

REPORT

**STUDY OF PRESENT STATUS AND UTILIZATION OF LAND ALLOTTED
TO THE SC FAMILIES AND ITS IMPACT IN ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT,
MADHYA PRADESH, UTTAR PRADESH AND WEST BENGAL**

Submitted to

**PLANNING COMMISSION
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Study Conducted by



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PREFACE

The scheduled caste population constitutes almost 16.5% of the country's population. Most of them live below the poverty line. Their economic and educational status is very poor and most often, they work as unskilled labourers.

In view of the gravity of the problem, in the post-Independence period, land-ceiling laws were promulgated and the land, thus rendered surplus, was sought to be distributed among the landless, mostly belonging to scheduled castes. However, many states were somewhat sluggish in implementing these laws. Further, subterfuge on the part of large landowners and landlords also played its part. This is what impelled the *sarvodaya* leader, Acharya Vinoba Bave, to initiate *Bhudan* movement. Some of landowners, particularly large landowners, voluntarily donated land for distribution among the landless. The movement was quite a success.

Besides, beginning with the Second Five-Year Plan, Government has launched a programme for the reclamation of waste and saline land for distribution among the landless.

It was found that most of the SC beneficiaries did not receive fertile land and also they are not in position to make it fertile due to lack of resources. The productivity of crops grown is also very low. It was also observed that allotted land was given on contract or for share cropping by the SC beneficiaries.

The main purpose of the study is to understand the present status of the land allotted to the SC families, its utilization and its impact on their living conditions and problems faced by them in cultivation. What types of measures can be taken to increase productivity of land and income of these beneficiaries by proper utilizing the allotted land?

The findings of this study will give practical suggestions to prepare an action plan to improve the quality of land, productivity of crops grown on the allotted land and increase income of the beneficiaries.

The study was undertaken in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during October 2008 to June 2009. The draft report was submitted in the month of June 2009 and final report was submitted in the month of July 2009 to the Planning Commission.

We are grateful to Mrs. Sudha P. Rao, Adviser (SER Division) for providing us the opportunity to conduct this study and inputs to improve the quality of the report, Mr. S. Mukherjee, Deputy Secretary, (SER Division) and particularly Shri B.S. Rathor, Senior Research Officer (SER Division) for his valuable guidance.

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The study would have been difficult to complete without the help and cooperation of the District Officials, Stakeholders, PRI Members and the respondents, who have facilitated data collection. We thank all of them earnestly.

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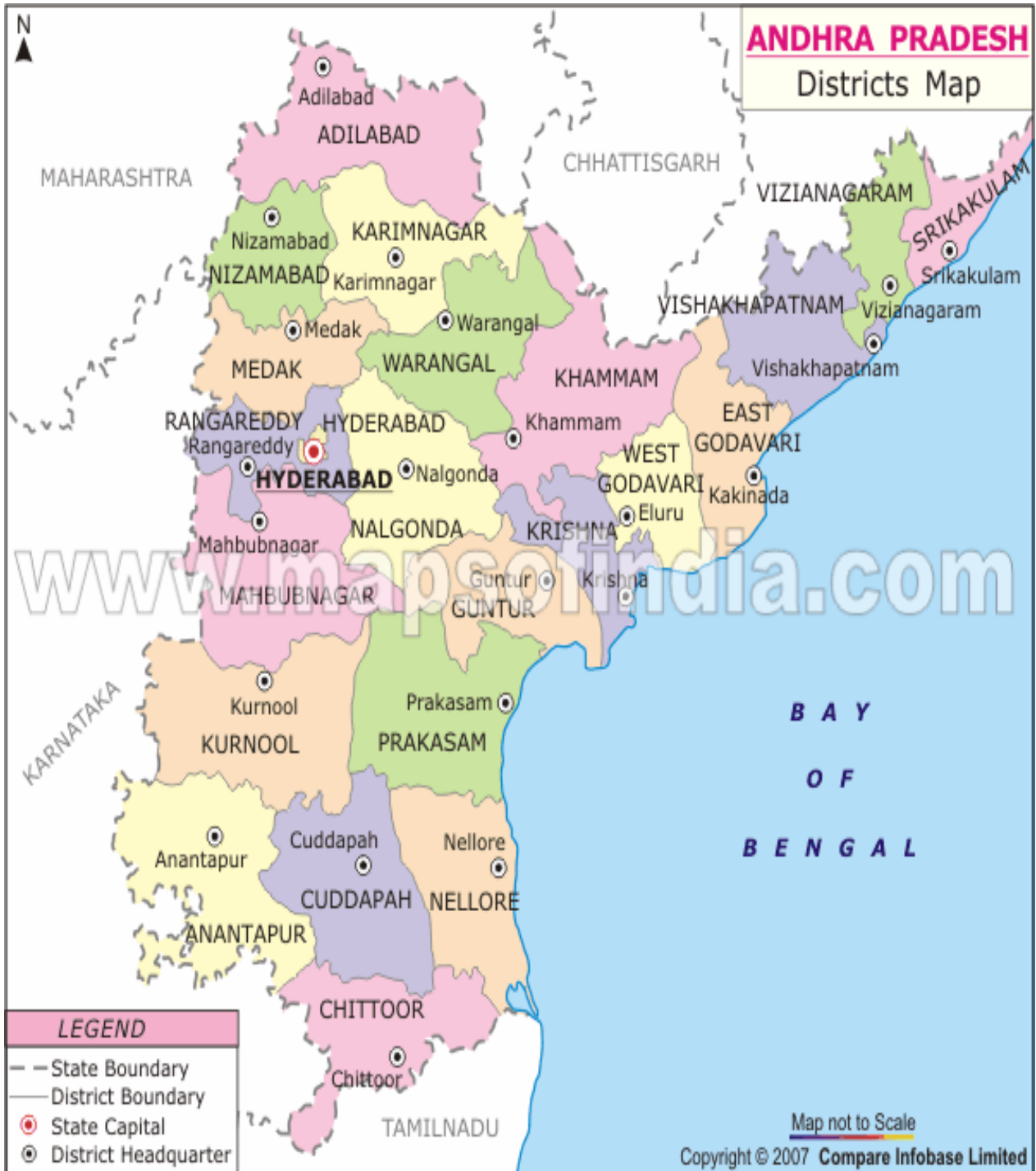
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ABBREVIATIONS

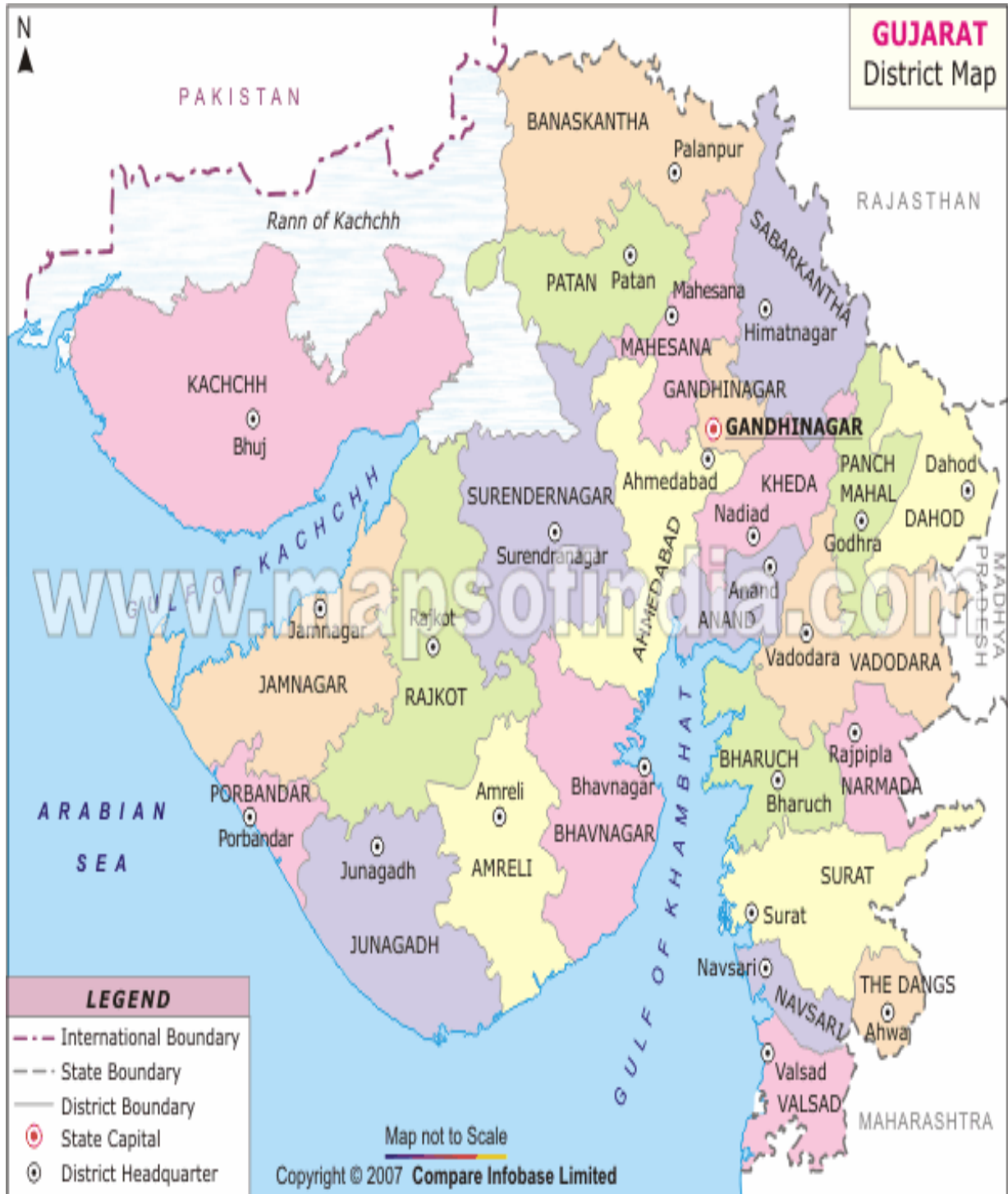
AP	ANDHRA PRADESH
BDO	BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
AEO	AGRICULTURE EXTENSION OFFICERS
DRDA	DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
DSWO	DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS
GP	GRAM PANCHAYAT
GOI	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
JRY	JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA
MLC	MASS LITERACY CAMPAIGN
MP	MADHYA PRADESH
MSJE	MINISRTY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
MRD	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
NSFDC	NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTE FINANCE DEVELOPMENT COPORATION
NREP	NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME
NSSO	NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
NSI	NATIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTE
NGO	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION
PCL	PLANNING COMMISSION LIBRARY
PC	PLANNING COMMISSION
SCDC	SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT COPORATION
SC	SCHEDULED CASTE
UNESCO	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFICAL AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION
UP	UTTAR PRADESH
WB	WEST BENGAL

MAP OF SELECTED STATES

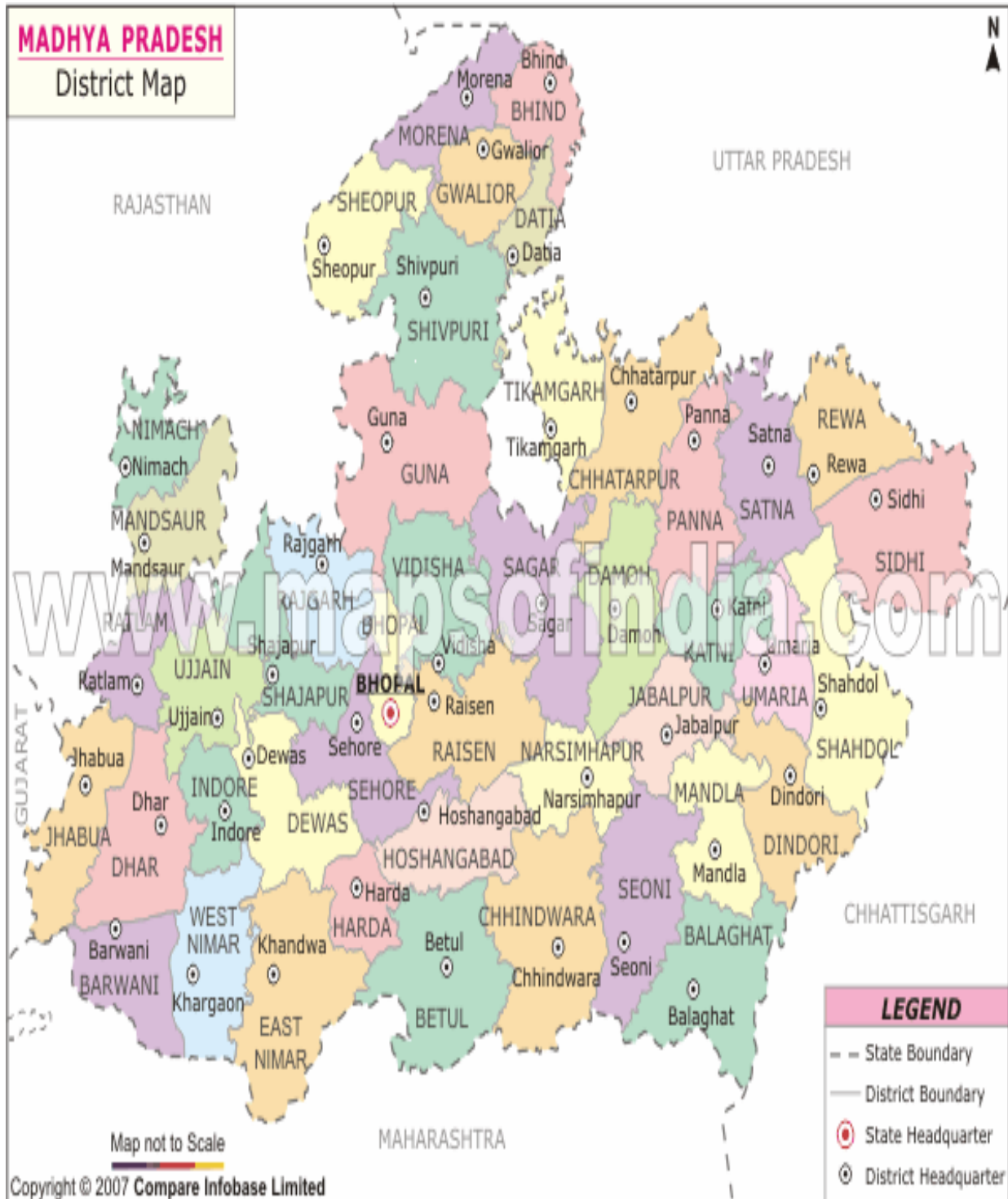
MAP OF ANDHRA PRADESH



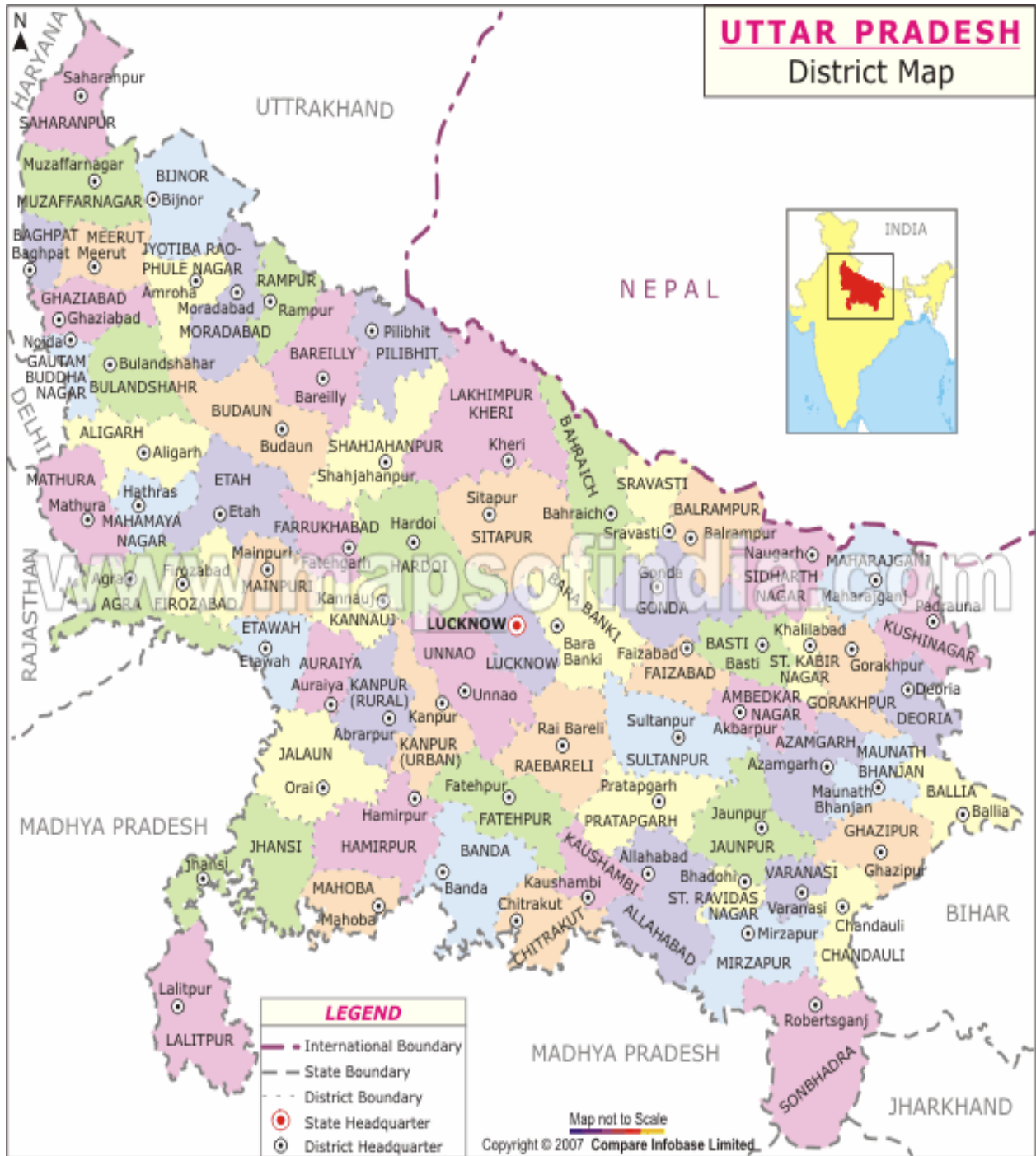
MAP OF GUJARAT



MAP OF MADHYA PRADESH



MAP OF UTTAR PRADESH



MAP OF WEST BENGAL



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The scheduled caste population constitutes almost 16.5% of the country's population. Most of them live below the poverty line. Their economic and educational status is very poor and most often, they work as unskilled labourers. In view of the gravity of the problem, in the post-Independence period, land-ceiling laws were promulgated and the land, thus rendered surplus, was sought to be distributed among the landless, mostly belonging to scheduled castes. However, many states were somewhat sluggish in implementing these laws. Further, subterfuge on the part of large landowners and landlords also played its part. This is what impelled the *sarvodaya* leader, Acharya Vinoba Bave, to initiate *Bhudan* movement. Some of landowners, particularly large landowners, voluntarily donated land for distribution among the landless. The movement was quite a success. Besides, beginning with the Second Five-Year Plan, Government has launched a programme for the reclamation of waste and saline land for distribution among the landless.

1.2 Agriculture or cultivation in India is one of the primary modes of production and, hence, primary occupation. Earlier, nearly all the population lived in villages and directly or indirectly took to agriculture or agro-related work. Around 10 percent of SC persons in rural area are, directly or indirectly, dependent on agriculture and nearly 22 percent work as agricultural labourers. Even those who till their own land have but small, uneconomical, landholdings. While the proportion of SC household's wholly dependent on land is smaller than those of non-SC households, their average land holding is only 0.89 acres, as against 1.90 acres for non-SC households. Apparently, Non-SC's are much better off than SCs as far as land holding is concerned. In addition, agricultural labourers rarely have regular work. They have to contend with seasonal work. This is what underlines the problem of landless and marginal farmers among the scheduled castes.

It was found that most of the SC beneficiaries did not receive fertile land and also they are not in position to make it fertile due to lack of resources. The productivity of crops

grown is also very low. It was also observed that allotted land was given on contract or for share cropping by the SC beneficiaries.

1.3 The main purpose of the study is to understand the present status of the land allotted to the SC families, its utilization and its impact on their living conditions and problems faced by them in cultivation. What types of measures can be taken to increase productivity of land and income of these beneficiaries by proper utilizing the allotted land?

1.4 The study was undertaken in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during October 2008 to June 2009.

1.5 The findings of this study will give practical suggestions to prepare an action plan to improve the quality of land, productivity of crops grown on the allotted land and increase income of the beneficiaries.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 To assess the quantity and quality of land allotted to the SC families

2.2 To find out the status of possession of land allotted to the beneficiaries and encroachment by other people, if any

2.3 To find out whether cultivation of land is done by themselves or given on contract or share basis

2.4 To find out the utilization of land, including crop grown, productivity of crops and income

2.5 To assess the problems faced by the beneficiaries in proper utilization of land allotted to them

2.6 To study the impact of land allotment on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries' families

2.7 To suggest ways and mean of proper utilization of land to increase their income

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Universe of the study comprises of the SC beneficiary families to whom the land was allotted in the selected villages.

3.2 When the study was originally conceived three states namely Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal having high proportion of SC beneficiaries were selected. On the basis of the suggestion by the Planning Commission, two more states of Western and Central part of India i.e. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were also included in the study to get an all India picture of the status of land allotted to SC families.

3.3 It was proposed to divide all the districts of selected states into two strata. Stratum 1 - those districts that as per the 2001 census, had 20 percent or more scheduled caste population, and stratum 2 - those districts that had less than 20 percent SC population. Within each stratum, one district was randomly selected. In each district two blocks having high SC population and within each block, five villages with high SC population were selected. For selecting the households, a list of SC beneficiaries who were allotted land in selected villages was obtained from the Tehsil, BDO and Gram Panchayat Pradhan. From the household list of villages, a fix number of 25 SC beneficiaries' households from each village were selected by using systematic random sampling procedure.

3.4 In addition, a list of beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste Development Corporation was also obtained from the concerned department and available beneficiaries of SCDC were interviewed in each selected village. In addition, 5 SC non-beneficiaries from each selected villages were interviewed to find out the reasons for not allotting land to them. Total 2,501 SC beneficiaries and 498 SC non-beneficiaries were interviewed. Incorporating all the data and their analysis, a detailed report was prepared and submitted to the sponsor.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Land allotted per entitlement - Access to land plays a significant role in improving the living standard of the SC's in Rural India. It was due to this very reason that redistribution of surplus land to the poor especially the SC's was viewed as central to land reforms and later programmes such as *Bhoodan* were conceived. The ownership of land is the very basis of the ones position in the agrarian social hierarchy.

The land allotted under redistributive land reforms and other programmes to the SC's was quite satisfactory. 91% of the families got the land they were entitled to. In this respect Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the leading states, 100% families in both the states got the land they were entitled to. West Bengal was behind all districts in this respect.

4.2 Status of Possession of Land - Interviews with the respondents pointed to a discrepancy between the land allotted to the respondents and the land in their actual possession. On an average 2.3 acres was allotted but only 1 acre was in actual possession of the respondents with the difference of 1.3 acres between allotment and actual possession. It is very interesting to note that in terms of getting actual possession of allotted land, it was only in Madhya Pradesh that the beneficiaries could not get possession of land allotted to them. A very small number of the beneficiaries had sold their land (only 0.5%) and only 1% had mortgaged them.

- 85% possessed the land allotted
- 7% possessed less than allotted
- 8% could not get the possession

4.3 Average land allotted per beneficiary - According to a rough estimate 3-4 acres of average type of land is required for a family of 5, just to pull along. On an average, area of land allotted per SC beneficiary was 0.9 acres if it was irrigated and 1.4 acres incase un-irrigated land was allotted.

On an average Gujarat allotted the highest amount of irrigated land i.e. 2 acres followed by Madhya Pradesh (1.1 acres). Interestingly on an average Gujarat allotted the highest amount of un-irrigated land also (1.8 acres), followed by Andhra

Pradesh (1.5 acres). Whether the land allotted was irrigated or not is highly critical to understanding whether it is productive to make a difference to poor SC households. It is quite informative to note how old is the story of land allotment to SC families. The time range is 10 to 30 years. Around 33% of the land allotted was between 10 to 30 years ago.

4.4 Quality of land allotted - Distribution of land to the SC's is the first step towards their emancipation. However if the quality of land is sub standard the very purpose of allotting land gets defeated. The overall picture that emerged was that 74% of the land allotted was irrigated and fertile. However there were wide interstate disparities. 97% and 92% of the land allotted in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh respectively was fertile and the least percent of fertile land given was by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

4.5 Encroachment of allotted land - One of the most common causes for atrocities against Dalits is when the community attempts to assert their right to resources especially land. A form of this atrocity is encroachment of the land of SC's. In 11% of the cases the land of the beneficiaries was encroached by others. Encroachment was concentrated in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh 40% land was encroached upon and in Uttar Pradesh 14% land was encroached. Average total land allotted per beneficiary was 2.29 acres, out of which 0.9 acre was encroached.

4.6 Action taken to get back the land - Largest number of Madhya Pradesh allottees had filed cases in court (64%).

- 11% did not take any action
- 50% filed cases in court, and
- 2% filed a complaint in SC/ST Tribunal

4.7 Reasons for not taking any action - The main reason for no action was the lack of money to meet the expenses of litigation (31%), 21% were afraid of the

consequences largely because those who encroached the land represented the village elite and 8% had no knowledge of the processes.

4.8 Expectation from government to get back encroached land - In light of the increasing awareness and assertion of the SC's for their rights and the unresponsiveness of the institutional mechanisms available for SC's it's important to understand the expectations of the respondents from the government. There were two main expectations from the government - 82% were of the opinion that the government should take steps to get back the encroached land, and 18% expected the government to provided legal aid. The largest number of those who wanted government to provide legal aid was in Uttar Pradesh (64%).

4.9 Who was cultivating the land - It is very important to assess whether the SC families to whom land was allotted were able to retain it and if they were able to make that significant shift towards self employed cultivators. It was found that 95% of the families were cultivating the land themselves. 100% of the families in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were self-cultivators. Sharecropping or leasing out the allotted land was almost a non-existent practice. Similarly a very small percentage of the families had mortgaged the land; only 1% had done so. The farmers had mortgaged the land on are arrange for 5 years.

4.10 Reasons of Mortgaging - 6% had mortgaged the land for the purpose of land development that is to buy inputs for getting better crop. 41% had mortgaged it to be able to return loans taken. But unfortunately to main reason for mortgaging the land was to fulfill social customs i.e. to meet the cost of marriage, rather than, improve their economic condition. 100% farmers of Andhra Pradesh had fallen prey to this custom, followed by Uttar Pradesh farmers. This clearly highlights the vicious hold that certain social customs continue to have in rural society wherein the poor continue to spend beyond their pocket falling into the debt trap.

4.11 Utilization of land - This section aims to bring to light the productivity of land and the monetary benefits accruing to the SC recipients of the allotted land.

This is a significant indicator of land utilization by the beneficiaries. A concerted effort was made to understand the variation between irrigated and un-irrigated land.

COMPARISON OF CROP GROWN IN IRRIGATED AND UN-IRRIGATED LAND

SI.	VARIABLES COMPARED	IRRIGATED LAND	UN IRRIGATED LAND
1.	Crops grown		
	Groundnut	Grown in M.P., Gujarat, A.P.	M.P., Gujarat, A.P.
	Paddy	All states except Gujarat	Mustard- in A.P., M.P., W.B.
	Pulses	All states except A.P., W.B.	Bajara- A.P., Gujarat, W.B.
2	Total area sown (acre)	Least in A.P. (204 acres) Highest in Gujarat (945 acres) Average area under cultivation per state (434 acres)	Least in W.B. (89.2 acres) Highest in Gujarat (1,550 acres) Average area under Cultivation per state (158 acres)
3	Total production	Highest in Gujarat 8,285 quintals Least in A.P. 135 quintals Average production per state 3,964 quintals	Highest in Gujarat 1,550 quintals Least in U.P. 34 quintals Average production per state 889 quintals
4	Average production per acre	9 quintals per acre	4.6 quintals per acre
5	Average production per beneficiary	It ranged from 5.1 to 11.3 quintals.	It ranged from 3 to 5 quintals per beneficiary. It was 5 quintals each in

		<p>The highest amount by Gujarat beneficiaries' 11.3 quintals followed by W.B., 104 quintals. Least amount was produced by M.P. beneficiaries 6.1 quintals, followed by A.P. beneficiaries 5.2 quintals.</p> <p>Overall average quintal per beneficiary 7.6 quintals</p>	<p>Gujarat, M.P. and W.B. and 3 quintals each in M.P. and U.P.</p> <p>Overall all average per beneficiary 4.2 quintals.</p>
6	Total quantity of grain sold	<p>It ranged from 523 quintals to 7,774 quintals; Gujarat beneficiaries were able to sell the largest amount of grain (7,774 quintals), whereas U.P. beneficiaries were able to sell only 523 quintals. Quantity sold per beneficiary ranged for 3 to 16 quintals, Gujarat beneficiaries sold an average of 16 quintals per beneficiary, whereas M.P. farmers were able to sell only 3 quintals.</p> <p>Overall average quantity sold per state was 2,157 quintals.</p> <p>Average quantity sold per beneficiary was 10.25 quintals.</p>	<p>It ranged from 0 to 1,329 quintals. Gujarat farmers sold the highest amount 1,329 quintals followed by A.P. beneficiaries. Least amount sold was in U.P. where not a single quintal was sold by the beneficiaries followed by A.P.</p> <p>Overall average quantity sold per state was 385 quintals.</p> <p>Average quantity sold per beneficiary was 3.7 quintals.</p>
7	Average annual income per beneficiaries	<p>Again Gujarat was in the lead. Average income per beneficiary was Rs. 11,963/- U.P. farmers were behind all, only Rs. 2,069/- per beneficiary.</p> <p>The average annual income per beneficiary was Rs. 7,796/-.</p>	<p>In this case it was the M.P. beneficiaries, who were in lead, with an acre income of Rs. 5,965/-. There was no average income of U.P. beneficiaries as they did not sell any gain.</p> <p>The average annual income per beneficiary was Rs. 5,070/-</p>

8	Average quantity kept for consumption per beneficiary	Overall average		Overall average	
		A.P.	5.4 quintals	A.P.	2.7 quintals
		Gujarat	1.0 quintals	Gujarat	0.0 quintals
		M.P.	3.7 quintals	M.P.	7.3 quintals
		U.P.	4.3 quintals	U.P.	4.8 quintals
		W.B.	6.4 quintals	W.B.	5.3 quintals
		Overall	4.0 quintals	Overall	3.0 quintals

4.12 A Noteworthy trend that emerged was that the productivity of majority of the crops grown by the SC beneficiaries was below the national average. For example In UP the Paddy productivity is generally 20-25 quintals/acre whereas the paddy productivity in SC families was noted to be 11 quintals/acre. Similarly the In UP the Wheat productivity is generally 18-20 quintals/acre whereas the wheat productivity in SC families was noted to be merely 8.5 quintals/acre.

