

Impact of Land Pooling Scheme on Economic Conditions in the Capital City Area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract: Andhra Pradesh Government has found a solution to the troubles of land acquisition in building a new capital city (Amaravati) on 34,690 acres of farm land by using land pooling scheme. Amaravati is the India's first planned capital of a state to build up from scratch in the recent decades. The Government strategy was to make all farmers stakeholders in the new capital, so that they voluntarily "pooled" their land with the city development agency known as Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority shortly known as APCRDA. The land parcels owned by individuals or group of owners are legally consolidated by transfer of ownership rights to the authority, which later transfers the ownership of a part of the developed land back to the landowners. Land owners were also given some social and economic benefits for a certain period for participating in Land Pooling scheme along with the return of part of the developed land. As the land owners contribute their land voluntarily, the whole land pooling process was very smooth. The pooling process mostly did not disrupt the current inhabitants. In this context, an attempt is made in this paper to examine the impact of Land Pooling Scheme on Economic conditions in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.

Keywords: Employment, Factor Productivity, Health expenditure, per capita Income, Poverty rate

I. INTRODUCTION

Most projects require an enormous amount of land. In search for industrialization and developing the related infrastructures, states made acquisitions. Under land acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the compensation is higher, making the project expensive and unviable. Such a situation was bound to head for a confrontation. Since the forcing out of Tata's from Singur, a large number of projects in West Bengal and elsewhere have been halted. Economic analyses suggest that 43percent of all stalled projects face land acquisition problems. Andhra Pradesh Government has found a solution to the troubles of land acquisition in building a new capital city (Amaravati) on 34,690 acres of farm land by using land pooling scheme. After bifurcation of the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh, present Andhra Pradesh state has to build its new capital. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced that capital Amaravati will be built near Guntur and Vijayawada. Amaravati is the India's first planned capital of the state to build up from scratch in the recent decades. The Government strategy was to make all farmers stakeholders in the new capital, so that they voluntarily "pooled" their land with the city development agency known as Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority shortly known as APCRDA. The land parcels owned by individuals or group of owners are legally consolidated by transfer of ownership rights to the authority, which later transfers the ownership of a part of the developed land back to the landowners. Land owners were also given some social and economic benefits for a certain period for participating in Land Pooling scheme along with the return of part of the developed land. As the land owners contribute their land voluntarily, the whole land pooling process was very smooth. Inclusion of land owners in the project development created a win-win situation for the Government as well as people living there. The pooling process mostly did not disrupt the current inhabitants. Under the land acquisition act, several safeguard measures are to be followed including a social impact assessment by an expert committee and a detailed plan for rehabilitating the original owners. This makes it a tedious process. But the land pooling is an easy way of collecting land for development. In this context, an attempt is made in this paper to examine the impact of Land Pooling Scheme on Economic conditions in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Acharya (2002)¹ has done a study on Hazira. He found that the main activities of villagers, agriculture and fishing, were adversely affected due to land acquisition. Ding (2004)² had studied the effects of land acquisition on China's future. Desai et al. (2007)³ had done a study, on the families displaced by Indira Sagar Pariyojna in Madhya Pradesh. Guha (2007)⁴ had done a study to examine socio-economic impact of land acquisition on the households whose farmland had been acquired for the establishment of Tata Metaliks Limited (TML) unit in Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal. Dash (2009)⁵ had discussed the impacts of the

displacement and resettlement on the people due to two dams and a smelting plant in the provinces of Ubon Ratch Athani Prachuap Khiri Khan of Thailand. Kusiluka et al. (2010)⁶ had examined the impacts of land acquisition programmes on the environment and livelihood of local communities in Tanzania. Sardana (2010)⁷ studied the land acquisition issues in India. They found that land acquisition of fertile land resulted displacement of traditional rural agricultural families. Gobena (2011)⁸ had done an empirical study to identify the perceived effects of large-scale agricultural land acquisition on the livelihood of small-scale farmers in Boko Tibe Woreda, Western Ethiopia. Rawat et al. (2011)⁹ studied the process of land acquisition in Polepally, Andhra Pradesh. Asthana (2012)¹⁰ examined the impacts of displacement and resettlement on the displaced women by the construction of Tehri dam in Uttarakhand. Salman and Asif (2012)¹¹ conducted a study to find out the problems and further prospects of Ganga Expressway Project for the people directly affected by the land acquisition. Ghatak et al. (2013)¹² examined the reasons behind the refusal of many landowners to accept the offered compensation in Singur in West Bengal. Richards (2013)¹³ examined the social and environmental impacts of eighteen case- studies of large-scale land acquisitions in Africa with a focus on West and Central Africa. Venkateswararao. Podile et al (2016)¹⁴ examined the contents of Land Pooling Scheme proposed to be implemented in capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh. To conclude most of the studies both at international level and National level revolved round the land acquisition and its impact. Only one study was found on Land Pooling scheme which only dealt with content of the scheme. It was found that there is no study which dealt with impact of land pooling scheme on economic conditions in capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh. In this context the present study is proposed.

