

Empowerment of Landless : An Analysis of Land Distribution and Land Purchase Programmes of Andhra Pradesh

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**EMPOWERMENT OF THE LANDLESS : AN ANALYSIS
OF LAND DISTRIBUTION AND LAND PURCHASE
PROGRAMMES OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

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PREFACE

Among the four factors of production, land is the only factor which is finite and limited. Therefore, it is always subjected to special treatment in the history of agrarian economy in India. The major agenda of economy reforms after Independence were land reforms and agrarian reorganisation. This was relegated to a back position after the shift in emphasis towards increase in productivity through green revolution measures. The regional disparities, casualisation of labour, eviction of tenancy and social unrest in many rural areas during 90's led to the conclusion that institutional changes must corroborate with increase in productivity, for social justice. Land distribution programme through land reforms, was again brought into forefront in States like Andhra Pradesh which is one of the leading States in terms of farm suicides and agrarian distress. The State has also initiated an innovative land purchase programme through Society for Elimination of Poverty (SERP) through which it has attempted to empower the landless. The land purchase programme of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) is another attempt in this direction. The present study is an exploratory exercise to understand the support systems to the beneficiaries of these programmes and the concomitant change in socio-economic status.

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Author

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In India, where over 70 per cent of the total population and 80 per cent of the poor live in rural areas, land is central to livelihoods. Landlessness is the best indicator of rural poverty in India, better than caste or illiteracy¹. Ensuring access to land for landless agricultural workers, women, tribals and other vulnerable groups is crucial for their food security (Sinha, 2012). Creating a landbase is not only one of the quickest ways of plunging out of poverty but also provides the landless agricultural families a stake in their village society. In addition, securing land ownership is also important in the context of sustainable farming practices, the implications of which can be seen only in the long run.

The land policy of the country, after Independence mainly aims at abolition of intermediaries, regulation of tenancy, imposition of ceilings on landholdings and redistribution of ceiling surplus land. Several State governments while, not in position to distribute sufficient quantity of ceiling surplus land, adopted the policy of distributing the government wastelands and bhoodan and gramdan lands acquired. Around 14.7 million acres of government land has been distributed to rural landless poor families by various State governments so far (Gol,2007). The distribution of government wastelands was most vigorously implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh which has a high percentage of landless labourers. The State has distributed 1.7 million hectares of government wastelands, followed by Uttar Pradesh which distributed about one million hectares of government land to the landless poor. There has not been much opposition to the redistributive programmes of wastelands from the landed elite because of the following.

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1. World Bank, INDIA: Achievements and Challenges in Reducing Poverty (A World Bank Country Study, 1997) at xiii-xiv.

- The uncultivated wastelands by definition termed as ‘lands which are degraded and cannot fulfil their life sustaining potential. Much of the government wasteland distributed was of poor quality which needed much investment to be used for productive purpose.
- The process of encroachment is very common by landed class. At the time of abolition of intermediaries, it was presumed that the corpus of wastelands acquired would be used to provide land to the landless. While part of this corpus was certainly used for this purpose, it is also common that the practice has been deviated for other purposes. For example the major component of The Comprehensive Wasteland Development Programme launched by the government of Tamil Nadu, launched during 2003, was to develop five million acres of government wasteland by involving the corporate sector for commercial agriculture.
- Implementation flaws with hasty and improper distribution of lands. For example, the field investigation in Andhra Pradesh had shown that about 30 per cent of the reported beneficiaries did not have legal as well as physical possession of the allocated land (Tim et al 2008).

Poverty and inequity in rural Andhra Pradesh are centrally linked to land ownership. Approximately 10 per cent of rural households in Andhra Pradesh are absolutely landless and another 36 per cent own less than half acre of land. Only 6 per cent of rural households in Andhra Pradesh own more than five acres of land. The distribution of land at the disposal of the government, commonly known as Banjar land, constitutes an important component of the land reform programme in Andhra Pradesh. It has been estimated that by 2010, about 52.53 lakh ac. have been assigned to the landless poor, catering to about 31.59 lakh beneficiaries. That is, the land distributed on average was 1.6 acs. However, the organisational challenges posed by the small holdings for the efficient utilisation of land, water and other inputs and also the diffusion and adoption of various technologies sets a limitation for land distribution programmes.

Size of Holding vis-a-vis Productivity

Posterman and Hanstad (2012), suggested four points with reference to land productivity gain and size of the holding. First, smaller holdings generally produce more than larger ones according to total factor productivity. Second, family-operated farms generally produce more than collective farms and farms dependent on wage labour. Third, on any given holding, a cultivator with ownership or secure tenure is far more likely to make long-term capital and 'sweat equity' investments that improve and conserve the land, than is a cultivator with insecure tenure. Finally, a cultivator with ownership or owner like tenure is more likely to use improved seeds, fertiliser and other inputs than a tenant. A highly motivated intensive application of family labour was the reason cited for higher productivity.

Evidences were shown that given the facilities of irrigation, credit, favourable prices and market for agricultural inputs and output even these small and marginal farms may no doubt show greater skills in raising the productivity of land and thus bridging the productivity gap between the farms. In addition, small farms utilise land more efficiently and labour absorption and employment generation on small farms is much more compared to their medium and large counterparts (Haque, T 1996). Another argument in favour of small farms is the introduction of wage employment programme in rural areas like MGNREGS which has led to an enhancement in the bargaining strength of the rural labour. Therefore, farms contributing more internally-generated labour stand at an advantage vis-a-vis farms hiring in more labour. This is likely to lead either to disintegration of the large and medium farms into smaller units or to mechanisation or capitalisation of large farms. The processes are already in evidence.

But the most formidable problem of raising sufficient income for the maintenance of the family and the farms through full utilisation of the available family labour on such farms would still remain. According to an estimate, given the country's best situation as obtained in some parts of Punjab, the average size of 0.39 hectare of land for marginal farmers would give a net return of ₹ 923.18 per annum only, which would be inadequate to provide the necessary means of livelihood for an average family of five

members not to speak of any saving for investment in further land improvement. Similarly, an average small farm of 1.42 hectares would yield a net income of ₹ 3361.31 per annum only. The actual productivity levels in other parts of Punjab and the rest of the country however, are much lower and therefore, the conditions of marginal and small farmers are worse off. In fact, small and marginal farmers constitute the bulk of the cultivating population in India and therefore, any agricultural development to make sense must make its impact felt through improvement in their economic conditions. Besides, they cultivate as much as 23.5 per cent of the total area where the growth rates of productivity of land and labour are likely to be slow, thereby slackening the pace of aggregate growth of the economy. The problems of small and marginal farmers therefore, need to be tackled from the points of view of both social welfare and economic necessity. Some of the problems of economic development associated with small and marginal farms may be had from the following discussions.

Labour Productivity: The productivity of labour tends to increase with farm size. Large landowners tend to economise on labour relative to capital and land and hence output per worker usually is higher on large farms. Land productivity and labour productivity thus move in opposite directions as the size of the farm increases. Given that labour is abundant (and hence has a low opportunity cost), and land and capital are scarce (and hence have relatively high opportunity costs), small farms have a higher total factor productivity than large farms and hence utilise resources more efficiently (Cornia G.A, 1985). Whether this analysis holds true for the beneficiaries of the land-based programmes whose dependence is more on farm and non-farm labour for sustenance, is a point of concern.

The man-land ratio on small and marginal farms is relatively higher than that on large farms and the available family labour remains either unemployed or underemployed. It is true that during the agricultural peak seasons, usually at planting and harvesting, even these small and marginal farms hire labour for their timely agricultural operations. But during these peak periods, the overall demand for hired labour far exceeds the supply and the wage rates also remain high as compared to the lean periods. As

a result, the small and marginal farmers find it difficult due to resource constraint to hire labour up to the optimum level. In fact, delays in operations and sub-optimal use of labour during the peak periods, reduce the amount of crop production on such farms.

Access to Factor Markets: The market environment in which the beneficiaries of land who are small farmers and the large land owners operate is quite different. The 'law of one price' does not prevail, particularly in factor markets, and, as a result, small farmers often adopt different techniques of production from large landowners *viz* less mechanisation, which in turn leads to differences in factor productivity.

It is also widely recognised that the cost of finance capital is in general lower for large landowners than for small farmers. Large landowners have access to commercial banks and other formal-sector lending institutions, whereas small farmers often are denied access to commercial banks because they are illiterate, lack collateral, have insecure titles to land, or because they are perceived to be less credit-worthy for other reasons. The consequence is that small farmers usually have to rely on informal credit markets—specialised moneylenders, merchants and shopkeepers, traders and (in the case of tenants) landlords (Griffin Keith *et al*, 2002). This situation tends to vary further between original small farmers and the small farmers who were beneficiaries of the land distribution programme for whom investment is needed for land development apart from cultivation.

Dasgupta (1977) observes that most of the finances for purchase of new inputs have come from farmers themselves while the reliance upon institutional finance is less than one-tenth of the total borrowings. He attributes this to the rigidity of bureaucratic formalities faced by the poor landless and tenants in gaining access to institutional credit. Hence, the continued dependence on the traditional sources of credit. This continuity has significant implications for understanding the interactions between the different sections of rural society. Bigger landowners and moneylenders therefore, are found to be the major sources of credit for the rural poor.

The small and marginal farmers often make a choice between cultivating their land themselves and leasing it out to the local big farmers and moneylenders. In the latter case, they depend on big farmers for both rent and occasional loan facilities and then work as agricultural labourers in lieu of wages. In fact, in many parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Haryana and Punjab, this kind of interlocking of various markets accounts for the continued existence of tenancy cultivation.

Agrarian structure thus consists of different sets of relationships which in turn are influenced by different capacities and socio–legal statuses in which people holding them function in relation to cultivable land. Cultivable land is thus at the centre of all social formations and of the web of agrarian relations in a rural setting.

Issues Emerged

Some of the issues that emerged based on above discussion are

- The total production per hectare and total factor productivity of small holdings are higher. But this higher productivity is not translating into economic gains.
- Labour productivity tends to be higher as the size of the farm increases. The man–land ratios on small and marginal farms is relatively higher than that on large farms and the available family labour remains either unemployed or underemployed.
- The land that is distributed is normally of poor quality, which needed much investment, to be used for productive purpose.
- Legal as well as physical possession of land is a concern in land distribution programmes.
- Access to factor markets for small farmers is different to that of large farmers. Requirements of small farmers of land distribution programme are much more different to that of original small land owners because of need for initial investment.

Land Distribution Programmes in AP

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, since inception in 1956, made efforts towards equitable distribution of land through various programmes like ceiling surplus land, government waste-land and bhoodan land. Around 52 lakh acres of land has been distributed so far to 31 lakh beneficiaries (Details in Annexure I). The programme has picked up from the year 2004 onwards as the land has been distributed under various phases in the State from the year 2004.

The institutional support for the development of these lands for certain categories had been vested upon SC Corporation and ST Corporation. In addition, the State also has launched Comprehensive Land Development Programme (CLDP) under Indira Kranthi Padham (IKP) through which it has initiated the development of distributed land of SC and ST beneficiaries. Besides, some other programmes were also initiated in this direction. For example : Development of lands of beneficiaries of land-based programmes through MGNREGS works of Ministry of Rural Development.

Besides the land distribution programme, the other land-based programme that was put forth by the GoAP to promote land-based equity, was Land Purchase Programme by SC Finance Corporation. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) of GoAP is involved in land purchase programme for the SC's who occupy 16 per cent of the population in the State (Annexure II). The land purchase programme of Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), an autonomous body of Department of Rural Development, aided by World Bank, was another recent initiative. The aim of these land purchase programmes was to purchase land and allocate to the landless with some price and loan attached to it. The present study is an attempt to understand the impact of these programmes on economic growth of the beneficiaries of these programmes.

In view of the above, the two specific issues that need to be looked into are

- Access to land and inputs

- Access to supportive development programmes.

So far we do not have much to report at the micro level on these issues, and how the institutions of development address the needs of different land-based programmes viz; land distribution programme and land purchase programme. Against this background there is a felt need to study these issues taking a livelihood approach. The present study attempts to fulfill this need.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine and compare the nature of relations that exist between the beneficiaries of the land distribution programme and the beneficiaries of the land purchase programme with the other factors of production.
2. To examine the role of institutions of development in supporting the beneficiaries of these two programmes.
3. To identify the policy variables, especially from the point of increasing opportunities for livelihood enhancement for the poor.

Study Area

The land distribution programme was started by the GoAP during 1952-53. The land purchase programme of APSCCFC was initiated during 1982-83. Compared to these two programmes, the land purchase programme of SERP is a relatively new programme. It was started during 2003-04. Though there are contextual differences in the implementation aspects of these programmes, the study, in a comparative setting, attempts to understand the role of support systems to these programmes and the impact of the programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries. Therefore, the year 2005-06 was selected as the base year i.e the year after the implementation of the land purchase programme of SERP, based on which secondary data regarding the number of beneficiaries and extent of land distributed/allocated were collected. The study was conducted during 2010-11.

