

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH - AN ASSESSMENT

(Sponsored by Planning Commission, Government of India)

**S. MAHENDRA DEV
P.PADMANABHA RAO**

**CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES
N.O CAMPUS, BEGUMPET,
HYDERABAD –16
August, 2002**

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3 - 11
Chapter I – Context, Objectives and Methodology	12- 25
1. Context of the Study	12
2. Brief Review of the Literature	14
3. Objectives of the Study	21
4. Methodology of the Study	22
a. Sample Design	22
b. Surveys and Data Collection	23
Chapter II – Performance of the PAPs at Macro – Level	26 - 31
a. Rural Poverty Ratios	26
b. Population and Poor	27
c. Rural Poor by Age Groups and Families	29
d. Coverage of Rural Poor Under IRDP/SGSY	30
e. Coverage under TRYSEM	30
f. Coverage under NOAP	30
g. Coverage under DWCRA, NFBS and NMBS	31
Chapter III - Performance of the PAPs at Micro-Level	32 - 111
I. Income Enhancement Schemes	32
II. Census Survey	33
III. Micro Analysis	45
IV. A. Self Employment Programmes	46
i. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	52
a. Leakages	52
b. Retention of Assets	53
c. Income and Employment gains	72
ii. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	82
B. Wage Employment Programmes	
i. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)	86
II. Food and Nutritional Programmes (ICDS)	88
III. Minimum Needs Programme: Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	90
IV. Income maintenance Programme	92
V. Deepam Scheme	93
VI. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	98
VII. Natural Resource management programme	102
Chapter IV - Suggestions for Improvement	112 – 115
References	116 - 118
Appendix	119 - 125

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted a multifold strategy to eradicate poverty, which is multi-dimensional. Eradication of poverty has been the overriding objective since the beginning of economic planning in India. Eradication of poverty through overall economic and social development by ensuring equitable access in resources and skills, as well as by widening the opportunities for gainful employment to the deprived sections of the society, is enunciated as the principal objectives of all the rural development programmes initiated by the government. It has assumed significance more so in the context of ongoing economic reforms due to the apprehensions that the short-run impact of reforms may not be favorable for the eradication of poverty. It is known that economic growth alone is not sufficient to reduce poverty and there is a need for direct state intervention for poverty eradication.

The PAPs can be grouped into five categories. They are: 1.income enhancement programmes – a. Self Employment Programmes which include IRDP, DWCRA and TRYSEM and b. wage employment programmes which include JRY and EAS; 2.programmes which focus on providing food and nutritional security viz., PDS and ICDS; 3. programmes which provide basic minimum services-housing, sanitation, health, education and income maintenance programmes viz., pension schemes, maternity benefit scheme and survival benefit scheme; and 5. natural resource management and livelihoods. Most of the PAPs are designed by the centre and implemented by the State on fund sharing basis for financing the programmes. The State of Andhra Pradesh has its own programmes. It has promoted programmes like '*Adarana*', '*Girl Child Protection*' and '*Deepam*'. The proposed study makes an attempt to evaluate both Central Government and State Government poverty alleviation programmes in Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the Study

1. to examine the planning and implementation of the target oriented Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs);
2. to assess the leakages of the programmes in terms of coverage of non-poor and non-retention of assets;
3. to examine the impact of the programme on the beneficiaries in terms of changes in occupational status, income, employment and empowerment of women;
4. to examine whether the programmes have any impact on the non-beneficiary households;
5. to assess the contribution of the programme to the growth of the local economy;
6. to trace the process of change in the socio-economic status of the beneficiary households due to PAPs;
7. to capture the perceptions of all the stakeholders on poverty and the existing PAPs.

Methodology

The study aimed at assessing all the poverty alleviation programmes rather than focusing on individual components. The programmes are assessed mainly in terms of coverage, leakages and impact on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries along with perceptions of the stakeholders. An alternative methodology is followed, in which income and employment derived by the beneficiary households from each economic activity are estimated and income and employment due to the schemes are arrived at by calculating the incremental activities generated by each scheme. Double difference method is used in case of watersheds.

This method gives the estimates of income (employment) generated by each scheme. But one difficulty in this approach is that after participation in the programmes, the household may stop (reduce) hiring out its labour and use for the programme.

The study adopted four stage stratified purposive random sampling. Three districts i.e., Vizianagaram, Anantapur and Nalgonda were selected purposively to represent the medium developed districts of each region by taking irrigation as a proxy for the level of development. Three mandals were selected from each district to represent developed, medium developed and less developed areas. Two villages were selected from each district based on the coverage of programmes. Thus, in all 18 villages were selected from 9 mandals of three districts. Primary data were collected from beneficiary and non-beneficiary households through structured questionnaires. Household surveys with (census as well as sample) structured schedules, PRA exercise and group discussions with village elders, women groups, implementing agencies, non-officials and NGOs were done. Case studies of beneficiaries were constructed to examine the process of poverty alleviation

Successful watersheds from three districts viz., Kurnool, Anantapur and Mahbubnagar are taken for assessing the full potential in technically completed watersheds in enhancing rural livelihoods, when implemented under best conditions. Incidentally, all the selected watersheds are implemented by local NGOs. The total sample is 160 households i.e., 120 beneficiaries (15 to 48% of total beneficiaries) and 40 non-beneficiaries (3 to 70 percent of non-beneficiaries). The study followed double difference method.

The evaluation of the impact of anti-poverty programmes have been done at two levels viz., macro-level and micro-level. Coverage of poor under different programmes has been assessed at the state level in macro-level evaluations. In micro-level, the issues taken for evaluation include retention of assets in case of self employment programmes (IRDP, DWCRA), participation in wage employment programmes (JRY) and coverage under IAY, benefits flown from the assets in terms of gain in income and employment and reduction in the deprivation of houseless ness; infrastructure development at the village level through JRY and the problems faced by the beneficiaries in obtaining the assets as well as in maintaining the same, mostly in case of self-employment programmes. At the same time, the indirect benefits from PAPs are also examined in

terms of their empowerment captured through their participation in state promoted community based organizations.

Coverage at Macro- Level

Macro level analysis revealed that the percentage of poor people covered under IRDP was very low at 1.26 percent of rural poor in 1995-96. It increased in 1996-97 but declined later. The percentage of poor covered under SGSY was 2.84 percent of rural poor. The percentage of rural poor trained under TRYSEM was 0.48 in 1995-96. It increased to 2.43 percent in 1996-97, but declined to the earlier level later. The coverage under NOAP was 35.58 percent in 1996-96 and increased significantly since 1996-97 to reach 94 percent of rural poor in the age group of more than 60 years in 1999-2000. The coverage under DWCRA was less than 1 percent and declined over time. But in recent years, the coverage of DWCRA is quite high. The coverage under national family benefit scheme (NFBS) was also less than one percent but showed fluctuations. The coverage under NMBS was higher than DWCRA and NFBS and increased significantly in 1997-98 to 13 percent and thereafter it declined.

Coverage at Micro - level

Micro level analysis focused on income enhancement programmes (IRDP, DWCRA and JRY), food and nutritional programmes (ICDS), minimum needs programmes (IAY), social security schemes, and natural resource management and rural livelihoods (watershed development).

The major findings of micro – level analysis are given below.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The findings of the study indicate that the beneficiaries under IRDP mainly constituted small and marginal farmers. Agricultural labour have benefited mainly from animal

husbandry. Under ISB (industry, service and business) sector, SC's have received major benefits which shows that self employment is created to the poor. Labour market is affected only when assets provided to the beneficiaries are sustained. In the present study, retention of assets is higher in case of agricultural and minor irrigation assets and is higher among small & marginal farmers and STs and BCs . Less retention of assets in ISB sector show their non-preference for self- employment. Retention of assets also depends on the development of the region.

The entry of non-poor into the programme is varying from 3 to 8 percent across the selected districts. The expenditure incurred in obtaining the assets under the programme by the poor accounted for around 7 per cent of the subsidy provided to the poor. The employment gain to the beneficiary households came to around 120 man days in the selected districts. The income gains are more pronounced in the developed districts and among the relatively better off among the poor. The income mobility matrix also indicate that the crossing of poverty line is more pronounced among the near-poor rather than among the poorest. The banks are found to be indifferent providing credit to the poorest of the poor as they are unsure about the repayment from the poorest. As a result the poorest of the poor are not covered under the programmes. The absence of institutional building to enhance social capital among the poor for undertaking collective actions with regard to market intermediation may be one of the main reasons for this.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

Women thrift and credit groups are homogenous and cohesive (i.e., based on income, caste and neighborhood). 22% of the members belong to SC, 11% to ST, 67% to BC and the remaining 4% to others. The average age of members is 35 (i.e., high percentage of women in the fertility group). For 60% of the groups, saving is the main purpose of group formation. Majority (94%) of groups showed no defaulters in last 3 months. There is a high regularity in saving. In the previous 3 months 6% defaulted. There is a high rotation of group corpus (80% internal loans). An active participation in pulse polio immunisation (30%) and Janmabhoomi (80%) was observed. There was a gradual shift from consumption loans (40%) to productive loans (60%). 61% would have gone to

moneylenders had there been no WSHG), whereas 7.5% of the members would not have started the activity had there been no WSHG. As 75% of the women is illiterate, book keeping and maintaining records are poor. A majority of the leaders and the members are aware of DWCRA Bazars. There is a need to strengthen marketing facilities for the products of DWCRA groups.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

Under JRY employment generated per person on an average per year is around 40 days across the sample villages of selected districts. The works executed under JRY are found to be helpful in bridging the gap relating to infrastructure. Some of the assets created under JRY are found to be in bad shape due to lack of proper maintenance. The employment created is not adequate enough to influence the wage rates in labour market. The socio-economic background of the participants indicate that the poorer section of the society are depending on JRY works. The villagers of sample villages have expressed that the wage employment programmes should be implemented in lean seasons in the backward and drought prone areas.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The study finds out that 32% of eligible households have been covered under IAY in the sample villages. It ranges from 96% among SCs to 7.8% in the case of other castes. 20% of the poor who are beneficiaries of the anti-poverty programmes have benefited under IAY. The facilities relating to the housing, viz., side drains, individual sanitation electricity connection and protected water supply have been provided.

Deepam

The study reveals that most of the DWCRA members were aware of Deepam Scheme. They received gas connections through Mandal Development Officers (MDOs) (52 percent), followed by DWCRA leaders (34 percent). For a majority of beneficiaries (45 percent), it took two months to get their gas connection after allotment, 25 percent of

members got after one month, where as another 25 percent of the beneficiaries received their connection after 2 months from the date of allotment. Of the total beneficiaries households, about 70 percent of them are using gas connections when the teams visited their place. Even after getting gas connections, around 65 percent of them are still using firewood for cooking and other purposes. The reason is that the price of the refill cylinder is high. Some of them complained that the transport persons are taking some extra amount for bringing the cylinder. Those who have sold /not using their gas connections, the reason is fear of fire accident, as they are residing in a hut. In some cases, the connection is being used by their village leaders/land lord or relatives from urban area. Those who are using gas, in some of the households living environment in and around the kitchen is clean. Because of gas connection there is some improvement in their living environment. This resulted in improvement in their health also. Earlier, some of them were suffering with asthma, cold, burning eyes etc. due to smoke. Now they got relieved from diseases and their health condition is improved, as they are free from inhaling smoke and burning eyes. Some households explained that due to Deepam scheme, they are finishing their cooking early, and they were getting some leisure time, which they can spend in some productive work. In some cases, they explained that after returning from work, instead of fire wood, they felt that gas is convenient for cooking. Some explained that preparing of jowar chapathi on gas stove takes more time and also not tasty when compared to fire wood. The house environment is also very clean as smoke is not coming out from the gas stove. The roof and walls turn black when they use fire wood, and vessels will also black and look ugly. With gas stove the vessels look bright and clean. Some of the households still lack awareness on how to use gas stove and cylinder. They feel that gas cylinder is dangerous, and if any thing happens their house may be burnt in the flames. Some of the beneficiaries were selected for gas connection and still not availed the benefit. They felt that if they took gas connection and use it, they may loose their kerosene quota. Some beneficiaries took the gas connection and sold them for higher prices in the near by town and local land lords. The reason is that they got the connection on their hence they availed the facility, but they donot want to use the connection. Some of them felt that it is difficult for them to afford to purchase cylinder, as they get fuel and cow dung free of cost for cooking. There is a need for

further detailed study on the impact of provision of gas connection, on income generation, health, education, environmental aspects. etc. A detailed study exclusively on Deepam will provide a better understanding of the present situation.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The study finds that 78 percent of the beneficiaries belonged to wage earners (agricultural labourers), whereas 16.8 percent of cultivating families also engaged in this activity. i.e. in all 94.9 percent of the EAS beneficiaries are landless labour and cultivators (marginal and small farmers). The average size of the beneficiary households is five. More than sixty percent of the beneficiaries (62.5 percent) were illiterate and 15.4 percent have informal education. About 11 percent studied primary and pre-primary level education. Only 10 percent of the beneficiaries possess upper primary and high school level education. 67.8 percent of households have an annual household income of less than Rs. 8500. (4.4 percent less than Rs. 4500, 22.7 percent have an income of Rs. 4500-6000, and 40.8 percent have an household income in the range of Rs. 6000-8500. This shows that a majority of the EAS beneficiaries are poor labourers. About 7 percent of the non poor beneficiaries also received benefits. With regard to sustainability of wage income and employment under EAS, it was found that once the road and building works completed, the villagers are not getting any regular wage works other than agriculture works. The average days employed per beneficiary in a year were found to be 24 days. The averages wages received per beneficiary is Rs. 41 in cash, and 16 kgs in the form of rice. No children are involved in these works. The objective of the EAS is generation of employment on a sustainable basis and the income accrued will supplement the beneficiary income, which in turn improve his living standards. But in practice, once these works are completed they are not getting any sustained income through wage components in addition to the agriculture wages.

Watershed Development Programme

The proportion of area under irrigation has increased by 19 to 129 percent among all households. Total employment has gone up by 11 to 29 percent. Yield rates have gone

up for irrigated as well as un-irrigated crops. Only 50 percent of the watersheds studied are economically viable in terms of incremental returns. The equity effect is not clearly known, though the impact on rich and medium households possessing of lands seems higher. Drinking water situation improved substantially. Ground water levels improved to a limited extent. Migration of labour decreased during execution period. But in majority of cases, this is not sustained after the executing period. Household's preference for education increased. Role of women in financial matters has improved substantially.

Chapter-I

CONTEXT, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

1.Context of the Study

Eradication of poverty has been the overriding objective since the beginning of economic planning in India. Eradication of poverty through overall economic and social development by ensuring equitable access in resources and skills, as well as by widening the opportunities for gainful employment to the deprived sections of the society, is enunciated as the principal objective of all the rural development programmes initiated by the government. It has assumed significance more so in the context of ongoing economic reforms due to the apprehensions that the short-run impact of reforms may not be favourable for the eradication of poverty. It is known that economic growth alone is not sufficient to reduce poverty and there is a need for direct State intervention for poverty eradication.

A number of rural development schemes and programmes have been formulated and implemented from time to time as measures to attack rural poverty. But it was realized that these programmes could not deliver the desired results and suffered from a number of defects. There is also evidence to the fact that the poverty has declined due to the target oriented Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs) in the late 1980s, despite deceleration in agriculture growth (Parthasarathy, 1995; Kannan, 1995). On the other hand, there is an argument that an exclusive focus on poverty eradication programmes, in the absence of good macro-economic policies resulting in sustained growth is likely to have short-lived success at best (UNDP, 1999). Hence, it is felt that the poverty alleviation programmes should contribute for economic growth (Rao, 1992).

The defects in the prevailing policy framework, including its preoccupation with the immediate gains has resulted in the over exploitation of natural resources for achieving agricultural growth and reducing rural poverty. On account of the degradation of land and depletion of ground water resources following deforestation, it is becoming

increasingly difficult to sustain agricultural growth and rural poverty reduction without imposing a heavy cost on the society and on the future generations. In order to make poverty reduction process sustainable, significant initiatives have been brought over recently to create congenial environment for poverty alleviation in terms of decentralization to strengthen panchayat raj institutions and group approach through the formation of women self-help groups. These initiatives are to ensure people's active participation in planning, implementation and post-implementation processes. There is a need to assess the impact of these initiatives on poverty eradication process. Further, though there are evaluation studies, concurrent and ex-post, they are focused on individual components of poverty alleviation programmes and do not take cognizance of all the components. This is required due to the fact that the focus of all the PAPs on the each of the poor may increase the probability of the sustainability of poverty reduction process. Moreover, there are no attempts in the evaluation studies so far conducted to examine the poverty reduction as a process so that the contributing factors for poverty reduction can be identified. In this backdrop, the present study is proposed to assess the performance of PAPs in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The PAPs can be grouped into five categories. They are: income enhancement programmes – self employment programmes which include IRDP, DWCRA and TRYSEM and wage employment programmes which include JRY and EAS; programmes which focus on providing food and nutritional security viz., PDS and ICDS; programmes which provide basic minimum services-housing, sanitation, health, education and income maintenance programmes viz., pension schemes, maternity benefit scheme and survival benefit scheme and natural resource management and livelihoods. Most of the PAPs are designed by the centre and implemented by the State on fund sharing basis for financing the programmes. The State of Andhra Pradesh has its own programmes. It has promoted programmes like '*Adarana*', '*Girl Child Protection*' and '*Deepam*'. The study makes an attempt to evaluate both Central Government and State Government poverty alleviation programmes in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Brief Review of the Literature of the Relevant Studies

The review of literature focuses on the performance of the anti poverty programmes and issues emerged related to the programme. A brief review of the studies relating to the evaluation of some of the programmes in Andhra Pradesh is presented below:

A. Income Enhancement Programmes

a. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The recent concurrent evaluation (Fifth Round) of IRDP in Andhra Pradesh has revealed: the programme has covered 12 per cent of rural households. The selection by the Grama Sabha was 60 per cent of beneficiaries - this percentage has declined from 92 in the fourth round of evaluation; the IRDP is contributing to diversification of rural occupations/employment, with self-employment in non-agriculture being the principal gainer; three fifths of the assets of old beneficiaries are in productive use, and of the rest having been sold or transferred and in respect of new beneficiaries 91 per cent are in production use.

The average net income from IRDP asset is Rs.1898 per annum and is equivalent to less than two months of wage earnings at the prevailing average agricultural labour for field labour (man) in the State. A rupee of investment in IRDP assets yielded an income of Rs.0.55. There is sizeable reduction in the proportion of the poor among old beneficiaries - all poor having declined from 75 per cent to 56.6 per cent and very poor from 34 per cent to 16 per cent. A sizeable proportions (a fifth with boys and a quarter with girls) of beneficiary households have children not currently attending school. Of the beneficiary households with children, 13 per cent have boy children and 14 per cent have girl children working to support the family; and some of the beneficiaries (3 per cent) continue as bonded labour (Venkataramaiah, et al, 1997).

The studies expressed concerned over the leakages during the implementation of the programme i.e. mis- identification and non retention of the assets. Several studies have

indicated that between 15-26 percent of those identified were non-poor. The study conducted by the NIRD reveals that about 17 percent of the beneficiaries assisted were not in eligible for assistance (Tripathi et al, 1985). The studies conducted by ICM (1996, 97, 99) and Rao (1991, 1993) also reveal the same. Various evaluation studies revealed that on an average 28 percent of the assets were not retained by the beneficiaries beyond two years after the assistance (PEO1985, PNRAO 1991, 93, ICM 97, 99). The beneficiaries find it hard to retain and use even the non- land assets without a supportive land base. This has been confirmed by these studies. The PEO study found that 88 percent of the beneficiaries experienced income improvement. The studies by ICM, PEO, NIRD 1985) pointed out that the acquisition of income generating schemes have led to a process of liberation and enhancement of status to the beneficiaries cannot always be quantified.

The study by Galab (1987), Parthasarathy (1991) and ICM (1997, 1999) indicted that differences exist in the generation of income by various IRDP schemes across different occupations and caste groups. The beneficiaries crossing poverty line due to IRDP varies significantly according to different studies. The range from 49.5 percent as per PEO study to 17 percent by the RBI study. The studies of Govt. of India (1986, 87, 89) showed that 50 percent of the old beneficiaries have crossed poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12-13 percent of new beneficiaries have crossed poverty line of Rs. 6400. The studies by ICM and Rao, revealed that the crossing poverty line varies between 6-11 percent. The main contribution is primary sector and ISB sector schemes. According to Subba Rao (1985) the lowest income groups have the least income mobility compared to the other income groups.

In the pursuit of poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP and JRY etc., concern for undertaking activities like soil conservation, water harvesting, drainage and construction of field channels which raise agricultural productivity is not adequate. This integrated approach is detrimental to raise agriculture productivity as well as to alleviating rural poverty on a sustainable basis. He further emphasized that self employment programmes like IRDP have usually proved to be more productive and better integrated with overall

development in regions which are infrastructurally developed. Less developed regions are in greater need of labour intensive works for infrastructure development.

The studies by Sudershan (1986), George (1997) revealed that NGOs implemented programmes are performing well when compared to government implemented programmes. The study by Haragopal and Balaramulu (1989) revealed that panchayat raj institutions were intended to ensure peoples participation and improving living conditions of the people which are neglected. Another deficiency which Sankaran (1998) highlighted was that village level institutions could not come into their own because of inadequate devolution of responsibilities and resources in the absence of a well equipped planning mechanism at decentralized level capable of formulating a single integrated rural development plan with professional competence enlisting peoples participation and safeguarding the interests of weaker sections.

b. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

A study on the development of women through DWCRA programme conducted in upland, delta and agency regions of West Godavari district in the year 1997-98 found: lack of adequate staff and proper coordination of the staff located in the administrative hierarchy is constraining the performance of the programme; the size of the DWCRA Groups, composition of the group and institutional arrangement for maintaining the group activity and the support mechanism provided by the programme implementation authority are the determinants of the success of the programme; the heterogeneous groups could also perform better, as against the popular evidence that only the homogeneous groups perform well, provided appropriate implementing authority are ensured; and the programme has contributed positively for the members of the groups in terms of diversifying themselves from their traditional economic activities and increasing their income levels which ultimately resulted in the increase of intake of nutritious food levels (Kanchanya, 1998). On the contrary, there are some DWCRA groups, in the drought-prone and the backward district, viz., Anantapur, which are not undertaking any

economic activity either individually or collectively, but utilising the financial assistance as a interest free loan among themselves (Galab et. al, 1997).

Different micro level studies conducted in A.P revealed that the women with monthly family income of more that Rs. 1000 increased from 6.5% to 55.0% in Prakasam district; from 35% to 70% in Cuddapah district; and 1.9% to 35.3% in Adilabad districts. This also revealed the fact that the project authorities did not take adequate care in selecting BPL women in Cuddapah district. DWCRA scheme resulted in considerable creation of full time employment to not only women but also to their male counter parts. The highest benefit in terms of full time employment to women was obtained in Adilabad district (64.4%) followed by Cuddapah (54.4%) and Prakasam districts (40%). The scheme has also created full time employment to the male counterparts of DWCRA women to the tune of 33% in Cuddapah, 30% in Adilabad and 23.5% in Prakasam districts. Wage labourers were reduced from 76.8% to 8% in Adilabad and the assistance helped 4% of housewives and 19% of self employed in their own farm to have alternative self employment in Adilabad district in case of groups organsied in 1994-95 and 1995-96 (Jayalakshmi, 1997). For groups organized in 1996-97 to 1997-98 in Adilabad, wage labourers were reduced from 70% to 56%.

In an innovative study conducted by A.P Mahila Abhivruddhi society* (APMAS), it was found that only 16 percent of the 291 SHGs studied, can only be ranked as good based on the impressions of the investigators on maintenance of books, meetings, internal lending, leadership, bank linkage and overall functioning of the SHGs. 49% of them were ranked average and 35% were ranked as poor. In all the three districts studied (Adilabad, Cuddapah and Vizag), the groups were found to be saving on a regular basis is 78% of the groups save regularly. According to the members across different groups and across the 3 districts, being part of a group adds value to them and has brought about an upturn in their lives. 72% of the members of the groups are from weaker sections i.e. SC

* A.P Mahila Abhivruddhi Society (APMAS) is a state level technical support institution created to address the needs of the Self-Helf movement namely quality assessment, quality enhancement and research and advocacy. It provides technical support to DRDAs, banks, DPIP (WB Project), AP Rural Livelihood Project (DFID), NGOs and other Self-Helf Promoting institutions (SHPIs)

(19%), ST(9%) and BCs (44%). The members utilize 77% of the credit for consumption purposes. Idle funds as a percent of total funds available was very high at 33%. The study concluded that the savings done in the group help them meet their day-to-day consumption needs thereby reducing their dependency on money lenders (APMAS, 2002)

c. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

A study conducted in Anantapur, the drought-prone and backward district of Andhra Pradesh has revealed: as high as 12,449 individuals have been trained under the TRYSEM in the past 15 years - women constitute about 45 per cent, while Scheduled Castes about 42 per cent of the total individuals trained; training was provided under 51 trades for the candidates selected; of the trained, 26 per cent are self-employed in their trade after the completion of training, 22 per cent working as wage employees, and the rest 42 per cent are not able to use the training in any useful way - this provides an evidence of improper planning of the programme; and forward and backward linkages are not provided for the economic activities undertaken after the training - this is acting as a constraint in realising the benefits from the programme (Galab et al, 1997).

d. Wage Employment Programmes

Under rural employment programmes, NREP and RLEGP and presently JRY, and Employed Assurance Scheme (EAS), the works undertaken have contributed for the creation of community assets as well as assets to down-trodden sections, besides providing wage employment to the poor. The watershed programme undertaken with EAS and Desert Development Programme (DDP) in recent times are contributing for the restoration of ecological balance, ensuring sustainable agriculture. The benefits flown to the poor are relatively high from these programmes compared to the self-employment programmes. However, these programmes have not contributed for the increase in wages (Galab et al, 1997). The JRY programme could cover 15 per cent of the unemployed, which can be considered as a significant creation of employment. This programme has contributed to create interest among elected representatives and to more

wider participation. It has given greater flexibility to village Panchayats in the choice of projects. However, the programme needed improvements in two vital respects: it is not adequately related to agricultural development, and its location and timing needed improvement (Parthasarathy, 1995). These studies have not evaluated the programmes in the context of the qualitative and quantitative changes that are taking place. The studies on labour market have pointed out that when higher wage rates exist, self employment through asset creation will be a more effective intervention in the labour market than wage employment programmes (Radhakrishna et al, 1998).

B. Basic Needs

a. Education

The literacy among the poor is very high. Illiteracy is more among the children who are in the age group of 6-14 years. The gender inequalities are more pronounced among the poor. Less than 50 per cent of the poor are utilizing Government schools in the villages. Linking of sending children to schools with providing food security under Revamped PDS is acting as incentives to some of the poor families to send their children to school (Galab et al, 1997).

b. Sanitation and Housing

Many of the poor households are residing in semi-pucca and kutchha houses. Some of the houses are in bad shape for want of maintenance. The Government has succeeded in reaching poor through regular and IAY to provide pucca houses. However, many of the needy poor are left out of this programme.

Sanitation has become one of the major issues in the villages. This is more so for the women. Not only the poor but also the non-poor do not have proper sanitation facilities. This demands that sanitation programmes have to be given top priority, as the existing programmes are not able to reach all the people (Galab et. al, 1997).

C. Food Security and Nutrition Programmes

a. PDS and Food Security

The Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced the subsidized rice scheme in early 80s to improve the consumption levels of the weaker sections of the society. Since August 1996, a poor household is entitled to 5 kgs of rice per person per month subject to a ceiling of 20 kgs at Rs.3.50 per kg. Besides rice, they are entitled to sugar and kerosene.

A micro-level study conducted at village level revealed that, in the developed villages, the scheme has provided access to food to most of the poor, but large percentage of beneficiaries are non-poor households. In the backward villages, a large percentage of poor households are excluded from the scheme while a sizeable percentage of the beneficiaries belong to the non-poor category (Indrakant, 1996).