Objectives

The general objective of the study is to examine the Impact of Land Pooling Scheme on Economic Conditions in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh. The specific objectives are the following.

- To examine the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Occupational Patterns in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
- To look in to the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Poverty rate and Employment in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
- To review the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Health expenditure and Per Capita Income in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
- To study the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Factor Productivity and Number of House starts in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.

Hypotheses

The general form of Hypothesis is the following:

- **Null Hypothesis:** Land pooling scheme does not has any significant impact on economic conditions in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh or The differences observed in Economic conditions of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically not significant.
- **Alternative Hypothesis:** Land pooling scheme has significant impact on economic conditions in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh or The differences observed in Economic conditions of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study is an empirical study. The universe under the study is the people residing in the 29 villages of capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh, where the land pooling scheme was implemented. Stratified random sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. The basis for division of universe in to strata is village unit. A sample of 1160 units was taken from the universe. Universe was divided into 29 strata. 40 units were taken from each stratum namely from each village thus totaling to $29 \times 40 = 1160$. Within each sub sample of 40, proportional allocation was done. The breakup of 40 was 3 SC (7.5%), 6 ST (15%), 11 OBCs and 20 OC. Simple random sampling technique was used for selecting units for sub-sample. The study is mainly based on primary data. Survey method is used for collecting primary data. Where ever necessary direct observations are also made to support the data collection. Structured Schedule was used to address the research questions or objectives of the study. To analyze the data collected from field work, simple statistical tools including percentages, bar diagrams and paired t-test are used through SPSS package.

Demographic profile of the respondents

OC respondents constituted 50.5 percent of the sample. OBC respondents constituted 30 percent of the sample, SC respondents constituted 15 percent and ST respondents constituted 7.5 percent of the sample. Male respondents constituted 88.8 percent of the sample and female respondents constituted 11.2 percent of the sample. Seven percent of the respondents in the sample belong to below 20, age group. 30.2 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to 21-40 age group, 46.2 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to

