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Evaluation of Organizational Design and Development of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh with Focus on Land Purchase Scheme

BY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Yours truly,

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CONTEXT

The two most important problems faced by Scheduled castes people are low social status and low occupational status. According to Manu Dharma these castes as interpreted by Brahmins are the lower end of the social strata and their occupational structure is also considered to be not worthy in the views of Brahmins and elite social classes. The distinguishing feature of the Indian society is the variants of untouchability which separate the Scheduled Castes from the mainstream castes and also to an extent, from each other. This feature has the effect of excluding the Scheduled Castes from the networks which help the mainstream people to participate in the growth and development processes activated by the market and the government. Not surprisingly, the Scheduled Castes have been pushed down to the lowest rung in the social ladder and have little help and opportunity in the past to move upwards. In fact, it was unusual for the other sections in the society to view with apprehension any sign of improvement in the conditions of Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes formed a pool providing cheap labor and undertaking tasks regarded as polluting.

It is common for the human societies to have groups of poor subject to severe deprivations of different kinds. But the Scheduled Castes in India could be regarded as being far worse off than the poor elsewhere in terms of miserable living conditions and the loss of opportunities, freedom and dignity suffered by them over generations The breakdown of traditional of village society in India in the recent decades owing to modernization of agriculture, spread of market economy and growing rural and urban linkage has been a source of some major changes in the conditions and status of the Scheduled Castes and of the lower strata in general in rural areas. This change can be characterized as an urge and expression of their deep rooted desire for their socio-economic and political development. As part of this process and acknowledgement of the desire of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Government of India and the States concerned have initiated many developmental programmes and started institutions to design, implement and evaluate various development programmes meant for the development of deprived sections. The National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) and Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation are examples for the interests of the government in the development of Scheduled Castes.

LAND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS IN AP

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, since inception in 1956, made efforts towards equitable distribution of land through various programmes like ceiling surplus land, government waste–land and bhoodan land. Around 52 lakh acres of land has been distributed so far to 31 lakh beneficiaries (Details in Annexure I). The program has picked up from the year 2004 onwards as the land has been distributed under various phases in the State from the year 2004. The institutional support for the development of these lands for certain categories had been vested upon SC Corporation and ST Corporation. In addition, the State also has launched Comprehensive Land Development Program (CLDP) under Indira Kranthi Padham (IKP) through which it has initiated the development of distributed land of SC and ST beneficiaries. Besides, some other programmes were also initiated in this direction. For example : Development of lands of beneficiaries of land–based programmes through MGNREGS works of Ministry of Rural Development.

Besides the land distribution program, the other land–based program that was put forth by the GoAP to promote land–based equity, was Land Purchase Program by SC Finance Corporation. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) of GoAP is involved in land purchase program for the SC's who occupy 16 per cent of the population in the State (Annexure II). The land purchase program of Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), an autonomous body of Department of Rural Development, aided by World Bank, was another recent initiative. The aim of these land purchase programmes was to purchase land and allocate to the landless with some price and loan attached to it. The present study is an attempt to understand the impact of these programmes on economic growth of the beneficiaries of these programmes.

THE ORIGIN OF APSCCFC

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) was set up in the year 1974 with a view to take up programmes for the economic development of Scheduled Castes families in the State. The corporation is registered under the AP Co-operative Societies Act with a share holding pattern of 51:49 per cent between the State Government and the Government of India respectively.

- The APSCCFC has launched the following schemes which are as follows:

- **Land purchase scheme**: Irrigated lands are purchased and given to the landless SC farmers.

- **The Minor irrigation scheme:** Dalit farmers are provided with water facility.

- **Self employment Programmes**

- **Land Development Programmes**

- **Training and awareness development programmes**

- **Women Development programmes**

After realizing the role of the APSCCFC it is believed that a study on the beneficiary perceptions towards the programmes conducted by the said corporation would become much relevant and assume considerable amount of significance. In order to avoid duplication in the research efforts, an attempt is made to review the major earlier studies in order to identify gaps if any and avoid duplication.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Scheduled Castes have suffered for centuries from serious social disabilities, the worst being the untouchability. These social and economic disabilities have made them vulnerable and resulted in various forms of exploitation by the upper cases. Scheduled Castes occupy the lowest rank in the social hierarchy of Hindu society, considering these disabilities; the Constitution of India has provided a number of safeguards for promoting and protecting the interest of Scheduled Castes.

A vast majority of the Scheduled Castes families eke out their livelihood from agriculture, mostly as agricultural laborers and some from farming operations. Allied occupations, e.g., dairy, sheep and goat rearing, poultry, etc., also provided livelihood to a substantial number of Scheduled Castes. Many landless Scheduled Castes have migrated to urban and semi-urban areas for finding jobs as construction laborers and in the tertiary sector. Despite various development programs initiated by the governments at various levels, the implications of the development programs are not even among different segments of the Scheduled Castes. In other words, the developmental effects varied from men to women and one program to the other resulting an aggravation of the problems of the Scheduled Castes. Most of the development programs are successful only in terms of economic benefits but their social and cultural development did not match and sometimes lagging behind their economic progress. The present study is an attempt to understand the role APSCCFC, its organizational design and development and its socio-economic implications of the development programs by the APSCCFC for the Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh with a focus on land purchase scheme undertaken by it.

REVIEW OF EARLIER STUDIES

Vijesh V Krishna, Lagesh M Aravalath and Surjit Vikraman (2019) explored the social inclusiveness of agricultural extension services in India. We estimate the probability and frequency of farmers' access to extension services and resulting changes in crop income across different caste groups. The literature suggests that caste-based social segregation manifests in various spheres of life, and perpetuates economic inequality and oppression. An econometric analysis of nationally-representative

data from rural India verifies this with respect to the agricultural sector. Farmers belonging to the socially-marginalized castes are found to have a lower chance of accessing the public extension services, primarily due to their inferior resource-endowment status.

Ajit Kumar Singh, Santosh Mehrotra (2017) have makes a strong plea for legalizing leasing of land, which is prohibited in the state, with appropriate safeguards for the landless and the marginal farmers. The state should also facilitate the purchase of land by the poor individually and in groups to take up group farming. Special attention needs to be paid to the vulnerable groups like women and forest dwellers. A successful program of land policies will depend upon modernization and digitization of land records and increasing access of the poor to capital to purchase land and invest in agriculture. While particularly focused on the state of UP the arguments put forward in the paper are relevant for other states as well.

Ashish Singh (2011) analyses the relationship between net farm income per unit of land cultivated and caste divisions in India using a micro unit recorded nationally representative household survey conducted in 2004-05. Findings suggest that the groups that are generally considered disadvantaged ("Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes") have, after controlling for other factors, substantially lower farm returns compared to the advantaged ("Others") castes, whereas the "Other Backward Classes" occupy position in between. Decomposition of overall net farm income inequality using mean-log deviation indicates that the caste based inequality forms a substantial part of the overall net farm income inequality. Results call for policies for neutralizing the impact of caste on agricultural returns in addition to the general policy of land redistribution.

V. Raman Rao (1995) studied the impact of economic support programmes of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporations in Andhra Pradesh. It is observed that among the three social groups Scheduled Castes seem to have exploited to a large extent as compared to the other two classes. Almost 50 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes beneficiaries seem to have been the victims of such exploitation. Among the Scheduled Tribes only 23.44 per cent beneficiaries reported to have paid some bribe, while in the case of Backward Classes such percentage was 33.87 per cent in respect of Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, such bribing cases were noticed more among the beneficiaries opting for self-employment schemes. It is further observed that most of the economic support schemes sponsored by the three different district service societies under the category of self-employment appear to be too petty and uneconomical which do not generate adequate income to help the beneficiaries to cross poverty line and therefore they cannot be really treated as anti-poverty measures. They have only marginal impact on poverty alleviation and appear to be only supplementing the family incomes. It is also observed that a number of beneficiaries have been offered schemes for which they do not necessary aptitude and experience.

B.B. Mohanty (2001) studied land distribution among Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In recognition of the basic proposition that Scheduled Castes and Tribes are the most disadvantaged in respect to land, which largely accounts for their perceptual poverty and makes them vulnerable to injustice and exploitation, attempts have been made by the Union and State Governments to promote and protect their rights with regard to the control and use of land based on 13 major States. The author has shown that even after 50 years of planned initiatives and policy measures, there has not been substantial improvement in the land holding status of scheduled groups and in some States, it has declined further. In a country like India, where agriculture is the prime source of livelihood for a vast majority of people living in rural and tribal area, land continues to be the pivotal property in terms of both income and employment, around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve. Though the member Scheduled Castes and Tribes mostly reside in the country side and derive their livelihood by working on land they are the most disadvantaged in respect to land. The incidence of landlessness is more pronounced among these groups the bulk of whom are agricultural labourers have miniature holdings are share croppers or other types of insecure tenants a majority of Scheduled Castes and Tribes are landless without any productive assets and sustainable employment opportunities.

K. Balagopal (2001) studied a Tangled Web sub-division of SC Reservation in AP. The conflict between two Dalit communities of Andhra Pradesh the Malas, who have had the lion's share of the SC quotas of jobs and educational opportunities and the Madigas, who have agitated for caste wise division of quotas – could perhaps have been resolved socially. But thanks to the recourse taken to executive fiat and legislation a tangled web involving not only the two communities and the State Government but also the higher judiciary, the Central Government and the National Commission for SC and ST has been woven.

P. Radhakrishnan (2002) studied "sensitizing officials on Dalits and Reservations" He opined that because of the absence of political and sensitivity implementation of the provisions for dalits has far from satisfactory. To overcome this problem the author has suggested that dalit awareness of their rights, sensitizing the groups concern and considerable amount of investment in dalit education are to be taken on priority basis.

Gopal Guru and V. Geetha(2002) have opined that the dalit intellectual collective has provided a forum for debates in which statements on issues of relevance of Dalit life and culture are interrogated constructively by non-dalit scholars. They have further hoped that this will lead dalit culture from realm of empiricism to that of theory particularly, a distinctive theory of knowledge.

Sapna, Sumanjeet(2005) has spelt that in order to affect social change in the Scheduled Castes; the emphasis should be to bring about changed in the environment so that the Scheduled Castes can be provided better educational and economic opportunities. Thu, the programmes for the development, she suggested could be designed through the use of personal contact, involvement of voluntary organizations and utilization of mass media.

Profulla Kumar Das, and Gajendra Prasad Parida(2005) have felt that the reservation policy becomes meaningless in a context where the women of Scheduled Castes suffer from mal-nutrition, torture and exploitation by the money lenders as well as low wage, untouchability affect their social and economic life.

Sachidananda and Neeraj Kumar(2004) have shown that within the dalit community the women remain in most vulnerable position and they suffer from isolation therefore it is necessary empower and integrate them in main stream of Indian society. Thus, it is time for them to overcome this dependence and look for other avenues for seeking financial support.

Gurupada Chakrabarti(2000) has observed that most of the deprivation among Scheduled Castes can traced to inadequacy of income and wealth and it is no wonder that Scheduled Castes in Utter Pradesh are deprived in other aspects of life as well as our efforts to improve the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes seem to have failed to have major impact on their income status. The magnitude of the impact falls far short of the requirements.

K.S. Chalam(2002) has pointed out that information is not within reach of dalits. The author felt that the Dalits as an untouchable social category is still found to be away from the social communication net work. The social barriers of taboos in speaking to them and sharing the necessary information on development programmes appear to be in operation.

Ghanshyam Shah(2002) has opined that the caste system in which the Scheduled Castes occupies the lowest position perpetuates and maintains inequality. He further observed that discrimination which is the all pervading character of the caste system is not confined to production relation alone but also permeates the whole socio-economic sphere which is evident from the land ownership pattern. It is observed that the condition of the vast majority of the dalits who are agricultural laborers, small and marginal farmers, and casual laborers in urban informal sector has not improved in the last 50 years despite of number of poverty eradication programmes.

GAPS IN THE EARLIES STUDIES

- It is observed that the earlier studies suffer from the following gaps which include:
- No attempt is made to study about the administrative aspects of the APSCCFC especially with organizational design.
- No empirical attempt is made to evaluate the economic programmes meant for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh.
- The role of institutions in the development of Scheduled Castes is not well appreciated by any study.

- The social implications of economic programmes meant for Scheduled Castes are not studied.

To fill up the above mentioned gaps, the present study entitled "**EVALUATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED CASTES COOERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION (APSCCFC) ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN ANDHRA PRADESH WITH A FOCUS ON LAND PURCHASE SCHEME**" is initiated with the following objectives and hypotheses.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

- To analyze the perceptions of the beneficiaries with regard to the organizational design and development of APSCCFC.

- To evaluate the impact of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

- To examine the problems encountered by the beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme in course of its implementation.

- To suggest the relevant measures to strengthen the policies and programmes adopted by the APSCCFC.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

- Organizational design and development of APSCCFC with reference to land purchase scheme is not primary stakeholders friendly.

- The impact of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC on the welfare of scheduled castes is insignificant.

- Problems faced by the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme are sub caste neutral.

To achieve the objectives and hypotheses the following methodology is adopted, for the study.

METHODLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

500 Sample respondents are selected from three districts, namely, Kurnool from Rayalaseema, Mahabubnagar from Telangana and Krishna district from Coastal Andhra covered under land purchase scheme floated by the APSCCFC. Within Kurnool district, sample respondents are selected from Alur Village & Mandal, Pulimamidi Village of Nandyal mandal, Arekal village of Adoni mandal. Within Mahabubnagar district, sample respondents are selected from Dorepally village of Maddur mandal, Mustipally village of Makthal mandal. Within Krishna district, sample respondents are selected from Kothuru village of Thiruvuru mandal, Dundiralapadu village of Gampalagudem mandal.

SOURCES OF DATA

The present study made use of both primary and secondary sources of data towards the end of the objectives and hypotheses.

The secondary sources of data included the Action Plans and Annual Reports of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited and the progress reports of the Ministry of Social Welfare, etc.

The primary sources of data are collected directly from the respondents by administering a pre-designed questionnaire/ schedule among the respondents located as stated.

PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The present study is conducted for a period of past 10 years covering 2003-2012 to capture the impact of the financial assistance provided by the APSCCFC and the required data were collected in the year 2012-13.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Although, the APSCCFC offers financial assistance to many programmes, the present study confines itself only to study the land purchase scheme.

TECHNIQUES USED

The present study employed use of simple percentages, graphs, ratios, correlation coefficient and Chi-square statistic, etc.

$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

where ^{2} = Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

d = deviations

n = number of items

$$^2 = \frac{\sum (O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

Where ^{2} = chi-square statistic

O_i = observed frequencies of the ith class

E_i = expected frequencies of the ith class

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

An attempt is made in this chapter to discuss the socio-demographic profile of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by the APSCCFC. The said profile includes

- Place
- Sub caste
- Age
- Education
- Gender
- Occupation
- Type of family

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table-2.1

Place

Place	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Krishna	194	38.8	38.8
Kurnool	172	34.4	73.2
Mahabubnagar	134	26.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.1 shows that 38.8 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are drawn from Krishna district, 34.4 percent are drawn from Kurnool district and 26.8 percent are drawn from Mahabubnagar district.

Table-2.2

Sub caste

Sub caste	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Madiga	193	38.6	38.6
Mala	271	54.2	92.8
Others	36	7.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.2 shows that 38.6 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are from Madiga sub caste, 54.2 percent are from Mala sub caste and 7.2 percent are from others category of scheduled caste.

Table-2.3

Age

Age (years)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Age (years)	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
21-30	61	12.2	12.2
31-45	259	51.8	64.0
46-55	180	36.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.3 shows that 12.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are from the age range of 21-30 years, 51.8 percent of the respondents are from the age range of 31-45 years, and 36 percent are from 46-55 years age range.

Table-2.4

Education

Education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Literate	241	48.2	48.2
Up to school level	199	39.8	88.0
Above school level	60	12.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.4 shows that 48.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are just literates (48.2%), and 39.8 percent are equipped with up to school level education, and 12 percent are equipped with above school level education.

Table-2.5

Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	109	21.8	21.8
Male	391	78.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.5 shows that 21.8 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are female and 78.2 percent are male.

Table-2.6

Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Caste based services	115	23.0	23.0
Labor	385	77.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.6 shows that 23 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are from the occupation of caste based services and 77 percent are from the occupation of labor.

Table-2.7

Type of family

Type of family	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Joint	316	63.2	63.2
Nuclear	184	36.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-2.7 shows that 63.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are from the joint family system and 36.8 percent are from the nuclear family system.

It is concluded that respondents from the Mala sub caste are mostly represented in the sample composition, majority of the respondents are relatively young, equipped with low level education, male, labor as occupation and mostly from joint family system.

ANALYSIS OF BENEFICIARY PERCEPTIONS ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF APSCCFC

An attempt is made in this chapter to analyze the organizational design and development of APSCCFC and one of its schemes namely land purchase scheme and its relevance for augmenting the welfare of the scheduled caste people. This chapter is divided in to two sections namely Section-A and Section-B. Section-A deals with the objectives and administrative set up of land purchase scheme and section-B deals with the relevance of the administrative framework meant to achieve its stated objectives.

SECTION-A

OBJECTIVES AND ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF LAND PURCHASE SCHEME FLOATED BY APSCCFC

LAND PURCHASE SCHEME - IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

I. **Objective:** The land purchase scheme is intended to provide agricultural land to the landless Women Agricultural Laborers from rural areas with the objective of providing sustainable income besides empowering them enhance their Social Status.

II. **ELIGIBILITY**

1. Only landless agricultural women laborers of SC households who do not own or possess any land are eligible.

2. In order to select the landless beneficiaries, detailed verification must be done for all applicants in order to verify if any lands are assigned / allotted under the land ceiling act, Tenancy act, Inam abolition act or through the Land Purchase Scheme earlier where land was purchased by them but not yet registered.

3. Only those families which have an annual income of less than Rs.60,000/- shall be eligible. Women beneficiaries amongst the BPL, households belonging to poorest of poor (POP) category shall be given priority.

4. The beneficiary shall not be below 18 years and above 60 years of age.

5. The beneficiary shall not be incapacitated in any way under the Indian Contract Act 1872 for entering into contract with the District Scheduled Castes Service Co-operative Society.

6. Only married women shall be identified as beneficiaries and land purchased in their names and registered.

7. Each identified beneficiary shall be eligible for up to 2.00 acres dry (or)up to 1.00 acre of wet land under this scheme.

8. The maximum permissible unit cost for each identified beneficiary including registration cost is Rs.5,00,000/-.

III. **Identification of Land and Beneficiaries**

1. Identification of Land beneficiaries and tracking of beneficiaries with regard to pre and post funding and /Monitoring &Evaluation shall be done under functional convergence with SERP & other Line Departments.

2. Beneficiaries shall first be shortlisted by the Mandal Level Committee and later be approved to the District Level Committee for selection and approval of all eligible beneficiaries.

3. Mandal Level Committee: The Mandal level Committee shall be constituted as follows:

   MPDO - Chairman

   MRO - Member

   APO - Convenor of the MCC

   VO, SERP - Member

   Convenor of JMLBC - Member

   Concerned Bank Manager - Member

IV. **District Level Committee**: The composition of the District Level Committee shall be as follows:

Joint Collector - Chairman

ED SC Corporation - Convenor

PD, DRDA - Member

PD, DWAMA - Member

Joint Director, Agriculture - Member

DD (Ground Water) - Member

RDO (concerned area) - Member

Lead Bank Manager - Member

V. Joint Inspection of Lands: The identified beneficiaries should jointly inspect the land proposed to be purchased under the scheme. Unless the beneficiary is convinced about the land such proposal shall not be pursued further.