It has been estimated that the per capita monthly gain in income due to PDS in 1986-87 was nearly Rs.6 in rural areas and nearly Rs.8 in urban areas. Consequently, there was 5-percentage point and 3-percentage point reduction in poverty in rural and urban areas of the State, respectively (Radhakrishna et al, 1997).

b. Nutrition Programme

The nutritional and health programme targeted towards children and women in Anantapur district is Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). This programme is found to be useful to the poor. The programme has covered only 10 per cent of the poor. This may be due to the dominant rice subsidy scheme in Andhra Pradesh (Galab, 1997).

D. Income Maintenance Programmes

A recent study conducted on micro-level arrangements for social security at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies has revealed: Coverage of eligible households for the social security is inadequate in the case of State implemented social security measures;

there are, however, indigenous community responses to provide social security among toddy-tapping and fisherman communities.

The women Self-help Groups(SHGs) promoted by the NGOs are providing social security to the poor; the SHGs are also integrated with the State programmes and this integration has produced good results in providing social security for the poor households at minimum transaction costs and influencing the government to formulate innovative programmes like 'Jeevanjyothi' for the destitute women (Galab, 1999).

Against the background of the various studies, the present study will examine the performance of various poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP, JRY, EAS, DWCRA, etc., and to suggest suitable policy measures with the following objectives.

3. Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the planning and implementation of the target oriented Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs);
2. To assess the leakages of the programmes in terms of coverage of non-poor and non-retention of assets;
3. To examine the impact of the programme on the beneficiaries in terms of changes in occupational status, income, employment and empowerment of women;
4. To examine whether the programmes have any impact on the non-beneficiary households;
5. To assess the contribution of the programme to the growth of the local economy;
6. To trace the process of change in the socio-economic status of the beneficiary households due to PAPs;
7. To capture the perceptions of all the stakeholders on poverty and the existing PAPs.

4. Methodology of the Study

The methodology adopted in the present study differs from those of the earlier evaluation studies. Earlier studies adopted the “before and after approach, coupled with “with and without” principle. It should be emphasized that it would be difficult to obtain the reliable statistical information when the gap between the year in which the programmes were launched and the year of evaluation is wide. Hence, we had to adopt an alternative approach, in which, income and employment derived by the beneficiary households from each economic activity are estimated and income and employment due to the schemes are arrived at by calculating the incremental activities generated by each scheme. This method gives the estimates of income (employment) generated by each scheme. But one difficulty in this approach is that after the participation in the programmes, the household may stop (reduce) hiring out its labour and use it for the programme. However, adjustments are made by considering employment and wage data from the households.

a. The Sample Design: The study adopted **four stage - stratified - purposive – random sampling design**.

In the **First stage**, districts were selected. The selection of the districts was done on the basis of the following considerations:

The state of Andhra Pradesh State consists of three regions, viz., Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema. **Three districts**, one from each region were selected. The selected districts represent the medium developed districts of each region. Level of irrigation is taken as a proxy for the level of development.

In the **Second Stage**, mandals were selected. They were selected on the basis of level of irrigation which is taken as a proxy of development. From each sample district **Three mandals** - developed, medium developed, and less developed were selected. This is due to the fact that level of development determines the performance of the programmes. Thus in all 9 mandals were selected for this study.

In the **Third Stage**, villages were selected. **Two villages** from each mandal were selected. Thus, a sample of **six villages** from each sample district **was** selected. The villages are selected basing on **coverage of programmes**. Thus, in all 18 villages were selected from three sample districts.

In the **Fourth stage**, the selection of households was made. In the each selected village the households were selected on the basis of their occupation category, caste affiliations and coverage of programmes. Besides this, non-beneficiaries from among the eligible poor are also selected to identify reasons for their non-participation in the poverty alleviation programmes. The summary of the sample design of the study is presented in Table 1.1.

b. Surveys and Data Collection: The study made use of secondary as well as primary data. The secondary data on various schemes were collected from mandal, district and state level agencies. The primary data were collected from beneficiary and non-beneficiary households through structured questionnaires.

Household (census as well as sample) surveys with structured schedules, PRA exercise, and group discussions with village elders, community leaders, women groups, implementing agencies, non-officials and NGOs were done. Case studies of beneficiaries were constructed to examine the process of poverty alleviation. The summary of the impact assessment methods adopted by the study are presented in Table 1.2

Table 1.1
SAMPLE DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Sl. No.	Description of the Stage of Sampling	Description of the Sampling Unit	Criteria Adopted for the Selection of Sample Units	Description of the Sample Method Adopted	Description of the Sample Units	Number of Sample Units Selected
1	I Stage	District	Level of Irrigation as proxy for development.	Stratified Purposive Sampling	Nalgonda Anantapur Vizianagaram/ West Godavari	3 districts. One from each geographical region
2	II Stage	Mandals	Level of Development.	Stratified Purposive Sampling	Miryalguda, S. Atmakur and S.Gowraram (from Nalgonda) ,Parvatipuram, Gantyada and Garividi (from Vizianagaram), Garladinne, Nallamada and Kambadur from Anantapur district	Nine mandals covering three mandals from each sample district
3	III Stage	Villages	Coverage of Programmes.	Stratified Random Sampling	Ootlapally, Thakkallapally, Vallala,Itukulapahad, Gattikal and Kothapad (Nalgonda district) Sirivaram, Yerraguntla, Mulkanur, Reddypally, Choutakuntapally & Chennampalem (Anantapur district) Kirthibarthi, Vasanta, kapusambam K L Puram, Narsipuram & Addapuseela (Vizianagaram dist)	18 villages. Six villages from each sample district.
4	IV stage	Households	Beneficiaries & non beneficiaries on the basis of their Occupation and Caste affiliation and coverage of programmes	Stratified Random Sampling		360 households. 20 household from each village.

Note : Level of Irrigation (i.e., Percentage of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area) is taken as the proxy for the development of rural areas.

Table 1.2
Impact Assessment Methods Adopted by the Study

Sl. No.	Description of the Method	Description of the Units Covered
1.	Survey Method	
	a. Census Survey	All households in 18 villages
	b. Sample Survey	Selected beneficiary and non-beneficiary households
2.	Rapid Appraisal Method	
	a. Focus group discussions	Beneficiary and non beneficiary households
	b. Semi Structured interviews with key informants	1. Various implementing agencies at district and mandal levels 2. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) 3. Village elders, community leaders and Knowledgeable persons

CHAPTER-II

PERFORMANCE OF THE PAPS AT MACRO-LEVEL

The evaluation of the impact of anti-poverty programmes has been done at two levels: macro-level and micro-level. Coverage of poor under different programmes has been assessed at the state level in macro-level evaluation. In micro-level evaluation, the issues taken for evaluation include retention of assets in case self employment programmes (IRDP) and (DWCRA), participation in wage employment programmes (JRY) and coverage under IAY; benefits flown from the assets in terms of gain in income and employment and reduction in the deprivation of houselessness; infrastructure development at the village level through JRY and the problems faced by the beneficiaries in obtaining the assets as well as in maintaining the same, mostly in case of self-employment programmes. At the same time, the indirect benefits from PAPS are also examined in terms of their empowerment captured through their participation in state promoted community based organizations (CBOs) viz., watershed associations, water users associations, mothers committees, village education committees, Vana Samrakshana Samithis (VSS) and other associations promoted by the civil societies. In what follows is the detailed account of evaluation of each programme.

As an entry point, in this chapter we examine allocative efficiency by looking at the coverage of poor population under various schemes under Rural Development Department.

a. Rural Poverty Ratios: The official estimates from Government of India show low rural poverty (15.9%) in A.P. On the other hand, other estimates of rural poverty incidence suggest a significantly higher head count ratio in rural Andhra Pradesh. In a study on prices and poverty in India, Deaton (1999) estimates unit prices for different states for the years 1987-88 and 1993-94. Deaton's estimates suggest that the rural poverty line for Andhra Pradesh is more or less similar to all India. According to his estimates, rural poverty ratio for Andhra Pradesh ranges from 29 to 33 % in 1993-94. The

GOAP has also been using a higher poverty line (Rs. 187 in 1993-94). Based on this poverty line, the rural head count ratio comes to around 27 % in 1993-94.

Table 2.1: Different Estimates of Rural Poverty for Andhra Pradesh: 1993-94 (%)

Studies	Head Count Ratio
Expert Group Method	15.9
GOAP	27.0
Deaton, A.	33.0

Note: Deaton's numbers range from 29 per cent to 33 per cent.

Source: Rural Poverty Reduction Task Force Report (GOAP, 2000)

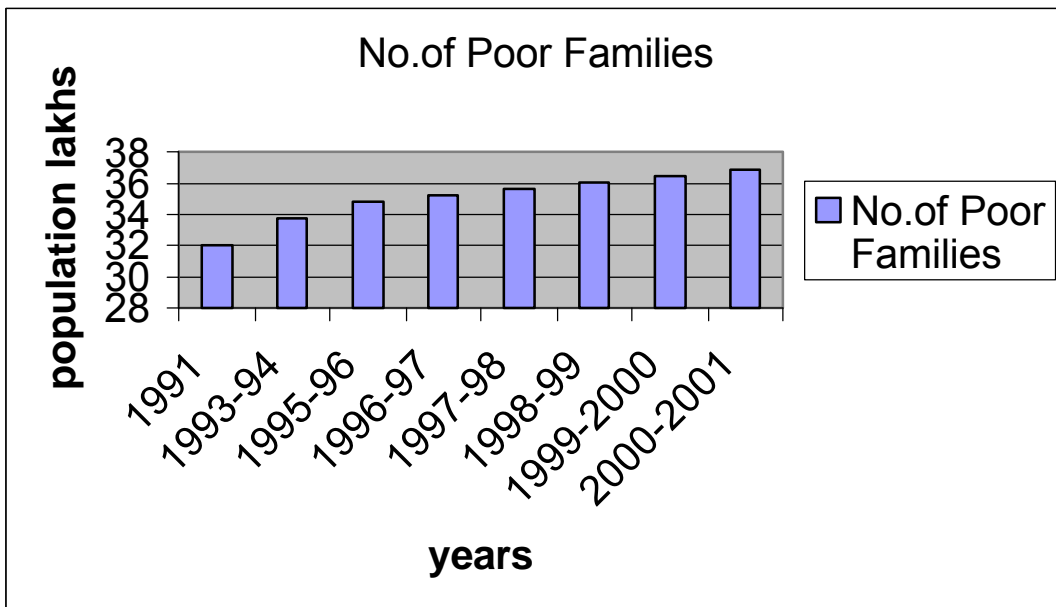
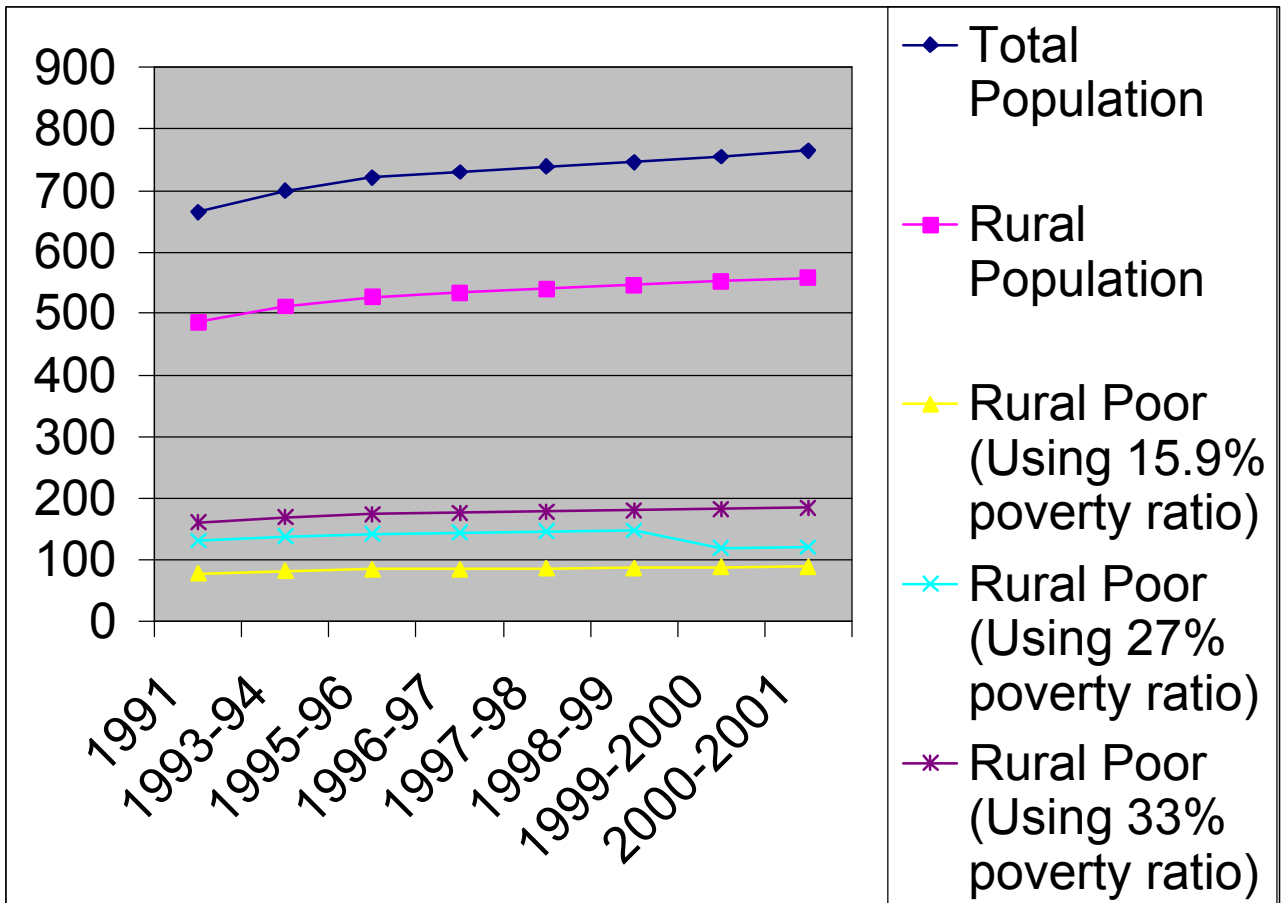
b. Population and Poor : In order to examine the coverage of poor, we need the number of rural poor in different years. We used the following procedure to get these numbers as given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Population and Poor

Year	Total Population	Rural Population	(in Lakhs)		
			Rural Poor (Using 15.9% poverty ratio)	Rural Poor (Using 27% poverty ratio)	Rural Poor (Using 33% poverty ratio)
1991	665.08	486.21	77.31	131.28	160.45
1993-94	699.38	511.65	81.35	138.15	168.85
1995-96	721.46	527.46	83.87	142.41	174.06
1996-97	730.29	533.92	84.119	144.16	176.19
1997-98	738.48	539.91	85.85	145.78	178.17
1998-99	746.87	546.04	86.82	147.43	180.19
1999-2000	755.58	552.40	87.83	119.15	182.29
2000-2001	764.32	558.119	88.85	120.87	184.41

- The total population figures for the period 1991 to 2001 are taken from the state Government's Statistical Abstract 1999. The proportion of rural population in total population of A.P.in 1991 was 73.11 per cent. Same percentage is used to get the rural population for the subsequent years.

Population and Poor



- We have three numbers of rural poverty ratios (15.9%, 27% and 33%) for the year 1993-94. The same ratios are used for the subsequent years. Applying these numbers to the rural population provide us the number of rural poor as given in cols. 4-6 of Table 2.2

c. Rural Poor by Age Groups and Families : In order to examine the coverage of poor under different schemes, we have to derive the age-specific poor population. We have used the 1991 proportion of age specific rural population to get age-specific poor population as given in Table 2.3. For this report, we have used only one poverty ratio (33 per cent) to get the age-specific rural poor. The table shows the age specific rural poor for 15-59, 20-35 and 60+ age groups. To derive the number of families, we assumed family size as five.

**Table 2.3. Rural Poor by Age-Groups and Rural Poor Families
(Using Poverty Ratio of 33%)**

Year	(In Lakhs)			No.of Poor Families
	15-59 age-group	20-35 age group	60+ age group	
1991	90.08	37.83	12.16	32.09
1993-94	94.119	39.81	12.80	33.77
1995-96	97.72	41.04	13.19	34.81
1996-97	98.91	41.55	13.36	35.24
1997-98	100.02	42.01	13.50	35.63
1998-99	101.16	42.49	13.66	36.04
1999-2000	102.34	42.98	13.82	36.46
2000-2001	103.53	43.48	13.98	36.88

d. Coverage of Rural Poor Under IRDP/SGSY : We have used rural poor under 15-59 age group for IRDP because they belong to the working age group. Table 2.4 shows the beneficiaries under IRDP/SGSY and the coverage. The percentage of poor people covered under IRDP was very low at 1.26 per cent in 1995-96. It increased in 1996-97 but declined later. The percentage of poor covered under SGSY was 2.84 per cent.

Table 2.4. Coverage of the Rural Poor (age group 15-59) under IRDP/SGSY

Year	Rural Poor under 15-59 age-group (in Lakhs)	Beneficiaries under IRDP (In Lakhs)	% of poor people covered under IRDP (%)	Beneficiaries under SGSY (in Lakhs)	% of Poor covered under SGSY (%)
1995-96	97.72	1.229	1.26	--	--
1996-97	98.91	2.031	2.05	--	--
1997-98	100.02	1.621	1.62	--	--
1998-99	101.16	1.41	1.40	--	--
1999-2000	102.34	--	--	2.910	2.84

e. Coverage under TRYSEM: Under TRYSEM, the population under 18-35 age group is given training. We have taken 20-35 age- group as we do not have proportions for 18-35 age group. The coverage under TRYSEM was also very low. The trends are similar to those for IRDP.

Table 2.5. Coverage of the Rural Poor (age-group 20-35) under TRYSEM

Year	Rural Poor under 15-59 age group (in Lakhs)	Beneficiaries under TRYSEM (in Lakhs)	% of poor covered under TRYSEM (%)
1995-96	41.04	0.198	0.48
1996-97	41.55	0.010	2.43
1997-98	42.01	0.271	0.65
1998-99	42.49	0.236	0.56

f. Coverage Under National Old Age Pensions (NOAP): We have used above 60+ population to examine coverage under NOAP. The coverage under NOAP seems to be substantial. It was around 35.58% in 1995-96. It increased significantly since 1996-97 and reached around 94 per cent in 1999-2000.

Table 2.6. Coverage of the Rural Poor (age-group 60+) under NOAP

Year	Rural Poor under 60+ age group (in Lakhs)	Beneficiaries under NOAP (in Lakhs)	% of poor covered under NOAP (%)
1995-96	13.19	4.693	35.58
1996-97	13.36	8.944	66.95
1997-98	13.50	8.944	66.25
1998-99	13.66	10.944	80.12
1999-2000	13.82	12.944	93.66

g. Coverage Under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS)

- The coverage under DWCRA was less than 1 per cent and declined over time. But in recent years the coverage of DWCRA is quite high.
- The Coverage under NFBS was also less than one per cent but showed fluctuations
- The coverage under NMBS was higher than two schemes. It increased significantly in 1997-8 to 13 per cent and thereafter it declined.

Table 2.7. Coverage of the Rural Poor Families Under DWCRA, NFBS and NMBS

Year	No.of Rural Poor Families	Beneficiaries under DWCR A (in Lakhs)	% of poor families covered under DWCR A (%)	Beneficiaries under NFBS (in Lakhs)	% of poor families covered under NFBS (%)	Beneficiaries under NMBS (in Lakhs)	% of poor families covered under NMBS (%)
1995-96	34.81	0.172	0.49	0.045	0.13	2.039	5.86
1996-97	35.24	0.177	0.50	0.292	0.83	2.480	6.81
1997-98	35.63	0.070	0.20	0.492	0.55	4.659	13.10
1998-99	36.04	0.038	0.11	0.386	0.29	4.041	11.2
1999-2000	36.46	--	--	0.310	0.85	3.476	9.53

Chapter 3

PERFORMANCE OF THE PAPs AT MICRO-LEVEL.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted a multifold strategy to eradicate poverty, which is multi-dimensional. The following are the key elements of the strategy. These elements of the strategy are inter-linked and build on each other.

1. Pursuit of rapid economic growth.
2. Promotion of human development
3. Enhancing social capital of the poor by fostering organizations of the poor and their capacity building
4. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods of the poor
5. Focus on backward mandals and the poorest of the poor.
6. Re-designing the administrative delivery machinery.

In line with this strategy, the performance of poverty alleviation programmes implemented in AP is assessed. The performance of poverty alleviation programmes at micro-level is assessed in terms of coverage, leakage and their impact. Different poverty alleviation programmes implemented in Andhra Pradesh are categorized under the following five broad groups:

I. Income enhancement programmes.

There are two types in this group.

- A. Self-employment programmes which include IRDP, DWCRA, and TRYSEM.
- B. Wage employment programmes which include JRY.

II. Food and nutritional programmes : ICDS.

III. Minimum needs programme : Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

IV. Income maintenance programmes : Pensions schemes, Maternity Benefit Programmes and Survival Benefit Programmes,

V. Natural resource management and livelihoods: Watershed Development.

A census study was conducted among 7170 households. A sample of 358 beneficiaries and 70 non- beneficiaries have been selected from the households covered in census survey. Information was collected from all the 358 households to examine the implementation of different Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs) as listed above.

Table 3.1: District –wise Sample Study Villages

Sl. No	District	Mandal	Village
1	Anantapur	Garladinne	Sirivaram
			Yerraguntla
		Nallamada	Chowtakuntpally
			Reddypally
		Kambadur	Mulkanur
			Chennampalem
2	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Krithiburthy
			Vasanta
		Garividi	Kapusambam
			K L Puram
		Parvatipuram	Narsipuram
			Addapuseela
3	Nalgonda	Miryalguda	Ootlapally
			Thakkallapally
		S. Gowraram	Vallala
			Itikalapadu
		S. Atmakur	Gattikal
			Kothapad

Census Survey

Census study has been undertaken to analyze the demographic and social characteristics of all the households in the 18 study villages spread over 9 mandals of 3 districts. The socio-economic characteristics such as land holdings size, occupation, caste composition, educational levels are examined to understand the level of living of the population. Besides this, retention of assets, level of empowerment of people is also analyzed in the developed as well as backward mandals.

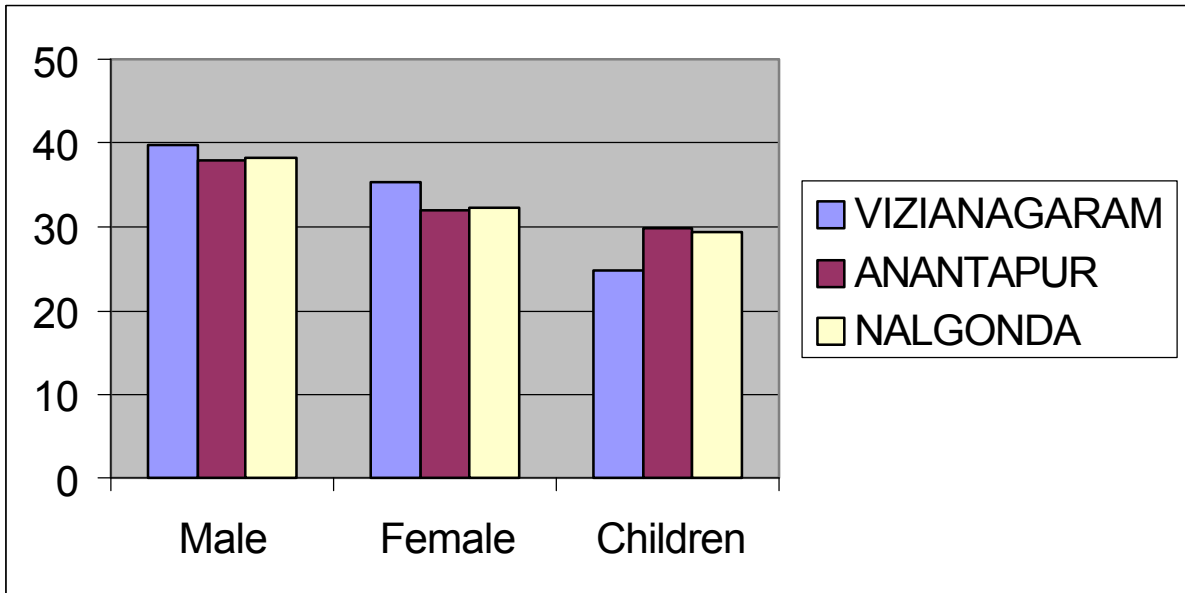
Households and Population: There are 7170 households in the 18 study villages. Out of which 4184 households belong to backward mandals and the rest 2986 households are from developed mandals. Of the total households, 21.3% belong to Scheduled Caste, 6.3% STs, 54.6% BCs, and the rest 17.8% Ocs (table 3.4). In both backward and developed mandals BCs constitute a substantial proportion (58.3%, and 49.2% respectively), while the SC constitute 6 and 6.8 respectively (table 3.2)

Table 3.2: Demographic Particulars Across Caste Groups

SI No	Particulars	Backward mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Households	871 20.8	251 6.0	2439 58.3	623 14.9	4184 100.0
2	Population	3717 20.3	1060 5.8	10777 58.8	2766 15.1	18320 100.0
3	Adult males	1179 18.5	334 33	3876 60.7	990 15.5	6379 34.81
4	Adult females	1196 19.0	377 6.0	3731 58.9	1023 16.1	6327 34.53
5	Children	1342 24.0	349 6.2	3170 56.4	753 13.4	5614 30.64
6	Household size (Avg)	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4

The total population of the 18 sample villages is 31248, of which 34.38 percent adult males, 33.73 percent adult females and the rest 31.89 percent children. The average size of the family is 4.4. In the backward mandals, the size of the household is the highest among BCs and OCs (4.4%), while it was less among STs (4.2 %). But in the developed mandals the household size is 4.1 among SCs (table 3.3).

DISTRICT WISE POPULATION



Population Across Social Groups

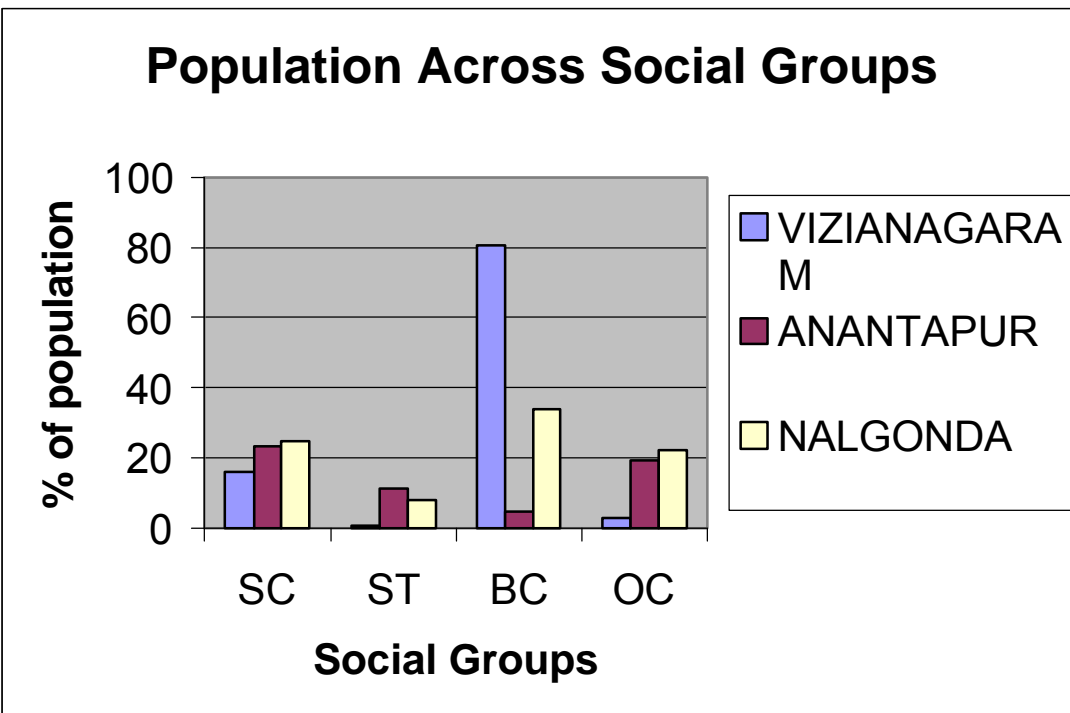


Table 3.3. Demographic Particulars across Caste Groups

Sl No	Particulars	Developed mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Households	656	204	1469	657	2986
		22.0	6.8	49.2	22.0	100.0
2	Population	2691	869	6489	2879	12928
		20.8	6.7	50.2	22.3	100.0
3	Adult males	824	286	2217	1037	4364
		18.9	6.5	50.8	23.8	33.75
4	Adult females	811	298	2139	964	4212
		19.2	7.1	50.8	22.9	32.58
5	Children	1056	285	2133	878	4352
		24.3	6.5	49.0	20.2	33.66
6	Household size (Avg)	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3

The category analysis shows that average size of household is highest at 4.6 among cultivators and less at 4.2 among agricultural labour and non- agricultural labour in the backward mandals. In the developed mandals same trend is continuing (appendix).

