



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF ITDA RELATED ISSUES IN ANDHRA PRADESH –A CASE STUDY

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Introduction:

The Employment in agriculture and related activities, ITDA schemes in the study area and income earning activities are expanded in this chapter. Towards this end, land distribution, agricultural inputs, working days in both agriculture and non-agriculture, MGNREGS employment, podu-cultivation, collection and sale of NTFP, livestock values, land alienation, ITDA sponsored activities and benefits, requirements of the sample households are all detailed in this chapter. Source of credit, outstanding loans and plan for repayment and annual expenditure of the respondents. About 124 and 95 households in Kunavaram and V.R. Puram mandals are the beneficiaries. Every household got the benefits in more than two aspects. The sample households got the benefits of provision of bullocks, buffaloes, goats, houses, lands, cycles, education and electricity etc. out of 219 households 74.4 percent got education facilities 42.0 percent of houses and house sites 30.6 percent of electricity, 25.6 percent of cycles, 22.4 percent of land, 6.8 percent of buffaloes, 1.4 percent of goats and 0.9 percent of bullocks in the overall study. In Kunavaram mandal 124 households got the ITDA benefits, education, houses and sites, lands and cycles at 71.0, 42.7, 29.0, and 19.4 percent respectively.

In V.R. Puram 95 households are in different benefit scheme from ITDA of which 79.0 percent of respondents have got the education services followed by electricity, houses, and house sites, cycles, buffaloes, lands, goats, and bullocks at 70.5, 41.1, 33.7, 15.8, 13.7, 3.2, and 2.1 percent respectively. Average landholdings in the study are 3.10 acres and the respondents of Kunavaram have 3.25 acres on an average. Though the respondents are PTGS a few of them in the range of 1 to 12 percent use modern agricultural inputs like tractors, sprayers, HYV, fertilizers, pesticides and the like. Average working days in agriculture are 109 and wage is Rs. 120 to 130 in the study area. Average income per day in non-agricultural employment is Rs. 144 but employment days are 71 only. MGNREGS employment days are 89 on an average and the wage is Rs. 116/-. Average income of the sample households is Rs. 40057/- with the respondents of Kunavaram having higher income of Rs. 44167/-. Respondent households encounter problems in marketing the agricultural produce in the form of middlemen, low price, delay in payments, lack of transport facilities and the like. MFP collection in the sample villages is stated to be declining year after year and the major reasons are depletion of the forest and restrictions by the forest guards as stated by 81 percent of the respondents involved in MFP collection. More than half of the respondents resort to podu-cultivation and the major crops are jowar, maize and mixed types. Land alienation has negative effects as opined by all the 300 sample respondents. Respondents of both the mandals have cows and bullocks mostly under



livestock and buffaloes are near zero. They also have goats, sheep, pigs and poultry birds with in variations.

Particulars of Needed Items From ITDA:

| Particulars of Needed Items From ITDA | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Economic Needed Items | Kunavaram | V.R. Puram | Total |
| Boats | 39 (42.9) [26.0] | 52 (57.1) [34.7] | 91 (100.0) [30.3] |
| Ponds | 85 (54.5) [56.7] | 71 (45.5) [47.3] | 156 (100.0) [52.0] |
| Roads | 135 (56.3) [90.0] | 105 (43.8) [70.0] | 240 (100.0) [80.0] |
| Solar Systems | 53 (57.6) [35.3] | 39 (42.4) [26.0] | 92 (100.0) [30.7] |
| Skill Training | 69 (44.8) [46.0] | 85 (55.2) [56.7] | 154 (100.0) [51.3] |
| Market Facilities | 84 (47.7) [56.0] | 92 (52.3) [61.3] | 176 (100.0) [58.7] |
| Kerosene Light | 88 (54.0) [58.7] | 75 (46.0) [50.0] | 163 (100.0) [54.3] |
| Credit Facilities | 132 (55.0) [88.0] | 108 (45.0) [72.0] | 240 (100.0) [80.0] |
| Land Rights | 101 (62.0) [67.3] | 62 (38.0) [41.3] | 163 (100.0) [54.3] |
| Total | 150 (50.0) [100.0] | 150 (50.0) [100.0] | 300 (100.0) [100.0] |



