

## CHAPTER – 5

**THE IMPACT OF DWCRA ON WEAKER  
SECTION WOMEN IN PEAPULLY  
MANDAL OF KURNOOL DISTRICT**

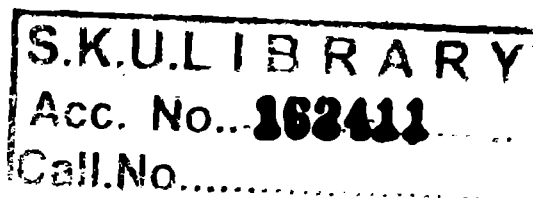
For the first time the Government of India have launched a programme exclusively for the women to improve their quality of life by providing income-generating assets and also by providing assets to improve their income and employment level. It is evident from the previous chapters that the Scheduled Caste women. Scheduled Tribe women are suffering from various evils like low literacy level, meager land holding, rural indebtedness and unemployment. Even though the Government of India has been launching various schemes and providing subsidies due to poor socio-economic backward, these rural women are not able to catch the benefits provided by the government and could not generate sufficient income from the various programmes.

The profile of the mandal in which the present study is taken up has been discussed in the previous chapter and for better understanding the problems of rural women, the profile of the selected villages are discussed below. For the purpose of study, four villages i.e. N. Rangapuram, Kalachatla, Mettupalli and Vengalampalli have been selected. In brief the profiles of these places are presented in the following paragraphs. For it is felt that the knowledge relating to area of the village, size of the population, sex-ratio, literacy rate, workforce, and other aspects provide sufficient background for understanding the activities of the women in villages.

### **N. Rangapuram:**

Rangapuram is village with an area of 1,250.75 acres with 285 house-holds with a population of 1381 of which 300 belongs to other castes and there is no Scheduled Tribe population. Out of the total population 670 are Male and 711 are female. The literacy rate is 40.60 per cent. The literacy rate among males is 35.60 per

cent and female is 25.0 per cent. The total number of workers in the village is 750, of which 63 are agricultural laborers.



**Kalachatla:**

Kalachatla is village with an area of 4,520.20 acres with 260 households and with a population of 3072, the percentage of female amounts to 49.23. The Scheduled Castes account to 37.58 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 10.55 per cent. The literacy rate is 38.29 per cent of which the male literacy is 45.00 per cent and female literacy is 27.89 per cent. The total number of workers of workers in the village is 2000 of which the agricultural labourers are 872.

**Mettipalli:**

Mettipalli is village with an area of 7998.47 acres with 270 households and with a population of 2171 of which, 42.50 per cent are females. The literacy rate is 34.59 per cent and among the female the literacy rate is 20.45 per cent and among the male the literacy rate is 25.50 per cent. There is no Scheduled Caste population in the village. Scheduled Tribes account to 20.55 per cent. The total number of workers in the village is 1500 of this are agricultural labourers are 357.

**Vengalampalli:**

Vengalampalli is a village with an area of 5000 acres with 500 households and with a population of 4049 of which 50.52 per cent are the males. The literacy rate is 38.42 per cent. Among the male, the literacy rate is 40.52 per cent and among the females the literacy rate is 20.45 per cent. There is 25.0 per cent Scheduled Caste population and Scheduled Tribe account to 18.50 per cent. The total number of workers in the villages is 3000 of this 553 are agricultural labourers.

In order to raise the income levels of the rural women especially the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections in the mandal, the Government has provided assistance to the rural women. The table 5.1 gives the details of number of rural women who were provided assistance under DWCRA from 2002-03 to 2008-09.

**TABLE 5.1**  
**NO.OF BENEFECIARIES COVERED UNDER DWCRA IN**  
**PEAPULLY MANDAL DURING 2002-2008**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Percentage to the Total</b>
1	2002-03	15	1.32
2	2003-04	403	35.53
3	2004-05	356	31.39
4	2005-06	75	6.63
5	2006-07	145	12.78
6	2007-08	125	11.03
7	2008-09	15	1.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source :** Report of the DRDA, Kurnool.

An analysis of table 5.1 shows that the total number of beneficiaries covered from 2002-03 to 2008-09 are 1,134. While the number 15 in 2002-03 is raised to 403 in 2003-04 and 15 by the end of the year 2008-09. Even though the number of beneficiaries covered under DWCRA has increased year after year the rate of increase in drawing the beneficiaries is uneven. The number of activities implemented under DWCRA to improve the quality of life of rural women in Peapully Mandal are presented in Table 5.2.

