Appendix-1

Support of factions to Village Panchayat Sarpanchas according to Mandals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Mandal affected by factions</th>
<th>% of Panchayats</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kodumur</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>Velgode</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Devenakonda</td>
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<td>Meddikera</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Gudur</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<td>Krishnagiri</td>
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<td>Chagalatmarri</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Manthralayam</td>
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242
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<th>S. No.</th>
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<th>Rank</th>
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<td>Midthur</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Peddakadubur</td>
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Source: Police records and interviews with people
NALLAGATLA VILLAGE

Nallagatla, a village in Allagadda constituency has an area of 872.90 hectares. It has a population of 968, residing in 154 houses. Male population is 507 and females 461. Total Scheduled Caste population in the village is 234 in which males are 121 and females 113. There are 495 STs. Total literates in the village are 246 which include 194 Male literates and 52 female literates. 259 main workers in the village include 76 cultivators. Agricultural labour population in the village is 269. Total non-workers in the village is 603.

Faction Origin:

Factions in this village started in 1947 on a petty-issue of distribution of sugar by dealer, later of course, it was for acquiring Government lands. The factions continue with a toll of 26 murders. There are several cases against several persons: two are undergoing life imprisonment.

Political Party Support:

There are two factions in this village. One led by Balijas and other by Reddies. From the beginning, faction led by Balijas had the support of Congress and they retained their dominance till the Congress was in power. Reddies faction got the support of TDP after the emergence of TDP as a political party. TDP rise had increased competition for arrack business and intensified bomb culture. Armed licenses have also increased since 1985.
After the emergence of TDP Balijas dominance declined because of Bhooma Naqi Reddy's (TDP) politics. As Gangula Pratapa Reddy who supported Balijas settled in Hyderabad, Balijas feel that they lost access as well as protection of their higher factional leader. This has also contributed to the rise of Bhooma Nagi Reddy.

Reasons for becoming followers:

Poverty and consequent economic dependence are the main causes for the followers joining the factions. Some have joined the factions because faction leaders provided labour to them in their agricultural fields. A few others raised loans from their leaders. In this village if one sub-caste among the SCs (Malas) supported one faction, the other sub-caste Madigas would support the other faction. Followers have marginal land holdings and hence their dependence on the landed faction leader compell them support the faction leader.

Activities of faction leaders:

Both faction leaders are doing contract works like Roads and canal Project works. They did arrack business. They have become rich through these means in addition to their income from agriculture. By extending patronage to the followers, they continue to maintain the factions. They interfere in personal affairs of their followers such as family disputes, marriage, divorce cases, land disputes and their judgements are final, in all such cases.
Elect ions :

Balijas have formed into a caste association and became a faction group under Balija faction leader. The rival faction was that of Reddies. *Since it* is the oldest faction, its role in elections is significant. Balijas had always supported Congress Party from the beginning. Whereas Reddies who supported Congress in many other villages till the rise of TDP, were not supporters of Congress Party in this village and always voted for a rival candidate. Balijas enjoyed the patronage of Gangula Pratap Reddy and voted according to his party affiliation. The local elections such as panchayats had always been fought between these two rival faction leaders. With the rise of Telugu Desam Party, we observe the Reddies entered political affiliation with the T.D.P. Thus emergence of new political party and its patronage of the already existing faction in the village added a new dimension to faction politics. Though T.D.P. and congress at a constituency level has Reddies as leaders, the support base in the villages cut across the caste lines depending on structure of factions in the villages.

Compromising Efforts :

No compromising efforts were ever made by anybody in this village. Factions have continued for long time. At present as courts have sentenced the accused, factions have become dormant. But the underlying tensions remain them alive.

Violence :

Balija faction was supported by the Congress (I) from the beginning. As they had access to the ruling party, they killed as
many as 19 followers of the opposite faction. The factionists in this village never tried to enter higher level politics. Bombs were not used, they used traditional weapons in the course of settling the conflict. Mainly the Madigas and Malas – the Dalit castes – were used for are the faction murders. Though in the beginning traditional weapons like sickles were used, later the country made bombs were used. The victims in the faction murders of Reddy group mainly belong to Madiga caste with poor income and from Balija faction victims were of mala caste with equally poor income background and dependence on agriculture labour.

Effect on Development:

Development did not take place in this village because factional leaders bothered about their own factional conflicts but not development. The Balija faction followers in the village benefitted more because of their affiliation to the ruling Congress Party over a period of time. Mainly loans for agricultural assistance as well as for building houses sanctioned to the followers. Reddy followers do accuse and feel that rival faction was more benefited by the police and the government officials. It is found that due to a long standing factions in the village, the individual lives of faction followers were attacked much. Those people who did not belong to any faction in the village opined that their village did not develop over a period of time because of prevalence of the factions.

2. YERAKALACHERUVU VILLAGE:

The village Yerakalacheruva in Dhone Constituency has an area of 767.28 hectares. The total population, in the village is
2239. Out of which Male population is 1151 and female population in 1088. Totally 201 Scheduled Caste people live in the village. There are 36 Scheduled Tribe households in the village. Literates in the village are 695. Male literates outnumber the female literates. While 492 are male literates the female literates are only 203. Total main workers in the village are 1304, out of which 704 are males and 600 are females. Total cultivators in the village are 265, out of which 200 are males and 65 are females. Agriculture labour population in the village is 872. Non-workers in the village are 895, out of which 430 are males and 465 are females.

Faction Origin:

This faction village in Dhone constituency had the longest history. Faction has formed in 1938 due to Zilla Board elections and later due to Panchayat elections. The factions were started by supporters of K. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy due to electoral victory of his opponent Sri K.E. Madanna in Zilla Board elections. There factions are continuing till now with their supporters. Faction feuds keep taking place in the village at the time of elections and also for toddy as well as arrack contracts.