4.13 Problems faced in the proper utilization of land - If the allotted land is to make a difference in the lives of the poor SC's it is very significant that they should be able to utilize it to the hilt. The fact that largely the land allotted to the SC' constitutes marginal holdings severely limits the benefits that accrue to the SC's. Further they face several problems in utilizing the land. In 12 % of the cases the land was not leveled. In 12% of the cases the land allotted was wasteland and full of stone hence not productive without intensive land development.

Significantly in Madhya Pradesh 25% of the respondents mentioned this as the key problem. Some of the other problems cited were pertaining to the lack of facilities to plough the land. 77% of the respondents did not have animals to plough the land and for other agricultural operations while 74% did not have tractors. The most significant problem that emerged was that the while the SC's had land they did not have the finances improve land productive and make their small landholdings viable. 78% did not have enough money to procure facilities required to improve productivity.

4.14 Types of efforts made for better utilization of land – Since most of the respondents attributed the difficulty in utilization of land owing to lack of financial resources, an attempt was made to find out the possibilities of supportive investment assistance to make land productive. Out of 2,306 persons who had been allotted land, only 36% made efforts to raise loan to improve the productivity. 43% of these respondents tried taking a loan through Banks. Only 9% of the allottees owned their own animals for ploughing the land. As high as 91% had to hire the animals for ploughing their fields and almost all of the respondents had to hire agricultural equipments, like tractor and harrow for cultivation. Average expenses incurred to improve the quality of unfertile land was Rs. 7,981/-. To make the land holdings economically viable the beneficiaries had to incur significant expenditure. The highest amount was incurred by the farmer of Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 9,267/-) followed by Gujarat farmer (Rs. 8,921/-).

4.15 Effectiveness of the National Schedules Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC) - National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC) provides credit facilities to SC who are living below the double poverty line. The main purpose of the corporation is to provide assistance to SC to help them develop economically. But surprisingly, only 16% of the respondents were even aware of its existence. Only 4% respondents in Madhya Pradesh, 6% in Gujarat and 9% of the respondents in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were aware of the NSCFDC. As compared to other states only in Andhra Pradesh the respondents displayed awareness about the corporation, as 50% of the Andhra Pradesh respondents knew about it.

Only 2% of the respondents had taken loan from NSCFDC. 98% did not avail any facilities offered by the corporation. During the interaction the respondents pointed out that the main reason was that they did not apply for it, as they were not aware of the existence of NSCFDC.

4.16 Impact of land allotment on the Socio economic status of beneficiaries - Ownership and control over land determine ones standing in the agrarian hierarchy. Despite the fact that the land that the SC beneficiaries gained was largely sub-marginal and the utilization below optimal large number of respondents perceived

that the allotment of land had helped them in improving their living status , that is they enjoyed better housing, the schooling of children was much better, have more electricity and drinking water, they were eating better food and wearing better clothes, were able to avail health facilities and play a more prominent role in village political life, and so on. One interesting response was that it had helped them to get better spouse.

4.17 SC Non-beneficiaries though eligible to get land - Out of the 498 non beneficiaries' interviewed, 80% of them were eligible, and only 20% were not eligible to get the government allotted land. Almost all Andhra Pradesh respondents were not eligible (97%). On the other hand only 1% of respondents of Gujarat, 2% of Uttar Pradesh and 6% of West Bengal were not eligible.

Out of the 489 non-beneficiaries interviewed as high as 29% did not give any response to the question. The main reasons given for non-allotment were:

- **Officers did not pay attention** - 28% of the respondents pointed to the official apathy to the plight of the SC's
- **Did not know whom to approach** – 18% of the respondents clearly stated that though they knew that they were eligible to get the land they were not aware of which authority to approach.
- **Land allotment was stopped by the government** - 8% pointed to the fact that the government policy of allotting land to SC's had changed.

4.18 66% made the effort to gain control over the land legitimately due to them but 34% did not make any effort to get land allotted to them. 67% of the respondents approached the village Panchayat. Its significant to note that the process of assertion of their rights over land often leads the SC's to voice their concerns in Panchayat; this indicates the Panchayati Raj institutions as a dispute redressal mechanism enjoy the faith of the rural SC's. Poverty and unawareness were the main reasons of lack of effort.

4.19 45% did not make any effort as they not have the money to meet the expenses and 38% simply did not know whom to approach. 12% did not make any effort, as they were not sure of the results. 261 concerned officials and community leaders including village Pradhan were interviewed to find out their views on the utilization of land by SC families, type of land allotted to them and their suggestions to improve the quality of land.

Different suggestions were given by officials to improve the quality of land. Some of the suggestions were as follows:

- Leveling the field - 29%
- Arrangement of irrigation - 23%
- Providing tractor and equipments - 17%
- Making boundaries -13%

4.20 THE SUGGESTIONS TO IMROVE PRODUCTION AND INCOME -

- 53% suggested that good seeds and fertilizer should be provided to them on subsidized basis.
- 21% suggested that irrigation facilities to be provided particularly were well.
- 9% suggested tractors and other equipments should be provided to them.
- 6% said that the field should be fenced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 91% of the families got the land they were entitled to however the amount of land allotted was 2.3 acres of which only 1 acres was in actual possession of the SC beneficiaries. These sub-marginal holdings are not economically viable. It is critical that the Government increases the allotment of land; the allotment should not be simply in terms of acres but take into account the productivity of soil. There is also a need for increased transparency in allotment to prevent discrepancy between allotment and actual possession. One measure for this is the updating of the land records.

5.2 Before allotment an assessment of the quality of land should be made - how much of it is wasteland or non utilizable in present form. On the basis of this assessment it's important that the process of allotment is integrated with land and irrigation development assistance to the SC's such as the Million Wells Scheme and Land Development Scheme. For the land that has already been allotted, an assessment can now be carried out by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and accordingly technical assistance given to the SC's.

5.3 The government should take stern action against encroachment of land. Encroaching upon one's land and causing damage to one's property is an offence even under common law. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act states:

“Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred; wrongfully dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.” (Section 3 (1) (iv), (v) and (xv) of the

Atrocities Act). Timely intervention by the state could have done justice to the victims and spared them of prolonged litigation.

5.4 Further apart from corrective measures there is a need for preventive measures and constant monitoring. For this a committee can be created which includes the District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildar, retired Judge Superintendent of Police and Social Welfare Officer. Also there should be a Separate Legal Cell to provide legal assistance to the SC beneficiaries.

5.5 In light of the low yield generated in the farms of the SC's its critical that they are educated about and provided better quality seeds and fertilizers at subsidized rates.

5.6 In the context of the marginalization of landholdings it's important to ensure the connectedness of the land allotment policy with supplementary non-farm activities and dairy/ livestock to make small farms viable and supplement household income.

5.7 The rural SC's need to be provided skills on how to change cropping pattern, practice vegetable farming and horticulture for maximum gains, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and agricultural universities can be involved in such initiatives.

5.8 Infrastructural support in terms of supply of power and irrigation needs to be clearly mandated in policy.

5.9 One of the significant problems that emerged was the lack of financial resources that continue to plague SC's, for this, it's imperative that formal credit is provided to SC's at subsidized rates.

5.10 Finance Corporations (NSCFDC) should play more effective role in helping the beneficiaries to improve the land allotted to them. Awareness about its role in helping the SC/ST to develop economically should be increased. At present only 16% were aware of its existence. Majority of the respondents who did not have enough resources to improve the fertility of the land allotted and need to supplement

agricultural with other income generating activities could be its potential creditors. The corporation needs to expend its out reach activities.

5.11 Finally as the NHRC Report on Prevention of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes"(2006) authored by K.B. Saxena and Justice A.S. Anand, clearly stated that there is a need for the government to adopt a rights-based approach and not a welfare-based one in addressing the condition of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The implementation of the redistributive land based strategy cannot operate in isolation of political will bureaucratic commitment, plugging the loopholes in the laws, curbing the manipulative power of the landed classes.

The Schedule Caste members constitute about 16.2 per cent of the Indian population. The main criterion for inclusion of a particular caste in the SC list was based on its social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional customs related to the practice of untouchability. In light of this the constitution of India made several provisions for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society who were historically discriminated against. These constitutional safeguards were meant to integrate the scheduled caste with the main stream of the country. For the past 60 years the development process in India has consistently sought to improve the standards of living of the SC's and empower them.

However notwithstanding some gains made since independence, the disparities between SCs and other sections of Indian society continue to persist. The present situation of scheduled caste is very dismal in both urban as well rural areas of the country. They are lagging behind on all fronts - education, health, and employment. The cumulative impact of these disparities is reflected in the high levels of poverty in the SC community. In 1999-2000, about 36 per cent of SC's were poor as compared with 21 per cent among non-SCs/STs. The prevalence of poverty was particularly high among S.C. households that were engaged in wage labour in rural areas (50 per cent) and urban areas (60 per cent). There have been several plans and policies to ameliorate their status which has gone into vain due to improper implementation of the safeguards at all levels and also due to the antagonism of higher castes. Infact various studies show evidence of discrimination in market and non-market transactions, including access to social services such as education, health and housing, and in political participation. Till date SC's continue to be victims of untouchability and other atrocities. S. Thorat notes that on an average about 23,000 cases of human rights violations and atrocities are registered with the police annually by SCs.

Agriculture or cultivation in India is one of the primary modes of production and, hence, primary occupation. Earlier, nearly all the population lived in villages and directly or indirectly took to agriculture or agro-related work.

Today agriculture and allied sectors contribute nearly 22% of the GDP and 60-70% of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Therefore despite the emergence of industry and service as additional sources of production, the importance of agriculture remains undiminished. Since, more than 81 percent of persons belonging to scheduled castes live in villages it assumes greater significance as a means of livelihood for the community.

Around 10 percent of SC persons in rural area are, directly or indirectly, dependent on agriculture and nearly 22 percent work as agricultural labourers. Even those who till their own land have but small, uneconomical, landholdings. While the proportion of SC household's wholly dependent on land is smaller than those of non-SC households, their average land holding is only 0.89 acres, as against 1.90 acres for non-SC households. Apparently, Non-SC's are much better off than SCs as far as land holding is concerned. In addition, agricultural labourers rarely have regular work. They have to contend with seasonal work. This is what underlines the problem of landless and marginal farmers among the scheduled castes.

Type of Workers	Rural			Urban			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Total Workers	52%	33%	42%	47%	16%	32%	51%	29%	40%
Main Workers - % of Total Workers	81%	53%	71%	89%	75%	85%	83%	55%	73%
- Cultivators	29%	22%	27%	2%	2%	2%	23%	19%	22%
- Agricultural Labourers	42%	57%	46%	7%	16%	9%	35%	51%	39%
- Household Industry Workers	3%	5%	4%	3%	9%	4%	3%	6%	4%
- Other Workers	26%	16%	24%	88%	73%	85%	39%	24%	35%
Marginal Workers - % of Total Workers	19%	47%	29%	11%	25%	15%	17%	45%	27%
- Cultivators	12%	18%	16%	1%	3%	2%	11%	17%	14%
- Agricultural Labourers	66%	67%	67%	18%	32%	23%	60%	65%	63%
- Household Industry Workers	3%	5%	4%	4%	14%	8%	3%	6%	4%
- Other Workers	19%	10%	14%	77%	52%	67%	26%	12%	18%
Non-workers - Total Population	48%	67%	58%	53%	84%	68%	49%	71%	60%

Source: Census of India 2001

In 1993-94, 48.11% were living below the poverty line. But it seems that in subsequent years, this percentage instead of going below has sharply increased. In 1997-98, 64.64% of persons belonging to scheduled castes were reported to be living below the poverty line.

It was recommended in the 8th Plan that the states with high population of SCs, should receive priority in economic development plans. Bihar was one of the states with high SC population (1,25,71,700). Brahamchary has examined the position of land holding in Bihar, which is shown in the **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2
Landholding among General and SCs Population in Bihar

Particulars	<u>General Population</u> % to total Cultivating HH	<u>Scheduled Castes</u> % to total cultivating HH
Owner cultivators	67.27	58.08
<u>Size of landholding</u>		
Land holding less than 1acre	21.51	47.51
Between 1 to 2.4 acre	26.65	29.07
Between 2.5 to 4.9 acre	23.24	17.73

Source: Employment Planning for Rural Poor SC&ST, O. P. Brahamchari, Deep & Deep Publication.

A family, which owns more than 2.5 acres of land, may be expected to pull on somehow. But only 17.73% of SC families were in this category, whereas 23.24% of the families in the general category enjoyed this position.

It is therefore highly relevant to look into the situation of the scheduled castes vis-à-vis agriculture and other allied activities.

Furthermore, the wage-structure of agricultural workers leaves much to be desired. Seldom are they paid minimum wages as laid down by the government and, women workers do not receive parity wages.

Table 1.3

Distribution of Surplus Land among landless as on September 1999.

<u>INDICATORS</u>	AREA (in acres)	BALANCE
Under land ceiling laws:		
Land declared surplus	73,51,030	—
Land taken possession	64,90,103	8,60,927
Total number of beneficiaries	54,65,174	—
Distribution of government waste-land:		
Land distributed (in lakhs of acres)	1,47,47,000	—
Distribution of <i>Bhoodan</i> land:		
Donated (in lakhs of acres)	39,96,000	—
Distributed (in lakhs of acres)	21,75,000	—
Balance (in lakhs of acres)	17,41,000	—

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, Annual Report, 1999-2000.

Table 1.3 shows the distribution of surplus land among the landless. Up to the end of the year 1999, nearly 74 lakh acres of land was declared surplus in rural areas under land ceiling laws. Out of this, 64,90,103 acres was distributed among the landless and about 55 lakh person / households benefited from this programme.

Under the wasteland reclamation programme, more than 147 lakh acres of land was also distributed. Similarly, another 22 lakh acres of land, donated to *Bhoodan* movement, was distributed. Scheduled castes were to be the major beneficiaries of these programmes.

Dependable information on the distribution of reclaimed land and donated land, under *Bhoodan*, among the landless is not available. However, Ministry of Rural

Development, GOI, compiles information on the distribution of land rendered surplus under land ceiling laws. It is found that up to March 31, 1992, nearly 24 lakh SC persons or households had benefited from this programme.

PROBLEMS

The problem of landlessness is probably amongst the gravest problems that the community is facing today with nearly 70% of the SC rural households being landless and near landless (owning less than 1 acre). Despite significant efforts the Government record on land redistribution has been quite dismal. Only 2% of the total cultivable land has been distributed under the ceiling to landless and the share goes up marginally to 10% if we include government land. Only 18 lakh acres of land have been distributed so far to 18.5 lakh SC beneficiaries with 0.977 acre per beneficiary. Therefore, it is a cause for concern that a large section of SC households remain without viable land even today.

Further while the popular notion is that SC's are the main beneficiaries of the redistribution of land findings reveal that most of the SC beneficiaries did not receive fertile land and neither are they in position to make it fertile due to lack of resources. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that the poverty level among the SC cultivators is 30% which is much higher compared with non-scheduled cultivators (18%).

Further the productivity of crops grown is also very low. It was also observed that allotted land was given on contract or for share cropping by the SC beneficiaries to others.



BRIEF REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. EMPLOYMENT OF SC LANDLESS LABOURES IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

The study was conducted by Department of Social Welfare, Karpagam Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, in November 2004, sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

It presents in detail the pitiable social and economic condition of the SC's. It details how despite the existence of special employment programmes meant for the landless like the RIEGD, NREP, JRY etc, they remain out of work for long periods in a year. SC's have to work as temporary or casual laboures and work under adverse working conditions. The Income they earn is also very meagre.

The study was conducted with the following objectives:

- I. To analyses the trend of land reformation
- II. To study the socio-economic factors of landless agricultural labourers.
- III. To analyse the employment potential of agricultural labour in future.
- IV. To know their employment potential other than agriculture.
- V. To identify the training needs of the unemployed.

Coimbatore was selected among other reasons because its rich soil contributes to the flourishing agriculture industry.

The main finding of the study was that there was a declining trend in agricultural employment. The SC community was not ready to give up agriculture. The key reasons cited were lack of awareness about the employment potential in non-agricultural sector, lethargy and lack of motivation.

The suggestions that emanated from the study included improving SC's employment status by creating awareness amongst them about employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors and organizing self-employment training programmes.

Some of the other relevant studies that have been conducted are those that study the income of SC's, the issue of landlessness amongst SC's and their social status vis-à-vis the other communities. They are as follows:

2 THE MADRAS INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES SURVEYED THE TRENDS IN INCOME EARNED BY HARIJANS IN TAMIL NADU

Alladi Vagewari conducted the survey in four districts of Tamil Nadu where the percentage of SCs population is relatively large. The survey aimed at studying the gap between the income of Harijans and other communities. The ratio of Harijan to Non-Harijan household's income, which was 3:4 in 1960 and increased to 3:5 in 1970.

3. S Thorat (2009) in his book titled '**Dalits in India: Search for a Common Destiny**' talks about how notwithstanding some gains made in the past 60 years the disparities between SCs and other sections of Indian society continue, with the S.Cs lagging behind with respect to a number of development-related indices especially possession of land. For e.g. In 2000, about two-thirds of S.C. rural households were landless or near-landless, compared with one-third amongst the non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities; fewer than one-third of S.C. households had acquired access to capital assets, compared with 60 per cent among non-S.C/S.T households; and about 60 per cent of S.C. households still had to depend on wage labour, compared with one-fourth among non-S.C. /S.T. households. The book draws upon datasets from the Census of India and the National Sample Surveys on land ownership, employment and unemployment, and consumption expenditure. It also utilizes the Rural Labour Inquiry reports, which are unique in the sense that they provide data on several aspects of rural labour from 1974-75 to the present day. Disparities of a similar magnitude exist in their education, health and housing, and in political participation. Thorat reveals, with the support of data, that the cumulative impact of these disparities is reflected in the high levels of poverty in the S.C. community.

The above studies were mostly concerned with exploring the earning of SC's engaged in the agricultural sector as labourers and their social standing vis-à-vis other communities whereas the study proposed by us aims to find out the status and utilization of land allotted to SC families and its impact on their living conditions.

We have explored the following sources to obtain further studies done on the subject:

- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Planning Commission Library
- Ministry of Rural Development, Library
- National Social Institute, Lodi Road
- Web Search

We did not find any research and evaluation studies on the proposed subject except above-mentioned studies.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

1. Quality of most of the land allotted to SC is unfertile and waste
2. It requires lot of money to improve its quality
3. The productivity of the agricultural crops grown is low
4. The production cost is high and profit margin is very nominal
5. Most of the beneficiaries don't cultivate it and give it to share croppers or to contractors

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of the study was to know the current status of the land allotted to the SC families, its utilization and impact on their living conditions and problems faced by them in cultivation. What types of measures can be taken to increase productivity of land and income of these beneficiaries by proper utilizing the allotted land?

The findings of this study will give practical suggestions to prepare an action plan to improve the quality of land, productivity of crops grown on the allotted land and increase income of the beneficiaries.

MAJOR VARIABLES AND PARAMETERS

The following were the major variables of the study about which data has been collected.

1. Social economic background of the beneficiaries
2. Parentage of SC females allotted land
3. The area and type of land allotted to them
4. Their level of awareness and knowledge about the quality and quantity of land allotted
5. Knowledge of the procedure to be followed for deriving benefits. Knowledge of the eligibility criteria
6. Whether the land is actually in possession of allottees
7. Utilization of land – crops grown, seeds used, productivity and income
8. Methods of cultivation used and methods of improving it, if any
9. Details of infrastructure, agricultural equipments and its use and improvement
10. Types of facilities received from the agricultural departments

- 11.** Financial implications in getting funds/loans for land purchase/cultivation/marketing and source of funding
- 12.** Role of Scheduled Caste Development Corporation
- 13.** Reasons for not cultivating the land
- 14.** Amount of land cultivated by themselves and amount given to others
- 15.** Details of share croppers and contractors
- 16.** To what extent the land received has helped them in improving their social and economic conditions of life
- 17.** Reasons and hurdles of not sanctioning land to the eligible persons
- 18.** Suggestions to improve the quality of land, productivity of the crops and income and better system of land allotment
- 19.** Perceptions of beneficiaries about the role of panchayat and officials
- 20.** Problems faced by them in receiving the land
 - action taken by them, and result
 - reason if no action was taken

2.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the quantity and quality of land allotted to the SC families
2. To find out the status of possession of land allotted to the beneficiaries and encroachment by other people, if any
3. To find out whether cultivation of land is done by themselves or given on contract or share basis
4. To find out the utilization of land, including crop grown, productivity of crops and income
5. To assess the problems faced by the beneficiaries in proper utilization of land allotted to them
6. To study the impact of land allotment on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries' families
7. To suggest ways and mean of proper utilization of land to increase their income

FOLLOWING ASPECTS TO BE COVERED WERE ALSO AS SUGGESTED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION (LETTER F. No. O-15012/58/07 – SER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 2008) STUDY

1. The type and area of land allotted to the SC beneficiaries
2. Whether the land is actually in possession of allotted
3. Financial implications in getting funds/loan for land purchase/cultivation/marketing
4. Size of land holding
5. Percentage of SC female allotted land
6. The study to cover by the beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste Development Corporation of the selected states
7. The study will also cover two more states of western and central part of India i.e. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to get as All India picture of the land allotted to the SC families.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING DESIGN

UNIVERSE: The Universe of the study comprises of the SC beneficiary families to whom the land was allotted in the selected villages.

SELECTION STATES

Table 2.1 Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land (as on 31.03.2005)									
Sl.	States/UTs	Total		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	Andhra Pradesh	525,663	582,188	224205	226683	84653	119469	216805	236036
2	Assam	445,862	545,875	43723	86069	42365	58986	359774	400820
3	Bihar	379,528	306,964	234861	182045	43050	39978	101617	84941
4	Gujarat	33,312	146,578	15079	85176	14047	31579	4186	25994
5	Haryana	29,346	102,388	12684	44201	-	-	16662	58162
6	Himachal Pradesh	6,259	6,167	3912	2727	329	245	2018	3195
7	Jammu & Kashmir	450,000	450,000	-	-	-	-	450000	450000
8	Karnataka	33,727	123,412	20356	74149	1250	4338	12121	44925
9	Kerala	166,814	68,745	70853	26619	8990	7248	86971	34878
10	Madhya Pradesh	74,705	186,942	21904	49542	28138	73379	24663	64021
11	Maharashtra	135,301	613,965	40707	157862	29268	97378	65326	359010
12	Manipur	1,258	1,682	96	128	72	97	1090	1457
13	Orissa	141,155	158,030	48382	50150	52264	66228	40509	41652
14	Punjab	28,582	104,257	11352	44248	-	-	17230	60009
15	Rajasthan	82,441	463,547	29932	144827	11769	50239	40740	269481
16	Tamil Nadu	145,608	183,670	64732	69246	205	275	80671	114149
17	Tripura	1,424	1,598	256	217	359	448	809	933
18	Uttar Pradesh	300,163	260,509	205104	183495	450	951	94609	76063
19	West Bengal	2,759,791	1,088,445	1019658	373881	523908	224778	1216225	405648
20	D&N Haveli	3,353	6,851	30	53	3321	6795	2	3
21	Delhi	654	394	495	277	-	-	159	117
22	Pondicherry	1,464	1,070	858	640	-	-	606	430
	Total	5,746,410	5,403,277	2,069,179	1,802,235	844,438	782,411	2,832,793	2,731,924

Note: No.= No. of Beneficiaries - Area in Acres
Source: Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, Annual Report 2005-06

When the study was originally conceived three states namely Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal having high proportion of SC beneficiaries were selected.

On the basis of the suggestion by the Planning Commission, two more states of Western and Central part of India i.e. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were also included in the study to get an all India picture of the status of land allotted to SC families.

State	No. of SC Beneficiaries	% of Total Beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	224,205	15%
Gujarat	15,079	45%
Madhya Pradesh	21,904	29%
Uttar Pradesh	205,104	14%
West Bengal	1,019,658	69%
Total India	1,485,950	26%

SELECTION OF DISTRICTS

It was proposed to divide all the districts of selected states into two strata. Stratum 1 - those districts that as per the 2001 census, had 20 percent or more scheduled caste population, and stratum 2 - those districts that had less than 20 percent SC population. Within each stratum, one district was randomly selected.

SELECTION OF BLOCKS AND VILLAGES

In each district two blocks having high SC population and within each block, five villages with high SC population were selected.

For selecting the households, a list of SC beneficiaries who were allotted land in selected villages was obtained from the Tehsil, BDO and Gram Panchayat Pradhan. From the household list of villages, a fix number of 25 SC beneficiaries' households from each village were selected by using systematic random sampling procedure.

In addition, a list of beneficiaries of Scheduled Caste Development Corporation was also obtained from the concerned department and available beneficiaries of SCDC were interviewed in each selected village.

In addition, 5 SC non-beneficiaries from each selected villages were interviewed to find out the reasons for not allotting land to them.

The details of sample of the respondents are given in **Table 2.3**.

State	District	No. of Respondents			
		Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Officials	Total
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	250	50	25	325
	Prakasam	250	45	25	320
Gujrat	Porbandar	250	57	23	330
	Surendernagar	250	50	25	325
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	250	45	20	315
	Datia	251	50	27	328
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	250	47	34	331
	Rae Bareily	250	49	34	333
West Bengal	Maldah	250	50	23	323
	Jalpaiguri	250	55	25	330
Total		2501	498	261	3260 ¹

Total 2,501 SC beneficiaries and 498 SC non-beneficiaries were interviewed.

Additional discussions were also held with the followings to find out the status of land allotted in their area and type of problems faced by the beneficiaries and implementing agencies.

1. Village Pradhan and Other Panchayat Members
2. Village Secretary
3. Block Development Officer
4. Agriculture Extension Officers
5. DRDA Officials

¹ Source: Census of India 2001

2 DATA COLLECTION

The study is mainly empirical, based on primary data, which has been correlated with secondary data. It brings to light not only the quantitative dimension of the problem but the qualitative aspects as well.

STUDY TOOLS

The study was conducted using the following tools:

- Interview schedule for Beneficiaries
- Interview schedule for Non-Beneficiaries
- Interview Schedule for concerned officials and community leaders
- Format for Village profile
- Format for collecting secondary information

PRIMARY DATA

- 📁 Primary data was collected from the SC beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries households through interview
- 📁 Detailed interview were also held with the following to collect primary data:

- Existing Gram Pradhan, Ex-Gram Pradhan and Panchayat members, etc.
- District Social Welfare Officer
- District Rural Development Agency
- Agriculture Extension Officers
- Block Development Office

SECONDARY DATA

- Census and NSSO
- District Rural Development Agencies
- Tehsil
- Block Development Office
- Available research studies and evaluation reports and other related documents on the subject

DATA PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING

The data thus collected was checked and edited for consistency and accuracy. On the basis of codebooks, information in completed interview schedules, observation-sheets, etc. were coded. Subsequently, data was entered into computer and processed using such software as SPSS and Microsoft Excel. One-way or frequency tables were prepared. Inter-linkages have been examined through cross-tables. Throughout, suitable statistical techniques and tests have been applied. The analysis based on primary data/information has been validated with secondary information. Apart from statistical tables, presentation graphs and diagrams have been prepared.