**TABLE 5.2**  
**ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER DWCRA**

<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Name of the Activity</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
1	Vegetable Vending	80	7.05
2	Fruits& Vegetable Vending	70	6.17
3	Sheep Rearing	30	2.64
4	Basket Making	75	6.61
5	Milk& Curd Vending	35	3.08
6	Stone Cutting	100	8.81
7	Leaf Plate Making	135	11.90
8	Milch Animals	65	5.73
9	Rope Making	145	12.78
10	Lime Burning	25	2.20
11	Business	150	13.22
12	Savaralu Making	40	3.52
13	Mat Weaving	30	2.64
14	Petty Shop	25	2.20
15	Flower Vending	30	2.64
16	Coal Making	80	7.05
17	Laundry	19	1.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field Data, Peapully Mandal

An analysis of Table 5.2 gives the particulars regarding the activities implemented and the number of beneficiaries covered under DWCRA during 2002-03 to 2008-09. As many as 17 activities were grounded and for which 1134 beneficiaries were covered. The highest number of beneficiaries covered was 150 under business followed by 145 under rope making, 135 under leaf plate making, 100 under stone cutting, 80 under vegetable vending, 75 under basket making, 80 under coal making, 70 fruits and vegetable vending, 35 under milk and curd vending, 40 savaralu making, 30 under sheep rearing and mat weaving and flower vending, 25 under lime burning

and the same petty shop and 19 under laundry. This shows that business is the safe income generating preferred by the highest number of beneficiaries and the laundry is the less dependable activity. Caste-wise coverage of beneficiaries under different activities are presented in Table 5.3.

An analysis of Table 5.3 shows the caste-wise coverage of beneficiaries under different activities during 2002-03 to 2008-2009. Among the Scheduled Castes 10 (3.71 per cent) beneficiaries opted for vegetable vending, 12 (4.46 per cent) for fruit, vegetable vending, 10 (3.71) for sheep rearing, 20 (7.43 per cent) for basket making, 5 (1.85 per cent) for milk and curd vending, 65 (24.16 per cent) for stone cutting making, 70 (26 per cent) for rope making, 20 (7.43 per cent) for business, 12 (4.46 per cent) beneficiaries for savaralu making, 10 (3.71 per cent) for mat weaving. Among the Scheduled Tribes 75 (28.84 per cent) taken rope making, and 25 (9.64 per cent) beneficiary for business followed vegetable vending, 20 (7.69 per cent) for vegetable fruit vending, 15 (5.76 per cent) for basket making, 15 (5.76 per cent) for milch animals, 15 (5.76 per cent) for savaralu making, 28 (10.76 per cent) for coal making, 15 (5.76 per cent) for stone cutting, 10 (3.85 per cent) for lime burning.

Among the backward caste 35 (9.88 per cent) preferred for vegetable vending followed by 18 (5.08 per cent) for vegetable & fruit vending, 7 (1.97 per cent) for sheep rearing, 30 (8.47 per cent) for basket making, 10 (2.82 per cent) for milk and curd vending, 15 (4.23 per cent) for stone cutting, 20 (5.64 per cent) for leaf plate making, 20 (5.64 per cent) for milch animals, 4 (1.13 per cent) for lime burning, 85 (24.0 per cent) for business, 13 (3.67 per cent) for mat weaving, 11 (3.10 per cent) for petty shop, 55 (15.54 per cent) for coal making, 19 (5.37 per cent) for laundry. The other castes are forward in picking leaf plate making activity as 115 (45.8 per

**TABLE 5.3**

**CASTE-WISE COVERAGE OF BENEFICIARIES DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES  
DURING 2002 TO 2009 IN PEAPULLY MANDAL**

SI No	Name of the activity	No of beneficiaries					
		SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	Vegetable Vending	10 (3.71)	20 (7.69)	35 (9.88)	15 (5.97)	80	7.05
2	Fruits & Vegetable Vending	12 (4.46)	15 (5.76)	18 (5.08)	25 (9.96)	70	6.17
3	Sheep Rearing	10 (3.71)	5 (1.94)	7 (1.97)	8 (3.18)	30	2.64
4	Basket Making	20 (7.43)	15 (5.76)	30 (8.47)	10 (3.98)	75	6.61
5	Milk & Curd Vending	5 (1.85)	10 (3.86)	10 (2.82)	10 (3.98)	35	3.08
6	Stone Cutting	65 (24.16)	20 (7.69)	15 (4.23)	10 (3.98)	100	8.81
7	Leaf Plate Making	--	--	20 (5.64)	115 (45.8)	135	11.90
8	Milch Animals	20 (7.43)	15 (5.76)	20 (5.64)	10 (3.98)	65	5.73
9	Rope Making	70 (26.00)	75 (28.84)	-	-	145	12.78
10	Line Burning	5 (1.85)	10 (3.85)	4 (1.13)	6 (2.38)	25	2.20
11	Business	20 (7.43)	25 (9.64)	85 (24.01)	20 (7.95)	150	13.22
12	Savaralu Making	12 (4.46)	28 (10.76)	-	-	40	3.52
13	Mat Weaving	10 (3.71)	7 (2.69)	13 (3.67)	-	30	2.64
14	Petty Shop	-	-	11 (3.10)	14 (5.56)	25	2.20
15	Flower Vending	-	-	12 (3.38)	18 (7.17)	30	2.64
16	Coal Making	10 (3.71)	15 (5.76)	55 (15.54)	-	80	7.05
17	Laundry	-	-	19 (5.37)	-	19	1.67
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>269 (100.00)</b>	<b>260 (100.00)</b>	<b>354 (100.00)</b>	<b>251 (100.00)</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field Data, Peapully Mandal

