

Land and Caste: A Case of Gudiwada Village in Telangana State

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to examine the change in the occupational distribution of workforce and access to land with special reference to marginalized groups in the post-independence period considering a case study of Gudiwada village of Nalgonda district in Telangana state. From our analysis of the data on land distribution among the households shows that, huge inequality exists among the social groups. In the village SCs and STs are deprived from having the land. Over the period land has been transformed from the others to OBCs but not to the SCs and STs. There is small increase in the land holding situation of SCs over the 40 years and there is no change in the STs land holdings situation. There exists a clear discrimination in accessing the land. Over the 1830 acres of the village land, only 28 acres of land on the name of the female in the 2016-17. Gender discrimination is visible both in landholdings and in wage. Only in case of MGNREGA female labour are getting more or less equal wage along with male labour. Within the households gender equality in terms of decision making is observed among the SC and ST households. It is also found that the gap between marginal farmers and agricultural laborers and rich farmers in terms of monthly per capita consumption is wide. Hence, special measures like strict implementation of land reforms, redistributing surplus land, waste lands among marginalized agricultural laborers and marginal farmers required to be taken up on priority while implementing the programmes, which improve their economic asset base and skills particularly education as it enables them to shift to non-farming employment.

Keywords: Land, inequality, Gender, Gini coefficient, Wage, Discrimination

Telangana State Agriculture categorization on the basis of small and tenant cultivators, can succeed an overall analysis of the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Telangana. The poor peasants account for 85.9 percent of the total farm households, with 55.5 percent area operated. Whereas large farmers comprise only 0.3 percent of the total households, with 4.01 percent of the operated land in Telangana in 2011. Distribution of land was much skewed, as small proportion of the population controlled the large areas of land (Nancharaiah, G.1987).

According to the Agricultural Census, there is a huge increase in marginal operational holdings, with small size of land, i.e., below 1 hectare, in Telangana state. In 1970-71, there were 38.45 percent marginal holdings, which increased to 61.95 percent to total agricultural holdings in Telangana in 2010-11. Similarly, the area operated by marginal farmers

has risen from 5.53 per cent in 1970-71 to 25.28 per cent in 2010-11.

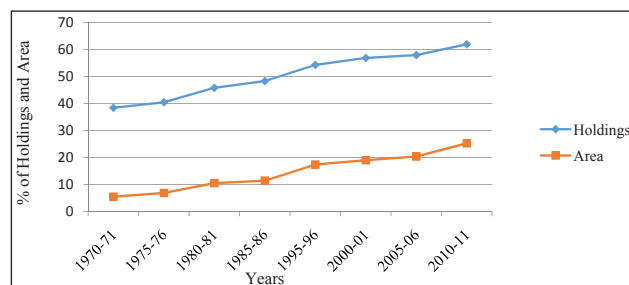


Fig. 1: Trends in percentage of operational holdings and area by marginal farmers in Telangana

Source: Various issues of Agricultural Census.

Family division is one of the reasons for subdivided lands, while another reason, could be that the large landowners leased-out land to the landless and small farmers and most of the large land owners migrated to nearby cities. According to

Vyas, V.S. (2007), there is stagnation in agricultural productivity and production. At the same time, there is also stagnation in the prices of output, and rise in the prices of the agricultural inputs over a period. This has seriously affected the economy of a large number of marginal, small and tenant farmers, and so some landowners have shifted to non-agricultural activities. There are a number of small, marginal and tenant farmers committing suicides in agriculturally progressed districts such as Warangal, Karimnagar and Nizamabad in Telangana (Revathi, 2014). The crisis in agriculture made a situation of suicidal in the farming community, where most of them are marginal and small holdings farmers. It is important to underline that the share of SC households in total land was very small (8.97 per cent) compared to their share in total households, while percent share of land owned by households of OBCs was a little more than their per cent share in total households and the land accounted for by households of other castes was much higher in comparison to their share in households. Distribution of land among the social group households were much skewed (Sharma, H.R. 2007). In this study he mainly found that the various special developmental measures in addition to general developmental programmes have been initiated and implemented for the economic development of dalits (SC&STs) since First Five Year Plan. As a result there is a little improvement in the living standard of the dalits in terms of their access to education, non-farming employment, consumption levels, and reduction in poverty (Nacharaiah, G. 2000). Scheduled groups always disadvantage section with respect to land and there has been no significant improvement in their landholding position over the years. Relatively, in some states, it has been declined further. Even after more than 50 years of planned initiatives and policy measures, rational distribution of land among these backward communities appears merely hoping against hope. Land reforms regarding the scheduled groups explain mournful performance, which rises doubts about the nature of the commitment of Indian government towards elevate of scheduled castes and tribes (Mohanty, B.B. 2001).