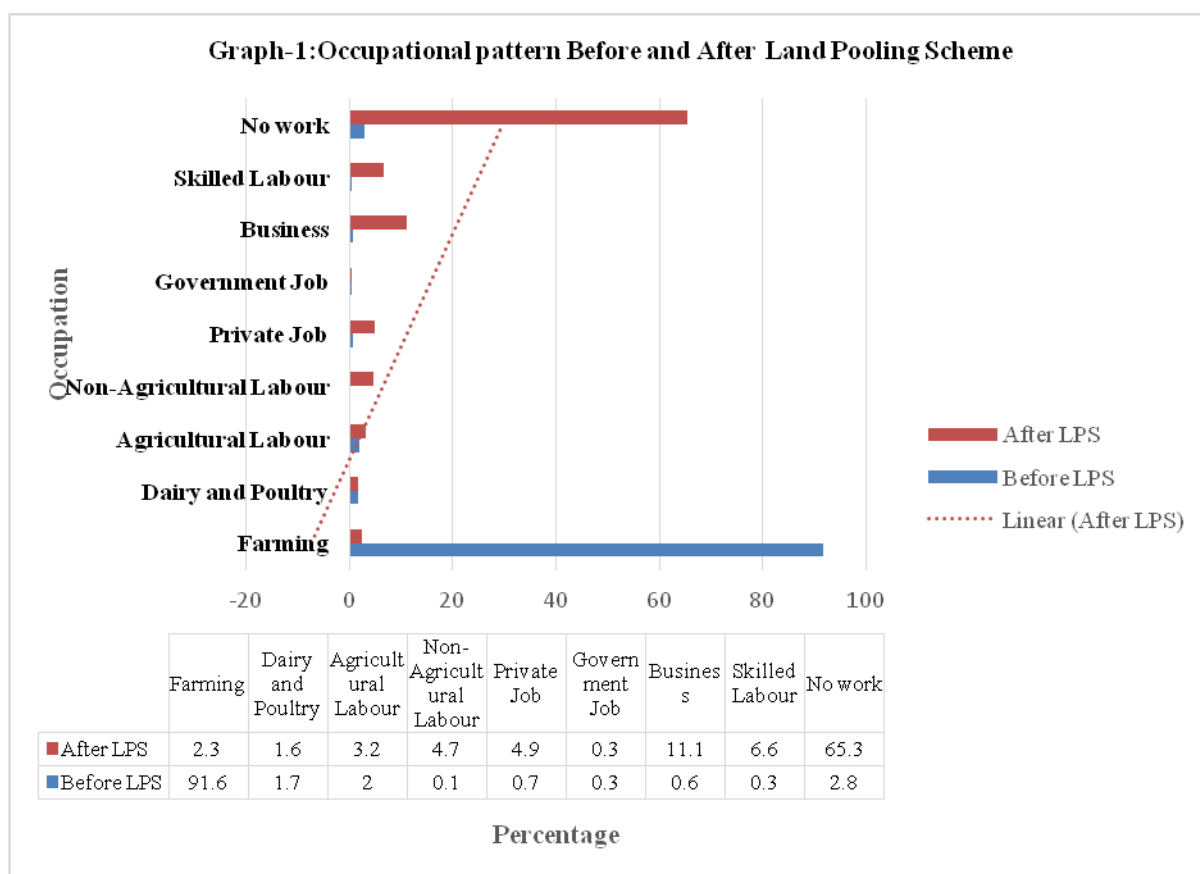
41-60 age group and 22.9 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to above 60 age group. Un-married respondents constituted 3.8 percent of the sample. 85.9 percent respondents in the sample are married, 9.1 percent of respondents in the sample are divorced and 1.1 percent of respondents in the sample are widowed. Illiterate respondents constituted 35.9 percent of the sample. 43.8 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to 10th and below education level, 12.2 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to Inter education level, 5.9 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to education level of Graduation and 2.3 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to P.G and above education level. Below five members family respondents constituted 89.6 percent of the sample. 8.9 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to families having members from 6 to 10 and 1.6 percent of the respondents in the sample belong to families having 11 and above members.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

Table-1: Occupational pattern Before and After Land Pooling scheme

Sl. No	Occupation	Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Farming	1062	91.6	27	2.3
2	Dairy and Poultry	20	1.7	18	1.6
3	Agricultural Labour	23	2.0	37	3.2
4	Non-Agricultural Labour	1	0.1	55	4.7
5	Private Job	8	0.7	57	4.9
6	Government Job	3	0.3	3	0.3
7	Business	7	0.6	129	11.1
8	Skilled Labour	4	0.3	76	6.6
9	No work	32	2.8	758	65.3
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact that 91.6 percent respondent's occupation Before Land Pooling scheme was 'Farming'. This has decreased to 2.3 percent After Land Pooling scheme. It was observed that 'Farming' was main occupation Before Land Pooling scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh. After Land Pooling scheme 65.3 percent of population in the area are not opted for any occupation. Most of them sold small part of their land holdings for higher prices and started depending on interest income. Some big farmers decided to depend temporarily on the tenancy income offered by the Government for a period of 10 years. They are having the ideas of either opting for some job or business in future once the area is developed. People depended on Dairy and Poultry also decreased from 1.7 percent Before Land Pooling scheme to 1.6 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that Agricultural Labour had increased from 2.0 percent Before Land Pooling scheme to 3.2 percent After Land Pooling Scheme as some of the farmers started working as agricultural labour in non pooling lands nearby. Non-Agricultural Labour had increased from 0.1 percent Before Land Pooling scheme to 4.7 percent After Land Pooling Scheme as some of people started working in construction of the capital city and other allied activities. People engaged in Private jobs had increased from 0.7 percent Before Land Pooling scheme to 4.9 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. People engaged in Business had increased from 0.6 percent Before Land Pooling scheme to 11.1 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. Skilled Labour had increased from 0.3 percent Before Land Pooling scheme to 6.6 percent After Land Pooling Scheme.