It is observed that Medak district ranked first in terms of number of beneficiaries under land distribution programme and Mahabubnagar district ranked first under land purchase programme of APSCCFC and ranked second under land purchase programme of SERP. Hence, these two districts were selected for the respective programmes. One village was selected under each programme. The criterion for the selection of village was again the same as that of selection of district, i.e maximum number of beneficiaries. The total number of beneficiaries found in a village under the SERP programme were 34 and the same under the land distribution programme was 43. As these number of beneficiaries were not found in any single village of Mahabubnagar district under the APSCCFC programme, two villages Ramreddipalle and Bommaraspalle were selected where the maximum number of beneficiaries were 14 and 13, respectively. Thus, the total number of beneficiaries for the study were 104. The details of sample design are as follows.

Apart from socio-economic variables the other variables selected for the study were cropping pattern, gross and net income, gross and net cropped area, cost of production of crops and amount of credit taken by the beneficiaries. The study is mainly primary data-based and the data collected through structured schedules. Details of the land purchase programmes of both APSCCFC and SERP were taken from their respective departments and incorporated in the report.

Sample Design

Programme	Sample Beneficiaries	Sample Village/s	Mandal	District
Govt Land Distribution Programme	43	Chowdaram	Chinnakoduru	Medak
APSCCFC Land Purchase Programme	14	Ramreddipalle	Midjil	Mahabubnagar
	13	Bommaraspalle	Midjil	"
SERP Land Purchase Programme	34	Pamapuram	Kothakota	Mahabubnagar
Total	104	4	3	2

CHAPTER - 2

LAND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME

Profile of the Beneficiaries

The socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries was captured through indicators such as age of the beneficiaries, educational background, caste status and number of family members of the beneficiaries.

Majority of the beneficiaries (91 per cent) belong to the productive age group of 20 to 60 years. Beneficiaries were not found in the age group of more than 60 years. Most of the beneficiaries were school drop-outs. Therefore, education status is taken based on the literacy levels of the beneficiaries i.e., beneficiaries who were capable of reading or writing were taken as literates. Out of 43 beneficiaries, 87 per cent of beneficiaries fit into the category of illiterate.

The social status of the beneficiaries was captured based on their caste structure. Thirty out of 43 beneficiaries i.e. 70 per cent belong to the OBC category followed by SC's (16 per cent) and OC's (14 per cent). The average family size of the beneficiaries worked out to be 5.3. The number of male members were more than the number of female members in a family and majority of the members were in productive age group of 15-60. The average size of male members in a family was 2.7 and in case of females it was 2.5.

Implementation of the Programme in the Village

Land was distributed in the village during 2005-06. The total land that was distributed for 43 beneficiaries was to an extent of 39 acres. On an average each member received 0.9 acres of land. Out of 39 acres only 29 acres was under occupation by them. Seven beneficiaries received the patta of the land. However, their land was in occupation by others. Out of 39 acres, only land to an extent of two acres (5 per cent) was kept fallow

by the beneficiaries. About 83.3 per cent of the beneficiaries observed that they were in possession of both land and patta. The remaining beneficiaries though have patta, were not in possession of land. Land with the same survey number was in occupation by others in the village which was already distributed to them in a previous land distribution programme. This has led to conflict in the village. They have been reclaiming the land provided to them gradually with their own efforts and also through the government programmes. They have developed around six acres of land under the comprehensive land development programme of GoAP and 16 acres of land under MGNREGS of Gol. Major activities taken up were bush clearance, land levelling etc. Land under operation comes to around 27 acres (69 per cent). The parameter followed for land distribution was landlessness. However, some of the beneficiaries who were cultivating their own land inherited by them but not transferred legally, could invest on irrigation development on the land that was distributed to them. Out of 39 acres of land, 4.5 acres (11.5 per cent) were having irrigation facility.

Cropping Pattern and Crop Production

Castor used to be the major crop in the village grown under rainfed conditions. This was replaced with Bt cotton now. Cotton crop occupies 54.7 per cent of the total cropped area of the sample beneficiaries followed by paddy and maize with 14.39 and 7.23 per cent, respectively (Table 1). Most of them have been cultivating vegetables as the village has access to nearby town for the sale of vegetables. Major vegetables grown by these beneficiaries were tomato, sweetcorn, brinjal, cucurbits, gourds and coccinia. Vegetables occupy 23.68 per cent of the cropped area. All the crops were grown under rainfed conditions. Wherever, irrigation facility was developed they cultivate paddy as the second crop and also vegetables. The gross cropped area was 31.6 acres and the net cropped area was 27 acres. Therefore, the cropping intensity was 85 per cent.

The production per acre of cotton crop of the sample beneficiaries was 20.39Q whereas the same for paddy was 20.86Q and maize 15.81Q. These were almost on par with the average yields of cotton, paddy and maize grown under irrigated conditions in the district which were around

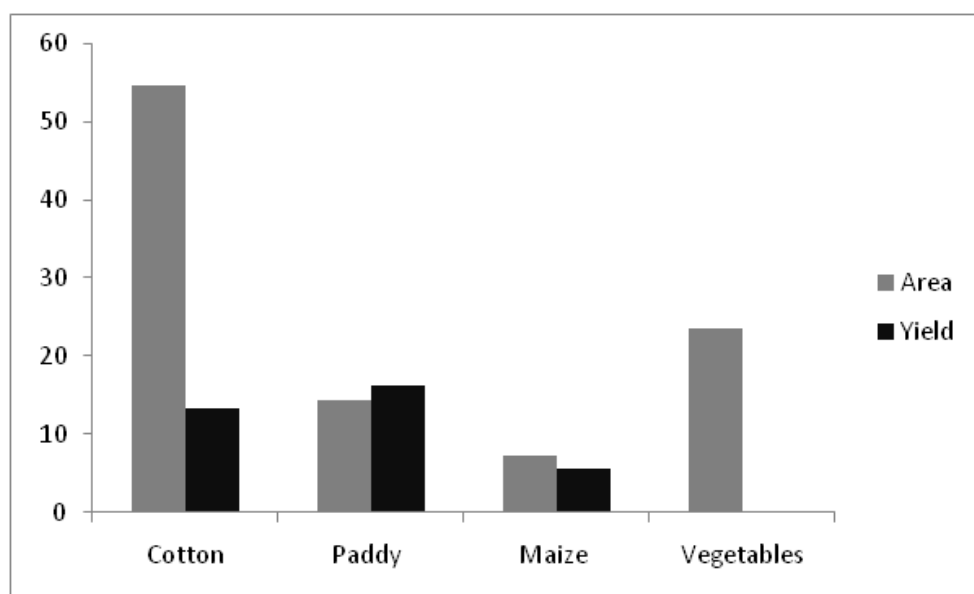
Table 1 : Cropping Pattern and Crop Production

Kharif Crop	Area (acs)	Production (Q)	Cost (₹)	Gross Income (₹)	Net Income (₹)
Tomato	2.85	46.31	23640	1937	58297
Sweet Corn	1.24	30.11	21250	18068	15943
Paddy	3.9	80.50	42545	106363	63818
Mirchi	0.35	0.5	2000	6800	4800
Cotton	14.84	302.63	91395	350506	259111
Maize	1.96	31	8909	19600	10691
Horsegram	1.96	81	926	32072	31146
Total	27.1	484.35	171540	615346	443806

22.50 Q, 25.63 Q and 15.50 Q per acre, respectively. The reason they could attribute for this was good and normal rainfall that they received during that year i.e 2010-11. Farmers in the village were shifted to the cultivation of transgenic cotton crop (Bt cotton), from non-transgenic cotton, a decade back as they felt that cultivation of transgenic cotton resulted in an immense increase in cotton yield and reduction in insecticidal sprays (Barwale et al., 2004) and it helped farmers to manage the population of *H. armigera*, the most important pest which causes about 31.0 per cent loss in non-transgenic cotton (Grover and Pental, 2003). However, it was observed by them that Bt cotton comes up well if grown under irrigated conditions. Similarly, farmers in the village, including the sample beneficiaries have been sowing hybrid varieties of maize which have the potential of good yield if grown under irrigated conditions. As the beneficiaries were growing different varieties of vegetables in their fields, it was difficult to estimate per hectare yield. However, they observed that if grown as a single crop, the per hectare yield of tomato, brinjal, bhendi, ridge guard and bottle guard would be 60 mt, 50 mt, 6 mt, 15 mt and 20 mt, respectively. The major costs incurred for the production were cost of seed and fertiliser. Family labour was the major input for crop production. Therefore, cost of

production of crops was not that considerable for the beneficiaries. The income per beneficiary worked out to be ₹ 12,327 and the income per acre was ₹ 16,437.

Figure : Cropped Area and Yield of Crops (in percentage)



Access to Factor Markets

a) Access to Inputs: Cotton was the major crop in the village. Beneficiaries purchase seed from mandal⁵ headquarters which is nearby. They depend on dealers for information regarding the variety of seed to be sown. The seeds of other crops except paddy were also purchased by the farmers from the same dealer (Table 2). Only in case of paddy, it was observed that one farmer (33.33 per cent) out of three paddy farmers seems to have utilised the seed from the previous season. Information regarding the amount of application of fertilisers and pesticides was mostly given by the dealers and occasionally by the progressive farmers in the village.

Table 2 : Access to Inputs : Seed

Crop	Neighbour Farmer	Dealer	Previous Seed
Cotton (12)	—	12	—
Paddy (3)	—	2	1
Tomato (5)	—	5	—
Maize (3)	—	3	—
Sweet Corn (4)	—	4	—
Horsegram (3)	—	3	—

*Figures in Parenthes is in column one indicate the number of farmers.

b) Access to Extension: All the farmers have been following the conventional practice of crop cultivation. There was not much reach of extension to these villages by the government institutions. These are all the first generation farmers who entered into cultivation recently. Though crop cultivation was not new to them as they have been doing the same as wage labour previously, they were depending upon either their peer group or the local dealer for information regarding the type of seed to be used or the source of availability of seed or the type and amount of fertilisers and pesticides to be applied (Table 3). However, some awareness has been generated among the beneficiaries about the programme of Government of AP regarding the supply of sprinkler and drip systems on 100 per cent subsidy to SC farmers and 90 per cent subsidy to others. As only those farmers who developed the irrigation facility through bore well could approach the concerned department, the reach of the programme seems to be confined to these beneficiaries.

Table 3 : Access to Extension

Crop	Neighbour Farmer	Dealer	Department	Own
Cotton (12)	–	12	–	–
Paddy (3)	1	1	1	–
Tomato (5)	–	5	–	–
Maize (3)	–	3	–	–
Sweet Corn (4)	–	4	–	–
Horsegram (3)	–	3	–	–

- Figures in Parentheses in column one indicate the number of farmers.

c) Access to Credit: It is observed that almost all the 43 beneficiaries were availing of institutional source of credit for the purpose of crop cultivation (Table 4). The beneficiaries who have not been in occupation of land have availed of crop loan by using their patta. More number of beneficiaries (28.7 per cent) have started availing of non-institutional credit for family consumption after they became land owners. However, there was not much change in the rate of interest. Access to credit for health was observed among beneficiaries after the implementation of the programme. However, education seems to be not a priority for availing of credit even after the implementation of the programme. The rate of interest for the credit taken for marriage purpose increased for the beneficiaries. Though almost all the beneficiaries were availing of institutional credit for crop purpose, most of them have been utilising it for family consumption. They in turn depend for credit on input dealers or the local moneylenders at a higher interest rate.

Table 4 : Non-institutional Credit

	Family Consumption	Education	Health	Marriage
Before				
Total	312000 (36)	—	—	98124 (24)
Average	22285	—	—	32708
No. of Beneficiaries	14	—	—	3
After				
Total	422000 (36)	—	72792 (36)	120222 (36)
Average	23444	—	18198	60000
No. of Beneficiaries	18	—	4	2

Change in Relation with Other Land Owners in the Village: Out of 43 beneficiaries, 18 (42 per cent) felt that their relation with other land owners changed in the village positively in terms of exchanging information regarding package of practices like crops, type, amount and source of inputs (Table 5). Twelve beneficiaries felt that their relation had not changed much because they were still continuing working as wage labour in the fields of other medium and large land owners. According to them, their relation is still continuing as employee and employer relationship. Six beneficiaries have not responded to this question in a sense that they did not observe any change in their relationship. However, relations changed negatively for those beneficiaries (seven in number) whose land was already allotted to others in the previous land distribution programme. Hostility was developed between these people and others to whom the same land was allotted.

Table 5 : Change in Relation with Other Land Owners of the Village

Response	No. of Beneficiaries (43)	% of Total
Changed Positively	18	41.86
Changed Negatively	-7	-16.27
No Change	12	27.90
No Response	6	13.95

Change in Employment Status: The size of the family holding was around 5.12, in which the size of productive age group comes to around three. The size of landholding ranges between 0.20. to 1.20 acs. Therefore, mostly family labour was utilised for cultivation purpose by the beneficiaries. Only for crops like cotton crop they were hiring labour at the time of plucking, etc. Though there was a decline in the number of days of working in others' fields by 44.68 per cent, there was an increase in number of days of working in MGNREGS works by 10.52 per cent and also in own field (Table 6). Therefore, the number of days of employment increased from 85 to 110 days (29.41 per cent) after the implementation of the programme.