**Note:** Figures in brackets are percentage totals

cent) opted followed by 25 (9.96 per cent) for vegetable and fruit vending 10 (3.98 per cent) for basket making, 20 (79.5 per cent) for business, 14 (5.56 per cent) for petty shop, 18 (7.17 per cent) for flower vending and 10 (3.98 per cent) for Milch

Animals. Activity-wise assistance provided to the rural women in the mandal are shown in Table 5.4.

**TABLE 5.4**  
**ACTIVITY-WISE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE BENEFICIARIES**  
**DURING 2002 TO 2009 IN PEAPULLY MANDAL**

SI.No.	Name of the Activity	Amount(in Rs.)	Activity-wise percentage to the total release
1	Vegetable Vending	106870	7.05
2	Fruits & Vegetable Vending	93531	6.17
3	Sheep Rearing	40019	2.64
4	Basket Making	100200	6.61
5	Milk & Curd Vending	46689	3.08
6	Stone Cutting	133550	8.81
7	Leaf Plate Making	180392	11.90
8	Rope Making	86861	5.73
9	Milch Animals	193732	12.78
10	Lime Burning	33349	2.20
11	Business	200401	13.22
12	Savaralu Making	53359	3.52
13	Mat Weaving	40019	2.64
14	Petty Shop	33349	2.20
15	Flower Vending	40019	2.64
16	Coal Making	106870	7.05
17	Laundry	25315	1.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>1515900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field Data, selected villages in Peapully Mandal.

An analysis of Table 5.4 reveals the pattern of activity-wise assistance provided to the beneficiaries during 2002-2003 to 2008-09. The total amount of assistance provided during the period was Rs. 15,15,900 of which the highest amount of Rs.200401 (13.22 percent) was given to Business followed by Rs. 93531(6.17 percent) to fruit and vegetable vending, Rs. 40019 (2.64 percent) to sheep rearing, 100200 (6.61 percent) to basket making, Rs. 46689(3.08 percent) to milk & curd vending, Rs. 133550 (8.81 percent) to stone cutting, Rs.180392 (11.90 percent) to leaf



plate making, Rs.193732 (12.78 percent) to Milch Animals, Rs. 86861 (5.73 percent) to ropè making, Rs. 33349 (2.20 percent) to lime burning, Rs. 53359 (3.52 percent) to savaralu making, Rs. 40019 (2.64 percent) to mat making, Rs. 33349 (2.20 percent) to petty shop, Rs. 40019(2.64 percent) to flower vending, Rs.106870(7.05percent) to coal making, 25315(1.67percent) to laundry. It is clear that most of the beneficiaries opted for Business, Rope making, Leaf Plate Making as a result, high share has gone to these activities and less number of beneficiaries preferred Laundry Flower vending activity. The particulars of caste-wise assistance provided to the beneficiaries are shown in Table 5.5.

An analysis of Table 5.5 reveals the caste-wise assistance provided to the beneficiaries. Out of the total amount of Rs. 15,15,900 provided to various categories like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Castes and Other Castes. The highest amount was given to Backward Castes, i.e., 473112 (31.21 percent) followed by Other Castes 335771 (22.15 percent), 347444(22.92 percent) to Scheduled Tribes and 359571 (23.72percent) to Scheduled Castes. The reason for this kind of high share gone to the Backward Castes is that category of beneficiaries have selected Business, Petty shop, Milch animals, Vegetable vending activities it require more amount of capital.

**TABLE 5.5**  
**CASTE-WISE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO BENEFICIARIES UNDER DWCRA**  
**IN PEAPULLY MANDAL**

Sl.No.	Category of Beneficiaries	Number	Amount	Percentage to Total
1	Scheduled Caste	269	359571	23.72
2	Scheduled Tribe	260	347444	22.92
3	Backward Caste	354	473112	31.21
4	Other Caste	251	335771	22.15
Total		1134	1515900	100.00

**Source:** Field Data, Peapully Mandal.

**Employment:**

In India, Unemployment is one of the serious problems. The problem is different to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been depending on other castes for employment and the wages they receive are very low compared with the Other Castes. They could not afford to seize opportunities provided by the Government. The society also did not look after their well being and hence they continue to earn their livelihood through traditional occupations. These Scheduled Castes mostly are in slavery where they largely depend upon the Upper Castes by engaging themselves in traditional but rural occupations such as sweeping scavenging, etc., In fact, only due to this traditional occupations the gulf between these Scheduled Castes and other is widening. The employment particulars of the selected beneficiaries in Peapully Mandal before the implementation of DWCRA are shown in table 5.6.

