
- Agriculture crops loss in leased lands was 27% to SCs, 29% to BCs and 39% to OCs.
- Farmers taking lands on lease to raise crops may not have any documentary evidence in 99% of the cases. If the government takes a policy decision to give compensation only to those who have documentary evidence it will do injustice all SC, ST, BC and Minority communities. The compensation will go the original owners and the lease holders will stand to lose all their investment. The dominant caste people who have given their lands on lease to these communities will not give any reduction in collecting their lease. (It is hoped that the announcement of the Chief Minister, Rosaiah, in this regard to compensate the lease holders will be implemented.)
- An eventuality that has come to the notice of the activists during the survey: the land owners who have given their lands on lease to other farmers are now claiming the compensation by themselves as if they had raised the crop.

- There is need to assess strictly who has raised the crops in own lands and who have raised the crops in leased lands and distribute the compensation in a fair manner. Or lese, all Dalits will not only not get any compensation, but in addition, they will pressurized by the lease givers to pay the agreed lease amount.
- (A question that remains: who will pay for the lease or compensate the lease giver? If this is not answered, the complexity of the problem will lead to injustice to the helpless lease holder.)

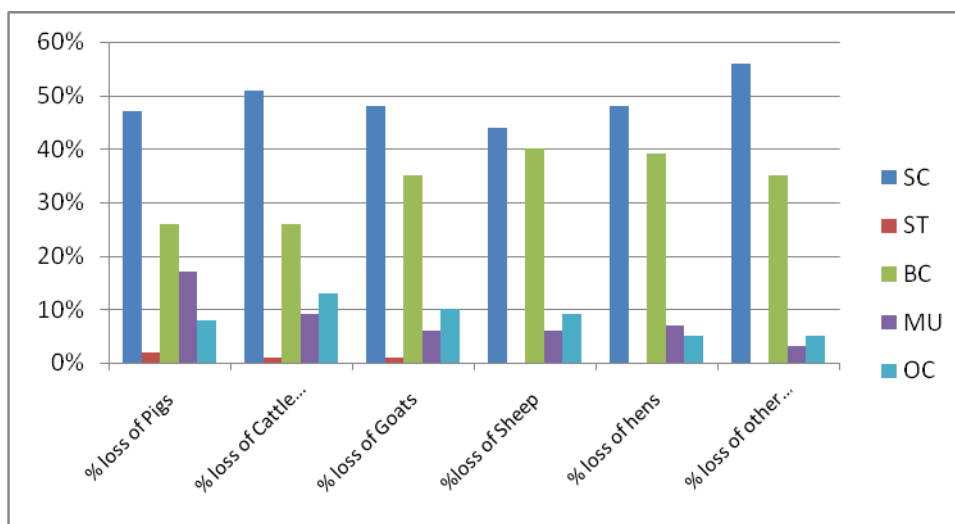
#### Recommendations:

- For SCs and STs, losing land would mean their total source of land-based livelihood was lost. Hence there is need to pay compensation for the immediate reclamation of their land, such as de-silting.
- From the data collected it is clear that the loss of lease land was occurred more to Dalit communities. But generally, they will not have any documentary evidence on the lease hence they will be denied any compensation for the loss of their lease land and loss of crops in those lands. Hence government authorities should take note of the issue and find out appropriate methods to compensate such affected people.

#### 7.7. Livestock loss:

##### Percentage of Loss of Livestock in the affected areas – Community Wise

Sno	Particulars	SC	ST	BC	MU	OC
1	Percentage of loss of Pigs	47%	2%	26%	17%	8%
2	Percentage of loss of Cattle cows/buffalos	51%	1%	26%	9%	13%
3	Percentage of loss of Goats	48%	1%	35%	6%	10%
4	Percentage of loss of Sheep	44%	0%	40%	6%	9%
5	Percentage of loss of hens	48%	0%	39%	7%	5%
6	Percentage of loss of other livestock	56%	0%	35%	3%	5%