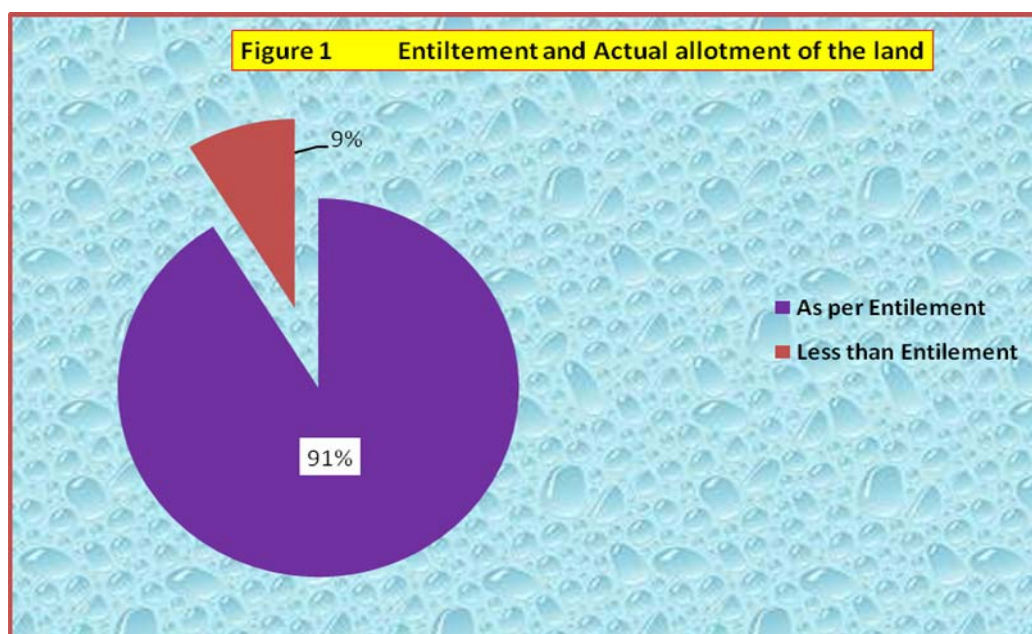
Incorporating all the data and their analysis, a detailed report was prepared and submitted to the sponsor.

3.1 OBJECTIVE-WISE FINDINGS

OBJECTIVES 1	TO ASSESS THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LAND ALLOTTED TO THE SC FAMILY
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LAND ALLOTTED TO SC FAMILIES PER ENTITLEMENT: This is shown in Table 3.1 given below:

State	As Per your Entitlement		Less than Entitlement		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Andhra Pradesh	498	100%	2	0%	500	100%
Gujarat	500	100%		0%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	484	97%	17	3%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	451	90%	49	10%	500	100%
West Bengal	348	70%	152	30%	500	100%
Total	2281	91%	220	9%	2501	100%



The allotment of land as per entitlement was quite satisfactory. 91% of the families got the land they were entitled to. In this respect Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the best states. 100% families in both the states got the land they were entitled to; West Bengal was behind all states in this respect. Only 70% of the families received the land they were entitled to.

Access to land plays a significant role in improving the living standard of the SC's in Rural India. It was due to this very reason that redistribution of surplus land to the poor especially the SC's was viewed as central to land reforms and later programmes such as *Bhoodan* were conceived. The ownership of land is the very basis of the ones position in the agrarian social hierarchy. For the SC's in rural areas land is not just a source of livelihood and wealth it denotes an enhanced social status.

LAND ALLOTTED PER BENEFICIARY

State	Irrigated			Un-Irrigated			Total No. of Benf.
	Beneficiaries & Area			Beneficiaries & Area			
	No.	%	Acres	No.	%	Acres	
Andhra Pradesh	261	52%	0.8	239	48%	1.5	500
Gujarat	253	51%	2.0	247	49%	1.8	500
Madhya Pradesh	382	76%	1.1	119	24%	1.2	501
Uttar Pradesh	470	94%	0.6	30	6%	0.7	500
West Bengal	328	66%	0.5	172	34%	0.5	500
Total	1694	68%	0.9	807	32%	1.4	2501

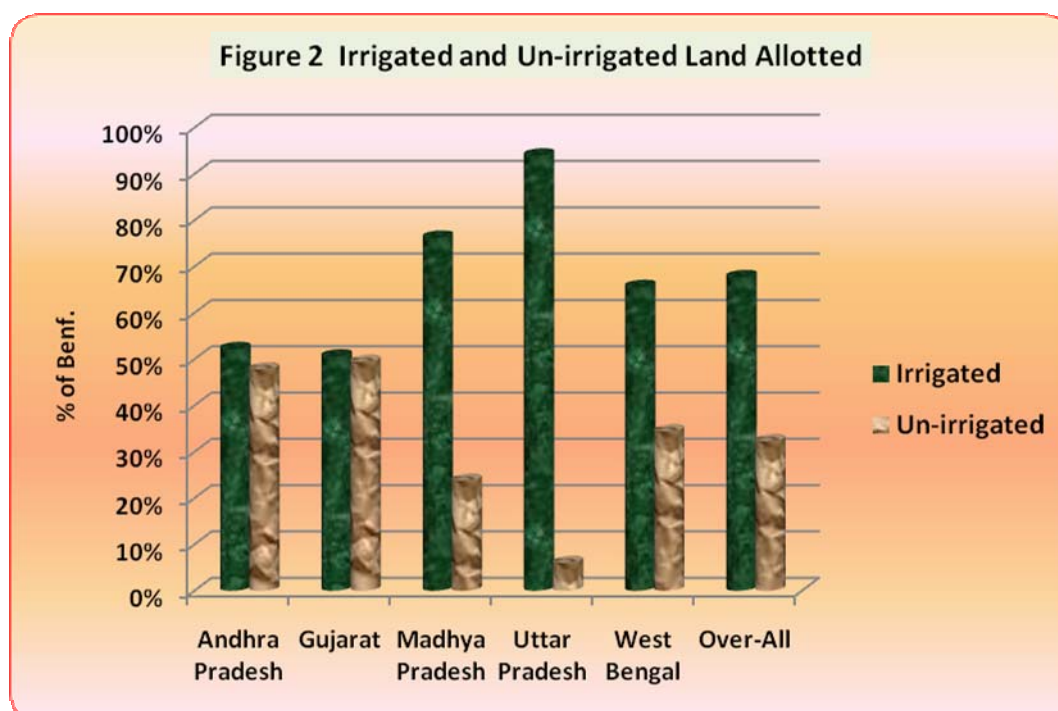


Table 3.2 shows that on an average, area of land allotted per SC beneficiary was 0.9 acres if it was irrigated and 1.4 acres incase un-irrigated land was allotted. On an average Gujarat allotted the highest amount of irrigated land i.e. 2 acres followed by Madhya Pradesh (1.1 acres). Interestingly on an average Gujarat allotted the highest amount of un-irrigated land also (1.8 acres), followed by Andhra Pradesh (1.5 acres). Whether the land allotted was irrigated or not is highly critical to understanding whether it is productive to make a difference to poor SC households.

YEAR OF ALLOTMENT

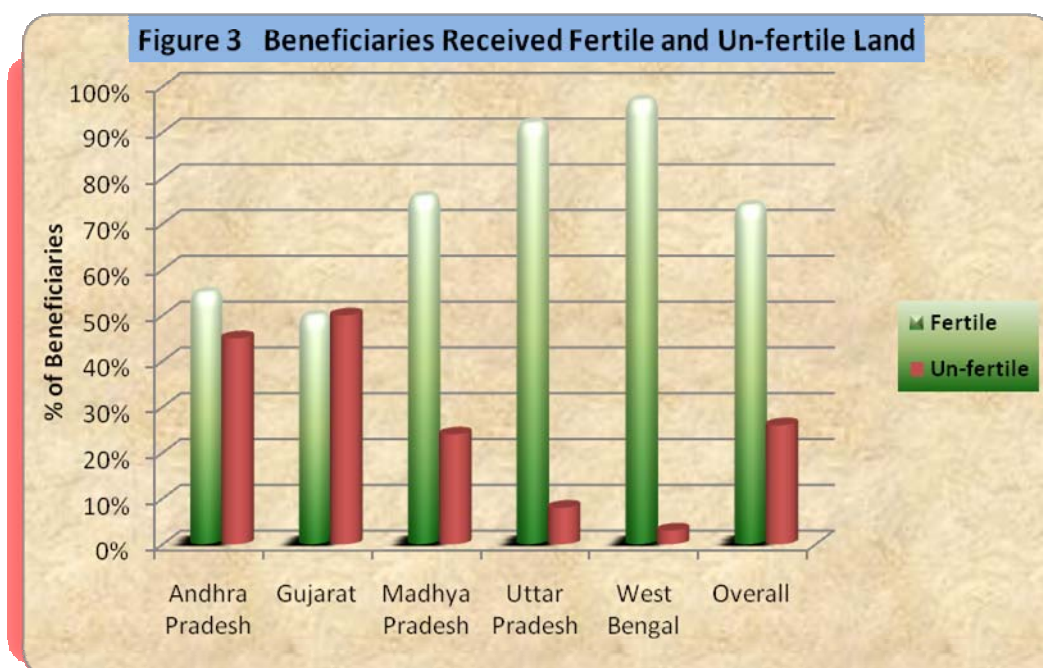
State	0-10 years		10-20years		20-30 years		30+years		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	242	48%	258	52%		0%		0%	500	100%
Gujarat		0%	180	36%	320	64%		0%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	500	100%	1	0%		0%		0%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	26	5%	101	20%	300	60%	73	15%	500	100%
West Bengal		0%	53	11%	439	88%	8	2%	500	100%
Total	768	31%	593	24%	1059	42%	81	3%	2501	100%

Considering that the redistributive land reform strategy has been an intrinsic part of the development envisaged since independence looking at the when the land was allotted to the SC's is significant. The time range is 10 to 30 years. Around 33% of the land allotted was between 10 to 30 years ago.

QUALITY OF LAND ALLOTTED

Table 3.4 Quality of the Allotted Land						
State	Fertile		Un-fertile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	275	55%	225	45%	500	100%
Gujarat	252	50%	248	50%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	235	76%	73	24%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	460	92%	38	8%	498	100%
West Bengal	485	97%	15	3%	500	100%
Total	1707	74%	599	26%	2306	100%

Note: Exuding Encroachment Cases



Distribution of land to the SC's is the first step towards their emancipation. However if the quality of land is sub standard the very purpose of allotting land gets defeated. To understand this aspect, questions were asked to ascertain the quality of land. The overall picture that emerged was that 74% of the land allotted was irrigated and fertile. However there were wide interstate disparities. 97% and 92% of the land allotted in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh respectively was fertile and the least percent of fertile land given was by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

REASONS OF UNFERTILITY OF THE LAND ALLOTTED

State	Waste Land		Full of Stone		Sandy		Swampy		Pot hole/ Undulated		Waste land + full of stone		No response		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	1	0%		0%		0%	3	1%	1	0%	207	92%	13	6%	225	100%
Gujarat	47	19%	3	1%	29	12%	2	1%	152	61%	13	5%	2	1%	248	100%
Madhya Pradesh	15	21%	34	47%	2	3%	3	4%	8	11%		0%	11	15%	73	100%
Uttar Pradesh	8	21%	3	8%	7	18%		0%	9	24%	2	5%	9	24%	38	100%
West Bengal	1	7%		0%		0%		0%		0%	2	13%	12	80%	15	100%
Total	72	12%	40	7%	38	6%	8	1%	170	28%	224	37%	47	8%	599	100%

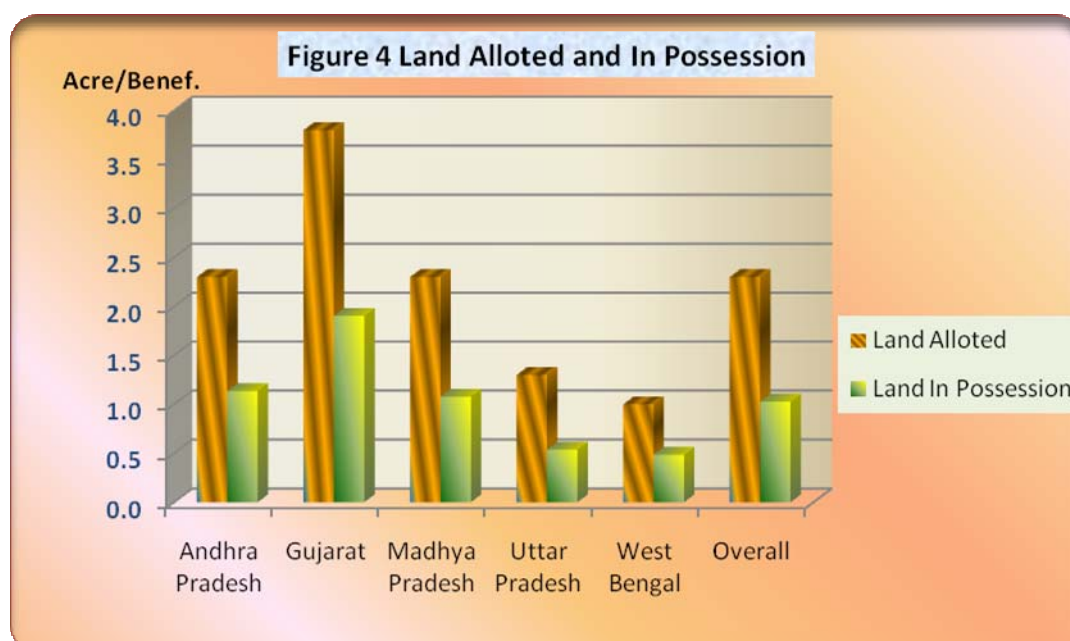
To determine how the land was unfertile the respondents were asked to explain the reasons for it. The main reason that emerged was that 37% of the land allotted was wasteland and full of stone. Andhra Pradesh allotted the worst type of land with 92% of the land given falling in this category, followed by West Bengal, where 13% of the land had these defects.

OBJECTIVES 2

TO FIND OUT THE STATUS OF POSSESSION OF LAND ALLOTTED TO THE BENEFICIARIES AND ENCHROCHMENT BY OTHER PEOPLE

AVERAGE LAND ALLOTTED AND POSSESSION OF LAND PER BENEFICIARY TABLE 3.6 AND 3.7.

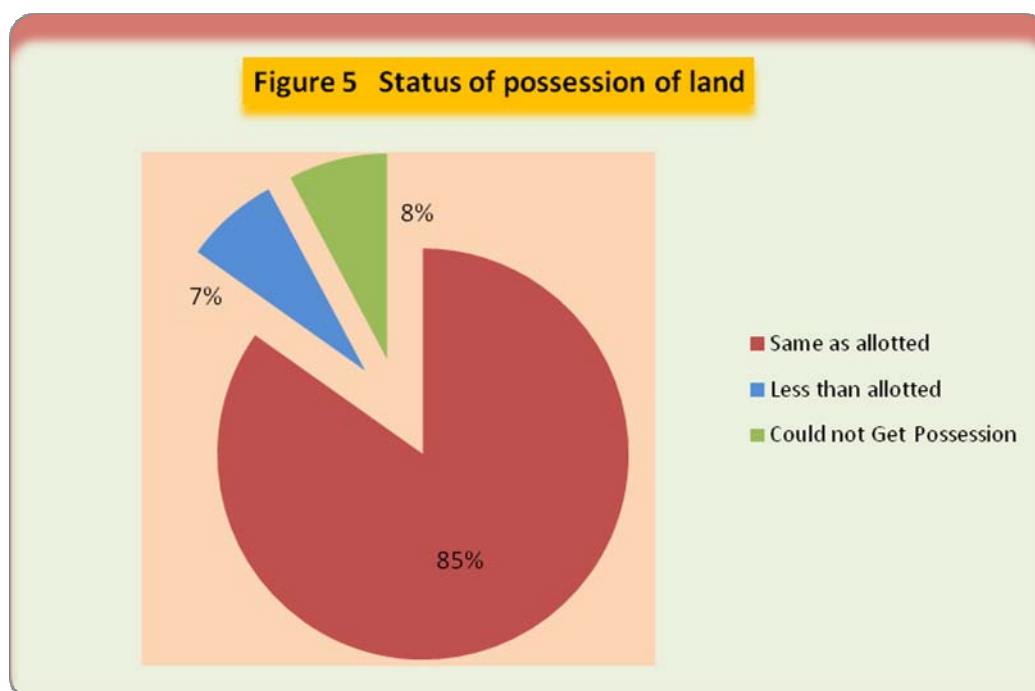
Table 3.6 Average Land Allotted and in Possession in Actual acre per Beneficiary						
State	Allotted		Possession		Difference	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Andhra Pradesh	2.3	100%	1.1	50%	1.2	50%
Gujarat	3.8	100%	1.9	50%	1.9	50%
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	100%	1.1	47%	1.2	53%
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	100%	0.5	43%	0.7	57%
West Bengal	1.0	100%	0.5	49%	0.5	51%
Total	2.3	100%	1.0	45%	1.3	55%



Interviews with the respondents pointed to a discrepancy between the land allotted to the respondents and the land in their actual possession.

On an average 2.3 acres was allotted but only 1 acre was in actual possession of the respondents with the difference of 1.3 acres between allotment and actual possession.

State	Same as Allotted		Less than Allotted		Could not get possession		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	498	100%	2	0%		0%	500	100%
Gujarat	500	100%		0%		0%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	308	61%		0%	193	39%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	456	91%	42	8%	2	0%	500	100%
West Bengal	359	72%	141	28%		0%	500	100%
Total	2121	85%	185	7%	195	8%	2501	100%



While all the land that was to be allotted to the beneficiaries was given, in 85% of the cases the beneficiaries got the same amount of land as they were allotted, 7% beneficiaries were allotted less land than they were entitled and 8% beneficiaries could not gain possession of the land allotted to them.

Among the states, which allotted less than the entitlement, West Bengal was on top, followed by Uttar Pradesh. It is very interesting to note that in terms of getting actual possession of allotted land, it was only in Madhya Pradesh that the beneficiaries could not get possession of land allotted to them (Table 3.7).

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh		0.0%	500	100.0%	500	100%
Gujarat	1	0.2%	499	99.8%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0.0%	308	100.0%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	10	2.0%	488	98.0%	498	100%
West Bengal		0.0%	500	100.0%	500	100%
Total	11	0.5%	2295	99.5%	2306	100%

Note: Average area of land sold=0.77 acre

It is critical to understand whether the beneficiaries were able to retain the land allotted to them. Therefore the respondents were asked whether they sold the land allotted to them. It was found that only 0.4% of the respondents sold their land while 99.6% held on to their land (Table 3.8).

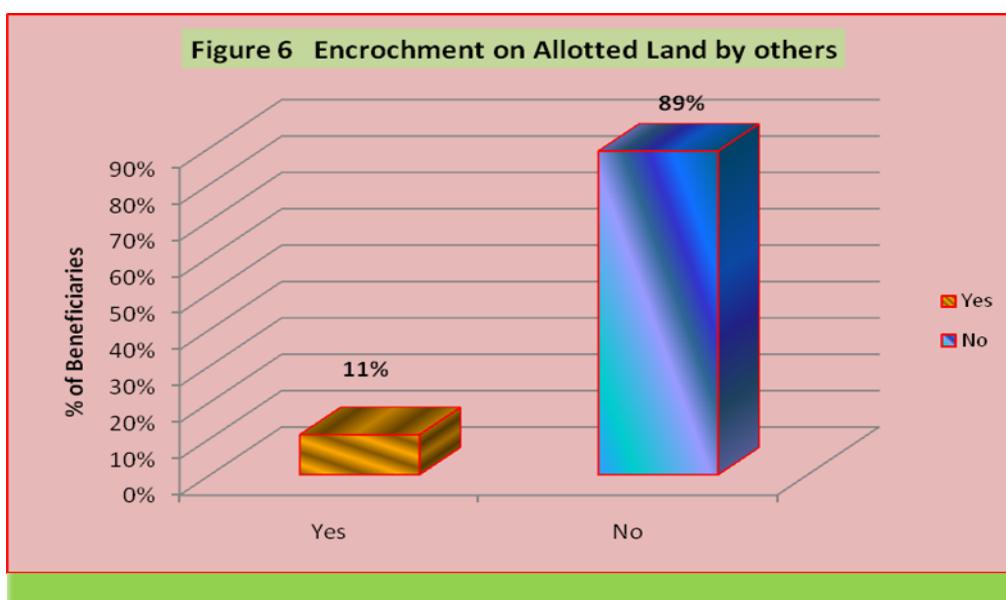
MORTGAGED IN THE ALLOTMENTS LAND

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh		0%	500	100%	500	100%
Gujarat	2	0%	498	100%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0%	308	100%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	12	2%	486	98%	498	100%
West Bengal	4	1%	496	99%	500	100%
Total	18	1%	2288	99%	2306	100%

1% of the respondents had mortgaged their land and 99% held on to it (Table 3.9).

ENCROACHMENT OF LAND ALLOTTED BY OTHERS TABLE 3.10 AND TABLE 3.11

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh		0%	500	100%	500	100%
Gujarat		0%	500	100%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	198	40%	303	60%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	69	14%	431	86%	500	100%
West Bengal	1	0%	499	100%	500	100%
Total	268	11%	2233	89%	2501	100%



State	Total Land Alloted (Acres)	Average Land Enroched	
		Area (Acres)	% of Alloted Land
Madhya Pradesh	2.30	1.0	45%
Uttar Pradesh	1.50	0.4	27%
West Bengal	1.18	0.4	36%
Total	2.29	0.9	38%

The SC's in rural India continue to live in a socially oppressive context. In the social hierarchy the SC's are positioned right at the bottom. In this context misappropriation of the resources of SC's is a common offense. In fact one of the most common causes for atrocities against Dalits is when the community attempted to assert their right to resources especially land. A form of this atrocity is encroachment of the land of SC's. In 11% of the cases the land of the beneficiaries was encroached by others. Encroachment was concentrated in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh the incidence was as high as 40% and Uttar Pradesh 14%. This points to how the system of land redistribution cannot be practiced in isolation of the power structure that operates in villages.

ACTION TAKEN TO GET BACK ENCROACHED LAND

What was heartening to see was the trend amongst the SC's to assert their Rights though the situation was far from perfect. In Madhya Pradesh 64% of the wronged respondents filed a suit in court and only 5% did not take any action.

State	No action Taken		Filed a case in the court		Filed a complained in the SC/ST Tribunal		Tahsil		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Madhya Pradesh	10	5%	127	64%	1	1%	60	30%	198	100%
Uttar Pradesh	20	29%	6	9%	4	6%	39	57%	69	100%
West Bengal		0%		0%	1	100%		0%	1	100%
Total	30	11%	133	50%	6	2%	99	37%	268	100%

In Uttar Pradesh as high as 29% did not take any action. Largest number of those who took action approached the Tehsil for redressal. Only 1 allottee took action and filed a complaint in SC/ST tribunal.

REASONS OF NO ACTION TAKEN TO GET BACK ENCROACHED LAND

State	Afraid of consequences		Do not know whom to complain		No money to file case		Any other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Madhya Pradesh	11	31%	4	11%	13	36%	8	22%	36	100%
Uttar Pradesh	10	16%	4	6%	17	27%	32	51%	63	100%
West Bengal		0%		0%	1	100%		0%	1	100%
Total	21	21%	8	8%	31	31%	40	40%	100	100%

Note: No response/DK=168

The main reason for no action was the lack of money to meet the expenses of litigation (31%), 21% were afraid of the consequences largely because those who encroached the land represented the village elite and 8% had no knowledge of the processes.

RESULT OF ACTION TAKEN TO GET BACK ENCROACHED LAND

State	Got Land Back		Case in Still Under Consideration		No Result		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Madhya Pradesh	1	1%	127	64%	70	35%	198	100%
Uttar Pradesh	3	4%	5	7%	61	88%	69	100%
West Bengal		0%		0%	1	100%	1	100%
Total	4	1%	132	49%	132	49%	268	100%

Only 1% of those who complained got back their land. 49% cases were still under consideration and in the case of another 49% there was no action. Highest number of those who got back their land was in Uttar Pradesh (4%), and the lowest in West Bengal. This is significant as it points to the increasing awareness and assertion of the SC's for their rights and the unresponsiveness of the institutional mechanisms available for SC's.

EXPECTATION FROM GOVERNMENT TO GET BACK ENCROACHED LAND

State	Govt. should provide possession		Govt. should provide legal Aid		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Madhya Pradesh	194	98%	4	2%	198	100%
Uttar Pradesh	25	36%	44	64%	69	100%
West Bengal	1	100%		0%	1	100%
Total	220	82%	48	18%	268	100%

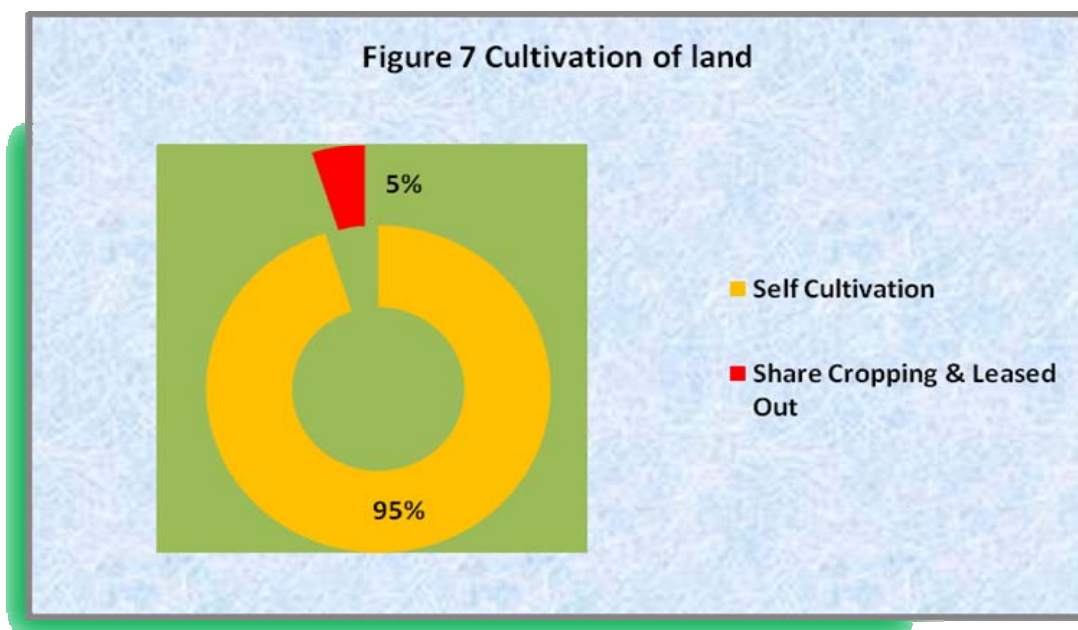
There were two main expectations from the government 82% were of the opinion that the government should take steps to get back the encroached land, and 18% expected the government to provided legal aid. The largest number of those who wanted government to provide legal aid was in Uttar Pradesh (64%).

OBJECTIVES 3

TO FIND OUT WHETHER CULTIVATION OF LAND WAS DONE BY THE ALLOTEE THEMSELVES, OR GIVEN ON CONTRACT OR SHARE CROPPING BASIS

Table 3.16 below shows the position:

State	Self Cultivation		Share Cropping / Lease out		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	498	100%	2	0%	500	100%
Gujarat	500	100%		0%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	251	81%	57	19%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	453	91%	45	9%	498	100%
West Bengal	495	99%	5	1%	500	100%
Total	2197	95%	109	5%	2306	100%



It is very important to assess whether the SC families to whom land was allotted were able to retain it and if they were able to make that significant shift towards self employed cultivators.

It was found that 95% of the families were cultivating the land themselves. 100% of the families in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were self-cultivators. Sharecropping or leasing out the allotted land was almost a non-existent practice.

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh		0%	500	100%	500	100%
Gujarat	2	0%	498	100%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0%	308	100%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	12	2%	486	98%	498	100%
West Bengal	4	1%	496	99%	500	100%
Total	18	1%	2288	99%	2306	100%

Corroborating the above finding was the discovery that a very small percentage of the families had mortgaged the land; only 1% had done so that too mostly limited to the states of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

State	Average Acres Mortgaged	Average Amount of Mortgage (Rs.)	Years for Mortgage
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0	0
Gujarat	1.0	30000	5
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	9225	6
West Bengal	1.3	7250	3
Total	0.8	9982	5

The average land mortgaged was 0.8 acre only. Average mortgaged amount was Rs. 9,982/-. Highest amount for 1 acre mortgaged was in Andhra Pradesh Rs. 30,000/-. The farmers had mortgaged the land on an average for 5 years.

Why the land was mortgaged is illustrated in Table 3.19 given below.

Table 3.19 Reasons of mortgaging allotted land								
State	To buy input for cultivation		To repay loan		Marriage		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh							0	
Gujarat		0%		0%	1	100%	1	100%
Madhya Pradesh							0	
Uttar Pradesh	1	8%	4	33%	7	58%	12	100%
West Bengal		0%	3	75%	1	25%	4	100%
							0	
Total	1	6%	7	41%	9	53%	17	100%

6% had mortgaged the land for the purpose of land development that is to buy inputs for getting better crop. 41% had mortgaged it to be able to return loans taken. But unfortunately the main reason for mortgaging the land was to fulfill social customs i.e. to meet the cost of marriage, rather than, improve their economic condition. 100% farmers of Andhra Pradesh had fallen prey to this custom, followed by Uttar Pradesh farmers. This clearly highlights the vicious hold that certain social customs continue to have in rural society wherein the poor continue to spend beyond their pocket falling into the debt trap.

OBJECTIVES 4	UTILIZATION OF LAND, INCLUDING, CROPS GROWN, PRODUCTIVITY AVERAGE INCOME PER BENEFICIARY
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An attempt was made to study the productivity of land and the monetary benefits accruing to the SC recipients of the allotted land. This is a significant indicator of land utilization by the beneficiaries. A concerted effort was made to understand the variation between irrigated and un-irrigated land as this not only indicates the significant qualitative difference in the productivity of the two kinds of land but also shows the need for inputs to make the land productive.

1,694 beneficiaries having irrigated land from all the 5 states were interviewed to find out the crops grown by them, average yield per acre and average income per beneficiary. The land given to them was of both types irrigated and un-irrigated, and naturally the type of crops grown and income per acre differed in the irrigated and un-irrigated land. Therefore data given below shows the utilization of both the types of land.