**TABLE 5.6**  
**EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED**  
**BENEFICIARIES IN PEAPULLY MANDAL BEFORE THE**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF DWCRA PROGRAMME**

Sl.No.	Number of Mandays	No. of Beneficiaries					
		SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	0 to 100 mandays	13 (32.5)	17 (42.5)	15 (37.6)	20 (60.0)	65	40.03
2	101 to 180 mandays	9 (22.5)	13 (32.5)	16 (40.0)	15 (37.5)	53	33.13
3	181 to 240 mandays	11 (27.5)	10 (25.0)	9 (22.5)	5 (12.5)	35	21.87
4	241 to and above	7 (17.5)	-	-	-	7	4.37
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal.

**Note:** Figures in brackets are percentage to totals.

An analysis of table 5.6 gives the employment particulars of selected beneficiaries before the implementation of DWCRA programme in Peapully Mandal. Out of the 160 beneficiaries 40.03 percent of beneficiaries had 0 to 100 mandays of work and 33.13 percent of them had 101 to 180 mandays of work. 21.87 percent of them had 181 to 240 mandays of work, and 4.37 percent of them had 240 and above mandays of employment in a year.

**Income:**

The Social and Economic inequalities suffered by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections resulted in inequalities of income and employment. Among the Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes, income disparity has also been noticed between urban and rural areas, agriculture and non-agricultural occupations and cultivators and agricultural labourers. The particulars of income level of the beneficiaries before the implementation of DWCRA are shown in Table 5.7.

**TABLE 5.7**

**ANNUAL INCOME OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN  
PEAPULLY MANDAL BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATAION OF  
DWCRA PROGRAMME**

Sl.No.	Income Level	SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	Below 6000	12 (30.00)	15 (37.5)	5 (25.00)	8 (20.00)	40	25
2	Rs. 6001 to Rs.8000	8 (20.00)	10 (25.00)	14 (35.00)	12 (30.00)	44	27.5
3	Rs.8001 to Rs.10000	15 (37.5)	5 (12.5)	11 (27.5)	15 (37.5)	46	28.75
4	Rs.10001 to Rs.15000	3 (7.5)	10 (25.00)	6 (15.00)	2 (5.00)	21	13.13
5	15000 above	2 (5.00)	-	4 (10.00)	3 (7.5)	9	5.62
	Total	40 (100.00)	40 (100.00)	40 (100.00)	40 (100.00)	160	100.00

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal.

**Note:** Figures in brackets are percentage to totals.

An analysis of Table 5.7 reveals the position of annual income of selected beneficiaries before the grounding of DWCRA scheme in Peapully Mandal. Among the four categories of selected beneficiaries, 46 beneficiaries were between Rs. 8001 to 10000 followed by 44 beneficiaries were between Rs. 6001 to 8000 , 40 beneficiaries were below Rs. 6000 followed by 21 beneficiaries between 10001 to 15000 and 9 beneficiaries were above 15000 in respect of Scheduled Castes, 12 beneficiaries were below Rs. 6000, 8 beneficiaries were between 6001 to 8000. 15 beneficiaries were between Rs. 8001 to 10000, 3 beneficiaries were between Rs. 10001 to 15000 and 2 beneficiaries were above Rs. 15000. In respect of Scheduled Tribes 15 beneficiaries were in the category of below Rs. 6000 and 10 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.6001 to 8000 and 10 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs. 10001 to 15000. No one in the income group of Rs. 15000 and above among the scheduled tribes category. In the case of Backward Caste 5 beneficiaries were below Rs. 6000 income, followed by 14 beneficiaries between Rs. 6001 to 8000. 11

beneficiaries were between Rs. 8001 to 10000, 6 beneficiaries were between 10001 to 15000 and 4 beneficiaries above Rs. 15000. In respect of Other Castes, the highest number of 15 beneficiaries were in the income group of between Rs. 8001 to 10000 followed by 12 beneficiaries between below Rs. 6001 to 8001, 8 beneficiaries were below Rs. 6000. The remaining 3 beneficiaries were above in the income range above Rs. 15000. Among the total 160 beneficiaries only 9 beneficiaries income is above Rs.15000. The majority beneficiaries are in the income range of Rs.8001 to 10000. Another observation in the table is that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are more numbers fall below Rs.6000 income groups. This indicates that they are in the distortion position before they are joining in DWCRA. The employment particulars of the beneficiaries after the implementation DWCRA are presented in table 5.8.