Political Party Support:

Political rivalries between K.E.Krishna Murthy and Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy encourage the factions between Balijas and Edigas. After the emergence of TDP when Mr.K.E.Krishna Murthy became a minister in the government, Edigas faction gained upper hand. Police arrests, harassments on Balijas took place. Balijas were also implicated in many false cases.
But once again when Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy became Chief Minister, Balijas gained upper hand. It shows the dominance of faction in village is dependent on patronage of political leader belonging to ruling political party. Monopoly of toddy as well as arrack business was in the hands of Edigas being protected by K.E.Krishna Murthy when he was in TDP Government's Ministry. Use of bombs also increased. After the emergence of Telugu Desam, in this village many armed licenses were given to leaders belonging to Ediga faction. But when Mr.K.E. Krishna Murthy rejoined Congress party compromises occurred between the two factions for three years from 1989 to 1992. It shows that the prevalence of factions, intensification of violence, monopoly of economic resources depend on the higher level factional leaders conflict as well as their location in power structure of the state.

This village level faction leaders never rose to the status of political leaders above their village level. Traditional means were used during the times of violence. Toddy used to be the factor to earn many by the faction leaders to maintain factions. During 1989-94, the Balijas gained upper hand due to support of Congress Party in Power. Faction leader of Baliya also got political position. He became member of Sri Saila Devastanam Board. Arrack during late 80s also intensified the faction feuds.

Reasons for becoming followers:

It is both caste as well as their economic position (mainly land holdings) that make them depend on their faction leaders. Clear cut caste divisions (Balijas supporting the Baliya faction leader) and Edigas supporting the Ediga faction leader
provides the basis for faction following in the village. Agricultural labourers entirely depend on their faction leader as they provide them labour work in agricultural fields. Scheduled Castes from each faction support their leaders because they get the government schemes and loans from bank due to their faction leaders' initiative. Thus very agrarian relations, caste divisions and poverty provide the basis for faction followers in the village.

Activities of faction Leaders:

We find that one faction leader does toddy contract as dictated by the higher faction leader who supports him and earn money. The other faction leader did the arrack contract and became rich over the time. Due to their high land-holdings they kept their labourers in their fold and made them followers. They settle the personal disputes of their followers and also interfere in personal affairs such as marriage, family disputes and illegal women contacts cases etc.

Elections:

Ediga faction was always patronised by K.E. Krishna Murthy family and Balijas had the patronage of Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy family. In all the elections the Ediga followers had voted according to their faction leaders directions who in turn was guided by K.E. Madanna and K.E. Krishna Murthy. Balijas had voted according to their faction leader, guided and directed by Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy. With the emergence of T.D.P., When K.E. Krishna Murthy joined T.D.P., Edigas supported TDP in Mandal elections as well as in assembly elections. But in 1989 when both top leaders were in Congress, both the faction
groups voted for Congress (I) in 1989 Assembly Election. Thus faction groups are nothing but vote bank to the political parties and provide support base to the higher level constituency leaders through the faction leaders in the villages. We observed that local level panchayat elections were nothing but arena of competition to acquire power between two factions where faction followers exercise their voting according to support rendered to particular candidate by their faction leaders. Thus political consciousness and thereby voting behaviour in faction village is determined by their faction leaders.

Compromising Efforts:

Compromise can only be made at the initiative of faction leaders above the village level who patronise them. For three years between 1989 and 1992 compromise occurred due to the initiative of K.E. Krishna Murthy. Further when punitive outpost by the police was installed, tensions reduced. But as soon as it was removed, tensions revived.

Violence:

Totally 15 murders occurred so far in this village. Country made bombs were the instruments that were used during the factional attacks. In Ediga faction victims mainly belong to the caste of Edigas, with poor income background and agricultural labour being the main occupation. In Balija faction victims, belong to kuruvu caste with poor income background and agricultural labour as the main occupation. Leaders as well as followers belonging to Balija faction after attack migrate and stay outside village for
Some time and return to the village once normalcy is restored in the village.

Effect on Development:

This village is also affected in terms of development because of the factions. Respondents opined that factionists do not bother about development of the village but are bothered only about their faction feuds. The developmental schemes to the faction followers are accrued only to one faction in the village because their leader belonged to ruling political party. Infrastructural facilities in the village like electricity, roads, schools, water facilities have not improved at all over the time.

3. P. Kotakonda Village:

P. Kotakonda village in Pattikonda constituency has the area of 979.74 hectors. It has the population of 1489. There are 304 households in the village. The male population in the village is 741 and the female population is 748. Scheduled Caste population in the village is 455. Total literates in the village are 625 out of which males are 472 and females 153. Total male workers in the village are 758 out of which males workers are 432 and females 136. The total non-workers in the village are 728. There are 136 cultivators in the village. Total agricultural labourers in the village are 565 out of which females are 324 and males 245.
Faction Origin:

This faction village in Pathikonda constituency has also longest history. Factions started in this village in the 1940s due to village supremacy and dominance between two groups within the same caste i.e., Boya. Factions have intensified from 1966 onwards due to murders in same caste. Murders and violence is the predominant feature of the factions in this village. Factions are continuing till now with the latest murder of one faction leader by woman in order to take revenge against the Reddy faction leader for murdering her husband, who belonged to B.C. community, i.e., Kuruva. Arrack intensified faction conflicts in this village.

Political Parties Support:

In this village, both the factors enjoyed the patronage of Mr.K.E.Krishna Murthy till 1990. But Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy's influence was more since he became Chief Minister in 1992. Arrack business from 1985 onwards has intensified faction disputes. The main factor that determines the faction dynamics in the village is Mr.K.E.Krishna Murthy's politics, whichever political party he belongs to. Murders, Violence and use of armed weapons increased during the period. It shows the lack of higher level political leaders' interest to put an end to the factions in the village.