Table 6 : Change in Employment

S.No.	Item	Before		After	
		No. of Days	Income	No. of Days	Income
1.	Working in Leased in Land				
	Total	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—
	N	—	—	—	—
2.	Working in Own Land				
	Total	—	—	5880	646800
	Average	—	—	42	18480
	N	—	—	35	35
3.	Working in Others' Field				
	Total	8084	889240	4472	491920
	Average	47	20680	26	11440
	N	43	43	43	43
4.	Working in MGNREGS/Other Govt. Programme				
	Total	6536	555560	7396	628660
	Average	38	12920	42	14620
	N	43	43	43	43
5.	Employing Other Labour in Your Field				
	Total	—	—	1147	126170
	Average	—	—	31	—
	N	—	—	—	—
6.	Total	14620	1444800	17748	767380
	Average	85	33600	110	44540
	N	43	43	—	—

N = Number of beneficiaries.

Change in Socio-economic Status

Income per beneficiary per year worked out to be ₹ 12,327 and income per acre per year worked out to ₹ 16,437. However, this is only an average income. Many of the holdings distributed were in the range of 0.20 ac to 0.50 ac. If the income per acre further segregates into per holding income, the amount may not look that considerable for a family to sustain with it. In spite of that, there is a demand by rural poor for the land with a simple reason being, it is an asset in hand which has improved their socio-economic status in the village. The land has created productive employment for members in their own family. The number of days of employment has increased to 29 per cent. This has become possible with an increase in the number of days of working in own field after the implementation of the programme. The improvement in economic status has translated to the change in consumption. The quality of consumption has increased with an intake of vegetables, pulses and milk. The number of beneficiaries who were spending on quality food increased by 140 per cent (Table 7). Besides, more number of beneficiaries have been spending on assets such as mobile, TV, gas stove etc.

The credit rating of the beneficiaries was enhanced with the land ownership status. They started availing of institutional credit for the first time. Though it was being used for some other purpose which was not intended, it helped them saving that amount which otherwise would have been paid as a huge interest to the moneylender. However, there was an increase in the amount of credit taken for family consumption and marriage purpose which is a pointer towards increase in indebtedness of the farmers after the implementation of the programme.

Table 7 : Change in Socio-economic Status (No. of Beneficiaries)

Item	Before	After	% Change
Children Education	19	33	73.6
Asset Structure	16	32	100
Quality of Food	15	36	140

CHAPTER - 3

LAND PURCHASE PROGRAMME – SERP

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) is an autonomous body of the Department of Rural Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is implementing Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP), a state-wide community-driven rural poverty reduction project to enable the poor to improve their livelihoods and quality of life. The land component of IKP which was introduced during the financial year 2004-05 works in two directions. One is land purchase i.e. securing the poor access to productive lands through allowing purchase of good quality irrigated lands and land access i.e. facilitating the poor to have control over their lands in terms of having secure title, helping them through courts/disputes etc. The project had initiated the land purchase activities involving approximately 6,850 acres in 18 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the project is to provide as many poor as possible, optimum physical and legal access to land and facilitate land development so that land becomes a productive asset to the poor enhancing their incomes and quality of life.

The following are some of the salient features of the Project :

- Land will be given in the name of women only.
- Groups of SHG women forming common interest groups with the support of technical assistance and with funds from the project will purchase agricultural land being offered for sale by willing sellers.
- The project funds, which cannot exceed the ceiling per beneficiary household fixed by the project, will be transferred initially in the form of a grant to the Village Organisation (VO, a community-based organisation comprising multiple self-help groups—SHGs) or a Mandal Samakhya (MS, a federated group of VOs).

- In purchase of land, 10 per cent contribution will be by women. Of the remaining 90 per cent, the VO (or MS) will pass at least 75 per cent of these funds on to beneficiaries as a grant. The VO (or MS) will pass the remaining 25 per cent of these funds to the beneficiaries in the form of
 - (i) a grant;
 - (ii) a loan to be repaid into a revolving fund at the local level; or
 - (iii) some combination of a grant and loan.
- In case, a loan is provided, it will be repaid by the beneficiaries to the VO (or MS) at market interest rates over a period of up to 15 years. The VO (or MS) may hold a mortgage on each individual parcel as collateral for the loan.
- The purchased land will be divided into equivalent plots and each woman group member will receive individual ownership of one plot. The group may choose to operate on a cooperative or on individual basis.
- The following are the land eligibility requirements :
 - o Must be productive or shown to be potentially productive;
 - o Must not be above-ceiling land for purposes of the land reform legislation;
 - o Must not appear on the revenue department's list of lands that are inalienable;
 - o Should be in relatively compact blocks of at least three acres;
 - o Must not be occupied by households who would be involuntarily displaced as a result of the land purchase.

- The following are the Individual Beneficiary Eligibility Requirements :

Each individual member of the purchasing group must

- Appear on the list of eligible APRPRP beneficiaries as identified by the poverty-mapping process;
- Be a member of a household whose members own less than 0.5 acres of agricultural land;
- Be between the ages of 18 and 55; and
- Be an SHG member.

For any purchase of land in scheduled tribal areas, each individual member of the purchasing group must also be a member of a scheduled tribe.¹

- The following are the Purchasing Group Eligibility Requirements:

The purchasing group should demonstrate its ability and experience as a group according to several parameters. It should

- Be able to demonstrate experience and/or current ability for maintaining records which indicate the quality of both financial management and institutional health; and
- Be able to demonstrate cohesiveness, democratic participation of all group members, a record of regular and well-attended meetings, and relative homogeneity in membership.
- Priority must be given to those
 - Whose households include bonded labourers on the land to be purchased
 - Whose households are totally landless, not even owning a house plot
 - Whose households do not own any agricultural land
 - Households that are headed by a woman
 - Who are members of a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe

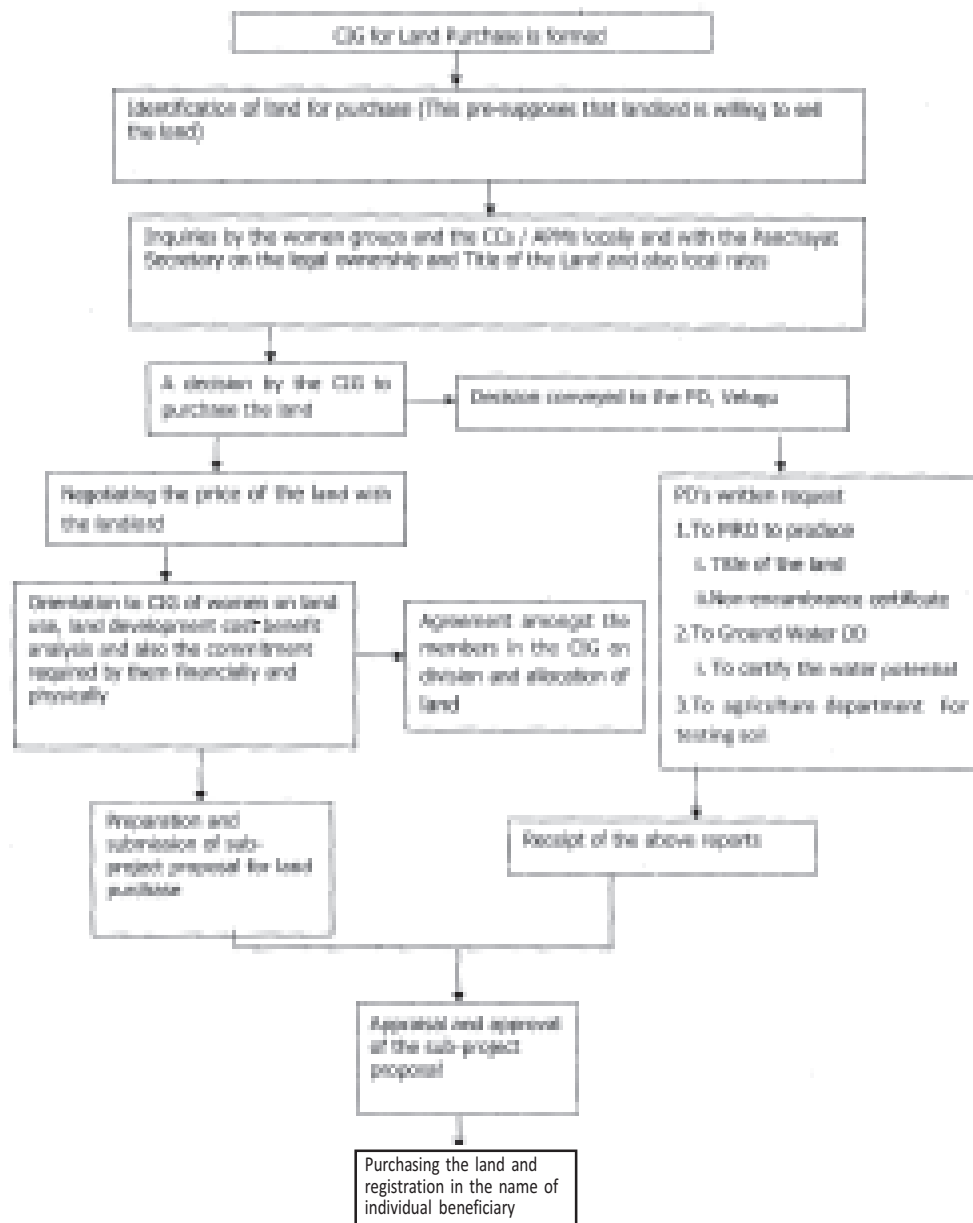
- Before purchasing the land the group members should confirm that the seller holds good title to land by obtaining a non-encumbrance certificate, a certified copy of the RO (land record) for the concerned land, a photocopy of the seller's pattadar passbook and title deed and a certificate from the Mandal Revenue Officer that the seller has clear title etc.
- The guidelines stipulate that the division and allocation follow a specific process for the appropriate division and allocation of land.
- The purchasing group and its individual members will repay any loan amount according to the agreed payment terms. Any mortgage held on an individual plot of land will be extinguished upon full repayment by the concerned member of the purchasing group.

Field Observations

Profile of the Beneficiaries : The socio-economic status was identified by the indicators like education, caste and number of dependent members in the family. It is observed that majority (97 per cent) of the beneficiaries belong to the productive age group of 20 to 60 years which may indicate that age has a bearing on taking a proactive role in decision making and implementation. Only one out of 34 beneficiaries was found to be in the age group of above 60 years. As pattas were given to woman member in the households who is generally a housewife or a head of household (in case of widows), no beneficiary was found to be in the age group of less than 20 years. All the beneficiaries were active members of self-help groups in the village. The village was found to be very active in terms of formation of SHG's and also participation of women in SHG's. There were 33 SHG's and two Physically Handicapped Groups (PHG) in the village. Almost every woman in the village in the age group of above 18 was found to be a member in the SHG's.

Most of the beneficiaries were primary school drop-outs. Hence, educational status was assessed based on the ability to read or write. It is

LAND PURCHASE SCHEME – AN OVERVIEW OF THE SEQUENCE OF SUB-PROCESSES



Source : SERP report on LPP.

observed that 84 per cent of the beneficiaries cannot read or write. Only five out of 34 were capable of reading and writing and giving their signatures instead of thumb impressions.

The social status of the beneficiaries was assessed on the basis of their caste structure. It is observed that majority of them (68 per cent) belong to OBC group followed by SC's (19 per cent) and OC's (11 per cent), respectively.

It is observed that the average family size of the beneficiaries was 5.13, out of which the number of females was slightly more than males. The number of members in the productive age group was more than the number of dependent members. The number of females in the productive age group was more than the number of males of the same age group. This also determines the availability of family labour for self-cultivation as well as contribution of family labour to the agriculture labour and other wage employment programmes.

Land Purchase Programme: The Process

Information regarding the land purchase scheme was known through the district unit of SERP to the mandal samakhyas and in turn to the VO's in the villages during 2004-05. During 2005-06, when the sarpanch of the village had information about the sale of land in the village he approached the sellers immediately and negotiated with them along with the president and secretary of the VO. When the seller was satisfied with the terms of negotiation, she indicated her willingness to sell the land to IKP. Subsequent to that, the president and secretary organised a meeting with all SHG members informing them about the sale of land, terms of negotiation, government's grant and beneficiaries' contribution. The JC of the district, RDO and PD, DRDA had a meeting with the vendor and obtained the consent letter on a non-judicial stamp paper and proceeded with other formalities as per the guidelines. Thirty four members belonging to different SHG's in the village expressed their willingness to purchase land under the land purchase programme. Information was given to beneficiaries regarding the cost of purchase of land i.e. ₹ 68,000 per acre and their share of land and amount of their contribution. It was decided in the meeting that each

beneficiary would get 0.5 acres i.e., 20 kuntas and the government grant of ₹ 30,600. The beneficiary contribution would be 10 per cent i.e., ₹ 3,400. Meeting was held democratically taking the views of all stakeholders. The beneficiaries' contribution was provided as a loan to them. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 4,500 was paid to them initially which includes interest. This amount has to be paid back in a monthly instalment @ ₹ 250 per month for 18 months. The land after purchasing, was surveyed and divided equally by a surveyor from the revenue department and was allotted to the beneficiaries on a lottery basis in the presence of sarpanch and all the stakeholders.