**TABLE 5.8**  
**EMPLOYMENT PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES**  
**IN SELECTED VILLAGES IN PEAPULLY MANDAL AFTER THE**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF DWCRA PROGRAMME**

Sl.No.	No. Of Mandays	SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	0 to 100 mandays	8 (20.00)	8 (20)	9 (22.5)	9 (22.5)	34	21.25
2	101 to 180 mandays	10 (25.00)	19 (47.5)	16 (40)	16 (40.00)	61	38.12
3	181 to 240 mandays	15 (35.70)	6 (15.00)	7 (17.5)	10 (25.00)	38	23.75
4	241 to and above	7 (17.5)	7 (17.5)	8 (20)	5 (12.5)	27	16.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal

**Note:** Figures in brackets are percentage to totals.

An analysis of table 5.8 shows the employment of the selected beneficiaries in Peapully Mandal after the implementation of DWCRA programme. Out of 160 total

beneficiaries 21.25 per cent of them had employment of 0 to 100 mandays. 38.12 percent of them had employment of 101 to 180 mandays, 23.75 per cent of them had employment of 180 to 240 mandays and only 16.87 per cent of them had employment of 241 and above mandays. Among the Scheduled Castes, 20 per cent of them had employment to 0 to 100 mandays. 25.00 per cent of them had employment to 101 to 180 mandays, and above 15 per cent of them had employment of 181 to 240 mandays and 17.5 of them had 241 and above mandays. In respect of Scheduled Tribes 20.00 per cent of them had employment of 0 to 100 mandays, 47.5 per cent of them had employment of 101 to 180 mandays, 15 per cent of them had employment of 181 to 240 mandays and 17.5 per cent of them had 241 and above. In case of Backward Castes 22.5 per cent of them had employment of 0 to 100 mandays, 40 per cent of them had employment of 101 to 180 mandays, 17.5 per cent of them had employment of 181 to 240 mandays and 20 per cent of them had employment of 241 and above mandays. In respect of Other Castes 22.5 percent of them had employment of 0 to 100 mandays, 40 per cent of them had employment of 101 to 180 mandays, 25 per cent of them had employment of 181 to 240 mandays and 12.5 per cent of them had employment of 241 and above mandays. Improvement in income level of the beneficiaries after the implementation of DWCRA are presented in table 5.9.

**TABLE 5.9**  
**INCOME OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES IN THE PEAPULLY**  
**MANDAL AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DW CRA**  
**PROGRAMME**

Sl.No.	Income Level	No. of Beneficiaries					
		SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	9000 - 11000	11 (27.5)	2 (5.00)	10 (25)	16 (40.00)	39	24.37
2	11001 - 13000	12 (30.00)	10 (25.00)	10 (25.00)	9 (22.5)	41	25.63
3	13001 - 15000	8 (20.00)	12 (30.00)	8 (20)	6 (15.00)	34	21.25
4	15001 - 17000	7 (17.5)	13 (32.5)	8 (20.00)	-	28	17.5
5	17000 and above	2 (5.00)	3 (7.5)	4 (10.00)	9 (22.5)	18	11.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal

**Note:** Figures in brackets are percentage to totals.

An analysis of table 5.9 reveals the income of the selected beneficiaries in Peapully Mandal after implementation of DW CRA programme. Among the total 160 beneficiaries selected 24.37 per cent of them are between in the income range of Rs. 9000 to 11000, 25.63 per cent of them are between Rs. 11001 to 13000, 21.25 per cent of them are between Rs. 13001 to 15000, 17.5 per cent of them are between Rs. 15001 to 17000 and 11.75 per cent of them are above income Rs.17000. Among the Scheduled Castes 27.5 per cent of them are between Rs.9000 to 11000 range, 30 per cent of them are between Rs. 11001 to Rs. 13000 range, 20 per cent of them between 13001 to 15000 and 17.5 per cent of them are between Rs. 15001 to Rs.17000 and only 5 per cent of them are above 17000 range. In respect of Scheduled Tribes, 5.00 per cent of them are between Rs. 9000 to Rs. 11000 range, 25 per cent of them are between Rs.11001 to Rs. 13000 range, 30 per cent of them are between Rs.13001 to Rs. 15000 range, 32.5 per cent of them are between Rs.15001 to Rs.17000 range and 7.5 per cent of them are above 17000 income range. In respect of Backward Castes,

25 per cent of them are between Rs.9000 to Rs.11000 range, 25 percent of them are between Rs.11001 to Rs.13000 income group, 20 percent of them are between Rs.13001 to Rs.15000 range, 20 per cent of them are between Rs.15001 to Rs.17000 range and 10 per cent of them are above 17000 range.