Reasons for Followings:

In this village, majority of the followers stated that their poverty and illiteracy make them dependent on their leaders. For other respondents caste loyalties, arrack dealing and
mutual vengances form the basis for fallowings factions. The specific feature in this village is a chain of faction murders over the time in the village. And hence in order to seek help and guidance in legal matters, followers heavily depended on their leaders. Thus it is not only socio-economic structure that decides the basis for becoming faction followers but also the very process that is involved in faction phenomenon make the followers to be perpetually loyal, faithful, dependent and also sub-servient to their faction leaders.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

Both leaders did arrack business and earned money. They make their followers commit thefts and robberies to maintain court cases. Faction leaders along with their followers migrate to other places when they perceive the threat from rival faction and settle temporarily for some time and come back to village to continue their factional activities. Faction leaders conduct Panchayats to settle disputes such as family, illicit relations with women, on land issues. In this Panchayats people have to obey their decisions.

Elections:

Whatever been the faction feuds between the two factions, elections had merely been unanimous expression of the choice of K.E. Madanna and K.E. Krishna Murthy. But when Kotla Vijaya Baskara Reddy became Chief Minister, one of the two factions came under the support of him and voted to Congress in 1994, the other group voted to TDP as has been directed by K.E. Krishna Murthy though he was in Congress Party due to
rivalry to Kotla Vijaya Bhaekara Reddy. Thus the voting behaviour in the village is the reflection of the political leadership as well as power conflict between the two constituency level leaders. The illiteracy, lack of political awareness, dependence of both the faction members as well as leaders on political leaders determined their voting choices in the villages. Panchayat elections had always been fought by both the factions to settle their faction disputes by electing their candidates.

Violence:

Murders occurred in this village due to personal vengences and these were done through traditional weapons. During 1985-94 arrack intensified the disputes. 80 people were murdered so far due the factional violence in this village. The victims mainly belonged to the Boya caste with poor income background and agricultural labour as their main occupation in one of the faction, whereas the victims in other faction belong to scheduled caste with poor income and agricultural background. Faction murderers meaning thereby who indulged in attacks belong to caste of Boyas from each faction. Both faction leaders and their followers many a time left the village after incidents and rejoin the village after sometime.

Compromising Efforts:

Compromises work only when political leaders above the village level intend to make the compromises. Due to the efforts of K.E. Madanna settlement took place but due to personal vengeance factions once again rose in the village. When
police punitive out post was installed partly tension reduced as Boon as it was removed tensions increased.

Effect on Development:

Development of the village got affected due to factionalism. There were many loss of human lives due to faction feuds. A lot of damage occurred to the properties as well as to the crops because of faction conflicts. Infrastructural facilities have not been improved. Faction leaders have also not shown any interest in the government's developmental schemes.

4. Koitaku Kanala Village:

The village Kanala in Kovelakunta constituency has an area of 3212.79 hectares. There are 506 residential houses in the village. The total population of the village is 2601. Male population is 1315 and female population 1286. There are 696 Scheduled Castes in the village, out of which 355 are males and 341 females. STs population in the village is 68. There are 916 literates in the village. Out of which male literates are 620 and female literates 296. Total main workers in the village are 1248, out of which males are 756 and females are 492. There are 469 cultivators in the village. Agricultural labour population is 605. Male labour population is 295 and female labour population is 310. Total non-workers in the village are 1240. Male non-workers in the village are 559 and female non-workers are 681.
This village in Kovelakuntla constituency had old factions for 10 years which started in 1957 due to Panchayat elections. There were no factions for 20 years. The present faction in the village originated in late 80s due to village supremacy as well as, for supporting two different candidates by two faction leaders in Assembly elections. Noted feature of this village is less number of murders.

Political Parties Support:

In this village Telugu Desam Party's emergence has led to the encouragement of one faction. After the Telugu Desam Party's rise in all the elections one faction supported Telugu Desam Party the other Congress-I. Telugu Desam Party has intensified the mutual rivalries between the two factions. Before its rise they were no factions in the village. Electoral violence has increased much. Bombs culture has also started. Present Telugu Desam Party MLA in the constituency Mr.Karra Subba Reddy though not a factionist is encouraging the factions in the region in general and in this village in particular. The other faction is encouraged by Congress-I by Mr.Challa Ramakrishna Reddy, who emerged as a factionist during this period only. Armed licenses to the faction leaders also increased during this period. Thus after the emergence of Telugu Desam Party two factions are taking support of two different political parties, and the political parties also take their electoral support which shows the linkages between political parties and village factions.
Nature of Factions during olden days:

In this village, old factions from 1958 to 1965 were due to the conflict for the feudal prestige by the two landlords (Reddles). Factions became dormant due to vexation with court cases. There was only one murder that too it was done by spear head. The village had uniform political behaviour before the rise of new factions. There was Congress support to one of the factions. One village faction leader rose to the level of Samithi President. He spent properties to maintain factions and also to raise to the level of political leader.

Reasons for Followings:

In this village, we find that caste does not provide basis for the followers. Because the followers joined the factions across the caste lines. Majority of the respondents reveal that it is their dependence for agricultural activities in their land holdings on faction leaders that make them dependent on faction leaders. Agricultural labours revealed that they join the factions because they provide them monetary assistance as well as labour work in their fields. Thus it is not the caste but the poverty that determine the basis for faction following in this village.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

In this village, faction leaders made their followers to indulge in violence and in court cases. They always kept their followers in their hold due to their dependence on them for various things. They interfere in personal affairs of their followers.
by making panchayats and giving judgments. Followers had to adhere to their leaders judgments.

Elections:

In this village, when there were old factions in the 50s, faction members of one faction voted for Congress and the other for Independents in the 50s. But these factions became dormant for quite a long time. During this dormant period, people in the village have voted en masse to Congress Party. With the emergency of new factions in 80s, one faction started voting to TDP the other Congress-(I). Thus factions of the village take shelter in political parties which in turn treat factions as their vote banks. The main political leaders at the constituency level at present are Karra Subba Reddy of TDP and Challa Ramakrishna Reddy of Congress-(I). One of the faction leader in the village is Ex-Samithi President. As the very reason for the formation of factions in 1989 was to challenge the supremacy of this Ex-Samithi President, all the elections were fought on directives of two factional leaders.

