

AGRARINA REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT A – STUDY OF ANDHRA PRADESH**Ramu Bhukya,****Research Scholar (Ph. D),****Dept. of Public Administration, Osmania University,****Hyderabad.****Abstract**

In the classical model, economic growth and development start at the role of agriculture. It will feed the population, a source of foreign exchange to import capital goods. The biggest Agrarian reform was successful in India which has been the basis of industrialization until today. The agrarian reform might also include industrial policy, such as movement of labor to the rural area, keep the price of foods low to keep the wage low and manipulate exchange rate in favor of manufacturing sector. It includes also land reform to create equality. Agrarian reform has importance as the cost of produce exceeds the real price to prevent a potential shortage that may render food stamps null and void postage.

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. The basic objective of all rural development endeavors / programmes has been the welfare of the millions. In order to achieve this, planned attempts have been made to eliminate poverty, ignorance and inequality of opportunities. A wide spectrum of programmes has been undertaken so far, to alleviate rural poverty and ensure improved quality of life for the rural population especially those below the poverty line. In the initial phase of planned rural development, the concentration was on sectors of agriculture industry, communication, education and health. The Ministry of Rural Development places importance now on health, education, drinking water, housing and road so that the quality of life in rural areas improves and the fruit of economic reform are shared by all sections of the society.

Key words: Agrarian reform, Rural development,

INTRODUCTION

Agrarian reform

Agrarian reform can refer either, narrowly, to government-initiated or government-backed redistribution of agricultural land, broadly, to an overall redirection of the agrarian system of the country, which often includes land reform measures. Agrarian reform can include credit measures, training, extension, land consolidations, etc. The World Bank evaluates agrarian reform using five dimensions: (1) price and market liberalization, (2) land reform (including the development of land markets), (3) agro-processing and input supply channels, (4) rural finance, (5) market institutions. Ben Cousins defines the difference between agrarian reform and land reform as follows:

Land reform... is concerned with rights in land, and their character, strength and distribution, while... [Agrarian reform] focuses not only on these but also a broader set of issues: the class character of the relations of production and distribution in farming and related enterprises, and how these connect to the wider class structure. It is thus concerned economic and political power and the relations between them...

Rural development

Rural development may be defined as overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. It is an integrated process, which includes social, economical, political and spiritual development of the poorer sections of the society.

Rural development can be defined as, helping rural people set the priorities in their own communities through effective and democratic bodies, by providing the local capacity; investment in basic infrastructure and social services, justice, equity and security, dealing with the injustices of the past and ensuring safety and security of the rural population, especially that of women.

Profile of the study:

The State of Andhra Pradesh is strategically located in the Indian sub continent. It has the second largest coast line in the country with a length of 974 Km. Andhra Pradesh is increasingly being recognized, as the hub of industrial activity in South India. It is the third largest state in the country with an area of 2, 76, 754 sq kms, and a population of 76 million.

Andhra Pradesh is bordered on the south by Tamil Nadu, on the west by Karnataka, on the north and northwest by Maharashtra, on the northeast by Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states, and on the east by the Bay of Bengal. The northern area of Andhra Pradesh is mountainous. The highest peak Mahendragiri rises 1500 m above the sea level. The climate is generally hot and humid. Annual rainfall is 940 M.M. the Forests cover 23% of the area.

There are 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh state. They are namely; Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, , Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Hyderabad

Review of Literature:

An attempt has made in this review of literature to examine earlier literatures relating the research problem. It has covered the research articles in the journals, books. Commission reports and some Ph. D thesis related to the research problem.

Ali (1998) has carried out a study to analyze the income and employment generated through IRDP in Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh. He observes that IRDP has positive impact on generation of income and employment level of beneficiaries. His study also reveals that the marginal farmers have sold out all their assets created through IRDP.

Dasgupta (1997) observes in his article that various poverty alleviation programmes are essential for providing supplementary employment to the poor and underemployed. According to him, the unabated population growth cuts at the root of all the rural development efforts, and unless this problem is tackled on a war footing, it will be futile exercise to bring about the changes as envisaged.

Devi (1997) recommends assistance to the group instead of individuals to make the programmes effective in generating income and to improve economic independence and status of women.

Mishra (1996) explains awareness about poverty alleviation programme among the urbanites. He points out that extent of awareness among the beneficiaries about various programmes varies. In the case of IRDP, as per his study, it is 41 per cent.

Pandey and Kumar (1998) conducted a study in Uttar Pradesh to assess the extent of awareness of rural poor about development programmes meant for them. They conclude that majority of respondents (56.5 %) are aware about the IRDP which is indicative of its popularity in the study area.

Sinha and Singh (1998) suggested various measures/steps for all-round socio- economic development. They opine that IRDP has a district role both in poverty alleviation and overall development. So long the programmes play this role, and rural poverty continues at high levels, there will be a need for programme of this type, more so during the period of economic restructuring.

From these studies, researcher may conclude that agriculture and economic condition of the farmers, especially the small and marginal peasants in Andhra Pradesh with some exception had improved due to Land Reform Programme. But in 1990s, with the introduction of New Economic Policy, the socio-economic condition of these small and marginal peasants had deteriorated considerably and its impact can be seen on the overall conditions of the rural Andhra Pradesh.

