

CHAPTER – 4

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF
THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN
PEAPULLY MANDAL**

Profile of Peapully Mandal:

The Mandal Peapully is located in the Kurnool district in Rayalaseema region. The mandal is between the northern latitudes of $13^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$ to $77^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ and eastern longitudes of $77^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$. It is bounded by Tuggalli Mandal north and east Dhone Mandal to wards south Owk Mandal towards west Gooty Mandal in Anantapur District. The total geographical area of the mandal is 378.46 sq.kms with a population of 67,080 persons (2001 census).

Climate:

Peapully Mandal offers in hospitable climate. The mandal exceedingly hot in summer. In the recent years the summer recorded temperature has crossed 33.8°C and minimum temperature has been 25°C and 16°C in every year.

Rainfall:

The Mandal gets benefited from both monsoon periods. The annual rainfall of the Mandal is 112.7 mm. The average rainfall received during the year 2008-09 was 2.5mm. All the 21 erstwhile villages received the rainfall above normal during same year.

Soils:

The predominant soils of the mandal are black clay, black loamy, red loamy and red sand. Red loamy is the most superior of soils of the mandal, which occupies 27.8 per cent. While the red soils constitute 73 per cent of the total soil area in the mandal. The black soil account for more than 30 per cent of the area covered by black soils, more than 70 per cent the area covered by red soil in the blocks of Jaladurgam, Vengalampalli, Kalachatla and N.Rangapuram.

Minerals:

The Mandal of Peapully occupies a pride of place with regard to the deposits of minerals. The important minerals in the mandal are barites, black stone, and limestone. These are found in the blocks of Racharla, Jaladurgam, and Peapully blocks. It is estimated that 20,000 tonnes of Limestone is available between Racharlla and in Peapully. According to estimation 36 million tones of barites are available in the mandal.

Literacy:

The literacy rate of the Peapully Mandal is in 49 per cent, the male literacy rate of Peapully Mandal was 62 per cent and the female literacy was in 34 per cent in 2001 censuses.

Land Utilization:

The total geographical area of Peapully Mandal is 378.46 Sq.Kms of which 200 Sq. kms net cultivable area along with 48 Sq. Kms of under forests and current cultivated area is 57 Sq. Kms and Other cultivatable area are 72 Sq. Kms .It is clear from the table 4.1, that the geographical area of the Mandal is 378.46 Sq. Kms.

TABLE 4.1
LAND UTILIZATION PEAPULLY MANDAL

S.No.	Category	Area in Sq. Kms
1	Total reporting area	378.46
2	Net cultivable area	200
3	Current fallows	57
4	Under forest	48
5	Other cultivated area	72

Source: Hand Book of Statistics Kurnool district-2009.

Irrigation Facility:

The Mandal has neither permanent nor major irrigation facilities. The major irrigation sources in the mandal are bore wells and dug wells. It is basically dependent on the rainfall during monsoon for cultivation. The sources irrigation through covered during kharif and Rabi seasons is 200 Sq.Kms. The bore wells contributed irrigation facilities to 28 Sq.Kms. The dug well contributed irrigation facilities to 12 sq. kms and 8 sq. kms during two seasons.

Occupational Distribution:

The occupational pattern of workers in the mandal is interesting to note that there has been a marked progress in the economy of Peapully in general and in the industrial sphere in particular. The dependence of work force on primary sector constituting cultivators and agriculture. In the secondary sector, out of the total main workers, cultivators constitute 15,026 and agriculture labourers constitute 6,244.

Infrastructural Facilities:

Though Peapully Mandal is backward it has moderate infrastructural facilities. In Peapully Mandal all the 19 revenue village are connected with roads. The mandal has 625 kms of metallic road and 152 km kutch road. The mandal has one head post office and 27 branch post offices and one telegraph office.

Transport:

The transport facilities in the mandal are satisfactory and the conveyance is arranged by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) to the corner places of the mandal. The main roads which passes through the mandal NH 44 is a busy and connects to other mandals, other districts and several states in the Country.

Socio- Economic Conditions :

Socio-economic conditions of the selected beneficiaries are discussed with the variables like age, caste, literacy level, type of house, particulars of hold assets possessed by the beneficiaries and their debt position etc., which provides and understanding about the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries.

Age of the beneficiaries is one of the important factors which directly influences and intervenes in the effectiveness of any income generating programme like DWCRA. Age particulars of the beneficiaries are presented in Table. 4.2.