IRRIGATED LAND

1. The crops differed from state to state. However the following crops were common in majority of states.

- **Groundnut:** Grown in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Paddy:** Grown in all the states except Gujarat
- **Pulses:** Grown in all the states except Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

The other crops were:

- **Cotton**
- **Sugarcane**
- **Tobacco**
- **Bajara, etc.**

In Table 3.20 we have shown only the types of crops grown in different states, total acre sown, total quintal produced, average quintal produced per acre and average quintal produced per beneficiary.

Table 3.20 Production of Crops in Irrigated Land (July 2007 to June 2008)						
State	Name of Crops	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Area Sown (Acre)	Total Production (Quintal)	Average Productivity Q./Acre	Average Production Q./Beneficiary
Andhra Pradesh	Groundnut	2	2	7	3.0	3.5
	Tobacco	99	79	492	6.2	5.0
	Paddy	152	114	820	7.2	5.4
	Cotton	6	7	36	5.3	5.9
	Red Goan	2	2	5	1.9	2.3
	Total		261	204	1359	6.6	5.2
Gujarat	Wheat	9	11	100	9.1	11
	Gram	227	229	2258	9.9	9.9
	Groundnut	241	390	3132	8.0	13.0
	Bajra	4	6	26	4.3	6.5
	Pulses (Moong)	6	6	63	10.5	10.5
	Pulses (Urad)	4	5	46	9.2	11.5
	Cotton	239	299	2660	8.9	11.1
	Total		730	945	8285	8.8	11.3
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat	218	226	1311	5.8	6.0
	Til	33	37	75	2.0	2.3
	Gram	59	56	192	3.4	3.3
	Maize	6	7	41	5.9	6.8
	Pulses (Urad)	5	5	20	4.0	4.0
	Pulses (Moong)	4	5	20	4.4	5.0
	Pulses (Arhar)	6	4	26	6.5	4.3
	Bajra	2	2	16	8.0	8.0
	Paddy	1	1	7	7.0	7.0
	Groundnut	1	1	11	11.0	11
	Pea	2	2	9	6.0	4.5
	Mustard	1	2	6	3.0	6
	Total		338	346	1733	5.0	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	439	228	1929	8.5	4.4
	Gram	1	0	0	0.4	0.1
	Pulses (Arhar)	3	1	4	6.5	1.3
	Paddy	261	181	2051	11.3	7.9
	Sugarcane	4	3	282	110.2	70.5
	Total		708	412	4266	10.3	6.0
West Bengal	Wheat	193	89	1136	12.7	5.9
	Gram	1	0	2	12.5	2.0
	Paddy	206	169	2742	16.2	13.3
	Sugarcane	2	3	300	100.0	150.0
	Total		402	262	4180	16.0	10.4

2. TOTAL AREA SOWN (IN ACRES) BY THE SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES

Least sown acreage was in Andhra Pradesh (204 acres) and highest in Gujarat (945 acres). Average acreage per state under cultivation was 434 and per beneficiary was 0.88 acre.

3. TOTAL PRODUCTION

In terms of total production the highest production was in Gujarat (8,285 quintals) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4,266). At the other end of the spectrum lay Andhra Pradesh (204 quintals) which had the least produce. The average total production per beneficiary was 8 quintals.

4. AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE

A Noteworthy trend that emerged was that the productivity of majority of the crops grown by the SC beneficiaries was below the national average. For example In UP the Paddy productivity is generally 20-25 quintals/acre whereas the paddy productivity in SC families was noted to be 11 quintals/acre. Similarly the In UP the Wheat productivity is generally 18-20 quintals/acre whereas the wheat productivity in SC families was noted to be merely 8.5 quintals/acre.

5. AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER BENEFICIARY

It ranged from 5.1 to 11.3 quintals of all crops sown in a year. The highest average production per beneficiary was seen in Gujarat (11.3 quintals) followed by West Bengal (10.4 quintals). Least amount was produced by Madhya Pradesh beneficiaries (5.1 quintals) followed by Andhra Pradesh beneficiaries (5.2 quintals).

Table 3.21 systematically details (state wise and crop wise) the percentage of the total crop produce that the beneficiaries sold in the market and the resulting income per beneficiary.

Table 3.21 Produced Sold - Irrigated Land (July 2007 to June 2008)								
State	Name of Crops	No. of Beneficiaries Sold Grains	% of Beneficiaries Sold Grains	Total Quantity of Grains Sold	Average Quantity Sold Q./Benef.	% of Total Produced Sold	Total Value (Rs.)	Average Income Rs./ Benef.
	Groundnut	2	100%	7	4	100%	2000	1000
	Tobacco	99	100%	492	5	100%	984000	9939
	Paddy	2	1%	4	2	0%	2800	1400
	Cotton	6	100%	36	6	100%	67000	11167
	Red Goan	2	100%	4.5	2	100%	9000	4500
	Total		111	43%	543	5	40%	1051000	9468
	Wheat	9	100%	84	9	84%	104100	11567
	Gram	227	100%	2032	9	90%	4054000	17859
	Groundnut	241	100%	2900	12	93%	5656400	23471
	Bajra	4	100%	23	6	88%	14800	3700
	Pulses (Moong)	6	100%	58	10	92%	116000	19333
	Pulses (Urad)	4	100%	42	11	91%	84000	21000
	Cotton	239	100%	2635	11	99%	5242000	21933
	Total		494	68%	7774	16	94%	5909600	11963
	Wheat	119	55%	412	3	31%	451900	3797
	Til	26	79%	40	2	53%	50100	1927
	Gram	36	61%	89	2	46%	156200	4339
	Maize	2	33%	11	6	27%	6200	3100
	Pulses(Urad)	5	100%	17	3	85%	2000	400
	Pulses(Moong)	4	100%	17	4	84%	33400	8350
	Pulses(Arhar)	4	67%	18	5	69%	36000	9000
	Bajra	2	100%	10	5	63%	6000	3000
	Paddy	1	100%	5	5	71%	3500	3500
	Groundnut	1	100%	11	11	100%	2000	2000
	Pea	2	100%	9	5	100%	5400	2700
	Mustard	1	100%	5	5	83%	5500	5500
	Total		203	60%	644	3	37%	501700	2471
	Wheat	23	5%	107	5	6%	119900	5213
	Gram		0%			0%		
	Pulses (Arhar)	2	67%	0.6	0	15%	1200	600
	Paddy	24	9%	253	11	12%	7385	308
	Sugarcane	2	50%	162	81	57%	75	38
	Total		51	7%	523	10	12%	105540	2069
	Wheat	62	32%	298	5	26%	323700	5221
	Gram	1	100%	2	2	100%	4000	4000
	Paddy	128	62%	701	5	26%	424200	3314
	Sugarcane	2	100%	300	150	100%	36010	18005
	Total		193	48%	1301	7	31%	634200	3286

6. TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN SOLD BY THE SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES

The total quantity of grain sold ranged from 523 quintals to 7,774 quintals of all crops sown in a year. Gujarat beneficiaries were able to sell the largest amount of grain (7,774 quintals) whereas Uttar Pradesh beneficiaries were able to sell only 523 quintals. Average quantity sold per beneficiary ranged from 3 to 16 quintals, Gujarat beneficiaries sold on an average 16 quintals per beneficiary whereas Madhya Pradesh farmers were able to sell only 3 quintals.

Percent of total produced sold

Gujarat beneficiaries were in the lead. 94% of them were in a position to sell their surplus produce as against only 12% of Uttar Pradesh farmers.

7. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER BENEFICIARY

Again Gujarat was in the lead. In this state average income per beneficiary was Rs. 11,963/-. Uttar Pradesh farmers were behind all, with only Rs. 2,069/- per beneficiary followed by Madhya Pradesh farmers, Rs. 2,471/-. The average income per beneficiary was Rs. 7,796/-.

8. AVERAGE QUANTITY KEPT FOR CONSUMPTION PER BENEFICIARY

State	Quantity (Quintals)
Andhra Pradesh	5.4 Quintals
Gujarat	1.0 Quintals
Madhya Pradesh	3.7 Quintals
Uttar Pradesh	4.3 Quintals
West Bengal	6.4 Quintals
Overall - Average	4.0 Quintals

Table 3.22 Produced Kept for Self Consumption - Irrigated Land (July 2007 to June 2008)					
State	Name of Crops	No. of Beneficiaries Kept for Consumption	% of Beneficiaries Kept for Consumption	Total Quantity Kept for Consumption	Average Qty. Kept for Consump. Q./Benef.
Andhra Pradesh	Groundnut	0	0%	0	0
	Tobacco	0	0%	0	0.0
	Paddy	151	99%	808	5.4
	Cotton	0	0%	0	0
	Red Goan	0	0%	0	0
	Total		151	58%	808	5.4
Gujarat	Wheat	9	100%	16	1.8
	Gram	222	98%	225	1.0
	Groundnut	232	96%	232	1.0
	Bajra	3	75%	3	1.0
	Pulses (Moong)	5	83%	5	1.0
	Pulses(Urad)	3	75%	3	1.0
	Cotton	9	4%	13	1.4
	Total		483	66%	497	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat	210	96%	900	4.3
	Til	24	73%	34	1.4
	Gram	48	81%	110	2.3
	Maize	3	50%	27	8.8
	Pulses(Urad)	1	20%	3	3.0
	Pulses(Moong)	3	75%	3	1.0
	Pulses(Arhar)	6	100%	9	1.5
	Bajra	2	100%	6	3.0
	Paddy	1	100%	2	2.0
	Groundnut	0	0%	0	0
	Pea	0	0%	0	0
	Mustard	1	100%	5	5.0
	Total		299	88%	1098	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	439	100%	1824	4.2
	Gram	1	100%	1	1
	Pulses (Arhar)	3	100%	3	1.1
	Paddy	255	98%	1164	4.6
	Sugarcane	0	0%	0	0.0
	Total		698	99%	2992	4.3
West Bengal	Wheat	190	98%	844	4.4
	Gram	0	0%	0	0.0
	Paddy	206	100%	1672	8.1
	Sugarcane	0	0%	0	0.0
	Total		396	99%	2516	6.4

The quantity kept for consumption depended upon the size of the family and/or eating habit. We see that only 1 quintal was kept by the beneficiaries of Gujarat for consumption purposes whereas 6.4 quintals were kept in West Bengal for consumption. The average quantity kept per beneficiary was around 4 quintals.

UN-IRRIGATED LAND

807 beneficiaries from the selected 5 states were interviewed to find out the difference in crops produced, quantity produced and area sown between irrigated and un-irrigated land allotted to them.

As in the case of irrigated land different crops were produced in un-irrigated land as well. However the following 3 crops were common in most of the states.

- **Gram** - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
- **Mustard** - Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal
- **Bajara** - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal

Other crops were cotton, wheat, paddy, coriander etc.

Table 3.23 Production of Crops - Un-Irrigated Land (July 2007 to June 2008)						
State	Name of Crops	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Area Sown (Acre)	Total Production (Quintal)	Average Productivity Q./Acre	Average Production Q./Beneficiary
Andhra Pradesh	Gram	3	6.0	1.5	0.25	1
	Mustard	2	4.0	3.0	0.75	2
	Cotton	110	176.4	344.5	1.95	3
	Red Goan	9	9.0	13.7	1.53	2
	Corrinder	3	1.4	5.5	4.01	2
	Paddy	2	1.5	5.5	3.67	3
	Custard Seed	4	6.2	6.5	1.05	2
	Bajra	1	1.2	4.0	3.39	4
	Total	134	205.7	384.2	1.87	3
Gujarat	Gram	85	109.0	425.0	3.90	5
	Groundnut	9	13.0	24.0	1.85	3
	Cotton	66	81.0	250.0	3.09	4
	Annas	5	7.0	18.0	2.57	4
	Bajra	179	257.2	833.0	3.24	5
	Total	344	467.2	1550.0	3.32	5
Madhya Pradesh	Til	3	3.2	3.5	1.09	1
	Gram	9	12.2	62.0	5.08	7
	Mustard	4	4.3	12.0	2.78	3
	Total	16	19.7	77.5	3.93	5
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	7	4.6	19.0	4.17	3
	Paddy	6	3.0	15.0	5.00	3
		Total	13	7.6	34.0	4.50	3
West Bengal	Wheat	31	19.0	153.5	8.10	5
	Paddy	153	69.4	690.0	9.94	5
	Bajra	1	0.7	7.0	10.61	7
	Mustard	1	0.1	0.2	2.00	0
		Total	186.0	89.2	850.7	9.54	5

1. TOTAL AREA SOWN

Average sown area ranged from 19.7 acres to 467 acres. In terms of average sown area the least acreage sown was in West Bengal (89.2 acres) and highest amount was in Gujarat 1,550 acres. The average area sown per beneficiary was 1.21 acres.

2. TOTAL PRODUCTION IN QUINTALS

Highest production was seen in Gujarat (1,550 quintals) and least in Uttar Pradesh, only 34 quintals. The average production per beneficiary was very low i.e. only 4.28 quintals.

3. AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE

Production per acre ranged from 1.8 quintals to 9.54 quintals. Highest production per acre was in West Bengal (9.64 quintals) and lowest in Andhra Pradesh 1.87 quintals. The average production per acre was 3.53 quintals.

4. TOTAL QUANTITY OF GAIN SOLD

Total quantity of gain sold ranged from 0 quintal to 1,329 quintals in sample states. In Uttar Pradesh not even 1 quintal was sold whereas in Gujarat 1,329 quintals were sold. The average quantity sold per beneficiary was 3.72 quintals.

The percentage ranged from 16 to 71 of total production. In West Bengal only 16% of total produced was sold and in Gujarat as high as 86%.

5. AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER BENEFICIARY

It ranged from Rs. 3,277/- to Rs. 5,965/- (no grain was sold and Uttar Pradesh) highest income was that of Madhya Pradesh beneficiaries (Rs. 5,965/-) and lowest that of West Bengal (Rs. 3,277/-). The average income per beneficiary was Rs. 5,070/-.

6. AVERAGE QUANTITY KEPT FOR CONSUMPTION

Average quantity per beneficiary kept for consumption ranged from 0 quintal to 7.3 quintals.

State	Quantity (Quintals)
Andhra Pradesh	2.7 Quintals
Gujarat	00 Quintals
Madhya Pradesh	7.3 Quintals
Uttar Pradesh	4.8 Quintals
West Bengal	5.3 Quintals
Overall - Average	3.0 Quintals

Table 3.25 Produced Kept for Self Consumption - Un-Irrigated Land (July 2007 to June 2008)					
State	Name of Crops	No. of Beneficiaries Kept for Consumption	% of Beneficiaries Kept for Consumption	Total Quantity Kept for Consumption	Average Qty. Kept for Consump. Q./Benef.
Andhra Pradesh	Gram	0	0%	0	0.0
	Mustard	2	100%	3	1.5
	Cotton	32	29%	91	2.8
	Red Goan	3	33%	5.7	1.9
	Corrinder	0	0%	0	0.0
	Paddy	2	100%	5.5	2.8
	Custard Seed	1	25%	1.5	1.5
	Bajra	0	0%	0	0.0
Total		40	30%	106.7	2.7
Gujarat	Gram	71	84%	73	1.0
	Groundnut	0	0%	0	0.0
	Cotton	0	0%	2	0.0
	Annas	0	0%	0	0.0
	Bajra	140	78%	142	1.0
	Total		211	61%	217	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	Til	0	0%	0	0.0
	Gram	4	44%	29	7.3
	Mustard	0	0%	0	0.0
	Total		4	25%	29	7.3
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	7	100%	19	2.7
	Paddy	6	100%	44	7.3
	Total		13	100%	63	4.8
West Bengal	Wheat	31	100%	131	4.2
	Paddy	151	99%	832	5.5
	Bajra	1	100%	7	7.0
	Mustard	1	100%	5	5.0
	Total		184	99%	975	5.3
			17		
			136	29	107
			2312	500	4.624
			0.6		130
			1387.2		601.12
					600
					1201.12

COMPARISON OF CROP GROWN IN IRRIGATED AND UN-IRRIGATED LAND

SI.	VARIABLES COMPARED	IRRIGATED LAND	UN IRRIGATED LAND
1.	Crops grown		
	Groundnut	Grown in M.P., Gujarat, A.P.	M.P., Gujarat, A.P.
	Paddy	All states except Gujarat	Mustard- in A.P., M.P., W.B.
	Pulses	All states except A.P., W.B.	Bajara- A.P., Gujarat, W.B.
2	Total area sown (acre)	Least in A.P. (204 acres) Highest in Gujarat (945 acres) Average area under cultivation per state (434 acres)	Least in W.B. (89.2 acres) Highest in Gujarat (1,550 acres) Average area under Cultivation per state (158 acres)
3	Total production	Highest in Gujarat 8,285 quintals Least in A.P. 135 quintals Average production per state 3,964 quintals	Highest in Gujarat 1,550 quintals Least in U.P. 34 quintals Average production per state 889 quintals
4	Average production per acre	9 quintals per acre	4.6 quintals per acre
5	Average production per beneficiary	It ranged from 5.1 to 11.3 quintals. The highest amount by Gujarat beneficiaries' 11.3 quintals followed by W.B., 104 quintals. Least amount was produced by M.P. beneficiaries 6.1 quintals, followed by A.P. beneficiaries 5.2 quintals. Overall average quintal per beneficiary 7.6 quintals	It ranged from 3 to 5 quintals per beneficiary. It was 5 quintals each in Gujarat, M.P. and W.B. and 3 quintals each in M.P. and U.P. Overall all average per beneficiary 4.2 quintals.
SI.	VARIABLES	IRRIGATED LAND	UN IRRIGATED LAND

	COMPARED																										
6	Total quantity of grain sold	<p>It ranged from 523 quintals to 7,774 quintals; Gujarat beneficiaries were able to sell the largest amount of grain (7,774 quintals), whereas U.P. beneficiaries were able to sell only 523 quintals. Quantity sold per beneficiary ranged for 3 to 16 quintals, Gujarat beneficiaries sold an average of 16 quintals per beneficiary, whereas M.P. farmers were able to sell only 3 quintals.</p> <p>Overall average quantity sold per state was 2,157 quintals.</p> <p>Average quantity sold per beneficiary was 10.25 quintals.</p>	<p>It ranged from 0 to 1,329 quintals. Gujarat farmers sold the highest amount 1,329 quintals followed by A.P. beneficiaries. Least amount sold was in U.P. where not a single quintal was sold by the beneficiaries followed by A.P.</p> <p>Overall average quantity sold per state was 385 quintals.</p> <p>Average quantity sold per beneficiary was 3.7 quintals.</p>																								
7	Average annual income per beneficiaries	<p>Again Gujarat was in the lead. Average income per beneficiary was Rs. 11,963/- U.P. farmers were behind all, only Rs. 2,069/- per beneficiary.</p> <p>The average annual income per beneficiary was Rs. 7,796/-.</p>	<p>In this case it was the M.P. beneficiaries, who were in lead, with an acre income of Rs. 5,965/-. There was no average income of U.P. beneficiaries as they did not sell any gain.</p> <p>The average annual income per beneficiary was Rs. 5,070/-</p>																								
8	Average quantity kept for consumption per beneficiary	<p>Overall average</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.P.</td> <td>5.4 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gujarat</td> <td>1.0 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.P.</td> <td>3.7 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.P.</td> <td>4.3 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W.B.</td> <td>6.4 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>4.0 quintals</td> </tr> </table>	A.P.	5.4 quintals	Gujarat	1.0 quintals	M.P.	3.7 quintals	U.P.	4.3 quintals	W.B.	6.4 quintals	Overall	4.0 quintals	<p>Overall average</p> <table> <tr> <td>A.P.</td> <td>2.7 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gujarat</td> <td>0.0 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.P.</td> <td>7.3 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.P.</td> <td>4.8 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W.B.</td> <td>5.3 quintals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>3.0 quintals</td> </tr> </table>	A.P.	2.7 quintals	Gujarat	0.0 quintals	M.P.	7.3 quintals	U.P.	4.8 quintals	W.B.	5.3 quintals	Overall	3.0 quintals
A.P.	5.4 quintals																										
Gujarat	1.0 quintals																										
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U.P.	4.8 quintals																										
W.B.	5.3 quintals																										
Overall	3.0 quintals																										

The quantity kept for consumption depended upon the size of the family and/or eating habit. We see that only 1 quintal was kept by Gujarat beneficiaries for consumption, whereas 6.4 quintals were kept in West Bengal for consumption.

CONCLUDING REMARK

This section aims to bring to light the productivity of land and the monetary benefits accruing to the SC recipients of the allotted land. This is a significant indicator of land utilization by the beneficiaries. A concerted effort was made to understand the variation between irrigated and un-irrigated land

- Different crops were grown in irrigated and Un-irrigated land. Groundnut was the common crop grown in several states. Average area under cultivation per state was 439 acres of irrigated land and 156 acres of Un-irrigated land. Highest average area under cultivation was in Gujarat and least in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- Average productivity for all crops in irrigated land was 9.3 quintals per acre and only 4.6 quintals in un-irrigated land.
- Average production per beneficiary was 7.6 quintals in irrigated land and 4.2 quintals in un-irrigated.
- A Noteworthy trend that emerged was that the productivity of majority of the crops grown by the SC beneficiaries was below the national average. For example In UP the Paddy productivity is generally 20-25 quintals/acre whereas the paddy productivity in SC families was noted to be 11 quintals/acre. Similarly the In UP the Wheat productivity is generally 18-20 quintals/acre whereas the wheat productivity in SC families was noted to be merely 8.5 quintals/acre.
- Overall total quantity sold was 2,157 quintals (irrigated land) and 358 quintals (un-irrigated). Gujarat farmer were able to sell 16 quintals per beneficiary

whereas Madhya Pradesh beneficiaries were able to sell only 3 quintals per beneficiary.

- The average income per beneficiary in Gujarat was Rs. 11,963/- as against only Rs. 2,069/- per Uttar Pradesh beneficiary.
- West Bengal kept the largest amount of grain for consumption purpose, per beneficiary 64 quintals, whereas in Gujarat, it was only 1 quintal, the rest they were able to sell away.

OBJECTIVES 5

TO ASSESS THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BENEFICIARIES IN PROPER UTILIZATION OF THE LAND ALLOTTED TO THEM

Tables 3.26 to 3.38 shows the problems faced by the beneficiaries in the proper utilization of the land allotted to them and Tables 3.39 to 3.47 show the efforts made by them to improve the land.

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	225	45%	275	55%	500	100%
Gujarat	248	50%	252	50%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	73	24%	235	76%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	38	8%	460	92%	498	100%
West Bengal	15	3%	485	97%	500	100%
Total	599	26%	1707	74%	2306	100%

As mentioned earlier a significant issue is the quality of land. 26% of the land allotted to SC families was unfertile and 74% fertile. The largest type of unfertile

land given to them was in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal gave mostly fertile land.

THE MAIN PROBLEMS FACED IN THE UTILIZATION OF LAND

If the allotted land is to make a difference in the lives of the poor SC's it is very significant that they should be able to utilize it to the hilt. The fact that largely the land allotted to the SC' constitutes marginal holdings severely limits the benefits that accrue to the SC's. Further they face several problems in utilizing the land. In 12 % of the cases the land was not leveled (Table 3.27). In 12% of the cases the land allotted was wasteland and full of stone hence not productive without intensive land development (Table 3.28). Significantly in Madhya Pradesh 25% of the respondents mentioned this as the key problem.

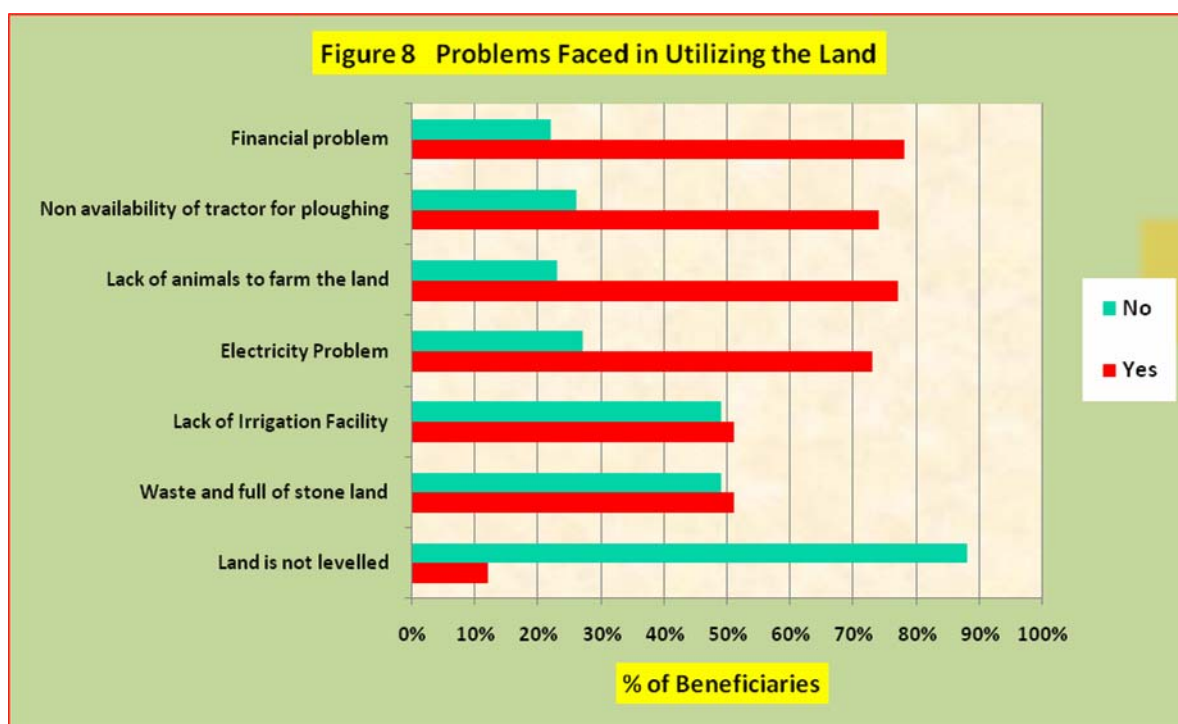


Table 3.27						
Land is not levelled						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	19	4%	481	96%	500	100%
Gujarat	133	27%	367	73%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	67	22%	241	78%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	50	10%	448	90%	498	100%
West Bengal	14	3%	486	97%	500	100%
Total	283	12%	2023	88%	2306	100%

Table 3.28						
Wasteland & Full of Stone Land						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	3	1%	497	99%	500	100%
Gujarat	89	18%	411	82%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	77	25%	231	75%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	35	7%	463	93%	498	100%
West Bengal	76	15%	424	85%	500	100%
Total	280	12%	2026	88%	2306	100%

Table 3.29						
Lack of irrigation facility						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	253	51%	247	49%	500	100%
Gujarat	343	69%	157	31%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	100	32%	208	68%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	75	15%	423	85%	498	100%
West Bengal	412	82%	88	18%	500	100%
Total	1183	51%	1123	49%	2306	100%

51% did not have adequate irrigation facilities. As high as 69% of the respondents in Gujarat cited this issue.

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	400	80%	100	20%	500	100%
Gujarat	457	91%	43	9%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	268	87%	40	13%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	313	63%	185	37%	498	100%
West Bengal	235	47%	265	53%	500	100%
Total	1673	73%	633	27%	2306	100%

73% of the respondents did not have adequate supply of electricity. This emerged as an all-pervasive problem barring West Bengal where 53% did not face shortage of electricity.

Some of the other problems cited were pertaining to the lack of facilities to plough the land. 77% of the respondents did not have animals to plough the land and for other agricultural operations (Table 3.31) while 74% did not have tractors (Table 3.32).

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	492	98%	8	2%	500	100%
Gujarat	470	94%	30	6%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	180	58%	128	42%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	287	58%	211	42%	498	100%
West Bengal	337	67%	163	33%	500	100%
Total	1766	77%	540	23%	2306	100%

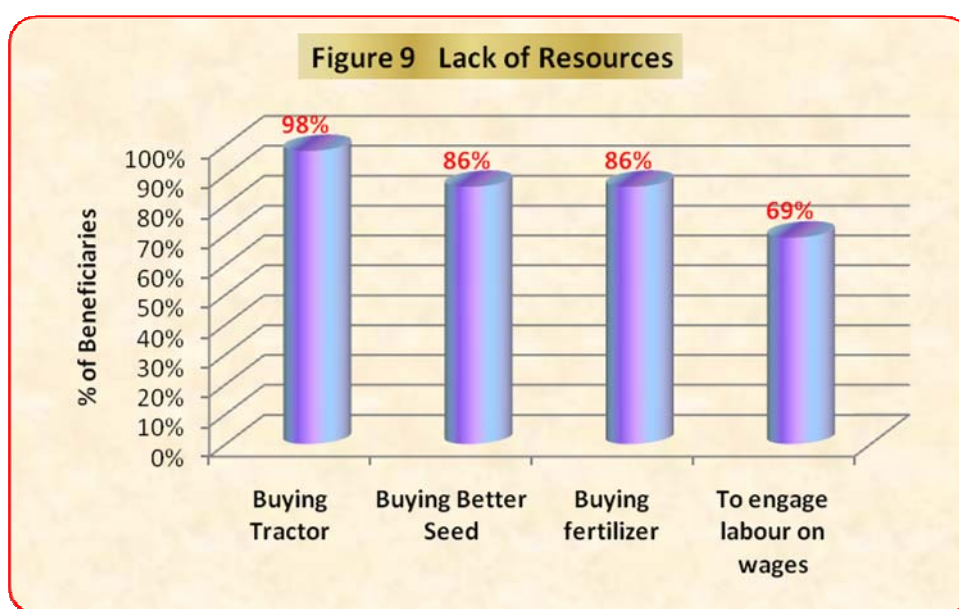
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	421	84%	79	16%	500	100%
Gujarat	467	93%	33	7%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	177	57%	131	43%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	300	60%	198	40%	498	100%
West Bengal	349	70%	151	30%	500	100%
Total	1714	74%	592	26%	2306	100%

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	487	97%	13	3%	500	100%
Gujarat	484	97%	16	3%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	248	81%	60	19%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	338	68%	160	32%	498	100%
West Bengal	233	47%	267	53%	500	100%
Total	1790	78%	516	22%	2306	100%

The most significant problem that emerged was that while the SC's had land they did not have the finances improve land productive and make their small landholdings viable. 78% did not have enough money to procure facilities required to improve productivity. Relatively West Bengal respondents were not so hard pressed as farmers of other states, particularly Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat farmers.