The main focus of this paper is to study the changing distributional structure of land among various social groups at micro level and its implications on inequality among the various social group

households. The present study has selected the Gudiwada village of Nalgonda district for the case study. Among the social groups land inequality (Gini values 0.075 in 2000-01, 0.079 2005-06, 0.067 in 2010-11) in Nalgonda district is highest and second interesting fact is that it has the second highest SCs (18.27 percent) population. Within the district Kethapally Mandal has the highest SCs population. In Kethapally Mandal Gudiwada village was selected for the case study as it has the highest SC and ST Population compared to rest of the villages. To measure the inequality in land holding situation among the social groups we have used the Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient¹. We have used the land records of the village for the periods of 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01, and 2010-11 and for 2016-17 field study was conducted.

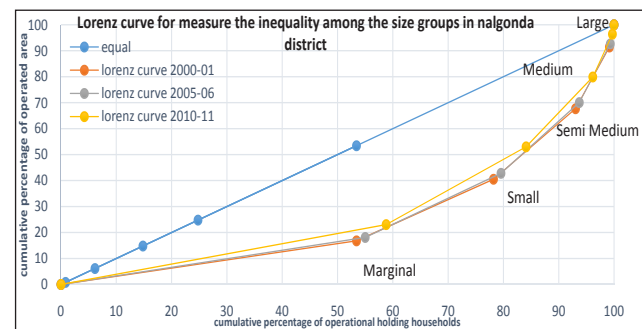


Fig. 2: Lorenz curve among the size groups of land holdings in Nalgonda district

Nalgonda district has 18.27 percent SCs, 11.3 percent STs and 70.43 percent others of total population. It can be observed from the Table 1 that by 2000-01 marginal holdings constituted 53.43 percent and area under their control was 16.8 percent, while small holdings accounted for 24.8 percent of total operational holdings and area under their commands were 23.8 percent of total operated area. Marginal and small holdings constituted 78.3 percent of total operational holdings and area under their control was only 40.4 percent of total operated area, while semi-medium, medium and large operational holdings constitute 21.7 percent of total operational holdings and area under their control was 59.6 percent of total operated area. Distribution of operated area among the size groups is unequal,

¹Gini coefficient = $1 - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1})(y_i - y_{i-1})$, X_i is the cumulative proportion of the household variable, for $i = 0 \dots n$, with $X_0 = 0$, $X_n = 1$, Y_i is the cumulative proportion of the land variable, for $k = 0, \dots, n$, with $Y_0 = 0$, $Y_n = 1$.

Table 1: Percentage of operational holdings and area operated among the size groups in Nalgonda District

SIZE	2000-01		2005-06		2010-11	
	% of opera.hol	% of oper.area	% of opera.hol	% of oper.area	% of opera.hol	% of oper.area
Marginal	53.5	16.8	55.0	18.1	58.8	23.1
Small	24.8	23.8	24.5	24.7	25.3	29.9
Semi – medium	14.8	27.1	14.2	27.2	12.1	26.9
Medium	6.1	23.8	5.6	22.6	3.5	16.5
Large	0.8	8.5	0.7	7.3	0.3	3.6
Total	100	100	100.0	100	100	100
Gini. Coefficient	0.49		0.49		0.44	

Source: various agriculture issues of census data of Directorate of economics and statistics, Telangana government.