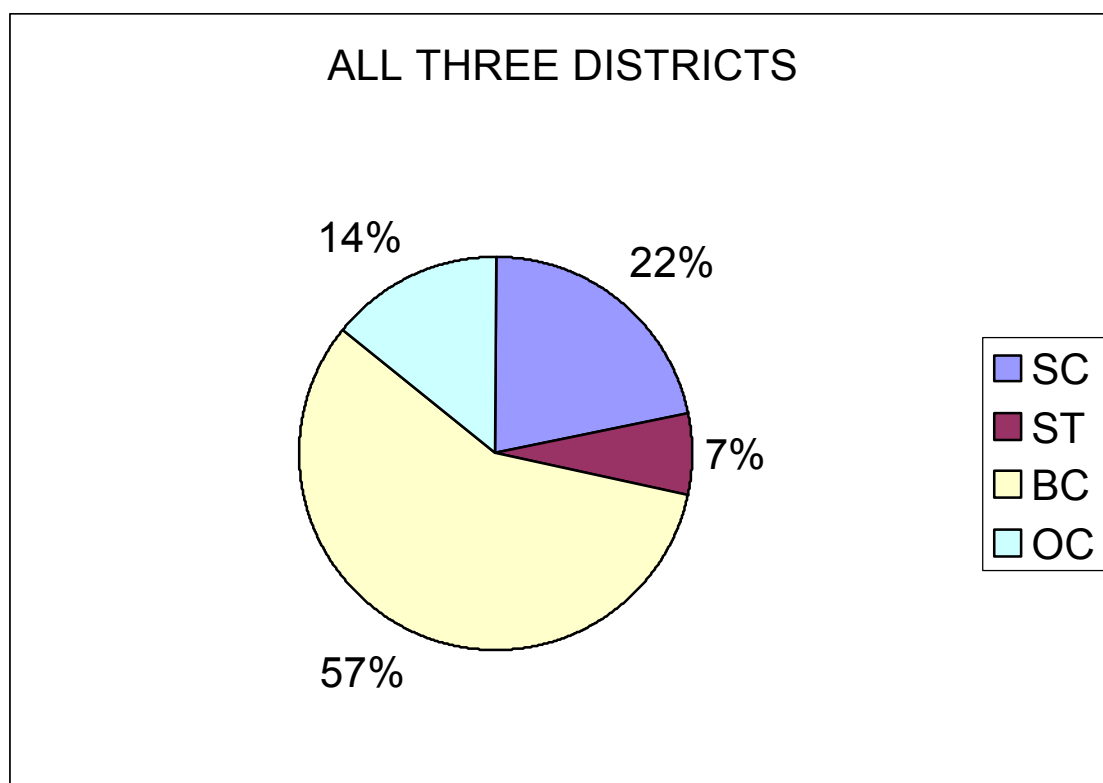
Table 3.4. Demographic Particulars across Caste Groups (overall)

Sl No	Particulars	Overall				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Households	1527	455	3908	1280	7170
		21.3	6.3	54.6	17.8	
2	Population	6408	1929	7266	5645	31248
		20.5	6.2	55.2	18.1	
3	Adult males	2003	620	6093	2027	10743
		18.6	5.8	56.7	18.8	34.35
4	Adult females	2007	675	5870	1987	10539
		19.1	6.4	55.7	18.8	33.73
5	Children	2398	634	5303	1631	9966
		24.1	6.4	53.2	16.3	31.39
6	Household size (Avg)	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to the totals

Social and Occupational Groups: Of the total population covered by the survey, in the backward mandals 58.5 percent belongs to BCs, 20.8 percent SCs, 6.0 percent STs, and the rest 14.9 percent OCs. Whereas in the developed mandals also, a substantial proportion of population is from backward classes (55.2 percent), followed by SCs (20.5,

and OC (18.1%). By occupation – wise, agricultural labour constitute a substantial portion in the backward mandals (32.7), where as cultivators followed by agricultural labour (35.0 percent) constitute major share in the developed mandals (47.1 %) (appendix 2).



Educational Status: Educational level helps in proper utilization and retention of assets provided under different schemes. More than half (63.1 %) of the persons in the surveyed households were found to be illiterate. The proportion of illiterates in the backward mandals is 71.8 %, whereas in the developed mandals it is 50.8 percent (appendix).

In the backward mandals, 10 % of the households has at least primary or pre-primary level of education, whereas in the developed mandal the proportion of BCs is 26.8 percent, followed by OCs. At the high school and college level the proportion of BCs

and OCs are more than 60 percent. The educational level of SCs and STs at all the levels are less than 20 percent. The occupation wise analysis shows that there are more number of educated among the cultivators when compared to other category of households. The illiteracy among the agricultural labourers is 40.6%. This is more in the backward mandals (appendix 3).

In the developed mandals, the illiterates are more among BCs (48.5 percent), followed by OCs (25.1 percent). But BCs and OCs have a major share in all the educational categories. The percentage of illiterates is more among agricultural labourers (45.3 percent). But in all the educational categories, the proportion of cultivators is more (appendix 3).

Land holding size: According to land holding size, the beneficiaries are categorized into six groups viz., large farmers (more than 10 acres), Semi-medium farmers (7.5 – 10 acres), medium farmers (5-7.5 acres), small farmers (2.5 – 5.0 acres), Marginal farmers (less than 2.5 acres), Agricultural and non- agricultural labourers & others (appendix 4).

The proportion labour households are very less in OCs (12.5 percent) in the sample study villages. The proportion of SCs and STs are more in the labour and other category of households both in developed and backward mandals. The percent of agricultural labourers are more pronounced in the developed mandals (58 percent) when compared to backward mandals (41.2 percent). The major proportion of large land holdings (>10 acres) has been possessed by other caste households (68.1%). This proportion is 74.4 percent in the Developed mandals and 63.8 percent in the backward mandals. The majority of medium farmers possessed 5 acres or more land (54.5 percent), whereas the majority of small holdings (less than 2.5 acres) are possessed by BC in the backward mandals (appendix 4).

Income: The households income are categorized into 5 income groups i.e. less than Rs. 4500 (destitute), Rs. 4500-6000 (very poor), Rs. 6501 – 8500 (poor), Rs. 8500-12000 (moderately poor) and Rs. 12000 and above (non poor).

Table 3.5. Household Income across Caste Groups

Sl No	Annual Income (in Rs.)	Backward mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Upto Rs. 4500	18.94	2.39	8.0	2.41	381 (9.11)
2	Rs. 4501-6000	22.04	13.94	20.46	11.08	795 (19.0)
3	Rs. 6001-8500	27.67	44.22	31.86	21.99	1266 (30.2)
4	Rs. 8501-12000	22.85	25.5	19.64	32.74	946 (22.6)
5	Above Rs. 12000	8.27	13.94	20.05	31.78	796 (19.02)
6	Total	871 (100.0)	251((100.0)	2439 (100.0)	623 (100.0)	4184 (100.0)

Sl No	Annual Income (in Rs.)	Developed mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Upto Rs. 4500	1.83	.98	2.65	5.33	88 (2.95)
2	Rs. 4501-6000	7.47	8.33	7.15	12.02	250 (8.36)
3	Rs. 6001-8500	53.05	58.33	39.28	24.96	1208 (40.45)
4	Rs. 8501-12000	31.1	24.51	30.77	22.68	855 (28.39)
5	Above Rs. 12000	6.55	7.84	20.15	35.01	585 (19.59)
6	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2986 (100.0)

Sl No	Annual Income (in Rs.)	Overall				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Upto Rs. 4500	11.59	1.76	5.98	3.91	469 (6.54)
2	Rs. 4501-6000	15.78	11.43	15.45	11.56	1045 (14.57)
3	Rs. 6001-8500	38.57	50.55	34.65	23.51	2474 (34.50)
4	Rs. 8501-12000	26.39	25.05	23.82	27.58	1801 (25.12)
5	Above Rs. 12000	7.66	11.21	20.01	33.44	1381 (19.26)
6	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7170 (100.0)

Of the total 7170 households, 19.26 households are non poor i.e. they have an annual income of Rs. 12000 or more. The percentage of non-poor is high among OCs (33.44%) followed by BCs (20.0%), STs (11.21%) and SCs (7.66%). People farther away from poverty line i.e. households getting less than Rs. 6000 per annum is high among SCs (27.37%). It shows that SCs are the most deprived section in the sample villages.

Though the total percent of population below poverty line is almost same for backward and developed mandals, the percent of households farther away from poverty line (Rs. 6000 per annum) is high in backward mandals (28.11%) than developed mandal (11.31%).

Ownership of Assets: In the Backward mandals all the plough bullocks are with BCs (60.6 percent), followed by OCs with 22.9 percent. 90 percent of sheep are with BCs most of them are traditional golla caste, whereas 35 percent of goats are with SCs. In the developed mandals similar trend is observed. Thus in overall the study shows that more than 50 percent of the assets are owned by the cultivators of which majority of them are BCs. The agricultural labourers owned more sheep and goat units than cultivators.

Membership in Village Societies: Membership in village societies across caste groups in the sample villages is shown in table 3.6. The social capital represented by membership in village societies viz., milk societies, watershed committees, water user associations, education committee, mothers committee and other committees was more pronounced in developed mandals. 87.4 percent of total members in societies in the sample villages are from developed mandals only. In the developed mandals, percent of members from B.Cs is higher (64.81) than that in backward mandals (51.97%). S.Ts could not participate in village societies in backward mandals. However, they formed 3.63 percent of total membership in developed mandals. The role played by O.Cs in the total membership in developed mandals (16.57%) is less than that in backward mandals (21.26%) on the whole, the membership in village societies is from B.Cs (63.19%), followed by O.Cs (17.16%), SCs (15.28%) and S.Ts (3.17%).

Table 3.6. Membership in Village Societies across Caste Groups

Sl No	Particulars	Backward mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Milk societies	17.6	0	54.4	28.0	68
2	Watershed committee			50.0	50.0	6
3	Water users associations			75.0	25.0	8
4	Education committee			70.5	11.9	17
5	Mothers committee	80	0	20.0	20.0	14
6	Other committee	35.7		57.1	7.2	14
	Total	22		66	27	127

Sl No	Particulars	Developed mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Milk societies	2.7	6.6	75.3	15.4	182
2	Watershed committee	0	0	90.0	10.0	10
3	Water users associations	0	0	100.0	0	1
4	Education committee	6.7		60.0	33.3	15
5	Mothers committee	12.5	0	87.5	0	16
6	Other committee	18.9	3.1	61.0	17.0	657
	Total	132	32	571	146	881

Sl No	Particulars	Overall				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Milk societies	6.8	4.8	69.6	18.8	250
2	Watershed committee	0	0	75.0	25.0	16
3	Water users associations	0	0	77.8	22.2	9
4	Education committee	12.5	0	65.6	21.9	32
5	Mothers committee	22.2	0	77.8	0	30
6	Other committee	19.4	2.9	60.9	16.8	671
	Total	154	32	637	173	1008

Availing Development Programmes in Sample Villages: It was observed from table 3.7 that a higher proportion of IRDP beneficiaries (57.18%), SHG beneficiaries (56.88%), IAY beneficiaries (51.83%), old age pensioners (55%), widow pensioners (52.83%) are from developed mandals. However, people from backward mandals utilized JFM programme (80.39%), JRY/ EAS (63.88%) and DWCRA (57.11%) in a higher proportion (table 3.7)

On the whole, retention of assets is high. It is 76.06 percent in IRDP; 82.78 percent In DWCRA and 88.53 percent for Deepam (gas connections). Beneficiaries from developed mandals showed higher retention of assets.

Table 3.7: Utilization of Development Programmes in Sample Villages

Sl.no	Particulars	Backward Mandals	Developed Mandals	Overall
1	IRDP beneficiaries	152 (42.82)	230 (57.18)	355 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	68.42	81.77	76.06
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	859 (57.11)	645 (42.89)	1504 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	75.32	92.71	82.78
5	SHG beneficiaries	682 (47.73)	747 (52.57)	1429 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	313 (63.88)	177 (36.12)	490 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	188 (43.12)	248 (56.88)	436 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	89.30	88.71	88.53
9	IAY beneficiaries	395 (48.17)	425 (51.83)	820 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	41 (80.39)	10 (19.61)	51 (100)
11	Old age pensions	72 (45.0)	88 (55.0)	160 (100)
12	Widow pensions	25 (47.17)	28 (52.83)	53 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	56 (50.0)	56 (50.0)	112 (100)

Availing of various development programmes across caste groups is shown in table 3.8 for both backward and developed mandals. In the sample villages, SCs are the main beneficiaries, from JRY/EAS (59.4%) and IAY (62.4%). STs constituted major part of JFM beneficiaries with 43.1 percent of the total. Members from BCs are the main beneficiaries in all other schemes.

SCs from backward mandals utilized DWCRA, SHG and Deepam schemes better than their counterparts in developed mandals. They comprised higher proportion under these schemes than SCs from developed mandals. However retention of assets is higher among SCs of developed mandals only. OCs from developed mandals formed higher proportion of beneficiaries in developmental programmes than OCs from backward mandals.

Table 3.8. Availing Development Programmes across Caste Groups

Sl No	Particulars	Backward mandals					Developed mandals					Overall				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	22.37	4.61	57.24	15.79	100.0	22.66	3.94	52.71	20.69	100.0	22.54	4.23	54.65	18.59	100.0
2	Status of the asset (asset)	67.6	85.7	67.8	66.7	68.42	67.4	400.0	84.1	88.1	81.7	67.5	93.4	76.8	80.3	76.1
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	26.9	13.1	48.7	11.3	100.0	12.9	10.9	57.5	18.7	100.0	20.8	12.2	52.5	14.5	100.0
4	Status of the asset (intact)	71.4	95.5	73.4	69.1	75.3	90.4	90.0	92.7	95.8	92.7	76.4	93.4	825	83.9	82.8
5	SHG beneficiaries	42.1	1.8	42.5	13.6	100.0	22.2	5.4	52.6	19.8	100.0	31.7	3.6	47.8	16.9	100.0
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	63.9	1.9	31.0	3.2	100.0	51.4	1.7	42.4	4.5	100.0	59.4	1.8	35.1	3.7	100.0
7	Deepam beneficiaries	54.8	5.3	29.3	10.6	100.0	19.8	8.5	54.8	16.9	100.0	34.9	7.1	43.8	14.2	100.0
8	Connection status (intact)	81.6	100.0	94.5	100.0	88.3	93.8	80.9	87.5	90.5	88.7	85.5	87.1	89.5	93.5	88.5
9	IAY beneficiaries	54.9	17.2	24.1	3.8	100.0	69.4	5.2	21.9	3.5	100.0	62.4	11.0	22.9	3.7	100.0
10	JFM beneficiaries	31.8	53.6	14.6		100.0	60.0		30.0	10.0	100.0	37.3	43.1	17.6	2.0	100.0
11	Old age pensions	16.7	11.1	58.3	13.9	100.0	27.3	9.1	43.2	20.4	100.0	22.5	10.0	50.0	17.5	100.0
12	Widow pensions	32.0		56.0	12.0	100.0	21.4	10.7	25.0	42.9	100.0	26.4	5.7	39.6	28.3	100.0
13	Maternity benefits	32.0		56.0	12.0	100.0	21.4	10.7								

Availing Development Programmes across Occupational Category: The scheme-wise availing of development programmes across occupational categories in both backward and developed mandals is shown in table 3.9. Cultivators and agricultural labourers are the main beneficiaries from all the development programmes in the sample villages. Together, they account for more than 70 percent of beneficiaries in all the programmes. Overall, cultivators form 46.2 percent of IRDP beneficiaries, as against only 31.8 percent

by agricultural labourers. However, JRY/EAS, IAY and JFM are utilised mainly by agricultural labourers and they formed 57.4, 59.0 and 88.3 percent of beneficiaries, respectively.

Agricultural labourers in backward mandals could get higher share in the development programmes, as the cultivators' share in these mandals is less than that of their counterparts in developed mandals

**Table 3.9. Availing Development Programmes across Occupational Category
Backward Mandals**

Sl.no	Particulars	Cultivator	Agglab	Nagl	Artisan	Trade	Service	Others	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	48 (31.6)	598 (38.8)	12 (7.9)	7 (4.7)	13 (8.5)	0	13 (8.5)	152
2	Status of the asset (intact)	44 (91.6)	47 (79.6)	3 (25.0)	4 (57.1)	2 (15.4)	0	4 (30.7)	104
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	147 (16.9)	391 (45.5)	94 (10.9)	31 (36)	49 (5.7)	25 (2.9)	122 (14.2)	859
4	Status of the asset (intact)	118 (80.2)	319 (81.5)	90 (95.7)	28 (90.3)	26 (53.1)	21 (84.0)	45 (36.8)	647
5	SHG beneficiaries	181 (26.5)	254 (37.3)	150 (21.9)	20 (2.9)	23 (3.4)	18 (2.7)	36 (5.3)	682
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	76 (24.3)	165 (52.7)	28 (8.9)	11 (3.5)	7 (2.3)	5 (1.6)	21 (6.7)	313
7	Deepam beneficiaries	63 (33.5)	57 (30.3)	43 (22.9)	1 (0.5)	3 (1.6)	2 (1.1)	19 (10.1)	188
8	Connection status (intact)	63 (100)	42 (73.6)	41 (95.3)	1 (100)	3 (100)	2 (100)	14 (73.6)	166
9	IAY beneficiaries	75 (19.0)	226 (57.2)	51 (12.9)	6 (1.5)	5 (1.3)	3 (0.8)	29 (7.3)	395
10	JFM beneficiaries	1 (2.4)	38 (92.7)	2 (4.9)	0	0	0	0	41
11	Old age pensions	5 (6.9)	40 (55.6)	11 (15.2)	1 (1.4)	2 (2.8)	3 (4.2)	10 (13.9)	72
12	Widow pensions	3 (12.0)	15 (60.0)	2 (8.0)	0	2 (8.0)	1 (4.0)	2 (8.0)	25
13	Maternity benefits	21.43	26.79	21.43	10.71	8.93	3.57	7.14	56

Developed Mandals

Sl.no	Particulars	Cultivator	Agglab	Nagl	Artisan	Trade	Service	Others	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	116 (57.1)	54 (26.6)	14 (6.9)	3 (1.5)	5 (2.5)	2 (1.0)	9 (4.4)	203 (100)
2	Status of the asset intact)	101 (87.1)	34 (62.9)	13 ((92.8)	3 (100)	5 (100)	2 (100)	8 (88.9)	166 (81.8)
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	326(50.5)	169 (26.2)	81 (12.6)	6 (0.9)	11 (1.7)	9 (1.4)	43 (6.7)	645 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	305 (93.6)	158 (93.5)	81 (100)	6 (100)	10((90.9)	9 (100)	29 (67.4)	595 (92.7)
5	SHG beneficiaries	384 (51.4)	261 (34.9)	31 (4.3)	10 (1.3)	22 (2.9)	13 (1.7)	26 (3.5)	747 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	43 (24.3)	116 (65.6)	3 (1.7)	3 (1.7)	2 (1.1)	5 (2.8)	5 (2.8)	177 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	115 (46.4)	73 (29.4)	27 (10.9)	4 (1.6)	8 (3.2)	5 (2.0)	16 (6.5)	248(100)
8	Connection status (intact)	104 (90.4)	68 (93.2)	22 (81.4)	4 (100)	8 (100)	4 (80.0)	10 (62.5)	220 (88.7)
9	IAY beneficiaries	122 (28.7)	258 (60.7)	9 (2.2)	4 (0.9)	3 (0.6)	9 (2.2)	20 (4.7)	425 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	3 (30.0)	7 (70.0)	00	0	0	0	0	10 (100)
11	Old age pensions	20 (22.7)	47 (53.4)	7 (8.0)	0	2 (2.3)	4 (4.5)	8 (9.1)	88 (100)
12	Widow pensions	8 (28.6)	14 (50.0)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.5)	0	0	2 (7.2)	28 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	37.5	39.29	1.79	5.36	1.79	5.36	8.93	100.0

Overall

Sl.no	Particulars	Cultivators	Agl.lab	Non-agl	Artisan	Trade	Service	others	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	164 (46.2)	113(31.8)	26 (7.3)	10(2.8)	18 (5.1)	3 (0.6)	22 (6.2)	355 (100)
2	Status of the asset (int)	145 (88.4)	81(71.7)	16 (61.5)	7 (70.0)	7 (38.9)	2 (100)	12 (54.2)	270(100)
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	473 (31.5)	560(37.2)	175 (11.6)	37 (2.5)	60 (4.0)	34 (2.3)	165 (10.9)	1504(100)
4	Status of the asset (int)	423 (89.4)	477(85.2)	171 (97.7)	34 (91.8)	36 (60.0)	30 (88.2)	74 (44.8)	1245(82.7)
5	SHG beneficiaries	565 (39.5)	515(36.0)	181 (12.7)	30 (2.1)	45 (3.1)	31 (2.2)	62 (4.4)	1429(100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	119 (24.3)	281(57.4)	31 (6.3)	14 (2.9)	9 (1.8)	10 (2.0)	26 (5.3)	490(100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	178 (40.8)	130(29.8)	70 (16.1)	5 (1.1)	11 (2.5)	7 (1.6)	35 (8.1)	436 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	167 (93.8)	110(84.6)	63 (90.0)	5 (100)	11 (100)	6 (85.7)	24 (68.5)	386 (88.5)
9	IAY beneficiaries	197 (24.0)	484(59.0)	60 (7.3)	10 (1.3)	8 (1.0)	12 (1.5)	49 (5.9)	820 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	4 (7.8)	48(88.3)	2 (3.9)	0	0	0	0	51 (100)
11	Old age pensions	25 (15.6)	87(54.4)	18 (11.3)	1 (0.6)	4 (2.5)	7 (4.4)	18 (11.2)	160 (100)
12	Widow pensions	11 (20.8)	29(54.7)	5 (9.4)	1 (1.9)	2 (3.8)	1 (1.9)	4 (7.5)	53 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	29.46	33.04	11.61	8.04	5.36	4.46	3.57	100

Availing Development Programmes across Land Holding Category: Availing of development programmes across different land holding categories in backward mandals as well as developed mandals is given in table 3.10

Marginal farmers (0.01 to 2.50 acres) comprised 40.85 percent of IRDP beneficiaries followed by agricultural labourers (29.01%) and small farmers (2.51 to 5.0 acres). The percent of IRDP beneficiaries with more than 5.0 acres of land are 11.27. Agricultural labourers comprised major proportion of beneficiaries in DWCRA (47.01%), SHG (37.23%), JRY/EAS (47.55%), Deepam (41.74%), IAY (48.17%), JFM (86.27%), old age pensions (62.5%), widow pensions (62.26%) and maternity benefits (44.64%). The percent of DWCRA beneficiaries having more than 5.0 acres of land is 7.91. The percent of SHG beneficiaries and JRY beneficiaries having more than 5.0 acres of land is 9.24 and 5.3, respectively. Cultivators fared better than labourers in retention of assets.

Cultivators in developed mandals enjoyed higher proportion of development programmes than their counterparts in backward mandals compared to agricultural labourers. To that extent, share of labourers of developed mandals in development programmes is eroded. The percent of IRDP beneficiaries having more than 5.0 acres of land is 17.11 in backward mandals indicating higher leakage in IRDP scheme.

**Table 3.10. Availing Development Programmes across Land Holding Category
Backward Mandals**

Sl.no	Particulars	Labours	0.01-2.50	2.51-5.00	5.01-7.50	7.51-10.0	>10.0	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	34.87	26.32	21.71	5.26	4.61	7.24	152 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	69.81	80.0	63.84	62.5	42.86	54.54	66.44
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	56.93	16.07	18.16	2.68	2.79	3.38	859 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	82.0	86.96	58.33	39.13	58.33	41.39	75.32
5	SHG beneficiaries	45.31	26.69	17.89	2.93	3.67	3.52	682 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	53.04	22.04	18.85	1.60	2.88	1.60	313 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	46.81	37.23	11.70	0.0	2.66	1.60	188 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	76.13	98.57	100.0	0	100.0	100.0	88.3
9	IAY beneficiaries	48.86	23.54	24.56	1.01	1.77	0.25	395 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	97.56	0.0	2.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	41 (100)
11	Old age pensions	65.28	15.28	13.89	2.78	1.39	1.39	72 (100)
12	Widow pensions	72.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	25 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	55.57	21.43	19.64	0.0	3.57	1.79	56 (100)

Developed Mandals

1	IRDP beneficiaries	24.63	51.72	16.75	2.96	0.99	2.96	203 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	74.0	83.8	88.23	100.0	50.0	75.0	83.0
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	33.80	44.65	14.88	1.86	2.79	2.02	645 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	94.95	90.28	93.75	91.67	94.44	100.0	92.71
5	SHG beneficiaries	29.85	44.71	17.00	3.08	3.08	2.28	747 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	37.85	46.89	11.30	3.39	0.00	0.56	177 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	37.90	42.74	13.71	2.42	2.02	1.21	248 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	87.23	85.84	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	88.71
9	IAY beneficiaries	47.53	40.24	9.41	1.41	0.71	0.71	425 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	40.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10 (100)
11	Old age pensions	60.23	23.86	14.77	0.0	0.0	1.14	88 (100)
12	Widow pensions	53.57	25.00	17.86	0.00	3.57	0.00	28 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	35.71	41.07	14.29	0.0	1.79	7.14	56 (100)

Overall Mandals

1	IRDP beneficiaries	29.01	40.85	18.87	3.94	2.54	4.79	355 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	71.84	82.75	76.11	78.57	44.44	58.82	76.05
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	47.01	28.32	16.76	2.33	2.79	2.79	1504 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	85.99	89.2	71.43	56.14	73.81	59.52	82.77
5	SHG beneficiaries	37.23	36.11	17.42	3.01	3.36	2.87	1429 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	47.55	31.02	16.12	2.24	1.84	1.22	490 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	41.74	40.37	12.84	1.38	2.29	1.38	436 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	81.87	90.91	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	88.53
9	IAY beneficiaries	48.17	32.20	16.71	1.22	1.22	0.49	820 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	86.27	3.92	7.84	1.96	0.0	0.0	51 (100)
11	Old age pensions	62.50	20.00	14.38	1.25	0.63	1.25	160 (100)
12	Widow pensions	62.26	16.98	13.21	3.77	3.77	0.0	53 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	44.64	31.25	16.96	0.0	2.68	4.46	112 (100)

Availing Development Programmes across Income Category: Availing of development programmes across different income categories is shown in table 3.11. As can be seen from the table, there are considerable leakages in the development programmes to the above poor population. Another, equally disturbing fact is that the share of the poorest of the poor (Rs. 6000 per annum) in the development programmes is meager. The poorest of the poor could get only 10.14% in IRDP; 10.04% in DWCRA; 28.41% in SHG; 13.88% in JRY/EAS; 26.6% in Deepam; 12.44% in IAY; 9.8% in JFM; 16.25% in old age pensions; 16.98% in widow pensions and 17.85% in maternity benefits. The percent of non-poor in IRDP, DWCRA, SHG, JRY, Deepam and IAY are 25.63, 21.08, 19.66, 11.84, 12.61 and 10.37, respectively.

