# IMPACT OF LAND POOLING SCHEME ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITY AREA (AMARAVATI) OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**Dr.Venkateswararao.Podile**

(Professor, MBA Department, Andhra Loyola Institute of Engineering and Technology, Vijayawada & Project Director, Research Project sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, F.No.02/219/2016-17/RP)

*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 Social conditions in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.

*IndexTerms* - **Education attainment, Human Development, Inequality, Life expectancy, NEET rate, Social security**

## 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 Social 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 Pardesh. 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 smelling plant in the provinces of Ubon Ratch Athani Prchuap 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 Uttrakhand. 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 (Amaravti) 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 social conditions in capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh. In this context the present study is proposed.

## III. OBJECTIVES

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

1. To examine the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Inequality in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
2. To look in to the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Education attainment and Life expectancy in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
3. To review the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Suicide rate and NEET rate in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
4. To study the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Living standards and Human Development in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.
5. To enquire in to the effect of Land Pooling Scheme on Literacy rate and Social Security in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh.

## IV. HYPOTHESES

The general form of Hypothesis is the following

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

## V. 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 29x40=1160. Within each sub sample of 40, proportional allocation was done. The breakup of 40 was 3 SC (7.5%), 6 ST (15%), 11OBCs 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.

## VI. 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 $10^{th}$ 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.

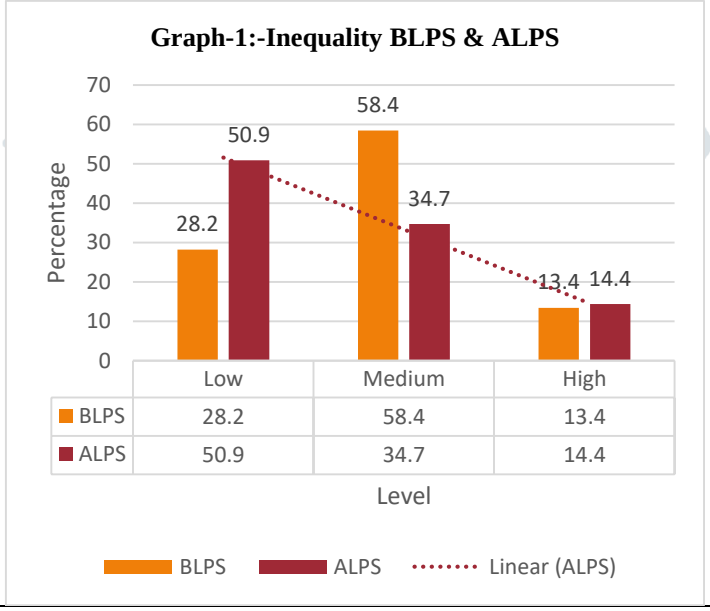
## VII. DATA ANALYSIS

**Table-1: Response on Inequality before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl. No | Response | Variable: Inequality | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 327 | 28.2 | 590 | 50.9 |
| 2 | Medium | 677 | 58.4 | 403 | 34.7 |
| 3 | High | 156 | 13.4 | 167 | 14.4 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 13.4 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Inequality is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has slightly increased to 14.4 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 28.2 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Inequality is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically increased to 50.9 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Inequality is 'Medium' had decreased from 58.4 Before Land Pooling scheme to 34.7 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Inequality had decreased After Land Pooling Scheme.

**Graph-1:-Inequality BLPS & ALPS**




| 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 | Inequality BLPS - Inequality ALPS | .217 | .918 | .027 | .164 | .270 | 8.058 | 1159 | .000 |

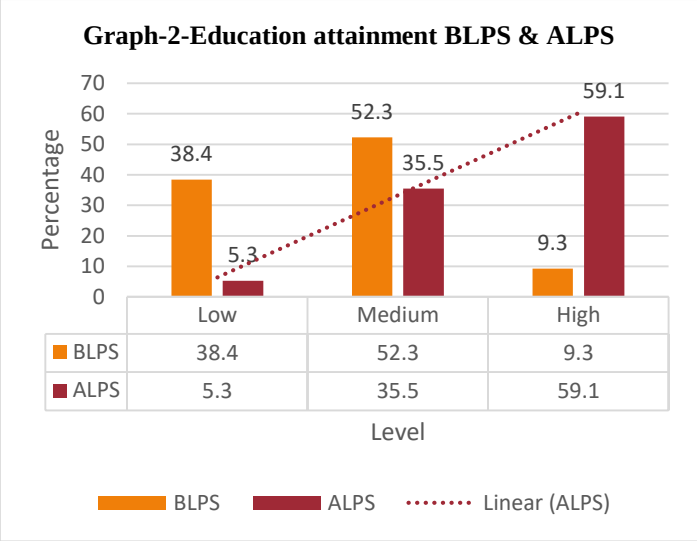
From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Inequality of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area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