VI. Factors to be taken into Consideration while considering purchase of land.

    a) Approach & access to the land

    b) Distance to the land from the residence of the beneficiary.

    c) Inunandability of the land

    d) Irrigation potential in case of dry land

    e) Land should be already developed and in cultivation for least during the last five seasons.

    f) Lands should not be covered under A.P. Tenancy, A.P Land Ceiling Act, Inams Abolition Act, Assigned Government land shall not be selected.

    g) Land should be free from litigation.

    h) Lands under Auction by courts should not to be purchased.

    i) Land belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers shall not be purchased or proposed under the scheme.

    j) In case of dry land there should be enough irrigation potential to cover the entire block of 6.00 to 8.00 acres for raising irrigated crops. Lands without irrigation potential (lack of ground water) shall be not proposed for purchase under the Scheme.

VII. Beneficiary fully satisfied with the land: Action should be taken only if the identified beneficiaries are satisfied about the suitability and fertility of land for agriculture purpose. All further action should be dropped if the beneficiaries are not satisfied about the suitability of the land for agriculture. An affidavit of consent should be obtained from each beneficiary by the Executive Director before proceeding further.

VIII. A Certificate from the Mandal Revenue Officer should be obtained certifying:

    a) Confirmation of the ownership, possession and enjoyment and the subsisting right of the pattadar over the proposed land for purchase along with the certificate of mutation wherever necessary.

    b) The tharam / bagana of the land in the prescribed format should be obtained from the Tahsildar/ MRO of the concerned This certificate should be obtained from the Tahsildar of Mandal accordingly.

IX.   Selection of land should be in compact blocks of not less than 6.00 to 8.00 acres.

X.   Ground Water Department to certify the ground water potential of dry lands:

   a)   All dry lands proposed for land purchase shall be explored for the ground water potential by the Ground Water Department.

   b)   The lands falling in the areas categorized as I & II as per the classification of Ground Water Department (over-exploited areas) shall be totally prohibited for purchase. Agriculture lands falling in category III shall be considered for purchase cautiously, only after detailed investigations and consent by Ground Water Department.

   c)   The Ground Water Department shall conduct thorough ground water survey and identify specific points of ground water availability. Ground Water Department should also determine the extent that can be irrigated under each identified point.

SECTION-B

THE RELEVANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK MEANT TO ACHIEVE ITS STATED OBJECTIVE OF LAND PURCHASE SCHEME FLOATED BY APSCCFC.

Table-3.1

Identification of land beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Most democratic	397	79.4	79.4
Bureaucratic	103	20.6	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.1deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to identification of land beneficiaries. It is found that the ways and means of identification of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC are most democratic as endorsed by 79.4 percent of beneficiaries and 20.6 percent have stated that the said ways and means are bureaucratic.

Table-3.2

Accessibility to the land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	61	12.2	12.2
Moderate	289	57.8	70.0
High	150	30.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.2 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries. It is found that the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC is low as endorsed by 12.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries and the same is moderate as endorsed by 57.8 percent of beneficiaries and high in case of 30 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-3.3

Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

Level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	55	11.0	11.0
Moderate	199	39.8	50.8
High	246	49.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.3 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to level of transparency of the land purchase in terms of the procedures relating to land purchase scheme. It is found that level of transparency of the land purchase in terms of the procedures relating to land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC is low as endorsed by 11 percent of the sample beneficiaries and the same is moderate as endorsed by 39.8 percent of beneficiaries and high in case of 49.2 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-3.4

Land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operate

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	361	72.2	72.2
No	139	27.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.4 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to simplicity in comprehension and operation. It is found that the land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC is simple to comprehend and to operate as endorsed by 72.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries and 27.8 percent of beneficiaries did not endorse it.

Table-3.5

Bureaucrats are accountable

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	391	78.2	78.2
No	109	21.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.5 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to bureaucrats are accountable. It is found that the bureaucrats of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC are accountable as endorsed by 78.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries and 21.8 percent of beneficiaries did not endorse it.

Table-3.6

Bureaucrats are responsive

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	356	71.2	71.2
No	144	28.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.6 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to bureaucrats are responsive. It is found that the bureaucrats of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC are responsive as endorsed by 71.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries and 28.8 percent of beneficiaries did not endorse it.

Table-3.7

Bureaucrats are responsible

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	379	75.8	75.8
No	121	24.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.7 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to bureaucrats are responsible. It is found that the bureaucrats of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC are responsible as endorsed by 75.8 percent of the sample beneficiaries and 24.2 percent of beneficiaries did not endorse it.

Table-3.8

Structure of the organization

Structure	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Centralized	43	8.6	8.6
Semi-centralized	301	60.2	68.8
Decentralized	156	31.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.8 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to the structure of the organization. It is found that the structure of the organization of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC is centralized as endorsed by 8.6 percent of the sample beneficiaries, and the same is semi centralized as endorsed by 60.2 percent of the respondents and decentralized as endorsed by 31.2 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-3.9

Management orientation of the corporation

Management orientation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Professional	91	18.2	18.2
Bureaucratic	409	81.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.9 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to the management orientation of the corporation. It is found that the management orientation of the APSCCFC is professional as endorsed by 18.2 percent of the sample beneficiaries, and professional as endorsed by 81.8 percent of beneficiaries.

Table-3.10

Beneficiaries are part of the decision making

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	355	71.0	71.0
No	145	29.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.10 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to beneficiaries are part of the decision making. It is found that the beneficiaries are part of the decision making of the APSCCFC as endorsed by 71 percent of the sample beneficiaries, and 29 percent of beneficiaries did not endorse it.

Table-3.11

Adequacy of land size under the scheme

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	79	15.8	15.8
No	421	84.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-3.11 deals with the relevance of administrative framework of APSCCFC which is meant towards its land purchase scheme with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme. It is found that 71 percent of the sample beneficiaries of the land purchase scheme have stated that land size under the scheme is adequate, and 84.2 percent of beneficiaries did not endorse it.

Table-3.12

Place and identification of land beneficiaries

Place	Identification of land beneficiaries		Total
	Most democratic	Bureaucratic	
Krishna	152	42	194
	78.4%	21.6%	100.0%
	38.3%	40.8%	38.8%
Kurnool	136	36	172
	79.1%	20.9%	100.0%
	34.3%	35.0%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	109	25	134
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	27.5%	24.3%	26.8%
Total	397	103	500
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.451, df = 2, ρ = 0.798, r = -0.028

Source: Field study

Table-3.12 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the ways and means through which beneficiaries are identified under the scheme is negative (r=-0.028) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.13

Place and accessability to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Place	Accessibility to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	20	111	63	194
	10.3%	57.2%	32.5%	100.0%
	32.8%	38.4%	42.0%	38.8%
Kurnool	20	104	48	172
	11.6%	60.5%	27.9%	100.0%
	32.8%	36.0%	32.0%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	21	74	39	134
	15.7%	55.2%	29.1%	100.0%
	34.4%	25.6%	26.0%	26.8%
Total	61	289	150	500
	12.2%	57.8%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.998, df = 4, ρ = 0.558, r = -0.055

Source: Field study

Table-3.13 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of the scheme is negative (r=-0.055) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.14

Place and procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

Place	Accessibility to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	13	80	101	194
	6.7%	41.2%	52.1%	100.0%
	23.6%	40.2%	41.1%	38.8%
Kurnool	23	59	90	172
	13.4%	34.3%	52.3%	100.0%
	41.8%	29.6%	36.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	19	60	55	134
	14.2%	44.8%	41.0%	100.0%
	34.5%	30.2%	22.4%	26.8%
Total	55	199	246	500
	11.0%	39.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 10.087, df = 4, $\rho = 0.039$, r = -0.099

Source: Field study

Table-3.14 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of transparency in terms of the procedures of the scheme is negative (r=-0.099) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.15

Place and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and to operate

Place	Land purchase is simple to understand and to operate		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	135	59	194
	69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
	37.4%	42.4%	38.8%
Kurnool	120	52	172
	69.8%	30.2%	100.0%
	33.2%	37.4%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	106	28	134
	79.1%	20.9%	100.0%
	29.4%	20.1%	26.8%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.349, df = 2, ρ = 0.114, r = -0.077

Source: Field study

Table-3.15 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the simplicity of the procedures of the scheme and to operationalize them is negative (r=-0.077) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.16

Place and bureaucrats are accountable

Place and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and to operate

Place	Bureaucrats are accountable		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	155	39	194
	79.9%	20.1%	100.0%
	39.6%	35.8%	38.8%
Kurnool	133	39	172
	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%
	34.0%	35.8%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	103	31	134
	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
	26.3%	28.4%	26.8%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.545, df = 2, ρ = 0.762, r = 0.031

Source: Field study

Table-3.16 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are accountable is positive (r=0.031) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.17

Place and bureaucrats are responsive

| Place | Bureaucrats are responsive | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	137	57	194
	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
	38.5%	39.6%	38.8%
Kurnool	122	50	172
	70.9%	29.1%	100.0%
	34.3%	34.7%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	97	37	134
	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	27.2%	25.7%	26.8%
Total	356	144	500
	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.130, df = 2, ρ = 0.937, r = -0.015

Source: Field study

Table-3.17 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsive is negative (r=-0.015) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.18

Place and bureaucrats are responsible

| Place | Bureaucrats are responsible | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	154	40	194
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	40.6%	33.1%	38.8%
Kurnool	127	45	172
	73.8%	26.2%	100.0%
	33.5%	37.2%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	98	36	134
	73.1%	26.9%	100.0%
	25.9%	29.8%	26.8%
Total	379	121	500
	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.237, df = 2, ρ = 0.327, r = 0.063

Source: Field study

Table-3.18 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsible is positive (r=0.063) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.19

Place and structure of the organization

Place	Structure of the organization			Total
	Cenralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized	
Krishna	16	121	57	194
	8.2%	62.4%	29.4%	100.0%
	37.2%	40.2%	36.5%	38.8%
Kurnool	14	104	54	172
	8.1%	60.5%	31.4%	100.0%
	32.6%	34.6%	34.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	13	76	45	134
	9.7%	56.7%	33.6%	100.0%
	30.2%	25.2%	28.8%	26.8%
Total	43	301	156	500
	8.6%	60.2%	31.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.135, df = 4, ρ = 0.889, r = 0.023

Source: Field study

Table-3.19 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to structure of the organization is positive (r=0.023) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-3.20

Place and management orientation of the corporation

Place	Management orientation of the corporation		Total
	Professional	Bureaucratic	
Krishna	35	159	194
	18.0%	82.0%	100.0%
	38.5%	38.9%	38.8%
Kurnool	31	141	172
	18.0%	82.0%	100.0%
	34.1%	34.5%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	25	109	134
	18.7%	81.3%	100.0%
	27.5%	26.7%	26.8%
Total	91	409	500
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.026, df = 2, ρ = 0.987, r = -0.006

Source: Field study

Table-3.20 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to management orientation of APSCCFC is negative (r=-0.006) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.21

Place and beneficiaries are part of the decision making

| Place | Beneficiaries are part of the decision making | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	144	50	194
	74.2%	25.8%	100.0%
	40.6%	34.5%	38.8%
Kurnool	123	49	172
	71.5%	28.5%	100.0%
	34.6%	33.8%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	88	46	134
	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%
	24.8%	31.7%	26.8%
Total	355	145	500
	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.851, df = 2, ρ = 0.240, r = 0.073

Source: Field study

Table-3.21 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to beneficiaries are involved in decision making is positive (r=0.073) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.22

Place and adequacy of land size under the scheme

| Place | Adequacy of land size under the scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	29	165	194
	14.9%	85.1%	100.0%
	36.7%	39.2%	38.8%
Kurnool	24	148	172
	14.0%	86.0%	100.0%
	30.4%	35.2%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	26	108	134
	19.4%	80.6%	100.0%
	32.9%	25.7%	26.8%
Total	79	421	500
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.854, df = 2, ρ = 0.396, r = -0.042

Source: Field study

Table-3.22 reveals that correlation between place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme is negative (r=-0.042) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.23

Sub caste and identification of land beneficiaries

| Place | Identification of land beneficiaries | | Total |
	Most democratic	Bureaucratic	
Madiga	157	36	193
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	39.5%	35.0%	38.6%
Mala	204	67	271
	75.3%	24.7%	100.0%
	51.4%	65.0%	54.2%
Others	36	0	36
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	9.1%	.0%	7.2%
Total	397	103	500
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 12.604, df = 2, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.010

Source: Field study

Table-3.23 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the ways and means through which beneficiaries are identified under the scheme is negative (r = -0.010) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.24

Sub caste and accessability to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Sub caste	Acessibility to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	30	97	66	193
	15.5%	50.3%	34.2%	100.0%
	49.2%	33.6%	44.0%	38.6%
Mala	25	168	78	271
	9.2%	62.0%	28.8%	100.0%
	41.0%	58.1%	52.0%	54.2%
Others	6	24	6	36
	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	9.8%	8.3%	4.0%	7.2%
Total	61	289	150	500
	12.2%	57.8%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 10.937, df = 4, $\rho = 0.027$, r = -0.044

Source: Field study

Table-3.24 reveals that correlation between sub caste sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of the scheme is negative (r=-0.044) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.25

Sub caste and procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

| Sub caste | Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent | | | Total |
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	30	73	90	193
	15.5%	37.8%	46.6%	100.0%
	54.5%	36.7%	36.6%	38.6%
Mala	19	114	138	271
	7.0%	42.1%	50.9%	100.0%
	34.5%	57.3%	56.1%	54.2%
Others	6	12	18	36
	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%
	10.9%	6.0%	7.3%	7.2%
Total	55	199	246	500
	11.0%	39.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.938, df = 4, $\rho = 0.041$, r = 0.058

Source: Field study

Table-3.25 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of transparency in terms of the procedures of the scheme is positive (r=0.058) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.26

Sub caste and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize

Sub caste	Land purchase scheme is simple to understamnd and operationalize		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	162	31	193
	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
	44.9%	22.3%	38.6%
Mala	169	102	271
	62.4%	37.6%	100.0%
	46.8%	73.4%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.3%	4.3%	7.2%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 28.540, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.162

Source: Field study

Table-3.26 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the simplicity of the procedures of the scheme and to operationalize them is positive (r=0.162) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.27

Sub caste and bureaucrats are accountable

| Sub caste | Bureaucrats are accountable | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Madiga	162	31	193
	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
	41.4%	28.4%	38.6%
Mala	205	66	271
	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
	52.4%	60.6%	54.2%
Others	24	12	36
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	6.1%	11.0%	7.2%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 7.573, df = 2, ρ = 0.023, r = 0.122

Source: Field study

Table-3.27 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are accountable is positive (r=0.122) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.28

Sub caste and bureaucrats are responsive

Sub caste	Bureaucrats are responsive		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	115	78	193
	59.6%	40.4%	100.0%
	32.3%	54.2%	38.6%
Mala	205	66	271
	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
	57.6%	45.8%	54.2%
Others	36	0	36
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	10.1%	.0%	7.2%
Total	356	144	500
	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 29.870, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.235

Source: Field study

Table-3.28 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsive is negative (r=-0.235) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.29

Sub caste and bureaucrats are responsible

Sub caste	Bureaucrats are responsible		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	120	73	193
	62.2%	37.8%	100.0%
	31.7%	60.3%	38.6%
Mala	229	42	271
	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
	60.4%	34.7%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	7.9%	5.0%	7.2%
Total	379	121	500
	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 31.829, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.238

Source: Field study

Table-3.29 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsible is negative (r=-0.238) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.30

Sub caste and structure of the organization

Sub caste	Structure of the organization			Total
	Centralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized	
Madiga	19	84	90	193
	9.8%	43.5%	46.6%	100.0%
	44.2%	27.9%	57.7%	38.6%
Mala	6	199	66	271
	2.2%	73.4%	24.4%	100.0%
	14.0%	66.1%	42.3%	54.2%
Others	18	18	0	36
	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%
	41.9%	6.0%	.0%	7.2%
Total	43	301	156	500
	8.6%	60.2%	31.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.324, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.284

Source: Field study

Table-3.30 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to structure of the organization is negative (r=-0.284) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.31

Sub caste and management orientation of the corporation

| Sub caste | Management orientation of the corporation | | Total |
	Professional	Bureaucratic	
Madiga	42	151	193
	21.8%	78.2%	100.0%
	46.2%	36.9%	38.6%
Mala	37	234	271
	13.7%	86.3%	100.0%
	40.7%	57.2%	54.2%
Others	12	24	36
	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	13.2%	5.9%	7.2%
Total	91	409	500
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 10.946, df = 2, $\rho = 0.004$, r = 0.031

Source: Field study

Table-3.31 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to management orientation of APSCCFC is positive (r=0.031) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.32

Sub caste and beneficiaries are part of the decision making

| Sub caste | Beneficiaries are partof the decision making | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Madiga	151	42	193
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	42.5%	29.0%	38.6%
Mala	174	97	271
	64.2%	35.8%	100.0%
	49.0%	66.9%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.5%	4.1%	7.2%
Total	355	145	500
	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 13.645, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = 0.088

Source: Field study

Table-3.32 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to beneficiaries are involved in decision making is positive (r=0.088) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.33

Sub caste and adequacy of land size under the scheme

| Sub caste | Adequacy of land size under the scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Madiga	25	168	193
	13.0%	87.0%	100.0%
	31.6%	39.9%	38.6%
Mala	54	217	271
	19.9%	80.1%	100.0%
	68.4%	51.5%	54.2%
Others	0	36	36
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.6%	7.2%
Total	79	421	500
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.399, df = 2, ρ = 0.003, r = -0.017

Source: Field study

Table-3.33 reveals that correlation between sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme is negative (r=-0.017) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.34

Age and identification of land beneficiaries

Age	Identification of land beneficiaries		Total
	Most democratic	Bureaucratic	
21-30	49	12	61
	80.3%	19.7%	100.0%
	12.3%	11.7%	12.2%
31-45	216	43	259
	83.4%	16.6%	100.0%
	54.4%	41.7%	51.8%
46-55	132	48	180
	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	33.2%	46.6%	36.0%
Total	397	103	500
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.613, df = 2, ρ = 0.037, r = 0.095

Source: Field study

Table-3.34 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the ways and means through which beneficiaries are identified under the scheme is positive (r=0.095) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.35

Age and accessability to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Age	Accessibility to the comittees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	6	31	24	61
	9.8%	50.8%	39.3%	100.0%
	9.8%	10.7%	16.0%	12.2%
31-45	37	168	54	259
	14.3%	64.9%	20.8%	100.0%
	60.7%	58.1%	36.0%	51.8%
46-55	18	90	72	180
	10.0%	50.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	29.5%	31.1%	48.0%	36.0%
Total	61	289	150	500
	12.2%	57.8%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 21.567, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.094

Source: Field study

Table-3.35 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of the scheme is positive (r=0.094) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.36

Age and procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

Age	Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	0	25	36	61
	0.0%	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.6%	14.6%	12.2%
31-45	19	108	132	259
	7.3%	41.7%	51.0%	100.0%
	34.5%	54.3%	53.7%	51.8%
46-55	36	66	78	180
	20.0%	36.7%	43.3%	100.0%
	65.5%	33.2%	31.7%	36.0%
Total	55	199	246	500
	11.0%	39.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 26.444, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.155

Source: Field study

Table-3.36 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of transparency in terms of the procedures of the scheme is negative (r=-0.155) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.37

Age and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize

Age	Land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize		Total
	Yes	No	
21-30	36	25	61
	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	18.0%	12.2%
31-45	187	72	259
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	51.8%	51.8%	51.8%
46-55	138	42	180
	76.7%	23.3%	100.0%
	38.2%	30.2%	36.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 7.071, df = 2, ρ = 0.029, r = -0.105

Source: Field study

Table-3.37 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the simplicity of the procedures of the scheme and to operationalize them is negative (r=-0.105) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.38