Possession of Land and Title Deed

Out of 18 acres of land that was purchased, about one acre was totally rocky and about 2.5 acres were ill-drained. There was an old open well in between these 2.5 acres, because of which the farmers surrounding this well were facing the problem of drainage. At the time of allotment of land on lottery basis, members had come to an agreement that whoever were allotted this land, had to accept it. However after allotment, the members who have actually obtained the land were not satisfied with it, because they could not cultivate it. Therefore, some of them (20 per cent) expressed that they were not in possession of land. Though pattas were given to them, they were not cultivating the land due to these problems. No support was extended to them to develop their lands. Hence they were not satisfied with the land that was allotted to them.

All the beneficiaries of the programme were landless before the implementation of the programme. They were working as wage labourers in agriculture in the village and in neighbouring villages before the programme. Some of the male members used to migrate annually to the city during off-season.

As the land that was purchased comes under category –III of land use classification which is suitable for cultivation, it was not kept fallow immediately after purchase. The beneficiaries need not have to invest on land development or irrigation development of the land. The source of

irrigation was canal water. The village comes under Rayapad canal ayacut area. The command area under this canal was around 1000 acres. The entire village comes under the command area of the Rayapad canal. Part of their land was developed under NREGS through bush clearance, land levelling etc. However, the land which was rocky and which needs actual development was not taken up by either the beneficiaries as it requires lot of investment and/or through any government programmes. The CLDP of GoAP which is meant to develop the lands of small and marginal farmers under government land distribution programme was not taken up for the development of the lands of this village, as it is a land purchase programme.

Cropping Pattern and Production

The major crop cultivated in this village was paddy as there was a source of irrigation. It was the major crop of the beneficiaries of land purchase programme as well. Twenty seven members out of 34 have been cultivating paddy in 15.5 acres of land. The production was 206.9 quintals during kharif with an yield of 15 quintals per acre. As the farmers were cultivating two crops in a year, the production during rabi was 243 quintals i.e., 18 quintal per acre. The total cost including both kharif and rabi for the beneficiaries worked out to be ₹ 188500. The gross income was ₹ 5,65,523 i.e., ₹ 36291 per acre and the net income was ₹ 3,74,023. The net income per acre was ₹ 24,131. The net income per beneficiary worked out to ₹ 12,065. The net income per beneficiary was worked out for only 31 out of 34 beneficiaries who have been cultivating the land. The gross cropped area was 31 acres and the cropping intensity was 100 per cent.

Access to Factor Markets

(a) Access to Inputs: Most of the beneficiaries have been purchasing paddy seed from Kothakota mandal headquarters which is a nearby major town. It seems there were some progressive farmers in the village who have been cultivating the crop for seed purpose. The beneficiaries of this programme were accessing seed from them. Out of total number of beneficiaries who had been cultivating the crop, 51 per cent had responded that they were using their own seed or seed from the village. Forty eight

per cent of them responded that they were purchasing the seed from Pebberu and Kothakota markets. They were relying on local dealer at Kalwakurthy which is a nearby major town, for fertilisers and pesticides. The initial land ploughing was done by the beneficiaries together, by hiring a tractor. Except this no other joint venture activity in crop cultivation, which may economise the operations through scale, was observed.

Table 8 : Access to Seed

Source	Crop (Total = 27 No.)
Neighbour farmer	5 (18.5)
Previous seed	9 (33.3)
Dealer	13(48)
Department	-

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total.

(b) Access to Labour and Machinery: All the beneficiaries were utilising mostly their family labour for farm operations. During peak season operations period, they help each other to complete the works on time. For operations like initial land ploughing, they have been hiring the tractor.

(c) Access to Extension: Though all these beneficiaries were the first generation producers, they did not find any difficulty in following the crop cultivation practices as they have the experience of same as agriculture labourers previously. However, they were inexperienced in terms of knowledge regarding the type of application of pesticides or insecticide for which they seek help from the dealers of Kalwakurthy mandal. Access to technology in the form of application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) was not observed in the village.

(d) Access to Credit: Land proved to be not only a factor of production but also an asset in hand which had enhanced the credit rating of the beholder. It was observed that the needs have increased and there was more lending among the beneficiaries after the implementation of land

purchase programme. All the beneficiaries (100 per cent), including those who were not cultivating the land, were obtaining institutional credit. It was observed that non-institutional credit was also enhanced for purposes like education, health and marriage. Among these three purposes, it was observed that lending was more for education (400 per cent), followed by marriage (66 per cent) and health purposes (37.5 per cent) (Table 9). The rate of interest paid for education was more after the implementation of the programme, compared to other two purposes. This shows that the SHG women farmers who were socially aware, were not hesitating to obtain credit on education, despite an increase in the interest rate by the money-lender.

The IKP personnel have put their efforts in managing the beneficiaries to form into Rythu mitra groups in anticipation of governmental support to these groups through agricultural department. Therefore, three groups have formed in 2006 and they opened their accounts in Kothakota District Cooperative Central Bank with 12, 11 and 12 members in each group. Members have been paying ₹ 50 per month since that period, but no institutional loan has been sanctioned to them so far.

Table 9 : Non-institutional Credit

	Family Consumption	Education	Health	Marriage
Before				
Total	393930	6000	95104	230394
Average	13131	3000	11888	76798
No. of beneficiaries	30	2	8	3
After				
Total	240500	74000	159000	597575
Average	17179	7400	14455	119515
No. of beneficiaries	14	10	11	5

Tenancy

Prior to the implementation of the LPP the leasing in of the land was not observed among the beneficiaries. However, after the programme, two beneficiaries have taken the land on lease for the cultivation of paddy. Leasing out was not observed among the beneficiaries.

Change in Socio-economic Status

Migration of the families has come down after the implementation of the programme. At least one or two persons in the family used to migrate to city (Hyderabad) to get themselves employment in unskilled works. An increase in expenditure on education and health was observed with an increase in income from the crops and also with an increase in credit rating among the beneficiaries. Some increase in asset structure was also observed among the beneficiaries. Out of 34 beneficiaries, 3 persons purchased TV (8.3 per cent), one person purchased refrigerator (2.7 per cent) and one person purchased vehicle (2.7 per cent). Majority of them (85 per cent) expressed that though there was not much change in the quantity of food intake after the programme, a perceptible change was observed in the quality of food in terms of milk, eggs, vegetables and non-vegetarian items.

Change in Employment Status

The number of days of employment for the beneficiaries increased from 82 days to 111 days in an year (72 per cent) per member per household after the implementation of the programme (Table 10). A decrease in number of days of working in others' fields was substituted by the increase in employment with labour absorption in their own fields and leased-in land and employment works under MGNREGS programme. At the same time the per household annual income through wages increased from ₹ 31068 to ₹ 36984. If the income from crops is added to it, has come to ₹ 65321. There was an increase in the income of ₹ 34,253 per beneficiary with this programme.

Table 10: Change in Employment Status

S.No.	Item	Before		After	
		No. of Days	Income	No. of Days	Income
1.	Working in Leased Land				
	Total	—	—	200	22000
	Average	—	—	25	11000
	N	—	—	2	2
2.	Working in Own Land				
	Total	—	—	2728	272800
	Average	—	—	22	8800
	N	—	—	31	31
3.	Working in Others' Field				
	Total	5828	641080	4712	518320
	Average	47	17807	38	9851
	N	36	36	36	36
4.	Working on MGNREGS/Other Govt. Programme				
	Total	4340	477400	4712	518320
	Average	35	13261	38	14397
	N	36	36	36	36
5.	Employing Other Labour in Your Field				
	Total	—	—	288	31680
	Average	—	—	12	417
	N	—	—	—	—
6.	Total	10168	1118480	12352	331440
	Average	82	31068	111	36984
	N	36	—	36	—

Relations with Other Land Owners

The major problem encountered by the beneficiaries in this programme was access to the land purchased. There was no road to the land. Hence, they have to cross the other farmers' lands to reach their land. They had to finish their farm operations like initial land ploughing etc. which were based on machinery, earlier than the neighbouring land owners. Otherwise, it was not possible for the machinery to cross their fields. While encountering these problems, the relations of the beneficiaries with these land owners were strained. However, the relation with other land owners in the village has not changed after the implementation of the programme, as these beneficiaries were still continuing working as wage labourers in their fields.

Merits and De-Merits of the Scheme

The merits of the scheme are that the landless households were provided with productive land with assured irrigation. This had ensured stable source of employment and income to the family. The beneficiaries were having operational and legal rights of the land obtained.

The government in the form of grant and soft loan provided the financial support to the land purchase scheme in the ratio of 75:25. Effectiveness and accountability of the land purchase scheme was higher as the beneficiaries were involved in the process of land identification, price negotiation, and land allotment. There are however some demerits of the scheme also which are to be seen in the context of implementation. The land to the beneficiaries was allotted on the basis of lottery. Some of the land was not in a cultivable condition either due to rocky terrain or due to drainage problems. The SHG members who have got such type of land were not satisfied with the programme. They were not repaying the loan amount given to them as their land was not in productive condition. The scope of implementing the programmes like MGNREGS for the development of these lands should be considered for a positive outcome.

CHAPTER – 4

LAND PURCHASE SCHEME : APSCCFC

To improve the economic condition of scheduled castes the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd (APSCCFC) has been implementing various schemes and programmes in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Among various schemes, Land Purchase is one which was started in the year 1982 - 1983 for SC women. The objective of the scheme is to provide a valuable and durable asset in the form of land which will raise the economic as well as social status of the poorest among the poor SCs. It was intended for the benefit of scheduled caste landless agricultural labourers. The unit cost allocated in the initial period was ₹ 30,000 per acre. Later the maximum permissible unit cost was enhanced to ₹ 40,000 and subsequently to ₹ 60,000 having a tie-up with NSFDC funds.

The following are some of the salient features of the scheme:

The scheme is applicable to scheduled caste landless agricultural labourers only.

- The purchased lands shall be registered in the name of eligible S.C. women who are also housewives. Widows are also eligible.
- Only those families which have an annual income of less than ₹ 11,000 shall be eligible.
- Beneficiary shall not be below 18 years and above 60 years of age.
- Only landless agricultural labourers who do not own or possess any land are eligible. The unit of land was 2.00 acres of dry or 1.00 acre of single crop wet or 0.50 acre of double crop wet with ₹ 60,000 can be purchased for a family.

- The process is a top-down approach with a purchase committee in which joint collector is the chairman, executive director, APSCCFC as member-convenor and RDO as the member.
- Selection of land should be in compact blocks of not less than 10 acres.
- In case of dryland there should be enough irrigation potential to cover the entire block of 10 acres for raising irrigated crops. Lands without irrigation potential or irrigation potential to cover only part of land proposed for purchase should not be considered for purchase.
- The executive directors shall personally ensure to distribute pattadar passbooks to all the farmers identified under the Land Purchase Scheme where land transactions have been completed. In all pending cases of land purchase, soil and water conservation work should be completed within two months after registration of the land.
- Only those lands which fall in Category III as per Ground Water Department clarification shall be considered for purchase only after detailed investigation and consent by Ground Water Department. Categories I & II shall totally be prohibited for purchase.

Findings from the Field

Beneficiary Selection: The basic criteria for the selection of beneficiaries is landlessness. It was observed that in Ramreddipalle village all the beneficiaries of land purchase programme were landless before the implementation of the programme. Their major occupation was wage labour in their own village or in the neighbouring villages during season time. During off-season they migrate to city which is nearby to their village and work there mostly in real estate sector. In Bommaraspalle village it is observed that out of 14 beneficiaries of land purchase programme, seven were cultivating their own land. The total land owned by them before the implementation of land purchase programme was 12.4 acres out of which

10.2 acres were under rainfed cultivation and 2.2 acres were being cultivated with supplementary irrigation. The land that was owned by them was an assigned land inherited. However, mutations were not taken place in their names. Therefore, by definition they could be considered as landless.

Profile of the Beneficiaries: Majority of the beneficiaries (48 per cent) belong to the productive age group of 20 to 60 years. Only 3 out of 27 (11.11 per cent) beneficiaries belong to the age group of more than 60 years.

The average family size of the beneficiaries of this programme was 5.18. The average family size of Ramreddipalle village was 5.6 and the average family size of Bommaraspalle village was 4.7. The average family size was obtained to examine the number of dependent members in the family and also the number of independent members who could contribute their labour to the land and income to the family. The number of family members in the productive age group was more in both the villages.

To comprehend the involvement of the stakeholders in decision making process in the land purchase programme, education profile of the beneficiaries was taken. It is observed that majority of the beneficiaries (96 per cent) belong to illiterate category i.e., they cannot read or write. For all the necessary documentation, they depend on local leaders, progressive farmers or VRO of the village.