**Table-2: Response on Education attainment before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl. No | Response | Variable: Education Attainment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 445 | 38.4 | 62 | 5.3 |
| 2 | Medium | 607 | 52.3 | 412 | 35.5 |
| 3 | High | 108 | 9.3 | 686 | 59.1 |
| **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 Education attainment is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 59.1 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 38.4 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Education attainment is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 5.3 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who

said that Education attainment is 'Medium' had decreased from 52.3 Before Land Pooling scheme to 35.5 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Education attainment had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.



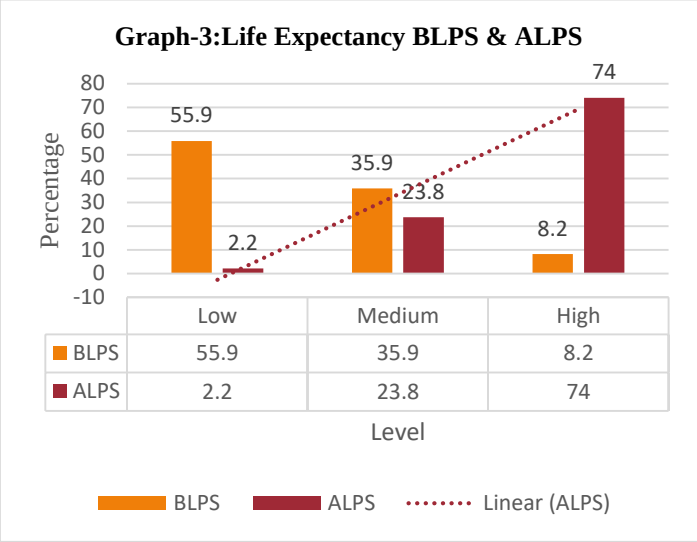

| Paired Samples Test | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social and Economic Development Indicator | | Paired Differences | | | | | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval | | | | |
| | | | | | Lower | Upper | | | |
| Pair | Education attainment BLPS - Education attainment ALPS | -.828 | .958 | .028 | -.884 | -.773 | -29.464 | 1159 | .000 |

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Education attainment 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 Education attainment.

**Table-3: Response on Life Expectancy before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl.No | Response | Variable: Life Expectancy | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 648 | 55.9 | 26 | 2.2 |
| 2 | Medium | 417 | 35.9 | 276 | 23.8 |
| 3 | High | 95 | 8.2 | 858 | 74.0 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 8.2 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Life Expectancy is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 74.0 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 55.9 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Life Expectancy is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 2.2 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Life Expectancy is 'Medium' had decreased from 35.9 Before Land Pooling scheme to 23.8 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Life Expectancy 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 | Life expectancy BLPS - Life expectancy ALPS | -1.194 | .852 | .025 | -1.243 | -1.145 | -47.728 | 1159 | .000 |

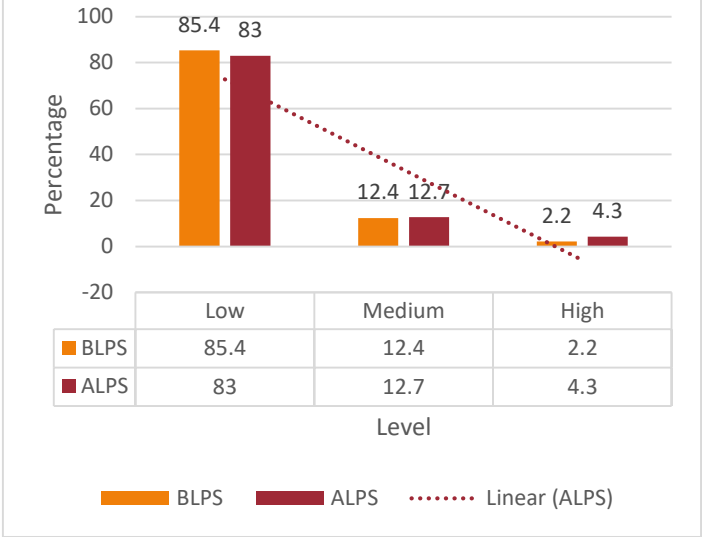
From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Life Expectancy of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city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