Age and bureaucrats are accountable

| Age | Bureaucrats are accountable | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	42	19	61
	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
	10.7%	17.4%	12.2%
31-45	199	60	259
	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
	50.9%	55.0%	51.8%
46-55	150	30	180
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	38.4%	27.5%	36.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.192, df = 2, ρ = 0.045, r = -0.109

Source: Field study

Table-3.38 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are accountable is negative (r=-0.109) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.39

Age and bureaucrats are responsive

| Age | Bureaucrats are responsive | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	49	12	61
	80.3%	19.7%	100.0%
	13.8%	8.3%	12.2%
31-45	187	72	259
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	52.5%	50.0%	51.8%
46-55	120	60	180
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	33.7%	41.7%	36.0%
Total	356	144	500
	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.409, df = 2, ρ = 0.110, r = 0.091

Source: Field study

Table-3.39 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsive is positive (r=0.091) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.40

Age and bureaucrats are responsible

| Age | Bureaucrats are responsible | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	60	1	61
	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	15.8%	.8%	12.2%
31-45	205	54	259
	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
	54.1%	44.6%	51.8%
46-55	114	66	180
	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
	30.1%	54.5%	36.0%
Total	379	121	500
	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 33.762, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.256

Source: Field study

Table-3.40 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsible is positive (r=0.256) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.41

Age and structure of the organization

Age	Structure of the organization			Total
	Centralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized	
21-30	1	42	18	61
	1.6%	68.9%	29.5%	100.0%
	2.3%	14.0%	11.5%	12.2%
31-45	18	139	102	259
	6.9%	53.7%	39.4%	100.0%
	41.9%	46.2%	65.4%	51.8%
46-55	24	120	36	180
	13.3%	66.7%	20.0%	100.0%
	55.8%	39.9%	23.1%	36.0%
Total	43	301	156	500
	8.6%	60.2%	31.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.641, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.174

Source: Field study

Table-3.41 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to structure of the organization is negative (r=-0.174) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.42

Age and management orientation of the corporation

*

Age	Management orientation of the corporation		Total
	Professional	Bureaucratic	
21-30	6	55	61
	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
	6.6%	13.4%	12.2%
31-45	31	228	259
	12.0%	88.0%	100.0%
	34.1%	55.7%	51.8%
46-55	54	126	180
	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	59.3%	30.8%	36.0%
Total	91	409	500
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 26.455, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.218

Source: Field study

Table-3.42 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to management orientation of APSCCFC is negative (r=-0.218) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.43

Age and beneficiaries are part of the decision making

| Age | Beneficiaries are part of the decision making | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	43	18	61
	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
	12.1%	12.4%	12.2%
31-45	180	79	259
	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
	50.7%	54.5%	51.8%
46-55	132	48	180
	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	37.2%	33.1%	36.0%
Total	355	145	500
	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.767, df = 2, ρ = 0.681, r = -0.033

Source: Field study

Table-3.43 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to beneficiaries are involved in decision making is negative (r=-0.033) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.44

Age and adequacy of land size under the scheme

Age	Adequacy of land size under the scheme		Total
	Yes	**No**	
21-30	7	54	61
	11.5%	88.5%	100.0%
	8.9%	12.8%	12.2%
31-45	36	223	259
	13.9%	86.1%	100.0%
	45.6%	53.0%	51.8%
46-55	36	144	180
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	45.6%	34.2%	36.0%
Total	79	421	500
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 3.947, df = 2, ρ = 0.139, r = -0.088

Source: Field study

Table-3.44 reveals that correlation between age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme is negative (r=-0.088) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.45

Education and identification of land beneficiaries

| Education | Identification of land beneficiaries | | Total |
	Most democratic	Bureaucratic	
Literate	175	66	241
	72.6%	27.4%	100.0%
	44.1%	64.1%	48.2%
Up to school level	174	25	199
	87.4%	12.6%	100.0%
	43.8%	24.3%	39.8%
Above school level	48	12	60
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	12.1%	11.7%	12.0%
Total	397	103	500
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 14.657, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = -0.138

Source: Field study

Table-3.45 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the ways and means through which beneficiaries are identified under the scheme is negative (r=-0.138) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.46

Education and accessability to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Education	Acessibility to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	30	133	78	241
	12.4%	55.2%	32.4%	100.0%
	49.2%	46.0%	52.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	19	120	60	199
	9.5%	60.3%	30.2%	100.0%
	31.1%	41.5%	40.0%	39.8%
Above school level	12	36	12	60
	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	19.7%	12.5%	8.0%	12.0%
Total	61	289	150	500
	12.2%	57.8%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 7.153, df = 4, ρ = 0.128, r = -0.063

Source: Field study

Table-3.46 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of the scheme is negative (r=-0.063) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.47

Education and procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

Education	Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	30	61	150	241
	12.4%	25.3%	62.2%	100.0%
	54.5%	30.7%	61.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	7	120	72	199
	3.5%	60.3%	36.2%	100.0%
	12.7%	60.3%	29.3%	39.8%
Above school level	18	18	24	60
	30.0%	30.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	32.7%	9.0%	9.8%	12.0%
Total	55	199	246	500
	11.0%	39.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 81.672, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.209

Source: Field study

Table-3.47 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of transparency in terms of the procedures of the scheme is negative (r=-0.209) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.48

Education and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize

Education	Land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	192	49	241
	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%
	53.2%	35.3%	48.2%
Up to school level	115	84	199
	57.8%	42.2%	100.0%
	31.9%	60.4%	39.8%
Above school level	54	6	60
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	15.0%	4.3%	12.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 36.758, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.088

Source: Field study

Table-3.48 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the simplicity of the procedures of the scheme and to operationalize them is positive (r=0.088) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.49

Education and bureaucrats are accountable

| Educaton | Bureaucrats are accountable | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	198	43	241
	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
	50.6%	39.4%	48.2%
Up to school level	157	42	199
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	40.2%	38.5%	39.8%
Above school level	36	24	60
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	9.2%	22.0%	12.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 13.929, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = 0.130

Source: Field study

Table-3.49 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are accountable is positive (r=0.130) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.50

Education and bureaucrats are responsive

| Education | Bureaucrats are responsive | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	163	78	241
	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%
	45.8%	54.2%	48.2%
Up to school level	139	60	199
	69.8%	30.2%	100.0%
	39.0%	41.7%	39.8%
Above school level	54	6	60
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	15.2%	4.2%	12.0%
Total	356	144	500
	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 12.013, df = 2, $\rho = 0.002$, r = -0.113

Source: Field study

Table-3.50 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsive is negative (r=-0.113) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.51

Education and bureaucrats are responsible

Education	Bureaucrats are responsible		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	198	43	241
	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
	52.2%	35.5%	48.2%
Up to school level	133	66	199
	66.8%	33.2%	100.0%
	35.1%	54.5%	39.8%
Above school level	48	12	60
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	12.7%	9.9%	12.0%
Total	379	121	500
	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 14.608, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = 0.109

Source: Field study

Table-3.51 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsible is positive (r=0.109) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.52

Education and structure of the organization

Education	Structure of the organization			Total
	Centralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized	
Literate	31	168	42	241
	12.9%	69.7%	17.4%	100.0%
	72.1%	55.8%	26.9%	48.2%
Up to school level	6	91	102	199
	3.0%	45.7%	51.3%	100.0%
	14.0%	30.2%	65.4%	39.8%
Above school level	6	42	12	60
	10.0%	70.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	14.0%	14.0%	7.7%	12.0%
Total	43	301	156	500
	8.6%	60.2%	31.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 66.668, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.225

Source: Field study

Table-3.52 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to structure of the organization is positive (r=0.225) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.53

Education and management orientation of the corporation

Education	Management orientation of the corporation		Total
	Professional	Bureaucratic	
Literate	66	175	241
	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
	72.5%	42.8%	48.2%
Up to school level	13	186	199
	6.5%	93.5%	100.0%
	14.3%	45.5%	39.8%
Above school level	12	48	60
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	13.2%	11.7%	12.0%
Total	91	409	500
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 31.986, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.187

Source: Field study

Table-3.53 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to management orientation of APSCCFC is positive (r=0.187) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.54

Education and beneficiaries are part of the decision making

| Education | Beneficiaries are part of the decision making | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	157	84	241
	65.1%	34.9%	100.0%
	44.2%	57.9%	48.2%
Up to school level	144	55	199
	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	40.6%	37.9%	39.8%
Above school level	54	6	60
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	15.2%	4.1%	12.0%
Total	355	145	500
	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 14.711, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = -0.154

Source: Field study

Table-3.54 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to beneficiaries are involved in decision making is negative (r=-0.154) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.55

Education and adequacy of land size under the scheme

| Education | Adequacy of land size under the scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	19	222	241
	7.9%	92.1%	100.0%
	24.1%	52.7%	48.2%
Up to school level	42	157	199
	21.1%	78.9%	100.0%
	53.2%	37.3%	39.8%
Above school level	18	42	60
	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	22.8%	10.0%	12.0%
Total	79	421	500
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 24.657, df = 2, $\rho = 0.000$, r = -0.222

Source: Field study

Table-3.55 reveals that correlation between education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme is negative (r=-0.222) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.56

Gender and identification of land beneficiaries

Gender	Identification of land beneficiaries		Total
	Most democrtic	Bureaucratic	
Female	67	42	109
	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
	16.9%	40.8%	21.8%
Male	330	61	391
	84.4%	15.6%	100.0%
	83.1%	59.2%	78.2%
Total	397	103	500
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 27.403, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.234

Source: Field study

Table-3.56 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the ways and means through which beneficiaries are identified under the scheme is negative (r=-0.234) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.57

Gender and accessability to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Sub caste	Acessibility to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	12	61	36	109
	11.0%	56.0%	33.0%	100.0%
	19.7%	21.1%	24.0%	21.8%
Male	49	228	114	391
	12.5%	58.3%	29.2%	100.0%
	80.3%	78.9%	76.0%	78.2%
Total	61	289	150	500
	12.2%	57.8%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.669, df = 2, ρ = 0.716, r = -0.036

Source: Field study

Table-3.57 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of the scheme is negative (r=-0.036) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.58

Gender and procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

Sub caste	Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	6	79	24	109
	5.5%	72.5%	22.0%	100.0%
	10.9%	39.7%	9.8%	21.8%
Male	49	120	222	391
	12.5%	30.7%	56.8%	100.0%
	89.1%	60.3%	90.2%	78.2%
Total	55	199	246	500
	11.0%	39.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 62.154, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.217

Source: Field study

Table-3.58 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of transparency in terms of the procedures of the scheme is positive (r=0.217) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.59

Gender and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize

Gender	Land purchase scheme is simpleto understandand operationalize		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	84	25	109
	77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
	23.3%	18.0%	21.8%
Male	277	114	391
	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
	76.7%	82.0%	78.2%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.643, df = 1, ρ = 0.200, r = 0.057

Source: Field study

Table-3.59 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the simplicity of the procedures of the scheme and to operationalize them is positive (r=0.057) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.60

Gender and bureaucrats are accountable

| Gender | Bureaucrats are accountable | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Female	84	25	109
	77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
	21.5%	22.9%	21.8%
Male	307	84	391
	78.5%	21.5%	100.0%
	78.5%	77.1%	78.2%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.105, df = 1, ρ = 0.745, r = -0.015

Source: Field study

Table-3.60 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are accountable is negative (r=-0.015) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.61

Gender and bureaucrats are responsive

Gender	Bureaucrats are responsive		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	73	36	109
	67.0%	33.0%	100.0%
	20.5%	25.0%	21.8%
Male	283	108	391
	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	79.5%	75.0%	78.2%
Total	356	144	500
	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.215, df = 1, ρ = 0.270, r = -0.049

Source: Field study

Table-3.61 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsive is negative (r=-0.049) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

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Table-3.62

Gender and bureaucrats are responsible

Gender	Bureaucrats are responsible		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	78	31	109
	71.6%	28.4%	100.0%
	20.6%	25.6%	21.8%
Male	301	90	391
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	79.4%	74.4%	78.2%
Total	379	121	500
	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.366, df = 1, ρ = 0.242, r = -0.052

Source: Field study

Table-3.62 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsible is negative (r=-0.052) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.63

Gender and structure of the organization

Gender	Structure of the organization			Total
	Centralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized	
Female	7	48	54	109
	6.4%	44.0%	49.5%	100.0%
	16.3%	15.9%	34.6%	21.8%
Male	36	253	102	391
	9.2%	64.7%	26.1%	100.0%
	83.7%	84.1%	65.4%	78.2%
Total	43	301	156	500
	8.6%	60.2%	31.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 21.847, df = 2, ρ =0.000, r=-0.193

Source: Field study

Table-3.63 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to structure of the organization is negative (r=-0.193) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.64

Gender and management orientation of the corporation

Gender	Management orientation of the corporation		Total
	Professional	Bureaucratic	
Female	24	85	109
	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%
	26.4%	20.8%	21.8%
Male	67	324	391
	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%
	73.6%	79.2%	78.2%
Total	91	409	500
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.365, df = 1, ρ = 0.243, r = 0.052

Source: Field study

Table-3.64 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to management orientation of APSCCFC is positive (r=0.052) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.65

Gender and beneficiaries are part of the decision making

| Gender | Beneficiaries are part of the decision making | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Female	85	24	109
	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	23.9%	16.6%	21.8%
Male	270	121	391
	69.1%	30.9%	100.0%
	76.1%	83.4%	78.2%
Total	355	145	500
	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 3.300, df = 1, ρ = 0.069, r = 0.081

Source: Field study

Table-3.65 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to beneficiaries are involved in decision making is positive (r=0.081) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.66

Gender and adequacy of land size under the scheme

| Gender | Adequacy of land sixe under the scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Female	19	90	109
	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%
	24.1%	21.4%	21.8%
Male	60	331	391
	15.3%	84.7%	100.0%
	75.9%	78.6%	78.2%
Total	79	421	500
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.279, df = 1, ρ = 0.598, r = 0.024

Source: Field study

Table-3.66 reveals that correlation between gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme is positive (r=0.024) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.67

Occupation and identification of land beneficiaries

Gender	Occupation Identification of land beneficiaries		Total
	Most democratic	Bureaucratic	
Caste based services	79	36	115
	68.7%	31.3%	100.0%
	19.9%	35.0%	23.0%
Labor	318	67	385
	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%
	80.1%	65.0%	77.0%
Total	397	103	500
	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 10.463, df = 1, ρ = 0.001, r = -0.145

Source: Field study

Table-3.67 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the ways and means through which beneficiaries are identified under the scheme is negative (r=-0.145) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.68

Occupation and accessability to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries

Occupation	Acessibility to the committees of land purchase committee for the beneficiaries			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	6	67	42	115
	5.2%	58.3%	36.5%	100.0%
	9.8%	23.2%	28.0%	23.0%
Labor	55	222	108	385
	14.3%	57.7%	28.1%	100.0%
	90.2%	76.8%	72.0%	77.0%
Total	61	289	150	500
	12.2%	57.8%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.092, df = 2, ρ = 0.017, r = -0.114

Source: Field study

Table-3.68 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of the scheme is negative (r=-0.114) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.69

Occupation and procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent

Occupation	Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	18	37	60	115
	15.7%	32.2%	52.2%	100.0%
	32.7%	18.6%	24.4%	23.0%
Labor	37	162	186	385
	9.6%	42.1%	48.3%	100.0%
	67.3%	81.4%	75.6%	77.0%
Total	55	199	246	500
	11.0%	39.8%	49.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.389, df = 2, ρ = 0.068, r = -0.003

Source: Field study

Table-3.69 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the level of transparency in terms of the procedures of the scheme is negative (r=-0.003) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.70

Occupation and land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operationalize

Occupation	Land purchase schemeis simple to understand and operationalize		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	90	25	115
	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	24.9%	18.0%	23.0%
Labor	271	114	385
	70.4%	29.6%	100.0%
	75.1%	82.0%	77.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.733, df = 1, ρ = 0.098, r = 0.074

Source: Field study

Table-3.70 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to the simplicity of the procedures of the scheme and to operationalize them is positive (r=0.074) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-3.71

Occupation and bureaucrats are accountable

Occupation	Bureaucrats are accountable		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	78	37	115
	67.8%	32.2%	100.0%
	19.9%	33.9%	23.0%
Labor	313	72	385
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	80.1%	66.1%	77.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.428, df = 1, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.137

Source: Field study

Table-3.71 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are accountable is negative (r=-0.137) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.72

Occupation and bureaucrats are responsive

Occupation	Bureaucrats are responsive		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	91	24	115
	79.1%	20.9%	100.0%
	25.6%	16.7%	23.0%
Labor	265	120	385
	68.8%	31.2%	100.0%
	74.4%	83.3%	77.0%
Total	356	144	500
	71.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.581, df = 1, ρ = 0.032, r = 0.096

Source: Field study

Table-3.72 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsive is positive (r=0.096) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.73

Occupation and bureaucrats are responsible

Occupation	Bureaucrats are responsible		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	78	37	115
	67.8%	32.2%	100.0%
	20.6%	30.6%	23.0%
Labor	301	84	385
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	79.4%	69.4%	77.0%
Total	379	121	500
	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.177, df = 1, ρ = 0.023, r = -0.102

Source: Field study

Table-3.73 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to bureaucrats are responsible is negative (r=-0.102) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.74

Occupation and structure of the organization

Gender	Structure of the organization			Total
	Centralized	Semi-centralized	Decentralized	
Caste based services	7	66	42	115
	6.1%	57.4%	36.5%	100.0%
	16.3%	21.9%	26.9%	23.0%
Labor	36	235	114	385
	9.4%	61.0%	29.6%	100.0%
	83.7%	78.1%	73.1%	77.0%
Total	43	301	156	500
	8.6%	60.2%	31.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.648, df = 2, ρ = 0.266, r = -0.072

Source: Field study

Table-3.74 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to structure of the organization is negative (r=-0.072) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-3.75

Occupation and management orientation of the corporation

Occupation	Management orientation of the corporation		Total
	Professional	**Bureaucratic**	
Caste based services	42	73	115
	36.5%	63.5%	100.0%
	46.2%	17.8%	23.0%
Labor	49	336	385
	12.7%	87.3%	100.0%
	53.8%	82.2%	77.0%
Total	91	409	500
	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 33.676, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.260

Source: Field study

Table-3.75 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to management orientation of APSCCFC is positive (r=0.260) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-3.76

Occupation and beneficiaries are part of the decision making

Occupation	Beneficiaries are part of the decision making		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	91	24	115
	79.1%	20.9%	100.0%
	25.6%	16.6%	23.0%
Labor	264	121	385
	68.6%	31.4%	100.0%
	74.4%	83.4%	77.0%
Total	355	145	500
	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.795, df = 1, ρ = 0.029, r = 0.098

Source: Field study

Table-3.76 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to beneficiaries are involved in decision making is positive (r=0.098) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

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Table-3.77

Occupation and adequacy of land size under the scheme

| Occupation | Adequacy of land size under the scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	37	78	115
	32.2%	67.8%	100.0%
	46.8%	18.5%	23.0%
Labor	42	343	385
	10.9%	89.1%	100.0%
	53.2%	81.5%	77.0%
Total	79	421	500
	15.8%	84.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 30.098, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.245

Source: Field study

Table-3.77 reveals that correlation between occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their perceptions with reference to adequacy of land size under the scheme is positive (r=0.245) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

It is concluded that the ways and means of identification of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC are most democratic, the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC is moderate, level of transparency of the land purchase in terms of the procedures relating to land purchase is moderate, the land purchase scheme is simple to comprehend and to operate, the bureaucrats of land purchase scheme are accountable, responsive, responsible, the organization structure is semi centralized, management orientation is bureaucratic, beneficiaries are made part of the decision making and land size under the scheme is inadequate.