Lack of Resources

The respondents were asked that In light of the fact that lack of finances was cited as a major impediment to utilization of allotted land, what were the resources they needed and could not procure.



**Table 3.34
Lack of resources for
buying tractor**

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	492	98%	8	2%	500	100%
Gujarat	485	97%	15	3%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	296	96%	12	4%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	485	97%	13	3%	498	100%
West Bengal	493	99%	7	1%	500	100%
Total	2251	98%	55	2%	2306	100%

98% of the respondents said that did not have the financial resources to buy a tractor.

Table 3.35						
Lack of resources for buying better seed						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	243	49%	257	51%	500	100%
Gujarat	474	95%	26	5%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	298	97%	10	3%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	482	97%	16	3%	498	100%
West Bengal	493	99%	7	1%	500	100%
Total	1990	86%	316	14%	2306	100%

Table 3.36						
Lack of resources for buying fertilizer						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	245	49%	255	51%	500	100%
Gujarat	472	94%	28	6%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	295	96%	13	4%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	479	96%	19	4%	498	100%
West Bengal	495	99%	5	1%	500	100%
Total	1986	86%	320	14%	2306	100%

Table 3.37						
Lack of resources for buying insecticide						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	242	48%	258	52%	500	100%
Gujarat	474	95%	26	5%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	294	95%	14	5%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	479	96%	19	4%	498	100%
West Bengal	494	99%	6	1%	500	100%
Total	1983	86%	323	14%	2306	100%

86% were not able to buy better seeds, fertilizers and insecticides. The Andhra Pradesh farmers were better off in this respect than the farmers of other states.

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	164	33%	336	67%	500	100%
Gujarat	464	93%	36	7%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	189	61%	119	39%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	280	56%	218	44%	498	100%
West Bengal	491	98%	9	2%	500	100%
Total	1588	69%	718	31%	2306	100%

69% did not have enough money to engage labour and pay their wages. Andhra Pradesh farmers were better off in this respect than farmers of other states particularly that of West Bengal, where 98%, faced this problem.

To sum up the main hurdle in yielding the requisite benefits was the poor economic condition of the SC beneficiaries. Though they were allotted the land, which significantly added to their land base yet they lacked the means to utilize this land, this was because the instances in which inputs were required for land improvement the majority of the beneficiaries could not procure them.

Use of Agricultural Equipments

State	Equipments											
	Tractor		Cultivator		Harrow		Trolley		Plough		Animal for ploughing	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	468	94%	363	73%	317	63%	319	64%	367	73%	366	73%
Gujarat	500	100%	500	100%	499	100%	500	100%	500	100%	498	100%
Madhya Pradesh	265	86%	233	76%	35	11%	29	9%	65	21%	34	11%
Uttar Pradesh	460	92%	449	90%	449	90%	443	89%	473	95%	452	91%
West Bengal	500	100%	500	100%	500	100%	495	99%	500	100%	498	100%
Total	2193	95%	2045	89%	1800	78%	1786	77%	1905	83%	1848	80%

Majority of beneficiaries were using tractor, cultivator and harrow for ploughing the field.

Hiring of Agricultural Equipments

State	Owned		Hired		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	16		452	97%	468	100%
Gujarat		0%	500	100%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	3	1%	262	99%	265	100%
Uttar Pradesh		0%	431	100%	431	100%
West Bengal		0%	499	100%	499	100%
Total	19	1%	2144	99%	2163	100%

Almost all of the respondents had to hire agricultural equipments, like tractor and harrow for cultivation.

State	Owned		Hired		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	46	13%	320	87%	366	100%
Gujarat	22	4%	476	96%	498	100%
Madhya Pradesh	11	32%	23	68%	34	100%
Uttar Pradesh	24	5%	428	95%	452	100%
West Bengal	62	12%	436	88%	498	100%
Total	165	9%	1683	91%	1848	100%

Only 9% of the allottees owned their own animals for ploughing the land. Madhya Pradesh allottees owned the largest number of animals, while Gujarat allottees the least number.

As high as 91% had to hire the animals for ploughing their fields which necessitates financial resources. This lends support as to why the respondents had pointed to the lack of resources for ploughing land as an impediment to land utilization.

Irrigating the land

As outlined in the earlier section, irrigation of land was a major concern for the SC beneficiaries.

State	Source of irrigation				Total	
	Pumset		Other		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Andhra Pradesh	246	91%	24	9%	270	100%
Gujarat	468	100%	0	0%	468	100%
Madhya Pradesh	144	61%	93	39%	237	100%
Uttar Pradesh	447	96%	17	4%	464	100%
West Bengal	169	56%	131	44%	300	100%
Total	1444	83%	265	15%	1739	100%
Note: Other Sources: Canal, Well, Drip Irrigation, Ponds, etc.						

They used various sources for irrigating the land, like

- Uses of pumpset
- Uses of canal
- Uses of wells
- Adopting drip irrigation method
- Using ponds

Use of Pump set was the most common method of irrigating the land (83%), followed by canals and wells. Using pump set was the most popular method in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. But only 11% owned the pump sets, 89% hired them (Table 3.42).

Table 3.43 Hired or Own Pumpset						
State	Pumpset				Total	
	Own		Hired			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	27	11%	219	89%	246	100%
Gujarat	4	1%	464	99%	468	100%
Madhya Pradesh	73	51%	71	49%	144	100%
Uttar Pradesh	31	7%	386	93%	417	100%
West Bengal	22	13%	147	87%	169	100%
Total	157	11%	1287	89%	1444	100%

Average expenses incurred to improve the quality of unfertile land was Rs. 7,981/-.

Table 3.44 Average Expenses Incurred to Improve the Quality of the Unfertile Land	
State	Average Amount expensed
Andhra Pradesh	6,062
Gujarat	8,921
Madhya Pradesh	2,500
Uttar Pradesh	9,267
West Bengal	NA
Total	7,981

To make the land holdings economically viable the beneficiaries had to incur significant expenditure. The highest amount was incurred by the farmer of Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 9,267/-) followed by Gujarat farmer (Rs. 8,921/-).

Types of efforts made

State	Nothing		Added Soil Amendments		Created Drainage		Levelled land to enable cultivation		Any other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Andhra Pradesh	98	44%	1	0%	1	0%	112	50%	13	6%	225	100%
Gujarat	26	10%	49	20%	5	2%	144	58%	24	10%	248	100%
Madhya Pradesh	68	93%		0%	4	5%	1	1%		0%	73	100%
Uttar Pradesh	4	11%	7	18%	4	11%	20	53%	3	8%	38	100%
West Bengal	15	100%		0%		0%		0%		0%	15	100%
Total	211	35%	57	10%	14	2%	277	46%	40	7%	599	100%

35% did not make any effort to improve the quality of the land. Among them the allottees of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh were in the lead. 100% of the allottees in West Bengal and 93% in Madhya Pradesh did not make effort to improve the quality of the land. Most common methods used were:

- Adding fresh soil-10%
- Creating drainage-2%
- Leveling the land-46%
- Others-7%

EFFORTS MADE TO GET LOAN FOR THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF THE ALLOTTED LAND

State	Tried to get Loan						Received Loan	
	Yes		No		Total		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Andhra Pradesh	264	53%	236	47%	500	100%	244	49%
Gujarat	433	87%	67	13%	500	100%	425	85%
Madhya Pradesh	15	5%	293	95%	308	100%	1	0%
Uttar Pradesh	99	20%	399	80%	498	100%	94	19%
West Bengal	22	4%	478	96%	500	100%	13	3%
Total	833	36%	1473	64%	2306	100%	777	34%

Since most of the respondents attributed the difficulty in utilization of land owing to lack of financial resources, an attempt was made to find out the possibilities of supportive investment assistance to make land productive. Out of 2,306 persons who had been allotted land, only 36% made efforts to raise loan to improve the productivity.

State	BDO Office		Bank		Friends		Brother/Relative		Zamindar / Mahajan		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0%	243	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	244	100%
Gujarat	2	0%	2	0%	244	57%	57	13%	120	28%	425	100%
Madhya Pradesh	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Uttar Pradesh	7	7%	87	93%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	94	100%
West Bengal	4	31%	5	38%	4	31%	0	0%	0	0%	13	100%
Total	14	2%	337	43%	249	32%	57	7%	120	15%	777	100%

43% of the respondents who said that they tried taking a loan availed formal credit through Banks especially in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh there is greater access to the formalized banking system. 28% of the respondents in Gujarat approached traditional moneylenders which illustrates the continued prevalence of preference for informal credit despite the presence of banks giving loans at subsidized interest. Only 2% got loan from the BDO's.

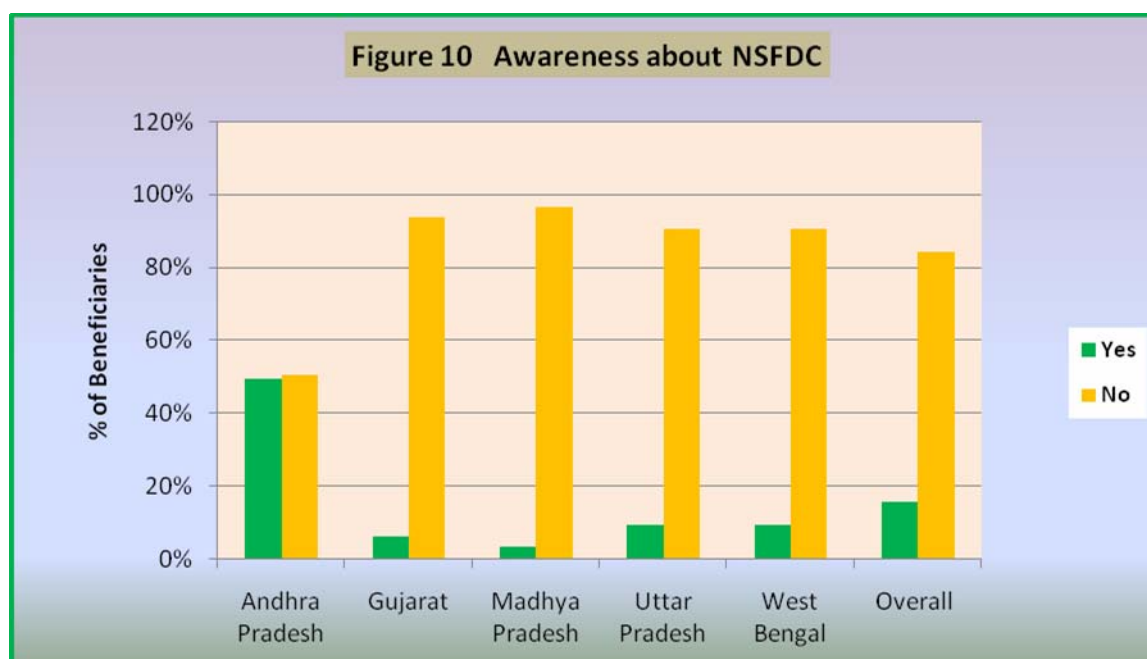
State	Interest Rate								Total	
	0-10		10-20		20-30		30+		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Andhra Pradesh		0%	242	99%		0%	2	1%	244	100%
Gujarat	8	2%	36	8%	346	81%	35	8%	425	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0%	1	100%		0%		0%	1	100%
Uttar Pradesh	10	11%	42	45%		0%	42	45%	94	100%
West Bengal		0%	4	31%		0%	9	69%	13	100%
Total	18	2%	325	42%	346	45%	88	11%	777	100%

The poor SC's had to take a loan at interest rates ranging from 2% to 45%. This illustrates a worrisome feature: one is that even though there are banks and several government initiatives have been taken to give loans to rural poor at subsidized rates, SC's often rely on the traditional exploitative informal credit system and get caught in the debt trap.

TO STUDY THE BENEFICIARIES OF NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTE FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSFDC)

Awareness about National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC)

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	248	50%	252	50%	500	100%
Gujarat	31	6%	469	94%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	18	4%	483	96%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	47	9%	453	91%	500	100%
West Bengal	47	9%	453	91%	500	100%
Total	391	16%	2110	84%	2501	100%



National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides credit facilities to SC who are living below the double poverty line. The main purpose of the corporation is to provide assistance to SC to help them develop economically. But surprisingly, only 16% of the respondents were even aware of its existence. Only 4% respondents in Madhya Pradesh, 6% in Gujarat and 9% of the respondents in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were aware of the NSFDC. As compared to other states only in Andhra Pradesh the respondents displayed awareness about the corporation as 50% of the A.P. respondents knew about it (Table 3.49).

Beneficiaries taken loan from the corporation

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	1	0%	499	100%	500	100%
Gujarat	27	5%	473	95%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0%	501	100%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	3	1%	497	99%	500	100%
West Bengal	7	1%	493	99%	500	100%
Total	38	2%	2463	98%	2501	100%

Only 2% of the respondents had taken loan from NSFDC. 98% did not avail any facilities offered by the corporation. During the interaction the respondents pointed out that the main reason was that they did not apply for it, as they were not aware of the existence of NSFDC. In the case of Andhra Pradesh 50% of the respondents knew about it, but not even a single respondent availed of the loan. This was because they did not apply to the NSFDC for A loan (Table 3.50).

Loan taken from different schemes

State	Income Gen. Scheme		Micro Credit Scheme		New / Skill Development		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	1	100%				0%	1	100%
Gujarat	27	100%				0%	27	100%
Madhya Pradesh							0	
Uttar Pradesh	3	100%				0%	3	100%
West Bengal	4	57%	2		1	14%	7	100%
Total	35	92%	2	5%	1	3%	38	100%

Most of the respondents took the loan under the income Generating Scheme (92%). Other scheme it seems were not very popular as only 5% of the respondents took loan from the Micro Credit Scheme, and 3% from the Skill development scheme (Table 3.51).

OBJECTIVES 6	TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF LAND ALLOTMENT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES' FAMILY
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PROFILE OF THE BENEFICIARIES (RESPONDENTS)**SEX**

State	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	170	34%	330	66%	500	100%
Gujarat	498	100%	2	0%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	484	97%	17	3%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	478	96%	22	4%	500	100%
West Bengal	475	95%	25	5%	500	100%
Total	2105	84%	396	16%	2501	100%

84% of the respondents were male and 16% females. It is interesting to note that as high as 66% respondents of Andhra Pradesh were female. Conversely there was not even one female respondent among 500 respondents of Gujarat.

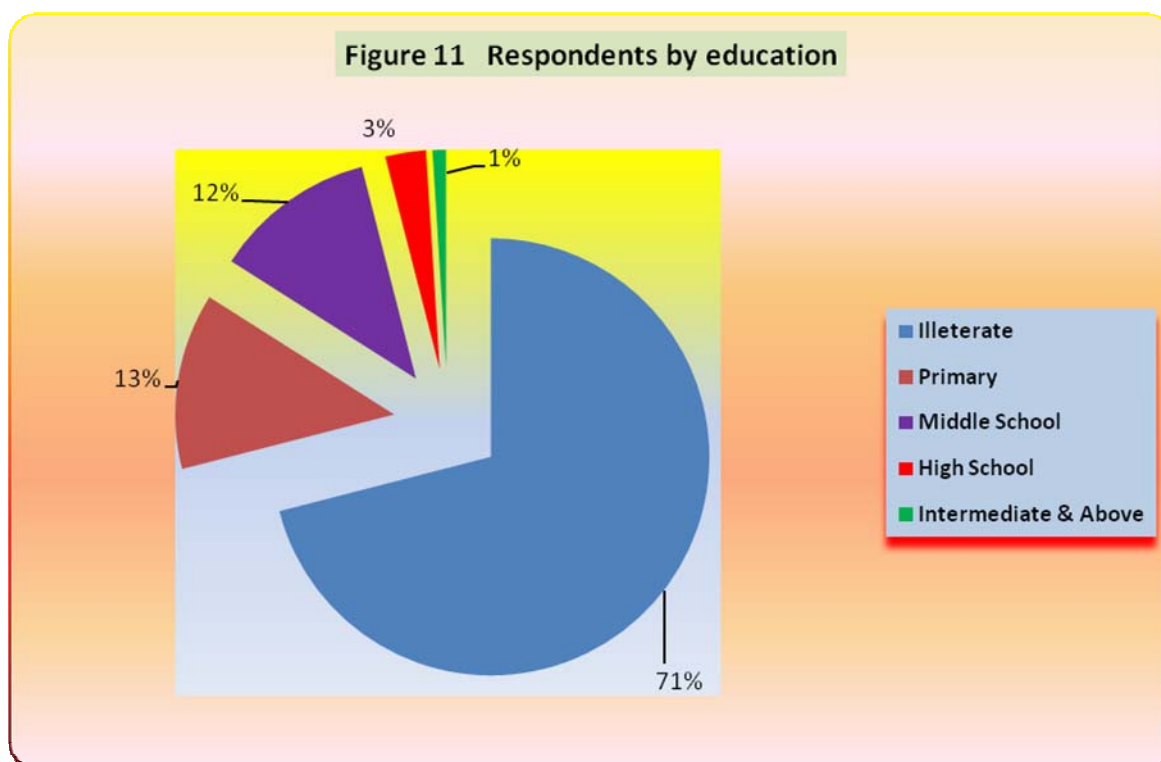
PROFESSION

State	Housewife		Agriculture		Government Service		Private Service		Business		Labour		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	38	8%	1	0%		0%	1	0%	7	1%	453	91%	500	100%
Gujarat	2	0%	33	7%	1	0%		0%		0%	464	93%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	1	0%		0%	1	0%	2	0%		0%	497	99%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	17	3%	121	24%	5	1%	2	0%	8	2%	347	69%	500	100%
West Bengal	3	1%		0%		0%	1	0%	2	0%	494	99%	500	100%
Total	61	2%	155	6%	7	0%	6	0%	17	1%	2255	90%	2501	100%

90% of the respondents were labourers. Only 6% were agriculturists and 2% housewives. What emerges clearly is that most of the SC population is dependent on agriculture but to a very minimal extent as agricultural cultivators and mostly as agricultural labourers.

EDUCATION

State	Illiterate		Neo-literate		Primary		Middle School		High School		Intermediate		Graduate & Above		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	473	95%		0%	9	2%	5	1%	8	2%	3	1%	2	0%	500	100%
Gujarat	435	87%		0%	26	5%	36	7%	2	0%		0%	1	0%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	369	74%	7	1%	81	16%	30	6%	10	2%	3	1%	1	0%	501	100%
Uttar Pradesh	363	73%		0%	52	10%	50	10%	26	5%	3	1%	6	1%	500	100%
West Bengal	129	26%	5	1%	157	31%	186	37%	23	5%	0	0%	0	0%	500	100%
Total	1769	71%	12	0%	325	13%	307	12%	69	3%	9	0%	10	0%	2501	100%



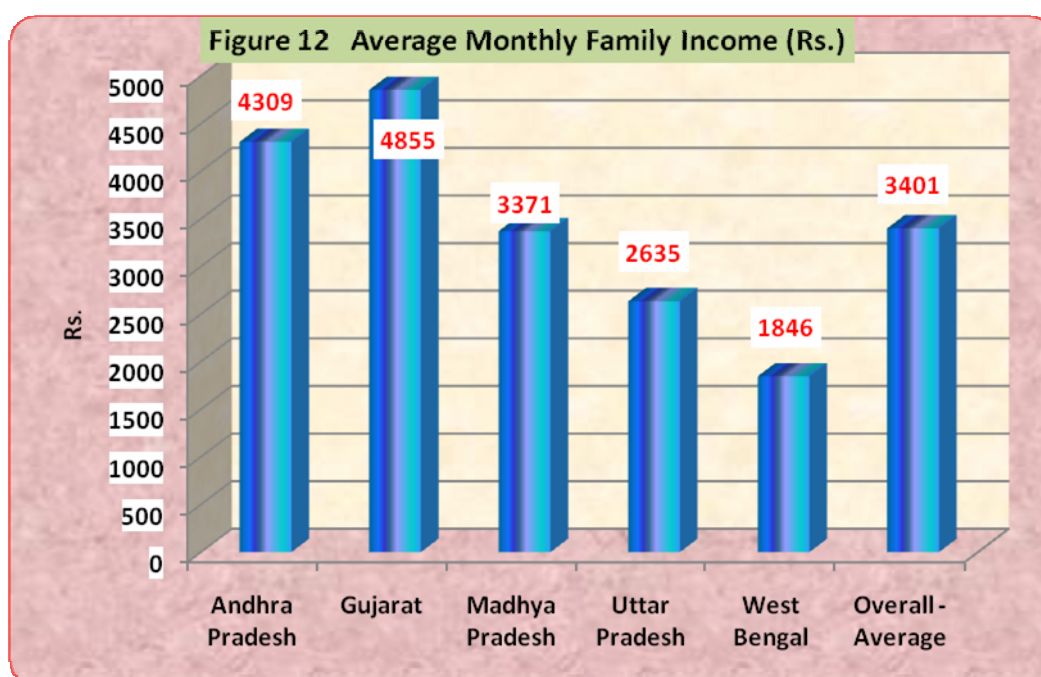
It is very interesting to note that even though the literacy campaign to make at least 55% persons literate, was going on in these states, for over 20 years, yet 71% of the respondents were illiterate and 0% neo literate i.e. made literate through the Mass Literacy Campaign. 28% of them had received education through the formal system. This means that the contribution of formal education was much more than the Mass Literacy Campaign. Education is one of the key components that can play a decisive role in improving the status of the SC. Lack of education not only disempowers the SC's but further reinforces their dependence on agriculture.

FAMILY MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOME

State	Upto Rs. 2000		Rs. 2000-4000		Rs. 4000-6000		Rs. 6000+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	331	72%	130	28%		0%	1	0%	462	100%
Gujarat	129	26%	356	72%	7	1%		0%	492	100%
Madhya Pradesh	450	91%	46	9%		0%	1	0%	497	100%
Uttar Pradesh	371	78%	101	21%	3	1%	2	0%	477	100%
West Bengal	496	100%		0%		0%	1	0%	497	100%
Total	1777	73%	633	26%	10	0%	5	0%	2425	100%

The monthly family income of 73% of the respondents was below Rs. 2,000/-. This attests to the sheer poverty that characterizes most SC households.

State	Average Income (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	4,309
Gujarat	4,855
Madhya Pradesh	3,371
Uttar Pradesh	2,635
West Bengal	1,846
Average	3,401



Average family income of the respondents was Rs. 3,401/-. Highest income was that of Gujarat respondents (Rs. 4,855/-) followed by Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 4,309/-). West Bengal respondents were the poorest, having a monthly income of only Rs. 1,846/-.

These tables show that quite a large number of respondents felt that allotment of land to them has helped them in informing the standard of their social life & particularly in the following aspects.

IMPACT ON SOCIAL STATUS

Land is a prime asset, which has a significant impact on a person's socio-economic status especially in rural India. Land plays a critical role in improving the living status of SC's in Rural India. Ownership and control over land determine ones standing in the agrarian hierarchy. These tables show that despite the fact that the land that the SC beneficiaries gained was largely sub-marginal and the utilization below optimal large number of respondents perceived that the allotment of land had helped them in improving their living status particularly in the following aspects:

IMPACT ON THE SOCIAL LIFE OF BENEFICIARIES IS SHOWN IN TABLE 3.57 TO TABLE 3.64.

a) Schooling of Children

Table 3.57						
Children admitted to good school						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	438	88%	62	12%	500	100%
Gujarat	408	82%	92	18%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	206	67%	102	33%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	430	86%	69	14%	499	100%
West Bengal	257	52%	242	48%	499	100%
Total	1739	75%	567	25%	2306	100%

75% said that they were able to admit their children in schools. 88% respondents of Andhra Pradesh had expressed this opinion (Table 3.57).

b) Eating Better Food

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	498	100%	2	0%	500	100%
Gujarat	449	90%	51	10%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	244	79%	64	21%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	468	94%	30	6%	498	100%
West Bengal	459	92%	41	8%	500	100%
Total	2118	92%	188	8%	2306	100%

92% of the respondents felt that they were now eating better/more food 100% respondents of Andhra Pradesh expressed their feeling (Table 3.58).

c) Better clothing

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	493	99%	7	1%	500	100%
Gujarat	404	81%	96	19%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	235	76%	73	24%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	330	66%	168	34%	498	100%
West Bengal	269	54%	231	46%	500	100%
Total	1731	75%	575	25%	2306	100%

75% said that they were wearing better clothes. In Andhra Pradesh the largest number of respondents expressed this opinion (Table 3.59).

d) Able to spend a more on Social Functions

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	294	59%	206	41%	500	100%
Gujarat	415	83%	85	17%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	218	71%	90	29%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	290	58%	208	42%	498	100%
West Bengal	19	4%	481	96%	500	100%
Total		0%	1070	46%	2306	100%

54% of the respondents said that they were able to spend more on social functions; only 4% respondents in West Bengal expressed this opinion, where as 83% of Gujarat respondents said that land allotment had enabled them to spend much more on social functions (Table 3.60).

f) Enabled them to play more prominent in village political life

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	217	43%	283	57%	500	100%
Gujarat	395	79%	105	21%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	123	40%	185	60%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	289	58%	209	42%	498	100%
West Bengal	17	3%	483	97%	500	100%
Total	1041	45%	1265	55%	2306	100%

This question brought out the socio-political reality that continues to characterize rural India. Most of the respondents openly stated how merely land was not sufficient in ensuring that the person plays a more prominent role in village politics. Hence only 45% said that land allotment helped them in this respect. 97% of the West Bengal respondents said that land allotment played no role in taking part in political life.

g) Helped them to get better spouse in marriage

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	297	59%	203	41%	500	100%
Gujarat	438	88%	62	12%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	179	58%	129	42%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	365	73%	133	27%	498	100%
West Bengal	200	40%	300	60%	500	100%
Total	1479	64%	827	36%	2306	100%

64% felt that the allotted land had helped them get better spouse. Highest number of Gujarat respondents were of this opinion. On the other hand 60% of the respondents of West Bengal that land allotment had no effect in getting better spouse (Table 3.62).

h) Availed Health Facilities

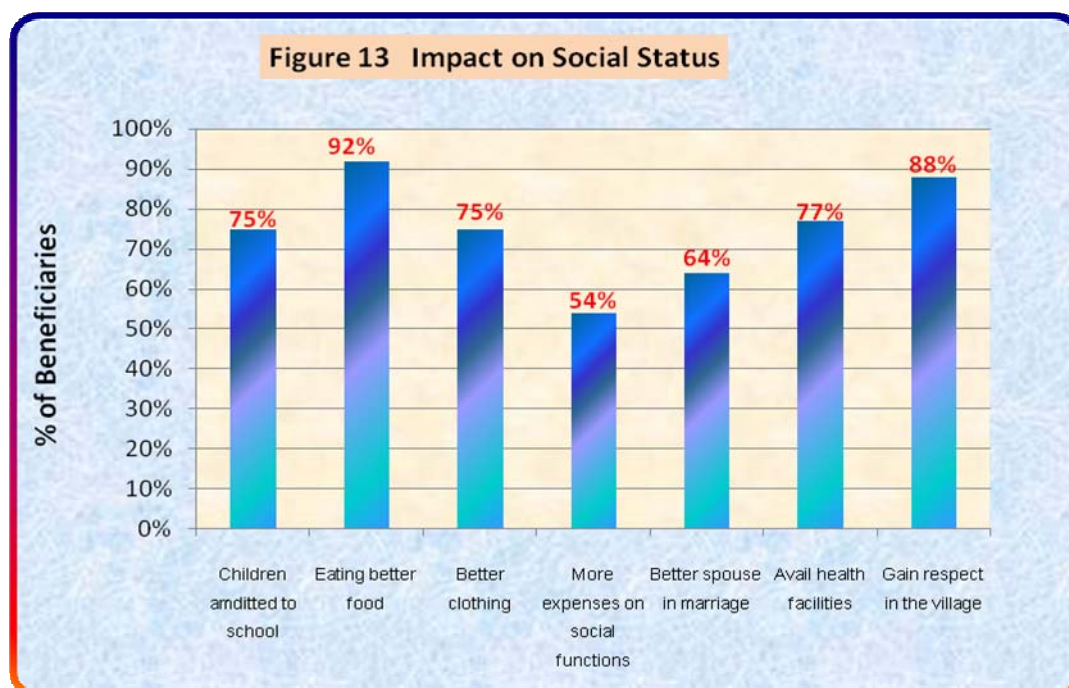
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	488	98%	12	2%	500	100%
Gujarat	413	83%	87	17%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	216	70%	92	30%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	398	80%	100	20%	498	100%
West Bengal	260	52%	240	48%	500	100%
Total	1775	77%	531	23%	2306	100%

77% of the respondents felt that they now had better access to health facilities (Table 3.63).

i) Increased prestige in the village

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	385	77%	115	23%	500	100%
Gujarat	447	89%	53	11%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	245	80%	63	20%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	474	95%	24	5%	498	100%
West Bengal	468	94%	32	6%	500	100%
Total	2019	88%	287	12%	2306	100%

It's significant to note that 88% of the respondents felt that getting the land, had increased their respect in the village. Uttar Pradesh respondents were in the lead in this respect (95%) followed by West Bengal respondents 94% (Table 3.64). This reaffirms the importance that ownership and control over land play, for Scheduled Castes the ownership of land denotes enhanced social status, self respect.