Violence:

So far only three murders occurred in this village. Country-made bombs were used during factional violence. While Reddys belonging into middle income group with agriculture as the main occupation are one of the faction victims, to other faction victims belong to scheduled caste with poor income background and agricultural labour as their main occupation. Those who hurled bombs belongs to Boyas caste in one faction and madigas in other faction. Migrations did not take place in this village during or after attacks in this village. But both groups do not cross each
other houses. They take longer routes to go out of the village, when they have to attend the court cases.

Compromising Efforts:

In this village, old factions became dormant as factional leaders got vexed with court cases. To effect a compromise between the new factional leaders efforts were initiated by DSP (District Superintendent of Police) but due to condition of compensation put by one faction leader, efforts of DSP failed.

Effect on Development:

Development occurred in this village in spite of the factions in this village. Development in terms of infrastructural facilities took place. This is due to gap period between old and new factions.

5. Parla Village:

The village Parla in Kurnool constituency has the area of 753 hectares. Total population in the village, residing in 131 houses are 877, in which males are 440 and females 437. Scheduled caste population in the village is 180 in which males are 81 and females 67. There are no Scheduled Tribes in the village. There are 407 literates in the village out of which males are 234 and females 173. Total main workers in the village are 79. There are 327 cultivators in the village. The village, has 470 non-workers.
Faction Origin:

This village in Kurnool Assembly constituency has also the history of old as well as new factions. Old factions existed in the village between 1960s and 1980s among the Reddies for village supremacy, but at present, faction prevails from 1990 onwards due to caste rivalries between Reddies and S.Cs.

Political Party Support:

Initially it is the CPM which has organised the Scheduled Castes which led to the factions between Scheduled Castes and Reddies. In 1990, new faction arose in the village between Scheduled Castes and Reddies. The political differences between the two factionists above the village level namely Mr. Vishnu Vardhan Reddy and Mr. K. Kotakota Prakash Reddy are encouraging the factions. These two leaders keep on changing the political parties encouraging factions. Murders, heavy bombings are the characteristic features of the new factions. Factional leaders in the village make the higher level factional leaders economically rich and politically powerful by approaching them for court cases.

Nature of Old and New Factions:

There were old factions from 1960 to 1980 and both had encouraged by Congress Party. Murder during this time was done by traditional weapons. Present factions in the village from 1990 has acquired the use of new gun culture and became violent.
Basis of faction followers:

It is the caste that determine the basis for becoming faction followers. For defying dominant caste supremacy of Reddys, SCs formed their own faction.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

Leaders attend the court cases involved in factional fights, make the followers fight on petty issues on caste as well as on economic reasons, and keep dependent on them. They also interfere in all the personal affairs of followers such as land-disputes and in family problems.

Elections:

Voting in elections has been done according to factional affiliations. Two factions, one of the Reddies led by Reddy faction leaders and the others SCs led by Schedule Caste leader are always voted as their factional leaders told them to do so. Scheduled caste factional leader was patronised by Kotha Kota Prakash Reddy, and the Reddies by Vishnu Vardhan Reddy. The politics in the village was guided by these two leaders. When Vishnu Vardhan Reddy was in Telugu Desam the Reddies as well as uppara community voted for TDP in 1984 Assembly Elections, and 1985 Mandal Elections but when he joined Congress-(I), in Parliamentary Bye-Elections and in 1994 Assembly Elections, his faction voted for Congress-I. But Scheduled Castes voted for Congress-(I), in all the elections as directed by Kotha Kota Prakash Reddy. When he joined Telugu Desam his supporters supported TDP in 1994 Assembly
Elections. Thus the voting pattern of the factions was determined by the political party affiliations of the higher level factional leaders in the constituency. In Panchayat Elections recently, factional leaders indirectly supported one candidate and thus faction members are asked to vote as per their support to particular candidate. Thus elections are nothing but directives of factional leaders to the people in the villages.

Violence:

In this village so far 20 murders occurred due to factional violence. Country made Bombs were used during attack on rivals. The victims belong to Reddy caste with middle income background and agriculture as their main occupation in Reddy faction, whereas the victims belong to scheduled caste with poor income background and agriculture labour as their main occupation in scheduled caste faction. It is Reddies who hurled bombs on S.C. faction followers and Madigas who hurled bombs on Reddy faction followers. Migration occurs in this village after factional attacks.

Compromising Efforts:

No compromising efforts are made. Rivalry continues as both the leaders approach the two higher level factional leaders and take shelter under them.

Effects on Development:

The Development got affected due to lack of understanding between the faction leaders. RTC Bus Transport facility is stopped. SC Faction followers who are scheduled caste have got many schemes of the government due to their leader.
The village Polakal in Kodumur constituency has the area of 675.01 hectares. It has the total population of 1470. There are 256 residential houses in the village. Male population is slightly higher than female population. There are 706 male and 714 female in the village. Total scheduled caste population in the village is 430 in which males are more than females. Totally 291 literates are there in the village. Total workers in the village are 835 in which males are more than the females. The total non-workers in the village are 634. There are 105 cultivators in the village. Agricultural labourers in the village are 664.

Faction Origin:

This village in Kodumur Assembly Constituency has factions since the establishment of Panchayat Raj Institution. Caste rivalries in the form of factions between BCs and SCs are continuing in this village.