In case of Other Castes 40 percent of them are between Rs.9000 to Rs. 11000 range, 22.5 percent of them are between Rs. 11001 to Rs.13000 range and 15 percent of them are between Rs.13001 to Rs.15000 range and none of the them has 15001 to 17000 range and 22.5 percent of them are Rs.17000 and above. The effectiveness of the DWCRA programme improving the additional income of rural women are presented in table 5.10.

An analysis of table 5.10 reveals the impact of the effectiveness of the launching of DWCRA programme in Peapully Mandal during the period 2002 -03 to 2008-09. Out of the total 160 number of beneficiaries, 53 (33.12per cent) of the rural women belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Castes and Other Castes categories could improve their income levels. Of the 40 Scheduled Caste, 19 (47.5 per cent) of the beneficiaries could generate additional income from the assistance provided through DWCRA. Even though 52.5 per cent of these beneficiaries could not generate additional income.



**TABLE 5.10**  
**ADDITIONAL INCOME CRATED BY THE BENEFICIARIES AFTER THE**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF DWCRA PROGRAMME IN**  
**PEAPULLY MANDAL**

SI.No.	Income Level	No. of Beneficiaries					
		SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	9000 – 11000	6 (31.57)	2 (14.28)	2 (14.28)	1 (16.64)	11	20.75
2	11001 – 13000	6 (31.57)	4 (28.56)	2 (14.28)	2 (33.33)	14	26.41
3	13001 – 15000	5 (26.31)	5 (35.71)	6 (42.85)	3 (50.00)	19	35.84
4	15001 – 17000	2 (10.52)	3 (21.42)	4 (28.56)	-	9	16.85
Total		<b>19</b> <b>(47.5)</b> <b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>14</b> <b>(35.00)</b> <b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>14</b> <b>(35.00)</b> <b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(15.00)</b> <b>40</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>53</b> <b>(160)</b> <b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal

**Note :** Figures in brackets are percentage to total number of sample beneficiaries  
figures in flower brackets indicate the percentages

Out of this 19 increased income beneficiaries 31.57 per cent of them fall in the income range of Rs 9000-11000 and the same percentage increase takes place in 11001 to 13000 income group. And only 5 member's i.e. 26.31 per cent of the beneficiaries fall in the range of 13001 to 15000. But very meager percentage i.e. 10.52 per cent participants income increases in the range of Rs 15001 to 17000. Among the 40 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries 21 number of beneficiaries are unable to generate additional income. Even though they are actively participated in DWCRA programme. In respect of Scheduled Tribes 14 (35.0 per cent) beneficiaries could generate additional income. Among them only 14.28 per cent of them could generate additional income between Rs.9000 to 11000 range, 28.56 per cent could generate

between Rs.11001 to 13000 and 35.71 per cent under Rs.1300 to 15000 range. Only 21.5 per cent of beneficiaries income increases between the income range of Rs 15001 to 17000.

In respect of Backward Castes out of 40 beneficiaries, additional income generated only 14 member's i.e., 35 per cent. Out of this 14.28 per cent beneficiaries fall in income range between 9000 to 11000 and 28.56 per cent of beneficiaries are fall in the income range of Rs 15001 to 17000. This shows Backward Castes additional income increase significantly after joining of DWCRA.

In respect of Other Castes, out of the total beneficiaries, 15 per cent of beneficiaries could improve their income level. After joining DWCRA programme. Among these 16.64 per cent of beneficiaries in come increase in the range of Rs.9000 to 11000 . 33.33 per cent of the beneficiaries are between Rs.11001 to 13000 category. 50.00 per cent beneficiaries are Rs.13001 to 15000 categories and none of the beneficiaries could improve their income level above Rs.15001. The reason for this is they are already engaged fully in there Agriculture and other activities. Due to this DWCRA is not shown much impact on there income levels. Out of the total beneficiaries 35.48 per cent of the beneficiaries improved their income under Rs.13001 to Rs.15000 category, followed by 26.41 per cent under Rs.11001 to 13000 category and 20.75 per cent under between Rs.9000 to 11000 categories. Further, the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes women beneficiaries could generate more income from the DWCRA programme when compared to Backward Caste and Other Castes beneficiaries. The additional employment opportunities created by the implementation of the DWCRA are presented in table 5.11.