Paired Samples Test									
Social and Economic Development Indicator		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	Occupation Before Land Pooling - Occupation After Land Pooling	-6.403	2.572	.076	-6.552	-6.255	-84.794	1159	.000

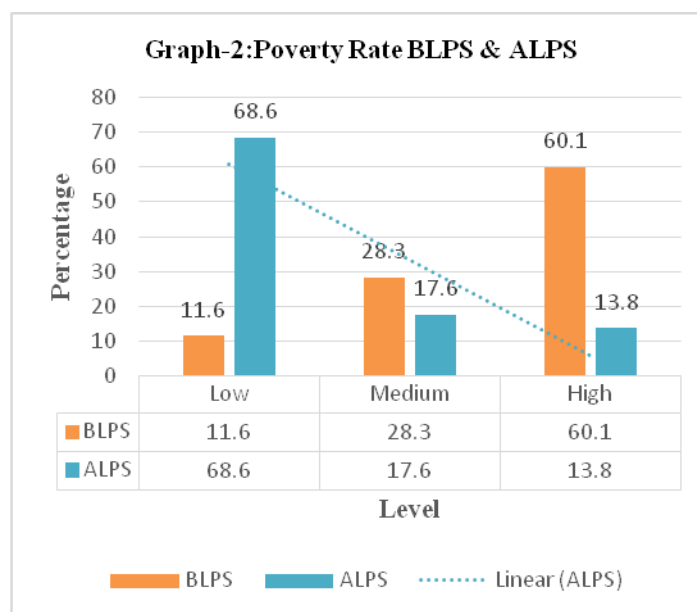
From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the occupational patterns of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Occupational Patterns.

Table-2: Response on Poverty rate before and after Land Pooling Scheme

Sl. No	Response	Variable: Poverty rate			
		Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Low	135	11.6	796	68.6
2	Medium	328	28.3	204	17.6
3	High	697	60.1	160	13.8
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 60.1 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Poverty rate is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically decreased to 13.8 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 11.6 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Poverty rate is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically increased to 68.6 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that poverty rate is 'Medium' had decreased from 28.3 Before Land Pooling scheme to 17.6 After Land Pooling Scheme. Because of the

increase in Land prices and pensions given for land less people in the area the poverty rate has decreased in the area. To conclude, Poverty rate had decreased After Land Pooling Scheme.



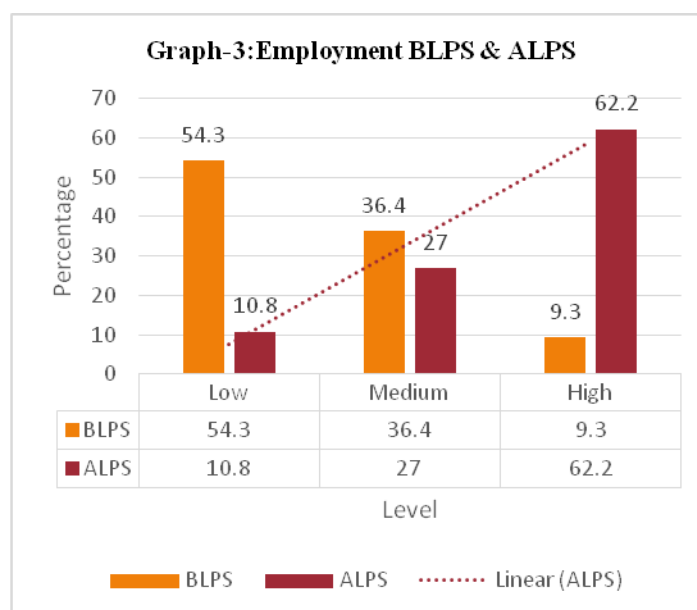
Paired Samples Test									
Social and Economic Development Indicator		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	Poverty rate BLPS Poverty rate ALPS	1.033	1.039	.031	.973	1.093	33.860	1159	.000

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Poverty rate of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Poverty rate.

Table-3: Response on Employment before and after Land Pooling Scheme

Sl.No	Response	Variable: Employment			
		Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Low	630	54.3	125	10.8
2	Medium	422	36.4	313	27.0
3	High	108	9.3	722	62.2
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 9.3 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Employment is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 62.2 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 54.3 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Employment is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 10.3 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Employment is 'Medium' had decreased from 36.4 Before Land Pooling scheme to 27.0 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Employment had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.