Major Occupation: Before the implementation of land purchase programme, the major occupation of the beneficiaries was wage labour and agriculture. After the implementation of the programme it was agriculture followed by wage labour.

Land Purchase Programme: The executive director of the SC Finance Corporation took initiation in the land purchase programme in these villages. The land purchase programme was initiated in the village when he identified the sellers of the land in the villages, with the support of VRO in the village. In Ramreddipalle village, 14.3 acres of land was purchased and allotted to 13 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary received 1.1 acres of land. The sub-division of land was done with a surveyor and land allotment was done on

lottery basis in the presence of local leaders, sarpanch and progressive farmers in the village. In Bommaraspalle village, 17.55 acres of land was purchased and allotted to 14 beneficiaries. Land was not equally divided in the process of surveying as the terrain was not plain throughout. Hence, it was segregated into plots of 1.02 acres, 1.03 acres and 1.05 acres and was allotted to the beneficiaries on lottery basis. It is observed that in the unit cost of land the subsidy or grant is 50 per cent followed by the margin money to be paid by the farmers is 20 per cent and the loan from NSFDL is 30 per cent which is also to be paid by the farmers. The entire margin money was paid by the corporation and loan amount was waived off subsequently. In practice, it appeared that the entire cost of land was borne by SC Finance Corporation.

In Bommaraspalle village 1.05 acres of land was allotted to one beneficiary, 4 beneficiaries were allotted 1.02 acres each and 9 beneficiaries were allotted a land of 1.03 acres each. All the 31.85 acres of land that was purchased was under occupation by the beneficiaries. However, only 73 per cent of the land i.e. 23.31 acres was under operation. Around 8.54 acres (27 per cent) was still kept fallow.

Land Development

Much of the land which was kept as fallow previously, was brought into cultivation gradually in the last seven years in the village. The land development was not taken by SC Corporation. The land development was also not covered under Comprehensive Land Development Programme (CLDP) of GoAP. Around 8.54 acres of land (27 per cent) was kept fallow by the beneficiaries. Here unlike the other two programmes, the land of individual beneficiary was not kept fallow. As they have been gradually bringing land into cultivation, some part of the land of majority (72 per cent) was still kept fallow. There was no source of irrigation in these lands except through groundwater. The beneficiaries themselves have been investing on groundwater by digging borewells. At present, out of 31.85 acres of land, 22 per cent of land was under irrigation. The policy of GoAP to provide free electricity to farmers also spurred the farmers to spend more on digging borewells. As a result of this, the number of borewells

have been increasing in these villages despite the blacklisting of this mandal under grey zone as far as groundwater is concerned. The number of electric transformers have increased to 25 from two in a span of five years in this village.

Cropping Pattern and Crop Production

The major cropping in Ramireddipalle village used to be castor previously i.e., a decade back which was replaced with cotton now. Beneficiaries have been cultivating paddy in the lands where there is irrigation facility (Table 11). Pulses were also cultivated by the beneficiaries but as a minor crop. During rabi, groundnut and sunflower were the major crops in the lands where there is a provision for supplementary irrigation. In Bommaraspalle village cotton was the major crop followed by castor and horsegram during kharif.

Table 11: Cropping Pattern and Crop Production

	Area (Ac.)	Production (q)	Cost (₹)	GI	NI
Kharif					
Cotton	11.68(38.5)	93.44	85245	168098	82853
Castor	1.2(3.95)	8	3500	9100	5600
Horsegram	0.43(1.41)	3	2000	6000	4000
Paddy	3.6(12.02)	54	21600	43200	21600
Rabi					
Redgram	4.4(14.5)	25.9	20231	67987	47756
Groundnut	5.75(18.9)	37.95	16864	113318	96454
Sunflower	3.25(10.72)	32.5	19500	105462	85962

- Figures in parentheses in column 1 indicate percentage of cropped area.

Table 12 : Cropped Area (Acs.)

Cropped Area	Acres
Gross Cropped Area	30.31
Net Cropped Area	23.31
Cropping Intensity	76

During rabi season, groundnut was the major crop (18.9 per cent of gross cropped area) followed by redgram (14.5 per cent) sunflower (10.72 per cent) in those lands of beneficiaries where there was a provision for supplementary irrigation. In the lands where there was no supplementary irrigation facility the farmers were keeping the land fallow after cotton crop.

Though yield of the cotton was less compared to the average yield of the State, it was slightly higher compared to the average yield of other crops. Therefore, the farmers prefer this crop and the area under this crop was gradually increasing, replacing other crops like castor. Though castor was also being cultivated by the farmers in both the villages the area under this crop is gradually coming down, the reason being reduction in yield due to pests, rainfall during flowering stages of crop growth and less remunerative price. In rabi, wherever the provision for supplementary irrigation was available, farmers were cultivating crops like redgram, sunflower and groundnut. They were cultivating the groundnut crop with sprinkler system. The net cropped area was 23.31 acres and the gross cropped area was 30.21 acres. The cropping intensity was 76 per cent. The income per beneficiary worked out to be ₹ 8625 and the income per acre worked out to be ₹ 9991.

Access to Markets

(a) Access to Inputs: The farmers have been cultivating the HYV or hybrid varieties of the crops. Therefore, they have to access the seed from the market. All the cotton farmers have been purchasing the seed from

mandal headquarters nearby (Table 13). Similar is the situation for all other crops, except a few like groundnut and paddy where some dependence on previous years crop was observed, for seed purpose. For all the other inputs like fertilisers and pesticides they invariably depend on the market. Tractors were also being hired for land development from the nearby mandal.

Table 13 : Access to Inputs : Seed (No. of Farmers)

Crop	Neighbour farmer	Dealer	Previous Seed
Cotton (11)	-	11(100)	-
Castor (6)	-	6(100)	-
Horsegram (2)	-	-	2 (100)
Groundnut (6)	1 (33.3)	4(66.6)	1(33.3)
Sunflower (4)	-	4 (100)	-
Paddy (4)	1 (25)	2 (50)	1(25)
Redgram (5)	-	5 (100)	-

- Figures in parentheses in column 1 indicate total No. of beneficiaries cultivating the crop.
- Figures in parentheses in other columns indicate percentage to the total number of beneficiaries cultivating the crop.

(b) Access to Extension: There was no change in crop cultivation practices for crops like castor, redgram and groundnut. The beneficiaries have been cultivating BT cotton crop from the last five years and they have been following the same package of practices as that of regular cotton crop. The practices that have to be followed for BT cotton were slightly different to that of traditional cotton crop, such as growing refuge crop, which the beneficiaries were unaware of. This shows that extension access to these beneficiaries was totally absent.

(c) Access to Credit: It is observed that access to both institutional and non-institutional credit increased after the land purchase. All the beneficiaries have taken crop loans from banks. The crop insurance premium was deducted from the crop loan itself. It was interesting to observe that non-institutional lending increased after the land purchase programme. However, the interest rate of non-institutional lending has come down from 36 per cent to 30 per cent (Table 14). The non-institutional lending for family consumption and marriage purpose increased. The increase in non-institutional lending was more for marriage purpose (200 per cent) followed by health (175 per cent) and family consumption (14 per cent). Education seems to be not a priority even after the implementation of the programme. This shows that the credit rating of the beneficiary has increased and at the same time indebtedness of the farmers has also been increasing. Whether the productive asset i.e land given to them could sustain their needs and bring them back out of indebtedness is an issue.

Table 14 : Non-institutional Credit

	Family Consumption	Education	Health	Marriage
Before				
Total	2133822	-	64736	74294
Average	10182	-	16174	37147
No. of beneficiaries	21	-	4	2
After				
Total	331584	12500	145024	358896
Average	13816	25	13184	59816
No. of beneficiaries	24(140)	1	11(175)	6(200)

Change in Employment Status

The major crop that was being cultivated by the beneficiaries was cotton which is labour intensive in nature. Though the beneficiaries were utilising mostly the family labour, they had to hire the labour for some operations like plucking etc. They have been hiring labour from their own village and once the operations in their own field complete, they go to the other fields as wage labour. It is observed from the Table that there are three main sources of livelihoods for the beneficiaries of the land purchase programme. The number of days of working in others' field as wage labour has come down after the implementation of land purchase programme (Table 15). At the same time the number of days working in own field were 36 days. The number of days of employment obtained through MGNREGS works of government were about 29 days per head per year. The total employment created through working in own field was about 38 per cent of their total employment. The income from working in others' field contributes 32 per cent to their livelihood. The other government programmes like MGNREGS contributed 38 per cent of their employment. The average number of days employed in a year has increased from 76 days to 96 days (21 per cent) per year per head in a household.

Change in Socio-economic Status

A perceptible change in socio-economic status is observed with the beneficiaries in terms of land. Though the contribution of land in terms of income and employment was not very substantive, this has changed the status of the beneficiaries in terms of asset holding, credit rating and increase in personal expenditure towards education, family consumption and marriage, etc. Five out of 27 beneficiaries (18.5 per cent) have started sending their children to private schools nearby the village (Table 16). The change in percentage towards education was 85. The annual expenditure on education for these five worked out to be ₹ 12500 at the rate of ₹ 2500 per head on an average. There is an increase in expenditure towards health also. Though there was not much change in the asset structure except towards expenditure on mobile phones (10 per cent), a change was observed in expenditure towards food items like milk, eggs, vegetables and non-vegetarian dishes (72 per cent).

Table 15 : Change in Employment

S.No.	Item	Before		After	
		No. of Days	Income	No. of Days	Income
1.	Working in Leased Land				
	Total	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—
	N	—	—	—	—
2.	Working in Own Land				
	Total	—	—	3888	427680
	Average	—	—	36	15840
	N	—	—	27	27
3.	Working in Others' Field				
	Total	4536	498960	3348	368280
	Average	42	18480	31	13640
	N	27	27	27	27
4.	Working on MGNREGS/Other Govt. Programme				
	Total	3672	403920	3132	344520
	Average	34	14960	29	12760
	N	27	27	27	27
5.	Total	8208	902880	10368	140480
	Average	76	33440	96	42240
	N	27	27	27	27

Table 16: Change in Socio-Economic Status (No. of beneficiaries)

Item	Before	After	% Change
Children Education	7	13	85
Asset Structure	10	11	10
Quality of Food	11	18	72

Change in Relation of Beneficiaries with Other Land Owners

Persons who used to be agricultural labourers previously, became land owners after the land purchase programme. It is observed that as they have been doing the same work previously, the knowledge prevails and there were not many impediments when they started own cultivation. It is also observed that the other progressive farmers in the village were also helping them in giving information on source of inputs.

Problems Encountered

The main problem encountered by the beneficiaries of the programme was approach to the land in Bommaraspalle village and lack of source of irrigation in Ramireddipalli village. The high cost of land development and irrigation development was also hindering them to invest on land, thereby keeping the land fallow.

CHAPTER - 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Among all the factors of production, land is the only factor which is finite and definite. Therefore, it is always subjected to special treatment in the history of agrarian and political economy in India. Land reforms is the instrument through which growth and social justice is envisaged. As a part of land reforms, distribution of land to the landless agricultural labourers and marginal farmers was taken up in the past three decades. The land under ceiling surplus land, government wasteland and bhoodan land has been distributed all over the country to the landless poor. However, a large gap still exists between annual targets and achievements of land distribution programme and the gap unfortunately is increasing every year. The land Purchase Programme is an initiation taken up by Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) in this direction to fulfil the gap among the SC's. The Land Purchase Programme taken up by SERP aided by World Bank was another initiation to promote land based equity to SHG women farmers in the State. The study is an attempt to understand the impact of these programmes on the improvement of social and economic status of the beneficiaries. Though the contextual relevance under which these programmes are being implemented is different, the study traverses through the implementation aspects and observes the role of factor markets and institutions of development to arrive at some pointers for policy implications.

Profile of the Beneficiaries

The socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries was attempted based on indicators like age of the beneficiaries, educational background, caste status and number of family members of the beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries in the productive age group of 20 to 60 years was 97 per cent in LPP of SERP followed by 91 per cent in LDP of GoAP and 89 per cent in

the LPP of APSCCFC (Annexure III Table I). Only three beneficiaries were found to be in the age group of above 60 in case of APSCCFC followed by one beneficiary in SERP. No beneficiary was found in that age group in LDP.

The average family size was examined to see the number of dependent members in the family and also the number of independent members who could contribute their labour to the land and income to the family (Annexure III Table 2). The number of family members in the productive age group was more in all the villages followed by the number of dependent family members in the age group of less than 15. The average family size of the beneficiaries worked out to be 5.3 in case of LDP and LPP of SERP and 5.18 in case of APSCCFC. The number of male members was more than the number of female members in a family and majority of the members were in productive age group of 15-60. The average size of male members in a family was 2.7 and in case of females it was 2.5.

To comprehend the involvement of the stakeholders in decision making process in the land purchase programmes, education profile of the beneficiaries was taken (Annexure III Table 3). It is observed that many beneficiaries have discontinued schooling at the primary or secondary level. Therefore, the beneficiaries who were capable of reading or writing were considered as literate. Majority of illiterates were found in the LPP of APSCCFC (96 per cent) followed by LDP (87 per cent) and LPP of SERP (85 per cent). For all the necessary documentation, they depend on local leaders, progressive farmers or VRO of the village.