CHAPTER-IV

EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF LAND PURCHASE SCHEME FLOATED BY APSCCFC

An attempt is made in this chapter to evaluate the impact of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC. The said impact is measured with reference to

- Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

- Income of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Employment of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Savings of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Accessibility to formal credit of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Social image of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Credit worthiness of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Poverty of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Migration of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

- Improvement in quality of consumption of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table-4.1

Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

Change	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
From caste based services to farming activity	127	25.4	25.4
From laborer to farmer	373	74.6	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.1 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to the impact of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC with a focus on change in the social status in the wake of the scheme. It is observed that due to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC, a change in social status is evident from caste based services to farming activity in case of 25.4 percent of the respondents and from laborer to farmer which is evident in case of 74.6 percent of the beneficiaries.

Table-4.2

Income of the sample beneficiaries in pre land purchase scheme setting

Change	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 40000	391	78.2	78.2
40000-60000	109	21.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.2 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their income status in pre land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in pre land purchasing scheme, income of the respondents was an average of below 40000 rupees per annum in case of 78.2 percent and 40000-60000 rupees in case of 21.8 percent of the respondents.

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Table-4.3

Income of the sample beneficiaries in post land purchase scheme settings

Rs	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 50000	265	53.0	53.0
50000-75000	169	33.8	86.8
Above 75000	66	13.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.3 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their income status in post land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in post land purchasing scheme, income of the respondents is an average of up to 50000 rupees per annum in case of 53 percent, 50000-75000 rupees in case of 33.8 percent and above 75000 rupees in case of 13.2 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.4

Employment of the sample beneficiaries in pre land purchase scheme settings

Mandays	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 150	331	66.2	66.2
150-180	133	26.6	92.8
Above 180	36	7.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.4 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their employment in pre land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in pre land purchasing scheme, employment of the respondents was an average of up to 150 person days per annum in case of 66.2 percent, 150-180 person days in case of 26.6 percent and above 180 person days in case of 7.2 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.5

Employment of the sample beneficiaries in post land purchase scheme settings

Mandays	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 200	55	11.0	11.0
200-240	319	63.8	74.8
Above 240	126	25.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.5 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their employment in post land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in post land purchasing scheme, employment of the respondents was an average of up to 200 person days per annum in case of 11 percent, 200-240 person days in case of 63.8 percent and above 240 person days in case of 25.2 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.6

Savings of the sample beneficiaries in pre land purchase scheme settings

Rs.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nil	307	61.4	61.4
Up to 5000	163	32.6	94.0
Above 5000	30	6.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.6 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their savings in pre land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in pre land purchasing scheme, savings was nil in case of 61.4 percent, and the same is up to 5000 rupees in case of 32.6 percent and above 5000 rupees in case of 6 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.7

Savings of the sample beneficiaries in post land purchase scheme settings

Rs.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nil	61	12.2	12.2
Up to 15000	271	54.2	66.4
Above 15000	168	33.6	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.7 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their savings in post land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in post land purchasing scheme, savings was nil in case of 12.2 percent, and the same is up to 15000 rupees in case of 54.2 percent and above 15000 rupees in case of 33.6 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.8

Accessibility to formal credit of the sample beneficiaries in pre land purchase scheme settings

Rs.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nil	361	72.2	72.2
Up to 5000	139	27.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.8 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in pre land purchasing scheme, accessibility to formal credit was nil in case of 72.2 percent, and the same is up to 5000 rupees in case of 27.8 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.9

Accessibility to formal credit of the sample beneficiaries in post land purchase scheme settings

Rs.	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
UP to 10000	55	11.0	11.0
10000-20000	301	60.2	71.2
Above 20000	144	28.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-4.9 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme setting. It is observed that in post land purchasing scheme, accessibility to formal credit was up to 10000 rupees in case of 11 percent, and the same is 10000-20000 rupees in case of 60.2 percent and above 20000 rupees in case of 28.8 percent of the respondents.

Table-4.10

Social image of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

Level	Pre land purchase scheme settings		Post land purchase scheme settings	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Low	313	62.6	43	8.6
Moderate	145	29.0	325	65.0
High	42	8.4	132	26.4
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Field study

Table-4.10 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their social image in pre and post land purchase scheme settings. It is observed that the social image of majority of the respondents (62.6%) was low in pre land purchase scheme setting, where as the same is moderate in case of majority of the respondents (65%). It indicates that improvement in social image of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

Table-4.11

Credit worthiness of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

Level	Pre land purchase scheme settings		Post land purchase scheme settings	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Low	301	60.2	55	11.0
Moderate	151	30.2	277	55.4
High	48	9.6	168	33.6
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Field study

Table-4.11 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their credit worthiness in pre and post land purchase scheme settings. It is observed that the credit worthiness of majority of the respondents (60.2%) was low in pre land purchase scheme setting, where as the same is moderate in case of majority of the respondents (55.4%). It indicates that improvement in credit worthiness of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

Table-4.12

Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

Level	Pre land purchase scheme settings		Post land purchase scheme settings	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	19	3.8	331	66.2
No	481	96.2	169	33.8
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Field study

Table-4.12 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre and post land purchase scheme settings. It is observed that a tiny percent of the respondents (3.8%) were the beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme setting, where as majority of the respondents (66.2%) are the beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that improvement in credit worthiness of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

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Table-4.13

Poverty of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

Level	Pre land purchase scheme settings		Post land purchase scheme settings	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Low	50	10.0	241	48.2
Moderate	156	31.2	223	44.6
High	294	58.8	36	7.2
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Field study

Table-4.13 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their poverty levels in pre and post land purchase scheme settings. It is observed poverty was high in case of majority of the respondents (58.8%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where poverty was low (48.2%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that reduction in poverty of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

Table-4.14

Migration of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

Level	Pre land purchase scheme settings		Post land purchase scheme settings	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Low	49	9.8	187	37.4
Moderate	163	32.6	265	53.0
High	288	57.6	48	9.6
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Field study

Table-4.14 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their migration levels in pre and post land purchase scheme settings. It is observed migration was high in case of majority of the respondents (57.6%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where migration is moderate (53%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that reduction in migration of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

Table-4.15

Improvement in quality of consumption of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings

Level	Pre land purchase scheme settings		Post land purchase scheme settings	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Low	312	62.4	50	10.0
Moderate	146	29.2	300	60.0
High	42	8.4	150	30.0
Total	500	100.0	500	100.0

Source: Field study

Table-4.15 deals with the distribution of the beneficiaries with reference to their improvement in quality of consumption levels in pre and post land purchase scheme settings. It is observed improvement in quality of consumption levels was low in case of majority of the respondents (62.4%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where improvement in quality of consumption is moderate (60%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that improvement in quality of consumption of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

Table-4.16

Place and change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

Place	Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme		Total
	From caste based services to framing activity	From laborer to farmer	
Krishna	53	141	194
	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
	41.7%	37.8%	38.8%
Kurnool	47	125	172
	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
	37.0%	33.5%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	27	107	134
	20.1%	79.9%	100.0%
	21.3%	28.7%	26.8%
Total	127	373	500
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.664, df = 2, ρ = 0.264, r = 0.060

Source: Field study

Table-4.16 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their response with regard to change in their social status in the wake of the scheme is positive and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.17

Place and income in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Income in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Below 40000	40000-60000	
Krishna	150	44	194
	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%
	38.4%	40.4%	38.8%
Kurnool	138	34	172
	80.2%	19.8%	100.0%
	35.3%	31.2%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	103	31	134
	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
	26.3%	28.4%	26.8%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.645, df = 2, ρ = 0.724, r = -0.001

Source: Field study

Table-4.17 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.001) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.18

Place and income in post land purchase scheme

Place	Income in postland purchase scheme			Total
	Upto 50000	**50000-75000**	**Above 75000**	
Krishna	104	67	23	194
	53.6%	34.5%	11.9%	100.0%
	39.2%	39.6%	34.8%	38.8%
Kurnool	90	61	21	172
	52.3%	35.5%	12.2%	100.0%
	34.0%	36.1%	31.8%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	71	41	22	134
	53.0%	30.6%	16.4%	100.0%
	26.8%	24.3%	33.3%	26.8%
Total	265	169	66	500
	53.0%	33.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.052, df = 4, ρ = 0.726, r = 0.021

Source: Field study

Table-4.18 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.021) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.19

Place and employment in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Employment in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 150	150-180	Above 180	
Krishna	129	51	14	194
	66.5%	26.3%	7.2%	100.0%
	39.0%	38.3%	38.9%	38.8%
Kurnool	116	43	13	172
	67.4%	25.0%	7.6%	100.0%
	35.0%	32.3%	36.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	86	39	9	134
	64.2%	29.1%	6.7%	100.0%
	26.0%	29.3%	25.0%	26.8%
Total	331	133	36	500
	66.2%	26.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.688, df = 4, ρ = 0.953, r = 0.014

Source: Field study

Table-4.19 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.014) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.20

Place and employment post land purchase scheme

Place	Employment in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 200	200-240	Above 240	
Krishna	19	126	49	194
	9.8%	64.9%	25.3%	100.0%
	34.5%	39.5%	38.9%	38.8%
Kurnool	25	106	41	172
	14.5%	61.6%	23.8%	100.0%
	45.5%	33.2%	32.5%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	11	87	36	134
	8.2%	64.9%	26.9%	100.0%
	20.0%	27.3%	28.6%	26.8%
Total	55	319	126	500
	11.0%	63.8%	25.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=3.628 df=4, ñ=0.459, r=0.012

Source: Field study

Table-4.20 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.012) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.21

Place and savings in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Savings in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Krishna	119	62	13	194
	61.3%	32.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	38.8%	38.0%	43.3%	38.8%
Kurnool	109	53	10	172
	63.4%	30.8%	5.8%	100.0%
	35.5%	32.5%	33.3%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	79	48	7	134
	59.0%	35.8%	5.2%	100.0%
	25.7%	29.4%	23.3%	26.8%
Total	307	163	30	500
	61.4%	32.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.162, df = 4, ρ = 0.884, r = 0.009

Source: Field study

Table-4.21 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.009) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.22

Place and savings in post land purchase scheme

Place	Savings in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	**Up to 15000**	**Above 15000**	
Krishna	19	109	66	194
	9.8%	56.2%	34.0%	100.0%
	31.1%	40.2%	39.3%	38.8%
Kurnool	19	94	59	172
	11.0%	54.7%	34.3%	100.0%
	31.1%	34.7%	35.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	23	68	43	134
	17.2%	50.7%	32.1%	100.0%
	37.7%	25.1%	25.6%	26.8%
Total	61	271	168	500
	12.2%	54.2%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.384, df = 4, ρ = 0.357, r = -0.047

Source: Field study

Table-4.22 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.047) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.23

Place and accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Nil	**Up to 5000**	
Krishna	142	52	194
	73.2%	26.8%	100.0%
	39.3%	37.4%	38.8%
Kurnool	130	42	172
	75.6%	24.4%	100.0%
	36.0%	30.2%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	89	45	134
	66.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	24.7%	32.4%	26.8%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 3.308, df = 2, $\rho = 0.191$, r = 0.051

Source: Field study

Table-4.23 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.051) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.24

Place and accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme

Place	Acessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 1000	10000-20000	Above 20000	
Krishna	24	115	55	194
	12.4%	59.3%	28.4%	100.0%
	43.6%	38.2%	38.2%	38.8%
Kurnool	18	100	54	172
	10.5%	58.1%	31.4%	100.0%
	32.7%	33.2%	37.5%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	13	86	35	134
	9.7%	64.2%	26.1%	100.0%
	23.6%	28.6%	24.3%	26.8%
Total	55	301	144	500
	11.0%	60.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.833, df = 4, ρ = 0.766, r = 0.006

Source: Field study

Table-4.24 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.006) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.25

Place and social image in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Social image in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	124	57	13	194
	63.9%	29.4%	6.7%	100.0%
	39.6%	39.3%	31.0%	38.8%
Kurnool	109	47	16	172
	63.4%	27.3%	9.3%	100.0%
	34.8%	32.4%	38.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	80	41	13	134
	59.7%	30.6%	9.7%	100.0%
	25.6%	28.3%	31.0%	26.8%
Total	313	145	42	500
	62.6%	29.0%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.647, df = 4, ρ = 0.800, r = 0.039

Source: Field study

Table-4.25 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.039) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4is statistically independent.

Table-4.26

Place and social image in post land purchase scheme

Place	Social image in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	16	127	51	194
	8.2%	65.5%	26.3%	100.0%
	37.2%	39.1%	38.6%	38.8%
Kurnool	13	116	43	172
	7.6%	67.4%	25.0%	100.0%
	30.2%	35.7%	32.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	14	82	38	134
	10.4%	61.2%	28.4%	100.0%
	32.6%	25.2%	28.8%	26.8%
Total	43	325	132	500
	8.6%	65.0%	26.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.563, df = 4, ρ = 0.815, r = 0.001

Source: Field study

Table-4.26 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.001) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.27

Place and creditworthiness in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	118	60	16	194
	60.8%	30.9%	8.2%	100.0%
	39.2%	39.7%	33.3%	38.8%
Kurnool	104	49	19	172
	60.5%	28.5%	11.0%	100.0%
	34.6%	32.5%	39.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	79	42	13	134
	59.0%	31.3%	9.7%	100.0%
	26.2%	27.8%	27.1%	26.8%
Total	301	151	48	500
	60.2%	30.2%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.054, df = 4, ρ = 0.902, r = 0.019

Source: Field study

Table-4.27 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.019) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.28

Place and creditworthiness in post land purchase scheme

Place	Credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	21	108	65	194
	10.8%	55.7%	33.5%	100.0%
	38.2%	39.0%	38.7%	38.8%
Kurnool	22	90	60	172
	12.8%	52.3%	34.9%	100.0%
	40.0%	32.5%	35.7%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	12	79	43	134
	9.0%	59.0%	32.1%	100.0%
	21.8%	28.5%	25.6%	26.8%
Total	55	277	168	500
	11.0%	55.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.794, df = 4, ρ = 0.774, r = 0.000

Source: Field study

Table-4.28 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme is nil (r=0.000) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.29

Place and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	8	186	194
	4.1%	95.9%	100.0%
	42.1%	38.7%	38.8%
Kurnool	8	164	172
	4.7%	95.3%	100.0%
	42.1%	34.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	3	131	134
	2.2%	97.8%	100.0%
	15.8%	27.2%	26.8%
Total	19	481	500
	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=1.290, df=2, ñ=0.525, r=0.034

Source: Field study

Table-4.29 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.034) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.30

Place and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme

| Place | Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	129	65	194
	66.5%	33.5%	100.0%
	39.0%	38.5%	38.8%
Kurnool	116	56	172
	67.4%	32.6%	100.0%
	35.0%	33.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	86	48	134
	64.2%	35.8%	100.0%
	26.0%	28.4%	26.8%
Total	331	169	500
	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.371, df = 2, ρ = 0.831, r = 0.016

Source: Field study

Table-4.30 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.016) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.31

Place and poverty in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Poverty in preland purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	19	55	120	194
	9.8%	28.4%	61.9%	100.0%
	38.0%	35.3%	40.8%	38.8%
Kurnool	14	57	101	172
	8.1%	33.1%	58.7%	100.0%
	28.0%	36.5%	34.4%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	17	44	73	134
	12.7%	32.8%	54.5%	100.0%
	34.0%	28.2%	24.8%	26.8%
Total	50	156	294	500
	10.0%	31.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 3.132, df = 4, ρ = 0.536, r = -0.059

Source: Field study

Table-4.31 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.059) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.32

Place and poverty in post land purchase scheme

Place	Poverty in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	100	81	13	194
	51.5%	41.8%	6.7%	100.0%
	41.5%	36.3%	36.1%	38.8%
Kurnool	78	83	11	172
	45.3%	48.3%	6.4%	100.0%
	32.4%	37.2%	30.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	63	59	12	134
	47.0%	44.0%	9.0%	100.0%
	26.1%	26.5%	33.3%	26.8%
Total	241	223	36	500
	48.2%	44.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=2.453, df=4, ñ=0.653, r=0.046

Source: Field study

Table-4.32 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.046) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.33

Place and migration in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Migration in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	19	67	108	194
	9.8%	34.5%	55.7%	100.0%
	38.8%	41.1%	37.5%	38.8%
Kurnool	17	56	99	172
	9.9%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	34.7%	34.4%	34.4%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	13	40	81	134
	9.7%	29.9%	60.4%	100.0%
	26.5%	24.5%	28.1%	26.8%
Total	49	163	288	500
	9.8%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.851, df=4, ñ=0.932, r=0.033

Source: Field study

Table-4.33 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.033) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.34

Place and migration in post land purchase scheme

Place	Migration in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	78	99	17	194
	40.2%	51.0%	8.8%	100.0%
	41.7%	37.4%	35.4%	38.8%
Kurnool	61	92	19	172
	35.5%	53.5%	11.0%	100.0%
	32.6%	34.7%	39.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	48	74	12	134
	35.8%	55.2%	9.0%	100.0%
	25.7%	27.9%	25.0%	26.8%
Total	187	265	48	500
	37.4%	53.0%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.519, df = 4, ρ = 0.823, r = 0.037

Source: Field study

Table-4.34 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.037) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.35

Place and improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme

Place	Improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	121	56	17	194
	62.4%	28.9%	8.8%	100.0%
	38.8%	38.4%	40.5%	38.8%
Kurnool	113	43	16	172
	65.7%	25.0%	9.3%	100.0%
	36.2%	29.5%	38.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	78	47	9	134
	58.2%	35.1%	6.7%	100.0%
	25.0%	32.2%	21.4%	26.8%
Total	312	146	42	500
	62.4%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=3.956, df=4, ñ=0.412, r=0.018

Source: Field study

Table-4.35 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.018) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.36

Place and improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme

Place	Improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Krishna	18	120	56	194
	9.3%	61.9%	28.9%	100.0%
	36.0%	40.0%	37.3%	38.8%
Kurnool	18	105	49	172
	10.5%	61.0%	28.5%	100.0%
	36.0%	35.0%	32.7%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	14	75	45	134
	10.4%	56.0%	33.6%	100.0%
	28.0%	25.0%	30.0%	26.8%
Total	50	300	150	500
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.458, df = 4, ρ = 0.834, r = 0.023

Source: Field study

Table-4.36 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.023) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.37

Sub caste and change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

Sub caste	Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme		Total
	From caste based services to farming activity	From laborer to framer	
Madiga	60	133	193
	31.1%	68.9%	100.0%
	47.2%	35.7%	38.6%
Mala	49	222	271
	18.1%	81.9%	100.0%
	38.6%	59.5%	54.2%
Others	18	18	36
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	14.2%	4.8%	7.2%
Total	127	373	500
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 22.454, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.043

Source: Field study

Table-4.37 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their response with regard to change in their social status in the wake of the scheme is positive (r=0.043) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.38

Sub caste and income in pre land purchase scheme

| Sub caste | Income in pre land purchase scheme | | Total |
	Below 40000	40000-60000	
Madiga	138	55	193
	71.5%	28.5%	100.0%
	35.3%	50.5%	38.6%
Mala	223	48	271
	82.3%	17.7%	100.0%
	57.0%	44.0%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	7.7%	5.5%	7.2%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.291, df = 2, ρ = 0.016, r = -0.125

Source: Field study

Table-4.38 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.125) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.39

Sub caste and income in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Income in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 50000	50000-75000	Above 75000	
Madiga	96	67	30	193
	49.7%	34.7%	15.5%	100.0%
	36.2%	39.6%	45.5%	38.6%
Mala	151	84	36	271
	55.7%	31.0%	13.3%	100.0%
	57.0%	49.7%	54.5%	54.2%
Others	18	18	0	36
	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%
	6.8%	10.7%	.0%	7.2%
Total	265	169	66	500
	53.0%	33.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.856, df = 4, ρ = 0.043, r = -0.059