TABLE 4.2
AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN
PEAPULLY MANDAL

Sl.No	Age group	No. of Beneficiaries					
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total	Percentage
1	18 to 25 years	2 (5.0)	4 (10.0)	2 (5.0)	6 (15.0)	14	8.75
2	26 to 35 years	12 (30.0)	13 (32.5)	25 (62.5)	13 (32.5)	63	39.75
3	36 to 45 years	6 (15.0)	8 (20.0)	7 (17.5)	12 (30.0)	33	20.62
4	46 to 50 years	15 (37.5)	10 (25.0)	4 (10.0)	8 (20.0)	37	23.12
5	Above 51 years	5 (12.5)	5 (12.5)	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	13	8.13
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160	100.00

Source: Field data, Peapully Mandal.

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

An analysis of Table 4.2 Shows that out of 160 beneficiaries, 14 beneficiaries between 18 years and 25 years, 63 beneficiaries between 26 and 35 years, 33 beneficiaries between 36 and 45 years, 37 beneficiaries between 46 and 50 years and 13 beneficiaries are above 51 years. This table also gives caste-wise. age group beneficiaries who are drawn as beneficiaries under the DWCRA programme out of 40 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries 2 (5.0 per cent) are between 18 and 25 years, 12 (30.0 per cent) are between 26 and 35 years, 6 (15.0 per cent) are between 36 and 45 years, 15 (37.5 per cent) are between 46 and 50 years, and 5 (12.5 per cent) of beneficiaries is above 51 years. Out of 40 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, 4 (10.0 per cent) are between 18 and 25 years, 13 (32.5 per cent) are between 26 and 35 years, 8 (20.0 per cent) are between 36 and 45 years 10 (25.0 per cent) are between 46 and 50 years and 5 (12.5 per cent) beneficiaries are above 51 years.

Out of 40 Backward Caste beneficiaries 2 (5.0 per cent) are between 18 and 25 years, 25 (62.5 per cent) are between 26 and 35 years, 7 (17.5 per cent) are between 36 and 45 years, 4 (10.0 per cent) are between 46 and 50 years and 2 (5.0 per cent) beneficiaries are above 51 years. Out of 40 other castes, 6 (15.0 per cent) are between 18 and 25 years 13 (32.5 per cent) are between 26 and 35 years, 12 (30.0 per cent) are between 36 and 45 years, 8 (20.0 per cent) are between 46 and 50 years, and 1 (2.5 per cent) beneficiary is above 51 years. It is also clear that among the age group between 18 to 51 years the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Caste and Other Caste beneficiaries are more in number.

Literacy:

Education, not only makes the people literate but also provide skills. The progress of any nation depends upon the nature of education, important to its people. The upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and Other weaker sections

solely depends upon the educational facilities provided to these groups, which certainly improves their socio-economic conditions.

The role of education in traditional societies was largely confined to cultural accomplishment. However, it has also been used as a source of power in matters relating to religion, economics and politics, with the growing importance of technology, which itself has been changing at a very fast pace, education came to be acknowledged as a crucial investment for economic development. Acquisition of knowledge in the early phase of life and access to later part of life are crucial for an individual's advancement in life. Education has yet another vital role to play in case of weaker sections of the community. During the transformation of a traditional society into a modern one, the traditional institutions are gradually replaced by formal institutions. It was in realization of this social and economic dynamics that universal and compulsory education for all children up to age of 14 was enshrined in the constitution as a directive principle. It was expected that while the earlier sources of inequality in the social and economic life of the nation would be stamped out with suitable measures.

Education and literacy play an important role in the operations of any income generating programme. The beneficiaries should have a minimum education to understand the formalities and essence of the programme. An analysis of Table 4.3 gives the literacy particulars of the selected beneficiaries. Illiterates are more in number i.e., 84 (52.5 per cent) followed by literates 76 (47.5 per cent). Among the literates the scheduled castes are 12 (30 per cent) followed by Scheduled Tribes 15 (37.5 per cent), Backward Castes 22 (55 per cent) and other castes 27 (67.5 per cent). Among the illiterates the Scheduled Castes are more in number 28 (70 per cent)

followed by Scheduled Tribes 25 (62.5 per cent), Backward Castes 18 (45 per cent). Other Castes 13 (32.5 per cent).