The social status of the beneficiaries was captured based on their caste structure (Annexure III Table 4). All the beneficiaries of LPP of APSCCFC were SC's. Around 70 per cent of the beneficiaries of LDP belong to OBC category followed by SC's with 16 per cent. Majority of beneficiaries in SERP also belongs to OBC category. The number of SC's in LPP of SERP were around 19 per cent. The number of OC's were more in LDP than LPP of SERP.

Land under Occupation

The total land distributed in LDP was 39 acres for 43 beneficiaries in the range of 0.20 to 1.20 acres. On an average each beneficiary obtained

0.9 acres. The total land purchased in LPP of SERP was 18 acres and allotted to 34 beneficiaries. On an average each beneficiary obtained 0.50 acres. The total land purchased in LPP of APSCCFC was 31.85 acres and allotted to 27 beneficiaries with an average of 1.17 acres.

All the beneficiaries of LPP of SERP and LPP of APSCCFC were in possession of land and title deeds. In LPP all the beneficiaries were in possession of title deeds. However, around seven beneficiaries were not in possession of land. Their land was occupied by other cultivators for whom the land with the same survey number was distributed in the previous phase of land distribution programme in the village.

Table 17 : Possession of the Land and Patta

	LDP		LPP-SERP		LPP-APSCCFC	
	Land	Patta	Land	Patta	Land	Patta
43	36 (83)	43	-	—	—	—
36	—	—	34 (100)	34	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	27(100)	27

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Process of Land Distribution/Purchase and Quality of Land

The land was distributed under second phase of land distribution programme of GoAP during 2005-06. Under this landless beneficiaries were identified and the land which belongs to the category of cultivable waste-land was allotted to them, without actual survey in the field. Later, it was found by some of the beneficiaries (seven beneficiaries) that same land was allotted to others in previous land distribution programme. This has led to some conflicts in the village. The land that was allotted to them was virgin in nature. Therefore, beneficiaries observed that despite lack of irrigation facility, it has been giving good yield under normal rainfall years. The year 2010-11 i.e the period during which data were collected was a normal rainfall year in the district. Therefore, the productivity of land was reasonably good.

Table 18: Land Under Operation (Acs)

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Total Land Distributed	39	—	—
Total Land Purchased	—	18	31.85
Land Under Occupation	29(74)	18(100)	31.85(100)
Land Under Operation	27.1(69) -36	15.5(86)-31	23.31(73)-27
Land Kept Fallow	1.9(5)	2.5(14)	8.54(26.81)
Land Under Irrigation	4.5(11.5)	18(100)	7(22)

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

The Land Purchase programme of SERP was initiated with clear-cut guidelines regarding the process of purchase. Though the joint collector of the district, RDO and PD, DRDA has a role in the purchase programme, the entire process of purchase was done democratically. The district unit of SERP, mandal samakhyas have facilitated the purchase process. Actual decision making was done by the president and secretary of the VO along with the SHG members. This along with the beneficiary contribution, has generated a sense of ownership among the members regarding the land. The land was surveyed and divided equally by a surveyor from the revenue department and was allotted to the beneficiaries on lottery basis in the presence of sarpanch and all the stakeholders. Except a portion of land that was rocky at some place and ill-drained at some other place, the land that was purchased was of good quality with irrigation facility.

The land purchase programme of APSCCFC was entirely a top-down approach. The executive director of the SC Finance Corporation took initiation along with the sarpanch of the village and Village Revenue Officer (VRO) identified the sellers of the land in the study village. Stakeholders had no role in the land purchase programme. Land was allotted to the beneficiaries on lottery basis. The entire margin money to be paid by the beneficiary was paid by the corporation and the loan amount was waived off subsequently. In practice, it appeared that the entire cost of land was

borne by SC Finance Corporation. There was no irrigation facility, though the quality of land seems to be good as opined by the beneficiaries.

The cropping intensity was more in case of LPP of SERP followed by LPP of APSCCFC and LDP, the enabling factor being the support by the State in-terms of funding.

In the villages of APSCCFC land purchase programme, large areas (200 acres) of land which was kept fallow previously was brought into cultivation in the last five years. The reason being the State policy to support farmers with free current. The farmers therefore, have been investing on groundwater despite the regulation of groundwater under APWALTA in this zone, which was demarcated as greyzone regarding groundwater. Five new electric transformers have been erected in these two villages by the electricity department, in the last three years, to bear the load of additional current. Whereas, the land of APSCCFC beneficiaries was not developed with irrigation because of the problem of lack of investment.

Cropping Pattern and Income Generation

Cotton was the major crop in the study villages of APSCCFC and land distribution programme during kharif (Annexure III Table 5). The crop was grown mostly under rainfed conditions. It occupied around 80 per cent of the net cropped area in these villages. The crop has replaced castor which was a major crop in these villages previously. Vegetables also occupy a minor position in the village of land distribution programme during kharif. In the lands where there was a provision for supplementary irrigation, paddy was the major crop followed by maize. The farmers cultivate groundnut and sunflower during rabi. As irrigated land was purchased under the LPP of SERP, the major crop in this village was paddy which was being cultivated during both kharif and rabi. The cropping intensity in this village was 100 per cent followed by 70 per cent in case of SCCFC village and 50 per cent in case of land distribution programme (Table 19). This shows that land utilisation was more in the SERP programme followed by APSCCFC programme and land distribution programme.

Table 19 : Cropped Area (Acs)

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Gross Cropped Area	31.6	31	30.31
Net Cropped Area	27	31	23.31
Cropping Intensity	85	100	76

The income per beneficiary has worked out to be ₹ 12,327 followed by ₹ 12,065 and ₹ 8625 in case of land distribution programme and land purchase programme of SERP and APSCCFC (Table 20). The income per acre has worked out to be ₹ 16,437, ₹ 24,131, ₹ 9991 for the programmes in the same order. The per acre income was worked out for two crops. Hence it was more in case of SERP where the gross cropped area was more compared to others.

Though the CI of LDP was less compared to other two programmes, income per beneficiary of their programme was more compared to the other two programme. This is because of the cropping pattern they were following which includes cotton and vegetables.

Table 20 : Gross and Net Income (₹)

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Gross Income from Crops	615346	562523	368000
Net Income for Crops	443806	374023	232900
Income per Beneficiary	12327	12065	8625
Income per Acre	16437	24130	9991

Access to Factor Markets

(a) **Land Leasing:** Leasing-in was not observed among the beneficiaries of land distribution programme and SERP after the programme implementation. Though some leasing-in was observed in case of APSCCFC

programme, this could not explain the phenomena at large. It is observed that the land that was allotted to the beneficiaries of all the three programmes seems to be sufficient for them to utilise their entire family labour and the income generated from the land alone is not adequate enough to meet the needs of the family. There was no disposable income to invest on land lease and operate it by hiring the labour. Therefore, they could not afford to lease additional land for cultivation.

(b) **Access to Inputs:** Access to inputs for the beneficiaries after the implementation of the programme seems to be the same for all the three programmes. No other department seems to have played any role in improving the productivity of these lands or capacity building of the beneficiaries in terms of technology and modern cultivation practices.

Table 21 : Access to Seed

	LDP	SERP	APSCCFC
Neighbour/Progressive Farmer	-	5(18.5)	2(5.2)
Previous year's seed	1(3.3)	9(33.3)	4(10.5)
Dealer	29(96.6)	13(48)	32(34.2)
Department	—	—	—
Total	30	27	38

The seed for all the crops except paddy was being purchased from the dealer in the nearby mandal headquarters. It was observed that the role of local dealer in providing information about the seeds and supplying the seeds was more in all the three cases. Among the three programmes it was much more in case of LDP (96.6 per cent), followed by LPP of APSCCFC (84.2 per cent) and LPP of SERP (48 per cent), respectively (Table 21). The crops that have been cultivated by LDP and APSCCFC beneficiaries were mostly high-yielding varieties and hybrids. Therefore, they have to depend on the market invariably. Whereas, paddy farmers as in case of SERP could rely on previous season crop for one or two sowings.

(c) Access to Extension: All the farmers have been following the conventional practices for crop cultivation. It was observed that there was no reach of extension to these villages by the government. These are the farmers who entered into cultivation recently. Though agriculture was not new to them as they have been doing the same as wage labour previously, for the decision making regarding the type of seed to be used or the source of availability of seed or the type and amount of fertilisers and pesticides to be applied they were depending upon either their peer group or the local dealer. The dependency on local dealer was almost 100 per cent in case of APSCCFC, followed by LDP (93.3 per cent), and SERP (74 per cent) (Table 22). However, some awareness has been generated among the beneficiaries of APSCCFC and land distribution programme regarding the programme of Govt. of AP on supply of sprinkler and drip systems on 100 per cent subsidy to SC farmers and 90 per cent subsidy to others. Only those farmers who have invested on the irrigation through bore wells could avail of the facility of this programme.

Table 22 : Access to Extension

	LDP	SERP	APSCCFC
Neighbour/Progressive Farmer	1(3.3)	-	-
Previous year's seed	28(93.3)	20(74)	38(100)
Dealer	1(3.3)	-	-
Department	-	7(26)	-
Total	30	27	38

(d) Access to Credit: It is observed that almost all the beneficiaries of all the three programmes were availing of institutional source of credit for the purpose of crop cultivation. It is observed that the beneficiaries who were in occupation of land under LDP were also availing of the crop loan by using their title deeds (Table 23) (Details in Annexure III Tables 6 A to 6 E). The credit rating of the beneficiaries has improved after they became

land owners. More number of beneficiaries have started availing of non-institutional credit for family consumption and marriage purpose after they became land owners. Credit taken for family consumption has increased by 28.5 per cent in case of LDP and 14.2 per cent in case of APSCCFC. Whereas, most of the SHG women beneficiaries (53.3 per cent) of SERP have stopped taking credit for family consumption. Access to credit for health was also observed among the beneficiaries after the programme. In terms of increase in number of beneficiaries it was more by 400, 175 and 37.5 per cent in case of LDP, APSCCFC and SERP, respectively. However, education seems to be not a priority for availing of credit to these beneficiaries except in case of LPP of SERP. It is interesting to observe that the number of women farmers of SERP who have obtained credit for education purpose increased by 400 per cent. The number of beneficiaries who have availed of loan for marriage purpose has increased by 66.6, 50 and 33.3 per cent in case of SERP, APSCCFC and LDP, respectively.

Within a programme, the increase in the number of beneficiaries was more for the purpose of health (400 per cent) in case of LDP, more for education (400 per cent) in case of SERP and more for health (175 per cent) in case of APSCCFC beneficiaries. That is, access to health, private education facilities has increased after the implementation of these programmes. Though almost all the beneficiaries were availing of institutional credit for crop purpose, most of them have been utilising it for family consumption. For crop purposes, they in turn depend on input dealers or the local money-lenders at a higher interest rate.

Table 23 : Access to Credit

S.No.	Purpose	LDP	LPP of SERP	LPP of APSCCFC
1.	Family Consumption			
	a. Before	14	30	21
	b.After	18(28.5)	14(-53.3)	24(14.2)
2.	Education			
	a. Before	-	2	-
	b.After	-	10(400)	1(100)
3.	Health			
	a. Before	-	8	4
	b.After	4(400)	11(37.5)	11(175)
4.	Marriage			
	a. Before	3	3	2
	b.After	2(32.3)	5(66.6)	6(50)

Change in Relation with Other Land Owners in the Village

Most of the beneficiaries of all the three programmes felt that their relation with other land owners in the village have changed positively after the implementation of the programme, in terms of information regarding package of practices like the crops, type, amount and source of inputs. Beneficiaries were either depending on the peer group or on the local progressive farmers for the source of information. This has improved their relation positively with these farmers (Table 24). Some of them have felt that their relation has not changed much because they were still continuing working as wage labour in their fields. According to them, their relation is still continuing as employee and employer relationship. The approach to

the land that was purchased has become an issue for the beneficiaries of both the land purchase programmes. As there was no approach to their lands they had to pass through the others' fields, for which, they were being treated with some hostility. Some of the land that was distributed to the beneficiaries (seven) of LDP was already under occupation by others. Therefore, they have felt that their relation with these people has changed negatively. Except this, by and large, the relation of the beneficiaries with the others in the village has improved as the land has given them some social status.

Table 24 : Change in Relation with Others (%)

	LDP	LPP of SERP	LPP of APSCCFC
Changed positively	41.86	—	—
No change	27.90	—	—
No response	13.95	—	—
Changed negatively	16.27	—	—
Both positively and negatively	-	100	100

Change in Employment Status

The increase in the number of days of employment after the implementation of programme was more in case of LDP with 29.4 per cent (Table 25). This is followed by APSCCFC with 26.3 per cent and SERP with 19.5 per cent. Though the income per beneficiary and income per acre was more in case of the beneficiaries of SERP, the crop they have been cultivating i.e. paddy was not a labour-intensive crop. Therefore, the labour absorption of this programme was less compared to the other two programmes. In case of LDP, own land provides 38 per cent of total employment followed by MGNREGS and agricultural labour with 38 and 23 per cent, respectively. The same in case of SERP was 22 per cent in own land and 38 per cent each in MGNREGS and agricultural labour, respectively. In case of APSCCFC it was 38, 32 and 30 per cent in case of own land, agricultural labour and MGNREGS, respectively.