Political Parties Support:

Factions have taken new shape with emergence of Telugu Desam Party. Local TDP leader Mr. Vishnu Vardhan Reddy started encouraging backward caste faction. Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy started encouraging Scheduled Caste faction. Electoral violence increased in mandal as well as MLA elections. Arrack business as well as armed licenses have increased. Murders and bomb culture increased during this period. Thus political parties increased the factional polarisation in the village during this period.
Nature of old and New Factions:

In this village old factions used to be for village Supremacy with Congress - I support. It was not industrial resource village at that time, and hence there was competition among the faction leaders only for personal prestige and power in the village and not for earning money. From 1989-94 onwards factionists are having competition for gaining control over industrial resources in the village.

Basis of Faction Followers:

In this village economic dependence, illiteracy make them subservient to their faction leaders. Caste is also a factor in this village for faction following because backward castes are the followers of Backward Caste faction leader and scheduled castes are supporters of Scheduled Caste faction leader. Thus caste, poverty and illiteracy provide the ground for structure of factions.

Nature of Faction Leaders Activities:

In this village, we find that lower caste followers approach their leaders in their personal problems also. Followers are kept under their fold.

Elections:

In this village, two faction groups, one of BCs and the other SCs have participated in elections as per their faction leaders affiliations to political leaders who belonging to different
political parties. Backward castes have become politically powerful after Telugu Desham Party emergence being led by a village faction leader under the protection of Vishnu Vardhan Reddy. In all the elections from 1983 except in Parliamentary Bye-elections and in 1994 Assembly Elections BCs had voted for TDP. The other faction led by a SC village leader, encouraged by Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy voted for Congress-(I) in all the elections. Thus this village voting pattern is decided by two political leaders from above. Thus factions are nothing but vote banks to political parties whatever the issues in which factions are involved. The Panchayat which reserved for BCs, SCs voted to those who were not direct supporters of BC faction. If it is reserved to SCs, that candidate which do not belong to the SC faction will be supported by BCs. So only in Panchayat Elections, we see direct conflict between the factions in the village.

Violence:

So far only two murders occurred in this village through throwing country made bombs. These victims belong to Madiga caste with poor income background and agricultural labour as their main occupation. Faction murderers belong to the caste of Madigas and Boyas. Migration do occur in this village after the attack and they take shelter under their higher faction leaders who patronise them.

Compromising Efforts:

In this village, compromises for ending the court cases are done by two higher level factional leaders, but still faction continued in the villages.
Effect on Development:

Development got affected in this village due to factionalism. There is no water facility and no bus facility, which means that faction leaders did not bother about the development of village. Due to support of congress leaders to the SCs faction, scheduled caste belonging to that faction got some benefits when congress was a ruling party.

7. Ramapuram Village:

The village Ramapuram in Panyam constituency has an area of 787.52 hectares. There are 1034 households in the village. Total population in the village is 4515, out of which males are 2305 and females 2210. Total Scheduled Caste population is 1014, out of which males are 511 and females 503. There are 19 Scheduled Tribes in the village, out of which 11 are males and 8 females. Total literate population in the village is 1303, out of which males are 992 and females 311. There are 120 slab industries in the village. From 1980's slab industries have come up in the village. Earlier to it, agriculture used to be the main source of income to the people. In those days mining material mainly stones and slabs used to be sent to Tadipatri and Bethamcherla. Later Reddys in the village realised the need for establishing their own industries in the village. 70% of the industries are owned by Reddys, 10 to 15% industries are owned by Veddara's and 5% are owned by SC/ST. Caste wise composition of the village shows that 400 are Reddys, 300 are SCs and rest belong to the other caste. There is one Upper Primary School, one Post Office, one Cinema Hall and there is no Primary Health Centre. In the factories.
labour with age group of below 18 years are paid Rs.25/- and those in the age group of 18 and above are paid Rs.50/- per day. Those labour who go to quarries are paid Rs.75/- to Re.120/- for one Sq.feet. Out of the total geographical area of 1193 acres, 1166 acres are cultivable lands. In 200 acres mines (slabs, granites) are there in the village.

Faction Origin:

This faction village in Panyam Constituency, factions have started in 1960s due to village supremacy between the Reddies, but continuing till now due to control over industrial resources in the village.

Political Parties Support:

Factions are encouraged by two hard-core factionists namely Phakir Reddy and Mr.Challa Ramakrishna Reddy. Both have become factionists during this period only. Control over the resources is maintained in this industrial village by these two factionists. They have become rich by indulging in factional politics. While Mr.Challa Ramakrishna Reddy kept on changing the political parties, Mr.Phakir Reddy has been supporting TDP. Bombs culture and murders increased during this period in this village. Armed licenses also increased.

Nature of Old and New Factions:

In this village, old factions from 1960 had the support of Congress-I. But other faction supporters i.e. Boyas joined TDP after TDP emerged. Lesser intensity of violence used to be
there and that too, it was carried out through traditional
weapons. Scheduled Caste faction has always been support
base for Congress Party only and many welfare schemes were grant-
ed for SCs because of Congress support.

Basis of Faction Followers:

In this village followers for each faction are mainly indus-
trial labourers working in slab industries. Hence they
revealed that with out protection and support of their faction
leaders they cannot work in the industries. In this vil-
lage some labourers also migrated from the village because
they had defied the orders of one faction leader in the village.

Faction Leaders Activities:

In this village, labourers are made to be under the fold of
leaders to get employment in the slab-stone industries. Panch-
chayats are conducted by faction leaders to settle the disputes
among the people and this is also one of the sources of earning
money to faction leaders.

Elections:

In this village, faction feelings strained between two Reddies
factions in Mandal elections of 1985. While one faction sup-
ported TDP candidate, the other Congress-(I). Due to his
supremacy in the village, in cooperative society elections in
1987, Pakkir Reddy became unanimously elected as Presi-
dent of Cooperative Society. This village has the direct
faction between two factionists of the region i.e., Pakkir Reddy and Chella Ramakrishna Reddy. Their faction
groups in the village vote according to the political party to which these leaders belong to while Pakkir Reddy is continuously in TDP from 1984, Chella Rama Krishna Reddy has been changing the political parties and contesting the elections. So it means while factional leaders changed their political parties, these faction groups had voted to that political party which their leaders belong. Thus factions are nothing but vote banks to political leaders. While one factional leader rise to the level of Mandal leader, the other to rose to the assembly level. Due to these factions, what we observe is the compulsory exercise of the franchise of the lower caste as per their factional leaders orders.