TABLE 4.3
LITERACY PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES
IN PEAPULLY MANDAL

Sl.No	Literacy Level	No. of Beneficiaries					
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total	Percentage
1	Literates	12 (30.0)	15 (37.5)	22 (55.0)	27 (67.5)	76	47.5
2	Illiterates	28 (70.0)	25 (62.5)	18 (45.0)	13 (32.5)	84	52.5
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160	100.00

Source: Field data, Peapully Mandal.

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

Housing Conditions of the Beneficiaries :

A house can be defined in many ways. The official definitions of a house could be described as a structure with walls on four sides, a roof on top and an opening in the front and it is a residential abode of an individual where he lives with his family.

Like mass poverty, security of housing facilities has proved as an intractable problem and remained an abiding feature of an inseparable part of poverty. Lack of shelter or its degradation are in separable part of poverty. The houses in which the beneficiaries lived are classified into three categories i.e., (1) pucca, (2) semi-pucca, and (3) kutchha.

The possession of town house, or rented house or whether it is a pucca house, semi-pucca or kutchha house by the beneficiaries, also have an impact on the

programme. Perhaps if the beneficiary has a pucca own house his savings from the income generated from DW CRA increases. If it is a kutcha or rental house he has to spend amount from his income which hits his saving.

TABLE 4.4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES BY
TYPE OF HOUSE POSSESSED IN PEAPULLY MANDAL

Sl.No	Type of House	No. of Beneficiaries				Total of Percentage
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	
1	Pucca	32 (80.0)	30 (75.0)	29 (72.5)	33 (82.5)	124 (77.5)
2	Semi-pucca	6 (15.0)	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	6 (15.0)	26 (16.25)
3	Kutcha	2 (5.0)	3 (7.5)	4 (10.0)	1 (2.5)	10 (6.25)
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160 (100)

Source: Field data, Peapully Mandal.

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

Table 4.4 gives a picture about the position and possession of houses by the beneficiaries out of the total beneficiaries 77.5 per cent have pucca houses, 16.25 per cent have semi-pucca and 6.25 per cent have kutcha houses. Out of the 40 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, 80.00 per cent have pucca houses and 15.0 per cent have semi-pucca and only 5.0 per cent have kutcha houses. Out of 40 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries 75.0 per cent have pucca houses, 17.5 per cent have semi-pucca houses and 7.5% have kutcha houses. Out of 40 Backward Caste beneficiaries 72.5 per cent have pucca houses, 17.5 per cent have semi-pucca houses and only 10.0 per cent have kutcha houses. Among the other castes, 82.5 per cent have pucca houses, 15.0 per cent have semi-pucca houses and 2.5 per cent have kutcha houses.

Land Holdings:

According to the agricultural census of operational holdings held in 2001 the number of operational holdings below 2 hectares have gone up over the years with devolution by inheritance as well as redistribution of land. The number of holdings below 2 hectares went up from 49.63 million in 1990-91 to 66.6 million in 2000-2001. These constituted 74.5 per cent of the total holding in 2000-01 against 69.9 per cent in 1990-91. But operated holdings were only 42.76 million hectares or 26.3 per cent of the total operated area in 2000-01 as against 20.9 per cent in 1990-91. Against this, holdings above 10 hectares came down from 2.77 million in 1970-71 to 21.5 million in 1980-81 against 3.9 per cent in 1970-71. But the operated area was 37.13 million hectares or 22.8 per cent of the total operated area in 2000-01 against 30.9 per cent in 1990-91.

Land holding of the beneficiaries indicates the economic position of the beneficiaries. They also provide a kind of security to their income generating programme like DWCRA. An analysis of table 4.5 reveals that 30.63 per cent of beneficiaries possess irrigated land, 63.12 per cent beneficiaries possess un irrigated land and only 6.25 per cent beneficiaries possess no land.

Table 4.5
LAND HOLDINGS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN
PEAPULLY MANDAL

Sl No.	Particulars of holding	No. of beneficiaries				
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total
1	Irrigated land	6 (15.0)	8 (20.0)	14 (35.0)	21 (52.5)	49 (30.6)
2	Unirrigated	3 (75.0)	29 (72.5)	24 (60.0)	18 (45.0)	74 (63.1)
3	No land	4 (10.0)	3 (7.5)	2 (5.0)	1 (2.5)	10 (6.2)
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160 (100)

Source: Field data. Peapully Mandal.