The percent of non-poor in IRDP (33.55%) and DWCRA (25.03%) in backward mandals is higher than developed mandals. The actual benefits of the development programmes (to the poor) are obtained by poor people, who are nearer to the poverty line than those who are farther away.

**Table 3.11. Availing Development Programmes across Income Category
Backward Mandals**

Sl.no	Particulars	<4500	4501-6000	6001-8500	8501-12000	>12000	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	3.95	7.24	25.00	30.26	33.55	152 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	16.67	54.54	76.31	65.22	74.51	68.42
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	2.10	5.36	37.60	29.92	25.03	859 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	44.44	52.17	74.3	83.65	74.42	75.32
5	SHG beneficiaries	17.60	32.70	18.62	17.60	13.49	682 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	3.19	12.46	36.74	34.82	12.78	313 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	12.23	40.43	21.81	17.02	8.51	188 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	87.96	100.0	82.92	62.5	100.0	85.14
9	IAY beneficiaries	2.03	15.44	40.76	31.90	9.87	395 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	0.0	12.20	43.90	43.90	0.0	41 (100)
11	Old age pensions	4.17	8.33	40.28	33.33	13.89	72 (100)
12	Widow pensions	4.00	8.00	36.00	32.00	20.00	25 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	12.50	12.50	28.57	35.71	10.71	56 (100)

Developed Mandals

Sl.no	Particulars	<4500	4501-6000	6001-8500	8501-12000	>12000	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	2.46	6.90	39.41	31.53	19.70	203 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	100.0	85.71	81.75	84.37	75.0	81.77
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	4.34	9.15	43.41	27.29	15.81	645 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	75.0	86.44	92.14	98.29	93.13	92.71
5	SHG beneficiaries	1.61	6.83	29.32	36.95	25.30	747 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	2.26	8.47	48.02	31.07	10.17	177 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	1.61	5.24	37.10	40.32	15.73	220 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	50.0	69.23	82.61	98.0	89.74	88.71
9	IAY beneficiaries	0.71	7.06	44.71	36.71	10.82	425 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	0.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.	10 (100)
11	Old age pensions	1.14	18.18	48.86	18.18	13.64	88 (100)
12	Widow pensions	3.57	17.86	50.00	21.43	7.14	28 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	1.79	8.93	58.93	19.64	10.71	56 (100)

Overall Mandals

Sl.no	Particulars	<4500	4501-6000	6001-8500	8501-12000	>12000	Total
1	IRDP beneficiaries	3.10	7.04	33.24	30.99	25.63	355 (100)
2	Status of the asset (asset)	54.55	72.0	79.7	76.36	74.72	76.05
3	DWCRA beneficiaries	3.06	6.98	40.09	28.79	21.08	1504 (100)
4	Status of the asset (intact)	63.04	71.43	82.59	90.23	80.44	82.78
5	SHG beneficiaries	9.24	19.17	24.21	27.71	19.66	1429 (100)
6	Involvement of JRY/EAS	2.86	11.02	40.82	33.47	11.84	490 (100)
7	Deepam beneficiaries	6.19	20.41	30.50	30.28	12.61	436 (100)
8	Connection status (intact)	81.48	95.5	75.19	89.39	92.73	88.55
9	IAY beneficiaries	1.34	11.10	42.80	34.39	10.37	820 (100)
10	JFM beneficiaries	0.0	9.80	49.02	41.18	0.0	51 (100)
11	Old age pensions	2.50	13.75	45.00	25.00	13.75	160 (100)
12	Widow pensions	3.77	13.21	43.40	26.42	13.21	53 (100)
13	Maternity benefits	7.14	10.71	43.75	27.68	10.71	112 (100)

Micro - Analysis

Micro level analysis focused on income enhancement programmes (IRDP and JRY), food and nutritional programmes (ICDS), minimum needs programme (IAY), social security schemes and natural resource management and rural livelihoods (watershed development). The scheme-wise analysis at micro-level is given below.

Table 3.12. Coverage of Families by Type of Schemes

Sl. No	District	Mandal	Village	No. of Schemes				
				IRDP	SHG	JRY	IAY	ICDS
1	Anantapur	Garladinne	Sirivaram	20	2	1		
			Yerraguntla	20	2	1		1
		Nallamada	Mulkanur	20	2			
			Reddypally	20	2			1
		Kambadur	Chowtakuntpally	20	2			1
			Chennampalem	20	2			1
2	Vizianagaram	Gantyada	Krithiburthy	20	2	1		1
			Vasanta	20	2	1		1
		Garividi	Kapusangam	20	2	1		
			K L Puram	20	2			
		Parvatipuram	Narasipuram	19	2	1		
			Addapuseela	20	2			1
3	Nalgonda	Miryalguda	Oottalpally	21	2	1		1
			Thakkallapally	21	1	1		1
		S. Gowraram	Vallala	20	1			
			Itikalapadu	17	1			
		S. Atmakur	Gattikal	20	1			
			Kothapally	20				
Grand Total				358	30	7		9

I. Income Enhancement Schemes

A. Self Employment Programmes

The present study aims at assessing the impact of Integrated Rural Development Programme in terms of enabling the rural poor to cross over the poverty line. The findings of primary data collected from 358 sample households are presented and discussed in this chapter.

i. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): The performance of this programme is assessed in terms of leakages, retention of assets, employment and income gains.

Demographic Profile of Sample Beneficiaries of IRDP

The study of socio-economic characteristics of the sample beneficiaries forms an integral part of a scientific research. It can prove useful in asserting the personalities of respondents and consequently their reactions. The social, economic and occupational characteristics of the sample beneficiaries are presented here under.

Table 3.13: Coverage of Sample Households and Population

District Name	No. of households	Total Population	Male	Female	Children
VIZIANAGARAM	119	578	39.8	35.3	24.9
ANANTAPUR	120	616	38.0	32.1	29.9
NALGONDA	119	537	38.2	32.4	29.4
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	1526	38.7	33.3	28.0

Sex Distribution: The distribution of beneficiaries according to sex reveals that there are about 59 percent male beneficiaries. It is remarkable to see that 41 percent of these beneficiaries are women. This means priority has been given to the women entrepreneurs to take up some self-employment activities as per the norm fixed for women under the IRDP programme. The programme guidelines stipulate that assistance must be given to at least 40 percent of women, as the share of beneficiaries is quite satisfactory as it is higher than the 40 percent. It shows that the IRDP had included women of the poor families in the list of beneficiaries.

Age Group: It was observed from the study that nearly 53 percent of the assisted families belonged to the working age group of 36-50 years, and nearly 37 percent of the beneficiaries received assistance belongs to the age groups of 18-35 years.. The proportion of beneficiaries in the older age group of 51+ years is very less. The age structure appears more favorable as potential work force accounted for more than half of the total beneficiaries.

Table 3.14: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample Households

District Name	No. of households	Total population	Avg. size of household	Dependency Ratio	Literacy Rate			Work participation Ratio		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
VIZIANAGARAM	119	445	3.71	0.67	31.5	18.9	50.3	0.65	0.53	0.60
ANANTAPUR	120	495	4.13	0.74	29.3	19.2	48.5	0.60	0.54	0.57
NALGONDA	119	437	3.67	0.57	36.6	24.5	61.1	0.59	0.69	0.64
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	1377	3.84	0.66	32.3	20.8	53.1	0.62	0.58	0.60

Family Size: The table 3.14 explains that 51 percent of the families belongs to small size (3-4 members). Families with four members constitute 42 percent. About 7 percent of the families have large size families with more than 5 members. The programme identified a household as a family of five members. The size of the family has a direct impact on family's crossing over the poverty line.

Social Status: It could be seen from the table 3.15 that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes who received assistance, account for 21.6 percent of the total sample beneficiaries. It is still less than the norm fixed by the government for weaker sections. The proportion of Other Castes accounts for 14.2 percent, and the Backward Class accounts for 57.5 percent, which is largest number. The data indicate that from the stand point of view of their social status, the authorities have not full filled the required norms in identifying the deserved people.

Table: 3.15 Distribution of Households according to Social Status

District Name	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
VIZIANAGARAM	16.1	0.7	80.5	2.7	119 (100.0)
ANANTAPUR	23.3	11.3	4.6	19.4	120(100.0)
NALGONDA	25	8	34	22	119 (100.0)
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	21.6	6.7	57.5	14.2	358 (100.0)

Literacy: For the purpose of census, a person is deemed to be literate if he or she could read or write any language with understanding. It could be seen from the study that

nearly half of the (48 percent) beneficiaries were illiterate. Those who are educated up to primary level comprise about 22.6 percent, and above primary education accounts for 29.6 per cent (table 3.16).

Table 3.16 : Level of Education of Sample Households

District Name	Pre-Primary	Primary	UPS	High School	Junior College	Degree /P.G	Technical	Informal Education	Illiterate	Total
VIZIANAGARAM	10.7	13.1	8.8	11.8	4.3	2.6	0	0	48.5	434
ANANTAPUR	9.5	10.3	8.7	11.6	3.8	2.8	0	0	53.3	489
NALGONDA	16.8	8.0	8.6	16.8	6.1	5.8	0.6	0.3	37.0	436
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	11.8	10.8	8.7	12.9	4.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	47.7	1359

Occupational Distribution: The table 3.17 reveals that 36 percent of the beneficiaries are from the category of marginal farmers followed by small farmers with 25 percent. The proportion of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers is 21 percent. It can be concluded that from the occupational point of view, those who deserve it are taking loans.

With regard to the change in the occupation for about 81 percent of beneficiaries there is no change in their occupation. Only 19 percent beneficiaries reported change in their occupation after getting loan under the IRDP. This shows negative side of the programme, as the loans advanced to the beneficiaries for different schemes were, in fact insufficient to meet the actual requirements of the loanees.

Table 3.17: Distribution of Beneficiary Households according to Household Category under IRDP in selected districts of A. P.

District	LF	Md F	SF	MF	AGL	NAGL	RA	Service	Business	Total
Vizianagaram	2.0	1.3	11.4	53.0	13.4	6.0	5.4	0.7	6.7	119
Anantapur	3.3	4.6	44.7	20.7	11.3	2.7	8.0	0.7	4.0	120
Nalgonda	5.6	3.4	12.3	32.6	32.6	1.1	3.4	3.4	5.6	119
Total	3.3	3.1	24.5	35.8	17.0	3.6	6.0	1.3	5.4	358

LF = Large Farmers, MDF = Medium Farmers, SF = Small Farmers, MF = Marginal Farmers, AGL = Agricultural Labours, NAGL = Non-agricultural labourers, RA = Rural Artisans, Source: Field Survey

Land Holding size: Land ownership plays an important role in raising the economic status of the beneficiaries. It is found that only 52 percent of the beneficiaries possess

small and marginal land holdings. These beneficiaries are not far better than the landless agricultural labourers who constitute 21 percent of the total beneficiaries.

The analysis reveals that the beneficiaries comprised the disadvantaged and socially and economically backward families. But proper representation was not given to socially disadvantageous groups (SCs) as per stipulated norms. The illiteracy of the beneficiary families is around 42 percent and has medium and small families. Most of them work as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Implementation of IRD Programme

For successful implementation of a programme, proper safeguards need to be taken and due attention has to be concentrated. Even the best programme is bound to fail, if it lacks effective implementation. In the following paragraphs, we present an analysis of the various aspects of implementation of IRDP.

Identification of Beneficiaries: For the purpose of assistance under IRDP, as per the guidelines, Gram Sabha selects the beneficiary families generally. The implementation of the programmes is for the benefit of weaker sections of the village and therefore, the gram sabha has to play a pivotal role in the selection of eligible beneficiaries under the programme. The table 3.18 reveals that 84 percent of the beneficiaries are selected in the gram sabha, and the rest by the panchayat members or village elders. This means that the identification of beneficiaries was done properly, and gramsabhas are involved in identifying them as eligible beneficiaries.

Leakages: The leakages of the IRDP have been assessed through three parameters viz., entry of non-poor, non-retention of assets by the poor and the expenditure incurred in obtaining the scheme. The entry of non-poor into the programme was around 26 percent across the selected districts. Small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, medium and large farmers and non-agricultural labourers constitute 60.3, 17.0, 6.4, and 3.6 percent respectively among the IRDP beneficiaries (Table 3.17). Presence of large and medium farmers in the IRDP shows the entry of non-poor into the programme.

Table 3.18: Distribution of beneficiary households according to selection Process

District Name	No. of households	Criteria for identification of eligible beneficiary				Approached for assistance						
		Selected G.sabha	Income	Land	Both	Other	Not selected G S	Official	VDO	President	Bank Official	Local leader
VIZIANAGARAM	119	94.1	28.6	34.4	3.4	27.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANANTAPUR	120	95.8	4.2	6.7	38.3	46.7	3.3	0.8	0	0.8	0	0.8
NALGONDA	119	54.4	13.9	17.7	11.4	11.4	22.8	0	2.5	17.7	2.5	0
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	84.4	15.7	19.8	18.6	30.8	6.9	0.3	0.6	4.7	0.6	0.3

G S = Grama Sabha

Retention of Assets: Large percentage of beneficiaries (76 percent) retained the assets at the time of the field study (Table 3.7). 77.9 percent of marginal farmers, 82.3 percent of small farmers and 100 percent of large and medium farmers have retained the assets. Retention of assets is very low among Scheduled Caste households. At the same time, retention of assets is high in case of minor irrigation and agricultural assets (land related assets) and poor in animal husbandry and ISB sector schemes. This is because minor irrigation and agricultural schemes directly help crop production as compared to schemes like animal husbandry and ISB. Retention of assets was more in developed mandals (81.7 percent) as compared to backward mandals (68.4 percent).

Current Status of the Assets: Assets intact, partially intact, assets sold, and fictitious purchase of assets constitute 76.1 percent, 8.8 percent, 6.3 percent and 2.6 percent respectively (Table 3.21). The selling of assets is mainly due to change in the activity (64.3percent).

Table 3.19: Scheme Details of Beneficiary Households

District Name	No. of households	Scheme type		Scheme received of their choice
		Group Based	Individual	
VIZIANAGARAM	119	21.8	78.2	93.3
ANANTAPUR	120	5.0	95.0	95.8
NALGONDA	119	6.3	93.7	75.9
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	11.6	88.4	89.9

Table 3.20: Scheme details of Beneficiary Households

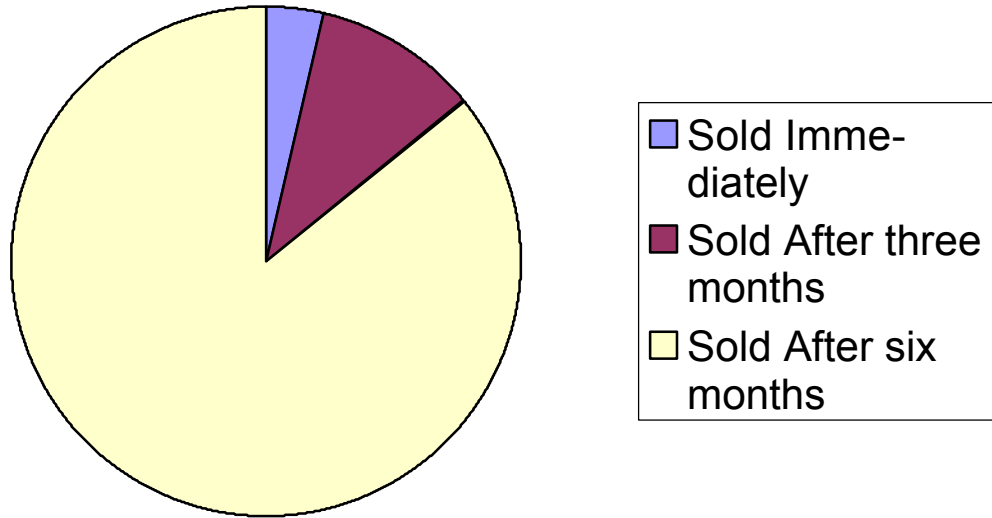
District Name	No. of households	Scheme was suggested by				
		VDO	President	Banker	Vet. Doctor	Official
VIZIANAGARAM	119	50.0	30.0	0	0	20.0
ANANTAPUR	120	40.0	0	0	20.0	40.0
NALGONDA	119	0	68.4	31.6	0	0
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	21.9	50.0	18.8	3.1	6.2

Transaction Costs: The poor had to incur up to seven percent of the subsidy amount for incidental and other expenditures.

Choice of the scheme: Of the total schemes, 11.6 percent are group- based schemes and the rest individual schemes. To the question whether the scheme was according to their choice, the beneficiaries responded positively. It is clear from the table that 90 percent beneficiaries reported that the scheme was appropriate and of their choice (table 3.19). The general criticism is that officials impose their ideas on beneficiaries in selection of assets. The table 3.21 shows the perceptions of beneficiaries about the choice of the asset. The table further reveals that the beneficiaries acquired assets according to their own choice and they had no difference of opinion on the suitability of the assets supplied. Only 10 percent of beneficiaries could not get their choice of assets.

Loan Amount: The study reveals that the minimum range of loan taken by the beneficiaries is up to Rs. 6000 and the maximum range is Rs. 20000 and above. It further reveals that maximum beneficiaries have been given assistance in the range of Rs. 10,000 and above. The programme guidelines envisaged proper follow-up and monitoring of the programme. The beneficiaries are weak not only in economic terms but also in respect of skills and abilities needed for the maintenance of the assets provided under the programme and therefore they need a continuous support and guidance to ensure the minimum expected incremental income from the asset.

Status of the Asset



Asset Condition

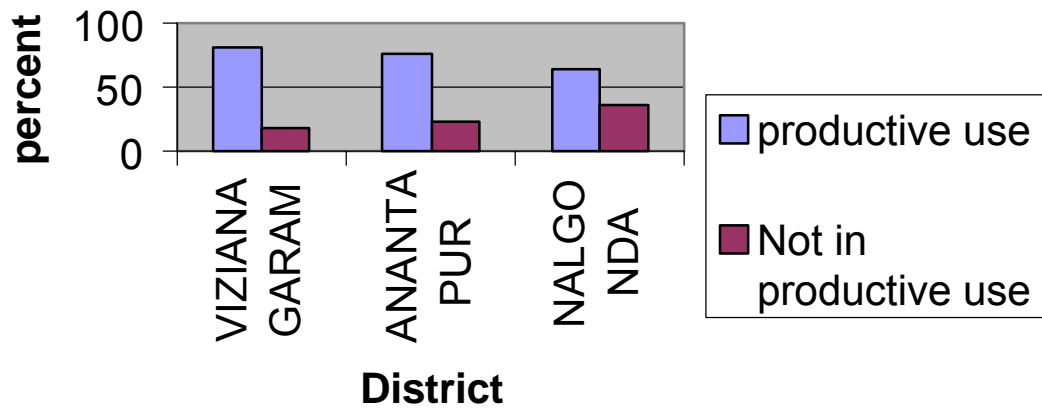


Table 3.21: Status of the Asset under IRDP in Selected Districts of A. P

Sl. No	District Name	No. of House holds	Household Satisfied with quality of asset	Household Provided with working capital	Household Possesses required skill	Receive training	Status of the Asset			
							Intact	Partially intact	Not purchased	Sold
1	Vizianagaram	119	95.0	71.4	53.8	0	83.2	3.3	1.7	11.0
2	Anantapur	120	96.7	92.5	24.2	3.4	76.6	12.5	0	10.0
3	Nalgonda	119	75.9	28.0	45.6	0.1	64.5	1.3	7.6	3.8
	Overall	358	90.0	71.1	40.6	0.2	76.1	6.3	2.5	8.8

Source: Field Survey

Skills: It is clear from the study that 41 percent of the beneficiaries possess the required skill. Majority of the beneficiaries replied that they don't want any training for maintenance of the assets (table 3.22). The visits by the officials and their guidance were helpful to 97 percent of beneficiaries for proper maintenance of the asset (table 3.23).

Table 3.22: Skills and Training of Sample Beneficiaries

(In percent)

District Name	No. of households	Possess required skill?	Need of any training?	Recd. Any training
VIZIANAGARAM	119	53.8	0	0
ANANTAPUR	120	24.2	0	3.4
NALGONDA	119	45.6	2.8	5.6
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	40.6	0.8	2.3

Table 3.23: Visits by the Officials

(In percent)

District Name	No. of households	Visiting of official	Helpful in maintaining asset
VIZIANAGARAM	119	88.2	98.1
ANANTAPUR	120	91.7	100.0
NALGONDA	119	44.3	85.7
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	78.6	97.2

Marketing Facilities: The study further reveals that more than half of the beneficiaries are having marketing facilities within the villages. About 10 percent of them are selling

their products within 5 kms range and 15 percent are having the marketing facilities beyond 5 kms from their native village.

Delays Experienced in Getting Assistance: It is general belief that apart from making several visits to the district/mandal headquarters and facing different hardships, one has to bribe several officials to get a loan. It is evident from the study that majority of the beneficiaries has to wait for six months to get their loan amount/asset after identifying them for assistance.

Table 3.24: Grounding & Purchasing Process for Sample Beneficiaries

District Name	No. of house holds	Involvement in purchasing process?	Duration taken for purchasing the asset				
			Immediately	One week Later	Two weeks later	One month	Not Purchased
VIZIANAGARAM	119	91.1	52.1	35.3	5.9	5.9	0.8
ANANTAPUR	120	93.3	35.8	53.3	6.7	4.2	0
NALGONDA	119	77.2	55.7	13.9	2.5	5.1	22.8
Overall	358	87.7	46.9	36.8	5.3	5.0	6.0

Table 3.25: Delay in Grounding the Scheme in Selected Districts of A.P

District Name	No. of households	Reached in time	Not reached in time
VIZIANAGARAM	119	76.5	23.5
ANANTAPUR	120	90.8	9.2
NALGONDA	119	68.4	31.6
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	79.9	20.1

Source: Field Survey

Sundry Expenses: The beneficiaries have to usually incur pocket expenditure on trips to mandal or bank branches of DRDA in connection with getting the assistance. The study reveals that more than 60 percent of beneficiaries paid/spent more than Rs. 500 –1000 to get their work done at various levels. Only 15 percent reported that they did not pay any amount, and there is no response from rest of the beneficiaries. This indicates that the poor people have to bribe to some of the functionaries to get the small amount of loan. The beneficiaries are involved in purchasing process in 87.7 percent of the cases. The assts are purchased within one month in 94 percent of cases. About 6 percent of

beneficiaries did not purchase the assets, instead they spent the money for personal use. Because of non- viability of the activity, 9 percent of them are sold within 3 months of grounding as the assets are supplied by the officials without involving the beneficiaries in the purchasing process.

Table 3.26: Distribution of Households according to Selection Process

District Name	No.of house holds	No. of visits to the DRDA/Bank for getting loan						Avg. Expenditure incurred (Rs)		
		Thrice in a week	Twice in a Week	Once in a Week	Once in 15 days	Once in a month	None	Personal	Transp o--rtation	Others
VIZIANAGARAM	119	10.1	28.6	28.6	10.1	17.6	5.0	119	148	135
ANANTAPUR	120	2.5	50.8	26.7	15.8	16.7	2.5	123	132	18
NALGONDA	119	6.3	17.7	44.3	10.1	0	21.5	344	328	216
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	6.3	34.3	31.8	12.2	7.2	8.2	199	187	111

Table 3.27: Satisfaction Levels regarding the Implementation of the Programmes

District Name	No. of households	Reactions			
		Very good	Good	Satisfactory	No Comment
VIZIANAGARAM	119	34.5	37.8	16.8	10.9
ANANTAPUR	120	7.5	60.8	30.0	1.7
NALGONDA	119	16.5	44.3	12.7	26.5
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	19.8	48.1	20.8	11.3

Source: Field Survey

The study shows that the attitude of some of the implementing officials should be changed. It can be suggested that taking care of the selection by the implementation personnel, their training, supervision, avoidance of interference in their working etc., are some of the steps that need to be considered in order to ensure effective implementation of the programme

Table 3.28: Satisfaction Levels regarding Selection Process

District Name	No. of households	Reactions			
		Very good	Good	Satisfactory	No Comment
VIZIANAGARAM	119	13.5	61.3	15.1	10.1
ANANTAPUR	120	5.8	67.5	25.0	1.7
NALGONDA	119	12.7	24.0	36.7	26.6
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	10.4	54.4	24.2	11.0

Adequacy of Assistance: The majority of beneficiaries opined that the loan/assistance provided to them was adequate to meet the cost of asset, if the amount has to be paid immediately without repeated visits to DRDA /bank and paying some money as bribe.

Working capital: Regarding the working capital requirements of the beneficiaries, it is seen that 71 percent of beneficiaries reported that they received the working capital along with the asset. Only 29 percent had problems of finding working capital for running their scheme, some of them are managing from their own resources or borrowed money (table 3.29). Further none of the beneficiaries received subsequent dose of assistance.

Table 3.29: Satisfaction Regarding Quality of Asset and Working Capital

District Name	No. of households	Satisfied with asset quality	Provided working capital
VIZIANAGARAM	119	95.0	71.4
ANANTAPUR	120	96.7	92.5
NALGONDA	119	75.9	38.0
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	90.9	71.1

Table 3.30: Satisfaction Levels Regarding the Sanctioning and Grounding Process in Selected Districts of A. P.

District Name	No. of households	Reactions			
		Very good	Good	Satisfactory	No Comment
VIZIANAGARAM	119	9.2	58.0	23.6	9.2
ANANTAPUR	120	3.3	59.2	35.8	1.7
NALGONDA	119	6.3	25.3	44.3	24.1
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	6.3	50.3	33.3	10.1

Source: Field Survey

Impact of IRDP

IRDP is one of the major poverty alleviation programmes in India. It is an area specific and beneficiary-oriented programme under which a systematic and organized attempt has been made to improve the economic conditions of the rural poor. The families living below poverty line are adopted as units of development and provided with sufficient assistance in the form of productive assets under economically viable and technically

feasible schemes, which leads to incremental income generation. The incremental income generated by the assets enables the rural poor to cross poverty line. In this study, an attempt has been made to assess the impact of IRDP on poverty alleviation of beneficiaries who got assistance in the study area. The dimensions of availability of working capital, repayment of loans, reasons for over due, net income generated for the beneficiaries with the help of the asset/scheme, number of beneficiaries crossed poverty line etc, has been examined.

Pre-IRDP Income of the Sample Beneficiaries: The programme stipulates that those families, which have an annual income below Rs. 11,000 are to be assisted and priority should be given to families earning less than Rs. 8500. As per the consumer price index of agricultural labourers, Rs. 11000 poverty line concept, if inflation is taken into account, it works out to Rs. 18,000 at the time of the survey. The officials achieved their required target by misidentifying the families. If we take land criteria this percent will be reduced. Here the income from the agricultural labour which forms the major component of their income is not correctly assessed and considered for the selection of the beneficiaries. It is suggested that a comprehensive household survey is to be conducted at the beginning of the financial year to identify the beneficiaries, which would ensure better performance of the programme.

Table 3.31: No. of Households Before and After IRDP Assistance –Category-wise

Category	No. of house holds	Destitute		V.V Poor		V. Poor		Poor		Non-Poor	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
L.F	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10	12
Md. F	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	11
S.F	97	1	0	0	0	14	2	15	6	67	88
M.F	134	1	0	4	0	8	1	16	7	104	125
Agri. Lab	45	1	0	1	0	5	2	12	6	26	38
N.A Lab	15	1	0	1	1	3	0	4	1	6	13
R.A	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	17	21
Service	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
Business	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	14	17
Total	358	5	0	6	2	32	5	59	21	256	330
%	100.0	1.39		1.67	0.58	8.94	1.39	16.4	5.86	71.5	92.18

Source: Field Survey

Post- IRDP Income: The table 3.31 further revealed that nearly 92 percent of the beneficiaries were found above the poverty line norm of Rs. 11000 after the assistance.

Crossing the Poverty Line: It could be seen that 28.54 percent of the families were found below the poverty line at the time of the assistance. This figure came down to 7.82 percent after assistance under IRDP there by reducing the poverty to the extent of 20.6 percent. It can be concluded that the programme created an impact to the tune of helping 12 percent of the beneficiaries to cross over the poverty line.