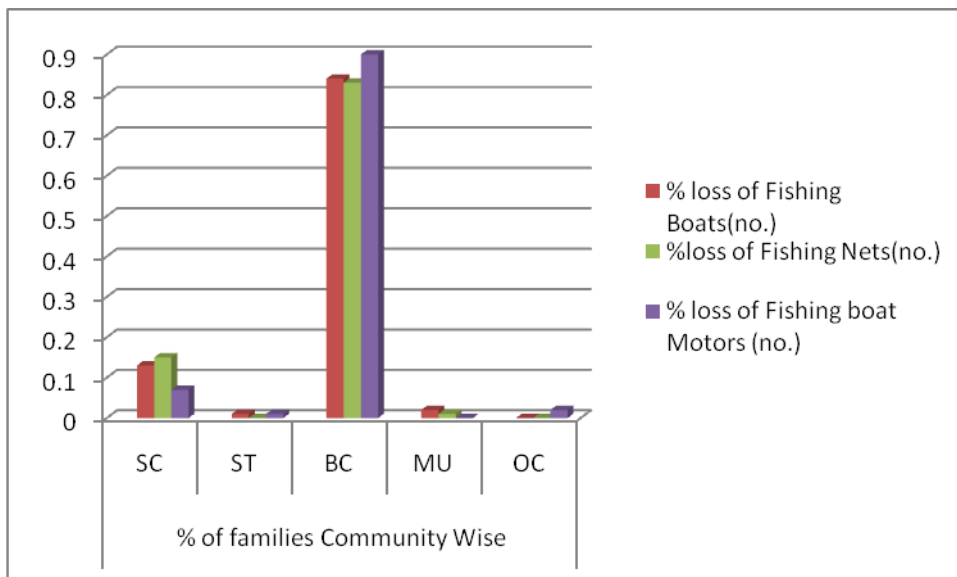


- Loss of live stock because of the floods was seen in 6 categories namely pigs, cows / buffalos, goats, sheep, and country chicken. In all these categories SCs community has lost highest in number and in percentage.
- It is needless to say that when a SC community or ST community lost livestock like pigs, buffalos and goats, most of them may have lost their entire means of livelihood. They would have depended on those livestock for their livelihood. They would have no other means to recover from this loss. They are totally dependant on the government compensation to begin again.
- Hence the government has to give special importance to all those SC families who lost their lively stock vice versa their livelihood should give importance to provide the compensation and adequate loan facilities to re-establish their livelihood.

**Recommendation:**

- Bring the loss of livestock also under compensation provision and provide immediate compensation to the loss occurred by Dalit families in the affected area.
- Arrange bank loans for the live stock and see that their livelihood sources are re-established.

**7.8. loss of Livelihood Equipments:**



During the preliminary visit of the Dalit Watch teams to the affected areas, they have noticed that in some villages their main livelihood is fishing. It is noticed that even SCs are involved in fishing as their

main source of livelihood. Hence the team decided to collect information on the loss of fishing boats and nets too.

The above graph shows that,

- Percentage of loss of boats took place 84% in BC (fishing community), 13% in SCs, 2% Muslims and 1% in ST community.

- ii. The loss of bore well motors loss is almost is equal in all the communities and with a 2% high for SC community when compared with BC community.
- iii. The drinking water source loss in BC community is very high. This is due to fishing community being included in the BC community. Their drinking water sources have been affected highly because of upon their living locations. 13% of SC community has lost drinking water facilities.

**Recommendations:**

- It is clearly seen that along with the fishing community who come under BCs, SCs have also lost of their livelihood by losing fishing boats, nets and boat motors. They have lost their source of livelihood. Hence there is
- Need to provide immediate compensation to all those Dalits who their livelihood source when they lost their fishing boats, fishing nets and boat motors.

**7.9. No. of families migrated.**

**Status on Migration for livelihood**

S no	Particulars	SC	ST	BC	MU	OC	Total
1	No. of families migrated for work after the floods.	471	7	625	4	351	1458
	<b>Percentage of families migrated</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The percentages are based upon the total number of families that migrated after the floods in comparison to the no. of families migrated from each community in the surveyed villages.

1. 43% of the BC community people have migrated after the floods in search of livelihood
2. 32% of SC community people have migrated after the floods in search of livelihood.
3. About 24% of OC community have migrated.

**Recommendations:**

- A very high number of Dalits have migrated for their daily sustenance. They will not get compensation unless alternate arrangements are made. That wil also be an incentive for them to return home.
- Provide employment in the village it self under NREGS and see that they earn their daily sustenance.



### 7.10. Rescue camps & shelters where SC's were placed – District Wise

We enquired about the rescue operations and how the communities were given shelter as part of their safety. The data collected shows that the families have moved from one place to another during floods basing on its intensity. For example first they were in the school building of their own village, later to Karakattas, from their school buildings in other villages etc. The data we have gathered on shelter is given below:

<i>Sl.no.</i>	<i>Question</i>	<i>KUR NOOL</i>	<i>MAHA BUBNGR</i>	<i>NAL GOND</i>	<i>KRI SHNA</i>	<i>GUN TUR</i>
		<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>
1	Sheltered in School building in the same village	60%	34%	15%	66%	29%
2	Sheltered in School building in other village	43%	55%	45%	38%	38%
3	Sheltered in College building	16%	9%	5%	18%	5%
4	Sheltered in SC /ST Hostel	9%	7%	5%	6%	4%
5	Sheltered in INDIRAMMA Houses	15%	16%	5%	0	7%
6	Sheltered in Govt. Guest House	5%	11%	5%	2%	2%
7	Sheltered in Relatives Houses	31%	43%	25%	24%	22%
8	Sheltered in Roads / Karakattas	39%	34%	30%	30%	13%
9	Suffered with no shelter	24%	45%	10%	14%	16%

(The statistics above look deceptive because same families moved from one shelter to the next)

The above data shows that:

- In Mahabubnagar district SCs have suffered highest (45%) without shelter compared to other communities.
- In Kurnool district too SCs suffered highest (39%) taking shelter on roads and Karakattas
- From the above table it is also to be noted that same families have taken rescue under different places mentioned above like first they have taken shelter in the schools, on roads, karakattas, later in the school building of other villages and in the houses of relatives etc.
- At the state level, of the total living places of SCs surveyed 47% of them have sheltered in school buildings in the same village, 43% in school building outside their village, 30% on roads and Karakattas, 29% in relative houses.
- It is also to be noted that at the state level out of the total living places of SCs surveyed 23% of SCs living places have suffered without any shelter. This is highest number of people displaced in comparison to other communities.
- About 30% of SC living in flood affected places were left stranded on the roads and karakattas during the floods, and they were given shelter only after water receded. A long-term plan is required to prevent the vulnerability of the SCs to Floods and people who put them last in providing any shelter.