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

It is clear that no land beneficiaries are more in Scheduled castes followed by Scheduled tribes Castes, Backward Castes and other castes. Among the Scheduled Castes, 15.0 per cent of beneficiaries have irrigated land, 75.0 per cent of beneficiaries have unirrigated land and 4.0 per cent beneficiaries have no land. Among Scheduled Tribes 20.0 per cent have irrigated land, 72.5 per cent of beneficiaries have un irrigated and followed by 7.5 per cent of beneficiaries have no land. Among backward castes, 35.0 per cent have irrigated land 60.0 per cent of beneficiaries have unirrigated land and followed by only 5.0 per cent have no land. In case of other castes, 52.5 per cent of beneficiaries have irrigated, 45.0 per cent beneficiaries have un irrigated land and only a very small per cent of beneficiaries have no land. (i.e., 2.5 per cent). The primary occupation of the selected beneficiaries are presented in Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6
PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN
PEAPULLY MANDAL

Sl No.	Occupation	No. of beneficiaries				
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total
1	Agricultural Labour	11 (27.5)	15 (37.5)	17 (42.5)	19 (47.5)	62 (38.7)
2	Non-Agriculture	26 (65.0)	24 (60.0)	21 (52.5)	19 (47.5)	90 (56.2)
3	Not engaged in any work	3 (7.5)	1 (2.5)	2 (5.00)	2 (5.0)	8 (5.0)
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160 (100)

Source: Field data, Peapully Mandal.

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

Analysis of Table 4.6 reveals the primary occupation of selected beneficiaries. All the selected beneficiaries have been involved in any one of the occupation like agriculture and non-agriculture labour. Out of the total 160 selected beneficiaries, 62 (38.7 per cent) are agricultural labourers followed by 90 non-agriculture labour (56.2 per cent) and the beneficiaries not engaged in any work is only 8 members (5.0 per cent) because of in health. Among the Scheduled Castes 27.5 per cent of them are involved in agriculture, followed by 65.00 per cent in non-agriculture and not engaged in any work is only 3 persons Among Scheduled Tribes 37.5 per cent of beneficiaries engaged in agriculture as well as 60.0 per cent in non-agriculture and a very minor percentage 2.5 not engaged in any work. Among the Backward Castes 42.5 per cent are in agriculture, 52.5 per cent in non-agriculture, and 5.0 per cent of beneficiaries not involved any work. Among other castes 47.5 per cent are in agriculture and non agriculture activities, where as 5.0 per cent of beneficiaries are not work in any activity.

Generally, the assets possessed by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes are insignificant, when compared to others. Since they suffer from low standard of living and low income. Endowment of assets is one of the healthy factors responsible of for strengthening the economic position of beneficiaries of any income generating programme in rural areas. In rural areas the Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes, Backward Castes and other castes generally have various assets like agriculture, equipment, bullocks, sheeps, milch animals and various miscellaneous properties. The asset positions of the beneficiaries are presented in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 gives an analysis of caste-wise assets position of selected beneficiaries of DWCRA programme under study. Out of the total beneficiaries 7.5

per cent have no property. 26.25 per cent of them have agriculture equipment 37.5 per cent have milch animals, 28.75 per cent of them have other property.

TABLE 4.7
CASTE-WISE ASSETS POSITION OF SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN
PEAPULLY MANDAL

SI No.	Occupation	No. of beneficiaries				
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total
1	Agricultural equipment	10 (25.0)	9 (22.5)	12 (30.0)	11 (27.5)	42 (26.25)
2	Milch animals	9 (22.5)	15 (37.5)	16 (40.00)	20 (50.00)	60 (37.5)
3	Other property	13 (32.5)	14 (35.00)	10 (25.00)	9 (22.5)	46 (28.75)
4	No property	8 (20.00)	2 (5.00)	2 (5.00)	--	12 (7.5)
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160 (100)

Source: Field data, Peapully Mandal.

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

It is also clear from the among the Scheduled Caste 25.0 per cent of them have agriculture equipment, 22.5 per cent of them have Milch Animals and 32.5 per cent have Other property and 20.0 per cent have no property at all. Among the Scheduled Tribes, 22.5 per cent of them have agriculture equipment, 37.5 per cent of them have Milch Animals, 35.0 per cent of them have other properties and beneficiaries without property are 5.0 per cent. Among the Backward Castes 30.0 per cent of them have agriculture equipment, 40.0 per cent of them posse's milch animals. Among the Other Caste 27.5 per cent of them have agriculture equipment, 37.5 per cent of them possess Milch Animals, 28.7 per cent of them have other property and the 7.5 per cent of them have no property. The overall economic position of the beneficiaries reveals that the

Other Castes are more in number in having agriculture equipment followed by Scheduled Castes, Backward Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Rural indebtedness has been one of the most pressing problems in India. Rural people especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections have been under heavy indebtedness of the villages money lenders and sahuikars. The burden of this debt has been passed on from generation to generation as the principle amount and interest went on increasing because of this agriculture has been controlled by a few people and it is the bond of debit that has shackled Indian agriculture. The particulars of the debt position of the beneficiaries are shown in Table 4.8.