Podu Cultivation:

| Podu Cultivation | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Name of the Mandal | Yes | No | Total |
| Kunavaram | 62 (41.3) [38.1] | 88 (58.7) [64.3] | 150 (100.0) [50.0] |
| V.R. Puram | 101 (67.3) [61.9] | 49 (32.7) [35.7] | 150 (100.0) [50.0] |
| Total | 163 (54.3) [100.0] | 137 (45.7) [100.0] | 300 (100.0) [100.0] |

Source: Field Study

In the agency area particularly for PTG's the Podu cultivation is in vogue. The above table reveals the opinions of the respondents on Podu cultivation. In the study area out of, 163 (54.3) percent have the Podu cultivation in which 101 (61.9) percent are in V.R. Puram and 62 (38.1) percent are in Kunavaram. The rest of households are not having the Podu cultivation. In Kunavaram out of 150, sample respondents 88 (58.7) percent are not having and in V.R. Puram 49 (32.7) percent are not having the activity of Podu cultivation. Thus the V.R. Puram respondents are relatively more with Podu lands than the Kunavaram sample areas.

Average Income per Annum of the Respondents:

| Average Income per Annum of the Respondents | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Particulars | Kunavaram | V.R. Puram | Total |
| Average income per Annum AGL | 15510 | 12960 | 14170 |
| Average income from Podu Cultivation | 5415 | 5263 | 5339 |
| Average income per Annum NGL | 12054 | 8357 | 10224 |
| Total average income per Annum MGNREGS | 11284 | 9496 | 10324 |
| Total average all Income per Annum | 44167 | 36076 | 40057 |

Source: Field Study

The above table shows the average incomes of the sample households in agricultural, non-agricultural, Podu cultivation and MGNREGS etc. The average income from all the source is 40057/- per annum and it is Rs. 44267 and Rs.36076/- in Kunavaram and Vara Ramachandra Puram respectively.

The average income of Agriculture is Rs.14170/- in the overall study area and it is Rs.15510/- and 12960/- in Kunavaram and V.R, Puram respectively. Rs.5339/- of average Podu cultivation income and it is 5415/- for Kunavaram



Rs.5263/- for V.R. Puram. The average income of non-agricultural income is Rs.10224/- for the overall study area per annum and it is Rs.12054/- in Kunavaram and in V.R. Puram is Rs.8357/- per annum. The MGNREGS incomes in the study area are Rs.10324/- in the overall study area and Rs.11284/- in Kunavaram and Rs. 9496/- in V.R. Puram mandal respectively. The sample households of Kunavaram are significantly in better position than the V.R. Puram sample respondents.

| Average land distribution of the Respondents | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (Land in Acres) | | | | |
| Name of the Mandal | Own Land | Leased in Land | Lease out Land | Operated Land |
| Kunavaram | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 3.25 |
| V.R.Puram | 2.66 | 1.57 | 1.20 | 3.03 |
| Total | 2.50 | 1.70 | 1.10 | 3.10 |

Source: Field Study

The above table reveals the average land holding particulars of the respondents in the study area. The land holding details are own land, leased in, leased out and net operated landholdings. The average own land is 2.50 acres, 1.70 acres leased in, 1.1 acres of leased out and the net operated average land holding is 3.1 acres in the overall study.