Need of the study:

The continuing high incidence of rural poverty, income inequality and various forms social deprivation is a cause for concern. This turn, call for further emphasis on raising agricultural growth, encouraging development of non-farm activities and accelerating diversification and growth of the national economy. The need is thus for a broad-based and sustained rural development poised to meeting the challenges and opportunities arising from market liberalization, reduction of state control, resurgence of democratic and human rights and a burgeoning of grass-roots organizations and new social movements. On the other hand pursuing rural development and poverty alleviation policies using different approaches they are often fragmented, project based approaches. A coordinated and holistic approach is needed to find an effective forward.

Rural development consists of diversified occupational pursuits of the peasants and the employment seekers in the rural areas, creation of non-agricultural wage and self-employment, petty business and trades in the rural setting, agrarian reform has to constitute a strategic vector of the proposed socially inclusive and sustainable rural development strategy.

Objectives of the study:

The main objectives are to enable the rural poor in the state, particularly the poorest of the poor, to improve their livelihoods and quality life.

1. To study the changes in land ownership overtime i.e., 2009 - 14 through the study of sample villages and to see whether division / proletarianisation tendency taking place.

2. To study the impact of state intervention in agrarian structure, especially through rural development programmes, land reforms. Attempt is also to see whether state intervention has any bearing on the changes in agrarian structure.
3. To study whether there have been any political movements, if so what impact they have on agrarian structure.
4. In and through above an attempt to characterize the evolution of agrarian relations and to estimate the extent of the evolution of capitalist relations in agriculture.

I have explained here major objectives of the study. We have considered this type of objective which purely depends on availability of data. Therefore we have dropped some items of analysis in our study.

As per review of the study on particularly agrarian reforms and rural development we have decided above objectives in our study. These objectives are based on following hypothesis or assumption.

Methodology:

The data for this study was collected from the primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected from several officials and non-officials who are associated with implementation of agrarian reforms. Primary data also includes the information collected from the formers, the techniques used for the collection of primary data were interviews, discussions questionnaire and other means. The researcher was contacted respondents for further information of facts and figures wherever necessary. The authenticity of data was cross verified by comparing the figures with those provided by official sources.

On other hand the secondary data was collected from the books, unpublished material, journals, organization sites, annual reports, articles, brochures etc. the data collected through different sources have been tabulated processed, analyzed and presented. Finally, the observations made by the researcher strengthen the present study.

Scope of the study:

Researcher has divided his analysis into two parts. To the first part are Agrarian reforms while the second is called the rural development. Agrarian reforms take as the unit of study particular land reforms. Its goal is to study given the level of aggregate output in the agriculture.

Rural development, on the other hand is the study of development of rural areas. It deals with the great aggregate and averages of the rural people, formers, firms etc...

In this study, the researcher would try to get and analyze Agrarian reforms and rural development programmes for poverty alleviation would review various schemes and its strategies for the future of India and particularly Andhra Pradesh.

At Agrarian reforms and rural development, the researcher has selected three districts of Telangana Region i.e. Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam.

Sampling Design and techniques:

The sampling method used is proportionate stratified Random Sampling. Our purpose is, as stated earlier to study Agrarian reforms and rural development implemented by Central and State Govt. of last five years. Hence the inquiry will be conducted in the towns and villages of Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. Primary and Secondary data will be collected and, analyzed its inferences, results, and suggestions will be summarized in the last chapter of the thesis.

The social characteristics of the sample would include age, caste, religion, marital status, yearly income, urban of rural occupation, Education and whether occupy land or landless labourer.

The Qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection would include (I) interview schedule (2) case study (will not be mentioned in the written report) (3) observation (4) documentary facts.

The researcher selected total sample size is 80. All the respondents are related to the various occupations and professions.

Data Analysis:

A comprehensive approach will be used for this study. Contact to the Experts in this field as well as the beneficiaries of the Agrarian reforms and rural development programmes. The sources of information and data would be of three kinds:-

1. First hand information will be collected through interviews with the relevant persons.
2. Information will be collected by extensively studying the attitudes and feelings of professionals as well as beneficiaries of Agrarian reforms and rural development programmes will be collected.

Limitations of the study:

This study is aimed to analyze last five years span of Agrarian reforms and rural development i.e. 2008 - 09 to 2013 - 14.

1. At grass root level Agrarian reforms and Rural development was implemented during the region of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh.
2. This study is restricted to Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts of Andhra Pradesh only.
3. This study will be based on available data. Due care would be taken to remove any bias. Even though it would be a manual work. So it is possible to have any bias in collecting primary data.
4. The aim of this study Agrarian reforms and rural development in rural Andhra Pradesh. The secondary data would be collected from Government machinery, offices, channels and printed materials. So any limitation or constrain at any stage may occur bias in data collecting stage and will be resulted in inferences.

Conclusion

This paper deals with the "Agrarian reforms and Rural Development A-study of Andhra Pradesh", in which the meaning and significance of Agrarian reform, rural development in Andhra Pradesh. It presents Profile and Significance of study. Further it also concentrated on Review of Literature, Methodology of the Study, Scope of the study, Sampling Design and techniques, Data Analysis, Limitations of the study.

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