Table 2: Percentage of operational holdings and area operated among the Social groups in Nalgonda District

	2000-01		2005-06		2010-11		2000-1	2010-11	2010-11
	% of opera.hol	% of oper.area	% of opera.hol	% of oper.area	% of opera.hol	% of oper.area	ave.hol (ha.)	ave.hol	ave.hol
SC	12.9	7.7	13.0	7.4	11.5	7.0	0.876	0.804	0.725
ST	10.3	8.4	10.8	8.8	11.2	9.3	1.203	1.149	0.993
Others	76.8	84.0	76.3	83.8	77.3	83.7	1.618	1.545	1.290
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.480	1.406	1.191

Source: Author calculated based on various agriculture census data of Directorate of economics and statistics, Telangana government.

it can be observed from the Gini coefficient values 0.49 in 2000-01, 0.49 in 2005-06 and 0.44 in 2010-11.

Lorenz curves are far away from the equality curve of the graph over the period in the Nalgonda district. In Telangana state Nalgonda district has the second highest inequality among the size groups after the Karimnagar district.

From the Table 2 it can be noticed that, in 2000-01 Scheduled Castes operational holdings constituted 12.9 percent and area under their control was 7.7 percent, while Scheduled Tribes holdings accounted for 10.3 percent of total operational holdings and controlled the 10.8 percent of total operated area. Others it includes the (OBCs) also constituted 76.8 percent of total operational holdings and under their control was 84.0 percent of total operated area. In 2000-01 and in 2010-2011 the average size of operational holdings of SCs is very less compared to all social groups in the district. Over the period average size of operational holdings of all social groups has declined. In 2010-11 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes average size of operational holdings is less than one hectare compared to others.

Micro analysis- Guduwada village

Guduwada village has total 855 households, out of which SC households are 257 (30.1 percent), STs Households are 43 (5.0 percent), OBCs households are 513 (60 percent) and other households are 42 (4.9 percent). Among the social groups land less households from SCs is 105, STs is 28, OBCs is 186, and the others is 04 households see the Table 3. In this village is 21.0 percent are cultivators and around 45 percent are agricultural laborers, other laborers are 23.2 percent, 5.3 percent work in private sector jobs, government jobs is 1.1 percent and not working adults are 4.5 percent.

In the village 540 households are participating in MGNREGA, out of which 35.2 percent are SC households, 6.5 are ST households, 57.4 percent are OBC households, and 0.9 percent are Others. MGNREGA has become one of the main employment source for all the social groups. In the village out of the total households 801 households are having ration cards and 54 households are not having any type of ration card.

Table 3: Demographic and Characteristics of Gudiwada village

Total No. of households is 855		Percentage		Landless households 323		
SC	257	30.1		105		
ST	43	5.0		28		
OBC	513	60.0		186		
Others	42	4.9		04		
Total population		3418				
Male		1911		55.9		
Female		1507		44.1		
	Male	Female	Total	% pp. of total	% male	% female
SC	611	510	1121	32.8	54.5	45.5
ST	96	70	166	4.9	57.8	42.2
OBC	1118	860	1978	57.9	56.5	43.5
Others	86	67	153	4.5	56.2	43.8
Total	1911	1507	3418	100	55.9	44.1
Literacy rate		Male literacy		Female literacy		Total
Total village literacy		65.2		58.3		62.1
SC		63.0		58.0		60.7
ST		62.5		44.3		55.4
OBC		64.8		57.3		61.6
Others		87.2		86.6		86.9
Workers category		No. of workers		% of workers		
Cultivators		404		21.0		
Agriculture laborers		865		44.9		
Others labors		447		23.2		
Private sectors jobs		102		5.3		
Government jobs		22		1.1		
Not working adults		86		4.5		
Total		1926		100.0		
MGNREGA WORKERS		No. of households	% of households	No. of participants	% of participants	
SC	190	35.2	391	34.7		
ST	35	6.5	77	6.8		
OBC	310	57.4	652	57.9		
Others	5	0.9	6	0.5		
Total	540	100.0	1126	100.0		

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Access to Land in the village