Table 25 : Change in Employment (No. of days)

S.No.	Purpose	LDP	LPP of SERP	LPP of APSCCFC
1.	Working in leased-in land			
	a. Before	—	—	—
	b. After	—	—	—
2.	Working in own land			
	a. Before	—	—	—
	b. After	42	22	36
3.	Working in others' field			
	a. Before	47	47	42
	b. After	26	38	31
4.	Working in MGNREGS/ other govt. programmes			
	a. Before	38	35	34
	b. After	42	38	29
5.	Total			
	a. Before	85	82	76
	b. After	110(29.4)	98(19.5)	96(26.3)

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentage change.

Change in Socio-economic Status

On an average the income per beneficiary worked out be ₹ 11,000. Though the amount may not look that much substantial for a family to sustain, there is a demand by rural poor for the land with a simple reason being it is an asset in their hand which has improved their socio-economic status in the village. The land has created productive employment for the members in their own family. The number of days of employment has increased to 23 per cent on an average. This has become possible with an

increase in the number of days of working in own field after the implementation of these programmes. In addition to this, the employment provided to them in the village through MGNREGS has slightly increased their economic status because of which the quality of consumption has increased. Beneficiaries have observed that they were consuming vegetables and pulses and providing milk to the children after the implementation of the respective programmes.

Table 26 : Change in Socio-economic Status

S.No.	Purpose	LDP	LPP of	LPP of SERP	Total APSCCFC
1.	Children education				
	a. Before	19	14	7	40
	b. after	33(73.6)	26(85.1)	11(57.14)	72(80)
2.	Household Appliances				
	a. Before	16	9	10	35
	b. after	32(100)	27(200)	21(110)	80(128)
3.	Quality of food				
	a. Before	15	13	11	39
	b. after	36(140)	24(80)	19(72)	78(100)

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentage change.

There is a perceptible change in socio-economic status among the beneficiaries between the two periods under study. Though land is a major contributory factor towards this, the increase in employment created in the village due to the MGNREGS, could be another reason. The increase in spending towards household appliances was more in all the three cases with 128 per cent, followed by quality of food with 100 per cent and education with 80 per cent at the aggregate level. The beneficiaries of women SHG groups of SERP have spent more on home appliances (92 per

cent) followed by education (86 per cent) compared to the other two programmes. The intake of quality of food was more among LDP families. The reason observed by the beneficiaries was cultivation of vegetables which they have been using for home consumption also partly.

The land also has enhanced credit rating of the beneficiaries. They started availing of institutional credit for the first time after the implementation of the programme. Though this credit was sidetracked for some other purpose which is not intended, it helped them saving that amount which otherwise would have been paid as a huge interest to the local moneylender. The land also helped them in reducing the interest rate from the moneylender with an increase in credit rating. However, there was an increase in the amount of credit taken for family consumption and marriage purpose which is a pointer towards increase in indebtedness of the farmers and their capability to repay it.

The State Government has entered into land markets to cater to the needs of specific groups and to promote land-based equity. Though this seems to be ideal keeping in view of improvement in their socio-economic status, with an asset in their hand, these programmes need huge financial support as land price has been increasing.

In case of SERP programme, the beneficiary contribution as margin money has generated some sense of ownership and belongingness towards the land. They were not ready to part with the land under any circumstances. This was not observed in case of beneficiaries of APSCCFC as the loan component and margin money was waived off subsequently and the land was given to them free of cost.

The APSCCFC has changed its strategy now limiting its role as a facilitator by tying up the beneficiaries to the banks. In case of LDP most of the beneficiaries were distributed the land which was in uncultivable condition otherwise and which has been brought into cultivation gradually by them. This has connected them with the land.

Pointers for Policy Implications

Majority of the beneficiaries in case of all the three programmes belong to SC and BC category, and they were landless before the

implementation of the programmes. Though some beneficiaries were seen cultivating their own lands in the study village of APSCCFC and land distribution programme, they have been cultivating the land inherited to them but without any mutation. The extent of own land being cultivated by them was less than two acres on an average.

Majority of the beneficiaries were illiterates. However, awareness about the programme was observed more among the beneficiaries of land purchase programme of SERP. The reason can be attributed to social mobilisation and involvement in the decision making process of land purchase programme.

Land development was observed to be a major predicament of beneficiaries of LPP of APSCCFC. While the lands of LDP were developed under CLDP and MGNREGS, the beneficiaries of LPP of APSCCFC were bringing the lands into cultivation gradually on their own. Therefore, the land kept fallow was more in case of beneficiaries of APSCCFC than LDP.

The land under possession with title deed was 100 per cent in case of LPP of APSCCFC and SERP. Whereas, in case of LDP it was only 70 per cent. This shows that the financial involvement in land purchase programme led to a careful scrutiny of title deeds and allotment of land to the beneficiaries. Whereas, LDP, which is a popular programme by the State government, was ending up in litigations sometimes, as it is being taken up in hurry and at a massive scale without proper field survey.

As irrigated land was purchased under SERP, their major crop was paddy being cultivated as two crops in a year. The cropping intensity of these lands was 100 per cent. Whereas the cropping intensity of LDP and APSCCFC programme was 85 and 76 per cent, respectively. The land under irrigation out of the total land under cultivation was less with 11 and 22 per cent in case of LDP and LPP of APSCCFC programmes, respectively. Unless the development of land in terms of levelling, clearing the bushes and irrigation was taken simultaneously along with the responsibility of distributing the lands, the benefits of land programme may not be far reaching. The present programmes on land either distributive or purchase programmes seem to be not focused in this direction though this was put forward by economists like Raj Krishna (1961) who grouped land reform

measures into four groups, namely liberative, distributive, organisational and developmental reforms. The tenancy reforms and ceiling on landholding represented liberative and distributive measures in the categorisation of Raj Krishna whereas, the organisational reforms aimed at choosing and setting in place a particular form of agricultural production organisation with the help of technological change. Thus, the three components together had put pressure on the land resources provoking need for developmental reforms. Developmental reforms as the fourth component encompassed other inter-connected issues with land policy.

Access to factor markets particularly, credit has improved in all the three programmes. Though the tenancy in terms of leased-in land was observed in few cases after the implementation of programme, no beneficiary was willing to lease out land as they have been cultivating it on their own. Land is supplementing the productive employment to their family members along with other works like wage labour in agriculture and MGNREGS programme. In addition, it is also an asset in their hands which has improved their credit rating and their relation with other land owners in the village.

The lands which have been brought into cultivation were unexploited lands which have a lot of potential for good yield. However, the productivity of crops was observed to be average. Most of the beneficiaries were first generation farmers. No development support was observed among the beneficiaries of all the three programmes in terms of extension support by the department of agriculture or in terms of access to inputs. The source of knowledge was through other farmers in the village.

The enhancement in credit rating also led to an increase in credit from non-institutional sources. However, this is leading to an increase in indebtedness among the beneficiaries, after the implementation of programme. The purpose for which credit taken by them was towards education and health. This shows a shift towards privatisation of education and health by the beneficiaries with an improvement in their financial status.

Recommendations

- Enabling the State governments to promote land purchase programmes to promote land-based equity though proved to be good, may be difficult to continue because of the cost involved. Not much institutional support was observed in any of the three programmes in terms of development. Unless simultaneously institutional support is provided to take care of developmental aspects, the lands may not be economically viable. State policies or programmes should be consciously designed to support these first generation farmers.
- Financial support may be given not only to landless but also to marginal and small farmers to enlarge their holdings through land lease.
- Pattas were given in the name of women in case of LDP. However, the role of women in case of LDP and APSCCFC seems to be very negligible. While the women beneficiaries of SERP seem to have connected to the land more. Though the role of gender in agriculture is well established, capacity building programmes in agriculture have to be consciously designed to enhance their awareness to promote productivity in agriculture.
- Apart from land distribution programme, land purchase programmes also seem to play a role in enhancing the asset of the beneficiaries. However, availability of sufficient funds to purchase land or the availability of land for sale have to be linked up. Therefore, the land purchase programme cannot be a one-time programme (as in case of SERP). Sufficient funds should be available with PRI so that a land bank may be established by themselves. The purpose of utilisation of land may be left to the PR bodies.

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DETAILS OF LAND DISTRIBUTION SINCE INCEPTION (i.e., from 1954) IN THE STATE OF A.P

		Land Distribution since inception													
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Since inception i.e. from 1954 to 1983		1983 to 1989		1989 to 1994		1994 to 2004		2004 to till date		Total No. of Beneficiaries	Total Extent		
		No. of beneficiaries	Extent	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	SRIKAKULAM	29105	2666.10	8440	7170.20	12650	10972.66	21010	21757.24	31375	31161.09	102580	97721.29		
2	VIZIANAGARAM	52041	60331.49	3285	3672.89	2613	2958.42	1693	2289.92	17005	19786.57	76637	89039.29		
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	35818	126731.10	15744	2806.70	71398	161277.00	6872	31235.00	43229	75061.82	173061	397111.62		
4	EAST GODAVARI	12393	24517.85	1368	4744.82	16203	25654.53	19930	17302.40	11977	20622.81	61871	92842.41		
5	WEST GODAVARI	14020	15033.34	8149	15853.28	5326	10185.16	5848	12157.68	18900	20291.93	52243	73521.39		
6	KRISHNA	71402	71790.41	18941	17134.87	12065	12832.31	2649	184.99	21231	20983.89	12688	122926.47		
7	GUNTUR	15486	15706.55	9405	11738.48	10629	13017.17	13922	17515.67	13015	16093.72	62457	74071.59		
8	PRAKASAM	85051	190007.39	10928	19024.57	14374	24393.32	9135	17801.18	20211	32258.59	139699	283485.05		
9	NELLORE	135587	198354.00	32157	42365.00	6815	9281.00	18001	27781.00	37031	47125.00	229591	324906.00		
10	CHITTOOR	168172	297431.75	30928	49096.73	20244	36660.33	37932	56097.44	23499	31252.42	280775	470538.67		

(contd)

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11	KADAPA	54517	14573.27	15776	40123.74	18917	41707.47	88691	227133.19	19380	36455.99	197281	359993.66
12	ANANTAPUR	116679	407138.00	25517	8834.00	25857	81173.83	16029	34229.50	16726	42767.84	200808	574143.17
13	KURNOOL	54238	136339.58	11416	8804.48	18151	12953.46	7643	17160.79	11060	21408.90	102508	196667.21
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	40813	67311.07	23912	51286.41	18514	35257.01	14808	26293.19	15811	23111.17	113858	203258.85
15	MEDAK	101990	146922.53	20911	27049.23	22608	24740.55	14534	19579.01	37086	39635.24	197129	257926.56
16	NIZAMABAD	113681	167304.35	11498	13959.39	5290	5905.86	24776	19201.00	26896	33307.11	182141	239677.71
17	ADILABAD	61130	177907.27	24325	98768.51	22035	80701.19	7945	20549.78	21732	54344.27	137167	432271.02
18	KARIMNAGAR	41055	4100.45	47337	50090.31	54921	47293.85	36504	40483.34	13042	10763.27	192859	152731.22
19	WARANGAL	48959	46665.17	25464	19295.32	31521	33190.19	62972	62500.33	11544	11819.26	180460	1734702.27
20	KHAMMAM	65259	173023.00	12836	38038.00	17887	60364.00	15428	41358.00	14935	23276.00	136345	336.59
21	NALGONDA	80488	90546.04	38272	40081.14	14611	15035.10	10789	10334.33	19055	20529.03	163215	176525.64
22	RANGAREDDY	32116	59443.24	8092	23570.72	11216	20375.03	5071	14121.76	4436	7080.93	60931	124591.68
23	HYDERABAD	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		1430000	2517837.95	404701	593508.79	433845	765929.44	442182	737066.74	449176	639136.85	3159904	5253479.77

DETAILS OF LAND DISTRIBUTION IN FIVE PHASES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1st PHASE (26-06-2005)		2ND PHASE (21-08-2005)		3RD PHASE (13-11-2006)		4TH PHASE (-4-01-2008)		5TH PHASE (04-01-2010)		TOTAL	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Extent in AC Cts	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent in AC Cts	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent in AC Cts	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent in AC Cts	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent in AC Cts	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent in AC Cts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	SRIKAKULAM	4665	3282.05	14593	16056.00	5095	6618.29	7022	31375.00	1893	1539.90	33268	32700.99
2	VIZIANAGARAM	6613	6297.82	2831	3500.00	4400	6000.00	3161	17004.00	1985	2020.13	18990	21806.70
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	11054	19910.00	7806	16861.00	1941	5877.98	20926	41727.00	5303	7396.02	47030	81280.26
4	EAST GODAVARI	2495	5155.37	1622	2704.57	3456	3975.10	2894	10467.00	2145	4724.10	12612	19694.81
5	WEST GODAVARI	3886	5204.11	6743	5757.63	5603	5001.62	2668	18900.00	228	340.00	19128	20631.93
6	KRISHNA	2578	3532.49	5184	4593.31	2008	1947.39	11461	2123.00	2001	1702.37	23232	22686.26
7	GUNTUR	2135	2724.44	3031	3373.72	1143	2247.41	6706	13015.00	748	1086.57	13763	17180.29
8	PRAKASAM	4605	6660.46	8943	13739.79	3515	6730.80	3148	20211.00	1080	1839.03	21291	34097.62