- About 22% of the Muslim community was also stranded on Roads and Karakattas which again shows their living places and vulnerability to floods and shelter during floods.
- About 21% of the BC community were also left on Roads and karakattas for want of proper shelter to protect them.

**Recommendation;**

- Dalits are in the most vulnerable conditions when compare to others and they had under gone lot of discrimination in receiving the rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Government should take special care in providing rescue, relief and rehabilitation.
- Identify all the prone affected villages and build permanent shelters to rescue from the sudden floods.

**7.11. Status of dignity during rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations:**

**7.11.1. District wise:**

Code	Particulars	KRNL	MBNGR	NLGND	Krishna	Guntur
		SC	SC	SC	SC	SC
1	% of No. of living places received prior information about floods	62%	25%	90%	88%	76%
2	% of No. of living places have got rescued equally along with others	46%	27%	45%	66%	35%
3	% of No. of living places relief material was thrown from the vehicles	58%	30%	0%	34%	9%
4	% of No. of living places relief material was distributed equally to every one	38%	27%	50%	56%	22%
5	% of No. of living places the relief material were taken away by others	28%	41%	5%	26%	13%
6	% of No. of living places where the leaders properly organized the relief material distribution	43%	23%	65%	58%	24%
7	% of No. of living places that know about the immediate relief package given by the govt. authorities	59%	18%	50%	44%	33%
8	% of No. of living places where the authorities visited and assessed the HHs for immediate relief	73%	50%	65%	56%	49%
9	% of No. of living places where the authorities visited and assessed the HHs for rehabilitation	63%	64%	65%	48%	45%

- Among the 44 living places only 25% of the SC living places in Mahaboobnagar district received prior information about floods. About 75% of the SC living places are in very vulnerable conditions. The backwardness of the district, where very high SC community people are living as labourers, and their location of living places needs to be looked at this data and addressed.
- Below 50% of the people living in SC colonies in Guntur, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts have felt that they have not been promptly rescued equally along with others. (Mahaboobnagar percentage is very low with 27%). ???
- People from about 58% of SC living places in kurnool district have said that the relief material was thrown from vehicle. And In Krishna about 34% of people and in Mahaboobnagar 30% people have experienced the same.
- In Guntur, Kurnool, and Mahaboobnagar the percentages are very low. This clearly shows that SC's were not treated equally along with others while relief distribution.
- People from 41% of SC living places in Mahaboobnagar have felt that their relief material has taken by others. And in Krishna and the Kurnool the percentage are 26 and 28 respectively.
- In Guntur and Mahaboobnagar districts we do not the relief material distribution by leaders in an organized manner.
- People of only 18% of the living places in Mahaboobnagar knew about the govt. relief packages. And In Guntur district the percentage is 33%.
- From the above table the people of SC living places are marginalized a lot during rescue and relief operations, especially in Mahaboobnagar and Guntur districts where villages were affected most and the marginalization is more. Where as in Kurnool and Krishna District, Major towns were affected and these took the centre stage of rescue, relief and rehabilitation process.

#### **7.11.2. State Wise**

- Out of total surveyed living places of SCs only 66% of the living places got information about the floods. This is more or less same compared to other community living places received information.
- Out of total surveyed living places of SCs only 66% if the living places have got information about the floods. This is more or less same compared to other community living places received information.

- It is shared by people of 34% of SC living places that the relief material given to them was thrown from the vehicles. It was said more or less in the same way with other communities also.
- In 37% of SC living places only the relief material was distributed equally to everyone. This means in 63% of the SC living places the relief material was not distributed equally. The effect of this can be seen that the old age, children, women and weaker persons were not able to get the material on par with others.
- In 25% of the SC living places the relief material was taken away by others.
- In 40% of the SC living places the community leaders have taken responsibility and organized proper distribution of relief material. Because of this everybody in the community could get the relief material.
- The percentages of SC and ST living areas shows that 60% of the people didn't know about the govt. relief package. Where as in OC, BC and Muslim community areas the percentage is 50%.
- In disaster situations effective mode of communication mechanism should be adopted to disseminate accurate early warning and other information.
- The percentages above shows that about 40% and 46% of the SC and ST community living places were not visited by the authorities still at the time of the survey to note down the number of people affected or to give immediate relief. Where as in BC and OC communities about 33% and 35% of living areas felt that the authorities have not visited them properly. Here again, among the SC and ST communities the percentage of this neglect is higher.