In Kunavaram mandal the average operated landholding is 3.25 acres, it is worked out as the average own land and average leased in land together is 4.25 acres and the average leased out land is 1.0 acres, own + leased in land – leased out land = 3.25 is the net operated land. In V.R. Puram the average of own, leased in and leased out landholdings are 2.66, 1.57 and 1.2 acres and the net operated land holding is 3.03 acres. From the above data the own landholdings, leased out and net operated landholdings are similar in both mandals while the leased in land holdings is significantly high in Kunavaram but in the rest of land holdings are relatively more in V.R. Puram. But at the same time the operated landholdings of about 3 acres on an average is indicating that landholdings are not economically viable in the both sample areas.



Particulars of Agricultural Inputs:

| Particulars of Agricultural Inputs | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Name of the inputs | V.R. Puram | Kunavaram | Total |
| Tractor | 12 [8.0] | 23 [15.3] | 35 [11.7] |
| Pump sets | 09 [6.0] | 08 [5.3] | 17 [5.7] |
| Oil engines | 00 [0.0] | 05 [3.3] | 05 [1.7] |
| Power sprayer | 10 [6.7] | 12 [8.0] | 22 [7.3] |
| Cultivators | 07 [4.7] | 10 [6.7] | 17 [5.7] |
| HYV | 03 [2.0] | 02 [1.3] | 05 [1.7] |
| Fertilizers | 08 [5.3] | 22 [14.7] | 30 [10.0] |
| Pesticides | 09 [6.0] | 16 [10.7] | 25 [8.3] |
| Hired labour | 09 [6.0] | 19 [12.7] | 28 [9.3] |
| Others | 00 [0.0] | 01 [0.7] | 01 [0.3] |
| Total | 150 | 150 | 300 |

Source: Field Study

The above table reveals the agricultural input particulars of the sample households in the study area. The agricultural inputs are Tractors, Pump sets, Oil engines, Power sprayer, Cultivators HYV, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Hired labour etc, has observed in the study area. Out of 300, sample households 35 (11.7) percent are using the Tractors, as the highest followed by fertilizers, hired labour, pesticides, power sprayer, cultivators, Pump sets, Oil engines and HYV are 30 (10.0), 28 (9.3), 25 (8.3), 22 (7.3), 17 (5.7), 17 (5.7), 5 (1.7) and 5 (1.7) percent respectively in the overall study area.

In V.R. Puram out of 150 sample respondents having the all agricultural inputs, of 15.3 percent of sample household have the tractors, 14.7 percent have fertilizers, 12.7 percent of hired labour, pesticides 10.7 percent, power sprayers 8.0 percent, cultivators 6.7 percent, 5.3 percent have pump sets and only 3.3 percent are have the oil engines. In Kunavaram out of, 150 sample households 8.0 percent have tractors, 6.0 percent each hired labour, pump sets, pesticides 5.3 percent have the fertilizers, 4.7 percent are cultivators, 6.7 percent have power sprayers, and only 2.0 percent of sample households use the HYV seeds.



Kunavaram respondents are slightly better than the V.R. Puram sample respondents. But the possessions of agricultural inputs are as very low level in the study. It shows the economical, and agricultural status of the respondents in the study area.

CONCLUSION:

Majority of the respondents, 73 percent state that ITDA programmes are beneficial to them and in this aspect the respondents of Kunavaram are relatively more cattle, houses, bicycles, schools for child education, land and electricity facilities are the major benefits from ITDA. However, the respondents in the study state that the need boats, solar lights, roads, training and skill formation, credit facilities and rights over land. Government schemes have provided house-sites, houses, fee reimbursement, hostels to children as revealed by majority of the respondents. It is gratifying to note that more than three fourths of the respondents have no loans in the sample villages of which the respondents of V.R. Puram are more. However, the respondents of V.R. Puram have higher amounts on an average as loans. The respondents with outstanding loans have plans to repay. Average expenditure per annum by the sample households is Rs. 34869/- in V.R. Puram mandal. Though the respondents of the sample in both mandals belongs to Konda Reddi tribe (PTG), there are variations between the mandals in most of the aspects analyzed.

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