Violence :

Only 3 murders occurred so far in this village country made bombs were used victims belonged to scheduled caste with poor income and industrial labour as their main occupation on each side. It is Madigas who throw bombs on each other. Forcible migration of labour takes place in this village by faction leaders.

Compromising Efforts :

In this village, no compromising efforts were made. Both factionists were not interested in compromises as they were involved in power struggle as well as for economic competition to gain control over industrial resources to earn money.
Effect on Development:

Individual development of the factional leaders occurred more than the villagers in this village. Three stone polished units to the scheduled caste by SC corporation were sanctioned due to the intervention of the faction leader. But no infrastructural facilities have developed at all.

8. Velpanur Village:

The village Velpanur in Atmakur constituency has an area of 1947.34 hectares. Total population in the village is 1649. They are residing in 355 houses. Male population is 829 and female population is 770. Total Scheduled Castes population in the village is 56. Out of which males are 27 and females 26. There are 14STs in the village. 1326 literates are there in the village. Out of which male literates are 746 and female literates 580. Total main workers in the village are 404 out of which male workers are 354 and female workers 50. Total non-workers in the village are 1244.

Faction Origin:

Faction village in Atmakur Constituency has old as well as new factions. Old factions existed in this village in late 50s and early 60s due to village supremacy, new factions are formed in early 1980s due to competition over arrack and Canal Project works.
Political Parties Support:

New factions arose during this period. Faction leaders Mr. Budda Vengal Reddy leading one faction has become politically powerful after TDP's rise by becoming MLA both in TDP and Congress-I periods, but presently from Congress - I got elected as ZPTC member. All development contracts are in his hands which have made him rich. The other faction leader namely Mr. Kedharnath Reddy is encouraged by Mr. Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy. The encouragement of Mr. Kedharnath Reddy by Mr. Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy has intensified faction disputes use of arms bombs, murders and physical attacks, have increased during this period. Aggression and change of loyalties by followers are common. Court cases have increased. Police role depended on factional leaders affiliation to ruling political party.

Nature of Old and New Factions:

In this village, there were old factions and they were mainly for personal prestige as well as to have dominance in the village. Properties used to be spent to maintain the factions. During 1984-89 both the Congress leaders were in Congress-I only, but during the Telugu Desam Party period, faction leaders grew to the level of political leaders. Arrack and other developmental projects are the areas of competition for these factionists during 1989-94.

Basis of Faction Followers:

In this village, land holdings are small and hence they have to depend on their leaders for agricultural assistance. In this village, we find that Dalit caste is divided in the village.
Support of BCs is divided and the SCs support is also divided, and hence we can infer that it is the faction leaders favors in terms of money, agricultural assistance and employment that provides basis for becoming faction followers in the village.

Faction Leaders Activities:

In this village, one faction leader does the arrack contract and other irrigation development project works. He also conducts panchayats not for earning money, but to increase the influence among people. The other faction leader also does the development project works. Thus both faction leaders earn money. Both faction leaders divide the Dalits and lower castes on caste and economic lines to make them dependent on them. Followers are always made to be dependent on the leaders.

Elections:

In this village, when there were old factions in 60s, the villagers vote was divided according to two factional groups. But with the emergence of TDP, people in the village had voted to Budda Vengal Reddy, who has supported TDP. But when the new factions formed between Budda Vengal Reddy and Kedarnath Reddy, Kedar Nath Reddy Faction Supported Congress-(I) and opposed Budda Vengal Reddy of TDP in 1994 Assembly Elections. In the recent ZP Elections, Budda Vengal Reddy from Congress-I won as ZPTC member inspite of opposition by Kedarnath Reddy's faction. Thus the electoral participation is divided by factions as there is direct competition between the two faction leaders in the village. One faction leader rose to the level of MLA, the other leader contested as MLA. Thus while one faction sup-
port TDP the other Congress. In Panchayat Elections these two faction leaders Bee to it that two candidates of their own contest and support these candidates and ask their faction members to vote for them. Thus there is invariable link between factions and elections in the village.

Violence:

In this village only three murders occurred so far. Country made bombs were used. The victims belong to Mala caste with poor income background and agriculture labour as the main occupation in one faction. The other faction victims belong to Madiga caste with poor income background and agriculture labour as their main occupation. Those who hurled bombs belong to Madiga and Mala caste. No migrations occurs in this village during or after the attack.

Compromising Efforts:

In this village, old factions became dormant as the old factionists got vexed with court cases. No efforts were made for compromises as both are involved in the power game.

Effect on Development:

Village infrastructural development was not affected due to common good fund established by the elders of the village. The followers belonging to one faction got more benefits because their leader is Ex-MLA.
9. Nnnur Village :

Nannur village in Nandikotkur constituency has the population of 9681 people with 983 houses. Male population is slightly higher than female population. While male population is 4921, female population is 4760. The total scheduled caste population in the village is 1021 in which females are 534 and males 497. There are 73 scheduled tribe population. Number of literates in the village is 6034 in which male literates are more than female literates. The male main workers in the village are 2155 and the female main workers are 677. There are 779 cultivators in the village. The total non-workers in the village are 6849.

Faction Origin :

In this village in Nandikotkur Constituency Assembly, faction has started in 1992 due to enraged woman's modesty, which has resulted in murderis continuing till now.

Political Party Support :

In this village, emergence of TDP leader Mr.Byreddy Raja-sekhar Reddy has reduced faction tensions in the village. Both factions are under his control now. Court compromises is also done by him in this village.