#### **Recommendations:**

- There is need for establishing better public communication systems in all the affected and disaster-prone villages to inform the people prior to the danger.
- Establish enquiry camps with adequate up to date information about floods and guide the interested parties in rehabilitation about respecting dignity and respect of affected people especially Dalits who were vulnerable to discrimination in every walk of their life.
- Educate and equip the village leadership like in Mahila mandals, youth associations, SHGs etc to cope up with the need of the organisation of community during the relief and rehabilitation times.

### 7.12. Sanitation situation after the flood effect;

		<i>KURNOOL</i>	<i>MAHABUBNAGAR</i>	<i>NALGONDA</i>	<i>KRISHNA</i>	<i>GUNTUR</i>
<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Questions</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>
1	Bleaching powder spread	84%	98%	85%	96%	93%
2	Mosquito medicine sprayed	69%	64%	60%	86%	65%
3	Safe drinking Water supplied	65%	48%	75%	92%	58%
4	Removed slush from the streets	71%	25%	50%	50%	20%
5	Removed slush from the houses	53%	11%	30%	46%	16%
6	cleared dead animals	59%	11%	25%	42%	11%
7	Drainages cleared	53%	16%	35%	46%	11%
8	Removed sand from fields	18%	2%	0%	16%	0%

- From the above data we can observe that there was very low coverage on the slush removal from streets and from the houses.

### 7.13. Restoration civic amenities after the flood effects (district wise)

<i>Q.No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>GUNTUR</i>	<i>KRISHNA</i>	<i>KURNOOL</i>	<i>MAHABUBNAGAR</i>	<i>NALGONDA</i>
		<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>SC</i>
1	Electricity restored	85%	98%	87%	64%	85%
2	Drinking water Bore well restored	44%	62%	57%	39%	65%
3	Drinking water Open well restored	24%	46%	46%	18%	15%
4	Damaged Toilets Restored	9%	38%	37%	9%	10%
5	Damaged Internal roads repaired	15%	42%	37%	16%	20%
6	Approach road to village	15%	36%	45%	34%	20%

	restored					
7	Drainage system restored	29%	56%	60%	27%	60%
8	School functioning	76%	92%	86%	59%	50%
9	Anganwadi center is running	75%	94%	87%	55%	95%
10	Health centre functioning	33%	40%	59%	25%	10%
11	ANM visits restored	62%	92%	81%	66%	100%
12	Mid day meal continuing	60%	90%	69%	50%	85%
13	Getting ration from ration shop	65%	86%	78%	55%	85%

- In all the villages surveyed people complained that they are not able to sleep in the village due to the very bad smell coming from the slush and rot in the village.
- Women are suffering for want of toilets. Many people were suffering from viral fevers.
- In number of villages people complained that they did not have employment and were struggling for their day-to-day sustenance. They had received only 20kgs of rice and 5 ltrs of kerosene from government. They had not received any other relief. They had received assistance of Rs.8000, while others received Rs.7000/-.
- In most of the villages they were rescued by people from the neighbouring villages. No government authorities had come for their rescue. Most of them took shelter in the schools and hostels in the neighbouring villages for 4 to 5 days. Later they had come back to their villages.

### **Recommendations**

- Make drinking water available in all the villages and chlorinate the water regularly.
- Provide employment under NREGS immediately to all the needy people in the village.
- Provide books and school materials immediately to the children who have lost them.
- Provide compensation to the families who lost their crops.
- In Bhimavaram village of Kurnool district Dalits expressed that they were rejected from getting any relief material because of the discrimination against SC community and negligence by the authorities. Since they did not have either the ration card or a house of their own, the authorities said they are not eligible to get any relief.
- SCs from Pedda kovilakuntla of Kurnool said that their houses were surrounded by the flood water and the BCs and OCs houses were not affected by flood water at all . But in

getting the relief it was happened in opposite way, only OCs and BCs had received the relief material but not SCs.

- SCs from Pedda Koperla village, Kovilakuntla Mandal Kurnool district said that they had not received any relief, though the OCs in the village who had not been affected got the relief materials. This is the injustice wantonly done by dominant caste people colluding with authorities. When Dalits have asked about this injustice the dominant caste leaders have beaten them.
- ST Erukala community from Uppaluru village Kovilakuntla Mandal Kurnool district said that they are depending on bamboo basket making. All their raw material has washed away in the floods and their houses were affected partially. They are asking for support to buy their raw material and compensation for losses they incurred. They said the government has sanctioned Rs. 8000/-. But the authorities have given them only Rs.3000/ They are demanding action against the concerned authorities who have done injustice to them.