**Table-4: Response on Suicide rate before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl.No | Response | Variable: Suicide rate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 991 | 85.4 | 963 | 83.0 |
| 2 | Medium | 144 | 12.4 | 147 | 12.7 |
| 3 | High | 25 | 2.2 | 50 | 4.3 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 2.2 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Suicide rate is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has slightly increased to 4.3 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 85.4 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Suicide rate is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has slightly decreased to 83.0 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Suicide rate is 'Medium' had slightly increased from 12.4 Before Land Pooling scheme to 12.7 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Suicide rate had slightly decreased After Land Pooling Scheme.

**Graph-4:Suicide rate BLPS & ALPS**



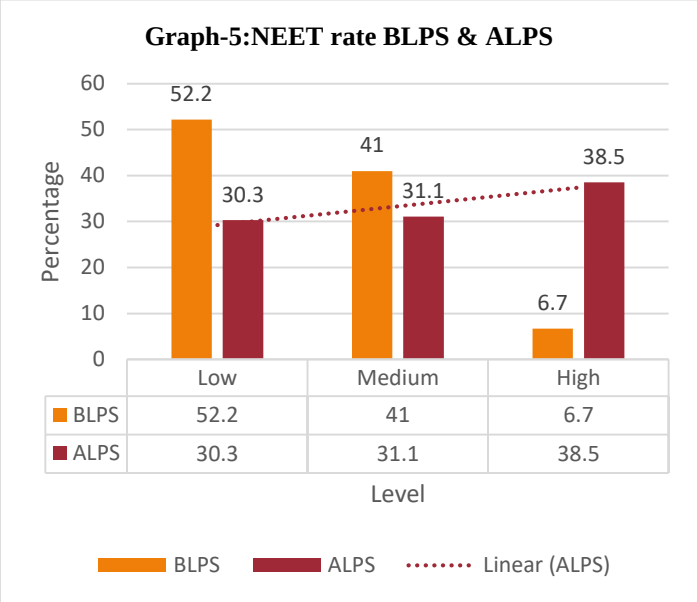

| Paired Samples Test | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social and Economic Development Indicator | | Paired Differences | | | | | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval | | | | |
| | | | | | Lower | Upper | | | |
| Pair | Suicide rate BLPS - Suicide rate ALPS | -.046 | .612 | .018 | -.081 | -.010 | -2.541 | 1159 | .011 |

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Suicide 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 Suicide rate.

**Table-5: Response on NEET rate (Youth neither in employment and Education nor training) before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl.No | Response | Variable: NEET rate (Youth neither in employment and Education nor training) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 606 | 52.2 | 352 | 30.3 |
| 2 | Medium | 476 | 41.0 | 361 | 31.1 |
| 3 | High | 78 | 6.7 | 447 | 38.5 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 6.7 percent of the respondents expressed the view that NEET rate is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has increased to 38.5 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 52.2 percent of the respondents expressed the view that NEET rate is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has decreased to 30.3 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that NEET rate is 'Medium' had decreased from 41.0 Before Land Pooling scheme to 31.1 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, NEET rate had moderately 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 | NEET rate BLPS - NEET rate ALPS | -.537 | 1.040 | .031 | -.597 | -.477 | -17.597 | 1159 | .000 |