**TABLE 5.11**  
**ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT CREATED BY THE BENEFICIARIES**  
**AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DWCRA PROGRAMME IN**  
**PEAPULLY MANDAL**

SI.No.	Number of Mandays	No. of Beneficiaries				
		SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total
1	0 to 100 mandays	6 (31.58)	12 (36.36)	9 (39.13)	4 (23.53)	27 (33.33)
2	101 to 180 mandays	4 (21.05)	6 (27.27)	6 (26.08)	6 (35.29)	22 (27.16)
3	181 to 240 mandays	7 (36.84)	6 (27.27)	6 (26.08)	4 (23.53)	23 (28.39)
4	240 and above	2 (10.52)	2 (9.09)	2 (8.69)	3 (17.64)	9 (11.11)
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b> <b>(47.5)</b>	<b>22</b> <b>(55.00)</b>	<b>23</b> <b>(57.50)</b>	<b>17</b> <b>(42.50)</b>	<b>81</b> <b>(81.00)</b>
		<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal.

**Note:** Figures in brackets indicate of sample beneficiaries

An analysis of table 5.11 reveals the additional employment created by the beneficiaries under DWCRA programme in Peapully Mandal. Out of the total 160 beneficiaries 81 persons could generate additional employment. In respect of category-wise, among the Scheduled Caste, 47.5 per cent of them could generate additional employment of which 31.58 per cent of them are under below 100 mandays, 21.05 per cent between 101 to 180 mandays, 36.84 per cent of them between 181 to 240 mandays and 10.52 per cent of them could generate additional employment above 241 mandays.

In the case of Scheduled Tribes, out of the total beneficiaries 55 per cent of them could generate additional employment. 36.36 per cent of beneficiaries between 0

to 100 mandays of employment and 27.27 per cent between 101 to 180 mandays and 27.27 per cent under 181 to 240 mandays. Only 9.09 per cent of beneficiaries full 240 and above mandays additional employment generated. In respect of Backward Castes, out of the total beneficiaries 57.5 per cent of them could generate additional employment. Of this 39.13 per cent them are under below 100 mandays, 26.08 per cent between 101 to 180 mandays, 26.08 per cent between 181 to 240 mandays and 8.69 per cent of them in the category of above 241 mandays.

In the case of other castes, out of the total number of beneficiaries 42.5 per cent of them could generate additional employment, of this 23.53 per cent of them are below 100 mandays category and 35.29 per cent of them could generate additional employment under 101 to 180 mandays. 23.53 per cent of them could generate 181 to 240 mandays and 17.64 per cent could generate additional employment under the category of 240 and above mandays.

Out of the total beneficiaries the highest number of them are 33.35 per cent which are under 0 to 100 mandays followed 27.18 per cent between 101 to 180 mandays, 28.39 per cent between 181 to 240 mandays. The lowest per cent of 11.11 per cent is under 241 and above mandays. Reasons for the meager income and less employment through DWCRA in the Mandal are presented in Table 5.12.

**TABLE 5.12**

**REASONS FOR GENERATING MEAGER INCOME AND LESS  
EMPLOYMENT BY THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES**

Sl.No.	Reasons	No. of Beneficiaries					
		SCs	STs	BCs	OCs	Total	Percentage
1	Low rate of Sales	6 (30.00)	4 (23.53)	5 (33.33)	3 (25.00)	18	28.12
2	Lack of storage facilities	5 (25.00)	7 (41.17)	4 (26.66)	2 (16.66)	18	28.12
3	To clear old debts	9 (45.00)	6 (35.29)	5 (33.33)	5 (41.66)	25	39.06
4	High transport cost	-	-	1 (6.66)	2 (16.66)	3	4.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>20 (100.00)</b>	<b>17 (100.00)</b>	<b>15 (100.00)</b>	<b>12 (100.00)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field data, Peapully Mandal.

**Note:** Figures in brackets are the percentages to totals.

An analysis of table 5.12 reveals the basic reasons for meagre income and less employment generated through the implementation of DWCRA programme in Peapully Mandal.

In respect of Scheduled Castes, the stone cutting is lively hood employment for them. The reason for meagre income and less employment as revealed that 30 per cent of them had low rate of sales. Lack of storage facilities (25 per cent) and to clear off their old dues i.e., 45 per cent. In respect of Scheduled Tribes the activity of rope making was launched. The reason for meagre income and less employment as revealed by them are that 33.53 per cent had low rate of sales, lack of storage facilities and 41.17 per cent of beneficiaries to clear off old debts. The lack of storage facilities

(35.29 per cent) beneficiaries, have sold of the assets as soon as the programme was launched.

In respect of Backward Castes, the main source of income is through cool making the activity. The reason of meagre income and less employment generated as revealed by them shows that 33.34 per cent to clear off their old debts (33.33 per cent) due to low rate of sales, (26.66 per cent) of the respondent beneficiaries reveal that due to lack of storage facilities they sold off their product and assets even at the launching of programme itself.

In the case of Other Castes, there main source income through business, petty shop and milch animals. The reasons for meagre income and less employment as revealed by them shows low rate of sales i.e., 25 per cent. The transport costs (16.66 per cent) beneficiaries could generate meagre income and to clear off accumulated their old debts (41.66 per cent) beneficiaries diverted the assistance provided under DWCRA.