#### **Over all Recommendations:**

- Out of the total damaged houses 50% belonging to Dalits. Hence the relief should go first to Dalits and with appropriate measures. Concerned authorities should take special measures in monitoring the distribution of relief and rehabilitation material and see that it reaches to Dalits in proper share.
- Concerned government authorities should assess the damage to Dalits houses in all the three categories and provide immediate and appropriate compensation and reconstruction of all the houses immediately.
- Provide long term shelter to all those who are staying away from the houses, rescued in relative houses, went on migration for work etc. and see that they all will get the new houses under the government scheme.
- Support the families who lost the family members with adequate compensation and rehabilitation.
- Arrange source of livelihood if earners of the family member lost.
- Arrange free education to the children of the victims who died in the floods.
- Assess the vulnerability conditions of losing the members in the floods and take adequate and necessary precautionary measures to stop this type of loss in future.
- SCs and STs losing land means their total source of livelihood was lost. Hence the need to arrange for immediate recovery of their land and livelihoods.
- Provide adequate compensation to remove the silt in the field of their land and to reclaim the land.
- From the data collected it is clear that the loss of lease land has occurred more to Dalit communities. But generally, they will not have any documentary evidence on the lease hence they were denied any compensation for the loss of their lease land and loss of crops in those lands. Hence government authorities should take note of the issue and find out appropriate methods to compensate such affected people.
- Bring the loss of livestock also under compensation provision and provide immediate compensation to the loss occurred by Dalit families in the affected area.

- Arrange bank loans for the live stock and see that their livelihood sources are re-established.
- It is clearly showing that though the fishing community who come under BC has lost their livelihood by losing fishing boats, nets and boat motors, the Dalit community also has lost significant quantity of the same, next to BCs. It means they lost their only livelihood source. Hence provide immediate compensation to all those Dalits who lost their fishing boats, fishing nets and boat motors and see that their livelihood source is re-established.
- Dalits are highest in number next to BCs who have gone on migration for their daily sustenance. There is need to make assessment of those families who have gone on migration and see that they receive compensation for the losses they encountered during the floods time.
- Provide employment in the village it self under NREGS and see that they earn their daily sustenance.
- Dalits are in the most vulnerable conditions when compare to others and they had under gone lot of discrimination in receiving the rescue, relief and rehabilitation. Government should take special care in providing rescue, relief and rehabilitation.
- Identify all the prone affected villages and build permanent shelters to rescue from the sudden floods.
- Establish public communications system in all the affected and prone affected
- villages to inform the people prior to the danger.
- Establish enquiry camps with adequate up to date information about floods and guide the interested parties in rehabilitation about respecting dignity and respect of affected people especially Dalits who were vulnerable to discrimination in every walk of their life.
- Educate and equip the village leadership such as Mahila mandals, youth associations, SHGs, etc. to cope up with the need of the organisation of community during the relief and rehabilitation times.
- Establish drinking water availability to all the families in the village and chlorinate the water regularly.
- Provide employment under NREGs immediately to all the needy people in the village.
- Children have lost their books and school material need to be provide the necessities.



## **Demands to the State authorities:**

1. As per the 'THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005' Sec.61. Prohibition against discrimination. While providing compensation and relief to the victims of disaster, there shall be no discrimination on the ground of sex, caste, community, descent or religion. But as per the survey the highest number of families affected in all aspects is SCs. The highest human loss was also occurred in SC community only. The number of case studies mentioned under the annexure, details mentioned under '7.10. Rescue camps and shelters where SCs were placed', '7.11. District Wise, Status of dignity during rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations at Flood affected areas ', '7.12. Sanitation situation after the flood effect', '7.13. Restoration civic amenities after the flood effect (district wise)' in the report very clearly shows the *default discrimination* shown against SCs in the relief and rehabilitation activities.

Hence, it is demanded that the Chief Minister of A.P. as the Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority conduct an enquiry into why the disproportionate damages were suffered by the SC? what were the vulnerability of the victims that caused damage to this magnitude? Why the discrimination in the distribution of relief and rehabilitation took place? What could be the preventive measures to reduce this in future? How can they be given justice with effective support etc.? Initiate action in all the five affected districts against those who caused the discrimination.

2. As per the 'REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM CALAMITY RELIEF FUND (CRF) AND NATIONAL CALAMITY CONTINGENCY FUND (NCCF) FOR THE PERIOD 2005-10 (MHA LETTER NO. 32-34/2007-NDM-I DATED THE 27th JUNE, 2007, modified vide letter No32-31/2009-NDM-I dated 31st July 2009)'

i) Pay ex-gratia payment to the families of deceased persons Rs. 1.00 lakh as per the norm 1(a) Ex-Gratia per deceased, immediately pay this ex-gratia to the deceased persons' families.

ii) Also pay the ex-gratia to those who got injured and affected as per the norms 1(b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes. (c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization, (d) Relief for the old, infirm and destitute children. (e) Clothing and utensils/ house-hold goods for families whose houses have been washed away/ fully damaged/ severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity. (f) Gratuitous relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR should only be given to those who have no food reserve, or whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have no other immediate means of support.

iii) As per the data SC families have lost a greater quantum crops on lease land compared to others, pay compensation to all those small and marginal farmers as per the norm 3(a) (b) (c) (d).

iv) As per the data SC families are the highest in number who suffer from unemployment provide employment to all those families as per the norm 6.

v) SCs are the highest in number who lost their livestock / animal husbandry. As per the norm '7. *Animal Husbandry: Assistance to small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers (i) Replacement of draught animals, milch animals or animals used for haulage* ', provide immediate support to them to bring their lives and livelihood to normal situation.

vi) After the fisher man community who lost their fishing boats, nets and boat motors it is SC community who lost the same in a significant manner. It is clear evidence that in some villages SCs main source of livelihood is fishing. Hence provide support to replace their boats, nets and boat motors under the norm '8 Assistance to Fisherman (a) for repair / replacement of boats, nets – damaged or lost –Boat - -Dugout-Canoe – Catamaran –Nets.