Nature of Old Factions :

In this village, there were old factions and they were supported by two political leaders, belonging to same political party i.e., Congress namely Madduri Subba Reddy and Seshasha-
yana Reddy. Only fights and attacks used to be there and there
were no murders. From 1989-94 Congress-I party under Seshasayana Reddy created the competition for arrack business
between the two. Hence, disputes also increased.

Basis of Faction Followers:

In this village, majority of the faction followers told that
their own poverty, illiteracy and ignorance that make them
depend on faction leaders.

Faction Leaders Activities:

In this village, faction leaders made the followers to be de-
pendent continuously on them due to agrarian relations and by
interfering in the personal affairs to their higher level
faction leaders, who patronise them.

Elections:

In this village, one faction is led by Muslim leader and the
other is led by Reddy leader. With the emergence of
Byreddy Rajasekhar Reddy, both factions had always voted to
what Byreddy ordered them to do. His compromise between two
factions made them to solidly vote to him when he contested
under TDP in 1994 assembly elections. Before Byreddy
emerged as a leader two factions used to support two differ-
ent political leaders. Reddy Faction used to support Sesnasayana Reddy and the other Madduri Subba Reddy. Both
belonged to Congress-I only. Thus factions before being
compromised were under the grip of two higher level lead-
ers. Voting in the local elections were based on the candidates
put by two local level factional leaders. Emergence of TDP made the lower caste especially Boyas to be politically conscious and became supporters of TDP. Byreddy Rajasekhara Reddy's phenomena created terror and domination in the village and became solid voting bank to him in spite of factional differences in the village.

Violence:

In this village, only two murders occurred so far. Country made bombs were used. Victims on each side belong to scheduled caste with poor income background and agriculture labour as the main source of occupation. Those who murdered them through bombs belong to Madiga caste in Reddy faction and Boya caste in Balija faction. Migration occurred in this village and they sought shelter in the houses of faction leader above who patronized their faction leaders in the village.

Compromising Efforts:

In this village, due to compromises in court cases introduced by the higher level factional leaders, tensions reduced in the villages but factions continued because of mutual rivalry.

Effect on Development:

Factionalism had its impact on the development of the village in a negative way and hence no development occurred in this village.
10. Kotekal Village

The village Kotekal in Yemmiganur constituency has an area of 497.76 hectares. Total population of the village residing in 135 houses are 836, in which males are 415 and females 421. 346 Scheduled Castes are living in the villages, out of which males are 159, females 187. There are no Scheduled Tribes in the village. Total literates in the village are 216. Out of them male literates are 178 and female literates 38. The main workers in the village are 456, in which males are 231, females 225. Total non-workers in the village are 378. There are 337 cultivators in the village. Agricultural labourers in the village are 101.

Faction Origin:

In this village in Yemmiganur Constituency, factions have started in 1970s, but became dormant in 1990, to gain supremacy in the village, but arose in 1992 again due to fair price dealership issue. There is a lot of arson and one murder in this village being supported by different political parties i.e., Congress-I and Telugu Desam Party.

Political Party Support:

In this village, with the emergence of TDP, Boyas (BCs) influence has increased who are patronised by Mr.Errakota Kesava Reddy Ex-MLA of TDP. The other faction group namely Lingayats is supported by Congress-I, being patronised by Ex-MLA, Mr.K.R.Hanumantha Reddy of Congress. Murders, setting fire to houses and bombings increased after TDP's emergence.
Nature of Old Factions:

In this village, factions arose between two groups in 1970-72. Both were supported by Congress only and encouraged by a leader namely K.R. Hanumantha Reddy. Congress Party used to support the hired assassinations in the village. Only traditional weapons were used during violence. These factions were restricted only for village supremacy.

Basis of Faction Followers:

In this village, it is the caste that determine their following to their faction leaders. Illiteracy and poverty and revenge that made them become followers in their villages. Poverty of agricultural labourers among the Scheduled Caste also made them to be loyal to their faction leaders.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

We find that hired assassinations are employed by the faction leaders as well as factionists of the region. Faction leaders by providing debts, work in the agricultural fields, through caste and kinship considerations, and by becoming mediators in Government schemes, keep their followers under their fold.

Elections:

The factions between Boyas and Lingayats are supporting two different political parties, the former TDP and the other Congress-(I). Lingayats supported K.R. Hanumanta Reddy of Con-
gress-(I) in 1989 elections. Boyas supported Yerrakota Kesava Reddy of TDP. 1970s Panchayat elections created factions between these two groups. While Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy gives patronage to lingayat faction, K.E. Krishna Moorthy to Boya faction. Thus the village voting is determined by the directives of these two political leaders.

In this village old factions became dormant as factional leaders got vexed with court cases.

Violence:

Only two murders occurred so far due to factional violence. Country made bombs were used. Those who indulged in violence belong to Boya caste. The faction victims belong to reddy caste with middle income background and agriculture as a main source of occupation. No migrations occurred in this village after the factional attacks.

Compromising Efforts:

No compromising efforts were made to put an end factional rivalries in the village.

Effect on Development:

On the basis of indicators taken, one can infer that, no development occurred in this village due to factionalism.
11. Halvi Village:

The village Halvi in Adoni constituency has an area of 374.33 hectares. Total population of the village residing in 116 houses are 700. Male population is 367 and female population is 333. Scheduled caste population in the village is 148, in which males are 81 and females 67. Total literates in the village are 16 and all of them are males. There are no STs in the village. The main workers in the village are 425. There are only 5 agricultural labourers in the village. Total non-workers in the village are 375, in which females are 146 and males 129.

Faction Origin:

This village had origins of factions in late 80s due to political rivalries between the same community of Gowda and continuing till now with high degree of violence like murders, arson, looting, setting fire to houses as well as cutting of fruit growing trees.