To study the access to land among the size and social groups from 1980-81 to 2016-17, we have grouped all the land holding households into 4 categories - such as 1) Marginal (less than 2.5 acres), Small (2.51 to 5 acres), Medium (5.1 to 10 acres) and Large (Above 10 acres). This village has approximately 2100 acres, out of which up to 1980-81 to 1990-91, 1810 acres and from 2000-01 to 2016-17

1830 acres of land registered on the names of land holding households of the village and remaining 270 acres of land, out of which 131 acres under the control of tanks, 20 acres graveyard, 25 acres temple land, 7 acres dwelling and 50 acres of land unfertile, rock, government land. Moreover, 20 acres of the village land has been given to Musi project canal.

In Gudiwada village by 1980-81, marginal land holding households are 38.85 percent and area

under their control was 7.5 percent, small land holding households constituted 25.4 percent and area were occupied by them 11.2 percent, medium land holding households accounted for 15.0 percent and area were possessed by them 14.3 percent, and large land holding households accounted for 21.2 percent of total land holding households and area were possessed by them 67.0 percent of total area of village. Ownership wise classification of land indicates that larger presence of marginal holdings and area were control by them small. Marginal and small land holding households accounted for 63.8 percent and area were possessed by them 18.7 percent, while medium and large land holding households accounted for 36.2 percent of total land holding households and area controlled by them 81.3 percent of total area of village.

By 1990-91, marginal and small land holding households accounted for 73.6 percent and they controlled the 34.4 percent, while medium and large land holding households accounted for 26.4 percent of total land holding households and they controlled the major share of the area 56.6 percent in the village.

During 2010-11, marginal and small land holding households accounted for 78.1 percent with 45.7 percent of area, while medium and large land holding households comprised 21.9 percent of total land holding households and area controlled by them was 54.3 percent of total area of village. Interestingly by 2016-17, marginal and small land holding households declined to 76.9 percent and area owned has increased to 48.4 percent, while medium and large land holding households comprised 23.1 percent of total land holding households with 51.6 percent of total area of village. Over the years large land holding households and area owned by them has been decreasing. In the village 1980-81 Average size of land holdings was 6.96 acres, it declined to 3.85 in 2000-01, and in 2016-17 is 3.44 acres. Over the years the average size of holdings have been decreasing, with increasing number of small size of holdings.

In this village the distribution of land among the size groups of households was very unequal during 1980's which can be observed from Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient values 0.55 in 1980-81 it declined to 0.38 in 2016-17. During 1980-81 in the village total land holding households are 260 and area controlled

by them was 1810 acres and in the 2016-17 total land holding households were 532 and area is 1830 acres. Percent of land holding households increased more in small holdings compared to rest of the size groups. Land lords in the village sold their lands and most of them have migrated to Hyderabad.

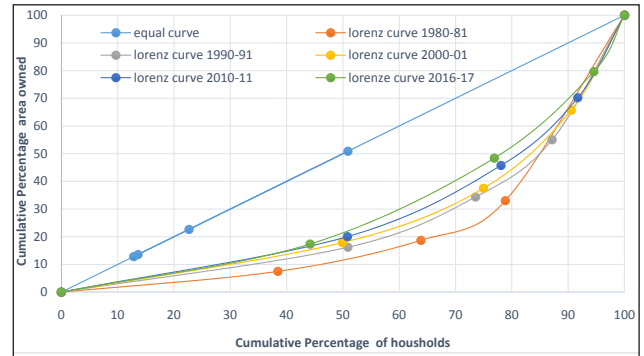


Fig. 3: Lorenz curve among the size groups of Land holdings from 1980-81 to 2016-17

Distribution of the land among the social groups from 1980-81 to 2016-17

In the village by 1980-81, 86.9 percent of SC, ST, and OBCs land holding households of total land holding households were possessed 57.2 percent of area of total area of the village, while 13.08 percent others land holding households controlled the 42.8 percent of land.