Similarly provide all appropriate and necessary relief and support to the SC affected families who were the worst sufferers in the flood affected area of all the 5 districts.

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**Annexure: 1.**

**Cases of discrimination expressed by the affected people in the village:**

**1. Mahabubnagar District**

Sl. No	Village	Mandal	Discrimination faced
<b>Mahabubnagar district</b>			
1.	Tippaiahpalle	Pebberu	Flood victims Chinna Ramulu from SC community was standing in front line to receive flood relief material. Raghuveera Reddy, Sarpanch asked him to go back as other caste people were standing behind. Though Chinna Ramulu was standing in front of the line he was not given food packets. When Chinna Ramulu questioned this the sarpanch attacked him and said he will be given relief after giving to other caste people.
2.	Bimaram (v)	Alampur	BC colony got agitated because relief materials were first taken to the Dalits colony. Tension prevailed, and later the relief material did not reach the Dalits colony.
3.	Darsam Bai Katta.	Tummalapalle	Dominant caste people were given utensils first and afterwards the SC people were given, because of this the utensils were not sufficient to be given to affected Dalits, some of them did not receive the material at all.

Sl. No	Village	Mandal	Discrimination faced
4.	Seripalle	Allampur	The relief material was given to BC first, next OCs, at last to SC community.
5.	Allampur	Allampur	Many leaders have come and given relief materials. But they have given first to BCs next OCs, last to SCs.
6.	Maddur	Manavapa d	Flood relief material was supplied to OCs and BC then given to SC Colonies.
7.	Bhimavaram	Allampur	In this village the population of BC and OC is more and they were not showing any kindness to SCs in the village. Rather they are getting upset about the relief coming to SCs. Sometimes the dominant caste totally blocked the information to relief distributing teams about the relief required to SCs.
<b>Kurnool District</b>			
8.	Chapirevula	Nandyala	OC, and BC were given Rs. 7000/- as relief amount and SC were given 6500/- as relief amount.
9.	Bimaram	Nandyala	An amount of 7000/- was given to mala having own house and not to given to Madiga community
10.	Peddakollipar a	Kovelakunt la	In floods SC houses were affected, BC houses were not affected but the relief material was given to BCs also equally along with SCs.
11.	Peddakollipar a	Kovelakunt la	As said by the government Rs. 8000/- per person was not given. Only an amount of RS 7000/- was given. In our village dominant caste people are taking the lead and any officer comes to village is visiting first the dominant peoples living places and spending lot of time there itself. When they come finally to us they are spending only few minutes with us.
12.	Uppaluru	Kovelakunt la	The government has declared an amount of Rs 8000/- per person but VRO delayed in paying the amount to SC community. We lost all the material of making baskets in the floods. We received only Rs. 3000/- a relief amount.
13.	Uppaluru	Kovelakunt la	The government has declared an amount of Rs 8000/- per person but VRO of the village has paid only Rs. 3000/-
14.	Pagidipadu	Uyalavada	The non Dalits are not allowing Dalits to take water from the well. We request the government to provide us with a water tanker to supply water.
15.	Pagidipadu	Uyalavada	The non Dalits have spoiled water tankers SC colony . So when we went get water from a pond the non Dalits are pouring water in our utensils. The material brought by

Sl. No	Village	Mandal	Discrimination faced
			NGOS are kept in temple and they did not distribute till now.
16.	Narsipalle	Uyalavada	In our village we did not receive any relief amount. When I went to MRO office and asked about relief received members list , MRO denied to give me and said “ we won’t give you go away’
17.	Narsipalle	Uyalavada	In our village distribution of amount was not done properly. When we went to Tasildar and asked about the details he did not listen to us. In the same way VRO has not conducted the survey properly
18.	Raipadu	Gospadu	In our village many of the Dalits did not receive the relief amount declared by Government of Rs. 7000/-.
19.	Velpanuru	Velugodu	Tasildar did not pay the relief to us the reason he said was our names or not there.
20.	Madavaram	Velugodu	The amount was not properly given to us. We had got lot of damage but the officials have not looked into our damages.
21.	Kalugontla	Kovelakuntla	Flood water came into our house we ran on to the streets our houses are filled with water. BC colony people have received relief amount but SC colony people did not receive any amount.
22.	Pratakota	Pagidala	In our village at the time of flood the government officials have prepared a list for relief. When they came for distribution of the relief material the government said that our names are not in the list. While preparing the list the officials have first written the names of OC and others finally only our SCs names.
23.	C.Belgal	Kothakota	Whatever the government have supplied as relief material like rice dal etc. 90% of the material was distributed to non Dalits and the remaining 10% only was distributed to Dalits.
24.	Zoharapuram	Kurnool	In our village, people who are brining relief material are giving relief to the people belonging to their caste and we are not getting the relief.
25.	Krishna reddy nagar	Kurnool	We are not in the house we locked out house and went to safety place because of this our names were not included in the list so we did not get the relief amount.
26.	Allur	Uyyalavada	The government has declared Rs. 8000/- as relief amount but were given only Rs.7000/-. Some have received and some did not receive anything. In many places