Source: Field study

Table-4.39 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.059) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.40

Sub caste and employment in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Employment in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 150	150-180	Above 180	
Madiga	126	61	6	193
	65.3%	31.6%	3.1%	100.0%
	38.1%	45.9%	16.7%	38.6%
Mala	187	60	24	271
	69.0%	22.1%	8.9%	100.0%
	56.5%	45.1%	66.7%	54.2%
Others	18	12	6	36
	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	5.4%	9.0%	16.7%	7.2%
Total	331	133	36	500
	66.2%	26.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=16.232, df=4, ñ=0.003, r=0.041

Source: Field study

Table-4.40 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.041) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.41

Sub caste and employment in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Employment in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 200	200-240	Above 240	
Madiga	24	115	54	193
	12.4%	59.6%	28.0%	100.0%
	43.6%	36.1%	42.9%	38.6%
Mala	25	186	60	271
	9.2%	68.6%	22.1%	100.0%
	45.5%	58.3%	47.6%	54.2%
Others	6	18	12	36
	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	10.9%	5.6%	9.5%	7.2%
Total	55	319	126	500
	11.0%	63.8%	25.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.337, df=4, ñ=0.119, r=-0.015

Source: Field study

Table-4.41 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.015) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.42

Sub caste and savings in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Savings in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Madiga	108	67	18	193
	56.0%	34.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	35.2%	41.1%	60.0%	38.6%
Mala	181	84	6	271
	66.8%	31.0%	2.2%	100.0%
	59.0%	51.5%	20.0%	54.2%
Others	18	12	6	36
	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	5.9%	7.4%	20.0%	7.2%
Total	307	163	30	500
	61.4%	32.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=20.319, df=4, ñ=0.000, r=-0.065

Source: Field study

Table-4.42 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.065) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.43

Sub caste and savings in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Savings in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 15000	Above 15000	
Madiga	42	97	54	193
	21.8%	50.3%	28.0%	100.0%
	68.9%	35.8%	32.1%	38.6%
Mala	19	156	96	271
	7.0%	57.6%	35.4%	100.0%
	31.1%	57.6%	57.1%	54.2%
Others	0	18	18	36
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	6.6%	10.7%	7.2%
Total	61	271	168	500
	12.2%	54.2%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 31.037, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.191

Source: Field study

Table-4.43 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.191) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.44

Sub caste and accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	
Madiga	126	67	193
	65.3%	34.7%	100.0%
	34.9%	48.2%	38.6
Mala	199	72	271
	73.4%	26.6%	100.0%
	55.1%	51.8%	54.2%
Others	36	0	36
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	.0%	7.2%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=18.664, df=2, ñ=0.000, r=-0.162

Source: Field study

Table-4.44 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.162) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.45

Sub caste and accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Acessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 10000	10000-20000	Above 20000	
Madiga	18	115	60	193
	9.3%	59.6%	31.1%	100.0%
	32.7%	38.2%	41.7%	38.6%
Mala	37	156	78	271
	13.7%	57.6%	28.8%	100.0%
	67.3%	51.8%	54.2%	54.2%
Others	0	30	6	36
	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.0%	4.2%	7.2%
Total	55	301	144	500
	11.0%	60.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.902, df = 4, $\rho = 0.018$, r = -0.050

Source: Field study

Table-4.45 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.050) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.46

Sub caste and social image in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Social image in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	114	55	24	193
	59.1%	28.5%	12.4%	100.0%
	36.4%	37.9%	57.1%	38.6%
Mala	169	84	18	271
	62.4%	31.0%	6.6%	100.0%
	54.0%	57.9%	42.9%	54.2%
Others	30	6	0	36
	83.3%	16.7%	.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	4.1%	.0%	7.2%
Total	313	145	42	500
	62.6%	29.0%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 12.899, df = 4, ρ = 0.012, r = -0.106

Source: Field study

Table-4.46 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.106) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.47

Sub caste and social image in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Social image in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	18	127	48	193
	9.3%	65.8%	24.9%	100.0%
	41.9%	39.1%	36.4%	38.6%
Mala	25	168	78	271
	9.2%	62.0%	28.8%	100.0%
	58.1%	51.7%	59.1%	54.2%
Others	0	30	6	36
	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	9.2%	4.5%	7.2%
Total	43	325	132	500
	8.6%	65.0%	26.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 7.641, df = 4, ρ = 0.106, r = 0.023

Source: Field study

Table-4.47 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.023) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.48

Sub caste and creditworthiness in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	120	55	18	193
	62.2%	28.5%	9.3%	100.0%
	39.9%	36.4%	37.5%	38.6%
Mala	163	90	18	271
	60.1%	33.2%	6.6%	100.0%
	54.2%	59.6%	37.5%	54.2%
Others	18	6	12	36
	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	6.0%	4.0%	25.0%	7.2%
Total	301	151	48	500
	60.2%	30.2%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 27.537, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.059

Source: Field study

Table-4.48 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.059) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.49

Sub caste and creditworthiness in post land purchase scheme

| Sub caste | Credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme | | | Total |
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	30	109	54	193
	15.5%	56.5%	28.0%	100.0%
	54.5%	39.4%	32.1%	38.6%
Mala	19	150	102	271
	7.0%	55.4%	37.6%	100.0%
	34.5%	54.2%	60.7%	54.2%
Others	6	18	12	36
	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	10.9%	6.5%	7.1%	7.2%
Total	55	277	168	500
	11.0%	55.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.955, df = 4, ρ = 0.018, r = 0.103

Source: Field study

Table-4.49 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.103) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.50

Sub caste and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	12	181	193
	6.2%	93.8%	100.0%
	63.2%	37.6%	38.6%
Mala	7	264	271
	2.6%	97.4%	100.0%
	36.8%	54.9%	54.2%
Others	0	36	36
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.5%	7.2%
Total	19	481	500
	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.606, df = 2, $\rho = 0.061$, r = 0.106

Source: Field study

Table-4.50 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.106) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.51

Sub caste and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	120	73	193
	62.2%	37.8%	100.0%
	36.3%	43.2%	38.6%
Mala	187	84	271
	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
	56.5%	49.7%	54.2%
Others	24	12	36
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	7.3%	7.1%	7.2%
Total	331	169	500
	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.352, df = 2, ρ = 0.308, r = -0.061

Source: Field study

Table-4.51 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.061) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.52

Sub caste and poverty in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Poverty in pre land puchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	19	60	114	193
	9.8%	31.1%	59.1%	100.0%
	38.0%	38.5%	38.8%	38.6%
Mala	31	84	156	271
	11.4%	31.0%	57.6%	100.0%
	62.0%	53.8%	53.1%	54.2%
Others	0	12	24	36
	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	7.7%	8.2%	7.2%
Total	50	156	294	500
	10.0%	31.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.674, df = 4, ρ = 0.322, r = 0.015

Source: Field study

Table-4.52 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.015) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.53

Sub caste and poverty in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Poverty in post land puchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	90	91	12	193
	46.6%	47.2%	6.2%	100.0%
	37.3%	40.8%	33.3%	38.6%
Mala	127	120	24	271
	46.9%	44.3%	8.9%	100.0%
	52.7%	53.8%	66.7%	54.2%
Others	24	12	0	36
	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	5.4%	.0%	7.2%
Total	241	223	36	500
	48.2%	44.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.941, df=4, ñ=0.094, r=-0.048

Source: Field study

Table-4.53 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.048) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.54

Sub caste and migration in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Migration in pre land puchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	13	60	120	193
	6.7%	31.1%	62.2%	100.0%
	26.5%	36.8%	41.7%	38.6%
Mala	30	85	156	271
	11.1%	31.4%	57.6%	100.0%
	61.2%	52.1%	54.2%	54.2%
Others	6	18	12	36
	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	12.2%	11.0%	4.2%	7.2%
Total	49	163	288	500
	9.8%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=12.015, df=4, ñ=0.017, r=-0.117

Source: Field study

Table-4.54 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.117) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.55

Sub caste and migration in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Migration in post land puchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	84	91	18	193
	43.5%	47.2%	9.3%	100.0%
	44.9%	34.3%	37.5%	38.6%
Mala	91	156	24	271
	33.6%	57.6%	8.9%	100.0%
	48.7%	58.9%	50.0%	54.2%
Others	12	18	6	36
	33.3%	50.0%	16.7%	100.0%
	6.4%	6.8%	12.5%	7.2%
Total	187	265	48	500
	37.4%	53.0%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.568, df=4, ñ=0.109, r=0.091

Source: Field study

Table-4.55 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.091) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.56

Sub caste and improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	120	61	12	193
	62.2%	31.6%	6.2%	100.0%
	38.5%	41.8%	28.6%	38.6%
Mala	174	73	24	271
	64.2%	26.9%	8.9%	100.0%
	55.8%	50.0%	537.1%	54.2%
Others	18	12	6	36
	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	5.8%	8.2%	14.3%	7.2%
Total	312	146	42	500
	62.4%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=6.189, df=4, ñ=0.185, r=0.034

Source: Field study

Table-4.56 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.034) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.57

Sub caste and improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Madiga	19	108	66	193
	9.8%	56.0%	34.2%	100.0%
	38.0%	36.0%	44.0%	38.6%
Mala	25	168	78	271
	9.2%	62.0%	28.8%	100.0%
	50.0%	56.0%	52.0%	54.2%
Others	6	24	6	36
	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%	7.2%
Total	50	300	150	500
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=6.139, df=4, ñ=0.189, r=-0.083

Source: Field study

Table-4.57 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.083) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.58

Age and change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

| Age | Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme | | Total |
	From caste based services to farming activity	From laborer to farmer	
21-30	24	37	61
	39.3%	60.7%	100.0%
	18.9%	9.9%	12.2%
31-45	55	204	259
	21.2%	78.8%	100.0%
	43.3%	54.7%	51.8%
46-55	48	132	180
	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%
	37.8%	35.4%	36.0%
Total	127	373	500
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.783, df = 2, ρ = 0.012, r = 0.030

Source: Field study

Table-4.58 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their response with regard to change in their social status in the wake of the scheme is positive (r=0.030) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.59

Age and income P in pre land purchase scheme

| Age | Income in pre land purchase scheme | | Total |
	Below 40000	40000-60000	
21-30	54	7	61
	88.5%	11.5%	100.0%
	13.8%	6.4%	12.2%
31-45	205	54	259
	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%
	52.4%	49.5%	51.8%
46-55	132	48	180
	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	33.8%	44.0%	36.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.452, df = 2, ρ = 0.040, r = 0.109

Source: Field study

Table-4.59 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.109) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.60

Age and income in post land purchase scheme

Age	Income in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 50000	50000-75000	Above 75000	
21-30	36	19	6	61
	59.0%	31.1%	9.8%	100.0%
	13.6%	11.2%	9.1%	12.2%
31-45	151	84	24	259
	58.3%	32.4%	9.3%	100.0%
	57.0%	49.7%	36.4%	51.8%
46-55	78	66	36	180
	43.3%	36.7%	20.0%	100.0%
	29.4%	39.1%	54.5%	36.0%
Total	265	169	66	500
	53.0%	33.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 15.536, df = 4, $\rho = 0.004$, r = 0.155

Source: Field study

Table-4.60 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.155) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.61

Age and employment in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Employment in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 150	150-180	Above 180	
21-30	48	13	0	61
	78.7%	21.3%	.0%	100.0%
	14.5%	9.8%	.0%	12.2%
31-45	169	66	24	259
	65.3%	25.5%	9.3%	100.0%
	51.1%	49.6%	66.7%	51.8%
46-55	114	54	12	180
	63.3%	30.0%	6.7%	100.0%
	34.4%	40.6%	33.3%	36.0%
Total	331	133	36	500
	66.2%	26.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.240, df = 4, ρ = 0.055, r = 0.075

Source: Field study

Table-4.61 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.075) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.62

Age and employment in post land purchase scheme

Age	Employment in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 200	200-240	Above 240	
21-30	12	43	6	61
	19.7%	70.5%	9.8%	100.0%
	21.8%	13.5%	4.8%	12.2%
31-45	25	156	78	259
	9.7%	60.2%	30.1%	100.0%
	45.5%	48.9%	61.9%	51.8%
46-55	18	120	42	180
	10.0%	66.7%	23.3%	100.0%
	32.7%	37.6%	33.3%	36.0%
Total	55	319	126	500
	11.0%	63.8%	25.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 14.385, df = 4, ρ = 0.006, r = 0.050

Source: Field study

Table-4.62 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.050) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.63

Age and savings in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Savings in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
21-30	30	31	0	61
	49.2%	50.8%	.0%	100.0%
	9.8%	19.0%	.0%	12.2%
31-45	199	48	12	259
	76.8%	18.5%	4.6%	100.0%
	64.8%	29.4%	40.0%	51.8%
46-55	78	84	18	180
	43.3%	46.7%	10.0%	100.0%
	25.4%	51.5%	60.0%	36.0%
Total	307	163	30	500
	61.4%	32.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 63.225, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.200

Source: Field study

Table-4.63 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.200) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.64

Age and savings in post land purchase scheme

Age	Savings in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 15000	Above 15000	
21-30	0	43	18	61
	0.0%	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
	0.0%	15.9%	10.7%	12.2%
31-45	49	144	66	259
	18.9%	55.6%	25.5%	100.0%
	80.3%	53.1%	39.3%	51.8%
46-55	12	84	84	180
	6.7%	46.7%	46.7%	100.0%
	19.7%	31.0%	50.0%	36.0%
Total	61	271	168	500
	12.2%	54.2%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 41.038, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.165

Source: Field study

Table-4.64 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.165) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.65

Age and accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Nil	UP to 5000	
21-30	42	19	61
	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
	11.6%	13.7%	12.2%
31-45	193	66	259
	74.5%	25.5%	100.0%
	53.5%	47.5%	51.8%
46-55	126	54	180
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	34.9%	38.8%	36.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.468, df = 2, ρ = 0.480, r = 0.019

Source: Field study

Table-4.65 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.019) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.66

Age and accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme

Age	Acessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 10000	10000-20000	Above 20000	
21-30	12	37	12	61
	19.7%	60.7%	19.7%	100.0%
	21.8%	12.3%	8.3%	12.2%
31-45	25	162	72	259
	9.7%	62.5%	27.8%	100.0%
	45.5%	53.8%	50.0%	51.8%
46-55	18	102	60	180
	10.0%	56.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	32.7%	33.9%	41.7%	36.0%
Total	55	301	144	500
	11.0%	60.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.514, df = 4, ρ = 0.074, r = 0.100

Source: Field study

Table-4.66 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.100) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.67

Age and social image in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Social image in per land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	30	31	0	61
	49.2%	50.8%	.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	21.4%	.0%	12.2%
31-45	175	72	12	259
	67.6%	27.8%	4.6%	100.0%
	55.9%	49.7%	28.6%	51.8%
46-55	108	42	30	180
	60.0%	23.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	34.5%	29.0%	71.4%	36.0%
Total	313	145	42	500
	62.6%	29.0%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 39.249, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.040

Source: Field study

Table-4.67 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.040) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.68

Age and social image in post land purchase scheme

Age	Social image in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	12	25	24	61
	19.7%	41.0%	39.3%	100.0%
	27.9%	7.7%	18.2%	12.2%
31-45	19	192	48	259
	7.3%	74.1%	18.5%	100.0%
	44.2%	59.1%	36.4%	51.8%
46-55	12	108	60	180
	6.7%	60.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	27.9%	33.2%	45.5%	36.0%
Total	43	325	132	500
	8.6%	65.0%	26.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 32.608, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.086

Source: Field study

Table-4.68 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.086) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.69

Age and creditworthiness in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Credit worthiness in pre land purcahse scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	30	31	0	61
	49.2%	50.8%	.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	20.5%	.0%	12.2%
31-45	169	72	18	259
	65.3%	27.8%	6.9%	100.0%
	56.1%	47.7%	37.5%	51.8%
46-55	102	48	30	180
	56.7%	26.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	33.9%	31.8%	62.5%	36.0%
Total	301	151	48	500
	60.2%	30.2%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 29.642, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.054

Source: Field study

Table-4.69 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.054) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.70

Age and creditworthiness in post land purchase scheme

Age	Credit worthiness in post land purcahse scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	6	43	12	61
	9.8%	70.5%	19.7%	100.0%
	10.9%	15.5%	7.1%	12.2%
31-45	43	138	78	259
	16.6%	53.3%	30.1%	100.0%
	78.2%	49.8%	46.4%	51.8%
46-55	6	96	78	180
	3.3%	53.3%	43.3%	100.0%
	10.9%	34.7%	46.4%	36.0%
Total	55	277	168	500
	11.0%	55.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 29.472, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.197

Source: Field study

Table-4.70 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme is positive(r=0.197) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.71

Age and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
21-30	6	55	61
	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
	31.6%	11.4%	12.2%
31-45	13	246	259
	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
	68.4%	51.1%	51.8%
46-55	0	180	180
	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	.0%	37.4%	36.0%
Total	19	481	500
	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 14.243, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = 0.168

Source: Field study

Table-4.71 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.168) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.72

Age and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme

Age	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
21-30	36	25	61
	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
	10.9%	14.8%	12.2%
31-45	163	96	259
	62.9%	37.1%	100.0%
	49.2%	56.8%	51.8%
46-55	132	48	180
	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	39.9%	28.4%	36.0%
Total	331	169	500
	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.735, df = 2, ρ = 0.034, r = -0.114

Source: Field study

Table-4.72 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.114) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.73

Age and poverty in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Poverty in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	7	24	30	61
	11.5%	39.3%	49.2%	100.0%
	14.0%	15.4%	10.2%	12.2%
31-45	19	78	162	259
	7.3%	30.1%	62.5%	100.0%
	38.0%	50.0%	55.1%	51.8%
46-55	24	54	102	180
	13.3%	30.0%	56.7%	100.0%
	48.0%	34.6%	34.7%	36.0%
Total	50	156	294	500
	10.0%	31.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 7.167, df = 4, ρ = 0.127, r = -0.012

Source: Field study

Table-4.73 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.012) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.74

Age and poverty in post land purchase scheme

Age	Poverty in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	30	25	6	61
	49.2%	41.0%	9.8%	100.0%
	12.4%	11.2%	16.7%	12.2%
31-45	121	114	24	259
	46.7%	44.0%	9.3%	100.0%
	50.2%	51.1%	66.7%	51.8%
46-55	90	84	6	180
	50.0%	46.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	37.3%	37.7%	16.7%	36.0%
Total	241	223	36	500
	48.2%	44.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.485, df = 4, $\rho = 0.166$, r = -0.045

Source: Field study

Table-4.74 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.045) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.75

Age and migration in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Migration in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	7	36	18	61
	11.5%	59.0%	29.5%	100.0%
	14.3%	22.1%	6.2%	12.2%
31-45	30	79	150	259
	11.6%	30.5%	57.9%	100.0%
	61.2%	48.5%	52.1%	51.8%
46-55	12	48	120	180
	6.7%	26.7%	66.7%	100.0%
	24.5%	29.4%	41.7%	36.0%
Total	49	163	288	500
	9.8%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 29.100, df = 4, $\rho = 0.000$, r = 0.191

Source: Field study

Table-4.75 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.191) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.76

Age and migration in post land purchase scheme

Age	Migration in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	24	31	6	61
	39.3%	50.8%	9.8%	100.0%
	12.8%	11.7%	12.5%	12.2%
31-45	91	144	24	259
	35.1%	55.6%	9.3%	100.0%
	48.7%	54.3%	50.0%	51.8%
46-55	72	90	18	180
	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	38.5%	34.0%	37.5%	36.0%
Total	187	265	48	500
	37.4%	53.0%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.496, df = 4, ρ = 0.827, r = -0.020