By 2016-17, interestingly SC, ST and OBC land holding households controlled 88.7 percent of the land, while others controlled 11.3 percent land of total village land. If we see individually the SC and St Households the area under their control declined. One of the important reason for this is most of the other cast groups migrated to Hyderabad for the education, employment and to do the business. Until 1960 more than 85 percent of the village land was under the hegemony of three persons, who belonged to other castes (Reddy, Karnam) and remaining 15 percent of land was under the control of marginalized castes. After the implementation of land ceiling act they started selling their land to others especially to OBC households. With that money landlords started investment in the urban sector and investment on the children education and investment on their political development. The government of undivided Andhra Pradesh had distributed land to land less SCs and STs in the village. These land lords predominately existed in

Table 4: size wise classification of land owned households and area owned by them from 1980-81 to 2016-17

Size of holdings In acres	1980-81		1990-91		2000-01		2010-11		2016-17	
	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned
Marginal 0-2.5	100* (136)**	38.5 (7.5)	202 (294)	50.9 (16.2)	237 (328)	49.9 (17.9)	257 (367)	50.8 (20.1)	235 (318)	44.2 (17.4)
Small 2.51-5.0	66 (203)	25.4 (11.2)	90 (328)	22.7 (18.1)	119 (359)	25.1 (19.6)	138 (470)	27.3 (25.7)	174 (568)	32.7 (31.0)
Medium 5.1-10	39 (259)	15.0 (14.3)	54 (374)	13.6 (20.7)	74 (515)	15.6 (28.1)	69 (448)	13.6 (24.5)	94 (571)	17.7 (31.2)
Large Above 10	55 (1212)	21.2 (67.0)	51 (814)	12.8 (45.0)	45 (628)	9.5 (34.3)	42 (545)	8.3 (29.8)	29 (373)	5.5 (20.4)
Total	260 (1810)	100 (100)	397 (1810)	100 (100)	475 (1830)	100 (100)	506 (1830)	100 (100)	532 (1830)	100 (100)
Average size	6.96		4.56		3.85		3.62		3.44	
Gini coefficient	0.55		0.48		0.45		0.42		0.38	

Source: land records of the village, field survey data. Numbers in the parenthesis *indicates the land holding households, ** land owned in acres. *Note:* H.H indicates land holding households.

Table 5: Land owned households and area owned by them among the social groups from 1980-81 to 2016-17

Social groups	1980-81		1990-91		2000-01		2010-11		2016-17	
	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned	Land h. h and area in acres	% of land h. h and % area owned
SC	58* (364)**	22.31 (20.1)	130 (412)	32.7 (22.8)	145 (402)	30.5 (22)	145 (403)	28.7 (22.0)	152 (398)	28.6 (21.7)
ST	12 (46)	4.62 (2.5)	17 (49)	4.3 (2.7)	15 (48)	3.2 (2.6)	19 (50)	3.8 (2.7)	15 (45)	2.8 (2.5)
OBC	156 (625)	60 (34.5)	218 (997)	54.9 (55.1)	282 (1078)	59.4 (58.9)	304 (1080)	60.1 (59.0)	327 (1181)	61.5 (64.5)
OC	34 (775)	13.08 (42.8)	32 (352)	8.1 (19.4)	33 (302)	6.9 (16.5)	38 (297)	7.5 (16.2)	38 (206)	7.1 (11.3)
Total	260 (1810)	100 (100)	397 (1810)	100 (100)	475 (1830)	100 (100)	506 (1830)	506 (1830)	532 (1830)	100 (100)
Gini coefficient	0.25		0.18		0.15		0.13		0.10	

Source: land records of the village, field survey data. Numbers in the parenthesis *indicates the land holding households, ** land owned in acres. *Note:* H.H indicates land holding household.

the village with more than ceiling land by registering the land on the name of family members and their bonded labors. Even after the land reforms, in the 1980-81 only 34 (13.08 percent) land holding households controlled 775 (42.8 percent) acres land of total land of village. After the 1980-81 situation has been changed, somewhat landlords lost their

power on land because of Naxals movement and another side employment, investment opportunities for their children in urban sectors. Then, land lords started sell their land to who are ready to offer more price among the SC, ST, OBCs. Over the years upper caste land holding households lost their control on land.