Political Parties Support:

In this Village, Gowda faction groups had the support of Congress Party only, but after the TDPs rise one faction group of Boyas started supporting TDP and that faction group which supported Congress after TDP rise had become the targets of attack.
Basis of Faction Followers:

In this village, majority of the followers on both sides stated that their dependence on leaders in day to day life, longstanding political support to their leaders to get help in the court cases and also to take revenges on rivals that they support their leaders.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

We find that violent activities are common and the faction leaders make their followers to indulge in violent incidents such as burning of rivals houses, cutting of fruit-growing tree etc. Both leaders do toddy contracts and earn money.

Elections:

The factions between the Gouds and Gouds used to be the supporters of Congress-(I) till 1983. But the emergency of TDP made one faction group of Gouds to be under TDP influence, the other faction group of Gouds supported Congress-(I) in Mandal, Assembly as well as Parliamentary elections. Panchayat elections used to be fierce ground between these two faction groups and the village is divided into two groups. Faction followers did voting according to their respective faction leaders directives.

Violence:

In this village so far only 2 murders occurred. Country made bombs were used. The victims belongs to Boyas with poor income background and agriculture labour as their main occupation on
each side. Those who indulged in violence also belong to Boya
carte. The phenomenon of migration after the attacks was there
in the village. Further temporarily stay outside the village and
return to the the village after normalcy prevails in the vil-
lage.

Compromising Efforts :

No compromising efforts were made to put an end to the factions.

Effect on Development :

Judged on the basis of indicators taken, factionalism affected
the development of the village.

12. Pedda Hothur Village :

Pedda Hottur village in Alur constituency has the area of
3319.22 hectares. It has a population of 5318. Male population
is 2701 and female population is 2617. Total scheduled
caste population in the village is 1700 in which males are
844 and females 856. There are 7 Scheduled Tribes house-holds
in the village. Total literates in the village are 1240.
The main workers in the village are 2987. There are 1098
cultivators in the village. Agriculture labour population in
the village is 1279. Non workers in the village are 2319.

Faction Origin :

Factions in this village have the roots from mid-80s onwards
between Reddies and Kammas who supported two different political
parties. Two murders took place in this village and electoral tensions keep taking place.

Political Parties Support:

In this village, factions are supported by two different political parties after TDP's emergence. With this, electoral violence increased in all the elections while Reddys are supported by Congress-I, Kamma's are supported by TDP. Factions rose in mid-70s. One faction group of Reddies had always the upper hand due to Congress Party support to them, but the other faction group i.e., Kammas gained upper hand once TDP came to the power. These factions had restrained themselves to maintain village supremacy only.

Basis of Faction Followers:

We find that it is the poverty illiteracy and the court cases that bind them to their followers. They also revealed that their dependence on faction leaders was due to their leaders help to get benefits from various government schemes.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

Lower castes are made to be dependent upon the dominant castes faction leaders due to agrarian relations in the village.

Elections:

In this village, the Kamma faction group is under TDP, the Reddies are under Congress-(I). From 1983 onwards Katnma faction leader started directing his faction group to vote for
TDP. Till now the Reddies are with Congress-(I). In Panchayat elections we see those divisions among the voters on the basis of factions. Thus political choice, and awareness of the lower castes, is determined by the factional leaders in the village.

Violence:

Two murders occurred so far in this village. Fire arms and country made bombs were used during factional violence. Victims in Reddy faction belong to scheduled caste with poor income background and agriculture labour as the main source of occupation. Victims in other faction are Boyas who belong to agriculture labour background. No migrations occurred in this village after the factional attacks.

Compromising Efforts:

No compromising efforts were made by any body.

Effect on Development:

Development, judged on the basis of indicators taken, got affected due to factionalism.

13. Narayanapuram Village:

The village Narayanapuram, in Nandyal constituency has an area of 1031.54 acres. The village has 149 residential houses. Total population in the village is 783. Male population is 425 and female population 358. There are 204 Scheduled Castes in the village. Out of which Males are 113 and females 91. Only 24 STs
are living in the village. Out of 300 literates in the village, male literates are 235 and female literates are 65. Main workers in the village are 420, out of which males are 232 and females 188. Total cultivators in the village are 217, out of which males are 124 and females 93. 181 agricultural labourers are there in the village. Out of them male agricultural labourers are 93 and female labourers 88. 331 non-workers are there in the village. Male non-workers (184) are more than female non-workers (147).

Faction Origin:

Present factions in the village has origin in late 80s due to murder. The factions exists between two backward caste groups for village dominance with usual recurrence of electoral tensions.

Political Parties Support:

TDP rise has led to the factions among BC's and two factions among BC's are supporting two different political parties i.e. TDP and congress-I. Political parties patronage has increased and consequently increase in electoral violence as well as physical violence due to the rise of TDP.

Nature of Old Factions:

In this village, caste conflicts during the 60s and 70s were encouraged by Congress Party between the two BC castes, for gaining the vote banks only, but with the TDP's rise one BC faction group started supporting TDP and the other Con-
gress I which increased competition increased between the two. As compared to the present factions, the factions in the older days had less aggressive attitude and were restricted only for village supremacy.

Basis of Faction Followers:

Poverty, economic dependence and to get employment in the agricultural fields, followers join the factions.

Activities of Faction Leaders:

Poverty and illiteracy of the followers are exploited by the faction leaders in order to acquire power in the village.

Elections:

Factions between two backward castes are guiding the electoral behaviour of the people. Both the factions before the emergence of TDP used to vote for Congress but with TDP emergence, one of the two factions has TDP supporters, the other Congress-(I). Thus the political parties which determine the electoral behaviour of people through factions in the village.

Violence:

Only one murder occurred due to factional violence. A backward caste person was murdered by the hit of country made bombs. He belonged to poor income background. He was also agricultural labourer. After the attack, migrations took place in the village.
Compromising Efforts:

compromises were initiated by the political leader in the constituency level but it has not worked.

Effect on Development:

In this village there was no link between faction and development and hence there was no hindrance to development of the villagers.