Sl. No	Village	Mandal	Discrimination faced
			discrimination was shown, at the time of distribution of medicine, at the time of giving information about flood alert and at the time of cleaning of slush.
27.	China kopelra		The government has declared Rs. 7000/- as relief amount but K.Raghunath Reddy, Village Sarpanch has distributed amount according to his wish.
28.	Chinna Kopelra	Kovelakuntla	The government has declares Rs. 8000/- as relief amount but we were given only Rs.7000/-. And also said that if SC have Ration card then only the amount will be distributed if they are not having the Ration card the amount will not be distributed. But at the same time the other community people in the village were not asked for ration cards.
29.	Pamulapadu	Iskala	In our village some of the Dalits are not given the relief amount. When we asked MRO, he said that their names are wrongly written and we are not going to give the amount.
30.	Gangavaram	Nandanavaram	SC did not receive any relief amount after flood has been effected our village.
31.	Rudvaram	Pamulapadu	SC are not given any shelter at the time of floods. Politicians and landlords saw that Dalitss names are not in the list for flood relief amount.
32.	M.Govidenne	Kovelakuntla	Some of the villagers in our place did not receive any relief amount
33.	Rajoli	Chagalamarri	Five families did not get relief and their names have not figured in the govt. list, when they questioned the VRO about this the VRO did not respond properly. The RI Omkar Prasad has personally seen that our names did not figure in the list. One person has committed suicide and died (G.Jacob)
34.	Nandamuri	Nandyala	As said by the government Rs. 8000/- per person was not given. Only an amount of RS 7000/- was given. The list was prepared for all the people in the village but the relief amount was given to only those people whose name was suggested by the political leader.
35.	R.Jammuladine	Uyalawada	At the time of floods we went to nearby village for shelter. When we had come back to our place and asked for relief amount they denied saying that we are not at home.
36.	Injathu	Uyalawada	Though we got affected by floods MRO did not consider us as victim of flood and not paid relief amount to us.

Sl. No	Village	Mandal	Discrimination faced
37.	Narsipalle	Uyalawada	The officials did not take the actual effected families into consideration while paying relief amount.
38.	Chagalamarri	Rajoli	MRO officer did not release the relief amount till now
39.	Prathakota	Pagidala	While preparing the list the MRO did not write the effected people list. But wrote other caste people name. With this they did not pay any amount to us. We lost all our belongings and livelihood.
40.	Sivarajupalle	Kothapalle	In our <b>Madiga</b> colony we lost everything. The officials have changed our names and we did not get any relief amount.
41.	Pathamadugula	Kothapalle	In our SC colony we lost our houses we did not get any relief , we request relief amount from government.
42.	Sivapuram	Kothapalle	The government officials did not write names of SC and ST for paying relief amount.
43.	Rampuram	Mantralayam	We lost all our belongings and also our livelihood. We could not repay our debts in the bank. Our children who were studying 10 <sup>th</sup> class, intermediate and Degree have lost their books. Actually, the government announced an amount of Rs. 8000/- as relief amount but the officials paid Rs. 4000/- .only
44.	Madavaram	Mantralayam	We lost all the fields; all the water came into our houses and everything was washed away in floods. Old people are requesting for paying old-age pension and widow pensions immediately as they do not have livelihood.
45.	Naguladenna	Nandavaram	We lost all the fields, all the water came into our houses and every thing was washed away in floods. We lost our livelihood. We request the government to given loans for collapsed houses.
46.	Naguladenna	Nandavaram	Erukala Pedda Ranga swamy had lost his 60 pigs in this floods, request government and banks to provide support to reestablish livelihood.
47.	Gulladurthi	Kovelakuntla	The government announced an amount of Rs. 8000/- as relief amount but the officials paid Rs. 3000/- only to SCs.
48.	Majira	M.Govidene	In the floods we lost all the crops and partially damaged house request government to support u.
49.	Kuruvalle	Alluru	The government announced an amount of Rs. 7000/- as relief amount, 20 kg rice, kerosene. But we did not receiver anything to our Madiga community.
50.	Kakanuru	Bandiatma	The relief amount was not given to victims. The political

Sl. No	Village	Mandal	Discrimination faced
		kuru	leaders have taken the signature and they have taken the amount.
51.	Sankirenipalle	Nandikotkur	In the floods we lost all the crops and house.the officials did not pay any relief amount.
52.	Konidela village	Nandikotkur	We lost 450 Mango trees in 4.5 acres of land. Now the land is not in a condition to cultivate all the stones have come up. The corp is in Nagaturu,Survey no. 322,344,346 about Rs. 50,000/- worth was loss for us.
53.	Alluru	Nandikotkur	We lost our entire paddy which was put in 5 acres of land. We did not receive any relief from government. We don't have rice to eat. Our lands are in survey no. 448/6, 1, 229/11.we request government to give us immediate relief amount.