The table 3.31 revealed that all the destitute households have crossed over to next higher income bracket. Some of the households experienced relatively high income increase after getting assistance under IRDP. The table further reveals that 1.3 percent of very, very poor households, 7.5 percent of very poor households and 11 percent of poor households experienced high-income increase and moved to next income brackets. Some of them have crossed the poverty line as their income crossed over Rs. 11000 per annum. Thus, in, all with the help of IRDP assets 20 per cent of beneficiary households have crossed the poverty line.

Nature of Schemes: The analysis of nature of schemes for which assistance was provided to the beneficiaries reveals that there are about 15 percent under minor irrigation schemes, 9 percent under plough bullocks and cart schemes, 35 percent under milch animals/dairy units and the rest with industry, service and petty business units, which constitute a higher number with 40 percent.

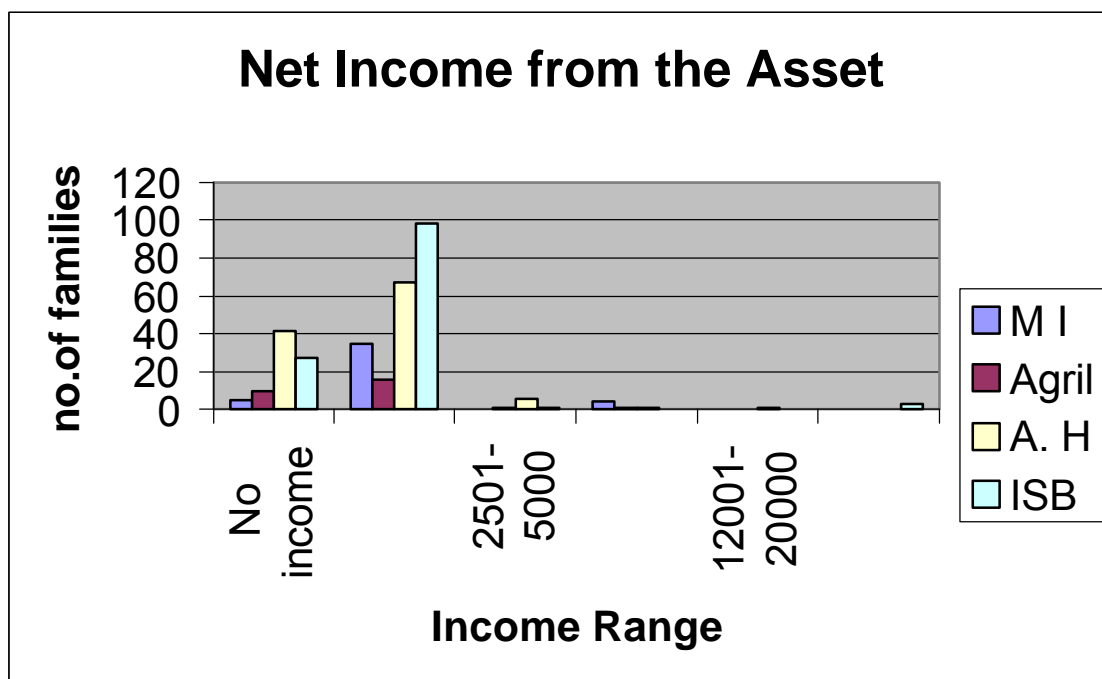
Table 3.32: Income Generated in Various Schemes among Different Caste Groups per Beneficiary in A.P

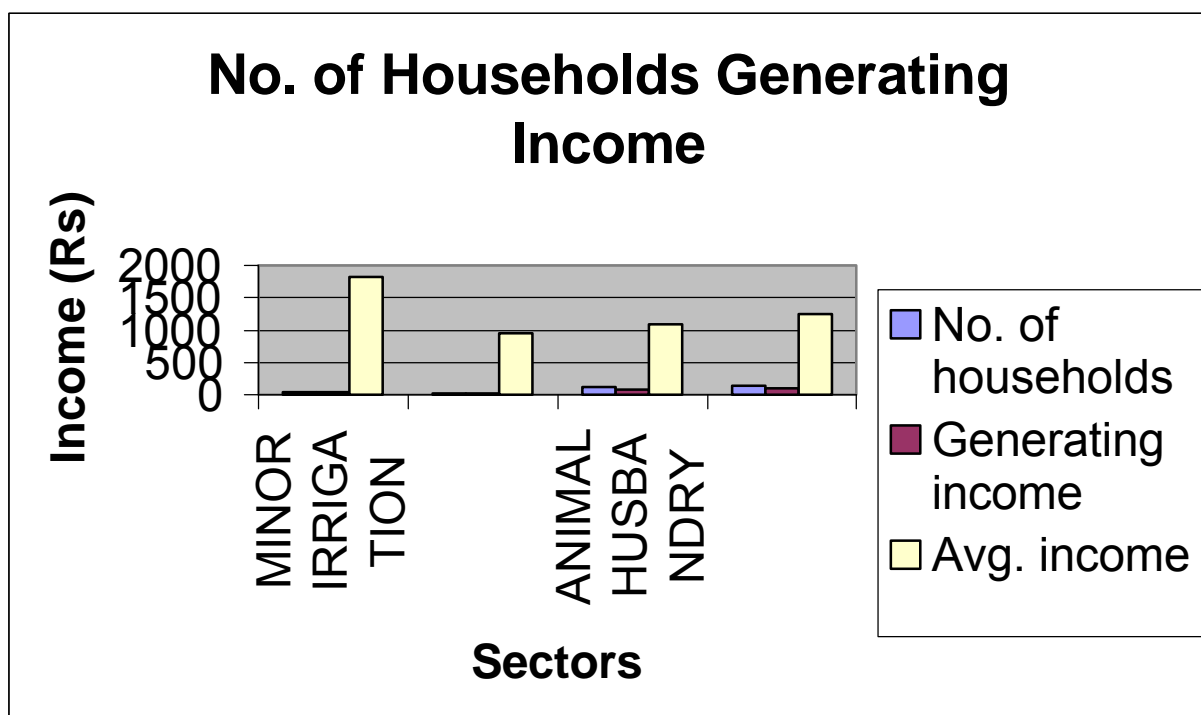
Caste	Minor Irri.		Agriculture		Ani. Husbandry		ISB		Total	
	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income
SC	6	24100	8	7600	23	4660	35	9120	72	45510
ST	5	11250	4	1020	3	8300	6	3120	18	23720
BC	32	36950	12	3585	74	47085	61	57450	1119	144670
OC	2	250	4	5400	16	22035	27	57500	49	85185
Total	45	72550	28	17205	116	82080	129	127250	358	299085
Generating Income	40		18		75		102		235	
Avg. annual income		1814		956		1094		1248		1273

Source: Field Survey

Scheme Income: The average income that accrued to the beneficiary households from all schemes of IRDP put together came to Rs. 1273. Minor irrigation , animal husbandry , and ISB schemes contributed large income than that from agricultural sector schemes (Tables 3.32).

Net income from the Asset: The net income derived from IRDP assets by the sample beneficiaries it is found that 26 percent could make no earnings, 68 percent generating income of less than Rs. 2500, 2.5 percent beneficiaries earned in the range of Rs. 2500-5000. Only less than 2 percent earned income in the range of Rs. 5000-10000. On the whole 74 percent of beneficiaries are generating income from the assets. Those who got higher income are from minor irrigation schemes. It may conclude that a majority of beneficiaries could not earn their livelihood from the assets provided to them because of inadequacy of the loan amount and also non-availability of proper marketing facilities or market price.





The study reveals that of the 358 schemes, 235 schemes (73.9 percent) are generating incremental income with the help of assets. Of the rest either the schemes are not grounded or sold away by the beneficiary, hence no income generation is taking place, which makes the assistance unproductive.

Table 3.33: Impact of the Scheme / Asset

District Name	No. of households	Total income from the asset (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Net income from asset (Rs.)	Net HHld. Income from all sources other than scheme.
VIZIANAGARAM	119	713	253	539	18328
ANANTAPUR	120	429	138	298	13340
NALGONDA	119	3964	2014	1968	17651
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	1349	612	773	16244

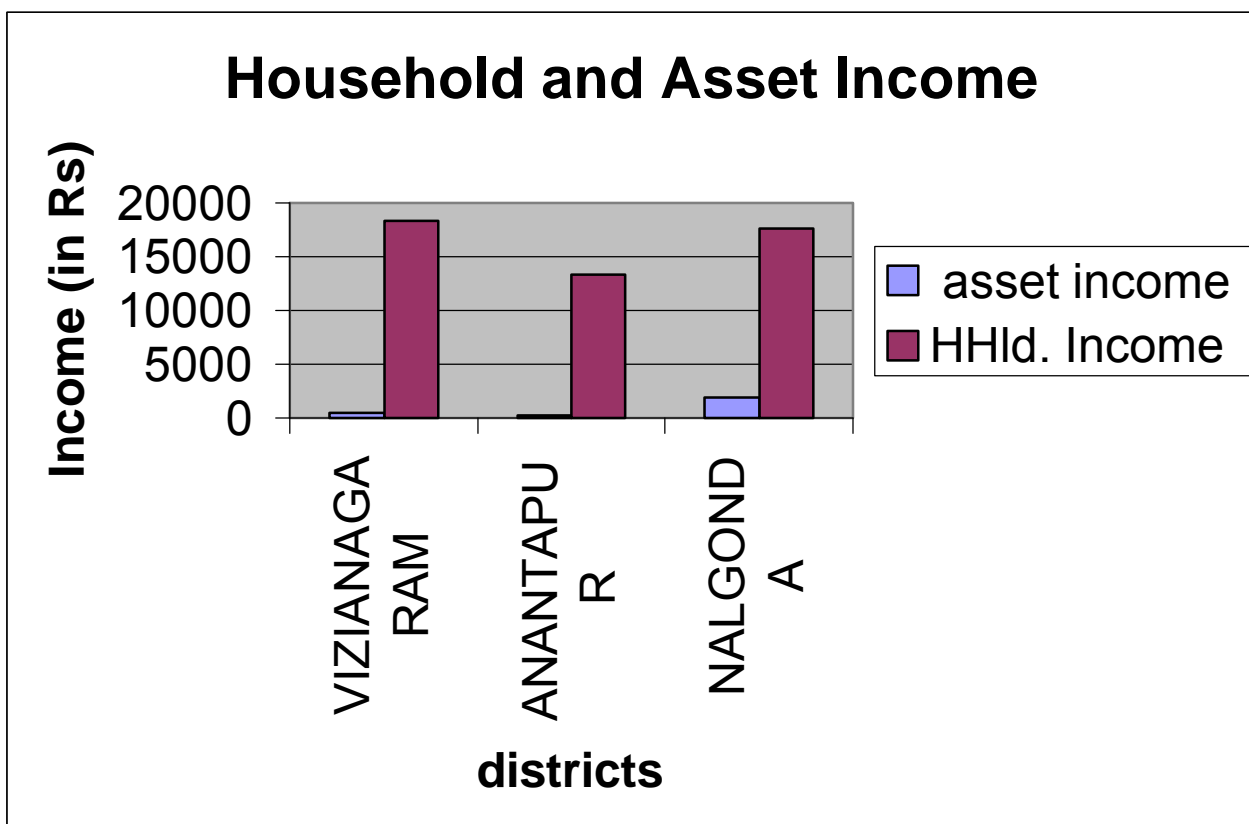


Table. 3.34: Sector –Wise Income Generated with IRDP assets

Income range	SECTORS									
	Minor Irri.		Agriculture		Ani. Husbandry		ISB		Total	
	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income
No income	5	0	10	0	41	0	27	0	83	0
1-2500	35	25550	16	6205	67	40080	98	56750	216	128585
2501-5000	0	0	1	5000	6	24000	1	3000	8	32000
5001-10000	4	31000	1	6000	1	6000	0	0	6	43000
10001-12000	0									
12001-20000	0	0	0	0	1	12000	0	0	1	12000
>20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	67500	3	67500
Total	45	72550	28	17205	116	82080	129	127250	358	299085

Source: Field Survey

The sector wise and scheme wise income generation is presented below.

Minor Irrigation Sector:

There were 45 minor irrigation schemes grounded. Out of this, there are 38 electric motors, 5 oil engines and 2 dug wells. The schemes were given to farming community households only.

Table 3.35: Scheme wise Generation of Income under IRDP

(Rupees)

Scheme Name	No. of households	Generating income	Total income	Avg. income
1. MINOR IRRIGATION	45	40	72550	1814
Electric motor	38	33	66550	2017
Oil engine	5	5	5400	1080
Dug well	2	2	600	300
2. AGRICULTURE	28	18	17205	956
Bullock & Cart	4	3	5700	1900
Plough Bullocks	9	8	9850	1231
Tyre Cart	11	3	750	250
Buffalo	4	4	905	226
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	116	75	82080	1094
Milch animal	94	62	56370	909
Sheep Rearing	21	13	25710	1978
Piggery	1	0	0	0
4. ISB	129	102	127250	1248
Kirana	19	18	13200	733
Pan shop	1	0	0	0
Sericulture	14	11	5250	477
Tractor	3	3	67500	22500
Guava	6	5	2000	400
Toolkits	22	20	2400	800
Air Pump	3	3	2400	800
Cut-piece centre	1	1	600	600
Rickshaw	2	0	0	0
Cycle taxi	3	3	1800	600
Mike Set	1	1	1000	1000
Photo Studio	1	1	800	800
Hotel	3	2	1550	775
Tailoring	7	7	4450	636
Electrical Shop	3	3	1900	633
Veg. Vending	6	4	1650	413
Black Smith	1	1	300	300
Brick Making	3	2	1200	750
TRYSEM	3	1	300	300
Handloom Weaver	1	1	1000	1000
Pottery	1	1	300	300
Petty Shop	7	4	2250	563
Bunk & Trade	3	2	1050	525
Chilly Powder	1	1	2400	2400
Bangle Store	1	1	500	500
Land Purchase	6	5	2500	500
Mango	6	0	0	0
Sewing Machine	1	1	1700	1700
Total	358	235	299085	1273

Electric Motor: There were 38 beneficiaries assisted under this scheme. All the assets are intact with the beneficiaries. Earlier 60 percent of the beneficiaries were hiring the motors and rest of them are using oil engines or some times neighbor's motors on sharing basis. With the newly acquired asset, the beneficiaries are able to save the hiring charge/maintenance charges etc. Some of them also brought some more additional land into cultivation, which fetched them extra output and money. With the help of the asset the beneficiaries got assured irrigation facility. Around 25 percent of the beneficiaries converted their dry land into wet. All of them are presently cultivating in both the seasons. Change of cropping pattern is also observed among these households. On account of this irrigation facility there is a shift in occupational category from marginal farmers to small farmers, and small farmers to medium farmers on the basis of operational holdings. Of the 38 schemes only 33 schemes are in productive use and are generating income. The average income generated by the 33 schemes account for Rs. 2017.

Oil Engine: There were 5 families assisted under the scheme. All the 5 engines are intact at the time of field visit by the members. The beneficiaries are using the oil engines for their own farms. All are in productive use. Of the 5 oil engine beneficiaries, 3 are earlier taking the oil engines on hire from fellow villagers, and the rest two are sharing with fellow farmers or relatives. They share the maintenance cost equally. With the help of the asset they themselves are purchasing the oil and maintaining the asset on their own. Since the asset is new, they are not spending any extra amount on maintenance except diesel. The average income generated by these households excluding maintenance cost is Rs. 1080.

Dug wells: There were 2 beneficiaries assisted with this scheme. With the help of this asset the beneficiaries got assured irrigation facility. Since the loan amount is not sufficient they haven't dug their well very deep. The water is not sufficient for second crop. Hence they are cultivating wet crops during kharif season only. Change of cropping pattern is seen in these two families because of irrigation facility. All the two

schemes are generating little income. The average income generated by these two schemes is Rs. 300.

On the whole, 40 out of 45 schemes were generating incremental income in the range of Rs. 200 – 6,000 from both the crop seasons. The average annual income generated by these 40 households is Rs. 1814. On the whole, it can be said that impact of irrigation schemes in all the study villages appeared to be good by generating incremental income and also additional employment to the extent of 26 to 56 days. Further, these schemes are also helpful to the households in the expansion of their operational holdings.

Case Study of Beneficiary

T. Somulamma of Narsipuram village of Vizianagaram District

Somulamma aged 45 years belong to Koppula Velama community of Backward Class. She has been given oil engine under minor irrigation sector. She is illiterate. Her husband aged 50 years also a illiterate. Her son aged 24 years studied upto intermediate and has been working in non agricultural activities.

Her family did not receive any house or house site under the weaker section housing programme. They constructed a tiled roof semi pucca house in 250 yards. The present market value of the house is Rs. 80,000. They are cultivating their 2 acres of land and growing paddy and Jowar under rainfed conditions. They are getting 3 quintal of paddy and 1 quintal of jowar from their field. Besides this, they are going for wages for 30 days. The wage earnings are Rs. 1500 and her son wages are Rs.10000. The total household annual income from all sources was Rs. 15000.

Under IRDP she was selected as a beneficiary for oil engine scheme in the grama sabha meeting. She was sanctioned Rs. 17000 towards purchase of oil engine. Of which Rs. 4250 is subsidy and the rest is bank loan. But the officials have given the scheme in the form of asset. At the time of the field visit the asset is intact with the beneficiary and are utilizing them. Before getting the scheme they use to get water for their field with the

help of hired engine or purchasing the water from the neighbours or some times they use to cultivate their fields under rainfed conditions. After getting the scheme they are cultivating their 2 acres of land with the help of oil engine. They have grown paddy in the two acres of land. They got 10 quintals of paddy in the first year, and during second year they got 11 quintals during the kharif season. The income from the crop is Rs. 9900. This includes their own labour. The net income from the crop after deducting the cost of cultivation comes to Rs. 7000. There is not much change in the labour income. The total household income after assistance is Rs. 18000. They paid Rs.1000 towards repayment of the loan. The net income accrued due to the asset comes to Rs. 6000. Before assistance their family placed in the semi poor income group. After assistance with the increase in their family income their income bracket increased and they are placed above the poverty line.

Involvement of IRDP helped her in getting a net additional income of Rs. 6000 per annum. She consolidated her income position with the help of the assistance. The additional income may help her to marry her son in the coming 2-3 years. Somulamma thanked the officials for giving her assistance under the programme, which fetched her an additional income.

Agriculture Sector

There are 28 beneficiaries assisted under this sector. The important schemes are bullock and cart (4), Plough bullocks (9), tyre cart (11), buffalo (4) and tractor. The cost of the scheme is 17000. These schemes are useful for ploughing operations, transportation of marketed products or hiring out and personnel use. Thirteen small and marginal farmers and 2 agricultural labourers have got assistance under this sector.

Of the 28 beneficiaries 8 belongs to Scheduled Caste, 4 Scheduled Tribe, 12 Backward Class, and the rest 4 other caste households. Of the 28 assets 18 are generating income., rest of them are utilizing the assets. Some of them sold their assets. Of the 18 beneficiaries a majority of them are utilizing the assets for their own cultivation and a

few of them hire out for transportation and ploughing operations. On the whole the beneficiaries rent their animals for 15 – 30 days in a year. In this process they get an additional income of Rs. 700 – 1500 in a year in addition to utilizing them in their own field.

Bullock Cart and Plough Bullocks

Of the 4 bullock carts schemes 3 are intact and are generating income. In the case of plough bullocks 8 out of the 9 are generating income. (table 3.35). The average income generated by B & C scheme is Rs. 1900, whereas plough bullocks are generating an average income of Rs. 1231. The buffaloes are used for ploughing operations by the beneficiaries. Two of them bring hired to the fellow farmers for ploughing.

The agricultural schemes have helped 2 households for own and hiring out the animals and 6 of them intensified their cultivation with their own animal. Some of them merely replaced their animals before the possession of the new assets. The average income generated by 18 beneficiaries under this sector is Rs. 956.

Case Study of Beneficiary

Chougani Seetha Ramulu of Thakkallapadu village of Nalgonda district

Seetharamulu aged 35 years old belong tractor scheme under agriculture to gouda community of Backward class. He is a beneficiary of tractor scheme. His family consists of his wife and 2 children aged 6 and 4 years. He studied upto degree level and his wife studied upto 8th class. He owns 5 acres of land, a semi pucca house constructed in 300 yards area. The present value of the house is Rs. 50,000. Besides, he owns one pair of bullocks and one milch animal.

Before assistance he was cultivating his 5 acres of land along with his wife. In the field he was growing paddy crop under well irrigation. He used to get 70 quintals of paddy from his 5 acres. He sells he surplus paddy at near by Miryalguda town at Rs. 450 per

quintal. The total income the agriculture was Rs. 31,500, where as the cost of cultivation comes to 12800. The net income from agriculture is Rs. 18700.

Under IRDP he was selected as a beneficiary in the grama sabha meeting and got assistance of tractor scheme along with 4 other persons. This is a group- based scheme under self- employment category. They were sanctioned with Rs. 2,75,000, of which Rs. 25000 is subsidy and the rest is bank loan. The actual cost of the asset was Rs. 3,20,000. the rest 50,000 they borrowed from the money lenders. They purchased the tractor at Hyderabad. They visited the DRDA and Bank for 9-10 times to get their loan for 6 months. In this process they spent Rs. 10000 for transportation and for personal and other expenditure. He is using the tractor for his own and for hiring. Each season he is using 120 days including his own fields. On behalf of the group, he is maintaining the tractor. The per day rent for ploughing and transportation of goods to market is Rs. 1500. In his own farm earlier he used to get tractor for hiring.

After getting the asset, he saved the rent of Rs. 7500 and he intensified his cultivation. Their earning from the asset is 1,80,000 per annum. The expenditure, maintenance and installment amount per month is Rs. 12000. The net income from the asset is Rs. 36000 per annum. Per head they are getting Rs. 7200. In addition to this, he used to get his agricultural income of Rs. 18000. The total household income after assistance increased to Rs. 25200. With the help of the asset he consolidated his financial position. The asset is also giving employment and livelihood for 5 members, as it is a group- based scheme. So far there is no difference of opinion among the members. They are working together. Those who maintain the tractor used to get the salary of Rs. 2000. They are maintaining the accounts in perfect manner. The beneficiaries were happy for the asset they got and the income they are getting. They thanked the officials for identifying them and giving the asset to them.

Animal Husbandry Sector

In this sector 116 households were assisted with milch animals (94), sheep (21) and piggery (1) schemes. Majority of the beneficiaries who got the schemes are marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. (49 and 37percent, respectively). 17 small farmers are also assisted under this sector.

The households who got the animals are facing problems in maintaining the animals and hence they are not generating reasonably good returns. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions, and absence of medical advice the maintenance of these animals is problematic. The milch animals are not giving not more than 3 litres of milk per day which is not profitable to the beneficiaries.

Of the 94 milch animals 62 are generating income. (table3.35). The average income generated by this asset is Rs. 909. For marketing of milk is no problem in these villages, a majority of women households are assisted under the scheme. This asset will supplement the income of the women households in addition to their labour income.

Industry, Service and Business Sector (ISB)

In this sector, 129 households were given with 28 types of schemes. The important schemes are Kirana business, Sericulture, artisan toolkits, tailoring, Vegetable vending, petty business, cycle taxi, hotel business, brick making, air pump and electrical shop business. The cost of th asset is Rs. 12000, where as the subsidy amount is fixed at Rs. 6000 for SCs and STs, and 33 percent small marginal farmers. The loan component is cleared by the beneficiary in monthly installments.

Of the total 129 households, 61 belongs to Backward class, 27 other castes, 35 SCs and 6STs were assisted under this sector. By occupational category there are 5 large farmers, 2 medium farmers, 32 small farmers, 37 marginal farmers, 17 labour households, 16 artisans and 20 service and business people were got these schemes (table 3.35).

Of the 29 kirana, and petty business shops 24 are running successfully and are generating income out of them. Rest of them are taken away the loan amount and utilized for their family needs. Those who are running the business are doing reasonably well. Their average daily sales are Rs. 100 –150. The average income from the kirana business is Rs. 733 (table 3.35). The average net income generated from ISB schemes is Rs. 1248.

Case Study of Beneficiary

Reddy Rama Lakshmi of Garividi village of Vizianagaram District

Rama lakshmi, 65 years old, belongs the Kapu community of Backward Class Caste. She has been assisted with Kirana business under ISB sector. She is un- educated. She has a son aged 30 years, who has studied up to 8th class, and her daughter is studying intermediate.

Her family did not receive any house or house site under the weaker section housing programme. She constructed a tiled roof semi pucca house in 100 yards. The present market value of the house is Rs. 60,000. They started kirana business for their livelihood. The beneficiary is head of the household and looking after the business and her son is working as a private employee. The business is the main source of their family income. Before assistance the annual income from the business was Rs. 10,000. The total household income including her son wages was Rs. 18,000.

Under IRDP programme she was selected as a beneficiary in the gram sabha meeting. She was granted a scheme for petty business under ISB sector. Under this scheme she has been sanctioned Rs. 15,000. Of the 15,000 Rs. 5000 is subsidy and the rest is bank loan. She visited 4-5 times to the DRDA and bank for getting her loan. In this process she spent Rs. 600 towards transportation and other miscellaneous expenses in the DRDA. By profession she is not a business community. She does not have the required skill to run the shop. Initially she faced some problem and later she got experienced in selling the goods. She purchases the provisions from Vizianagaram town. She spent Rs. 100 towards transportation. Her daily sales per day on an average are Rs. 80-100. She

explained that during festival season the sales would be more. Before getting loan from the DRDA she was doing the same business. But the capital is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the villagers. Further the profit margin from their earnings is not satisfactory.

With the help of loan she expanded her business by adding some more items and increase the quantity of products by purchasing bulk, which is also cheaper. The difference between sales before and after situation is Rs. 30 - 40 rupees. The net profit from the sales before assistance is Rs. 15 per day, whereas after assistance the profit margin increases to Rs. 40 per day. While taking care of the business she is not going to any labour work. Her son is assisting her in the business and also getting the provision items from Vizianagaram town once in 3 days. Her monthly sales from the kirana business is around Rs. 2750 and the net profit from sales is Rs. 800 - 1000 pm. She has repaid Rs. 2000 to the bank in 10 installments. The average annual income after getting scheme increased to Rs. 15000, where as her previous annual income is Rs. 10000. With the help of assistance she is able to earn an additional income of Rs. 5000 per annum. There is no change in the income of his son. Before assistance their family placed in the semi poor income group. After assistance with the increase in their family income their income bracket increased to and they are placed above the poverty line.

Involvement in IRDP helped her a net additional income of Rs. 750 per month. She consolidated her income position with the help of the assistance. The additional income may help her to marry her daughter in the coming 3-4 years. Ramalaxmi thanked the officials for giving her assistance under the programme, which fetches her an additional income, which is helpful for her daughters' marriage in absence of any other liabilities.

Donala Ramajothi of Thakkellapadu village of Nalgonda District

Rama lakshmi, 24 years old, belongs to Reddy community. She has been sanctioned loan for Cut piece business under ISB sector. She is a Graduate. Her husband aged 30 years

is also a graduate with B.Ed. He is a un employee. She does not have any children nor any dependents.

Her family did not receive any house or house site under the weaker section housing programme. They constructed a tiled roof, semi pucca house in 100 yards. The present market value of the house is Rs. 20,000. Before assistance her husband is doing some part time grain business during kharif and rabi season together for two months. She is doing tailoring - work for their livelihood. Her husband doesn't have any employment and she is taking care of the house. The tailoring business is the main source of their family income. Before assistance the annual income from the tailoring business and grain business was Rs. 7400.

Under IRDP programme she was selected as a beneficiary in the gram sabha meeting. She was given a scheme for tailoring and cut piece business under ISB sector. Under this scheme she has been sanctioned Rs. 15,000. Of the 15,000 Rs. 4000 is subsidy and the rest is bank loan. She visited 4 times to the DRDA and bank for getting her loan. In this process she spent Rs. 100 towards transportation. By profession she is not a business community, She does not have the skill to run the shop. She faced some problems in running the business as there are already some cloth shops in the village. She purchased the sewing machine, cloths, petticoats, blouse pieces from near by Miryalguda town. She spent Rs. 100 towards transportation. In the initial months she sold on an average Rs. 30-40 per day. She explained that during festival season the sales will be more. Before getting loan from the DRDA she was doing only tailoring. But she could not earn much income due to competition. Further the profit margin from their earnings was not satisfactory.