Overall impact on social status of the beneficiaries is shown in Figure 13.

IMPACT ON ECONOMIC STATUS

IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF BENEFICIARIES IS SHOW IN TABLE 3.65 TO TABLE 3.71.

a) **Better Housing**

Table 3.65 Better Housing						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	340	68%	160	32%	500	100%
Gujarat	412	82%	88	18%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	201	65%	107	35%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	414	83%	84	17%	498	100%
West Bengal	474	95%	26	5%	500	100%
Total	1841	80%	465	20%	2306	100%

80% respondents felt that they have been able to live in better houses than before. 95% of the respondents of West Bengal were of this opinion (Table 6.64).

b) **Had better access to electricity**

Table 3.66 Better Access to Electricity						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	411	82%	89	18%	500	100%
Gujarat	456	91%	44	9%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	109	35%	199	65%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	157	32%	341	68%	498	100%
West Bengal	22	4%	478	96%	500	100%
Total	1155	50%	1151	50%	2306	100%

Only half of the respondents were of the opinion that land allotment had helped than in this respect.

Largest number of Gujarat & Andhra Pradesh respondents felt that they were able to get more electricity because of the land allotment (91% and 82% respectively). West Bengal respondents had that land allotment had little effect in increasing access to electricity (Table 6.65).

c) Income has increased

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	330	66%	170	34%	500	100%
Gujarat	462	92%	38	8%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	259	84%	49	16%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	448	90%	50	10%	498	100%
West Bengal	486	97%	14	3%	500	100%
Total	1985	86%	321	14%	2306	100%

86% of the respondents felt that their income has increased, 97% West Bengal respondents were of this opinion. Though the land allotted was merge (only 1.1 are per beneficiary). However even this marginal landholding added to the overall income to some extent (Table 6.67).

d) Better drinking water

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	498	100%	2	0%	500	100%
Gujarat	455	91%	45	9%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	257	83%	51	17%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	479	96%	19	4%	498	100%
West Bengal	28	6%	472	94%	500	100%
Total	1717	74%	589	26%	2306	100%

74% of the respondents said that they were able to gain access to better drinking water and to sources of water supply in general. 100% of Andhra Pradesh respondents expressed this opinion; where as only 6% of West Bengal respondents felt that they were able to own better sources of water supply (Table 3.68).

e) **Better household expenditure**

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	253	51%	247	49%	500	100%
Gujarat	453	91%	47	9%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	238	77%	70	23%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	301	60%	197	40%	498	100%
West Bengal	375	75%	125	25%	500	100%
Total	1620	70%	686	30%	2306	100%

As high as 70% respondents felt that because of increased income, they were able to spend more on household requirements. Gujarat respondents were ahead of all in this respect - 91% felt that they were able to spend more on procuring household necessities (Table 3.69).

f) **No Need to borrow from money lenders**

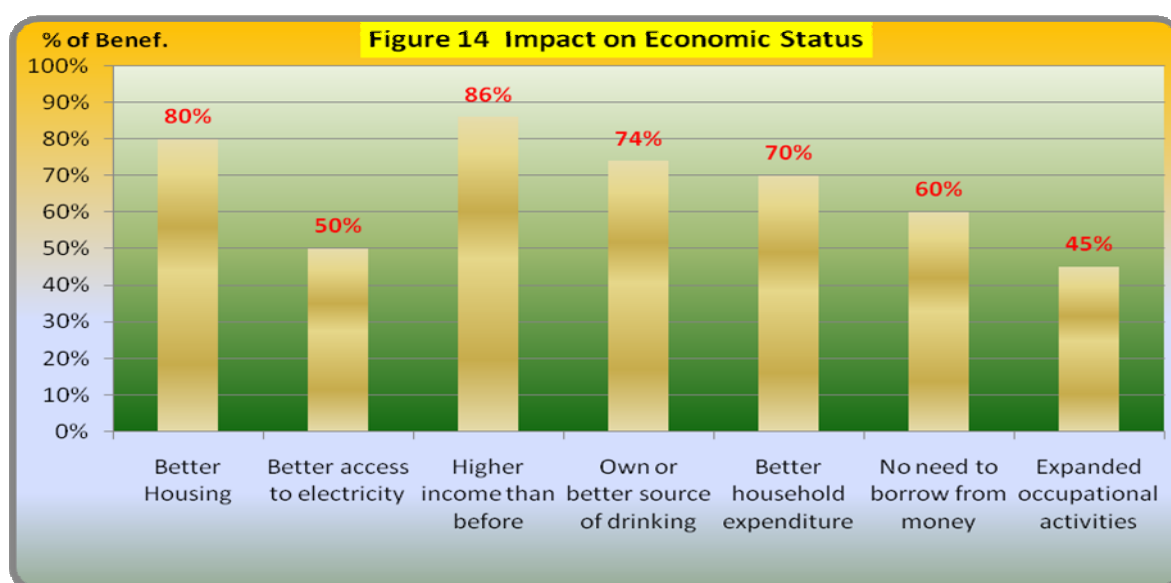
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	394	79%	106	21%	500	100%
Gujarat	411	82%	89	18%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	243	49%	255	51%	498	100%
West Bengal	237	47%	263	53%	500	100%
Total	1519	66%	787	34%	2306	100%

66% of the respondents felt that their dependency on money lenders had decreased. But more significant is the fact that 51 % of the respondents in Uttar Pradesh and 53% of the respondents in West Bengal talked about the continued dependency on moneylenders for credit generally at exploitative rates of interest.

g) Expanded occupational activities

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	136	27%	364	73%	500	100%
Gujarat	251	50%	249	50%	500	100%
Madhya Pradesh	138	45%	170	55%	308	100%
Uttar Pradesh	437	88%	61	12%	498	100%
West Bengal	68	14%	432	86%	500	100%
Total	1030	45%	1276	55%	2306	100%

Only 5% felt that the income from the allotted land had enabled them to expand their occupation. In this regard it's significant to note that 88% of the respondents in Uttar Pradesh gave a positive response. 55% of the respondents felt that the allotted land had not helped in expanding occupational activities as they rightly pointed out that only 1.1 acre of land was insufficient to even think of any such expansion.



Overall impact on economic status of the beneficiaries is shown in Figure 14.

CHAPTER 5

OPINION SURVEY OF SC NON-BENEFICIARIES

4.1 PROFILE OF SCHEDULED CASTE NON- BENEFICIARIES

It is critical to understand the profile of the SC's who have been excluded from the redistributive land reform strategy and other land based measures to understand the reasons for this exclusion and the efforts made by the SC's to assert their Right to land. 498 SC were interviewed from all the 5 states to find out what were the reasons due to which they were unable to get the land due to them even though they were eligible, and what efforts, if any, did they make to get the land.

SEX

State	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	64	67%	31	33%	95	100%
Gujarat	105	98%	2	2%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	91	96%	4	4%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	89	93%	7	7%	96	100%
West Bengal	96	91%	9	9%	105	100%
Total	445	89%	53	11%	498	100%

89% of them were male and 11% female, majority of the female belonged to Andhra Pradesh (33%).

EDUCATION

State	Illiterate		Primary		Middle School		High School		intermediate		Graduate & Above		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	72	76%	1	1%	3	3%	4	4%	11	12%	4	4%	95	100%
Gujarat	77	72%	16	15%	12	11%	1	1%		0%	1	1%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	60	63%	24	25%	5	5%	4	4%		0%	2	2%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	61	64%	13	14%	16	17%	3	3%	2	2%	1	1%	96	100%
West Bengal	61	58%	16	15%	20	19%	7	7%		0%	1	1%	105	100%
Total	331	66%	70	14%	56	11%	19	4%	13	3%	9	2%	498	100%

66% of the respondents were illiterate. Most of the illiterates belonged to Andhra Pradesh (76%) followed by Gujarat (72%). 25% had education up to Primary –Middle level.

OCCUPATION

State	Housewife		Agriculture		Private Service		Business		Labour		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	1	1%	1	1%	8	8%	5	5%	80	84%	95	100%
Gujarat		0%		0%		0%	4	4%	103	96%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0%		0%		0%		0%	95	100%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	2	2%		0%		0%		0%	94	98%	96	100%
West Bengal		0%		0%		0%		0%	105	100%	105	100%
Total	3	1%	1	0%	8	2%	9	2%	477	96%	498	100%

- 96% were laborers
- 2% were in Private service and had their own business and
- 2% had businesses

None of the respondents were self-employed in agriculture.

TOTAL MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME OF NON-BENEFICIARIES

State	Rs. 2000		Rs. 2000-4000		Rs. 4000-6000		Rs. 6000+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	27	28%	25	26%	18	19%	25	26%	95	100%
Gujarat		0%	19	18%	60	56%	28	26%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	15	16%	67	71%	10	11%	3	3%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	70	73%	20	21%	6	6%		0%	96	100%
West Bengal	48	46%	41	39%	13	12%	3	3%	105	100%
Total	160	32%	172	35%	107	21%	59	12%	498	100%

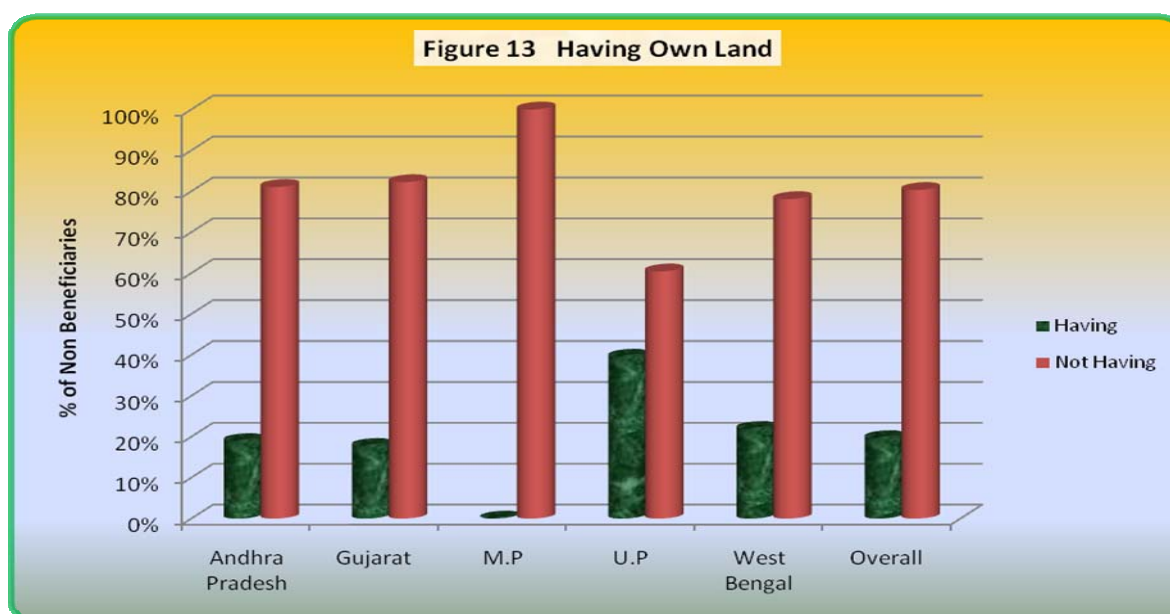
Most of them belonged to the lower and middle-income group

- Up to Rs. 2000 – 32%
- Rs. 2000 - 4000 – 35%
- Rs. 4000 – Rs. 6000 – 2%
- Above Rs. 6000 – 12%

Those in highest income bracket (Rs. 6,000 and +) belonged to Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat (26%) Uttar Pradesh respondents were the poorest; income of 73% was only up to Rs. 2,000/- (Table 4.4).

NON-BENEFICIARIES HAVING OWN LAND

State	Having		Not Having		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	18	19%	77	81%	95	100%
Gujarat	19	18%	88	82%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh		0%	95	100%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	38	40%	58	60%	96	100%
West Bengal	23	22%	82	78%	105	100%
Total	98	20%	400	80%	498	100%



Only 20% of all respondents had ownership over land. The largest number of land owners belonged to Uttar Pradesh. (40%) followed by West Bengal 22%. None of the respondents of Madhya Pradesh owned their own land. Its critical to note that the landlessness of the SC's which the above table points to, this is a archetypal characteristic of the social and economic deprivation of SC's in rural society.

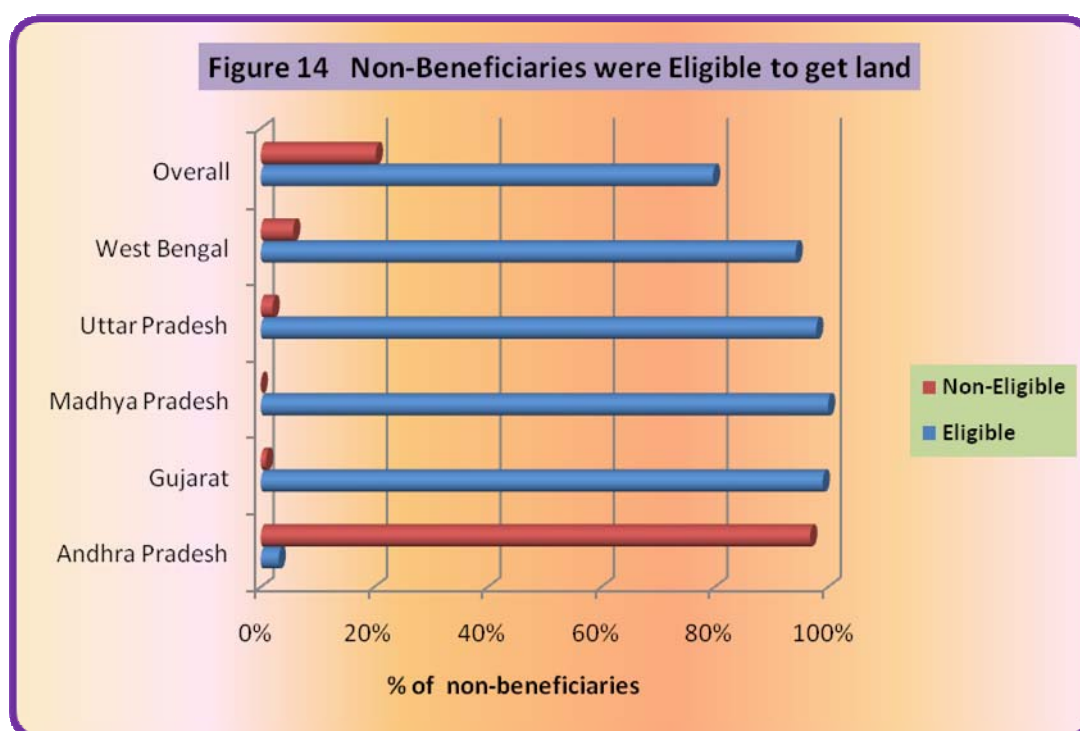
HAVING AVERAGE OWN LAND

State	Irrigated		Acres	Un-Irrigated		Acres	Total Respondents Having Land	
	Respondents			Respondents			No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%				
Andhra Pradesh	8	44%	2.6	10	56%	1.0	18	100%
Gujarat	19	100%	1.0	0	0%		19	100%
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	38	100%	1.3	0	0%		38	100%
West Bengal	22	96%	0.9	1	4%	1.0	23	100%
Total	87	89%	1.3	11	11%	1.0	98	100%

Of the one-fifth non-beneficiary respondents that owned land 89% of the land owned was irrigated. Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh non-beneficiaries owned 100% irrigated land. Only 11% of the land owned by them was un-irrigated. Total average land owned by per non-beneficiary was around 1 acre land.

NON-BENEFICIARIES THOUGH ELIGIBLE TO GET LAND

Table 4.7 Non-Beneficiaries were eligible to get allotted land						
State	Yes		No		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Andhra Pradesh	3	3%	92	97%	95	100%
Gujarat	106	99%	1	1%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	95	100%		0%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	94	98%	2	2%	96	100%
West Bengal	99	94%	6	6%	105	100%
Total	397	80%	101	20%	498	100%
Note: 1 beneficiary in UP and 8 beneficiaries in West Bengal Allotment was done but not got possession of land						



Out of the 498 non beneficiaries' interviewed, 80% of them were eligible, and only 20% were not eligible to get the government allotted land. Almost all Andhra Pradesh respondents were not eligible (97%). On the other hand only 1% of respondents of Gujarat, 2% of Uttar Pradesh and 6% of West Bengal were not eligible.

REASON'S FOR NOT GETTING LAND ALLOTMENT

Reasons	Respondents	
	No.	%
Officers did not give attention	139	28%
Government stopped the land allotment	42	8%
Corruptions	27	5%
Name has been removed from BPL list	3	1%
Reasons of live outside the village	11	2%
Reasons of quarrel for neighbour	16	3%
Giving small piece of land	2	0%
Did not know whom to approached	91	18%
No information / Do not Know	19	4%
Not applied	5	1%
No response	143	29%
Total	498	100%

Out of the 489 non-beneficiaries interviewed as high as 29% did not give any response to the question. The main reasons given for non-allotment were:

- **Officers did not pay attention** - 28% of the respondents pointed to the official apathy to the plight of the SC's.
- **Did not know whom to approach** – 18% of the respondents clearly stated that though they knew that they were eligible to get the land they were not aware of which authority to approach.
- **Land allotment was stopped by the government** - 8% pointed to the fact that the government policy of allotting land to SC's had changed.

MADE EFFORT TO GET ALLOTMENT OF LAND

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	5	5%	90	95%	95	100%
Gujarat	74	69%	33	31%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	89	94%	6	6%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	75	78%	21	22%	96	100%
West Bengal	85	81%	20	19%	105	100%
Total	328	66%	170	34%	498	100%

66% made the effort to gain control over the land legitimately due to them but 34% did not make any effort to get land allotted to them. 95% of the respondents of Andhra Pradesh did not make any effort in this regard, followed by Gujarat respondents 31% and Uttar Pradesh 22%. Largest number of persons who made the effort to get land allotted to them belonged to Madhya Pradesh (94%) followed by West Bengal (81%) and Uttar Pradesh (78%). This is not only an indicator of the importance that even small acreage of land holds but also is reflective of the responsiveness of the institutions and the people's faith in these institutions. This is indicated in the responses to the next question.

TYPES OF EFFORTS MADE

State	Approached Village Panchayat		Approached concern Govt. Department		Any Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	2	40%	3	60%		0%	5	100%
Gujarat	62	84%	12	16%		0%	74	100%
Madhya Pradesh	21	24%	65	73%	3	3%	89	100%
Uttar Pradesh	73	97%	2	3%		0%	75	100%
West Bengal	61	72%	22	26%	2	2%	85	100%
Total	219	67%	104	32%	5	2%	328	100%

67% of the respondents approached the village Panchayat. Its significant to note that the process of assertion of their rights over land often leads the SC's to voice their concerns in Panchayat; this indicates the Panchayati Raj institutions as a dispute redressal mechanism enjoy the faith of the rural SC's. Largest number of Uttar Pradesh respondents approached only the village Panchayat (97%) followed by Gujarat (84%). 32% of the respondents stated that they approached the concerned government department.

REASON'S FOR NOT MAKING EFFORT TO GET ALLOTMENT OF LAND

State	Do not have money		Did not know whom to approached		Not sure for allotment		Any other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	43	48%	40	44%	7	8%		0%	90	100%
Gujarat	10	30%	9	27%	5	15%	9	27%	33	100%
Madhya Pradesh	3	50%	2	33%	1	17%		0%	6	100%
Uttar Pradesh	13	62%	7	33%	1	5%		0%	21	100%
West Bengal	8	40%	6	30%	6	30%		0%	20	100%
Total	77	45%	64	38%	20	12%	9	5%	170	100%

Poverty and unawareness were the main reasons of lack of effort. 45% did not make any effort as they not have the money to meet the expenses and 38% simply did not know whom to approach. 12% did not make any effort, as they were not sure of the results.

Uttar Pradesh respondents seem to be the poorest as 62% of them said that they did have the money as against 30% of Gujarat respondents. But as for as ignorance as to whom approach was concerned, Andhra Pradesh respondents seemed to be the least informed (44%). 30% of the West Bengal respondents did make any effort as they were not sure of the result, also because quite a large number of them did not have the money 40%.

DID THEY VISUALIZE THE IMPACT ON THEIR LIFE, IF THEY DID GET THE ALLOTMENT OF LAND

DID THEY VISUALIZE ITS IMPACT ON THEIR LIFE

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	90	95%	5	5%	95	100%
Gujarat	107	100%		0%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	90	95%	5	5%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	94	98%	2	2%	96	100%
West Bengal	104	99%	1	1%	105	100%
Total	485	97%	13	3%	498	100%

Only 3% did not visualize the impact on their life if they got the allotment of land and 97% did. This is quite reasonable, as almost every body would think that their life would become somewhat better if they possess better resources.

WHAT WERE THEIR EXPECTATIONS IF THEY GOT LAND

Majority of them had similar expectations, that they will be able to provide better education to their children (97%), will be able to get more facilities (96%) and will enjoy some whole higher social position (95%).

AWARENESS ABOUT NATIONAL SCHEDULED CASTE FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSFDC)

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	80	84%	15	16%	95	100%
Gujarat	28	26%	79	74%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	5	5%	90	95%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	6	6%	90	94%	96	100%
West Bengal	26	25%	79	75%	105	100%
Total	145	29%	353	71%	498	100%

Majority of them (71%) were not aware about the NSFDC, though it was established for their purpose. Most ignorant among them were Madhya Pradesh respondents, (95%) followed by Uttar Pradesh respondents (94%) and West Bengal (75%). The greatest degree of awareness was observed amongst the respondents of Andhra Pradesh as 84% were aware of the NSFDC and its role.

AVAILED OF SCHEMES FROM NSFDC

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	77	81%	18	19%	95	100%
Gujarat	11	10%	96	90%	107	100%
Madhya Pradesh	0	0%	95	100%	95	100%
Uttar Pradesh	1	1%	95	99%	96	100%
West Bengal	9	9%	96	91%	105	100%
Total	98	20%	400	80%	498	100%

Only 20% of the respondents had availed credit facilities available under the NSFDC.

Among the states, 81% of the respondents of Andhra Pradesh had availed of one scheme or another, on the other hand none in Madhya Pradesh and only 1% of Uttar Pradesh respondent had benefited file form the schemes.

Almost all of the respondents had availed of income generating schemes (87%) while only 9% had opted for skill development schemes.

PURPOSE FOR WHICH LOAN TAKEN

Reasons	Respondents	
	No.	%
Plantation	54	55%
Housing	6	6%
Business	14	14%
Farming equipments	3	3%
Animal husbandry	10	10%
Tailoring	2	2%
Agricultural materials	6	6%
Beauty parlour	1	1%
Transport material	2	2%
Total	98	100%

The respondents had taken the loan for various purposes, like repairing or building houses, acquiring business, skill training, transportation of materials and agricultural development. Out of the 98 persons who took the loan:

- 74% took for agricultural purposes
- 6% for housing
- 14% for business purposes, and
- 2% for skill development.

AMOUNT OF LOAN TAKEN

State	Up to Rs. 5000		Rs. 5000- 10000		Rs. 10000- 15000		Rs. 15000- 20000		Rs. 20000+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	12	16%	12	16%	12	16%	11	14%	29	38%	76	100%
Gujarat		0%	1	11%		0%		0%	8	89%	9	100%
Uttar Pradesh		0%	1	100%		0%		0%		0%	1	100%
West Bengal	2	29%	4	57%	1	14%		0%		0%	7	100%
Total	14	15%	18	19%	13	14%	11	12%	37	40%	93	100%

The amount of loan taken varied from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-

- 15% took loan up to Rs. 2,000/-
- 19% took loan up to Rs. 5,000/- to 10,000/-
- 76% took loan of higher amounts Rs. 15,000/- to 20,000/-.

Among them 40% were those whose loan amount exceeded Rs. 20,000/-. Among the high loan takers, 89% belonged to Gujarat and 38% to Andhra Pradesh.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN TAKEN

State	Average Amount (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	33243
Gujarat	122147
Uttar Pradesh	10000
West Bengal	7000
Average - Overall	39622

Gujarat non-beneficiaries took the highest amount of loan, Rs. 12,2147/- and West Bengal the smallest amount Rs. 7,000/-.

PAYMENT OF INSTALLMENT ON TIME

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	60	79%	16	21%	76	100%
Gujarat	5	56%	4	44%	9	100%
Uttar Pradesh	1	100%		0%	1	100%
West Bengal	5	71%	2	29%	7	100%
Total	71	76%	22	24%	93	100%

This is quite a revealing table. Though Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Non-Beneficiaries took the least amount loan Rs. 10, 000/- and Rs. 7000/- respectively, a great majority of them returned the loan on time. 100% Uttar Pradesh respondents returned the loan on time and 7% respondents of West Bengal did the same. On the other hand Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh respondents were among those who took the higher amount of loan Rs. 122,147/- and Rs. 33,243/- respectively, but they were among the highest defaulters. 21% of Andhra Pradesh and 44% of Gujarat respondents failed to return the loan on time.

The main reasons of not returning the loan taken was incurring loss in the business started (85%) and low crop yield.

CHAPTER 6

**OPINION SURVEY OF THE OFFICIALS AND
COMMUNITY LEADERS**

5.1 VIEWS OF OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

261 concerned officials and community leaders including village Pradhan were interviewed to find out their views on the utilization of land by SC families, type of land allotted to them and their suggestions to improve the quality of land. Views of these persons who constituted village leadership was taken as their voices would be more representative and in touch with ground reality.

State	Yes		No		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sold the land allotted	14	5%	247	95%	261	100%
Given the land on contract	8	3%	253	97%	261	100%
Given the land on share cropping	10	4%	251	96%	261	100%
Cultivating the land allotted themselves	255	98%	6	2%	261	100%

The nature of utilization according to officials and Community leaders are given below.

- 5% sold the land allotted.
- 3% gave it on contract basis
- 4% gave it on share cropping basis, but
- 98% cultivated the land themselves

Significantly very few of the beneficiaries had mentioned the selling of land.

TYPE OF LAND ALLOTTED

State	Type of Land Allotted (%)	
	Fertile	Unfertile
Andhra Pradesh	57	43
Gujarat	48	52
Madhya Pradesh	75	25
Uttar Pradesh	82	18
West Bengal	97	3
Overall	72	28

According to them 72% of the land allotted was fertile and only 28% unfertile. Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh gave the largest amount of unfertile land, 52% and 43% respectively. This corresponds with what the beneficiaries had pointed out.

TYPE OF UNFERTILE LAND ALLOTTED

State	Waste Land		Full of Stone		Sandy		Swampy		Pot Holes		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	1	33%		0%		0%		0%	2	67%	3	100%
Gujarat	21	78%		0%		0%		0%	6	22%	27	100%
Madhya Pradesh	15	32%	9	19%	2	4%		0%	21	45%	47	100%
Uttar Pradesh	4	21%	1	5%	3	16%		0%	11	58%	19	100%
West Bengal	1	8%		0%	1	8%	4	31%	7	54%	13	100%
Total	42	39%	10	9%	6	6%	4	4%	39	36%	109	100%

The land was unfertile because

- 39% was waste land
- 36% was full of pot holes
- 9% was full of stone, and
- 10% sandy and swampy

Largest amount of wasteland was given by Gujarat followed by Andhra Pradesh.

SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LAND

Suggetions	No.	%
Making boundaries	34	13%
Levelling of field	75	29%
Arragement of Irrigation	60	23%
Use of Organic Fertilizer	15	6%
Use of Chemical Fertilizer	20	8%
Providing Tractor and Equipments	45	17%
Filling Pits	12	5%
Total	261	100%

Different suggestions were given by them to improve the quality of land. Some of the suggestions were as follows.

- Leveling the field - 29%
- Arrangement of irrigation - 23%
- Providing tractor and equipments - 17%
- Making boundaries -13%

SUGGESTIONS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND INCOME

Suggetions	No.	%
Providing Irrigation facilities specially bore well	56	21%
Providing Good Seed and fertilizer on subsidized rate	138	53%
Providing tractor and equipments on subsidized rate	24	9%
Awareness generation about new techonologies	5	2%
Easy loan for cultivation	11	4%
Soil testing on regular basis	12	5%
Fencing facility	15	6%
Total	261	100%

THE SUGGESTIONS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

- 53% suggested that good seeds and fertilizer should be provided to them on subsidized basis.
- 21% suggested that irrigation facilities to be provided particularly were well.
- 9% suggested tractors and other equipments should be provided to them.
- 6% said that the field should be fenced.

CONCLUSION

Land allotted per entitlement

Access to land plays a significant role in improving the living standard of the SC's in Rural India. It was due to this very reason that redistribution of surplus land to the poor especially the SC's was viewed as central to land reforms and later programmes such as *Bhoodan* were conceived. The ownership of land is the very basis of the ones position in the agrarian social hierarchy.

The land allotted under redistributive land reforms and other programmes to the SC's was quite satisfactory. 91% of the families got the land they were entitled to. In this respect Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the leading states, 100% families in both the states got the land they were entitled to. West Bengal was behind all districts in this respect.

1. Status of Possession of Land

- 85% possessed the land allotted
- 7% possessed less than allotted
- 8% could not get the possession

Interviews with the respondents pointed to a discrepancy between the land allotted to the respondents and the land in their actual possession. On an average 2.3 acres was allotted but only 1 acre was in actual possession of the respondents with the difference of 1.3 acres between allotment and actual possession.

It is very interesting to note that in terms of getting actual possession of allotted land, it was only in Madhya Pradesh that the beneficiaries could not get possession of land allotted to them. A very small number of the beneficiaries had sold their land (only 0.5%) and only 1% had mortgaged them.