**Annexure 2:**

**Kurnool District: M.Ghanapuram village, Pagidyala Mandal.**

S.No	Name	In hectares	Crop	Survey number	Lease / Own
1.	B. Marku	7	Paddy	141/A	Lease
2.	B.Srinivasulu	6	Corn	138	Lease
3.	B.Nagaiah	2	Paddy	18	Own
4.	M. Chinna pakkiraiah	1	Paddy	160	Own
5.	M. Chennaiah	1	Paddy	160	Own
6.	M. Chennaiah	1	Paddy	737/A	Own
7.	P.Pedda Devasayaham	125	Paddy	147/A	Own
8.	T. Yohanu	4	Paddy	1460	Lease
9.	T. Yesobu	1	Paddy	147/A	Own
10.	M.sudhakar	1	Paddy	737/B	Own
11.	P. Chinna Devasayaham	1	Paddy	147/A	Own

S.No	Name	In hectares	Crop	Survey number	Lease / Own
12.	D. Dasari Jayamma	1	Paddy	147/c	Own
13.	Subbaiah	2	corn	126	Lease
14.	P. Subbarao	2	Paddy	151/4	Lease
15.	M. Devadanam	1	Paddy	160	Own
16.	V. Lakshamma	2	Paddy	155	Own
17.	D. Kamamma	1	Paddy	137	Own
18.	D.Dasu	1	Paddy	742	Own
19.	D. Rajesh	1	Paddy	137	Own
20.	T. Mariya dasu	1	Paddy	100/A	Own
21.	T. Chinna Prakasam	1.60	Paddy	149/B	Own
22.	T. Naga Raju	1.50	Paddy	100/A	Own
23.	T. Sikhamani	1.50	Paddy	148	Own
24.	T. Pedda Prakasam	1	Paddy	147/C	Own
25.	P. Tyagarajulu	2	Paddy	151/A	Lease
26.	T. Chinna Tirupal	2	Paddy	147	Lease
27.	T. Yesutarnam	1	Paddy	178/1	Own
28.	P. Jayamma	1	Paddy	147/A	Own
29.	P. Maranna	2	Paddy	23	Lease
30.	P. Venkateshwarlu	2.50	Paddy	23	Lease
31.	T. Naga Shesamma	1.30	Paddy	152/5B	Own
32.	T. Kanakamma	2.50	Jowar	148/B1	Own
33.	M. Venkateshwarlu	2	Paddy	147/A	Lease
34.	M. Eshwaraiah	2	Paddy	147/A	Lease
35.	B. Yuvarajulu	2	Paddy/jowar	147/C	Lease



S.No	Name	In hectares	Crop	Survey number	Lease / Own
36.	M. Satyanarayana	7	Paddy /jowar	41	Lease
37.	V. Giribabu	2	Paddy	160	Own
38.	M. Chiranjeevi	Lost house			
39.	B. Srinivasulu	Hut is destroyed			
40.	T. Rajanna	Cattle feed got spoiled			

**Annexure 3:**

**Advocates who lost their law books in the floods and looking for support in Kurnool District:**

Sl.No.	Name of the Advocate	Address
1	S.Ranga Swamy S/o Pedda Naganna,	H. No. 40/30-A-15 Madam Compounds, Kurnool.
2.	P. Naganna,	H.No. 43/55 – C, N. R. Peta, Kurnool.
3.	M. Prasad S/o M.P. Obulapathi,	H.No. 40/218, Bargav Peta, Kurnool District.
4.	R. Anand Rao, M.A. , B.L.,	R/o Opp District Court Kurnool.
5.	B.C. Seshanna,	H.No. 50/348-2-10-B2, Arora Nagar, Kurnool District.
6.	Katam Rangadu, .	R/o. Room No. 23, Maram Complex, Opp: STBC College, Kurnool District
7.	Chilaka Jasmine,	H.No. 62/10/A, Chithabara Rao Street, Near Old busv stand, Kurnool District
8.	M.C. Maddileti,	H.No. 50-348-L10-B3, Arora Nager, Kurnool District.
9.	E. Karuna Jyothi,	H.No. 40/211 Bangar Peta Kurnool.
10.	M. Subbaiah, S/o M. Pedda Nagaiah	H.No. 58/36 – A, Fort, Kurnool District. Ph-
11.	N. Dhanunjayulu	H.No. 50-348, Arora Nagar, Kurnool District.
12.	K. Narsimhulu S/o K. Penchalaiah,	H.No. 39-84-61, Bapuji Nagar, Kurnool.

13	K. Bhasker ,.	R/o Nandikotkur Kurnool District
14.	Mallepogu Venkatalakshamma d/o M. Swamanna Occ- M-Phil,	H.No. 1-118 Maddur Village, Pamulapadu Mandal, Kurnool District.

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**National Dalit Watch A.P.  
Hyderabad**