With the help of loan amount, she diverted the amount to kirana as her husband is doing grain business during the kharif and rabi season. Hence they decided to change over their business from cut piece to kirana. She purchased the kirana items from near by Miryalguda town and started their business from their house. The daily sales from this business are Rs. 30-50. The net profit from the sales is Rs. 10-15 per day. While taking

care of the business she is also doing her tailoring business, which fetches her an income of Rs. 6-10 per day. Her husband is assisting her in the business and also getting the provision items from near by Miryalguda town once in 3 days. Her monthly sales from the kirana business is around Rs. 1000 and the net profit from sales is Rs. 400-500 pm. She has repaid Rs. 3000 to the bank in 6 installments at the rate of Rs. 420 per month. The average annual income after getting of scheme increased to Rs. 8400, where as her previous annual income is Rs. 2400. With the help of assistance she is able to earn an additional income of Rs. 5000 per annum. There is no change in the income of her husband. The total household income after assistance increased to Rs. 13,800. Before assistance their family was placed in the poor income category. After assistance, with the increase in their family income, their income bracket increased to semi poor category.

Involvement of IRDP helped her a net additional income of Rs. 400 –500 per month. She consolidated her income position with the help of the assistance. Ramajyothi thanked the officials for giving her assistance under the programme which fetches her an additional income, which is helpful her to maintain their house in the absence of any employment to her husband.

Table 3.36: Income Mobility Matrix of IRDP Households in Selected Districts of A.P

Income Range/level	Number of households	Pre-Invest Income	Families achieved income levels of				
			Destitute	V.V Poor	V. Poor	Poor	Non-Poor
Destitute	5 (1.39)	143	0	0	1	0	4
V.V Poor	6 (1.67)	1098	0	2	1	1	2
V.poor	32(8.94)	1485	0	0	4	13	16
Poor	59(16.48)	1965	0	0	0	7	52
Non- Poor	256 (71.50)	4924	0	0	0	0	256
Total	358 (100)	3995	0	2	5	21	330
%				0.56	1.39	5.86	92.18

Source: Field Survey

Repayment: 70 percent of the beneficiaries started repayment and they paid more than 3000 each. Only 30 percent of them are not started repayment. The reason is that their assets are not in productive use, some of them sold away their assets, for some return is

not adequate for repayment and some of them are willful defaulters. These poor beneficiaries think that as in the past, schemes of loan waiver may be introduced again. Those who have repaid the loan did it out of the income earned with the help of the asset

Income Mobility Matrix: Income mobility matrix shows that 80 percent of the destitute, 42.9 percent of very, very poor, 48.6 percent of very poor, and 119.1 percent of poor have become non-poor after receiving the assistance under IRDP. Before implementation of the programme, 61.23 percent of SCs, 54.2 percent of STs, 75.8 percent of BCs and 76.4 percent of OCs are in the category of non-poor. But after the implementation, the percentage of non-poor has become 87.1 percent among SCs, 87.5 among STs. 95.1 percent among BCs and 90.9 percent among OCs. Compared to other castes, more number of ST households belonging to very very poor, poor and very poor became non-poor after implementation of the programme. 68.6 percent of marginal farmers, 77.4 percent of small farmers, 57.2 percent of agricultural laborers, 43.7 percent of non-agricultural labourers are in the non-poor category before implementation of the programme. After receiving the assistance, 91.4 percent of small farmers, 93.2 percent of marginal farmers. 83.6 percent of agricultural labourers and 87.5 percent of non-agricultural labourers became non-poor (Table 3.35). This shows that benefits of IRDP are profound in case of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. The income mobility matrix also indicates that the crossing of poverty line is more pronounced among near poor rather than the poorest. (Table 3.35).

Income generated by the assets provided under the programme helps the beneficiaries to raise their standard of living and also enables them to cross the poverty line. Therefore, merely providing the asset to the beneficiaries is not enough. The asset provided should be such as to generate sufficient incremental income for the beneficiaries. It can therefore concluded from this study that the assets provided under IRDP to the cultivators and wage beneficiaries had in fact generated incremental incomes though in many cases those were not sufficient enough to enable beneficiaries to cross poverty line.

Impact of IRDP on Employment Generation

IRDP aims to provide the target group with additional employment, which would generate additional assured income on a regular basis. The assets provided also create gainful employment. Therefore, employment generation is also an important indicator for knowing the impact of IRDP. The various aspects of the problems under study are current status of the asset, condition of the asset, reasons for which assets are in productive use, reasons for selling the assets and changing the activities by the beneficiaries. Facts about all such problems related to employment generation have been presented and analysed here.

One of the critical issues to know the impact of IRDP is the status of the assets provided under the programme to the beneficiaries. Status of the asset is a significant indicator of the viability of the assets and its capacity to provide a regular employment and income to the beneficiary.

Asset Status: The table 3.37 reveals that in 75.5 percent cases the beneficiaries had their assets in productive use, where as in the remaining 24.5 percent the assets were not in productive use at the time of the survey. The high incidence of assets not in productive use needs special attention.

The information relating to the condition of the assets/activities which are in productive revealed that in 47.5 percent cases, the condition of the activities are very good and in 30 percent cases it was average. It can be said that a majority of beneficiaries had their assets in good condition, and are generating employment and income.

Table 3.37. Condition and Status of the Asset under IRDP

District Name	No.of House holds	In productive use	Not in productive use
VIZIANAGARAM	119	97 (81.5)	22 (18.5)
ANANTAPUR	120	92 (76.7)	28 (23.3)
NALGONDA	119	51 (64.6)	28 (35.4)
Overall	358	240 (75.5)	78 (24.5)

Source: Field Survey

With regard to reasons for the assets not in productive use, the study points out that in 18 percent cases the assets either lost or perished. In 42 percent cases the assets were sold because their maintenance cost turned out to be higher than anticipated, while in 29.5 percent cases the assets were not purchased at all, and the rest 10 percent cases due to various reasons such as low income generation, high maintenance cost, and supply of inferior or defective assets, they disposed off their assets. The analysis reveals that deviations from the programme guidelines and supply of inferior /defective assets are responsible for this situation.

Table 3.38: Status of the Asset under IRDP in Selected Districts of A. P.

District Name	No.of House Holds	Sold Immediately	Sold After one month	Sold After three months	Sold After six months	Reasons	
						Not viable	Activity shifted
VIZIANAGARAM	13	1 7.7	0	2 15.4	10 76.9	5 38.5	8 61.5
ANANTAPUR	12	0	0	0	12 100	5 41.7	7 58.3
NALGONDA	3	3	0	0	1 33.3	2 66.7	0
Overall	28	1(3.6)	0	3 (10.7)	24(85.7)	10(35.7)	18 (64.3)

Source: Field Survey

For those beneficiaries who changed their activities they reported that the activities, for which loan was given was not viable because it was not feasible. Some of them have given other reasons like non-cooperation of family members, fulfillment of urgent needs etc.

The study shows that 11 percent of the sample beneficiaries already sold their assets provided to them under the programme. On the other hand a large number of beneficiaries reported that they availed the facility of loan provided to them by purchasing the assets. The concern is that remaining 11 percent who sold away the assets, thus partially defeating the purpose of IRDP.

The table further reveals that 4 percent of the beneficiaries sold their assets immediately after grounding of the scheme, 11 percent after 3 months, a majority of (85.7 percent)

after six months of the grounding. The reasons they reported are non-viability (35.7 percent), and change in activity (64.3 percent). Some of them sold because of pressing family needs.

Hence it is suggested that while advancing the loans weightage should be given to the economic status of the poor peasants so that they may get reasonable returns out of the activity and may not sell the assets due to pressing home needs.

Employment: With regard to additional employment generation, in 77 percent cases additional employment has been generated which is proved from the fact that all these beneficiaries continue to pursue same activity for which loans were given.

The employment gains to the beneficiary households indicate that IRDP has provided, on an average, around 121 person days of full employment and 25 person days of part time employment to the beneficiaries (Table 3.39). The schemes under IRDP have provided at least three months of employment per beneficiary on average and hence contributed significantly to the family income. The scheme has created more number of employment days to large and medium farmers. For small and marginal farmers, the scheme did not provide much employment. The non-agricultural labourers also gained employment up to some extent.

Table 3.39: Employment Created Under IRDP in Selected Districts of A. P.
(Avg. no.of days)

District Name	No. of households	Employment created		Avg. income
		Full	Part time	
VIZIANAGARAM	119	162	0	977
ANANTAPUR	120	129	25	504
NALGONDA	119	49	64	2381
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	121	25	1273

Source: Field Survey

Change in Economic Status: It was noted that there was a number of people are of the view that the IRDP improved their economic status considerably. On the whole, it may be inferred that the IRDP has provided opportunity to the beneficiaries in generating

employment to an extent of 75 percent whereas in 25 percent cases the assets provided are ineffective in providing adequate employment opportunities to the beneficiaries.

Table 3.40. IRDP Beneficiaries Receiving Assistance from Other Schemes

District Name	No. of house holds	Recd assistance	Type of schemes / assets						
		Yes	JRY	EAS	DWCRA	Tribal Plan	IAY	CMEY	Others
VIZIANAGARAM	119	24.2	2.8	16.6	0	2.8	75.0	2.8	0
ANANTAPUR	120	32.7	0	4.1	0	0	95.9		0
NALGONDA	119	20.2	11.1	0	66.7	0	51.5	11.1	5.6
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	26.5	2.9	7.8	11.6	1.0	72.8	2.9	1.0

Conclusions and Suggestions on IRDP

1. Haphazard selection of the beneficiaries should be avoided by the mandal officials. It has been noticed that in the last quarter of the financial year, they are hurriedly financing the beneficiaries resulting in a selection of ineligible beneficiaries in a large proportion. The adoption of regular time frame can prove useful in this regard and can ensure the success of the programme.

2. Non willingness of banks to finance eligible poor without security lead to near to near elimination of the poorest of the poor and very very poor from getting benefits under the scheme.

3. The scheme is being implemented without creating any infrastructural facilities for the beneficiaries, for electricity pump sets, there is no power lines to their fields. For dairy units there was no immediate veterinary facility. Hence, it becomes absolutely necessary to ensure that necessary infrastructural facilities required for the assets.

4. Before offering any scheme under the programme, plans based on the local resources and potentials should be prepared. Care should also be taken to ensure that schemes so selected for finance are viable and adequate infrastructural facilities available in that region.

5. Under milch animal scheme the second animal should be provided within six months. This will help the beneficiary to repay loan amount in time.
6. Animals should be thoroughly examined by the veterinary doctor for a disease free and good quality animal before purchasing and supplying to the beneficiaries.
7. In the event of the death of the animal, the insurance claim procedures should be simplified. The committee should be empowered to deal the matter promptly and issue the certificate to the claimants without delay.
8. The accountability should be introduced at every level. The responsibility of each functionary should be clearly defined in terms of achievements.
9. A list of defaulters should be prepared and blacklisted for further benefits under any programme.

ii. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

Women constitute 48.1 percent of the country's population. They are playing important role in various fields such as agriculture, dairy farming, handicraft etc., but their contribution in these fields has not been viewed as economic activity. A large number of them work in the primary sector as unskilled workforce and get wages lower than men. A large number of women are illiterate, hence most of them suffer from economic subjugation, powerlessness, isolation, vulnerability, and poverty.

The issues of economic upliftment of women and their empowerment were also included in the IRDP and JRY, aimed at providing durable assets and employment generation during the loan periods. In practice however, participation of women in all these schemes remained very low.

The long term objective of DWCRA programme is to improve the survival of young children and women and the quality of their lives, and to achieve a significant growth in the income of poor women through appropriate interventions and to organize women in groups to create a demand pull on the existing delivery system along with creation of awareness to strengthen their bargaining capabilities.

Keeping the long term objective in view, the programme emphasises on strengthening the women component of poverty alleviation by raising the income levels of poor women and enabling them for organized participation in social development and economic self reliance. The programme, through formation of groups aims at improving the women's access to basic services of health, childcare, education, water, nutrition and sanitation.

It focuses on individual approach of development, and it provides support to groups of women by giving them one time revolving grant of Rs.15,000.

The main objective of the evaluation study is to assess the implementation of DWCRA programme in the selected districts of Andhra Pradesh with the following objectives.

- To assess the socio-economic status of participating women between the pre and post investment periods,
- To measure income generation and, savings from economic activity.
- To study the non-economic benefits that accrued to the group members.

It is also proposed to assess how the environment for group activity was created and sustained and whether the empowerment of women had actually taken place.

The sample covered in 3 districts, 9 mandals and 18 villages. Altogether 30 groups are selected for a detailed interview to assess the impact. The total number of beneficiaries under these units comes to 461. Of the total 30 units, 18 groups have more than 2 years of experience in the programme implementation. From these 30 units, the beneficiaries were selected randomly for the sample for a detailed study on the socio-economic impact of the programme on the beneficiary households.

A brief Profile of DWCRA beneficiaries: The members of the group are from the poor families selected based on the IRDP norms. They form a heterogeneous groups with diverse characteristics in term of age, caste, education, marital status etc.

Social Status: The distribution of beneficiaries by social groups reveals that the proportion of SC members is 22.2 percent, and that of ST is 11.11 percent. The rest of them belong to Backward Community and other casts.

Age Group: The distribution of members by age groups in the sample villages shows that the age groups of 35-50 years accounts for more than 50 percent. The members of less than 35 years account for 28 percent.

Literacy: The level of education of the members reveals that a majority of groups members are illiterate which accounts for 62.3 percent. Some of these members will sign their names, but they cannot read and write. Of the 37 percent literates, 20 percent studied

primary school education, 15 percent primary and above, and the rest 2 percent SSC and above..

Group formation: The identification of members for formation of group is done with proper care as per the procedure in the gram sabha meeting under the supervision of gram sevika. Proper care has been taken while selecting the group member in terms of age, marital status, and social status. The unemployed women folk within the age group of 18-60 belonging to weaker sections should be the target groups. But the members may not be interested in group- activity and the aim of the programme is lost.

Group Co ordination: The success mainly depends on the coordinated efforts of all the members in the groups with group organizer. Of the total 461 members studied, 95 percent revealed that they have a good rapport with other members, and 93 percent revealed that they have good relationship with the group leader.

Training: With regard to training only tailoring and ready-made garments unit beneficiaries received training. They received training for 1 to 3 months only. The beneficiaries felt that the training facilities provided to the members are neither adequate nor capable of instilling self- confidence in the trainees to undertake income- generating activities on a profitable basis.

Loan: For undertaking the activities, they availed loan facilities from their respective groups in the range of Rs. 3000-6000 depending upon their activities at the interest rate of two percent per month. The ready- made garments and dairy units beneficiaries took Rs. 6000 each, sheep rearing Rs. 5000, and the rest Rs. 3000 each.

Income Generating Activities

The activities commonly selected include tailoring, ready made garments making, dairy farming, vegetable vending, bamboo works, sheep rearing and petty business.

Of the 30 sample groups, 7 groups under taken ready- made and tailoring activities, 4 petty business, one bamboo works, 4 groups dairy farms, 2 groups sheep rearing and 8 groups vegetable vending activities.

Among the various types of income generating activities petty business and vegetable vending and tailoring activities provide additional employment opportunity. The beneficiaries are continuing their earlier wage labour in addition to their new economic activity. In their absence one of the family members are taking care of their activities.

One of the important objectives of the programme is to raise the level of income and there by improve the standard of living of the beneficiaries' families.

Table 3.41: Performance of DWCRA in A. P.

Sl. no	District	No. of literates	Social Status				Members avil loan	Group savings (Rs)	Change in occupation	Avg. net income Rs. Per day
			SC	ST	BC	OC				
1	Anantapur	34.97	16.60	25.0	50.0	8.33	87.12	550	25.00	5.50
2	Nalgonda	61.82	66.70		33.3		81.82	1100		5.00
3	Vizianagaram	30.22	16.67		83.33		87.36	615	8.33	3.50
	Total (AVG)	36.50	22.2	11.11	62.96	3.70	86.5	640	14.81	4.50

Source: Field Survey

Officials' Cooperation: Some of the units complained that the officials concerned were not cooperating in carrying out their activity. In several cases proper monitoring and follow up on the part of the officials was lacking. Some of the officials even think that their responsibility is confined to forming the group and getting its activity started. The groups are not given proper guidelines and advice for pursuing their activity. Consequently, the efficiency of the unit is lost.

Income Generation: The study shows that more than 75 percent of the units has been able to generating income, but not to the same level. Of the 30 units, 18 units generated an average monthly income ranging from Rs. 500-1000. The rest 6 of them generated income in the range of Rs. 250-500, and the rest did not generate regular income. The

units of ready- made garments, tailoring, petty business vegetable vending generated relatively good income when compare to other activities.

Thus, the study found that there has been slight improvement in the levels of household income of most of the beneficiaries studied. However, in majority of cases the improvement does not seem sufficient to enable them to cross the poverty line. Only 7 households in the sample seem to have experienced significant improvement in their family income, with an increase of more than Rs. 10,000 per annum, another 11 members increased their annual income by Rs. 6000. These two groups of households may cross the poverty line. Rest of the 40 percent households continued to be below the poverty line.

Even though a majority of the beneficiaries could not derive much income from the activities in , a few of them have made marked improvement in their asset position. This improvement can be witnessed more with respect to the beneficiaries of animal husbandry, tailoring and readymade garments in which the financial assistance is mainly intended for income generating activities. These beneficiaries have under taken these activities individually at their own residences.

Marketing: Regarding marketing of their produce, 76 percent of beneficiaries revealed that they could market their products, but 24 percent of them are still facing marketing problem. Ten percent of members belonging to non- agricultural activity, 10 percent of house- wives and 3 percent of agricultural labourers have become self- employed and depend on the income from the scheme. The rest continue their professions in addition to DWCRA activity.

Activity: The type of activity they have undertaken are kirana, vegetable- vending, dairy farming, tailoring, and sheep rearing. From this, they got an incremental income in the range of Rs. 4-5 per day.

B. Wage Employment Programmes

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)

JRY is one of the most important scheme among the poverty alleviation schemes. JRY is targeted to benefit BPL families preferably SC/ST and free bonded labourers. The provision of wage employment is the main objective of JRY, besides creating rural infrastructure.

Table 3.42: Performance of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) in A. P.

Sl. No	District	Days worked								Type of work	Wage rate Rs.
		Year 1997-98				Year 1998 - 99					
		Agriculture Labourers		Non-agriculture Labourers		Agriculture Labourers		Non agr Labourers			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	Anantapur	62	100	50	30	82	140	50	25	Road	50/30
2	Nalgonda	70	100	100			90	90		Side drains	50/30
3	Vizianagaram	60	60	12	050	50	55	86	59	Road/drainage	50/25
	Total (Avg)	64	76	90	40	65	62	75	42		

Source: Field Survey

Of the 358 beneficiaries surveyed, 22 percent availed the benefits under JRY. The type of works undertaken under JRY are building construction, laying of roads and side drains. Of the total, 63.2 percent of the beneficiaries have gained employment through road laying (Table 3.43). In the construction works, SCs and STs participation is higher than others. In the side drain works, predominantly SC's have got more employment. Small farmers and agricultural labourers have gained much employment under building construction works (Table 3.17). This shows that JRY has benefited the poor sections of the society. There is substantial increase in the family income of the SC beneficiaries because of JRY works. In case of STs, and BCs, there is not much increase in the family income. Small farmers and agricultural labourers also benefited from the JRY works as their family income shows some increase. Employment generated per person on an average is around 40 days per year across the sample villages of selected districts.

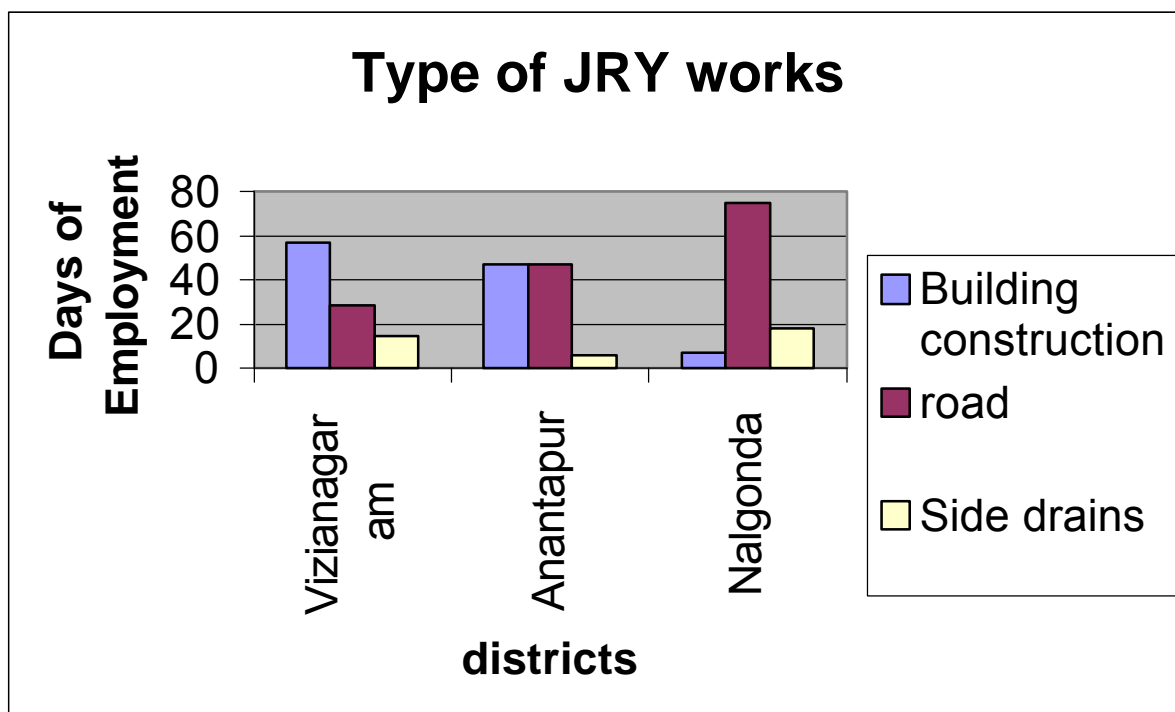


Table 3.43 Type of JRY work/ Scheme in which employed in A. P.

District Name	No. of Households	Type of work/Scheme			
		Building construction	road	Side drains	Others
VIZIANAGARAM	7	4 57.1	2 28.6	1 14.3	0
ANANTAPUR	17	8 47.1	8 47.1	1 5.8	0
NALGONDA	44	3 6.8	33 75.0	8 18.2	0
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	68	15 22.1	43 63.2	10 14.7	0

Source: Field Survey

III. Food and Nutritional Programmes

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) : One of the programmes, which focuses on providing food and nutritional security is ICDS. In the backward mandals, 49.0 percent of eligible children of BCs are going to ICDS schools, followed by 33 percent from the SCs. The participation of children from STs and OCs is less (Table

3.44). Agricultural labourers are mainly sending their children to ICDS schools. In the developed mandals, also the same pattern is continuing. Relatively larger number of female children are attending ICDS schools both in developed and backward mandals.

Table 3.44: Number of Children Attending ICDS Centres across Caste Groups in Selected Districts of A. P.

Sl No	Particulars	Backward mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Total children	1342	349	3170	753	5614
		24.0	6.2	56.4	13.4	100
2	Eligible male	115	14	183	28	340
		34.0	4.1	53.8	8.1	48.2
3	Percentage of attending	72	12	100	20	204
		35.2	6.0	49.0	9.8	60.1
4	Eligible Female	103	15	200	47	365
		28.2	4.1	54.7	13.0	51.78
5	Percentage of attending	78	9	123	42	252
		31.0	3.5	49.0	16.5	69.1
6	Total eligible children	218	29	383	75	705
		31.0	4.1	54.3	10.6	12.55
7	Total children attending	150	21	223	62	456
		33.0	4.6	49.0	13.4	64.68

Sl No	Particulars	Developed mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Total children	24.3	6.5	2133	878	4352
2	Eligible male	29.8	1.3	48.2	20.7	52.46
3	Percentage of attending	36.5	3.0	39.4	21.1	55.0
4	Eligible Female	33.6	2.1	40.0	24.3	47.54
5	Percentage of attending	33.7	2.7	40.9	22.7	64.64
6	Total eligible children	31.5	2.0	44.2	22.3	13.55
7	Total children attending	123 (35.0)	10 (2.8)	141 (40.3)	77 (21.9)	351 (59.59)

Sl No	Particulars	Overall				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Total children	24.1	6.4	53.2	16.3	9966
2	Eligible male	31.8	2.8	51.2	14.2	50.15
3	Percentage of attending	35.8	4.5	44.7	14.9	57.62
4	Eligible Female	30.5	3.3	48.4	17.8	49.84
5	Percentage of attending	32.1	3.2	45.5	19.2	67.13
6	Total eligible children	31.2	3.1	49.8	15.9	12.98
7	Total children attending	273 (33.8)	31 (3.8)	364 (45.2)	139 (17.2)	807 (62.36)

Note: figures in parenthesis are percentages to the total caste groups

Table. 3.45: Number of Children Attending ICDS Centres in selected districts of A. P. by Household category

Particulars	Cultivator	Agri Labour	Non-Agri Labour	Artisan	Trade/Business	Service	Others	Total
Total children	3410	3683	1100	256	310	254	906	9919
%	34.37	37.13	11.09	2.58	3.12	2.56	9.13	100.0
Eligible Male	229	267	52	7	14	12	63	644
%	35.55	41.46	8.07	1.08	2.17	1.86	9.78	
Attending	132	119	24	10	9	6	44	374
%	35.29	39.84	6.41	2.67	2.41	1.60	11.76	58.07
Eligible Female	185	266	67	20	30	12	65	645
%	28.68	41.24	10.38	3.10	4.65	1.86	10.07	
Attending	122	181	34	13	28	8	47	433
%	28.17	41.80	7.85	3.00	6.47	1.47	10.85	67.13
Total Eligible	414	533	119	32	44	24	128	1294
%	31.99	41.19	9.19	2.47	3.40	1.85	9.119	
Total Attending	254	330	58	23	37	14	91	807
%	31.47	40.119	7.18	2.85	4.58	1.73	11.27	62.36

IV. Minimum Needs Programme

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

In the sample villages, 32 percent of eligible households have been covered under IAY. It ranges from 96 percent among SC's to 7.8 percent in case of other castes. The facilities relating to the housing viz., side drains, individual sanitation, electricity and protected water supply have been provided. 28.6 percent of the SC households have received protected water supply system because of the scheme. Toilets have also been constructed for 10.7 percent of SC households. Around 50.9 percent of the OC households have their own toilets after the scheme is implemented. But still a substantial number of SCs, STs, and BC's are using the open space for toilet even after the implementation of the scheme. Because of the scheme, households belonging to all caste categories have got electricity. All the households are satisfied with the quality of the houses. Preferences of beneficiaries have been taken into consideration while constructing the households, i.e. preference to neighborhood as a place to live. The households belonging to all caste categories are satisfied with the location of the houses.

Table 3.46: Distribution of Households according to Possession of House

District Name	No. of house holds	Possess house	Constructed by			
			Self	Father	Purchased	Govt. Prog.
VIZIANAGARAM	119	142 95.3	65 43.6	56 37.6	0	21 14.1
ANANTAPUR	120	143 95.3	61 40.7	42 28.0	2 1.3	38 25.3
NALGONDA	119	88 98.9	62 69.7	15 16.8	0	11 12.4
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	373 96.1	188 48.5	113 29.1	2 0.5	70 18.0

Table 3.47: Scheme under House was Sanctioned

District Name	No. of households	WHS		IAY		Other	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
VIZIANAGARAM	119	2 1.3	2 1.3	23 15.4	29 19.5	7 4.7	9
ANANTAPUR	120	1 0.7	0	5 3.3	37 24.7	0	1 0.7
NALGONDA	119	12 13.5	10 11.2	0	0	7 7.9	7 7.9
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	15 3.9	12 3.1	28 7.2	66 17.0	14 3.6	17 4.4

WHS: Weaker Section Housing Programme, IAY: Indira Awa Yojana

Table 3.48 : Quality of House

District Name	No. of households	Satisfied		Not Satisfied	
		Before	After	Before	After
VIZIANAGARAM	119	137 91.9	137 91.9	12 8.1	12 8.1
ANANTAPUR	120	146 97.3	145 96.7	4 26.7	5 3.3
NALGONDA	119	85 95.5	85 95.5	4 4.5	4 4.5
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	368 94.8	367 94.6	20 5.2	21 5.4

IV . Income Maintenance Programme : (Social Security Schemes)

In the backward mandals more than fifty percent of the old age pensions, widow pensions and maternity benefits are accrued to BCs. SCs are also benefited substantially from these schemes. Category wise-analysis shows that a substantial proportion of benefits from all these schemes are received mainly by agricultural labourers.