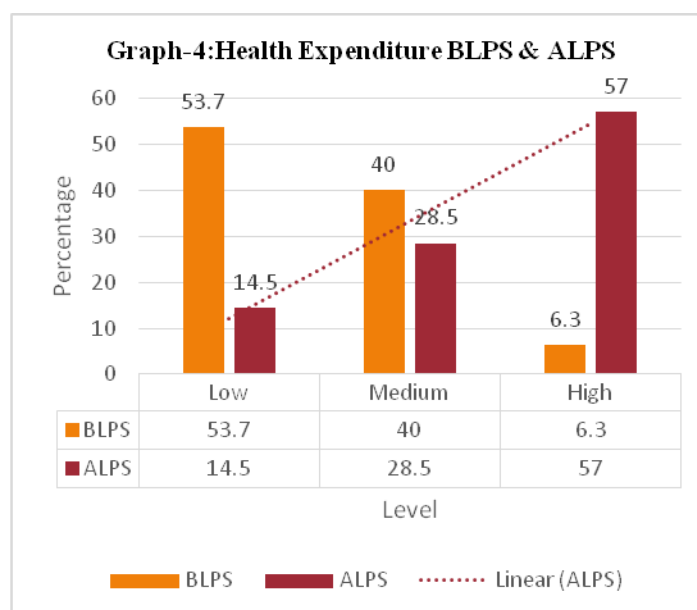
Paired Samples Test									
Social and Economic Development Indicator		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	Employment BLPS Employment ALPS	-.965	1.011	.030	-1.023	-.906	-32.512	1159	.000

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Employment of before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Employment.

Table-4: Response on Health expenditure before and after Land Pooling Scheme

Sl.No	Response	Variable: Health expenditure			
		Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Low	623	53.7	168	14.5
2	Medium	464	40.0	331	28.5
3	High	73	6.3	661	57.0
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 6.3 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Health expenditure is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 57.0 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 53.7 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Health expenditure is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 14.5 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Health expenditure is 'Medium' had decreased from 40.0 Before Land Pooling scheme to 38.5 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Health expenditure had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.



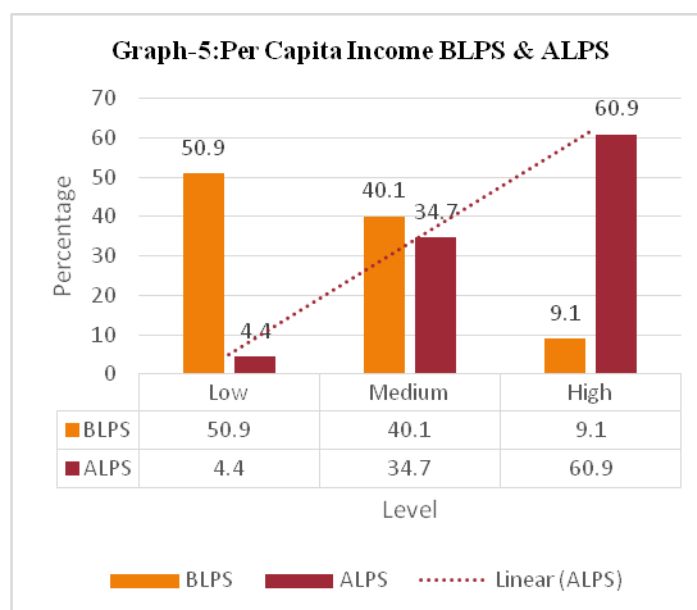
Paired Samples Test									
Social and Economic Development Indicator		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	Health expenditure BLPS - Health expenditure ALPS	-.899	.880	.026	-.950	-.848	-34.806	1159	.000

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Health expenditure of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Health expenditure.

Table-5: Response on Per Capita Income before and after Land Pooling Scheme

Sl.No	Response	Variable: Per Capita Income			
		Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Low	590	50.9	51	4.4
2	Medium	465	40.1	402	34.7
3	High	105	9.1	707	60.9
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 9.1 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Per Capita Income is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 60.9 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 50.9 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Per Capita Income is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 4.4 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Per Capita Income is 'Medium' had decreased from 40.1 Before Land Pooling scheme to 34.7 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Per Capita Income had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.



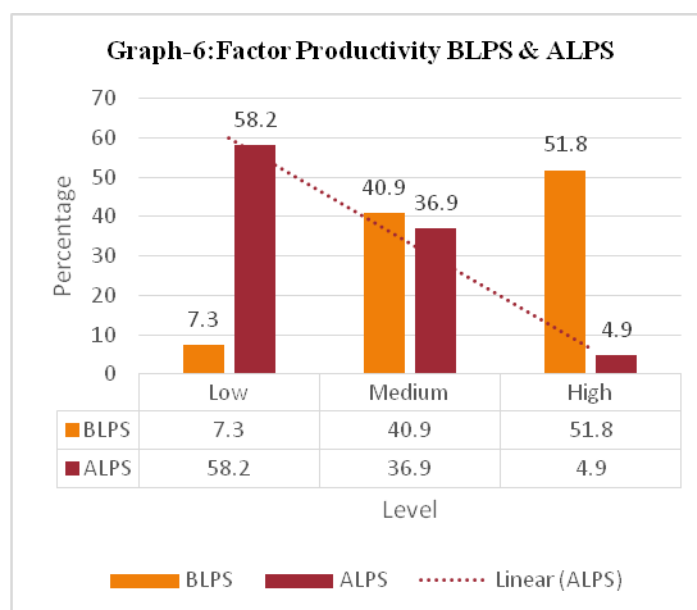
Paired Samples Test										
Social and Economic Development Indicator			Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
			Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
						Lower	Upper			
Pair	Per capita Income BLPS- Per capita Income ALPS		-.984	.966	.028	-1.039	-.928	-34.693	1159	.000