## **CONCLUSIONS:**

Strategies to improve the living conditions of the rural poor in all their aspects and dimensions have been an integral part of the planning process in India. It is evident from the previous chapters that the Scheduled Caste Women, Scheduled Tribe Women are suffering from various evils like low literacy level, meager Land holdings, rural indebtedness and Unemployment. Even though the Government of India has been launching various schemes, these rural women are not able to seize the benefits provided by the government and could not generate sufficient income from the various programmes.

In order to raise their income level they were provided assistance under DWCRA. The total number of beneficiaries covered from 2002-03 to 2008-09 in Peapully Mandal are 1134. The rate of increase in drawing the beneficiaries is uneven. Majority of the rural women were provided assistance for stone cutting followed by rope making, coal making, leaf plate making, vegetable vending, milk curd vending and business. Among the Scheduled Caste rural women, majority of them were provided assistance for stone cutting only. In the selected villages. In case of Scheduled Tribe women, majority of the beneficiaries were provided assistance for rope making followed by coal making and leaf plate making. It is evident from the table that out of the 40 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries, the higher number of beneficiaries i.e., 15 were in the category of Rs.8001 to 10000, 12 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs. below 6000, 3 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.10001 to 15000. In case of Scheduled Tribes, 15 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs. below 6000, 10 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.6001 to Rs.8000, 5 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.8001 to 10000. In respect of Backward Castes, 5 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs. below 6000, 14 beneficiaries were in the income range of Rs.6001 to 8000, 11 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.8001 to 10000, 6 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.10001 to 15000 and only 4 beneficiaries were in the category of above income Rs.15000. In respect of other castes, 8 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs. below 6000, 12 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs. 6001 to 8000. 15 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.8001 to 10000, 2 beneficiaries were in the category of Rs.10001 to 15000 and 3 beneficiaries were in the category of above Rs.15000 income group. Before implementation of DWCRA programme in the Peapully Mandal.

The level of employment after the implementation of DWCRA programme reveals that out of 160 beneficiaries 41.25 per cent of them had employment of 101 to 180 mandays and 22.5 per cent of them had employment of below 100 mandays. 19.37 per cent of them had employment of 181 to 240 mandays and 16.87 per cent of them had employment of 241 and above mandays. Among the Scheduled Castes, 37.5 per cent of them had 101 to 180 mandays as well as 25 per cent of them had below 100 mandays, 20.00 per cent of them had 181 to 240 mandays and 17.5 per cent of them are above 241 mandays. In respect of Scheduled Tribes 47.5 per cent of them had 101 to 180 mandays, 20.00 per cent of them had 0 to 100 mandays and 15 per cent of them had employment of 181-240 mandays. The remaining 17.5 per cent of beneficiaries received 241 and above mandays of employment. This clearly indicates that after joining of DWCRA the mandays of employment of Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are significantly increased. Regarding with employment generation of Backward Castes DWCRA women, 40 per cent of them had 101 to 180 mandays, 22.5 per cent of them had below 100 mandays, and 17.5 per cent of them had 181 to 240 mandays and 20 per cent of them had above 241 mandays. In respect of Other Castes, 40 per cent of them had 101 to 180 mandays, 22.5 per cent of them had below 100 mandays, 25 per cent of them had 181-200 mandays and 12.5 per cent of them had above 241 mandays.

After the study of employment the income generation of DWCRA beneficiaries in the Mandal amegre income and less significant changes may takes place in the employment position and income. Through the implementation of DWCRA programme in the selected Mandal. In case of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries revealed by them clearly 25.0 per cent beneficiaries could not generate additional income and employment due to lack of storage facilities. In respect of



Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries of 29.42 per cent of beneficiaries reveals that lack of storage facilities they disposed their finished goods immediately at a very low price. Regarding lack of facilities backward Castes beneficiaries sold out their products at a low remunerative price is 26.66 per cent of total beneficiaries. The reason for meager income and less employment started by them reveals that 29.42 per cent had low rate of sales, 23.53 per cent could not generate sufficient income and employment as they diverted the funds to clear off old debts.

In respect of Backward Castes, the main sources business, petty shop was launched, the reasons for meager income and less employment generation by them shows that 33.33 per cent could not generate more income due to low rate of sales, 26.26 per cent of beneficiaries could not improve their income because of lack of storage facilities and 33.33 per cent have utilized the assistance to clear old debts. In case of Other Castes, leaf plate making activity was launched the reason for meager income and less employment as revealed by them shows that 41.66 per cent of them beneficiaries could not improve additional income because they have diverted the assistance to clear the old debts and 16.66 per cent of the beneficiaries could not generate more income and employment due to the high transport cost.