In the developed mandals, 43.2 percent of old age pensions are received by BC's followed by SCs (27.3 percent). Regarding widow pensions, mainly OCs (42.9 percent) benefited, while 25.47 percent of STs benefited from the scheme (Table 3.7). Even the maternity benefits are accrued mainly to the OC's (42.9 percent). Agricultural labourers have received more percentage of benefits from old age pensions, widow pensions and maternity benefits. This shows that availing of these schemes by different caste categories depends on the development of the region.

Empowerment

The participation of the poor in the village societies is an indication of their empowerment. Participation of BC's and OCs is more in all the village committees. Only in the education committee, mothers committee, and milk committees (Table 3.7). SC's have participated in the backward mandals. Category –wise distribution shows that cultivators have participated predominantly in milk societies, watershed and water user committees. Participation of agricultural labour and non-agricultural Labour is very less. In the developed blocks, BCs, STs and OCs have participated in all the societies. This is the same in the case of cultivators. It clearly shows that the position of SCs have not improved in spite of the benefits accrued to them through the Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

Stakeholders Assessment of the PAP's

Perceptions of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries have been taken into consideration to evaluate the working of PAP's. Around 48 percent of the beneficiaries have reacted

positively to the implementation of the scheme (Table 3.18). They are satisfied with the selection procedure used. Around 80 percent of beneficiaries have received the scheme in time. In the case of STs, the schemes have reached very promptly. In sanctioning and grounding of the assets 50.3 percent of the beneficiaries are satisfied (Table 3.21). Around 36 percent of them view that there is good incremental change in the income of the family after the scheme. SCs and STs beneficiaries did not see much incremental change in their income after assistance. 37.1 percent of the beneficiaries are of the opinion that some additional employment is generated after assistance. 91.2 percent of households are of the opinion that these schemes have an affect on uplifting of the poor and also feel that the programmes are very useful.

DEEPAM SCHEME – An Evaluation

Background of the study

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated *DEEPAM Scheme* to provide LPG connections to poor women in the rural and urban areas since June 1999. The Deepam Scheme of Andhra Pradesh provides an opportunity to identify the potential and barriers for the penetration of LPG. There are hardly any systematic studies to capture the performance of Deepam Scheme so far. Hence the present study is proposed to make an attempt in this direction. The Deepam scheme of Andhra Pradesh needs to be evaluated from the sustainability and replicability perspective.

Implementation Process

The Deepam Scheme is targeted to poor in rural and urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. The DWCRA groups and DWCUA groups in rural and urban areas respectively are the poor controlled institutions through which the scheme is implemented at the cutting edge level. The rural development Department, the oil companies, and AP state civil supplies

corporation/Girijan coop. Corporation are the agencies involved in the implementation of scheme.

The population in 1991 census is the basis for the allocation of total targeted LPG connections to the rural and urban areas of the districts. The allocation below the district level, i.e., mandal level is on the basis of performance DWCRA groups in the rural areas and DWCUA groups in the urban areas. The same criterion is adopted at the village/municipality level. The DWCRA and DWCUA groups themselves select the eligible households from each group through their group meetings. The poor, white ration cardholders, are eligible for the scheme. Though the Government have waived off the LPG connection fee, the upfront costs have to be born by the beneficiary themselves.

Since many agencies are involved at the various level, better coordination is desired. This may be captured through the time taken to ground the scheme to the beneficiaries. Similarly, traditionally, the distribution points, through which the LPG is supplied, do not cater to the distance beyond 10 kms of radius¹. Then how do the Deepam beneficiaries beyond the distance of 10 km are served. The subsidy component and additional administrative costs for the implementation of the scheme may pose threat to the sustainability of the scheme, if they become considerable financial burden to the government.

Utilization of the scheme

The utilisation status of LPG connection, under Deepam Scheme, can be assessed in terms of the following parameters:

1. The beneficiary households who are using the LPG connection .
2. The beneficiaries households who have passed on to the non-poor.
3. The beneficiaries who have not passed on to the non-poor, but not using the LPG connections.

The utilisation of the scheme can be assessed through physical verification survey at the household level. The physical verification survey provides the status of the LPG connection with the reasons there off. It also helps to construct the profile of Deepam Scheme beneficiaries.

The participation of poor households in Deepam Scheme may depend upon the Socio-economic status of the poor households and their exposure to modern methods of cooking. The educational status, the housing conditions, household annual Income, landholding size and the exposure to modern methods of cooking may positively influence the participation of poor households in Deepam Scheme. The profile that was constructed through census survey helped to identify the correlates of coverage of poor households under Deepam Scheme.

It has to be noted that the scope for the Deepam scheme beneficiaries for passing on the LPG connection to the non-poor depends upon the number of non-poor households who have applied for LPG connections and waiting for the same. The larger the releases of LPG connection via-a-vis the waiting members, the lesser the scope for the Deepam Scheme beneficiaries to pass on the LPG connection to the non-poor households. Similarly the lower the number of members who have applied for the LPG connection and waiting for the same, the lower the possibility of passing on to the non-poor. However, these may be some non-poor households who are inclined to use LPG but not applied for. This also encourages the Deepam beneficiaries to pass on the LPG connection to non-poor. The entry of non-poor households in the post-implementation level may more depend upon the extent of penetration of LPG among non-poor households. Hence there is need to obtain the information from the non-poor households regarding the status of their LPG connections. The physical verification of LPG connection and assessment of the status of LPG connection of non-poor households was be made in a census survey covering all the households in the sample

villages. This helped to identify the correlates of entry of non-poor during the post-implementation phase of the scheme.

Findings

- The study reveals that most of the DWCRA members were aware of Deepam Scheme.
- They received gas connections through Mandal Development Officers (MDOs) (52 percent), followed by DWCRA leaders (34 percent).
- For a majority of beneficiaries (45 percent), it took two months to get their gas connection after allotment, 25 percent of members got after one month, where as another 25 percent of the beneficiaries received their connection after 2 months from the date of allotment.
- Of the total beneficiaries households, about 70 percent of them are using gas connections when the teams visited their place. Even after getting gas connections, around 65 percent of them are still using firewood for cooking and other purposes. The reason is that the price of the refill cylinder is high. Some of them complained that the transport persons are taking some extra amount for bringing the cylinder.
- Those who have sold /not using their gas connections, the reason is fear of fire accident, as they are residing in a hut. In some cases, the connection is being used by their village leaders/land lord or relatives from urban area.
- Those who are using gas, in some of the households living environment in and around the kitchen is clean. Because of gas connection there is some improvement in their living environment. This resulted in improvement in their health also. Earlier, some of them were suffering with asthma, cold, burning

eyes etc. due to smoke. Now they got relieved from diseases and their health condition is improved, as they are free from inhaling smoke and burning eyes.

- Some households explained that due to Deepam scheme, they are finishing their cooking early, and they were getting some leisure time, which they can spend in some productive work. In some cases, they explained that after returning from work, instead of fire wood, they felt that gas is convenient for cooking. Some explained that preparing of jowar chapathi on gas stove takes more time and also not tasty when compared to fire wood.
- The house environment is also very clean as smoke is not coming out from the gas stove. The roof and walls turn black when they use fire wood, and vessels will also black and look ugly. With gas stove the vessels look bright and clean.
- Some of the households still lack awareness on how to use gas stove and cylinder. They feel that gas cylinder is dangerous, and if any thing happens their house may be burnt in the flames.
- Some of the beneficiaries were selected for gas connection and still not availed the benefit. They felt that if they took gas connection and use it, they may loose their kerosene quota.
- Some beneficiaries took the gas connection and sold them for higher prices in the near by town and local land lords. The reason is that they got the connection on their hence they availed the facility, but they donot want to use the connection. Some of them felt that it is difficult for them to afford to purchase cylinder, as they get fuel and cow dung free of cost for cooking.
- There is a need for further detailed study on the impact of provision of gas connection, on income generation, health, education, environmental aspects. etc.

A detailed study exclusively on Deepam will provide a better understanding of the present situation.

Sl. No	Particulars	% response
1	Gas connection received through a) Dwera group leader b) Mandal Development officer c) Village President d) Others	34 52 10 4
2	Number of days taken for allotment a) < 30 days b) 30-40 c) 40-50 d) >60	10 23 44 23
3	Number of women using gas connections	78
4	Number of persons using still fire wood	65
5	Improvement in the environment and cleanliness of house	78
6	Improvement in the health conditions	78
7	Leisure time to spend in productivity works	65

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The EAS scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1993 with a aim to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season in manual work to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need of work, but cannot find it. Another important objective is creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

The present aims to assess the performance, appropriateness of implementation methods adopted by the states, extent of coverage of the target groups and the impact of EAS on the beneficiaries, viz., number of days of employment provided to a beneficiary, maintenance of assets created under EAS etc.

The contribution of EAS to creating rural employment is minimal. In 1998-99, about Rs. 228.32 crores were spent on EAS. 61 percent of this expenditure (Rs. 138.84 crores) was

spent on wages and the rest on non-wage expenditures like materials etc. In the year 1998-99, around 334.62 lakh working days were created under the scheme. If we consider only wage expenditure, around Rs. 41.5 are spent on EAS to create one working day. There are about 300 lakh rural workers in the state. With this assumption, therefore, EAS helps around 1 percent of the total rural workers in the state.

EAS is reasonably well targeted. The socially deprived sections like SCs and STs are well represented under the scheme compared to their shares in the population. Women account for about 30 percent of person days created under EAS. However, the percentage of landless (30%) seems to be low in EAS. The employment may be going more to small and marginal farmers.

Planning and Implementation

1. The list of beneficiaries was not available at mandal and panchayat level offices. Registration of wage employment seekers was not done.
2. As per the guidelines, the villagers are supposed to prepare shelf of projects. This was not done.
3. The physical and financial achievement statements were not available in any of the mandals. In the district level also, they supplied the mandal wise information with great difficulty.
4. About 33 percent of works were undertaken by gram panchayats, 50 percent by contractors, and 20 percent by individuals.
5. Muster rolls have not been maintained.

6. Most of the works undertaken were road works and building works. As per the norms, priority must be given to watershed development programmes and minor irrigation schemes. But this was not followed.

Conclusions

1. The study founds that 78 percent of the beneficiaries belonged to wage earners (agricultural labourers), whereas 16.8 percent of cultivating families also engaged in this activity. i.e. in all 94.9 percent of the EAS beneficiaries are landless labour and cultivators (marginal and small farmers). The average size of the beneficiary households is five.
2. More than sixty percent of the beneficiaries (62.5 percent) were illiterate and 15.4 percent have informal education. About 11 percent studied primary and pre-primary level education. Only 10 percent of the beneficiaries possess upper primary and high school level education.
3. 67.8 percent of households have an annual household income of less than Rs. 8500. (4.4 percent less than Rs. 4500, 22.7 percent have an income of Rs. 4500-6000, and 40.8 percent have an household income in the range of Rs. 6000-8500. This shows that a majority of the EAS beneficiaries are poor labourers.
4. About 7 percent of the non poor beneficiaries also received benefits.
5. With regard to sustainability of wage income and employment under EAS, it was found that once the road and building works completed, the villagers are not getting any regular wage works other than agriculture works.
6. The average days employed per beneficiary in a year were found to be 24 days.

7. The averages wages received per beneficiary is Rs. 41 in cash, and 16 kgs in the form of rice. No children are involved in these works.
8. The objective of the EAS is generation of employment on a sustainable basis and the income accrued will supplement the beneficiary income, which in turn improve his living standards. But in practice, once these works are completed they are not getting any sustained income through wage components in addition to the agriculture wages.

Table 3.49. Number of Beneficiaries

Caste	EAS Beneficiaries		Deepam Beneficiaries		
	Total	%	Total	Intact	Not Intact
SC	245	59.9	18	83.4	16.6
ST	8	1.95	2		100.0
BC	127	31.05	8	75.0	25.0
OC	29	7.09	7	57.2	42.8
Total	409	100.0	35	71.43	28.57

Table 3.50. Household Income

Caste	<4500	4501-6000	6001-8500	8501-12000	>12000	Total
SC	40.8	21.63	46.94	25.79	0.82	245
ST	37.5	50.0	12.5	0	0	8
BC	4.46	23.21	33.93	18.75	19.64	127
OC	0	34.48	41.38	10.34	10.34	29
Total	4.40	22.74	40.59	21.27	6.60	409

Table 3.51. Occupational groups

Caste	Cultivators	Labourers	Artisans	others	Total
SC	7.75	86.94	4.08	1.22	245 (59.90)
ST	12.5	87.5			8 (1.95)
BC	31.49	61.42	7.08		127 (31.05)
OC	31.03	62.07	6.89		29 (7.09)
Total	69(16.87)	316 (77.26)	21 (5.13)	3 (0.73)	409 (100.0)

Table 3.52. Particulars of Employment under EAS

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Number of members Employed	390	150	540
Number of days employed	24	19	22
Employed by panchayat	12	4	
By contractor	19	6	
Others	5	4	
Wages received per day	41	21	
Wages received in kind (kgs)	16	6	

Table 3.53. Types of works in which employed

Caste	Total members	Building construction	Road work	Side drains	Other works
SC	245	19.64	64.7	0	17.65
ST	8	25.0	0	0	75.0
BC	127	10.0	70.0	10.0	10.0
OC	29	0	25.0	25.0	50.0
Cultivators	69	17.39	56.5		26.08
labourers	316	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5
Artisans	21	25.0	25.0	0	50.0
Others	3	75.0	25.0		
Total	409	14.28	54.28	2.85	25.77

V. Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods

In Andhra Pradesh, natural resource management is one of the policy instruments for alleviating poverty. Here we present findings of a study on watersheds in A. P. The study is taken up by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies in Andhra Pradesh, in which watersheds were taken up in a big way since 1995-96. A total of 5472 watersheds in an area of 2.736 m. ha have been implemented in A.P. Successful watersheds are taken for assessing the full potential in technically completed watersheds in enhancing rural livelihoods, when implemented under best conditions. Incidentally, all the selected watersheds are implemented by local NGOs. The total sample is 160 households i.e., 120 beneficiaries (15 to 48 % of total beneficiaries) and 40 non-beneficiaries (3 to 70 percent

of non-beneficiaries) in three districts viz., Anantapur, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar. The study followed double difference method.

The study attempted to assess the impact of watershed development programme under the new guidelines in a wider context of rural livelihoods across the different sections of population. The study revealed the following.

Impact on rural livelihoods: On the whole, the impact of watershed development on rural livelihoods is positive despite two limitations of the analysis i.e three below normal rainfall years in the sample villages preceding the study and the study following the immediate completion of the watershed works. However the impact seen does not reflect the general picture, as the sample watersheds are among the best ones.. Despite being model watersheds, variations in performance are conspicuous among watersheds. This may be attributed, apart from agro-climatic conditions, to its institutional strengths of watershed implementation agency. Watershed implementation process differs from PIA to PIA though they follow the guidelines in general. Employment opportunities of the household have increased. The benefits spread to non-beneficiary households also due to the positive externality of the watershed development. Overall increases in income and consumption levels reflect the potential of watershed development in enhancing the rural livelihoods. Enhanced complementary assets such as livestock, borewells and tractors indicate the possibilities for increased stability in livelihoods. More importantly, watershed development has helped in reducing inequalities in income across households as shown by Gini coefficients.

a). Irrigation:- The proportion of area under irrigation has increased, though marginally among all the households in the sample villages after the advent of watershed development. This changes range from 19% (Mallapuram) to 129 percent. The increase is more in the case of rich and medium households in all the villages. Non-beneficiary farmers have recorded higher increase in area under irrigation (table 3.49). Quality of irrigation in terms of seasonal and regular supplies also improved. Over the period of five years, the value of both irrigated and dry lands have gone up. However, the prices of dry

land increased more. Poor farmers gained more. This can be attributed to better supervision of small and marginal farmers.

Table 3.54: Changes in Area Irrigated due to water shed Development

Village/Wealth Rank	Beneficiary Households					Non-beneficiary Households		
	Area under irrigation (acres/hh)			% area irrigated		Area irrigated (acres/hh)		
	Before	After	% change	Before	After	Before	After	% change
1. Mallapuram	0.84	1.00	19	13	15	1.38	1.83	33
Very poor	0.75	0.75	00	10	10	0.50	0.50	00
Poor	0.48	0.76	58	11	16	1.00	2.00	100
Medium	1.30	1.28	-02	16	16	3.00	3.00	00
Rich	1.81	1.81	00	14	14	-	-	-
2. S. Rangapuram	0.43	0.96	123	03	06	00	4.00	@
Very poor	-	-	-	-	-	00	00	00
Poor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Medium	00	00	00	00	00	-	-	-
Rich	0.43	0.96	100	04	07	00	4.00	@
3. Tipraspalle	1.10	1.38	25	20	25	0.56	0.93	66
Very poor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	0.49	0.58	18	19	22	0.40	0.80	100
Medium	1.53	1.93	26	22	27	0.83	1.25	51
Rich	2.00	2.00	00	14	14	-	-	-
4. Mamidimada	0.65	0.83	28	12	16	1.06	1.50	42
Very poor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	0.58	0.83	43	24	34	00	0.67	@
Medium	0.67	0.86	28	12	16	1.13	1.63	44
Rich	0.67	0.67	00	08	08	2.50	2.50	00

@ indicates changes from zero to positive or vice versa

Despite the increase in area under irrigation, there are no substantial shifts in cropping pattern in terms of new crops, though there are changes in the area allocations towards different crops. There are instances where farmers started growing vegetable and horticultural crops but in very limited scale.

b). Employment: The sample villages have experienced substantial increase in the employment due to the watershed (table 3.50). Total employment has gone up by 11 to 29 (Mallapuram) percent among the beneficiary households while the increase among the non-beneficiary households range from 5 to 52 (Mallapuram) percent. Employment during summer and rabi has improved than kharif. There is no clear trend of the impact

across wealth ranks though benefits seem to be relatively more in case of medium and rich households.

Table 3.55: Changes in Farm Employment across Seasons (Total Employment) (in Percentages)

Village/Wealth Rank	Beneficiary Households				Non-beneficiary Households			
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Total
1. Mallapuram	23	24	53	29	56	48	48	52
Very poor	14	00	0	10	122	51	87	23
Poor	28	21	52	28	21	33	16	35
Medium	29	31	57	33	55	22	00	35
Rich	18	19	63	25	-	-	-	-
2. S. Rangapuram	23	20	30	25	11	14	90	23
Very poor	-	-	-	-	13	15	90	23
Poor	19	26	28	23	00	00	00	00
Medium	25	43	48	25	-	-	-	-
Rich	25	34	29	28	00	08	50	10
3. Tipraspalle	16	20	31	19	25	28	43	28
Very poor	00	00	00	00	36	36	50	33
Poor	12	21	16	16	20	27	89	29
Medium	18	20	36	21	26	26	00	23
Rich	26	08	50	24	-	-	-	-
4. Mamidimada	11	08	18	11	19	13	15	15
Very poor	00	18	13	04	00	00	00	00
Poor	12	10	11	11	00	05	00	02
Medium	15	10	21	14	07	00	00	03
Rich	00	00	00	00	29	07	25	20

@ indicates changes from zero to positive or vice versa

c). Agricultural income:- Despite the poor rainfall during the preceding three years, land productivity has increased considerably in all the watersheds (table 3.51). Yield rates per acre have gone up for irrigated (paddy) as well as unirrigated (especially groundnut). This clearly indicates that watershed development not only enhanced the ground water but also improved the *in-situ* moisture content that helped the increase in yield rates of groundnut. The performance of non-beneficiary households is not that impressive except in case of Mallapuram. And the increases in yield rates are more prominent among the rich and medium households.

However, from the economic angle (incremental returns) only two of the four watersheds(Mallapuram with Rs. 1105 per acre) are doing fairly well (table 3.52). Though the other watershed is considered to be one among the best watersheds, it has recorded negative incremental returns to watershed development. Moreover, per unit

Table 3.56: Changes in yield Rates

Village/Wealth Rank	Beneficiary Households				Non-Beneficiary Households			
	Paddy	G.nut	Jowar	Castor	Paddy	G.nut	Jowar	Castor
1. Mallapuram	24	19	00	00	39	29	00	00
Very poor	11	-17	00	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	27	-01	00	00	25	31	00	00
Medium	22	54	00	00	66	25	00	00
Rich	31	47	00	00	-	-	-	-
2. S. Rangapuram	44	81	00	00	00	-38	00	00
Very poor	-	-	-	-	00	00	00	00
Poor	00	278	00	00	00	00	00	00
Medium	00	50	00	00	-	-	-	-
Rich	44	50	00	00	00	-38	00	00
3. Tipraspalle	15	16	0.02	00	0.7	00	17	00
Very poor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	27	00	-05	00	-04	00	31	00
Medium	-07	16	08	00	06	00	08	00
Rich	25	00	00	00	-	-	-	-
4. Mamidimada	19	00	-14	08	36	00	00	95
Very poor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0
Poor	12	00	-01	13	00	00	00	00
Medium	18	00	-50	-40	33	00	00	00
Rich	31	00	-84	100	40	00	00	100

costs are the highest in that when compared to others. The authors concluded from this that it is necessary to look into the actual returns instead of going by the improvements in physical conditions. For, physical conditions can be improved at higher costs and hence will not be sustainable. Aggregate incremental net returns of the non-beneficiary households are negative in all the villages except Mallapuram. The study follows a poor rainfall period. Despite this, potential viability in some cases reflects its potential resistance against drought conditions.

d). Household income and consumption: The relative shares of income remain unchanged (in terms of importance) after the advent of watershed development

programme. In absolute terms, total household income has increased substantially in all the villages (54% to 101 %) (table 3.53). The share of income from labour has increased only in two villages indicating gains to labour from watershed are not wide spread. Non-beneficiary households are better off in terms of increase in absolute income.

In none of the villages, food consists of the largest consumption item. The share of food in the consumption basket varies between 15 to 24 percent (table 3.54). In all the villages, the share of food has gone down over a period of five years.

Table 3.57: Increment Net Returns per Acre (Crop wise)

Village/Wealth Rank	Beneficiary Households					Non-Beneficiary Households				
	Paddy	G.nut	Jowar	Castor	All	Paddy	G.nut	Jowar	Castor	All
1. Mallapuram	724	1372	00	00	1105	483	-89	00	00	197
Very poor	8225	1521	00	00	4873	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	-271	960	00	00	64	1612	1065	00	00	1339
Medium	787	1435	00	00	2591	3285	-330	00	00	1478
Rich	2376	1883	00	00	920	-	-	-	-	-
2. S. Rangapuram	3932	2257	00	00	-376	00	-618	00	00	-618
Very poor	-	-	-	-	-	00	0	0	0	0
Poor	00	4015	00	00	277	00	00	00	00	00
Medium	00	879	00	00	-1687	-	-	-	-	-
Rich	3932	2314	00	00	-768	00	-618	00	00	-618
3. Tipraspalle	2109	-529	-1058	967	534	620	00	222	00	-1049
Very poor	00	00	463	00	-931	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	1207	00	-2581	1125	1119	-1641	00	31	00	-4048
Medium	2382	-1261	-588	765	293	1378	00	313	00	-383
Rich	1900	00	-717	00	327	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mamidimada	-945	00	144	1310	166	927	00	-2737	-715	-858
Very poor	00	00	30	00	30	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	-48	00	-594	825	-344	00	00	00	-418	-418
Medium	-1763	00	-1093	-1520	-1370	-297	00	-2737	-3287	-1763
Rich	2170	00	1242	11775	5063	1230	00	00	00	864

Table 3.58 : Source wise share of Household Income by Sector (beneficiary Households)

Village/Wealth Rank	Share of Household Income from						Total Income (Rs/Households)		
	Agriculture		Livestock		Labour		Before	After	% change
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After			
1. Mallapuram	61	58	14	08	05	05	4631	93404	101
Very poor	77	60	23	00	00	00	15640	32815	110
Poor	58	56	12	11	16	17	41670	77971	87
Medium	70	56	22	12	08	06	44316	118190	167
Rich	55	61	09	04	00	00	84098	144640	72
2. S. Rangapuram	51	50	04	04	20	19	22064	38964	77
Very poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor	34	27	00	00	45	39	17792	31718	78
Medium	46	36	00	00	33	36	17275	28462	65
Rich	59	62	07	06	07	07	53188	95676	80
3. Tipraspalle	38	40	25	19	19	19	44118	68103	54
Very poor	39	19	00	00	64	79	26400	30850	17
Poor	29	27	00	00	53	52	21893	38355	75
Medium	26	25	08	07	10	09	49928	84507	69
Rich	49	60	51	39	00	00	78250	118700	52
4. Mamidimada	23	23	03	05	30	32	33366	54409	63
Very poor	19	14	00	00	81	86	15750	26650	69
Poor	22	18	00	05	41	36	28039	61179	118
Medium	34	28	11	12	32	34	40457	62536	54
Rich	15	28	00	00	05	05	49247	67270	37

Table 3.59 : Source wise share of Household Income by Sector (Non-beneficiary Households)

Village/Wealth Rank	Share of Household Income from						Total Income (Rs/Households)		
	Agriculture		Livestock		Labour		Before	After	% change
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After			
1. Mallapuram	69	72	10	10	09	07	46847	89900	92
Very poor	00	23	00	00	61	45	17640	31557	79
Poor	41	43	07	06	13	12	42550	80411	89
Medium	88	88	12	12	00	00	127200	247630	95
Rich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. S. Rangapuram	84	60	04	036	02	13	14225	26420	86
Very poor	00	00	30	17	14	46	6650	17993	171
Poor	00	00	00	00	00	22	2450	20750	747
Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rich	84	94	00	00	00	01	47800	66937	40
3. Tipraspalle	44	36	00	00	23	27	12339	27257	121
Very poor	00	00	00	00	62	53	9750	20750	113
Poor	62	34	00	00	07	35	7992	27817	248
Medium	53	49	00	00	16	14	31617	60460	91
Rich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mamidimada	25	39	00	00	45	42	20970	42624	103
Very poor	00	00	00	00	00	00	600	840	40
Poor	46	65	00	00	54	35	6700	19675	194
Medium	14	19	00	00	67	64	51732	73293	42
Rich	42	52	00	00	00	24	24850	76690	209

Table 3.60: Increment Net Returns per Acre (Crop wise)

Village/Wealth Rank	% change in Household Consumption									
	Beneficiary Households					Non-Beneficiary Households				
	Food	Cloth	Fuel	Others	Total	Food	Cloth	Fuel	Others	Total
1. Mallapuram	-02	78	243	43	43	-04	-06	-39	08	-02
Very poor	28	43	367	06	14	-36	65	-03	-56	-32
Poor	22	47	00	91	63	-31	04	-62	69	15
Medium	-24	142	-13	152	108	64	-73	00	150	15
Rich	-22	56	491	-46	-02	-	-	-	-	-
2. S. Rangapuram	20	46	02	16	25	05	10	00	34	14
Very poor	-	-	-	-	-	06	23	00	37	21
Poor	08	53	00	56	43	00	00	00	15	02
Medium	16	59	01	37	38	-	-	-	-	-
Rich	27	34	05	-26	07	10	00	00	53	26
3. Tipraspalle	14	57	61	107	68	28	19	08	69*	41
Very poor	-61	25	00	45	13	42	21	00	47	38
Poor	15	44	161	211	98	20	03	00	56	26
Medium	22	41	12	85	54	35	45	23	117	69
Rich	59	88	00	96	86	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mamidimada	10	33	00	38	31	-01	28	00	34	21
Very poor	15	43	00	59	48	00	00	00	08	05
Poor	06	18	00	26	21	-02	40	00	44	29
Medium	15	40	00	44	37	-02	08	00	37	13
Rich	08	35	00	23	23	00	50	00	00	29

Ecological Impact:- The study brought out certain medium run impacts clearly. Drinking water situation in the watershed villages has improved substantially (table 3.56). Impact on ground water for irrigation purposes has also improved, though in a limited way. Similar is the case with fuel wood. These are long term impacts and will take some more time to translate into tangible benefits. Significant improvement in ground water availability is expected to result in large scale ground water exploitation for irrigations purposes especially in the ground waters zones. On the other hand impact on the availability of fodder is not clear. Given the long run nature of the ecological impact, the ultimate benefit flows will depend on the sustainability of the watersheds. In other words, maintenance of the watershed works is equally important as proper implementation (technical) of the watershed.