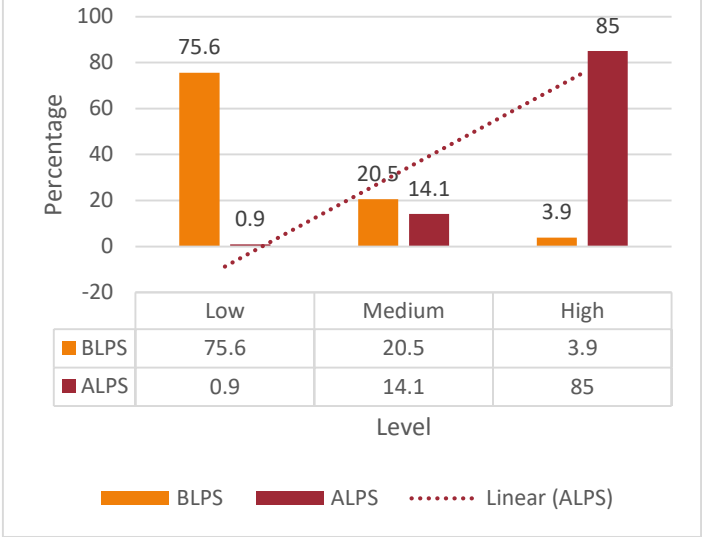
From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the NEET rate of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area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

**Table-6: Response on Living standards before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl. No | Response | Variable: Living standards | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 877 | 75.6 | 11 | 0.9 |
| 2 | Medium | 238 | 20.5 | 163 | 14.1 |
| 3 | High | 45 | 3.9 | 986 | 85.0 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 3.9 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Living standards are 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 85.0 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 75.6 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Living standards are 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 0.9 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Living standards are 'Medium' had decreased from 20.5 Before Land Pooling scheme to 14.1 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Living standards had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.

**Graph-6:Living Standards BLPS & ALPS**



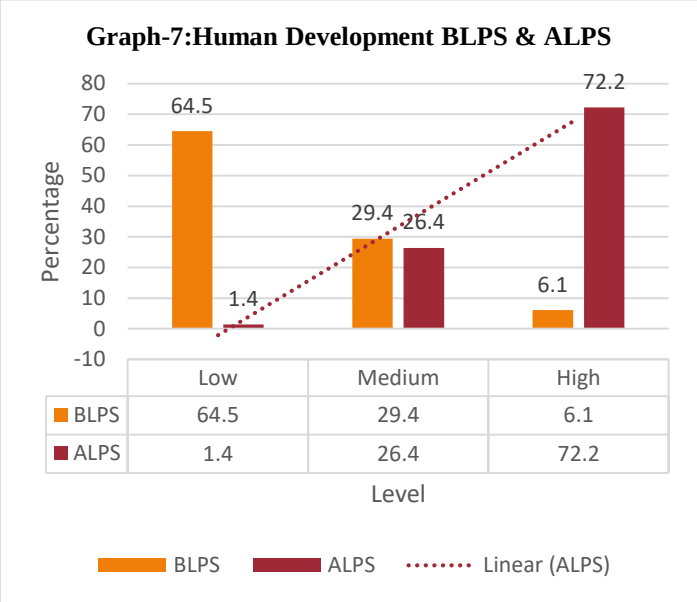

| Paired Samples Test | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social and Economic Development Indicator | | Paired Differences | | | | | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval | | | | |
| | | | | | Lower | Upper | | | |
| Pair | Living standards BLPS - Living standards ALPS | -1.558 | .656 | .019 | -1.596 | -1.520 | -80.928 | 1159 | .000 |

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Living standards 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 Living standards.

**Table-7: Response on Human Development before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl. No | Response | Variable: Human Development | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 748 | 64.5 | 16 | 1.4 |
| 2 | Medium | 341 | 29.4 | 306 | 26.4 |
| 3 | High | 71 | 6.1 | 838 | 72.2 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 6.1 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Human Development is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 72.2 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 64.5 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Human Development is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 1.4 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Human Development is 'Medium' had decreased from 29.4 Before Land Pooling scheme to 26.4 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Human Development 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 | Human Development BLPS - Human Development ALPS | -1.292 | .846 | .025 | -1.341 | -1.243 | -52.011 | 1159 | .000 |