Source: Field study

Table-4.76 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.020) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.77

Age and improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	42	19	0	61
	68.9%	31.1%	.0%	100.0%
	13.5%	13.0%	.0%	12.2%
31-45	174	49	36	259
	67.2%	18.9%	13.9%	100.0%
	55.8%	33.6%	85.7%	51.8%
46-55	96	78	6	180
	53.3%	43.3%	3.3%	100.0%
	30.8%	53.4%	14.3%	36.0%
Total	312	146	42	500
	62.4%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=45.446, df=4, ñ=0.000, r=0.106

Source: Field study

Table-4.77 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.106) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.78

Age and improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme

Age	Improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
21-30	13	36	12	61
	21.3%	59.0%	19.7%	100.0%
	26.0%	12.0%	8.0%	12.2%
31-45	37	168	54	259
	14.3%	64.9%	20.8%	100.0%
	74.0%	56.0%	36.0%	51.8%
46-55	0	96	84	180
	0.0%	53.3%	46.7%	100.0%
	0.0%	32.0%	56.0%	36.0%
Total	50	300	150	500
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 58.991, df = 4, $\rho = 0.000$, r = 0.318

Source: Field study

Table-4.78 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.318) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.79

Education and change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

Education	Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme		Total
	From caste based services to forming activity	From laborer to farmet	
Literate	72	169	241
	29.9%	70.1%	100.0%
	56.7%	45.3%	48.2%
Up to school level	49	150	199
	24.6%	75.4%	100.0%
	38.6%	40.2%	39.8%
Above school level	6	54	60
	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	4.7%	14.5%	12.0%
Total	127	373	500
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 10.121, df = 2, $\rho = 0.006$, r = 0.125

Source: Field study

Table-4.79 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their response with regard to change in their social status in the wake of the scheme is positive (r=0.125) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.80

Education and income in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Income in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Below 40000	40000-60000	
Literate	192	49	241
	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%
	49.1%	45.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	139	60	199
	69.8%	30.2%	100.0%
	35.5%	55.0%	39.8%
Above school level	60	0	60
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	15.3%	.0%	12.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.171, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.034

Source: Field study

Table-4.80 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.034) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.81

Education and income in post land purchase scheme

Education	Income in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 50000	**50000-75000**	**Above 75000**	
Literate	132	85	24	241
	54.8%	35.3%	10.0%	100.0%
	49.8%	50.3%	36.4%	48.2%
Up to school level	91	72	36	199
	45.7%	36.2%	18.1%	100.0%
	34.3%	42.6%	54.5%	39.8%
Above school level	42	12	6	60
	70.0%	20.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	15.8%	7.1%	9.1%	12.0%
Total	265	169	66	500
	53.0%	33.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 15.257, df = 4, ρ = 0.004, r = 0.011

Source: Field study

Table-4.81 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.011) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.82

Education and employment in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Employment in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 150	150-180	Above 180	
Literate	150	67	24	241
	62.2%	27.8%	10.0%	100.0%
	45.3%	50.4%	66.7%	48.2%
Up to school level	151	36	12	199
	75.9%	18.1%	6.0%	100.0%
	45.6%	27.1%	33.3%	39.8%
Above school level	30	30	0	60
	50.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%
	9.1%	22.6%	.0%	12.0%
Total	331	133	36	500
	66.2%	26.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 30.910, df = 4, $\rho = 0.000$, r = -0.047

Source: Field study

Table-4.82 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.047) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.83

Education and employment in post land purchase scheme

Education	Employment in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 200	**200-240**	**Above 240**	
Literate	24	139	78	241
	10.0%	57.7%	32.4%	100.0%
	43.6%	43.6%	61.9%	48.2%
Up to school level	25	132	42	199
	12.6%	66.3%	21.1%	100.0%
	45.5%	41.4%	33.3%	39.8%
Above school level	6	48	6	60
	10.0%	80.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	10.9%	15.0%	4.8%	12.0%
Total	55	319	126	500
	11.0%	63.8%	25.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 15.553, df = 4, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.149

Source: Field study

Table-4.83 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.149) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.84

Education and savings in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Savings in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Literate	150	73	18	241
	62.2%	30.3%	7.5%	100.0%
	48.9%	44.8%	60.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	133	54	12	199
	66.8%	27.1%	6.0%	100.0%
	43.3%	33.1%	40.0%	39.8%
Above school level	24	36	0	60
	40.0%	60.0%	.0%	100.0%
	7.8%	22.1%	.0%	12.0%
Total	307	163	30	500
	61.4%	32.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.962, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.046

Source: Field study

Table-4.84 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.046) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.85

Education and savings in post land purchase scheme

Education	Savings in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 15000	Above 15000	
Literate	30	109	102	241
	12.4%	45.2%	42.3%	100.0%
	49.2%	40.2%	60.7%	48.2%
Up to school level	31	120	48	199
	15.6%	60.3%	24.1%	100.0%
	50.8%	44.3%	28.6%	39.8%
Above school level	0	42	18	60
	0.0%	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	15.5%	10.7%	12.0%
Total	61	271	168	500
	12.2%	54.2%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 27.915, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.106

Source: Field study

Table-4.85 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.106) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.86

Education and accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Assessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	
Literate	174	67	241
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	48.2%	48.2%	48.2%
Up to school level	163	36	199
	81.9%	18.1%	100.0%
	45.2%	25.9%	39.8%
Above school level	24	36	60
	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	6.6%	25.9%	12.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 40.341, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.085

Source: Field study

Table-4.86 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.085) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.87

Education and accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme

Age	Acessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 10000	10000-20000	Above 20000	
Literate	18	133	90	241
	7.5%	55.2%	37.3%	100.0%
	32.7%	44.2%	62.5%	48.2%
Up to school level	25	138	36	199
	12.6%	69.3%	18.1%	100.0%
	45.5%	45.8%	25.0%	39.8%
Above school level	12	30	18	60
	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	21.8%	10.0%	12.5%	12.0%
Total	55	301	144	500
	11.0%	60.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 26.465, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.176

Source: Field study

Table-4.87 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.176) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.88

Education and social image in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Social image in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	162	55	24	241
	67.2%	22.8%	10.0%	100.0%
	51.8%	37.9%	57.1%	48.2%
Up to school level	121	72	6	199
	60.8%	36.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	38.7%	49.7%	14.3%	39.8%
Above school level	30	18	12	60
	50.0%	30.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	12.4%	28.6%	12.0%
Total	313	145	42	500
	62.6%	29.0%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 26.355, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.098

Source: Field study

Table-4.88 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.098) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.89

Education and social image in post land purchase scheme

Education	Social image in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	6	163	72	241
	2.5%	67.6%	29.9%	100.0%
	14.0%	50.2%	54.5%	48.2%
Up to school level	31	126	42	199
	15.6%	63.3%	21.1%	100.0%
	72.1%	38.8%	31.8%	39.8%
Above school level	6	36	18	60
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	14.0%	11.1%	13.6%	12.0%
Total	43	325	132	500
	8.6%	65.0%	26.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.952, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.123

Source: Field study

Table-4.89 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.123) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.90

Education and creditworthiness in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	150	55	36	241
	62.2%	22.8%	14.9%	100.0%
	49.8%	36.4%	75.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	121	72	6	199
	60.8%	36.2%	3.0%	100.0%
	40.2%	47.7%	12.5%	39.8%
Above school level	30	24	6	60
	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	15.9%	12.5%	12.0%
Total	301	151	48	500
	60.2%	30.2%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.976, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.018

Source: Field study

Table-4.90 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.018) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.91

Education and creditworthiness in post land purchase scheme

Education	Credit worthiness inpost land purcahse scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	24	139	78	241
	10.0%	57.7%	32.4%	100.0%
	43.6%	50.2%	46.4%	48.2%
Up to school level	31	114	54	199
	15.6%	57.3%	27.1%	100.0%
	56.4%	41.2%	32.1%	39.8%
Above school level	0	24	36	60
	0.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	8.7%	21.4%	12.0%
Total	55	277	168	500
	11.0%	55.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 28.581, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.078

Source: Field study

Table-4.91 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.078) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.92

Education and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	12	229	241
	5.0%	95.0%	100.0%
	63.2%	47.6%	48.2%
Up to school level	7	192	199
	3.5%	96.5%	100.0%
	36.8%	39.9%	39.8%
Above school level	0	60	60
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	12.5%	12.0%
Total	19	481	500
	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 3.330, df = 2, ρ = 0.189, r = 0.074

Source: Field study

Table-4.92 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.074) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.93

Education and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme

| Education | Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	180	61	241
	74.7%	25.3%	100.0%
	54.4%	36.1%	48.2%
Up to school level	109	90	199
	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%
	32.9%	53.3%	39.8%
Above school level	42	18	60
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	12.7%	10.7%	12.0%
Total	331	169	500
	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 19.760, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.136

Source: Field study

Table-4.93 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.136) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.94

Education and poverty in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Poverty in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	25	66	150	241
	10.4%	27.4%	62.2%	100.0%
	50.0%	42.3%	51.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	25	60	114	199
	12.6%	30.2%	57.3%	100.0%
	50.0%	38.5%	38.8%	39.8%
Above school level	0	30	30	60
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	19.2%	10.2%	12.0%
Total	50	156	294	500
	10.0%	31.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 16.684, df = 4, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.056

Source: Field study

Table-4.94 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.056) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.95

Education and poverty in post land purchase scheme

Education	Poverty in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	102	127	12	241
	42.3%	52.7%	5.0%	100.0%
	42.3%	57.0%	33.3%	48.2%
Up to school level	115	60	24	199
	57.8%	30.2%	12.1%	100.0%
	47.7%	26.9%	66.7%	39.8%
Above school level	24	36	0	60
	40.0%	60.0%	.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	16.1%	.0%	12.0%
Total	241	223	36	500
	48.2%	44.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=34.908, df=4, ñ=0.000, r=-0.059

Source: Field study

Table-4.95 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.059) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.96

Education and migration in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Migration in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	31	48	162	241
	12.9%	19.9%	67.2%	100.0%
	63.3%	29.4%	56.2%	48.2%
Up to school level	12	103	84	199
	6.0%	51.8%	42.2%	100.0%
	24.5%	63.2%	29.2%	39.8%
Above school level	6	12	42	60
	10.0%	20.0%	70.0%	100.0%
	12.2%	7.4%	14.6%	12.0%
Total	49	163	288	500
	9.8%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 56.071, df = 4, ρ =0.000, r = -0.092

Source: Field study

Table-4.96 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.092) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.97

Education and migration in post land purchase scheme

| Education | Migration in post land purchase scheme | | | Total |
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	96	121	24	241
	39.8%	50.2%	10.0%	100.0%
	51.3%	45.7%	50.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	73	102	24	199
	36.7%	51.3%	12.1%	100.0%
	39.0%	38.5%	50.0%	39.8%
Above school level	18	42	0	60
	30.0%	70.0%	.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	15.8%	.0%	12.0%
Total	187	265	48	500
	37.4%	53.0%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 12.075, df = 4, ρ = 0.017, r = 0.033

Source: Field study

Table-4.97 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.033) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.98

Education and improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme

Education	Improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	150	67	24	241
	62.2%	27.8%	10.0%	100.0%
	48.1%	45.9%	57.1%	48.2%
Up to school level	132	55	12	199
	66.3%	27.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	42.3%	37.7%	28.6%	39.8%
Above school level	30	24	6	60
	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	9.6%	16.4%	14.3%	12.0%
Total	312	146	42	500
	62.4%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.907, df = 4, ρ = 0.141, r = 0.017

Source: Field study

Table-4.98 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.017) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically independent.

Table-4.99

Education and improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme

Education	Improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Literate	19	144	78	241
	7.9%	59.8%	32.4%	100.0%
	38.0%	48.0%	52.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	31	126	42	199
	15.6%	63.3%	21.1%	100.0%
	62.0%	42.0%	28.0%	39.8%
Above school level	0	30	30	60
	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	12.0%
Total	50	300	150	500
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 28.335, df = 4, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.001

Source: Field study

Table-4.99 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.001) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=4 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.100

Gender and change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

Gender	Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme		Total
	From caste based services to farming activity	From laborer to farmer	
Female	48	61	109
	44.0%	56.0%	100.0%
	37.8%	16.4%	21.8%
Male	79	312	391
	20.2%	79.8%	100.0%
	62.2%	83.6%	78.2%
Total	127	373	500
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.550, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.226

Source: Field study

Table-4.100 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their response with regard to change in their social status in the wake of the scheme is positive (r=0.226) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.101

Gender and income in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Income in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Below 40000	**40000-60000**	
Female	90	19	109
	82.6%	17.4%	100.0%
	23.0%	17.4%	21.8%
Male	301	90	391
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	77.0%	82.6%	78.2%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.561, df = 1, $\rho = 0.212$, r = 0.056

Source: Field study

Table-4.101 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.056) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-4.102

Gender and income in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Income in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 50000	**50000-75000**	**Above 75000**	
Female	66	37	6	109
	60.6%	33.9%	5.5%	100.0%
	24.9%	21.9%	9.1%	21.8%
Male	199	132	60	391
	50.9%	33.8%	15.3%	100.0%
	75.1%	78.1%	90.9%	78.2%
Total	265	169	66	500
	53.0%	33.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 7.753, df = 2, $\rho = 0.021$, r = 0.103

Source: Field study

Table-4.102 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.103) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.103

Gender and employment in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Employment in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 150	150-180	Above 180	
Female	66	37	6	109
	60.6%	33.9%	5.5%	100.0%
	19.9%	27.8%	16.7%	21.8%
Male	265	96	30	391
	67.8%	24.6%	7.7%	100.0%
	80.1%	72.2%	83.3%	78.2%
Total	331	133	36	500
	66.2%	26.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.055, df = 2, ρ = 0.132, r = -0.051

Source: Field study

Table-4.103 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.051) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.104

Gender and employment in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Employment in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 200	200-240	Above 240	
Female	12	79	18	109
	11.0%	72.5%	16.5%	100.0%
	21.8%	24.8%	14.3%	21.8%
Male	43	240	108	391
	11.0%	61.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	78.2%	75.2%	85.7%	78.2%
Total	55	319	126	500
	11.0%	63.8%	25.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.818, df = 2, $\rho = 0.055$, r = 0.083

Source: Field study

Table-4.104 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.083) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.105

Gender and savings in pre land purchase scheme

| Gender | Savings in pre land purchase scheme | | | Total |
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Female	60	31	18	109
	55.0%	28.4%	16.5%	100.0%
	19.5%	19.0%	60.0%	21.8%
Male	247	132	12	391
	63.2%	33.8%	3.1%	100.0%
	80.5%	81.0%	40.0%	78.2%
Total	307	163	30	500
	61.4%	32.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 27.336, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.107

Source: Field study

Table-4.105 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.107) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.106

Gender and savings in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Savings in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 15000	Above 15000	
Female	24	49	36	109
	22.0%	45.0%	33.0%	100.0%
	39.3%	18.1%	21.4%	21.8%
Male	37	222	132	391
	9.5%	56.8%	33.8%	100.0%
	60.7%	81.9%	78.6%	78.2%
Total	61	271	168	500
	12.2%	54.2%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 13.226, df = 2, ρ = 0.001, r = 0.072

Source: Field study

Table-4.106 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.072) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2is statistically dependent.

Table-4.107

Gender and accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme

Age	Accessibility to formal credit in preland purchase scheme		Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	
Female	60	49	109
	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
	16.6%	35.3%	21.8%
Male	301	90	391
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	83.4%	64.7%	78.2%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 20.435, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.202

Source: Field study

Table-4.107 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.202) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.108

Gender and accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Accessibility to formal credit in post land purcahse scheme			Total
	Up to 10000	10000-20000	Above 20000	
Female	24	67	18	109
	22.0%	61.5%	16.5%	100.0%
	43.6%	22.3%	12.5%	21.8%
Male	31	234	126	391
	7.9%	59.8%	32.2%	100.0%
	56.4%	77.7%	87.5%	78.2%
Total	55	301	144	500
	11.0%	60.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 22.727, df = 2, $\rho = 0.000$, r = 0.197

Source: Field study

Table-4.108 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.197) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.109

Gender and social image in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Social image in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	66	31	12	109
	60.6%	28.4%	11.0%	100.0%
	21.1%	21.4%	28.6%	21.8%
Male	247	114	30	391
	63.2%	29.2%	7.7%	100.0%
	78.9%	78.6%	71.4%	78.2%
Total	313	145	42	500
	62.6%	29.0%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=1.238, df=2, ñ=0.538, r=-0.031

Source: Field study

Table-4.109 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.031) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.110

Gender and social image in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Social image in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	12	61	36	109
	11.0%	56.0%	33.0%	100.0%
	27.9%	18.8%	27.3%	21.8%
Male	31	264	96	391
	7.9%	67.5%	24.6%	100.0%
	72.1%	81.2%	72.7%	78.2%
Total	43	325	132	500
	8.6%	65.0%	26.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=5.011, df=2, ñ=0.082, r=-0.047

Source: Field study

Table-4.110 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.047) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.111

Gender and creditworthiness in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	**Moderate**	**High**	
Female	84	13	12	109
	77.1%	11.9%	11.0%	100.0%
	27.9%	8.6%	25.0%	21.8%
Male	217	138	36	391
	55.5%	35.3%	9.2%	100.0%
	72.1%	91.4%	75.0%	78.2%
Total	301	151	48	500
	60.2%	30.2%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=22.285, df=2, ñ=0.000, r=0.155

Source: Field study

Table-4.111 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.155) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.112

Gender and creditworthiness in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	12	73	24	109
	11.0%	67.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	21.8%	26.4%	14.3%	21.8%
Male	43	204	144	391
	11.0%	52.2%	36.8%	100.0%
	78.2%	73.6%	85.7%	78.2%
Total	55	277	168	500
	11.0%	55.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.934, df = 2, ρ = 0.011, r = 0.106

Source: Field study

Table-4.112 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme is positive(r=0.106) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.113

Gender and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	6	103	109
	5.5%	94.5%	100.0%
	31.6%	21.4%	21.8%
Male	13	378	391
	3.3%	96.7%	100.0%
	68.4%	78.6%	78.2%
Total	19	481	500
	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.108, df = 1, ρ = 0.293, r = 0.047

Source: Field study

Table-4.113 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.047) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-4.114

Gender and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	54	55	109
	49.5%	50.5%	100.0%
	16.3%	32.5%	21.8%
Male	277	114	391
	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
	83.7%	67.5%	78.2%
Total	331	169	500
	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 17.287, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.186

Source: Field study

Table-4.114 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.186) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.115

Gender and poverty in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Poverty in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	31	36	42	109
	28.4%	33.0%	38.5%	100.0%
	62.0%	23.1%	14.3%	21.8%
Male	19	120	252	391
	4.9%	30.7%	64.5%	100.0%
	38.0%	76.9%	85.7%	78.2%
Total	50	156	294	500
	10.0%	31.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 57.285, df = 2, $\rho = 0.000$, r = 0.270

Source: Field study

Table-4.115 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.270) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.116

Gender and poverty in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Poverty in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	**Moderate**	**High**	
Female	72	25	12	109
	66.1%	22.9%	11.0%	100.0%
	29.9%	11.2%	33.3%	21.8%
Male	169	198	24	391
	43.2%	50.6%	6.1%	100.0%
	70.1%	88.8%	66.7%	78.2%
Total	241	223	36	500
	48.2%	44.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 26.696, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.149

Source: Field study

Table-4.116 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.149) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.117

Gender and migration in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Migration in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	**Moderate**	**High**	
Female	7	24	78	109
	6.4%	22.0%	71.6%	100.0%
	14.3%	14.7%	27.1%	21.8%
Male	42	139	210	391
	10.7%	35.5%	53.7%	100.0%
	85.7%	85.3%	72.9%	78.2%
Total	49	163	288	500
	9.8%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.126, df = 2, ρ = 0.004, r = -0.146

Source: Field study

Table-4.117 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.146) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.118

Gender and migration in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Migration in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	36	61	12	109
	33.0%	56.0%	11.0%	100.0%
	19.3%	23.0%	25.0%	21.8%
Male	151	204	36	391
	38.6%	52.2%	9.2%	100.0%
	80.7%	77.0%	75.0%	78.2%
Total	187	265	48	500
	37.4%	53.0%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.232, df = 2, ρ = 0.540, r = -0.049

Source: Field study

Table-4.118 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.049) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.119

Gender and improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme

Gender	Improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	66	31	12	109
	60.6%	28.4%	11.0%	100.0%
	21.2%	21.2%	28.6%	21.8%
Male	246	115	30	391
	62.9%	29.4%	7.7%	100.0%
	78.8%	78.8%	71.4%	78.2%
Total	312	146	42	500
	62.4%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=1.234, df=2, ñ=0.540, r=-0.029

Source: Field study

Table-4.119 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.029) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.120

Gender and improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme

Gender	Improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Female	7	72	30	109
	6.4%	66.1%	27.5%	100.0%
	14.0%	24.0%	20.0%	21.8%
Male	43	228	120	391
	11.0%	58.3%	30.7%	100.0%
	86.0%	76.0%	80.0%	78.2%
Total	50	300	150	500
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.921, df = 2, ρ = 0.232, r = -0.003

Source: Field study

Table-4.120 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.003) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.121

Occupation and change in the social status in the wake of the scheme

| Occupation | Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme | | Total |
	From caste based services to farming activity	From laborer to farmer	
Caste based services	30	85	115
	26.1%	73.9%	100.0%
	23.6%	22.8%	23.0%
Labor	97	288	385
	25.2%	74.8%	100.0%
	76.4%	77.2%	77.0%
Total	127	373	500
	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.037, df = 1, ρ = 0.847, r = 0

Field study

Table-4.121 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their response with regard to change in their social status in the wake of the scheme is positive (r=0.009) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.122

Occupation and income in pre land purchase scheme

| Occupation | Income in per land purchase scheme | | Total |
	Below 40000	40000-60000	
Caste based services	78	37	115
	67.8%	32.2%	100.0%
	19.9%	33.9%	23.0%
Labor	313	72	385
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	80.1%	66.1%	77.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.428, df = 1, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.137

Source: Field study

Table-4.122 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.137) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1is statistically dependent.