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Per Capita Income of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Per Capita Income.

Table-6: Response on Factor Productivity before and after Land Pooling Scheme

Sl. No	Response	Variable: Factor Productivity			
		Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Low	85	7.3	675	58.2
2	Medium	474	40.9	428	36.9
3	High	601	51.8	57	4.9
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 51.8 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Factor Productivity is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically decreased to 4.9 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 7.3 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Factor Productivity is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically increased to 58.2 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Factor Productivity is 'Medium' had decreased from 40.9 Before Land Pooling scheme to 36.9 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Factor Productivity had decreased After Land Pooling Scheme.



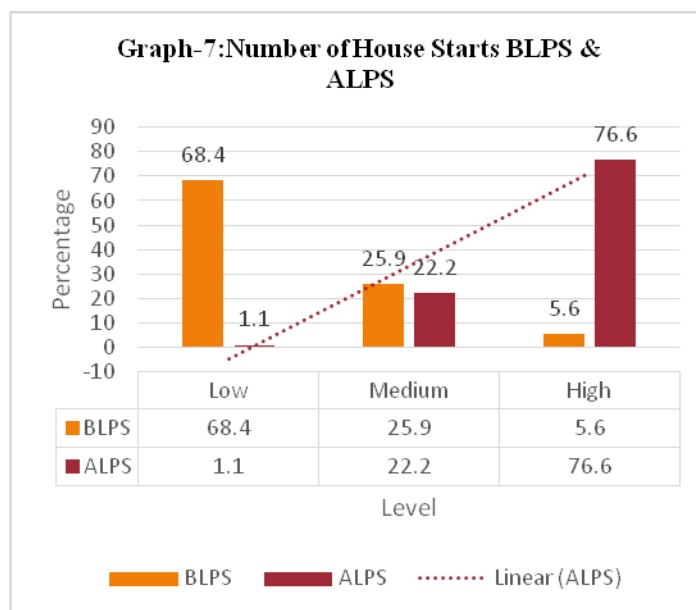
Paired Samples Test									
Social and Economic Development Indicator		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	Factor productivity BLPS - Factor productivity ALPS	-.978	.928	.027	-1.031	-.924	-35.891	1159	.000

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Factor Productivity of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Factor Productivity.

Table-7: Response on Number of House starts before and after Land Pooling Scheme

Sl. No	Response	Variable: Number of House starts			
		Before Land Pooling Scheme		After Land Pooling Scheme	
		Respondents Count	Percentage	Respondents Count	Percentage
1	Low	794	68.4	13	1.1
2	Medium	301	25.9	258	22.2
3	High	65	5.6	889	76.6
Total		1160	100	1160	100

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 5.6 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Number of House starts are 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 76.6 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 68.4 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Number of House starts are 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 1.1 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Number of House starts are 'Medium' had decreased from 25.9 Before Land Pooling scheme to 22.2 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Number of House starts had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.



Paired Samples Test									
Social and Economic Development Indicator		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	House starts BLPS – House starts ALPS	-1.384	.739	.022	-1.426	-1.341	-63.801	1159	.000

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Number of House starts of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh had significant impact on Number of House starts.

V. CONCLUSION

To conclude, Farming is the main Occupation before Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh. After Land Pooling scheme 65.3 percent of population in the area are not opted for any occupation. Most of them sold small part of their land holdings for higher prices and started depending on interest income. Some big farmers decided to depend temporarily on the tenancy income offered by the Government for a period of 10 years. They are having the ideas of either opting for some job or business in future once the area is developed. Poverty rate had decreased After Land Pooling Scheme. Employment had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Health expenditure had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Per Capita Income had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Factor Productivity had decreased After Land Pooling Scheme. Number of House starts had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.

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