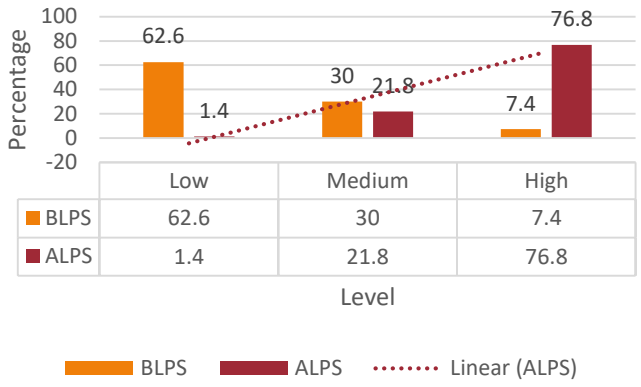
From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Human Development of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city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

**Table-8: Response on Literacy rate before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl. No | Response | Variable: Literacy rate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 726 | 62.6 | 16 | 1.4 |
| 2 | Medium | 348 | 30.0 | 253 | 21.8 |
| 3 | High | 86 | 7.4 | 891 | 76.8 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 7.4 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Literacy rate is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 76.8 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 62.6 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Literacy rate is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 1.4 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Literacy rate is 'Medium' had decreased from 30.0 Before Land Pooling scheme to 21.8 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Literacy rate had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.

**Graph-8:Literacy Rate BLPS & ALPS**




| 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 | Literacy rate BLPS - Literacy rate ALPS | -1.306 | .823 | .024 | -1.353 | -1.259 | -54.071 | 1159 | .000 |

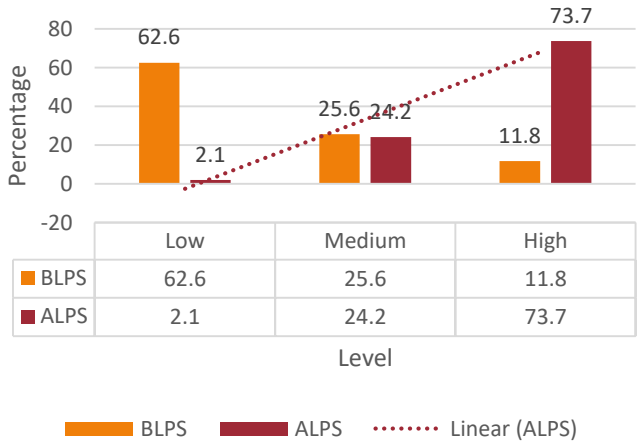
From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Literacy rate of Before Land Pooling Scheme and of After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Pradesh are statistically significant. In other words Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city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

**Table-9: Response on Social security before and after Land Pooling Scheme**

| Sl.No | Response | Variable: Social security | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Before Land Pooling Scheme | | After Land Pooling Scheme | |
| | | Respondents Count | Percentage | Respondents Count | Percentage |
| 1 | Low | 726 | 62.6 | 24 | 2.1 |
| 2 | Medium | 297 | 25.6 | 281 | 24.2 |
| 3 | High | 137 | 11.8 | 855 | 73.7 |
| **Total** | | **1160** | **100** | **1160** | **100** |

The data in the above table and the data in the graph below represent the fact 11.8 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Social security is 'high' Before Land Pooling scheme in Land Pooling Area of Andhra Pradesh capital city (Amaravati). This has drastically increased to 73.7 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. On the other hand, 62.6 percent of the respondents expressed the view that Social security is 'Low' in the Land Pooling Area Before Land Pooling scheme. This has drastically decreased to 2.1 percent After Land Pooling Scheme. It is also observed that the percentage of respondents who said that Social security is 'Medium' had decreased from 25.6 Before Land Pooling scheme to 24.2 After Land Pooling Scheme. To conclude, Social security had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.

**Graph-9:Social Security BLPS & ALPS**



| 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 | Social security BLPS - Social security ALPS | -1.224 | .847 | .025 | -1.273 | -1.175 | -49.217 | 1159 | .000 |

From the paired samples test, we can conclude that the differences observed in the Social security 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 Social security.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

To conclude, Inequality had decreased After Land Pooling Scheme in the capital city area (Amaravati) of Andhra Prdesh. Education attainment had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Life Expectancy had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Suicide rate had slightly decreased After Land Pooling Scheme. NEET rate had moderately increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Living standards had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Human Development had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Literacy rate had increased After Land Pooling Scheme. Social security had increased After Land Pooling Scheme.

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