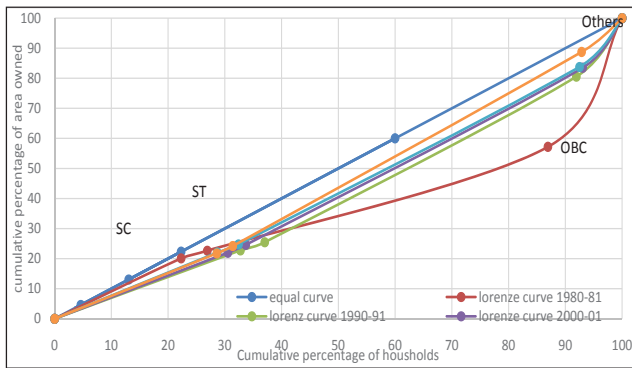


Fig. 4: Lorenz curve among social groups from 1980-81 to 2016-17

Average size of holdings among the social groups

From the below Table 6 it can be observed that average size of land holding among the each social groups in the village.

Table 6: Average size of holdings among the social groups

Social group	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17
SC	6.28	3.17	2.77	2.78	2.62
ST	3.83	2.88	3.20	2.63	3.00
OBC	4.01	4.57	3.82	3.55	3.61
Others	22.79	11.00	9.15	7.82	6.44
Total	6.96	4.56	3.85	3.62	3.48

Source: field survey 2016-17.

If average size of land holdings is more than 3 acres, notified as economic holdings and suitable for cultivation of any crop. In the 1980-81 average size of land holdings in the SCs is 6.28 acres, in the 1990-91 and in the 2016-17 is 2.62 acres. Average size of land holdings of SCs, STs and OBCs is less than the others and total village average size of land holdings over the period. SCs average size of holdings are less than economic holdings from 2000-01 to 2016-17.

The estimation of disparities among the SCs in group "A" and the (the Non-SC/STs) in group "B" was carried out applying a simple method named as Disparity Ratio. This ratio measures the relative performance of Group a (either SC or ST) relative to Group B (in this case, the Non-SC/STs). Any value < 1, will indicate lower achievement for Group A or Group B and vice versa. Any achievement < 1 will be exhibited the lower achievement for group A and

values > 1 will be displayed the higher achievement,

$$\text{Disparity ratio between (A, B)} = \frac{\text{Achievement of group A}}{\text{Achievement of group B}}$$

Disparity ratio in land holdings among the social groups, by 1980-81 to 2016-17. Achievement of group A has been increased from 0.25 in 1980-81 to 0.29 in 1990-91, it has decelerated to 0.28 in 2000-2001 then onwards it is constant.

Table 7: Disparity ratio in Land Holdings

	Ratio of SCs in group A, STs, OBC and Others in group B	Ratio of STs in group A, SC, OBC, Others in group B	Ratio of OBC in group A, SC and Others in group B	Ratio of Others in group A, OBC and SC in group B
1980-81	0.25	0.03	0.53	0.75
1990-91	0.29	0.03	1.23	0.24
2000-01	0.28	0.03	1.43	0.20
2010-11	0.28	0.03	1.44	0.19
2016-17	0.28	0.03	1.82	0.13

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

In the case of STs Achievement is constant with .03 over the period, when STs in group A and rest of the social groups are group B. in the case OBCs achievement was 0.53 in the 1980-81, then it has been increasing every decade 1.23 in 1990-91, 1.43 in 2000-01, 1.44 in 2010-11, 1.82 in the 2016-17, when OBCs are in group A and rest of the social groups are in group B. In the case of others, 0.75 it was highest achievement in the 1980-81 compared to rest of the social groups. From 1990-91 achievement of others have been decelerating to 0.24 in 1990-91, 0.20 in 2000-01, 0.19 in 2010-11, and 0.13 in 2016-17 when others are in group A and rest of the social groups are in groups are in group B.