Table 3. 61: Changes in Drinking Water Availability

Village/Wealth Rank	Quantity of Drinking water use (liters/day/household)			Time spent in Fetching Drinking water (hours/day/household)		
	Before	After	% change	Before	After	% change
1. Mallapuram	10.50	11.85	13.50	3.59	1.67	-53.60
Very poor	08.50	11.50	35.30	3.00	0.30	-90.00
Poor	10.73	10.82	0.80	4.00	1.52	-62.00
Medium	11.20	14.00	25.00	2.20	0.23	-89.50
Rich	9.50	12.50	31.60	5.00	7.65	53.0
2. S. Rangapuram	10.66	12.79	20.00	1.97	0.34	-82.70
Very poor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor	5333	9.00	68.90	1.68	0.29	-82.70
Medium	8.75	11.25	28.60	1.95	0.28	-85.60
Rich	13.80	15.13	9.60	2.11	0.40	-81.00
3. Tipraspalle	11.75	14.25	21.30	1.18	1.18	00.00
Very poor	10.00	10.00	00.00	0.30	0.30	00.00
Poor	10.45	12.27	17.40	1.04	1.04	00.00
Medium	12.27	15.60	27.10	1.30	1.30	00.00
Rich	20.00	20.00	00.00	2.00	2.00	00.00
4. Mamidimada	12.19	14.27	17.10	1.08	0.97	-10.20
Very poor	00	00	00	00	00	00
Poor	13.33	14.17	6.30	1.10	0.70	-36.40
Medium	12.18	14.76	21.20	6.09	3.65	-49.90
Rich	10.00	11.67	16.70	1.00	0.53	-47.00

Social impact:- Direct impacts on livelihood activities like migratory labour are immediate while indirect impacts such as social consumption are medium to long term in nature. As a result the analysis is not conclusive on all the aspects, as the time frame is 4-5 years only. There is a clear indication that migration has gone down after the advent of watershed though households have indicated that migration was reduced substantially during the execution period. Sustaining the increased labour demand requires enhanced crop and non-crop activities. Such improvements are seen only in *Mallapuram*, where status quo in the extent of migration was observed. One reason could be the three consecutive drought years in the region. In normal conditions, watershed development does have the potential for sustained employment generation. However, the spread and extent of such benefits depend on the actual improvements in the availability of water for irrigation purposes and moisture retention. Though there are improvements in groundwater situation, it could not ensure round the year agriculture due to poor rainfall.

On the other hand, benefit flows from watershed development programme are reflected in the social consumption items of education and health. Households' preference for education has increased, especially in areas where social mobilization is strong. Similarly, there appears to be some improvement in the status of women in such villages. Role of women in financial matters has improved substantially in the cases where special emphasis is placed on women. The impact of female oriented PIA seems to be more effective than a blanket programmes like DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas) groups. However, the intra household variations are marginal across the villages in most of the cases. More over, it is too early to expect any significant changes in this regard that too from an area based programme.

Chapter IV

Emerging Issues, Suggestions for Improvement and Future Areas of Research

After experimenting on several poverty alleviation programmes, State government have settled for two programmes. One is based on self- help group approach (DWCRA and other thrift and credit societies). Second one is targeting the backward areas (watershed development approach). The government is giving a lot of emphasis to these two programmes to help the poor. The government's thrust seems to be in the right direction. However, the government's approach revolves around fulfilling the targets rather than effective implementation.

As per the guidelines the beneficiaries have to be selected from the BPL families. But the panchayat members/Sarpanch arbitrarily select their own members. In some cases, the BPL list is manipulated to include specific candidate. In order to avoid such practices for the selection of beneficiary can be done from the BPL list. The families in the BPL list should be put in ascending order on the basis of their income/land holding category. From that the beneficiaries should be selected from top to bottom. Instruction should be given to the village sarpanches and VDOs for proper selection from the list.

The beneficiaries do not know the details of schemes. The decisions are imposed on them in the village meetings and they are forced to accept the scheme by the middlemen/sarpanch as they are not aware of these implementation modalities. Hence, it is suggested that the guidelines should necessarily be kept/displayed in the gram Panchayat notice boards/village meetings. Further it should be made known to all that they need not approach any middlemen/village leader to get selected as a beneficiary under any scheme by paying some amount to them.

The study revealed that retention of assets was very high under IRDP. The programme also created considerable income and employment to the beneficiaries. But, this income was not sufficient to enable them to cross above poverty line. The poorest of the poor and very poor were not able to get major proportion of benefit under IRDP and also JRY, IAY etc. Creation of individual assets in IRDP under animal husbandry and irrigation strengthened physical capital as well as natural capital. Creation of community assets in JRY and individual assets in IAY strengthened physical capital. If the programmes are sustained, they will withdraw workforce from labour market and consequently wages rise thereby benefiting non-beneficiaries also. Group based activity i.e., DWCRA resulted in mobilisation of the poor. This enabled the weaker sections of the society to benefit from poverty alleviation interventions. They could also avail the opportunity to get self-employment and improve quality of life. This shows that building up social capital through social mobilisation can solve the problem of poorest of the poor not becoming beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation interventions. This also makes the poor partners in development. The watersheds approach enabled build up of social capital. This benefited the beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries due to externalities. Therefore, 'watershed plus' approach seems to be more useful in alleviation of poverty.

In almost all the schemes, income poverty is only addressed leaving vulnerability of the poor to various risks untouched. The poor are subject to various risks like drought, floods, loss of earning members, accidents etc. These should also be addressed. Further, convergence of various programmes through social mobilisation is needed. This can be achieved through federating of self- help groups at village, mandal, and higher levels.

The problem with self- employment programmes is that they seem to be useful only in keeping the people at subsistence level because of low income based economic activities (e.g. making papads and pickles). To bring them to high- income economic activities, factors such as technology, skill improvement, infrastructure improvement and improvement in marketing facility are needed. There is a need to have public and private partnership to improve the livelihoods of the poor. Government can act as a facilitator for having partnership of DWCRA groups with private sector. For example, DWCRA

groups in Andhra Pradesh have linkages with private companies like Philips (sale of energy efficient fluorescent lamps in rural areas), Hindustan Lever Limited (for retailing of consumer products), Food World outlets (selling Chilli powder). More such linkages are necessary to improve marketing of self- help groups.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted a multi-fold strategy to eradicate poverty, which is multi-dimensional. Number of interventions is being implemented in the state for the alleviation of poverty with social mobilisation as the fulcrum. These various interventions include DWCRA, DPIP (District Poverty Initiatives Project), APRLP (A.P. Rural Livelihoods Project- Watershed based), APRPRP (A.P. Rural Poverty Reduction Programme), Adarana (BC Welfare Programme), Girl Child Programme (Roshni), Janmabhoomi etc.,

Andhra Pradesh has the distinction of possessing more than 40 percent of DWCRA groups in the country. The Govt of A.P has taken up the theme of women's empowerment as one of main agenda items to tackle rural poverty and socio-economic issues. Women have taken up self-help movement through thrift and savings as a mass movement, a path chosen by the women to share their future destiny. Development agenda of the state in the last few years has been to place the poor, especially women in the forefront has facilitated formation of a large no.of self help groups through out the length and breadth of the state. There are more than 20 lakh women from poor families who have become members of these groups, majority of whom are saving one rupee a day. According to one estimate, the savings of the group members and revolving fund provided by the government added upto Rs. 1200 crores. This amount has been utilised for providing consumption and production loans to the rural women, mainly from weaker sections. The importance of these loans is very high, if we consider the fact that these are mainly utilised for taking- up non-farm activities in the villages as well as to improve the quality of life. These form excellent source of capital formation in rural areas. There are no empirical studies covering the entire state on the performance of DWCRA. This is one area, in which empirical research will be useful to throw light on the usefulness of group based poverty alleviation programmes to rural India.

Another equally significant intervention by the government of A.P is watershed based development programmes. The impact of female oriented project implementation agencies for watershed development seems to be more effective for women empowerment than other blanket programmes. Natural resource management is one of the policy instruments for alleviating poverty. Watersheds are being taken up in a big way in the state since 1995-96. A total of 5472 watersheds in an area of 2.736 m. ha have been implemented in the state till 2001. Majority of these watersheds are formed based on the new guidelines based on Prof. Hanumantha Rao Committee. Social mobilisation formed the starting point for all these works. These works are useful to the non-beneficiaries as well and have ecological and social impact also. Therefore, the impact of watershed works on rural livelihoods merits state- wide study.

Among other schemes, DPIP, a World Bank assisted programme was started in June 2000. This was started in six of the most backward districts of A.P. including two of the erstwhile SAPAP ones. With the successful implementation of DPIP, the Government of A.P extended DPIP to 16 districts in the name of AP RPRP. The state has the dubious distinction of having higher proportion of child labour than that in all-India. Of late, the Govt. of AP has taken initiatives to eliminate child labour also.

REFERENCES

- Dreze, Jean, (1990), “*Poverty in India and the IRDP delusion*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.25, No.39.
- Galab, S et al (1997), “*District Poverty Initiatives Project: Anantapur*”, mimeo, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.
- Galab, S. (1999), “*Some Micro-level Arrangements of Social Security in Andhra Pradesh*”, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol.42, No.3, 1999.
- Gupta, S.P. (1999), “*Trickle down theory revisited: The Role of Employment and Poverty*”, V.B. Singh Memorial Lecture, 41st Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics, IGIDR, Mumbai, November 18-20, 1999.
- Indrakant, S. (1996), “*Food Security and Public Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh – A Case Study*”, CESS, Hyderabad.
- Kanchanya, K. (1998), “*Women and Development: A Case Study of DWCRA Programme in West Godavari District*”, Unpublished Thesis submitted to Dr. B R A O University, Hyderabad.
- Kannan, K.P. (1995), “*Declining of Incidence of Rural Poverty in Kerala*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.XXX, No.41&42, Oct.14-21.
- Hanumantha Rao, C. H. (1987), “*Poverty Alleviation Programmes and the Poor*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.22, No.35
- Hanumantha Rao, C. H. and P. Rangaswamy (1988), “*Efficiency of Investment in IRDP: A study of Uttar Pradesh*”, Economic and Political Weekly, 26.
- Hanumantha Rao, C. H.(1992), “*Integrating poverty Alleviation Programmes with Development strategies – Indian Experience*,” Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.27. No.48, pp.2603 to 2607.
- Hanumantha Rao, C. H. (1994), “*Agricultural Growth, Rural Poverty and Environmental Degradation in India*,” Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Hanumantha Rao, C. H. , (1995), “*Attack on Poverty and Deprivation : Role of Structural Change and Structural Adjustment*”, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol.38, No.1
- Hanumantha Rao, C. H. and Linnemann, Hans (eds) (1996), “*Economic Reforms and Poverty Alleviation In India*”, Sage Publications, New Delhi.

Hanumantha, Rao, C.H. (1998), “*Agricultural Growth, Sustainability and Poverty Alleviation: Recent Trends in Major Issues of Reforms*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.33, No.29,30.

UNDP (1999), “*Reflector Paper on Diversities and Disparities in Human Development*”, UNDP, New Delhi.

Mahendra Dev, et.al.,(1988), “*Regional Disparities in Agricultural Labour Productivity and Rural Poverty in India*”, Indian Economic Review, Vo.23, No.2

Mahendra Dev, S. (1995), “*Alleviating Poverty: Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXX. No.41&42.

Mahendra Dev , S. (1995), “*Economic Reforms and the Rural Poor*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XXX, No.32.

Mahendra Dev , S. (1996), “*Food Security: PDS VS EGS: A Tail of Two States – Both*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.31, No.27

Mahendra Dev, S. (1996), “*Experience of India’s (Maharashtra) Employment Guarantee Scheme: Lesson for Development Policy*”, Development Policy Review, Vol.14, No.3.

Mahendra Dev, S. and Ranade Ajit, (1998), “*Raising Food Prices and Rural Poverty*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No.39.

Mahendra Dev, S (1998), “*Public Distribution System: Impact on Poor and Options for Reforms*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vo.33, No.35

Mahendra Dev, S. (1999), “*An Overview of Social Security in India*”, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vo.42, No.3

Mahendra Dev, S. and Galab, S. (1999), “*Eradication of Poverty and Generation of Productive Employment in South India, Paper prepared for the IASSI Regional Seminar on India on Threshold of the New Millennium*”: The Unfinished Agenda and the New Challenges, Organised at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.

Mahendra Dev, S (2000), “*Draft Report of the Rural Poverty Reduction Task Force: Andhra Pradesh*,” Centre for Economic and Social studies, Hyderabad.

Parthasarathy, G. (1995), “*Public Intervention and Rural Poverty: Case of Non Sustainable Reduction in Andhra Pradesh*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.XXX, No.41&42, Octo.14-21, 1995.

Radhakrishna, R. et.al., (1997), “*India’s Public Distribution System: A National and International Perspective*”, World Bank Discussion Paper No.38, The World Bank,

Rath, Nilakanta, 1985, "*Garibi hatao: can IRDP do it ?*", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.20, No.6.

Subba Rao K, 1985, "*Regional variation in impact of anti poverty programmes: a review of evidence*", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.20, No.43.

Sudhakar Reddy, S et al (1997), "*District Poverty Initiatives Project: Adilabad*," Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Tendulkar,S.D, and Jain L.R, 1995, "*Economic Reforms and Poverty*", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol30, No.23.

Venkatramaiah, P., Galab, S., Gopinath Reddy, M and Swminathan, M. C (1997), "*Concurrent Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme Report for Andhra Pradesh*" (5th Round, July, 1995-June 1996). Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad.

Vyas, V.S. and Bhargava Pradeep, (1995), "*Public Intervention for Poverty Alleviation : An Overview*," Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.XXX, No.41, 42.

Appendix

Table I. Number of Children Attending ICDS Centres across Caste Groups

Particulars	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
Total Children (%)	2398(24.1)	634 (6.4)	5303(53.2)	1631(16.3)	9966
Eligible Male (%)	207 (31.8)	18 (2.8)	332 (51.2)	92 (14.2)	649
Attending (%)	134(35.8)	17(4.5)	167(44.7)	56(14.9)	374(57.62)
Eligible Female(%)	197(30.5)	21(3.3)	312(48.4)	115(17.8)	645
Attending (%)	139(32.1)	14(3.2)	197(45.5)	83(19.2)	433(67.13)
Total eligible (%)	404 (31.2)	39(3.1)	644(49.8)	207(15.9)	1294
Total Attending (%)	273(33.8)	31(3.8)	364(45.2)	139(17.2)	807(62.36)

Table 2. Demographic Particulars across Occupational Groups

Backward Mandals

Sl.no	Particulars	Cultivators	Agl.lab	N-agl	Artisan	Trade	Service	Others	Total
1	Households	1015 24.3	1436 34.3	553 13.3	111 2.6	174 4.2	168 4.0	727 17.3	4184 100.0
2	Population	4708 25.6	6003 32.7	2346 13.0	486 2.6	781 4.2	733 4.0	3263 17.9	18320 100
3	Adult males	1685 26.4	1970 31.0	765 12.0	141 2.2	295 4.6	276 4.3	1247 19.5	6379 34.81
4	Adult females	1587 25.0	1994 31.5	770 12.1	148 2.3	272 4.2	256 4.5	1300 20.4	6327 34.53
5	Children	1436 25.5	2039 36.3	811 14.4	197 3.8	214 4.0	201 3.5	716 12.5	5614 30.64
6	Household size	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4

Developed Mandals

Sl.no	Particulars	Cultivators	Agl.lab	Nagl	Artisan	Trade	Service	others	Total
1	Households	1324 44.3	1115 37.3	213 7.2	38 1.3	62 2.1	78 2.6	156 5.2	2986 100
2	Population	6095 47.1	4527 35.0	925 7.2	161 1.2	275 2.2	325 2.5	620 4.8	12928 100.0
3	Adult males	2134 49.0	1434 32.8	323 7.4	45 1.1	93 2.1	114 2.6	221 5.0	4364 33.75
4	Adult females	1987 47.2	1449 34.5	313 7.5	57 1.3	86 2.0	111 2.6	209 4.9	4212 32.58
5	Children	1974 45.3	1644 37.8	289 6.6	59 1.4	96 2.1	100 2.3	190 4.6	4352 33.66
6	Household size	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3

Overall

Sl.no	Particulars	Cultivators	Agl.lab	Nagl	Artisan	Trade	Service	others	Total
1	Households	2339 32.6	2551 35.6	766 10.6	149 2.1	236 3.3	246 3.4	883 12.7	7170
2	Population	10803 34.5	10530 33.7	3271 10.5	647 2.1	1056 3.4	1058 3.4	3883 12.4	31248
3	Adult males	3819 35.5	3404 31.7	1088 10.2	186 1.7	388 3.6	390 3.6	1468 13.7	10743 34.35
4	Adult females	3574 33.9	3443 32.7	1083 10.3	205 1.9	358 3.4	367 3.5	1509 14.3	10539 33.73
5	Children	3410 34.2	3683 37.0	1100 11.0	256 2.6	310 3.1	301 3.0	906 9.1	9966 31.39
6	Household size (Avg)	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4

Table 3: Education across caste groups

Backward Mandals

Sl.no	Particulars	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Pre-primary	10 9.0	8 7.2	80 72.7	12 11.1	110 100
2	Primary	18 5.5	21 6.5	208 64.0	78 24.0	325 100
3	Upper primary	8 7.4	6 5.6	62 58.0	31 29.0	107 100
4	High school	56 18.2	7 2.2	148 48.2	96 31.4	307 100
5	Junior college	16 23.1	4 5.7	37 54.0	12 17.2	69 100
6	Degree	10 12.5	3 4.0	48 60.0	19 23.5	80 100
7	Technical	1 16.6	0	1 16.6	4 66.8	6 100
8	Informal education	30 17.2	11 6.3	65 37.3	68 39.2	174 100
9	Illiterate	722 24.0	191 6.3	1790 59.5	303 10.2	3006 100
10	Total	871 20.8	251 6.0	2439 58.2	623 15.0	4184 100

Developed mandals

1	Pre-primary	110 25.3	49 11.3	244 56.0	32 7.4	435 14.5
2	Primary	66 18.1	17 4.6	151 41.4	131 35.9	365 12.27
3	Upper primary	40 18.0	8 3.6	117 52.7	57 25.7	222 7.4
4	High school	35 11.5	7 2.3	158 52.2	103 34.0	303 10.15
5	Junior college	15 20.0	2 2.7	33 44.0	25 33.3	75 2.5
6	Degree	6 9.5	1 1.3	29 46.0	27 42.9	63 2.11
7	Technical	3 75.0	0	0	1 25.0	4 0.13
8	Informal education					
9	Illiterate	381 25.1	120 7.9	737 48.5	281 18.5	1519 50.81
10	Total	656 22.0	204 6.8	1469 49.2	657 22.0	2986 100.0

Overall

1	Pre-primary	120 22.0	57 10.5	324 59.4	44 8.1	545 7.6
2	Primary	84 12.2	38 5.4	359 5.4	209 52.1	690 9.6
3	Upper primary	48 14.6	14 4.3	179 54.4	88 26.7	329 4.6
4	High school	91 14.91	14 2.3	306 50.2	199 32.6	610 8.5
5	Junior college	31 21.5	6 4.2	70 48.6	37 25.7	144 2.0
6	Degree	16 11.2	4 2.8	77 53.8	46 32.2	143 2.0
7	Technical	4 40.0	0	1 10.0	5 50.0	10 0.1
8	Informal education	30 17.2	11 6.3	65 37.4	68 39.1	174 2.4
9	Illiterate	1103 24.4	311 6.9	2527 55.8	584 12.9	4525 63.1
10	Total	1527 21.3	455 6.4	3908 54.5	1280 17.8	7170 100.0

Table 4: Land Holding Size across the Social Groups

Backward mandals						
Sl No	Land Holding size (in acres)	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Labourers and others	24.7	9.4	53.4	12.5	2195 (52.46)
2	0.01-2.50	18.0	2.1	68.1	11.8	919 (21.96)
3	2.51-5.00	18.1	2.3	64.6	15.0	728 (17.40)
4	5.01-7.50	16.6	0	57.7	25.7	90 (2.15)
5	7.50-10.0	8.5	3.1	61.0	27.4	128 (3.05)
6	>10.0	3.2	1.6	31.4	63.8	124 (2.96)
7	Total	871 21.0	25 6.0	2439 58.2	623 14.8	4184 (100.0)
Developed mandals						
Sl No	Land Holding size (in acres)	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Labourers and others	35.0	12.1	40.0	12.9	1205 (40.35)
2	0.01-2.50	17.0	4.1	60.3	18.6	110 (3.68)
3	2.51-5.00	9.2	2.9	54.7	33.2	413 (13.83)
4	5.01-7.50	9.0	0	37.2	53.8	78 (2.61)
5	7.50-10.0	2.0	0	46.6	51.4	103 (3.45)
6	>10.0	1.2	0	24.4	74.4	86 (2.88)
7	Total	656 22.0	204 6.8	1469 49.2	657 22.0	2986 (100.0)
Overall						
Sl No	Land Holding size (in acres)	SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Labourers and others	28.4	10.4	48.7	12.5	3400 (47.42)
2	0.01-2.50	17.5	3.2	63.8	15.5	2020 (28.17)
3	2.51-5.00	14.8	2.5	61.2	21.5	1141 (15.91)
4	5.01-7.50	13.1	0	48.2	38.7	168 (2.34)
5	7.50-10.0	5.7	1.7	54.5	38.1	231 (3.22)
6	>10.0	2.4	0.9	28.6	68.1	210 (2.93)
7	Total	1527 21.3	455 6.3	3908 54.5	1280 17.9	7170 (100.0)

**Table 5: Household income across occupational category
Backward Mandals**

Sl. no	Land holding size (acres)	Cultivators	Agl.lab	Non-agl	Artisan	Trade	Service	others	Total
1	Upto Rs. 4500	49 12.9	91 12.9	139 36.4	0	7 1.9	7 1.9	88 23.0	381 9.10
2	Rs. 4501-6000	203 25.5	267 33.6	160 20.1	9 1.1	28 3.6	10 1.3	118 14.8	795 19.0
3	Rs. 6001-8500	176 14.0	482 38.0	171 13.5	45 3.5	38 3.0	29 2.3	325 25.7	1266 30.2
4	Rs. 8501-12000	252 26.6	429 45.4	61 6.5	47 5.0	44 4.7	27 2.8	86 9.0	946 22.6
5	Above Rs. 12000	335 42.0	167 21.0	22 2.8	10 1.2	57 7.2	95 12.0	110 13.8	796 19.02
6	Total	1015 24.5	1436 34.4	553 13.2	111 2.6	174 4.0	168 4.0	727 17.3	4184 100

Developed Mandals

Sl. no	Land holding size (acres)	Cultivators	Agl.lab	Non-agl	Artisan	Trade	Service	others	Total
1	Upto Rs. 4500	37.5	38.7	9.0	2.2	1.1	0	11.5	88 (2.95)
2	Rs. 4501-6000	34.7	41.2	12.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	6.8	250 (8.36)
3	Rs. 6001-8500	28.3	50.9	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	6.2	1208 (40.45)
4	Rs. 8501-12000	49.3	34.5	4.3	1.5	3.6	1.6	5.2	855 (28.39)
5	Above Rs. 12000	75.3	11.6	2.2	0.8	1.8	6.6	1.7	585 (19.59)
6	Total	1324 (44.3)	1115 (37.3)	213 (7.1)	38 (1.3)	02 (2.1)	78 (2.6)	156 (5.3)	2986 (100.0)

Overall

Sl. no	Land holding size (acres)	Cultivators	Agl.lab	Non-agl	Artisan	Trade	Service	others	Total
1	Upto Rs. 4500	17.5	26.7	31.3	0.4	1.7	1.5	20.9	469 (6.54)
2	Rs. 4501-6000	27.8	35.4	18.2	1.2	3.1	1.4	12.9	1045 (14.57)
3	Rs. 6001-8500	20.9	44.4	12.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	16.2	2474 (34.50)
4	Rs. 8501-12000	37.4	40.2	5.4	3.3	4.2	2.3	7.2	1801 (25.12)
5	Above Rs. 12000	56.2	17.0	2.5	1.1	4.9	9.6	8.7	1381 (19.26)
6	Total	2339 32.6	2551 35.6	766 10.7	149 2.1	236 3.3	246 3.4	883 12.3	7170 (100.0)

Table 6: Ownership of Assets across Caste Groups

Sl No	Particulars	Backward mandals				
		SC	ST	BC	OC	Total
1	Plough bullocks	15.3	1.2	60.6	22.9	943 (100)
2	He buffalo	12.2	0	63.2	24.6	106 (100)
3	Cows	22.0	1.6	58.0	18.4	480 (100)
4	She buffalo	11.7	1.3	60.6	26.4	658 (100)
5	Young stock	17.3	1.2	59.1	22.4	656 (100)
6	Sheep	4.5	2.0	90.0	3.5	111 (100)
7	Goat	35.2	0.8	54.0	10.0	122 (100)
8	Bullock cart	7.6	1.3	61.1	30.0	458 (100)
9	Plough	8.6	1.1	64.4	25.9	760 (100)
10	Power sprayer	6.6	0	56.1	37.3	21 (100)
11	Tractor/Power tiller	3.7		52.0	44.3	27 (100)
Developed mandals						
1	Plough bullocks	12.4	2.2	54.0	31.4	636
2	He buffalo	4.4	4.4	51.2	40.0	45
3	Cows	11.8	16.5	56.1	30.4	424
4	She buffalo	11.7	3.2	59.4	25.7	840
5	Young stock	11.4	27.6	59.5	26.5	833
6	Sheep	6.5	3.3	57.4	32.8	61
7	Goat	8.2	7.8	62.3	11.7	77
8	Bullock cart	9.9	2.2	55.9	32.0	365
9	Plough	9.6	18.8	59.6	29	642
10	Power sprayer	6.6	0	36.3	57.1	91
11	Tractor/Power tiller	1.4	0	46.0	52.0	73
Overall						
1	Plough bullocks	14.2	1.6	57.9	26.2	1579
2	He buffalo	99	1.3	59.6	29.2	151
3	Cows	17.3	1.6	57.1	24.0	904
4	She buffalo	11.7	2.4	59.9	25.9	1498
5	Young stock	13.9	2.1	59.4	24.6	1489
6	Sheep	5.2	2.3	78.6	13.9	172
7	Goat	28.6	3.5	57.3	10.6	199
8	Bullock cart	8.6	1.7	58.9	30.8	823
9	Plough	9.1	1.5	62.2	27.2	1402
10	Power sprayer	6.6	0.0	50.2	43.2	303
11	Tractor/Power tiller	2.0	0.0	48.0	50.0	100

Table 7. IRDP Beneficiaries Receiving Assistance from Other Schemes

District Name	No. of house holds	Recd assistance	Type of schemes / assets						
		Yes	JRY	EAS	DWCRA	Tribal Plan	IAY	CMEY	Others
VIZIANAGARAM	119	24.2	2.8	16.6	0	2.8	75.0	2.8	0
ANANTAPUR	120	32.7	0	4.1	0	0	95.9		0
NALGONDA	119	20.2	11.1	0	66.7	0	5.5	11.1	5.6
ALL THREE DISTRICTS	358	26.5	2.9	7.8	11.6	1.0	72.8	2.9	1.0