2. Average land allotted per beneficiary

According to a rough estimate 3-4 acres of average type of land is required for a family of 5, just to pull along. On an average, area of land allotted per SC beneficiary was 0.9 acres if it was irrigated and 1.4 acres in case un-irrigated land was allotted. On an average Gujarat allotted the highest amount of irrigated land i.e. 2 acres followed by Madhya Pradesh (1.1 acres). Interestingly on an average Gujarat allotted the highest amount of un-irrigated land also (1.8 acres), followed by Andhra Pradesh (1.5 acres). Whether the land allotted was irrigated or not is highly critical to understanding whether it is productive to make a difference to poor SC households.

It is quite informative to note how old is the story of land allotment to SC families. The time range is 10 to 30 years. Around 33% of the land allotted was between 10 to 30 years ago.

3. Quality of land allotted

Distribution of land to the SC's is the first step towards their emancipation. However if the quality of land is sub standard the very purpose of allotting land gets defeated. The overall picture that emerged was that 74% of the land allotted was irrigated and fertile. However there were wide interstate disparities. 97% and 92% of the land allotted in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh respectively was fertile and the least percent of fertile land given was by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

4. Encroachment of allotted land

One of the most common causes for atrocities against Dalits is when the community attempts to assert their right to resources especially land. A form of this atrocity is encroachment of the land of SC's. In 11% of the cases the land of the beneficiaries was encroached by others. Encroachment was concentrated in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh 40% land was encroached upon and in Uttar Pradesh 14% land was encroached. Average total land allotted per beneficiary was 2.29 acres, out of which 0.9 acre was encroached.

5. Action taken to get back the land

- 11% did not take any action
- 50% filed cases in court, and
- 2% filed a complaint in SC/ST Tribunal

Largest number of Madhya Pradesh allottees had filed cases in court (64%).

6. Reasons for not taking any action

The main reason for no action was the lack of money to meet the expenses of litigation (31%), 21% were afraid of the consequences largely because those who encroached the land represented the village elite and 8% had no knowledge of the processes.

7. Expectation from government to get back encroached land

In light of the increasing awareness and assertion of the SC's for their rights and the unresponsiveness of the institutional mechanisms available for SC's it's important to understand the expectations of the respondents from the government.

There were two main expectations from the government - 82% were of the opinion that the government should take steps to get back the encroached land, and 18% expected the government to provide legal aid. The largest number of those who wanted government to provide legal aid was in Uttar Pradesh (64%).

8. Who was cultivating the land

It is very important to assess whether the SC families to whom land was allotted were able to retain it and if they were able to make that significant shift towards self employed cultivators. It was found that 95% of the families were cultivating the land themselves. 100% of the families in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were self-cultivators. Sharecropping or leasing out the allotted land was almost a non-existent practice. Similarly a very small percentage of the families had mortgaged the land; only 1% had done so.

The farmers had mortgaged the land on an average for 5 years.

Reasons of Mortgaging:

6% had mortgaged the land for the purpose of land development that is to buy inputs for getting better crop. 41% had mortgaged it to be able to return loans taken. But unfortunately the main reason for mortgaging the land was to fulfill social customs i.e. to meet the cost of marriage, rather than, improve their economic condition. 100% farmers of Andhra Pradesh had fallen prey to this custom, followed by Uttar Pradesh farmers. This clearly highlights the vicious hold that certain social customs continue to have in rural society wherein the poor continue to spend beyond their pocket falling into the debt trap.

9. Utilization of land

This section aims to bring to light the productivity of land and the monetary benefits accruing to the SC recipients of the allotted land. This is a significant indicator of land utilization by the beneficiaries. A concerted effort was made to understand the variation between irrigated and un-irrigated land.

COMPARISON OF CROP GROWN IN IRRIGATED AND UN-IRRIGATED LAND

Sl.	VARIABLES COMPARED	IRRIGATED LAND	UN IRRIGATED LAND
1.	Crops grown		
	Groundnut	Grown in M.P., Gujarat, A.P.	M.P., Gujarat, A.P.
	Paddy	All states except Gujarat	Mustard- in A.P., M.P., W.B.
	Pulses	All states except A.P., W.B.	Bajara- A.P., Gujarat, W.B.
2	Total area sown (acre)	Least in A.P. (204 acres) Highest in Gujarat (945 acres) Average area under cultivation per state (434 acres)	Least in W.B. (89.2 acres) Highest in Gujarat (1,550 acres) Average area under Cultivation per state (158 acres)
3	Total production	Highest in Gujarat 8,285 quintals Least in A.P. 135 quintals Average production per state 3,964 quintals	Highest in Gujarat 1,550 quintals Least in U.P. 34 quintals Average production per state 889 quintals
4	Average production per acre	9 quintals per acre	4.6 quintals per acre

5	Average production per beneficiary	<p>It ranged from 5.1 to 11.3 quintals.</p> <p>The highest amount by Gujarat beneficiaries' 11.3 quintals followed by W.B., 104 quintals. Least amount was produced by M.P. beneficiaries 6.1 quintals, followed by A.P. beneficiaries 5.2 quintals.</p> <p>Overall average quintal per beneficiary 7.6 quintals</p>	<p>It ranged from 3 to 5 quintals per beneficiary. It was 5 quintals each in Gujarat, M.P. and W.B. and 3 quintals each in M.P. and U.P.</p> <p>Overall all average per beneficiary 4.2 quintals.</p>
6	Total quantity of grain sold	<p>It ranged from 523 quintals to 7,774 quintals; Gujarat beneficiaries were able to sell the largest amount of grain (7,774 quintals), whereas U.P. beneficiaries were able to sell only 523 quintals. Quantity sold per beneficiary ranged for 3 to 16 quintals, Gujarat beneficiaries sold an average of 16 quintals per beneficiary, whereas M.P. farmers were able to sell only 3 quintals.</p> <p>Overall average quantity sold per state was 2,157 quintals.</p> <p>Average quantity sold per beneficiary was 10.25 quintals.</p>	<p>It ranged from 0 to 1,329 quintals. Gujarat farmers sold the highest amount 1,329 quintals followed by A.P. beneficiaries. Least amount sold was in U.P. where not a single quintal was sold by the beneficiaries followed by A.P.</p> <p>Overall average quantity sold per state was 385 quintals.</p> <p>Average quantity sold per beneficiary was 3.7 quintals.</p>

7	Average income beneficiaries annual per	Again Gujarat was in the lead. Average income per beneficiary was Rs. 11,963/- U.P. farmers were behind all, only Rs. 2,069/- per beneficiary. The average annual income per beneficiary was Rs. 7,796/-.	In this case it was the M.P. beneficiaries, who were in lead, with an acre income of Rs. 5,965/-. There was no average income of U.P. beneficiaries as they did not sell any gain. The average annual income per beneficiary was Rs. 5,070/-
8	Average quantity kept for consumption per beneficiary	Overall average A.P. 5.4 quintals Gujarat 1.0 quintals M.P. 3.7 quintals U.P. 4.3 quintals W.B. 6.4 quintals Overall 4.0 quintals	Overall average A.P. 2.7 quintals Gujarat 0.0 quintals M.P. 7.3 quintals U.P. 4.8 quintals W.B. 5.3 quintals Overall 3.0 quintals

A Noteworthy trend that emerged was that the productivity of majority of the crops grown by the SC beneficiaries was below the national average. For example In UP the Paddy productivity is generally 20-25 quintals/acre whereas the paddy productivity in SC families was noted to be 11 quintals/acre. Similarly the In UP the Wheat productivity is generally 18-20 quintals/acre whereas the wheat productivity in SC families was noted to be merely 8.5 quintals/acre.

10. Problems faced in the proper utilization of land

If the allotted land is to make a difference in the lives of the poor SC's it is very significant that they should be able to utilize it to the hilt. The fact that largely the land allotted to the SC' constitutes marginal holdings severely limits the benefits that accrue to the SC's. Further they face several problems in utilizing the land.

In 12 % of the cases the land was not leveled. In 12% of the cases the land allotted was wasteland and full of stone hence not productive without intensive land development. Significantly in Madhya Pradesh 25% of the respondents mentioned this as the key problem.

Some of the other problems cited were pertaining to the lack of facilities to plough the land. 77% of the respondents did not have animals to plough the land and for other agricultural operations while 74% did not have tractors.

The most significant problem that emerged was that the while the SC's had land they did not have the finances improve land productive and make their small landholdings viable. 78% did not have enough money to procure facilities required to improve productivity.

11. Types of efforts made for better utilization of land

- **Took loan:** Since most of the respondents attributed the difficulty in utilization of land owing to lack of financial resources, an attempt was made to find out the possibilities of supportive investment assistance to make land productive. Out of 2,306 persons who had been allotted land, only 36% made efforts to raise loan to improve the productivity. 43% of these respondents tried taking a loan through Banks.
- **Hired animals and other agricultural equipments for ploughing:** Only 9% of the allottees owned their own animals for ploughing the land. As high as 91% had to hire the animals for ploughing their fields and almost all of the respondents had to hire agricultural equipments, like tractor and harrow for cultivation.
- Average expenses incurred to improve the quality of unfertile land was Rs. 7,981/-. To make the land holdings economically viable the beneficiaries had to incur significant expenditure. The highest amount was incurred by the farmer of Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 9,267/-) followed by Gujarat farmer (Rs. 8,921/-).

12. Effectiveness of the National Schedules Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC)

National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation (NSCFDC) provides credit facilities to SC who are living below the double poverty line. The main purpose of the corporation is to provide assistance to SC to help them develop economically. But surprisingly, only 16% of the respondents were even aware of its existence. Only 4% respondents in Madhya Pradesh, 6% in Gujarat and 9% of the respondents in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were aware of the NSCFDC. As compared to other states only in Andhra Pradesh the respondents displayed awareness about the corporation, as 50% of the Andhra Pradesh respondents knew about it.

Only 2% of the respondents had taken loan from NSCFDC. 98% did not avail any facilities offered by the corporation. During the interaction the respondents pointed out that the main reason was that they did not apply for it, as they were not aware of the existence of NSCFDC.

13. Impact of land allotment on the Socio economic status of beneficiaries

Ownership and control over land determine ones standing in the agrarian hierarchy. Despite the fact that the land that the SC beneficiaries gained was largely sub-marginal and the utilization below optimal large number of respondents perceived that the allotment of land had helped them in improving their living status , that is they enjoyed better housing, the schooling of children was much better, have more electricity and drinking water, they were eating better food and wearing better clothes, were able to avail health facilities and play a more prominent role in village political life, and so on. One interesting response was that it had helped them to get better spouse.

14. SC Non-beneficiaries though eligible to get land

Out of the 498 non beneficiaries' interviewed, 80% of them were eligible, and only 20% were not eligible to get the government allotted land. Almost all Andhra Pradesh respondents were not eligible (97%). On the other hand only 1% of respondents of Gujarat, 2% of Uttar Pradesh and 6% of West Bengal were not eligible.

Out of the 489 non-beneficiaries interviewed as high as 29% did not give any response to the question. The main reasons given for non-allotment were:

- **Officers did not pay attention** - 28% of the respondents pointed to the official apathy to the plight of the SC's
- **Did not know whom to approach** – 18% of the respondents clearly stated that though they knew that they were eligible to get the land they were not aware of which authority to approach.
- **Land allotment was stopped by the government** - 8% pointed to the fact that the government policy of allotting land to SC's had changed.

66% made the effort to gain control over the land legitimately due to them but 34% did not make any effort to get land allotted to them.

67% of the respondents approached the village Panchayat. Its significant to note that the process of assertion of their rights over land often leads the SC's to voice their concerns in Panchayat; this indicates the Panchayati Raj institutions as a dispute redressal mechanism enjoy the faith of the rural SC's.

Poverty and unawareness were the main reasons of lack of effort. 45% did not make any effort as they not have the money to meet the expenses and 38% simply did not know whom to approach. 12% did not make any effort, as they were not sure of the results.

261 concerned officials and community leaders including village Pradhan were interviewed to find out their views on the utilization of land by SC families, type of land allotted to them and their suggestions to improve the quality of land.

Different suggestions were given by officials to improve the quality of land. Some of the suggestions were as follows.

- Leveling the field - 29%
- Arrangement of irrigation - 23%
- Providing tractor and equipments - 17%
- Making boundaries -13%

THE SUGGESTIONS TO IMROVE PRODUCTION AND INCOME

- 53% suggested that good seeds and fertilizer should be provided to them on subsidized basis.
- 21% suggested that irrigation facilities to be provided particularly were well.
- 9% suggested tractors and other equipments should be provided to them.
- 6% said that the field should be fenced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. 91% of the families got the land they were entitled to however the amount of land allotted was 2.3 acres of which only 1 acres was in actual possession of the SC beneficiaries. These sub-marginal holdings are not economically viable. It is critical that the Government increases the allotment of land; the allotment should not be simply in terms of acres but take into account the productivity of soil. There is also a need for increased transparency in allotment to prevent discrepancy between allotment and actual possession. One measure for this is the updating of the land records.
2. Before allotment an assessment of the quality of land should be made - how much of it is wasteland or non utilizable in present form. On the basis of this assessment it's important that the process of allotment is integrated with land and irrigation development assistance to the SC's such as the Million Wells Scheme and Land Development Scheme. For the land that has already been allotted, an assessment can now be carried out by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and accordingly technical assistance given to the SC's.
3. The government should take stern action against Encroachment of land. Encroaching upon one's land and causing damage to one's property is an offence even under common law. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act states:

“Whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, or notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred; wrongly dispossesses a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interferes with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.” (Section 3 (1) (iv), (v) and (xv) of the Atrocities Act). Timely intervention by the state could have done justice to the victims and spared them of prolonged litigation.

4. Further apart from corrective measures there is a need for preventive measures and constant monitoring. For this a committee can be created which includes the District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildar, retired Judge Superintendent of Police and Social Welfare Officer. Also there should be a Separate Legal Cell to provide legal assistance to the SC beneficiaries.
5. In light of the low yield generated in the farms of the SC's it's critical that they are educated about and provided better quality seeds and fertilizers at subsidized rates.
6. In the context of the marginalization of landholdings it's important to ensure the connectedness of the land allotment policy with supplementary non-farm activities and dairy/ livestock to make small farms viable and supplement household income.
7. The rural SC's need to be provided skills on how to change cropping pattern, practice vegetable farming and horticulture for maximum gains, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and agricultural universities can be involved in such initiatives.

8. Infrastructural support in terms of supply of power and irrigation needs to be clearly mandated in policy.
9. One of the significant problems that emerged was the lack of financial resources that continue to plague SC's, for this, it's imperative that formal credit is provided to SC's at subsidized rates.
10. Finance Corporations (NSCFDC) should play more effective role in helping the beneficiaries to improve the land allotted to them. Awareness about its role in helping the SC/ST to develop economically should be increased. At present only 16% were aware of its existence. Majority of the respondents who did not have enough resources to improve the fertility of the land allotted and need to supplement agricultural with other income generating activities could be its potential creditors. The corporation needs to expand its out reach activities.
11. Finally as the NHRC Report on Prevention of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes"(2006) authored by K.B. Saxena and Justice A.S. Anand, clearly stated that there is a need for the government to adopt a rights-based approach and not a welfare-based one in addressing the condition of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The implementation of the redistributive land based strategy cannot operate in isolation of political will bureaucratic commitment, plugging the loopholes in the laws, curbing the manipulative power of the landed classes.



APPENDICES



STUDY TOOLS

GOI - HARYALI Research Project
UTILIZATION OF LAND ALLOTTED TO SC FAMILIES

SCHEDULE
Non-Beneficiary

We are from HARYALI Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi. With the support of the Planning Commission, Government of India we are studying the present status and utilisation of land allotted to the SC families and its impact, in several states. It is important that information pertaining to utilisation of land allotted to SCs is systematically gathered and analysed. This will greatly help in refining existing policies and programmes that will facilitate the functioning of this process more effectively and transparently.

In this connection, we are meeting and talking to people and officials who are knowledgeable and have rich and varied experience.

Towards this, we have a few questions on which we wish to take your views. It will take about 20 minutes. The information we gather will be treated as confidential and will be used only for study purposes.

We thank you for all the help and cooperation in advance.

I	BACKGROUND INFORMATION		
1	Respondent number उत्तरदाता की संख्या	.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Name of the State राज्य का नाम	.....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Name of the District जिले का नाम	.....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Name of the Block ब्लॉक का नाम	.....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	.....	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

6	Name of the Respondent उत्तरदाता का नाम	.....	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Name of the Caste जाति का नाम	.....	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

II		PROBLEMS IN LAND ALLOTMENT <i>tehu vkoa/u ea i j s' kkuh</i>									
8	Were you eligible to get the land allotted क्या आप आवंटित जमीन लेने के हकदार थे					8 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं							
9	Were you allotted land according to your entitlement क्या आपको हिस्से के हिसाब से आपको आवंटित जमीन मिली					9 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं							
10	Why could you not get the allotment of land आपको आवंटित/उतनी जमीन क्यों नहीं मिली					10 <input type="checkbox"/>					
11	Did you make any efforts to get the allotment of land क्या आपने कोशिश की कि आपको भी जमीन मिलें।					11 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No (Go to Q. 13) नहीं							
12	If yes , what efforts did you make; यदि हॉ, तो क्या कोशिश की					12 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Approached Village Panchayat ग्राम पंचायत से मिले	2	Approached Concern Govt Department सम्बन्धित विभाग से कहा	3	Filed a Case in the Court कार्ट में गये	4	Any Other कोई अन्य			
13	If No , why not; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं					13 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Do not have Money पैसा नहीं था	2	Did not Know Whom to Approach नहीं जानते थे कि किसके पास जाना है	3	Not sure for allotment जमीन मिलेगी या नहीं यह पक्का नहीं था	4	Afraid of Consequences न्यायालय में जाने में परेशानी होती है	5	Any Other कोई अन्य	
14	Were you allotted the land but could not gain possession of it आपको जो जमीन आवंटित की गई उस पर आपको कब्जा नहीं मिल सका					14 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Not got Possession	2	Got Possession (Go to Q. 19)							
15	Why could you not get possession of the land allotted to you? कब्जा क्यों नहीं ले सके					15 <input type="checkbox"/>					
	1	Governmental formalities सरकारी औपचारिकताएँ	1	Yes	2	No					
	2	Corruption and bribery	1	Yes	2	No			16 <input type="checkbox"/>		

		भ्रष्टाचार/ रिश्वत							
	3	Land Occupied by the powerful elite जमीन ताकतवर लोगों के कब्जे में है		1	Yes	2	No	17 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4	Land near upper caste village so they were against it जमीन गाँव के बड़े जातियों के लोगों के कब्जे में थी इसी लिए वे लोग खिलाफ थे		1	Yes	2	No	18 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5	Any Other कोई अन्य		1	Yes	2	No	19 <input type="checkbox"/>	
16	What measures did you take to gain possession over land allotted to you जमीन पर कब्जा लेने के लिए आपने क्या-क्या कोशिश की।								
	1	Filed a court case न्यायालय गये						20 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	Took the matter to the village panchayat ग्राम पंचायत में गये						21 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3	Approached govt officials सरकारी अधिकारियों के पास गये						22 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4	Did not do anything कुछ नहीं किया						23 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5	Any Other कोई अन्य						24 <input type="checkbox"/>	
17	What was the outcome of these measures इन कोशिशों का क्या नतीजा मिला।								
	1	No Result कुछ नहीं हुआ	2	Case is under Consideration अभी केस चल रहा है	3	Concerned People did not listen to me किसी ने मेरी सुनी ही नहीं	4	Any Other कोई अन्य	25 <input type="checkbox"/>
18	Who is presently in possession of the land इस समय उस जमीन पर किसका कब्जा है।								
	1	Government सरकार का						26 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	Panchayat पंचायत का						27 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3	Local Elite बड़े लोगो का						28 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4	Upper caste उंची जाति के लोग						29 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5	Any Other कोई अन्य							
19	Why Were you in possession of the land allotted, visualise its impacts in your life यदि जमीन आप के कब्जे में होती तो उसका आप के जीवन पर क्या असर पड़ता।								
	1	Better standard of living अच्छी गुजर बसर होती है			1	Yes	2	No	30 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Education for children बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा देते हैं			1	Yes	2	No	31 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	Better access to facilities अच्छी सुविधाएँ लेते			1	Yes	2	No	32 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Higher social position समाज में अच्छी छवि होती			1	Yes	2	No	33 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5	Any Other कोई अन्य			1	Yes	2	No	34 <input type="checkbox"/>

IX		SCHEDULED CASTES FINIANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION वुदुं प्रुतुकरु फुकरु; फुदुकरु लुकरु फुकरु					
20	Are you aware of the existence of NSFDC and its purpose of assisting क्या आप अनुसूचित जाति वित्तिय विकास संस्थान से किस तरह की मदद मिलती है ये जानते है						
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No (Go to Q. 27) नहीं		35 <input type="checkbox"/>	
21	Have you ever availed of any scheme or loan from the NSFDC क्या आपने NSFDC की किसी योजना से फायदा उठाया है या उससे कर्जा लिया है।						
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं		36 <input type="checkbox"/>	
22	Which of the following schemes did you avail कौन कौन सी योजनाओं से आपने फायदा उठाया है						
	1	Income Generating Scheme आमदनी बढ़ाने की योजना	1	Yes	2	No	37 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Micro Credit Finance अल्प बचत वित्त योजना (S.H.G)	1	Yes	2	No	38 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	New Skills/Skill Development programme नई कुशलता/ कुशलता विकास कार्यक्रम	1	Yes	2	No	39 <input type="checkbox"/>
23	If you took loan यदि आपने कर्जा लिया।						
	1	Purpose तो किस लिए				40 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	Amount रूपये				41 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3	Year वर्ष				42 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4	Interest rate ब्याज दर				43 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5	Subsidy amount छूट की रकम Rs.....				44 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	6	Amount Repaid अब तक कर्ज के कितने रूपये वापस किए.....				45 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	7	Instalment amount किस्त की रकम Rs.....				46 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	8	Paying instalment on time क्या किस्त समय पर दे रहे है`	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	47 <input type="checkbox"/>
	10	If No , Reasons यदि नहीं तो कारण				48 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	11	Problems faced in repaying loan आपको कर्ज चुकाने में क्या समस्या आई.....				49 <input type="checkbox"/>	

24	Did you face any problem in getting the loan कर्ज लेने में कोई समस्या आई		
	1	Yes हॉ	2 No नहीं
25	If Yes, what was the problem यदि हॉ, तो क्या समस्या हुई		50 <input type="checkbox"/>
26	Did you apply for a loan from NSFDC and not get it क्या आपने कभी (NSFDC में) कर्ज लेने के लिए दरखास्त दी मगर कर्ज नहीं मिला।		
	1	Yes हॉ	2 No नहीं
27	If Yes, Why यदि कर्ज नहीं मिला तो क्यों नहीं मिला.....		51 <input type="checkbox"/>
			52 <input type="checkbox"/>
			53 <input type="checkbox"/>

X 28. FAMILY DETAILS i fjokj ds ckjs ea tkudkjh											
SI.	Relation to Respondent उत्तरदाता से रि ता	Sex लिंग	Age आयु	Marital Status वैवाहिक स्थिति	Education शिक्षा	1.Student छात्र 2. Dropout 3. NA लागू नहीं	Profession धन्धा	Income (Rs/Month) आमदनी रु0/माह			
1	Respondent उत्तरदाता										
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
54 <input type="checkbox"/>	55 <input type="checkbox"/>	56 <input type="checkbox"/>	57 <input type="checkbox"/>	58 <input type="checkbox"/>	59 <input type="checkbox"/>	60 <input type="checkbox"/>	61 <input type="checkbox"/>	62 <input type="checkbox"/>	63 <input type="checkbox"/>	64 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 <input type="checkbox"/>
66 <input type="checkbox"/>	67 <input type="checkbox"/>	68 <input type="checkbox"/>	69 <input type="checkbox"/>	70 <input type="checkbox"/>	71 <input type="checkbox"/>	72 <input type="checkbox"/>	73 <input type="checkbox"/>	74 <input type="checkbox"/>	75 <input type="checkbox"/>	76 <input type="checkbox"/>	

XI	OWNED LAND viuh tehu				
29	Do you have any your own land आपकी खुद की जमीन है / थी ।				
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं (go to 98)	77 <input type="checkbox"/>
30	If Yes , total Land यदि हॉ, कुल जमीन Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड़) Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड़)				78 <input type="checkbox"/> 79 <input type="checkbox"/>
31	At present how much of that land do you still possess उसमें से इस समय आपके कब्जे में कितनी जमीन है Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड़) Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड़)				80 <input type="checkbox"/> 81 <input type="checkbox"/>
32	Have you sold any part of the land you personally owned क्या आपने निजी जमीन का कुछ हिस्सा बेचा है				
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	82 <input type="checkbox"/>
33	If Yes how much land did you sell? यदि हॉ, तो कितनी जमीन बेची है Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड़) .....Rate/Acre..... Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड़) Rate/Acre.....				83 <input type="checkbox"/> 84 <input type="checkbox"/> 85 <input type="checkbox"/> 86 <input type="checkbox"/>

34. ANY OTHER INFORMATION / SUGGETIONS dkbz vl; tkudkjh ; k l pko

.....

NAME & SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR.....

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR

DATE.....

CHECKED BY

NAME.....

SIGNATURE

DATE.....

GOI - HARYALI Research Project
UTILIZATION OF LAND ALLOTTED TO SC FAMILIES

SCHEDULE
Beneficiary

We are from HARYALI Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi. With the support of the Planning Commission, Government of India we are studying the present status and utilisation of land allotted to the SC families and its impact, in several states. It is important that information pertaining to utilisation of land allotted to SCs is systematically gathered and analysed. This will greatly help in refining existing policies and programmes that will facilitate the functioning of this process more effectively and transparently.

In this connection, we are meeting and talking to people and officials who are knowledgeable and have rich and varied experience.

Towards this, we have a few questions on which we wish to take your views. It will take about 20 minutes. The information we gather will be treated as confidential and will be used only for study purposes.

We thank you for all the help and cooperation in advance.