Rural indebtedness is on the social evils causing grave damage to the economic status and income generation of the rural households. The rural problem should have stand in the way of income generation and savings of the rural people.

TABLE 4.8.
DEBT POSITION OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES
IN PEAPULLY MANDAL

SI No.	Debt Position	No. of beneficiaries				
		S.C.	S.T.	B.C.	O.C.	Total
1	Below Rs.6,000	3 (7.5)	4 (10.0)	6 (15.0)	2 (5.0)	15 (9.3)
2	Rs.6001 to 8000	11 (27.5)	11 (27.5)	10 (25.0)	12 (30.0)	44 (27.5)
3	Rs.80001 to 10000	2 (5.0)	3 (7.5)	4 (10.0)	3 (7.3)	12 (7.6)
4	Rs.10001 to 15000	4 (10.0)	--	10 (25.0)	5 (12.5)	19 (11.8)
5	Rs.15000above	20 (50.0)	22 (55.0)	10 (25.0)	18 (45.0)	70 (43.7)
	Total	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	40 (100)	160 (100)

Source: Field data, Peapully Mandal

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

Table 4.8 gives an analysis of the of the debt position of the selected beneficiaries. Out of the total beneficiaries 9.3 per cent are in debt below Rs.6000, followed by 27.5 per cent between Rs.6001 to Rs.8000 and 7.6 per cent between Rs.8001 to Rs.10000, followed by 11.8 per cent between Rs.10001 to 15000. Among Scheduled Castes, 7.5 per cent of them are in debt below Rs.6000 as well as 27.5 per cent of them are in debt between Rs.6001 to Rs.8000 as well as 5.0 per cent of them are in debt between Rs.8001 to 10000 followed by 10.0 per cent of them are in debt between Rs.10001 to 15000 and 50.0 per cent of them are in Rs.15000 and above. Among the Scheduled Tribes 10.0 per cent of them are in debt below Rs.6000 and 27.5 per cent of them are in Rs.6001 to Rs.8000 followed by 7.5 per cent of them between Rs.8001 to Rs.10000 none of them has above Rs.10001 to Rs.15000 and 55.0 per cent of them are in Rs.15000 above. Among the Backward Castes 15.0 per cent of them are below Rs.6000, 25.0 per cent of them are in debt between Rs.6001 to 8000 followed by 10.0 per cent of them are in debt of Rs.8001 to Rs.10000 .25.0 per cent of them are debt in Rs.10001 to 15000 and 25.0 per cent them are in debt Rs.15000 and above. Among the Other Castes 9.3 per cent of them below Rs.6000, 27.5 per cent of them are in debt between Rs.6001 to Rs.8000. 7.6 per cent of them between Rs.8001 to 10000 followed by 12.5 per cent of them are in debt between Rs.10001 to Rs.15000 and 45.0 per cent of them are in above Rs.15000.

CONCLUSION:

The Mandal Peapully is a backward mandal with population of 38,610. The percentage of literate women in the mandal accounted to 47.5 pre cent only. The net area irrigated to two seasons is 35 sq. kms. It is evident from the data that among the age group between 18 years and 51 years, the Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe, Backward Caste and other caste beneficiaries are more in number. It is evident from

the data that among the selected beneficiaries 77.5 per cent of people have pucca houses.

The Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Caste and other caste beneficiaries are more in number. It is also significant to note that among the illiterates the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries stood first followed by Scheduled Caste and Backward Castes. The data also reveals that 30.6 per cent of the selected beneficiaries possess irrigated land and 63.1 per cent of the selected beneficiaries possess unirrigated land and only 6.2 per cent of beneficiaries have no land. Out of the total beneficiaries, 26.2 per cent possess agriculture equipment. It is also evident that 90 beneficiaries have less than Rs.15000 debts where as 43.7 per cent of the beneficiaries are above Rs.15000 in debts, which clearly shows that the poor rural women suffer from heavy indebtedness due to frequent failure of Agricultural in the district.