(contd)

(contd)

9	SPS NELLORE	18980	23242.15	4255	5485.88	4349	6007.79	7832	35416.00	5539	6815.00	40955	52051.63
10	CHITOOR	2607	2829.89	5333	6577.91	5736	8050.37	9823	23499.00	12094	16124.41	35593	47376.83
11	KADAPA	5140	8465.10	3728	6513.00	4256	11705.36	6256	19380.00	3824	6028.85	23204	42484.84
12	ANANTAPUR	3984	8992.46	2743	6835.46	4256	11705.36	5743	16726.00	3857	8878.54	20583	51646.38
13	KURNOOL	3019	5659.35	3839	6761.08	2174	4769.82	1981	11013.00	2260	4017.10	13273	25006.47
14	MAHABOORNAGAR	4691	6616.15	3319	4219.06	2884	4545.35	3895	14789.00	887	1321.99	15676	23304.71
15	MEDAK	6241	6883.38	23584	25402.40	4583	5501.55	3169	37577.00	4165	4130.31	41742	45086.64
16	NIZAMABAD	3629	5072.00	3906	4358.61	2613	3249.80	5204	15357.00	1356	1709.82	16708	21242.56
17	ADILABAD	6141	15275.71	4356	10573.80	1874	4724.94	3554	15925.00	2736	5984.31	18661	44724.30
18	KARIMNAGAR	5820	4664.54	5649	4332.28	2935	4201.81	2720	17124.00	2274	2451.62	19398	18337.20
19	WARANGAL	3397	3304.26	3134	3326.42	5128	4785.50	2887	14546.00	3074	5190.58	17620	19706.86
20	KHAMMAM	3411	4531.26	3169	4693.14	2194	3593.01	3548	12322.00	1173	2498.33	13495	21453.74
21	NALGONDA	6064	5069.40	9056	11264.79	3802	4349.55	3635	22557.00	3821	4400.58	26378	29231.20
22	RANGAREDDY	1135	1845.08	2119	3493.19	377	594.95	805	4436.00	594	856.07	5030	7937.00
	TOTAL	112290	155217.47	128943	170423.04	74322	116183.75	119038	415489.00	63037	91055.63	497630	699669.22

Annexure II

ASSIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT LAND SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHEME .i.e., FROM 1.11.69 to TILL TODAY (Extent in Acres)												
S. No.	Name of the District	SCs		STs		BCs		OTHERS		TOTAL		
		No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	SRIKAKULAM	19325	15689.47	25324	21159.34	19158	15279.06	25297	20791.95	89104	72919.82	
2	VIZIANAGARAM	19412	22978.45	24757	30515.67	19083	22076.29	24601	30127.68	87853	105698.09	
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	24323	34653.76	34838	55183.01	24319	33958.21	33253	47561.08	116733	171356.06	
4	EAST GODAVARI	15450	12431.01	20686	20301.43	13805	11235.02	20379	16608.17	70320	60575.63	
5	WEST GODAVARI	15662	19886.79	18764	24857.27	13357	17241.58	19944	26738.82	67727	88724.46	
6	KRISHNA	19489	19912.87	23720	24439.97	18206	19189.13	25728	27276.8	87143	90818.77	
7	GUNTUR	21228	21236.68	26405	20400.2	19011	14877.45	28572	22292.9	95216	78807.23	
8	PRAKASAM	17460	25857.59	21247	31498	16461	24966.44	22856	33859.97	78024	116182	
9	NELLORE	64745	100337.72	74291	117921.75	57595	89756.18	78907	126735.08	275538	434750.73	
10	CHITTOOR	29322	53215.5	34355	63017.83	26778	49131.8	39298	72575.26	129753	237940.39	
11	KADAPA	46055	71292.81	55930	87136.31	41321	64778.45	60967	40730.52	204273	263938.09	

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(contd)												Annexure II
12	ANANTAPUR	63244	86642.64	79014	109261.09	57128	78670.91	84796	117026.69	284182	391601.33	
13	KURNOOL	53870	137311.61	67187	171846.88	50826	129325.09	72703	185741.51	244586	624225.09	
14	MAHABOBNAGAR	19763	48877.4	27147	69515.06	18201	45223.78	25671	65115.43	90782	228731.67	
15	MEDAK	35036	25681.07	40989	30264.85	30919	22973.79	43651	32280.19	150595	111199.9	
16	NIZAMABAD	33195	37488.65	41671	49006.16	30854	35196.95	44000	49575.14	149720	171266.9	
17	ADILABAD	28791	59223.28	41794	79377.57	25379	53585.7	38124	79948.72	134088	272136.27	
18	KARIMNAGAR	39155	39212.27	49275	49368.25	35998	35935.51	52173	52296.68	176601	176812.71	
19	WARANGAL	29529	48206.07	35889	59630.66	27611	45120.01	38124	63361.07	131153	216317.81	
20	KHAMMAM	16530	15947.46	20701	19758.12	15205	14727.78	22122	21052.7	74558	71486.06	
21	NALGONDA	38962	37896.33	44291	44484.18	34497	34010.37	45539	45397.14	163289	161788.02	
22	RANGAREDDY	36472	54494.53	44697	67895.47	34023	50460.81	48584	73564.51	163776	246415.32	
23	HYDERABAD											
	TOTAL	687018	988473.96	852972	1246839.07	629735	907720.31	895289	1250659.01	3065014	4393692.35	
	1st & 2nd Phase	75285		54932		82919		28002		241135	325639	
	Grand Total	762300	988473.96	907904	1246839.07	712654	907720.31	923291	1250659.01	3306149	4719331.35	

Annexure – III**Summary and Conclusions****Table 1: Age of the Beneficiaries**

Age	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
20 years and below	4(9)	-	-
20 yrs-40 yrs	36(84)	16(47)	3(48)
40 yrs-60 yrs	3(7)	17(50)	11(41)
<60 yrs	-	1(3)	3(11)
Total	43(100)	34(100)	27(100)

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Table 2: Number of Family Members of the Beneficiaries

	LDP			LPP-SERP			LPP-APSCCFC		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<15	36	42	78	22	18	40	19	26	45
15-60	79	63	142	66	75	140	42	40	82
>60	4	5	9	4	2	6	7	6	13
Total	119	100	229	92	95	185	68	72	140
Av Family Size	2.7	2.53	5.3	2.5	2.6	5.13	2.5	2.6	5.18

Table 3: Education Profile of the Beneficiaries

Education	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Illiterate	37(87)	29 (85)	26(96)
Literate	6(13)	5 (16)	1(4)
Total	43(100)	34(100)	27(100)

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Table 4: Caste Structures of the Beneficiaries

Caste	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
SC	7(16)	7(19)	27
OBC	30(70)	23(68)	-
OC	6(14)	4(11)	-
Total	43(100)	34(100)	27

- Figures in parentheses indicate percentages.

Table 5.a. Crop Production and Income - Land Distribution Programme

Kharif crop	Area (ac.)	Production (q)	Cost (₹)	GI	NI
Total	27.1	484.35	171540	615346	443806
Tomato	2.85	46.31	23640	1937	58297
Sweet Corn	1.24	30.11	21250	18068	15943
Paddy	3.9	81.50	42545	106363	63818
Mirchi	0.35	0.5	2000	6800	4800
Cotton	14.84	302.63	91395	350506	259111
Maize	1.96	31	8909	19600	10691
Horsegram	1.96	89	926	32072	31146

Table 5.b. Land Purchase Programme - APSCCFC

	Area (ac.)	Production (q)	Cost (₹)	GI	NI
Kharif					
Cotton	11.68	162.5	106500	289200	
Castor	1.2	8	3500	9100	
Horsegram	0.43	3	2000	6000	
Rabi					
Redgram	3.9	23	15000	35000	
Groundnut	2.25	15	6600	25200	
Sunflower	0.25	2.5	1500	3500	

Table 6 a. Institutional Credit - Crop Loans (₹)

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Total	1311600	92500	155250
Average	5700	5138	5750
No. of Beneficiaries	43	34	27

Table 6. b. Institutional Credit- Family Consumption

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Before			
Total	312000(36)	393930(48)	213822
Average	22285	13131	10182
No. of Beneficiaries	14	30	21
After			
Total	422000(36)	240500(48)	331584(36)
Average	23444	17179	13816
No. of Beneficiaries	18	14	24

Table 6.c. Institutional Credit- Education

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Before			
Total	—	6000(36)	—
Average	—	3000	—
No. of Beneficiaries	—	2	—
Total	—	74000(26)	12500
Average	—	7400	2500
No. of Beneficiaries	—	10	—

Table 6.d. Institutional Credit- Health

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Before			
Total	—	95104(36)	64736(36)
Average	—	11888	16174
No. of Beneficiaries	—	8	4
Total	72792(36)	159000(35)	145024(36)
Average	18198	14455	13184
No. of Beneficiaries	4	11	11

Table 6.e. Institutional Credit- Marriage

	LDP	LPP-SERP	LPP-APSCCFC
Before			
Total	98124(48)	230394(24)	74294
Average	32708	76798	37147
No. of Beneficiaries	3	3	2
Total	1,20,000(36)	597575	358896
Average	60,000	119515	59816
No. of Beneficiaries	2	5	6

Table 7 a: Change in Employment Status - Land Distribution Programme

S.No	Item	Before		After	
		No. of Days	Income	No.of Days	Income
1.	Working in Leased-in Land				
	Total	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—
	N	—	—	—	—
2.	Working in Own Land				
	Total	—	—	5880	646800
	Average	—	—	42	18480
	N	—	—	35	35
3.	Working in Others' Field				
	Total	8084	889240	4472	491920
	Average	47	20680	26	11440
	N	43	43	43	43
4.	Working on MGNREGS/Other Govt. Prog				
	Total	6536	555560	7396	628660
	Average	38	12920	42	14620
	N	43	43	43	43
5.	Employing Other Labour in Your Field				
	Total	—	—	1147	126170
	Average	—	—	31	-
	N	—	—	-	-
6.	Total				
	Average	14620	1444800	17748	1767380
	N	85	33600	110	44540
	n	43	43	—	—
		172	—	—	—

Table 7.b. Change in Employment Status - Land Purchase Programme - SERP

S.No.	Item	Before		After	
		No. of Days	Income	No.of Days	Income
1.	Working in Leased in Land				
	Total	—	—	200	22000
	Average	—	—	25	11000
	N	—	—	2	2
	n	—	—	8	-
2.	Working in Own Land				
	Total	—	—	2728	272800
	Average	—	—	22	8800
	N	—	—	31	31
	n	—	—	124	-
3.	Working in Others' Field				
	Total	5828	641080	4712	518320
	Average	47	17807	38	9851
	N	36	36	36	36
	n	124	-	124	-
4.	Working on MGNREGS/Other Govt. Prog.				
	Total	4340	477400	4712	518320
	Average	35	13261	38	14397
	N	36	36	36	36
	n	124	124	124	-
5.	Employing Other Labour in Your Field				
	Total	—	—	288	31680
	Average	—	—	12	417
	N	—	—	—	—
	n	—	—	24	24
6.	Total	10168	1118480	12352	1331440
	Average	82	31068	111	36984
	N	36	—	36	—
	n	124	—	—	—

Table 7.c. Change in Employment Status -Land Purchase Programme - APSCCFC

S.No.	Item	Before		After	
		No.of Days	Income	No.of Days	Income
1.	Working in Leased in Land				
	Total	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—
	N	—	—	—	—
	n	—	—	—	—
2.	Working in Own Land				
	Total	—	—	3888	427680
	Average	—	—	36	15840
	N	—	—	27	27
	n	—	—	108	—
3.	Working in Others' Field				
	Total	4536	498960	3348	368280
	Average	42	18480	31	13640
	N	27	27	27	27
	n	108	108	108	108
4.	Working on MGNREGS/Other Govt. Prog.				
	Total	3672	403920	3132	344520
	Average	34	14960	29	12760
	N	27	27	27	27
	n	108	108	108	108
5.	Employing Other Labour in Your Field				
	Total	—	—	2268	249480
	Average	—	—	21	9240
	N	—	—	27	27
	n	—	—	108	—
6.	Total	8208	902880	10368	1140480
	Average	76	33440	96	42240
	N	27	27	27	27
	n	108	108	108	108

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- (iii) study functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and rural development programmes across the states.
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