I	BACKGROUND INFORMATION		
1	Respondent number उत्तरदाता की संख्या	.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Name of the State राज्य का नाम	.....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Name of the District जिले का नाम	.....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Name of the Block ब्लॉक का नाम	.....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	.....	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

6	Name of the Respondent उत्तरदाता का नाम	.....		6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Name of the Caste जाति का नाम	.....		7 <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Were you allotted the land for which you were entitled? क्या आपको उतनी जमीन मिली जिसके आप हकदार थे?	1 Yes हाँ	2 No नहीं मिली हैं	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
9	What was the size of the allotted land? आपको कितनी जमीन आवंटित हुई?			
I	Acres ऐकड में	Irrigated (Acres) सिंचित (एकड)		9 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Un-irrigated (Acres) असिंचित (एकड)		
II	In local measure वहाँ के नाप में	Irrigated (Acres) सिंचित (एकड)		10 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Un-irrigated (Acres) असिंचित (एकड)		
III	Name of local measure नाप का नाम			11 <input type="checkbox"/>
IV	How many bigha / Gattha / Kanal / is equal to 1 acre आप के इलाके में एक ऐकड में कितने बीघे/गट्टे/कनाल होते हैं।			12 <input type="checkbox"/>
V	How many years ago the land was allotted to you आपको कितने वर्ष पहले जमीन मिली थी।			13 <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Was the land which was allotted to you आपको जो जमीन आवंटित हुई उसमें से कितनी जमीन आपको मिली।			
	1 As Per your Entitlement जितने के आप हकदार थे (एकड) Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड)	2 Less than Entitlement (Acre) हक से कम (एकड) Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड)	3 More than Entitlement (Acre) हक से ज्यादा (एकड) Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड)	14 <input type="checkbox"/>

II		POSSESSION OF LAND ALLOTTED tehu ij dltk								
11	Did you get possession of the allotted land आपको जो जमीन आवंटित हुई उस पर आप को कब्जा मिला यदि मिला तो कितनी जमीन पर									
	1	Same as Allotted आवंटित के बराबर Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़)	2	Less than Allotted आवंटित से कम Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़)	3	More than Allotted आवंटित से ज्यादा Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़)	4	Could not get possession कब्जा मिला ही नहीं Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़)	15	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	How much land is in your possession now. Acre इस समय कितनी जमीन पर आपका कब्जा है एकड़					16	<input type="checkbox"/>			
13	Have you sold all or any portion of the allotted land क्या आपने पूरी आवंटित जमीन या इसका कोई भाग बेच दिया।									
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं (Go to Q. 17)		17	<input type="checkbox"/>			
14	How much land have you sold आपने कितनी जमीन बेच दी Area कितनी जमीन (एकड़) Years साल					18	<input type="checkbox"/>			
15	For what total amount did you sell it आपने कितने रूपये में बेची					19	<input type="checkbox"/>			
16	Why did you sell the land आपने जमीन क्यों बेची					20	<input type="checkbox"/>			
17	Have you mortgaged all or any portion of the land क्या आपने पूरी जमीन या उसका कुछ भाग गिरवी रखा।									
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं (Go to Q. 21)		21	<input type="checkbox"/>			
18	How much land did you mortgage आपने कितनी जमीन गिरवी रखी					22	<input type="checkbox"/>			
19	For what amount did you mortgage it कितने रूपये में गिरवी रखी Rs. रूपये For years कितने साल					23	<input type="checkbox"/>			
20	Why did you mortgage the land आपने जमीन क्यों गिरवी रखी					24	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	1	To buy input for cultivation खेती पर खर्च करने के लिए	2	To repay loan कर्ज चुकाने के लिए	3	Marriage शादी के लिए	4	Any Other कोई अन्य	25	<input type="checkbox"/>

21	Has certain portion of your land been encroached by others क्या आप की कुछ जमीन पर दूसरों का कब्जा है										
	1	Yes हॉ		2	No नहीं (Go to Q. 29)	26 <input type="checkbox"/>					
22	If Yes, how much area (Acre) यदि हॉ, तो कितने हिस्से पर (एकड)					27 <input type="checkbox"/>					
23	Since when कब्जा कब से है					28 <input type="checkbox"/>					
24	By whom कब्जा किसने किया है										
	1	Village Panchayat ग्राम पंचायत का	2	Neighbourhood जमीन के आसपास जान पहचान वालों का	3	Elite Villagers दबंग लोगों का	4	Upper Caste ऊंची जाति के लोगों का	5	Any other कोई अन्य	29 <input type="checkbox"/>
25	Did you take any action to get back your land, which has been encroached upon? जिस जमीन पर दूसरों का कब्जा है उसको वापस लेने के लिए आपने क्या किया?										
	1	No Action Taken कोई प्रयास नहीं	2	Filed a case in the court न्यायालय गये	3	Filed a complained in the SC/ST Tribunal, एस. सी./एस.टी. शिकायत प्रकोट में गये	4	Any Other कोई अन्य	30 <input type="checkbox"/>		
26	What was the result; क्या परिणाम निकला										
	1	Got Land Back जमीन वापस मिल गई	2	Case in under consideration केस चल रहा है	3	No Result कोई परिणाम नहीं	4	Any Other कोई अन्य	31 <input type="checkbox"/>		
27	If No, Action taken vxj dkbz dk; bkbz ugh dh xbz rks dkj .k D; k g\$										
	1	Afraid of consequences नतीजे से डर लगता है	2	Do not know whom to complain पता नहीं है शिकायत कहा करनी है	3	No Money to file case न्यायालय जाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है	4	Any Other कोई अन्य ..	32 <input type="checkbox"/>		

28	What is your expectation from the government in this regard इस मामले में आप सरकार से क्या सहायता चाहते हैं			33	<input type="checkbox"/>	
III QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LAND ALLOTTED tehu fdruh g\$ vk\$ fdl rjg dh g\$						
29	What was the quality of land, which was allotted to you? आपकी मिली हुई जमीन किस तरह की है,					
	1	Fertile उपजाऊ (Go to Q. 34)	2	Un-fertile अनउपजाऊ	34	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	If Unfertile , type of land यदि अनउपजाऊ है, तो वह किस तरह की है,					
	1	Waste Land बंजर जमीन			35	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Full of Stone पथरीली			36	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3	Sandy रेतीली			37	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Swampy दलदल			38	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5	Pot holes / Undulated गड्डों वाली जमीन			39	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6	Others अन्य तरह की			40	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	Did you make any effort to improve the quality of unfertile land? क्या आप ने उसे उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए कोई कोशिश की।					
	1	Yes हाँ		2	No नहीं (Go to Q. 34)	
32	If yes , what efforts did you make to improve the quality of unfertile land? यदि हाँ, तो उसे उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए आपने क्या कोशिश की?					
	1	Added Soil Amendments जमीन की उर्वरकता में सुधार किया	2	Created Drainage system नाली सिस्टम बनाया	3	Levelled Land to Enable Cultivation जमीन को बराबर किया
	4	Any others कोई अन्य..		42	<input type="checkbox"/>	
33	How much expense incurred?Rs इस पर कितने रुपये खर्च हुए? रुपये				43	<input type="checkbox"/>

34	Whether land is irrigated? क्या आपकी जमीन पर सिंचाई हो जाती है	1	Yes हॉ	2	No (Go to 38) नहीं		
35	If yes, source of irrigation? यदि हॉ, तो सिंचाई का साधन?						
	1	Pump set पम्प सैट	Own अपना है	Hire किराये का है	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	Canal नहर	Own अपना है	Hire किराये का है	45	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3	Well कुआँ	Own अपना है	Hire किराये का है	46	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4	Drip Irrigation फव्वारे से सिंचाई	Own अपना है	Hire किराये का है	47	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5	Ponds तालाब	Own अपना है	Hire किराये का है	48	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6	Any Other कोई अन्य	Own अपना है	Hire किराये का है	49	<input type="checkbox"/>	
36	Does the location of your plot of land pose any disadvantages in terms of access to irrigation etc. जहाँ आपकी जमीन है क्या वहाँ सिंचाई मुशकिल है					50	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं			
37	What are the problems you face due to this इस के कारण आपको किस प्रकार की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ता है।					51	<input type="checkbox"/>

IV SELF CULTIVATED LAND [kṛ] [krh djus okyh tehu]										
38	Do you cultivate all the land yourself? क्या आप सारी जमीन पर खुद खेती करते हैं?									
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं (Go to 40)	3	Part of it	52	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़).....		Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़).....		कुछ हिस्सा	53	<input type="checkbox"/>		
						Size of land (Acre) कितनी जमीन (एकड़).				
39	How is the rest of the land cultivated जिस जमीन पर आप खेती नहीं करते हैं तो उस पर खेती कैसे होती है									
	1	Land Sold जमीन बेच दी	2	Share cropping बटाई पर	3	Leased Out, ठेके पर	4	NA लागू नहीं	54	<input type="checkbox"/>

40	Which of the following agricultural implements / Machinery do you own or hire? नीचे लिखे खेती के औजार आपके अपने हैं या किराये के हैं।			
	Equipments vkStkj@l keku	Own vi us gS	Hire fdjk; s ds gS	
	Tractor ट्रैक्टर	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	55 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cultivator कल्टीवेटर	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	56 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Harrow हैरो	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	57 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Trolley ट्रॉली	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	58 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Plough हल	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	59 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Animals for ploughing जोतने के लिए जानवर	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	60 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Any other कोई अन्य	Own अपने हैं	Hire किराये के हैं	61 <input type="checkbox"/>

41 UTILIZATION OF LAND tehu dk mi ; kx						
Crop Ql y	Area Sown (Acre) fdruh tehu ij [ksh dh\	Production (Quintals) i shkjkj %dQ e½	Grain Sold (Q) fdruk xYyk cPk %dQ½	Income vkenuh (Rs)	Self Consumption/ Storage Vi us [kkus ds fy, fdruk j [kk %dQ e½	
Current Year (July 2007-June 08)– Irrigated Land bl o'kz %t%ykbz 07&t%u&08% fl fpr Hkfe dk C; k%k						
						62 <input type="checkbox"/> 63 <input type="checkbox"/>
						64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65 <input type="checkbox"/>
						66 <input type="checkbox"/> 67 <input type="checkbox"/>
						68 <input type="checkbox"/> 69 <input type="checkbox"/>
						70 <input type="checkbox"/> 71 <input type="checkbox"/>
						72 <input type="checkbox"/> 73 <input type="checkbox"/>
Current Year (July 2007-June 08)– Un-Irrigated Land %t%ykbz 07&t%u&08% vfl fpr Hkfe dk C; k%k						
						74 <input type="checkbox"/> 75 <input type="checkbox"/>
						76 <input type="checkbox"/> 77 <input type="checkbox"/>
						78 <input type="checkbox"/> 79 <input type="checkbox"/>
						80 <input type="checkbox"/> 81 <input type="checkbox"/>
						82 <input type="checkbox"/> 83 <input type="checkbox"/>
						84 <input type="checkbox"/> 85 <input type="checkbox"/>
Past Year (July 2006-June 07) – Irrigated Land fi Nys o'kz %t%ykbz 06&t%u&07% fl fpr Hkfe dk C; k%k						

						86 <input type="checkbox"/>	87 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						88 <input type="checkbox"/>	90 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						91 <input type="checkbox"/>	92 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						93 <input type="checkbox"/>	94 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Past Year (July 2006-June 07) – Un-Irrigated Land								
						95 <input type="checkbox"/>	96 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						97 <input type="checkbox"/>	98 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						99 <input type="checkbox"/>	100 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						101 <input type="checkbox"/>	102 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						103 <input type="checkbox"/>	104 <input type="checkbox"/>	
						105 <input type="checkbox"/>	106 <input type="checkbox"/>	
42	What are the problems faced by you in proper utilization of the Land.							
	1. Land is unfertile जमीन उपजाऊ नहीं है						1	Yes
	2. Land is not levelled जमीन बराबर नहीं है						2	No
	3. Wasteland जमीन बंजर है						1	Yes
	4. Land is removed from any irrigation facility जमीन पर सिंचाई का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है						2	No
	5. Unable to water the Crop regularly सिंचाई लगातार नहीं हो सकती।						1	Yes
	6. No animals for drawing water from well कुएं/बोरिंग से पानी खिचने के लिए कोई जानवर नहीं है						2	No
	7. Electricity problem बिजली की समस्या है						1	Yes
	8. No animals to Farm's the land खेती के लिए जानवर नहीं है						2	No
	9. Non availability of tractor / animals for ploughing on time समय पर ट्रैक्टर /जानवर जोतने को नहीं मिलते।						1	Yes
	10. Financial Problem रुपये पैसे की कमी						2	No
	11. Any other कोई अन्य.....						1	Yes
43	Do you face a lack of resources in purchasing any of the following? क्या आपको नीचे लिखे सामान को खरीदने में कोई परेशानी आती है।							
	1. Buying Tractor ट्रैक्टर खरीदने में						1	Yes
	2. Buying Better seed अच्छा बीज खरीदने में						2	No
	3. Buying Fertilizer फरटीलाईजर खरीदने में						1	Yes
	4. Buying Insecticide कीट नाशक दवा खरीदने में						2	No

	5	To engage labour on wages मजदूर लगानें में	1	Yes	2	No	122 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6	Any other कोई अन्य	1	Yes	2	No	123 <input type="checkbox"/>
44	Did you try to get loan to improve you cultivation क्या आपने अपनी खेती सुधारने के लिए कर्ज लेने की कोशिश की।						
	1	Yes हाँ	2	No नहीं			124 <input type="checkbox"/>
45	If No. why यदि नहीं तो क्यों .....(Go to 49)						125 <input type="checkbox"/>
46	If Yes – details यदि हाँ, तो विवरण दे						
	1	Source कहा से कर्ज लिया					126 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Purpose किस काम के लिए					127 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	Amount कितने रूपयें					128 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Interest Rate ब्याज का दर					129 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5	Subsidy कोई छूट मिली					130 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6	Year वर्ष					131 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7	Instalment amount Rs रकम की किस्त रूपये					132 <input type="checkbox"/>
	8	Total Amount Repaid Rs अब तक कितनी रकम वापस की गई रूपय					133 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9	Paying instalment on time क्या किस्ते समय पर वापस की जा रही है					
		1	Yes हाँ	2	No नहीं		134 <input type="checkbox"/>
47	10	If No, Reasons यदि नहीं तो कारण					135 <input type="checkbox"/>
48	11	Problems faced in repaying loan कर्जा वापस करने में समस्या क्या है					136 <input type="checkbox"/>
49	Did you receive any funds / assistance for cultivation? क्या आपको अपनी खेती की मदद के लिए सरकार से कोई सहायता मिली?						
	1	Yes हाँ	2	No (Go to 54) नहीं			137 <input type="checkbox"/>
50	1	If Yes, Source यदि हाँ, तो कहा से					138 <input type="checkbox"/>
51	2	Purpose सहायता किस लिए ली					139 <input type="checkbox"/>
52	3	Amount/Type of Assistance कितनी रकम/किस तरह की सहायता ली					140 <input type="checkbox"/>
53	4	Year किस वर्ष में					141 <input type="checkbox"/>
VI SHARE CROPPING cV/kb/ dh t eh u							
54	Have you given the land on share cropping क्या आपने जमीन बटाई पर दे रखी है						

	1	Yes हॉ	2	No (Go to 59) नहीं	142 <input type="checkbox"/>
55	What led you to give the land on share cropping जमीन को बटाई पर देने का क्या कारण था।				
	1	Financial Problems आर्थिक समस्याएँ (पैसों की कमी)			143 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Lack of Equipments उपकरणों / साधनों की कमी			144 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	Small Size of Land थोड़ी सी जमीन है			145 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Any other कोई अन्य			146 <input type="checkbox"/>
56	How many acres given on sharecropping कितने ऐकड भूमि बटाई पर दी।				147 <input type="checkbox"/> 148 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Irrigated सिंचित (एकड)				<input type="checkbox"/>
	Un-irrigated असिंचित (एकड)				
57	The share cropping is based on which system खेती को बटाई पर देने का क्या तरीका है।				
	1	50:50 आधे पर	2	Fixed Rate निश्चित दर पर	149 <input type="checkbox"/>
58	If Fixed, what is your share यदि निश्चित दर पर, तो आप का कितना भाग है				150 <input type="checkbox"/>
VII	CONTRACT BASIS Bds i j				
59	Have you given the land on contract basis क्या आपने जमीन ठेके पर दे रखी है				
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं (Go to Q. 66)	151 <input type="checkbox"/>
60	What led you to give the land on contract basis जमीन को ठेके पर देने का क्या कारण था				
	1	Financial Problems रुपये-पैसों की कमी			152 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Lack of Equipments उपकरणों / साधनों की कमी			153 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	Small Size of Land खेत छोटा था			154 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Any other अन्य कोई			155 <input type="checkbox"/>
61	How many acres given on contract basis? ठेके पर कितने ऐकड जमीन दी				156 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड)				157 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड)				
62	The land has been given on contract for how many years ठेके पर जमीन कितने वर्ष के लिए दी है। साल				158 <input type="checkbox"/>
63	The contract is based on which system जमीन देने का क्या तरीका है				
	1	Grain फसल	2	Cash नकद रूपयों पर	159 <input type="checkbox"/>

64	If Fixed on grain basis , what is the distribution अगर फसल पर तो आपको कितना कु0 अनाज मिलेगा			160	<input type="checkbox"/>			
65	If Fixed on cash basis , what is the payment यदि नकद रूपयो पर है , तो कितने रूपये मिलेगे Rs.....			161	<input type="checkbox"/>			
66	Which of the following systems is more profitable नीचे लिखी कौन सा तरीका ज्यादा लाभदायक है।							
	1	Self Cultivation खुद खेती करना	2	Contract ठेके पर खेती देना	3	Share Crop Basis बटाई पर देना	162	<input type="checkbox"/>

VIII SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT I kekftd vkfFkd i Hkko							
<u>Ever since the land has been allotted to you, what is the impact on your socio-Economic status</u> आपको जो जमीन मिली उसका आपके सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर पर क्या प्रभाव पडा Social Status I kekftd Lrj							
67	Children admitted to Good school बच्चो का अच्छे स्कूल में दखिला किया।	1	Yes	2	No	163	<input type="checkbox"/>
68	Better / more consumption of food अच्छा/भरपेट खाना खाने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	164	<input type="checkbox"/>
69	Better clothing अच्छे कपडे पहनने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	165	<input type="checkbox"/>
70	More expense on social functions तीज त्यौहार पर ज्यादा खर्च करते है	1	Yes	2	No	166	<input type="checkbox"/>
71	More prominent role in village political life गाँव की राजनिति में अधिक भाग लिया।	1	Yes	2	No	167	<input type="checkbox"/>
72	Better spouse in marriage बच्चों के विवाह के लिए बेहतर रिश्ता मिला।	1	Yes	2	No	168	<input type="checkbox"/>
73	Avail health facilities अच्छा इलाज कराया	1	Yes	2	No	169	<input type="checkbox"/>
74	Gain respect in the village community समाज में इज्जत बढी।	1	Yes	2	No	170	<input type="checkbox"/>
75	Any Other कोई अन्य	1	Yes	2	No	171	<input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Ever since the land has been allotted to you, what is the impact on your</u> tk s tehu vki dks feyh ml I s vki ds jgu&l gu ea D; k QdZ i Mka Economic Status vkfFkd Lrj							
76	Better Housing अच्छा घर बना	1	Yes	2	No	172	<input type="checkbox"/>

	लिया					
77	Better access to electricity बिजली लेने में आसानी हुई	1	Yes	2	No	173 <input type="checkbox"/>
78	Higher income than before पहले से आमदनी बढ़ गई	1	Yes	2	No	174 <input type="checkbox"/>
79	Own or better source of drinking water साफ सुथरा पानी पीने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	175 <input type="checkbox"/>
80	Better household expenditure घर का खर्चा अच्छे ढंग से करने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	176 <input type="checkbox"/>
81	No need to borrow from money lender / repaid all loans किसी से उधार लेने की जरूरत नहीं/कर्जा चुका दिया	1	Yes	2	No	177 <input type="checkbox"/>
82	Expanded occupational activities अपना कारोबार कर लिया	1	Yes	2	No	178 <input type="checkbox"/>
83	Any Other कोई अन्य	1	Yes	2	No	179 <input type="checkbox"/>

IX	SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION वुडु प्रुतुकरु फुडु; फुडुडु लुडुडु						
84	Are you aware of the existence of NSFDC and its purpose of assisting क्या आप अनुसूचित जाति वित्तीय विकास संस्थान से किस तरह की मदद मिलती है ये जानते हैं						
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No (Go to 90) नहीं	180 <input type="checkbox"/>		
85	Have you ever availed of any scheme or loan from the NSFDC क्या आपने NSFDC की किसी योजना से फायदा उठाया है या उससे कर्जा लिया है।						
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	181 <input type="checkbox"/>		
86	Which of the following schemes did you avail कौन कौन सी योजनाओं से आपने फायदा उठाया है						
	1	Income Generating Scheme आमदनी बढ़ाने की योजना	1	Yes	2	No	182 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Micro Credit Finance अल्प बचत वित्त योजना (S.H.G)	1	Yes	2	No	183 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	New Skills/Skill Development programme नई कुशलता/ कुशलता विकास कार्यक्रम	1	Yes	2	No	184 <input type="checkbox"/>
							185 <input type="checkbox"/>
87	If you took loan यदि आपने कर्जा लिया।						
	1	Purpose तो किस लिए			186 <input type="checkbox"/>		

	2	Amount रूपये	187	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	3	Year वर्ष	188	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	4	Interest rate ब्याज दर	189	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	5	Subsidy amount छूट की रकम Rs.....	190	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	6	Amount Repaid अब तक कर्ज के कितने रूपये वापस किए.....	191	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	7	Instalment amount किस्त की रकम Rs.....	192	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	8	Paying instalment on time क्या किस्त समय पर दे रहे हैं`	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	193	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10	If No , Reasons यदि नहीं तो कारण	194	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	11	Problems faced in repaying loan आपको कर्ज चुकाने में क्या समस्या आई.....	195	<input type="checkbox"/>				
88	Did you face any problem in getting the loan कर्ज लेने में कोई समस्या आई							
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	196	<input type="checkbox"/>		
89	If Yes , what was the problem यदि हॉ, तो क्या समस्या हुई						197	<input type="checkbox"/>
90	Did you apply for a loan from NSFDC and not get it क्या आपने कभी (NSFDC में) कर्ज लेने के लिए दरखास्त दी मगर कर्ज नहीं मिला।							
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	198	<input type="checkbox"/>		
91	If Yes , Why यदि कर्ज नहीं मिला तो क्यों नहीं मिला.....						199	<input type="checkbox"/>
X 92. FAMILY DETAILS i fjokj ds ckjs ea tkudkj h								
SI.	Relation to Respondent उत्तरदाता से रि ता	Sex लिंग	Age आयु	Marital Status वैवाहिक स्थिति	Education शिक्षा	1.Student छात्र 2. Dropout 3. NA लागू नहीं	Profe- Ssion धन्धा	Income (Rs/Month) आमदनी रु0 / माह
1	Respondent उत्तरदाता							
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

8																							
9																							
200	<input type="checkbox"/>	201	<input type="checkbox"/>	202	<input type="checkbox"/>	203	<input type="checkbox"/>	204	<input type="checkbox"/>	205	<input type="checkbox"/>	206	<input type="checkbox"/>	207	<input type="checkbox"/>	208	<input type="checkbox"/>	209	<input type="checkbox"/>	210	<input type="checkbox"/>	211	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	<input type="checkbox"/>	213	<input type="checkbox"/>	214	<input type="checkbox"/>	215	<input type="checkbox"/>	216	<input type="checkbox"/>	217	<input type="checkbox"/>	218	<input type="checkbox"/>	219	<input type="checkbox"/>	220	<input type="checkbox"/>	221	<input type="checkbox"/>	222	<input type="checkbox"/>		

XI		OWNED LAND vi uh tehu			
93	Apart from the land allotted to you did you own any land personally आवंटित जमीन जो आपको मिली क्या उसके अलावा आपकी खुद की जमीन है / थी।				
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं (go to 98)	222 <input type="checkbox"/>
94	If Yes, total Land यदि हॉ, कुल जमीन Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड़) Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड़)			223 <input type="checkbox"/> 224 <input type="checkbox"/>	
95	At present how much of that land do you still possess उसमें से इस समय आपके कब्जे में कितनी जमीन है Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड़) Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड़)			225 <input type="checkbox"/> 226 <input type="checkbox"/>	
96	Have you sold any part of the land you personally owned क्या आपने निजी जमीन का कुछ हिस्सा बेचा है				
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं	227 <input type="checkbox"/>
97	If Yes how much land did you sell? यदि हॉ, तो कितनी जमीन बेची है Irrigated (Acre) सिंचित (एकड़) .....Rate/Acre..... Un-irrigated (Acre) असिंचित (एकड़) Rate/Acre.....			228 <input type="checkbox"/> 229 <input type="checkbox"/> 230 <input type="checkbox"/> 231 <input type="checkbox"/>	

98. ANY OTHER INFORMATION / SUGGETIONS dkbz vl; tkudkjh ; k l pko

.....

NAME & SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR.....

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR

DATE.....

CHECKED BY

NAME.....

SIGNATURE

DATE.....

GOI - HARYALI Research Project
UTILIZATION OF LAND ALLOTTED TO SC FAMILIES

SCHEDULE
Officials/ Community leaders

We are from HARYALI Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi. With the support of the Planning Commission, Government of India we are studying the present status and utilisation of land allotted to the SC families and its impact, in several states. It is important that information pertaining to utilisation of land allotted to SCs is systematically gathered and analysed. This will greatly help in refining existing policies and programmes that will facilitate the functioning of this process more effectively and transparently.

In this connection, we are meeting and talking to people and officials who are knowledgeable and have rich and varied experience.

Towards this, we have a few questions on which we wish to take your views. It will take about 20 minutes. The information we gather will be treated as confidential and will be used only for study purposes. We thank you for all the help and cooperation in advance.

I	BACKGROUND INFORMATION		
1	Respondent number उत्तरदाता की संख्या	.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Name of the State राज्य का नाम	.....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Name of the District जिले का नाम	.....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Name of the Block ब्लॉक का नाम	.....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	.....	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

6	Name of The Respondents उत्तरदाता का नाम	.....	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Position in the Village community पद का नाम	.....	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

II		VIEWPOINT BASED QUESTIONS fuEu ds ckj es vki ds D; k fopkj g\$					
8	What is the pattern of land utilization by the SCs अनुसूचित जाति (एस.सी.) समुदाय के लोगों को जो जमीन दी गई वो इस्तेमाल कैसे करते हैं।						
	1	Majority of them sold the land allotted to them आंक्टित जो जमीन उनको मिली थी ज्यादातर लोंगो ने उसे बेच दिया है।	1	Yes	2	No	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Majority of them have given it on contract ज्यादातर ठेके पर दे देते हैं	1	Yes	2	No	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3	Majority of them have given it on share cropping basis ज्यादातर बटाई पर दे देते हैं।	1	Yes	2	No	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Majority are cultivating the land allotted themselves ज्यादातर स्वयं ही खेती करते हैं	1	Yes	2	No	11 <input type="checkbox"/>
9	What was the quality of the land allotted to majority of the SC's अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को जो जमीन मिली थी ज्यादातर किस तरह की जमीन थी						
	1	Fertile उपजाऊ	Estimated लगभग %.....			12 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	Unfertile अनउपजाऊ	Estimated लगभग %.....			13 <input type="checkbox"/>	
10	If Unfertile, type of land यदि अनउपजाऊ मिली तो ज्यादातर किस तरह की जमीन दी गई						
	1	Waste Land बंजर/बेकार जमीन				14 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2	Full of Stone पथरीली				15 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3	Sandy रेतीली				16 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4	Swampy दलदली				17 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5	Pot holes गड्डे वाली				18 <input type="checkbox"/>	

	6	Any Others कोई अन्य	19 <input type="checkbox"/>
11	What measures would you suggest to improve the quality of the land जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देना चाहेंगे		20 <input type="checkbox"/>
12	What possible support can be given to the SCs to increase their produce and income from agricultural production अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की खेती की पैदावार एवं उससे आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए उनकी क्या सहायता की जा सकती है		21 <input type="checkbox"/>

III IMPACT ON SOCIAL STATUS | केकftd Lrj ij i Hkko						
13	Ever since the land has been allotted to the SCs, according to you what has been the impact on their social status जिन अनुसूचितजाति के लोगों को जमीन मिली थी उनके सामाजिक स्तर में क्या बदलाओं आया है जैसे					
I	Children admitted to school बच्चे स्कूल जाने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	22 <input type="checkbox"/>
II	Better \more consumption of food अच्छा खाना खाने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	23 <input type="checkbox"/>
III	Better clothing अच्छे कपड़े पहनने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	24 <input type="checkbox"/>
IV	More expense on social functions तीज त्योहार में ज्यादा खर्च करने लगे,	1	Yes	2	No	25 <input type="checkbox"/>
V	More prominent role in village political life गाँव की राजनीति में ज्यादा भाग लेने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	26 <input type="checkbox"/>
VI	Better spouse in marriage अच्छी जगह शादी हो जाती है	1	Yes	2	No	27 <input type="checkbox"/>
VII	Avail health facilities अपने स्वास्थ्य की अच्छी देखभाल करने लगे	1	Yes	2	No	28 <input type="checkbox"/>
VIII	Gain respect in the village community गाँव में उनकी अच्छी छवि हो गयी है	1	Yes	2	No	29 <input type="checkbox"/>
IX	Any Other कोई अन्य	1	Yes	2	No	30 <input type="checkbox"/>

IV IMPACT ON ECONOMIC STATUS vkfFkd Lrj ij i Hkko	
14	Ever since the land has been allotted to the SCs, according to you what

	has been the impact on their economic status जमीन मिलने के बाद आपके विचार में उनके रहन सहन में क्या सुधार आया है						
1	Better Housing अच्छे घर बना लिये	1	Yes	2	No	31 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Better access to electricity बिजली का अच्छा प्रबंध कर लिया।	1	Yes	2	No	32 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Higher income than before पहले से आमदनी अधिक हो गई।	1	Yes	2	No	33 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Own or better source of drinking water पीने के पानी का बेहतर प्रबंध कर लिया।	1	Yes	2	No	34 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Better household expenditure घरेलू चीजों पर ज्यादा खर्च करने लगे।	1	Yes	2	No	35 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6	No need to borrow from money lender\ repaid all loans किसी से उधार लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती/कर्जा चुका दिया	1	Yes	2	No	36 <input type="checkbox"/>	
7	Expanded occupational activities अपने काम दायें को बढ़ा लिया।	1	Yes	2	No	37 <input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Any Other कोई अन्य	1	Yes	2	No	38 <input type="checkbox"/>	
V	PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS i j s k f u ; k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z						
15	What are the main problems that have emerged in the implementation of the land allotment to SC's scheme? अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को जमीन बाँटने में मुख्य समस्या क्या आई।						
	1					39 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	2					40 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3					41 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	4					42 <input type="checkbox"/>	
16	Are the majority of the SC's in possession of the land allotted to them क्या सभी अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को जो जमीन मिली थी उस पर उन्हीं का कब्जा है।						
	1	Yes हाँ	2	No नहीं		43 <input type="checkbox"/>	
17	If no what is the main reason due to which the SCs have not been able to gain possession over the allotted land यदि नहीं तो लोगों को मिली हुई जमीन पर कब्जा न मिलने का मुख्य कारण क्या था।						
	1	Governmental formalities सरकारी औपचारिताएँ	1	Yes	2	No	44 <input type="checkbox"/>
	2	Corruption and bribery भ्रष्टाचार और घूसखोरी	1	Yes	2	No	45 <input type="checkbox"/>

	3	Land usurped by the powerful elite ताकतवर लोगों का गैर कानूनी कब्जा	1	Yes	2	No	46 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4	Land near upper caste village so they were against it जमीन गाँव के उच्च जाति के लोगों के पास थी इसलिए बहुत खिलाफ थे।	1	Yes	2	No	47 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5	Any other कोई अन्य	1	Yes	2	No	48 <input type="checkbox"/>
18	What steps have been taken by village leadership to ensure that those allotted land gain possession over it गाँव के नेता लोगो ने कब्जा दिलाने मे क्या मदद की।						49 <input type="checkbox"/>
19	Have any disputes over land allotment come to the Panchayat for resolution मिली हुई जमीन के विवाद पंचायत के पास आते है						
	1	Yes हॉ	2	No नहीं			50 <input type="checkbox"/>
20	If Yes, could you furnish the details of the dispute/s यदि हॉ, तो क्या आप बता सकते है कि विवाद की जड़ क्या थी।						51 <input type="checkbox"/>
21	What was the action taken by the Panchayat पंचायत ने क्या फैसला किया।						52 <input type="checkbox"/>

22. ANY OTHER INFORMATION/SUGGESTIONS dkbz vU; tkudkj h ; k l qko

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NAME & SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR.....

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR

DATE.....

CHECKED BY NAME.....

SIGNATURE

DATE.....