Table-4.123

Occupation and income in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Income in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 50000	50000-750000	Above 750000	
Caste based services	60	43	12	115
		52.2%	37.4%	10.4% 100.0%
	22.6%	25.4%	18.2%	23.0%
Labor	205	126	54	385
	53.2%	32.7%	14.0%	100.0%
	77.4%	74.6%	81.8%	77.0%
Total	265	169	66	500
	53.0%	33.8%	13.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.454, df = 2, ρ = 0.483, r = 0.006

Source: Field study

Table-4.123 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their income in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.006) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.124

Occupation and employment in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Employment in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 150	150-180	Above 180	
Caste based services	72	37	6	115
	62.6%	32.2%	5.2%	100.0%
	21.8%	27.8%	16.7%	23.0%
Labor	259	96	30	385
	67.3%	24.9%	7.8%	100.0%
	78.2%	72.2%	83.3%	77.0%
Total	331	133	36	500
	66.2%	26.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.851, df = 2, ρ = 0.240, r = -0.030

Source: Field study

Table-4.124 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.030) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.125

Occupation and employment in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Employment in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 200	200-240	Above 240	
Caste based services	18	79	18	115
	15.7%	68.7%	15.7%	100.0%
	32.7%	24.8%	14.3%	23.0%
Labor	37	240	108	385
	9.6%	62.3%	28.1%	100.0%
	67.3%	75.2%	85.7%	77.0%
Total	55	319	126	500
	11.0%	63.8%	25.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.902, df = 2, $\rho = 0.012$, r = 0.133

Source: Field study

Table-4.125 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their employment in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.133) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.126

Occupation and savings in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Savings in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	Above 5000	
Caste based services	60	49	6	115
	52.2%	42.6%	5.2%	100.0%
	19.5%	30.1%	20.0%	23.0%
Labor	247	114	24	385
	64.2%	29.6%	6.2%	100.0%
	80.5%	69.9%	80.0%	77.0%
Total	307	163	30	500
	61.4%	32.6%	6.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.812, df = 2, ρ = 0.033, r = -0.093

Source: Field study

Table-4.126 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.093) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.127

Occupation and savings in post land purchase scheme

| Occupation | Savings in post land purchase scheme | | | Total |
	Nil	Up to 15000	Above 15000	
Caste based services	6	73	36	115
	5.2%	63.5%	31.3%	100.0%
	9.8%	26.9%	21.4%	23.0%
Labor	55	198	132	385
	14.3%	51.4%	34.3%	100.0%
	90.2%	73.1%	78.6%	77.0%
Total	61	271	168	500
	12.2%	54.2%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 8.575, df = 2, ρ = 0.014, r = -0.028

Source: Field study

Table-4.127 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their savings in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.028) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.128

Occupation and access ability to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Access ability to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme		Total
	Nil	Up to 5000	
Caste based services	84	31	115
	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	23.3%	22.3%	23.0%
Labor	277	108	385
	71.9%	28.1%	100.0%
	76.7%	77.7%	77.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.053, df = 1, ρ = 0.818, r = 0.010

Source: Field study

Table-4.128 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.010) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

Table-4.129

Occupation and accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme

Sub caste	Acessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Up to 10000	10000-20000	Above 20000	
Caste based services	12	55	48	115
	10.4%	47.8%	41.7%	100.0%
	21.8%	18.3%	33.3%	23.0%
Labor	43	246	96	385
	11.2%	63.9%	24.9%	100.0%
	78.2%	81.7%	66.7%	77.0%
Total	55	301	144	500
	11.0%	60.2%	28.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 12.524, df = 2, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.130

Source: Field study

Table-4.129 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their accessibility to formal credit in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.130) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.130

Occupation and social image in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Social image in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	66	31	18	115
	57.4%	27.0%	15.7%	100.0%
	21.1%	21.4%	42.9%	23.0%
Labor	247	114	24	385
	64.2%	29.6%	6.2%	100.0%
	78.9%	78.6%	57.1%	77.0%
Total	313	145	42	500
	62.6%	29.0%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 10.213, df = 2, ρ = 0.006, r = -0.083

Source: Field study

Table-4.130 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.083) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.131

Occupation and social image in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Social image in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	12	61	42	115
	10.4%	53.0%	36.5%	100.0%
	27.9%	18.8%	31.8%	23.0%
Labor	31	264	90	385
	8.1%	68.6%	23.4%	100.0%
	72.1%	81.2%	68.2%	77.0%
Total	43	325	132	500
	8.6%	65.0%	26.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.665, df = 2, ρ = 0.008, r = -0.089

Source: Field study

Table-4.131 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their social image in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.089) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.132

Occupation and creditworthiness in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	78	25	12	115
	67.8%	21.7%	10.4%	100.0%
	25.9%	16.6%	25.0%	23.0%
Labor	223	126	36	385
	57.9%	32.7%	9.4%	100.0%
	74.1%	83.4%	75.0%	77.0%
Total	301	151	48	500
	60.2%	30.2%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.091, df = 2, ρ = 0.078, r = 0.072

Source: Field study

Table-4.132 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.072) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.133

Occupation and creditworthiness in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	12	67	36	115
	10.4%	58.3%	31.3%	100.0%
	21.8%	24.2%	21.4%	23.0%
Labor	43	210	132	385
	11.2%	54.5%	34.3%	100.0%
	78.2%	75.8%	78.6%	77.0%
Total	55	277	168	500
	11.0%	55.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.498, df=2, ñ=0.779, r=0.018

Source: Field study

Table-4.133 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their credit worthiness in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.018) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

Table-4.134

Occupation and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme

| Occupation | Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in pre land purchase scheme | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	6	109	115
	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	31.6%	22.7%	23.0%
Labor	13	372	385
	3.4%	96.6%	100.0%
	68.4%	77.3%	77.0%
Total	19	481	500
	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.821, df = 1, ρ = 0.365, r = 0.041

Source: Field study

Table-4.134 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in pre land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.041) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.135

Occupation and beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices in post land purchase scheme		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	66	49	115
	57.4%	42.6%	100.0%
	19.9%	29.0%	23.0%
Labor	265	120	385
	68.8%	31.2%	100.0%
	80.1%	71.0%	77.0%
Total	331	169	500
	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.179, df = 1, ρ = 0.023, r = -0.102

Source: Field study

Table-4.135 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and part of beneficiaries of modern agriculture practices in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.102) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=1 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.136

Occupation and poverty in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Poverty in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	19	24	72	115
	16.5%	20.9%	62.6%	100.0%
	38.0%	15.4%	24.5%	23.0%
Labor	31	132	222	385
	8.1%	34.3%	57.7%	100.0%
	62.0%	84.6%	75.5%	77.0%
Total	50	156	294	500
	10.0%	31.2%	58.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.829, df = 2, $\rho = 0.003$, r = -0.008

Source: Field study

Table-4.136 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.008) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.137

Occupation and poverty in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Poverty in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	54	49	12	115
	47.0%	42.6%	10.4%	100.0%
	22.4%	22.0%	33.3%	23.0%
Labor	187	174	24	385
	48.6%	45.2%	6.2%	100.0%
	77.6%	78.0%	66.7%	77.0%
Total	241	223	36	500
	48.2%	44.6%	7.2%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.351, df = 2, ρ = 0.309, r = -0.030

Source: Field study

Table-4.137 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their poverty levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.030) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

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Table-4.138

Occupation and migration in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Migration in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	1	24	90	115
	0.9%	20.9%	78.3%	100.0%
	2.0%	14.7%	31.2%	23.0%
Labor	48	139	198	385
	12.5%	36.1%	51.4%	100.0%
	98.0%	85.3%	68.8%	77.0%
Total	49	163	288	500
	9.8%	32.6%	57.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 29.527, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.241

Source: Field study

Table-4.138 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.241) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.139

Occupation and migration in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Migration in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	36	79	0	115
	31.3%	68.7%	.0%	100.0%
	19.3%	29.8%	.0%	23.0%
Labor	151	186	48	385
	39.2%	48.3%	12.5%	100.0%
	80.7%	70.2%	100.0%	77.0%
Total	187	265	48	500
	37.4%	53.0%	9.6%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 22.764, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.005

Source: Field study

Table-4.139 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and their migration levels in post land purchase scheme is positive (r=0.005) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

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Table-4.140

Occupation and improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme

Occupation	Improvement in quality of consumption in pre land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	54	55	6	115
	47.0%	47.8%	5.2%	100.0%
	17.3%	37.7%	14.3%	23.0%
Labor	258	91	36	385
	67.0%	23.6%	9.4%	100.0%
	82.7%	62.3%	85.7%	77.0%
Total	312	146	42	500
	62.4%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.254, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.143

Source: Field study

Table-4.140 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in pre land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.143) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically dependent.

Table-4.141

Occupation and improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme

Occupation	Improvement in quality of consumption in post land purchase scheme			Total
	Low	Moderate	High	
Caste based services	7	72	36	115
	6.1%	62.6%	31.3%	100.0%
	14.0%	24.0%	24.0%	23.0%
Labor	43	228	114	385
	11.2%	59.2%	29.6%	100.0%
	86.0%	76.0%	76.0%	77.0%
Total	50	300	150	500
	10.0%	60.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.541, df = 2, ρ = 0.281, r = -0.043

Source: Field study

Table-4.141 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme and improvement in their quality of consumption levels in post land purchase scheme is negative (r=-0.043) and the relationship between the said variables at LOS=0.05 and DF=2 is statistically independent.

It is concluded that due to land purchase scheme introduced by APSCCFC, it is found that a change in social status is evident from laborer to farmer which is evident, income of the respondents is

an average of up to 50000 rupees per annum, average employment was 200-240 person days, savings was up to 15000 rupees, improvement in accessibility to credit. Improvement in social image of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC. Poverty was high in case of majority of the respondents (58.8%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where poverty was low (48.2%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that reduction in poverty of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC. Migration was high in case of majority of the respondents (57.6%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where migration is moderate (53%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that reduction in migration of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE BENEFICIARIES OF LAND PURCHASE SCHEME FLOATED BY APSCCFC

An attempt is made in this chapter to discuss the problems encountered by the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC. The list of problems analyzed includes:

- Unviable holding

- Disguised unemployment

- Little scope for sustainability

- Inadequate measure of inclusive growth

- Non availability of adequate finance

- Inadequate irrigation facilities

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table-5.1

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries-Unviable holding

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	421	84.2	84.2
No	79	15.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5.1 refers to the distribution of the sample beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC by their perceptions about the problems encountered by them namely land purchased under the scheme is unviable holding. It is observed that 84.2 percent of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme have stated that they faced the problem of unviable holding which is sanctioned under the scheme and 15.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-5.2

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries-Disguised unemployment

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	391	78.2	78.2
No	109	21.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5.2 refers to the distribution of the sample beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC by their perceptions about the problems encountered by them namely disguised unemployment. It is observed that 78.2 percent of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme have stated that they faced the problem of disguised unemployment due to the scheme and 21.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-5.3

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries-Little scope for sustainability

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	403	80.6	80.6
No	97	19.4	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5.3 refers to the distribution of the sample beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC by their perceptions about the problems encountered by them namely little scope for sustainability of their economic growth. It is observed that 80.6 percent of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme have stated that they faced the problem of little scope for sustainability of their economic growth and 19.4 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-5.4

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries-Inadequate measure of inclusive growth

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	385	77.0	77.0
No	115	23.0	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5.4 refers to the distribution of the sample beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC by their perceptions about the problems encountered by them namely inadequate measure of inclusive growth. It is observed that 77 percent of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme have stated that they faced the problem that land ownership itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth and 23 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-5.5

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries-Non availability of adequate finance

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	373	74.6	74.6
No	127	25.4	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5.5 refers to the distribution of the sample beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC by their perceptions about the problems encountered by them namely non availability of adequate finance to their land development. It is observed that 74.6 percent of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme have stated that they faced the problem non availability of adequate finances for their land development and 25.4 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-5.6

Problems encountered by the beneficiaries-Inadequate irrigation facilities

Response	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	361	72.2	72.2
No	139	27.8	100.0
Total	500	100.0	

Source: Field study

Table-5.6 refers to the distribution of the sample beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC by their perceptions about the problems encountered by them namely inadequate irrigation facilities. It is observed that 72.2 percent of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme have stated that they faced the problem inadequate irrigation facilities and 27.8 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-5.7

Place and unviable holding

Place	Unviable holding		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	161	33	194
	83.0%	17.0%	100.0%
	38.2%	41.8%	38.8%
Kurnool	147	25	172
	85.5%	14.5%	100.0%
	34.9%	31.6%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	113	21	134
	84.3%	15.7%	100.0%
	26.8%	26.6%	26.8%
Total	421	79	500
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.422, df = 2, ρ = 0.810, r = -0.018

Source: Field study

Table-5.7 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely unviable holding is negative (r=-0.018) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

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Table-5.8

Place and disguised unemployment

| Place | Disguised unemployment | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	150	44	194
	77.3%	22.7%	100.0%
	38.4%	40.4%	38.8%
Kurnool	138	34	172
	80.2%	19.8%	100.0%
	35.3%	31.2%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	103	31	134
	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
	26.3%	28.4%	26.8%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.645, df = 2, ρ = 0.724, r = -0.001

Source: Field study

Table-5.8 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely disguised unemployment is negative (r=-0.001) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.9

Place and little scope for sustainability

Place	Little scopefor sustainability		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	151	43	194
	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
	37.5%	44.3%	38.8%
Kurnool	143	29	172
	83.1%	16.9%	100.0%
	35.5%	29.9%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	109	25	134
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	27.0%	25.8%	26.8%
Total	403	97	500
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.705, df = 2, ρ = 0.426, r = -0.042

Source: Field study

Table-5.9 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely little scope for their sustainable economic growth is negative (r=-0.042) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.10

Place and inadequate measure of inclusive growth

| Place | Inadequate measureof inclusive growth | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Krishna	151	43	194
	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
	39.2%	37.4%	38.8%
Kurnool	139	33	172
	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%
	36.1%	28.7%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	95	39	134
	70.9%	29.1%	100.0%
	24.7%	33.9%	26.8%
Total	385	115	500
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.309, df = 2, ρ = 0.116, r = 0.054

Source: Field study

Table-5.10 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely land itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth is positive (r=0.054) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

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Table-5.11

Place and non availability of adequate finance

Place	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	143	51	194
	73.7%	26.3%	100.0%
	38.3%	40.2%	38.8%
Kurnool	121	51	172
	70.3%	29.7%	100.0%
	32.4%	40.2%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	109	25	134
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	29.2%	19.7%	26.8%
Total	373	127	500
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.937, df = 2, ρ = 0.085, r = -0.058

Source: Field study

Table-5.11 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely non availability of adequate finance for their land development is negative (r=-0.058) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

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Table-5.12

Place and inadequate irrigation facilities

Place	Inadequate irrigation facilities		Total
	Yes	No	
Krishna	136	58	194
	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
	37.7%	41.7%	38.8%
Kurnool	126	46	172
	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
	34.9%	33.1%	34.4%
Mahabubnagar	99	35	134
	73.9%	26.1%	100.0%
	27.4%	25.2%	26.8%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.709, df = 2, ρ = 0.701, r = -0.036

Source: Field study

Table-5.12 reveals that correlation between the place of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely inadequate irrigation facilities is negative (r=-0.036) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.13

Sub caste and unviable holding

| Sub caste | Unviable holding | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Madiga	168	25	193
	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	39.9%	31.6%	38.6%
Mala	217	54	271
	80.1%	19.9%	100.0%
	51.5%	68.4%	54.2%
Others	36	0	36
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	8.6%	.0%	7.2%
Total	421	79	500
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.399, df = 2, ρ = 0.003, r = 0.017

Source: Field study

Table-5.13 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely unviable holding is positive (r=0.017) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.14

Sub caste and disguised unemployment

| Place | Non availability of adequate finance | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Madiga	144	49	193
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	36.8%	45.0%	38.6%
Mala	211	60	271
	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%
	54.0%	55.0%	54.2%
Others	36	0	36
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	9.2%	0.0%	7.2%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 11.512, df = 2, ρ = 0.003, r = -0.107

Source: Field study

Table-5.14 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely disguised unemployment is negative (r=-0.107) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.15

Sub caste and little scope for sustainability

Sub caste	Little scope for sustainability		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	150	43	193
	77.7%	22.3%	100.0%
	37.2%	44.3%	38.6%
Mala	223	48	271
	82.3%	17.7%	100.0%
	55.3%	49.5%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	7.4%	6.2%	7.2%
Total	403	97	500
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.689, df = 2, ρ = 0.430, r = -0.057

Source: Field study

Table-5.15 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely little scope for their sustainable economic growth is negative (r=-0.057) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

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Table-5.16

Sub caste and inadequate measure of inclusive growth

| Sub caste | Inadequate measure of inclusive groth | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Madiga	156	37	193
	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%
	40.5%	32.2%	38.6%
Mala	199	72	271
	73.4%	26.6%	100.0%
	51.7%	62.6%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	7.8%	5.2%	7.2%
Total	385	115	500
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.361, df = 2, ρ = 0.113, r = 0.051