Gender discrimination in land ownership

Table 8 shows the ownership of the land among the social groups by gender-wise. In the village over the 1830 acres of the village land, only 28 acres of land is in the name of female, in which SC women held 8 acres, ST women held 3 acres, OBC women held 12 acres, and other communities women held 5 acres in 2016-17. It clearly showing the gender discrimination in landholdings across the social groups.

Table 8: Ownership of Land among the social groups by gender wise in the village

Social Groups	Women	Men	Total
SC	8	390	398
ST	3	42	45
OBC	12	1169	1181
Others	5	201	206
Total	28	1802	1830

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Consumption expenditure pattern among all the social groups

From the Table 9 it can be observed that, Expenditure on food is highest 57.39 percent and expenditure on non-food is lowest with 42.61 percent for SC households. Average annual income for all social group households in the village is ₹ 104186. Average annual income is lowest in the ST households with ₹ 87869 compared to the rest of the social group households, while highest average income is for other households with ₹ 200238. There is a huge difference among the social groups income, other households average annual income is more than double compared to rest of the social group households incomes. Average annual debt of the households in the village is ₹ 57704, but highest

in the others households and lowest in the STs Households.

Poverty and vulnerability among the social groups

In 2010-11 Poverty line is decided by the Rangarajan committee based on the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) by including the expenditure on food items along with health, education expenditure etc. MPCE is differed among the across the state in the country. At all India level MPCE per person decided as ₹ 972 for rural areas and ₹ 1407 for urban areas. Furthermore in combined Andhra Pradesh MPCE per person has decided as ₹ 1031.74 at rural area and ₹ 1370.84 at urban area. From the below Table 10 it can be observed that, percentage of persons below poverty line among the social groups. 44.8 percent persons in SCs are living below poverty line, and 38.8 percent persons in the STs, 22.8 percent persons in the OBCs and 10.5 percent persons of their total population. In the case of SCs more percent of persons are living below poverty line and followed by the STs.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consume less calories of food than minimum requirement of calories of ICMR norms. Especially Scheduled

Table 9: Average consumption expenditure, income and debt pattern among the households of each social group (in rupees per year)

Social groups	Expenditure on food	Expenditure on non-food	Total average expenditure	Average debt	Average annual income
SC	33864 (57.39)	25139 (42.61)	59003 (100)	57191	96584
ST	28674 (54.95)	23512 (45.05)	52186 (100)	40547	87869
OBC	32606 (54.23)	27517 (45.77)	60123 (100)	59251	101499
Others	39738 (45.42)	47761 (54.58)	87499 (100)	60476	200238
Total average	33137 (54.56)	27595 (45.44)	60732 (100)	57704	104186

Source: Field survey 2016-17.

Table 10: Intake of calories per day per person among the social groups

Food intake by various social groups (per day per person)	Calories (kilo)	Proteins (gm)	Fat (gm)
SC	2001	45.6	24.5
ST	2147	46.7	23.5
OBC	2220	48.5	26.9
Others	2226.3	50.6	29.56

Source: Field Survey, 2017; Note: (as per the ICMR norms calories requirement in rural is 2154.91 calories, Protein requirement is 48.17 grams, and fat requirement.

Caste persons in the village are taking less calories than rest of the social groups. In the case of intake of fat and protein per person per day is more in the others. It is more than the ICMR requirements.

CONCLUSION

Distribution of the land is much skewed at macro level and micro level among the social groups and size groups. Over the period from the 1980-81 to 2016-17 in the study village on land holding divulges that, inequality among the social groups has been decreasing and land has been transforming to the OBCs from others. Over the period land has been shifting from the large holdings to marginal, small and medium land holdings. Most of the SCs and STs who are landless households are migrating to the urban places and to irrigated areas as an agriculture labour. The high dependence of the population on agriculture is one of the main reasons for low size of land holding and for low per-capita income as well as high incidence of poverty among agricultural workers. It is therefore, absolutely necessary that there is transfer of population from agriculture to non-agriculture. In the case of social sectors like education and health special attention has to be paid as education and health are important components of human resource development. Education not only improves the skills of people leading to increase in the level of productivity but also acts as an agent of social change.

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