Source: Field study

Table-5.16 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely land itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth is positive (r=0.051) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.17

Sub caste and non availability of adequate finance

Sub caste	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	132	61	193
	68.4%	31.6%	100.0%
	35.4%	48.0%	38.6%
Mala	223	48	271
	82.3%	17.7%	100.0%
	59.8%	37.8%	54.2%
Others	18	18	36
	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	4.8%	14.2%	7.2%
Total	373	127	500
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 23.873, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.051

Source: Field study

Table-5.17 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely non availability of adequate finance for their land development is negative (r=-0.051) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

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Table-5.18

Sub caste and inadequate irrigation facilities

Sub caste	Inadequate irrigation facilities		Total
	Yes	No	
Madiga	108	85	193
	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
	29.9%	61.2%	38.6%
Mala	223	48	271
	82.3%	17.7%	100.0%
	61.8%	34.5%	54.2%
Others	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	8.3%	4.3%	7.2%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 41.327, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.276

Source: Field study

Table-5.18 reveals that correlation between the sub caste of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely inadequate irrigation facilities is negative (r=-0.276) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

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Table-5.19

Age and unviable holding

Age	Unviable holding		Total
	Yes	No	
21-30	60	1	61
	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	14.3%	1.3%	12.2%
31-45	241	18	259
	93.1%	6.9%	100.0%
	57.2%	22.8%	51.8%
46-55	120	60	180
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	28.5%	75.9%	36.0%
Total	421	79	500
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 66.037, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.350

Source: Field study

Table-5.19 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely unviable holding is positive (r=0.350) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.20

Age and disguised unemployment

| Sub caste | Non availability of adequate finance | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	42	19	61
	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
	10.7%	17.4%	12.2%
31-45	199	60	259
	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
	50.9%	55.0%	51.8%
46-55	150	30	180
	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	38.4%	27.5%	36.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.192, df = 2, ρ = 0.051, r = -0.109

Source: Field study

Table-5.20 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely disguised unemployment is negative (r=-0.109) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.21

Age and little scope for sustainability

Age	Little scope for sustainability		Total
	Yes	No	
21-30	48	13	61
	78.7%	21.3%	100.0%
	11.9%	13.4%	12.2%
31-45	211	48	259
	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
	52.4%	49.5%	51.8%
46-55	144	36	180
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	35.7%	37.1%	36.0%
Total	403	97	500
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.309, df = 2, ρ = 0.857, r = 0.002

Source: Field study

Table-5.21 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely little scope for their sustainable economic growth is positive (r=0.002) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

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Table-5.22

Age and inadequate measure of inclusive growth

| Sub caste | Inadequate measure of inclusive growth | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	42	19	61
	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
	10.9%	16.5%	12.2%
31-45	199	60	259
	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
	51.7%	52.2%	51.8%
46-55	144	36	180
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	37.4%	31.3%	36.0%
Total	385	115	500
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 3.205, df = 2, ρ = 0.201, r = -0.072

Source: Field study

Table-5.22 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely land itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth is negative (r=-0.072) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.23

Age and non availability of adequate finance

Age	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
21-30	60	1	61
	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	16.1%	.8%	12.2%
31-45	199	60	259
	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%
	53.4%	47.2%	51.8%
46-55	114	66	180
	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
	30.6%	52.0%	36.0%
Total	373	127	500
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 30.916, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.239

Source: Field study

Table-5.23 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely non availability of adequate finance for their land development is positive (r=0.239) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.24

Age and inadequate irrigation facilities

| Sub caste | Inadequate irrigation facilities | | Total |
	Yes	No	
21-30	60	1	61
	98.4%	1.6%	100.0%
	16.6%	.7%	12.2%
31-45	181	78	259
	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
	50.1%	56.1%	51.8%
46-55	120	60	180
	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	33.2%	43.2%	36.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 24.237, df = 2, $\rho = 0.000$, r = 0.163

Source: Field study

Table-5.24 reveals that correlation between the age of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely inadequate irrigation facilities is positive (r=0.163) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

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Table-5.25

Education and unviable holding

Education	Unviable holding		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	192	49	241
	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%
	45.6%	62.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	187	12	199
	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	44.4%	15.2%	39.8%
Above school level	42	18	60
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	10.0%	22.8%	12.0%
Total	421	79	500
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 27.092, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.054

Source: Field study

Table-5.25 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely unviable holding is negative (r=-0.054) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.26

Education and disguised unemployment

| Education | Disguised unemployment | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	180	61	241
	74.7%	25.3%	100.0%
	46.0%	56.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	169	30	199
	84.9%	15.1%	100.0%
	43.2%	27.5%	39.8%
Above school level	42	18	60
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	10.7%	16.5%	12.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.388, df = 2, $\rho = 0.009$, r = -0.045

Source: Field study

Table-5.26 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely disguised unemployment is negative (r=-0.045) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.27

Education and little scope for sustainability

| Education | Little scope for sustainability | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Literate	198	43	241
	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
	49.1%	44.3%	48.2%
Up to school level	157	42	199
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	39.0%	43.3%	39.8%
Above school level	48	12	60
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	11.9%	12.4%	12.0%
Total	403	97	500
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.758, df=2, ñ=0.685, r=0.034

Source: Field study

Table-5.27 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely little scope for their sustainable economic growth is positive (r=0.034) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

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Table-5.28

Education and inadequate measure of inclusive growth

Education	Inadequate measure of inclusive growth		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	192	49	241
	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%
	49.9%	42.6%	48.2%
Up to school level	151	48	199
	75.9%	24.1%	100.0%
	39.2%	41.7%	39.8%
Above school level	42	18	60
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	10.9%	15.7%	12.0%
Total	385	115	500
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.770, df = 2, ρ = 0.250, r = 0.071

Source: Field study

Table-5.28 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely land itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth is positive (r=0.071) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.29

Education and non availability of adequate finance

Education	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	180	61	241
	74.7%	25.3%	100.0%
	48.3%	48.0%	48.2%
Up to school level	139	60	199
	69.8%	30.2%	100.0%
	37.3%	47.2%	39.8%
Above school level	54	6	60
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	14.5%	4.7%	12.0%
Total	373	127	500
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.881, df = 2, ρ = 0.007, r = -0.040

Source: Field study

Table-5.29 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely non availability of adequate finance for their land development is negative (r=-0.040) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.30

Education and inadequate irrigation facilities

Education	Inadequate irrigation facilities		Total
	Yes	No	
Literate	150	91	241
	62.2%	37.8%	100.0%
	41.6%	65.5%	48.2%
Up to school level	157	42	199
	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	43.5%	30.2%	39.8%
Above school level	54	6	60
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	15.0%	4.3%	12.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 25.824, df = 2, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.227

Source: Field study

Table-5.30 reveals that correlation between the education of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely inadequate irrigation facilities is negative (r=-0.227) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=2, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

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Table-5.31

Gender and unviable holding

Gender	Unviable holding		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	84	25	109
	77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
	20.0%	31.6%	21.8%
Male	337	54	391
	86.2%	13.8%	100.0%
	80.0%	68.4%	78.2%
Total	421	79	500
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 5.335, df = 1, ρ = 0.021, r = -0.103

Source: Field study

Table-5.31 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely unviable holding is negative (r=-0.103) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.32

Gender and disguised unemployment

Gender	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	102	7	109
	93.6%	6.4%	100.0%
	26.1%	6.4%	21.8%
Male	289	102	391
	73.9%	26.1%	100.0%
	73.9%	93.6%	78.2%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 19.335, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = 0.197

Source: Field study

Table-5.32 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely disguised unemployment is positive (r=0.197) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.33

Gender and little scope for sustainability

Gender	Little scope for sustainability		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	96	13	109
	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
	23.8%	13.4%	21.8%
Male	307	84	391
	78.5%	21.5%	100.0%
	76.2%	86.6%	78.2%
Total	403	97	500
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 4.979, df = 1, ρ = 0.026, r = 0.100

Source: Field study

Table-5.33 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely little scope for their sustainable economic growth is positive (r=0.100) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.34

Gender and inadequate measure of inclusive growth

Gender	Inadequate measure of inclusive growth		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	72	37	109
	66.1%	33.9%	100.0%
	18.7%	32.2%	21.8%
Male	313	78	391
	80.1%	19.9%	100.0%
	81.3%	67.8%	78.2%
Total	385	115	500
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 9.428, df = 1, ρ = 0.002, r = -0.137

Source: Field study

Table-5.34 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely land itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth is negative (r=-0.137) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.35

Gender and non availability of adequate finance

Gender	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	60	49	109
	55.0%	45.0%	100.0%
	16.1%	38.6%	21.8%
Male	313	78	391
	80.1%	19.9%	100.0%
	83.9%	61.4%	78.2%
Total	373	127	500
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 28.127, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.237

Source: Field study

Table-5.35 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely non availability of adequate finance for their land development is negative (r=-0.237) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

Table-5.36

Gender and inadequate irrigation facilities

Gender	Inadequate irrigation facilities		Total
	Yes	No	
Female	84	25	109
	77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
	23.3%	18.0%	21.8%
Male	277	114	391
	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
	76.7%	82.0%	78.2%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 1.643, df = 1, ρ = 0.200, r = 0.057

Source: Field study

Table-5.36 reveals that correlation between the gender of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely inadequate irrigation facilities is positive (r=0.057) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.37

Occupation and unviable holding

Occupation	Unviable holding		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	78	37	115
	67.8%	32.2%	100.0%
	18.5%	46.8%	23.0%
Labor	343	42	385
	89.1%	10.9%	100.0%
	81.5%	53.2%	77.0%
Total	421	79	500
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 30.098, df = 1, ρ = 0.000, r = -0.245

Source: Field study

Table-5.37 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely unviable holding is negative (r=-0.245) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

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Table-5.38

Occupation and disguised unemployment

| Occupation | Disguised unemployment | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	84	31	115
	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	21.5%	28.4%	23.0%
Labor	307	78	385
	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%
	78.5%	71.6%	77.0%
Total	391	109	500
	78.2%	21.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 2.329, df = 1, ρ = 0.127, r = -0.068

Source: Field study

Table-5.38 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely disguised unemployment is negative (r=-0.068) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.39

Occupation and little scope for sustainability

| Occupation | Little scope for sustainability | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	90	25	115
	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	22.3%	25.8%	23.0%
Labor	313	72	385
	81.3%	18.7%	100.0%
	77.7%	74.2%	77.0%
Total	403	97	500
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.523, df = 1, ρ = 0.470, r = -0.032

Source: Field study

Table-5.39 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely little scope for their sustainable economic growth is negative (r=-0.032) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.40

Occupation and inadequate measure of inclusive growth

| Occupation | Inadequate measure of inclusive growth | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	90	25	115
	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
	23.4%	21.7%	23.0%
Labor	295	90	385
	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
	76.6%	78.3%	77.0%
Total	385	115	500
	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.134, df = 1, ρ = 0.714, r = 0.016

Source: Field study

Table-5.40 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely land itself is an inadequate measure of inclusive growth is positive (r=0.016) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.41

Occupation and non availability of adequate finance

Occupation	Non availability of adequate finance		Total
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	84	31	115
	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	22.5%	24.4%	23.0%
Labor	289	96	385
	75.1%	24.9%	100.0%
	77.5%	75.6%	77.0%
Total	373	127	500
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 0.191, df = 1, ρ = 0.662, r = -0.020

Source: Field study

Table-5.41 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely non availability of adequate finance for their land development is negative (r=-0.020) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically independent.

Table-5.42

Occupation and inadequate irrigation facilities

| Occupation | Inadequate irrigation facilities | | Total |
	Yes	No	
Caste based services	72	43	115
	62.6%	37.4%	100.0%
	19.9%	30.9%	23.0%
Labor	289	96	385
	75.1%	24.9%	100.0%
	80.1%	69.1%	77.0%
Total	361	139	500
	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square = 6.845, df = 1, ρ = 0.009, r = -0.117

Source: Field study

Table-5.42 reveals that correlation between the occupation of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC and their response about the problems faced by them due to the said scheme namely inadequate irrigation facilities is negative (r=-0.117) and at LOS=0.05 and DF=1, the relationship between the said variables is statistically dependent.

It is concluded that the problems faced by the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are identified and arranged in the descending order of endorsement which include Unviable holding, Little scope for sustainability, Disguised unemployment, Inadequate measure of inclusive growth, Non availability of adequate finance and Inadequate irrigation facilities.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter-VI deals with the sum and substance of the current research effort in the form of conclusions and suggestions.

The Scheduled Castes have been pushed down to the lowest rung in the social ladder and have little help and opportunity in the past to move upwards. The Scheduled Castes formed a pool providing cheap labor and undertaking tasks regarded as polluting. It is common for the human societies to have groups of poor subject to severe deprivations of different kinds. But the Scheduled Castes in India could be regarded as being far worse off than the poor elsewhere in terms of miserable living conditions and the loss of opportunities, freedom and dignity suffered by them over generations The breakdown of traditional of village society in India in the recent decades owing to modernization of agriculture, spread of market economy and growing rural and urban linkage has been a source of some major changes in the conditions and status of the Scheduled Castes and of the lower strata in general in rural areas. This change can be characterized as an urge and expression of their deep rooted desire for their socio-economic and political development. As part of this process and acknowledgement of the desire of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Government of India and the States concerned have initiated many developmental programmes and started institutions to design, implement and evaluate various development programmes meant for the development of deprived sections. The National Scheduled Castes Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) and Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation are examples for the interests of the government in the development of Scheduled Castes. Land purchase scheme for scheduled castes floated by APSCCFC is a development initiative towards the end of socio-economic development of scheduled castes.

CONCLUSIONS

● The sample composition reveals that respondents from the Mala sub caste are mostly represented in the sample composition, majority of the respondents are relatively young, equipped with low level education, male, labor as occupation and mostly from joint family system.

● The ways and means of identification of the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC are most democratic, the level of accessibility of the land purchase committee to the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme adopted by APSCCFC is moderate, level of transparency

of the land purchase in terms of the procedures relating to land purchase is moderate, the land purchase scheme is simple to comprehend and to operate, the bureaucrats of land purchase scheme are accountable, responsive, responsible, the organization structure is semi centralized, management orientation is bureaucratic, beneficiaries are made part of the decision making and land size under the scheme is inadequate.

- Due to land purchase scheme introduced by APSCCFC, it is found that a change in social status is evident from laborer to farmer which is evident, income of the respondents is an average of up to 50000 rupees per annum, average employment was 200-240 person days, savings was up to 15000 rupees, improvement in accessibility to credit. Improvement in social image of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC. Poverty was high in case of majority of the respondents (58.8%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where poverty was low (48.2%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that reduction in poverty of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC. Migration was high in case of majority of the respondents (57.6%) in pre land purchase scheme setting, where migration is moderate (53%) in post land purchase scheme setting. It indicates that reduction in migration of the beneficiaries is evident which is attributable to land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC.

- The problems faced by the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC are identified and arranged in the descending order of endorsement which include Unviable holding, Little scope for sustainability, Disguised unemployment, Inadequate measure of inclusive growth, Non availability of adequate finance and Inadequate irrigation facilities.

- **The first hypothesis "Organizational design and development of APSCCFC with reference to land purchase scheme is not primary stakeholders friendly" is rejected.**

- **The second hypothesis "The impact of land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC on the welfare of scheduled castes is insignificant" is rejected.**

- **The third hypothesis "Problems faced by the beneficiaries of land purchase scheme are sub caste neutral" is rejected.**

SUGGESTIONS

- Land purchase scheme floated by APSCCFC must provide an economically viable holding of land to the beneficiaries of scheduled castes.

- Land alone is not the solution to the development of the scheduled castes. They should be provided all the modern inputs of agriculture coupled with agri. business activities for their overall development.

- The administrative set up meant for the scheme must also explore the possibilities of implementing the contract farming system so as to augment the efficiency of resources by pooling their individual resources.

- Besides, land development scheme, the APSCCFC must also make efforts for the financial development of scheduled castes by conjoining the interests of scheduled castes with market interests.

- In fact, there should be a reverse pyramid structure in the APSCCFC to facilitate the beneficiaries of the scheme to be placed at the first step of the organization.

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UGC MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Evaluation of Organizational Design and Development of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC) on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh with Focus on Land Purchase Scheme

Principal Investigator**: DR. A. VENKAT RAM NARSIMHA REDDY**

QUESTIONNAIRE/SCHEDULE

SECTION-A

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

1.   Name: ……………………

2.   Place: …………………….

3.   Sub caste   [ ]
     1) Madiga   2) Mala   3) Others

4.   Age   [ ]
     1) 21-30   2) 31-45   3) 46-55

5.   Education   [ ]
     1) Literate 2) Up to school level   3) Above school level

6.   Gender   [ ]
     1) Male   2) Female

7.   Occupation   [ ]
     1) Caste based services 2) Labor

8.   Type of family   [ ]
     1) Joint   2) Nuclear

ANALYSIS OF BENEFICIARY PERCEPTIONS ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF APSCCFC

9. Identification of land beneficiaries   [ ]

    1) Most democratic   2) Bureaucratic

10. Accessibility to the land purchase committee for the beneficiaries [ ]

    1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

11. Procedures related to land purchase scheme are transparent   [ ]

    1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

12. Land purchase scheme is simple to understand and operate   [ ]

    1) Yes   2) No

13. Bureaucrats are accountable   [ ]

    1) Yes   2) No

14. Bureaucrats are responsive   [ ]

    1) Yes   2) No

15. Bureaucrats are responsible   [ ]

    1) Yes   2) No

16. Structure of the organization   [ ]

    1) Centralized   2) Semi-centralized

17. Management orientation of the corporation   [ ]

    1) Decentralized 2) Professional   3) Bureaucratic

18. Beneficiaries are part of the decision making   [ ]

    1) Yes   2) No

19. Adequacy of land size under the scheme   [ ]

    1) Yes   2) No

EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF
LAND PURCHASE SCHEME FLOATED BY APSCCFC

20. Change in the social status in the wake of the scheme   [ ]

1) From caste based services to farming activity   2) From laborer to farmer

21. Income of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings   [ ]

1) Below 40000 2) 40000-60000 3) 60000-75000 4) Above 75000

22. Employment of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings   [ ]

1) Up to 150   2) 150-200   3) 200-240   4) Above 240

23. Savings of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings   [ ]

1) Nil   2) Up to 5000   3) 5000-10000   4) Above 10000

24. Accessibility to formal credit of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase

scheme settings   [ ]

1) Nil   2) Up to 5000   3) 5000-15000   4) Above 15000

25. Social image of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings   [ ]

1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

26. Credit worthiness of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings [ ]

1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

27. Beneficiaries of modern agricultural practices of the sample beneficiaries in pre and   [ ]

post land purchase scheme settings.

1) Yes   2) No

28. Poverty of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings   [ ]

1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

29. Migration of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post land purchase scheme settings   [ ]

1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

30. Improvement in quality of consumption of the sample beneficiaries in pre and post   [ ]

land purchase scheme settings

1) Low   2) Moderate   3) High

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE BENEFICIARIES OF LAND PURCHASE SCHEME FLOATED BY APSCCFC

31. Unviable holding   [ ]

      1) Yes   2) No

32. Disguised unemployment   [ ]

      1) Yes   2) No

33. Little scope for sustainability   [ ]

      1) Yes   2) No

34. Inadequate measure of inclusive growth   [ ]

      1) Yes   2) No

35. Non availability of adequate finance   [ ]

      1) Yes   2) No

36. Inadequate irrigation facilities   [ ]

      1) Yes   2) No