



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Economics

POSITION OF LAND HOLDINGS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS OF BEEDI WORKERS IN TELANGANA STATE; AN INTER DISTRICT ANALYSIS.

KEY WORDS: rolling, poor wages, alternative source, household income, irrigation of land

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ABSTRACT

A study of the beedi-rolling households in Telangana reveals that workers continue in the industry despite poor wages, exploitation by middlemen, absence of social security and adverse impact on health, just because they have no alternative source of work. This study offers a people's perspective on the design and implementation of suitable livelihoods for thousands of workers, predominantly women, who depend on beedi rolling to basic household income.

INTRODUCTION

In the late 17th century the tobacco cultivation has begun in India. During that time the tobacco workers were using tobacco for beedi making, created more demand for beedi users. The beedi industry started in the 1930s, and the land under tobacco cultivation also expanded during the same time. Beedi manufacturing becomes one of the best competitive industries in the middle of 20th century. It also became the better source of income to the rural folk. But due to negligence of arts, crafts and handmade products, the beedi industry was a dominant sector in providing employment to the rural women.

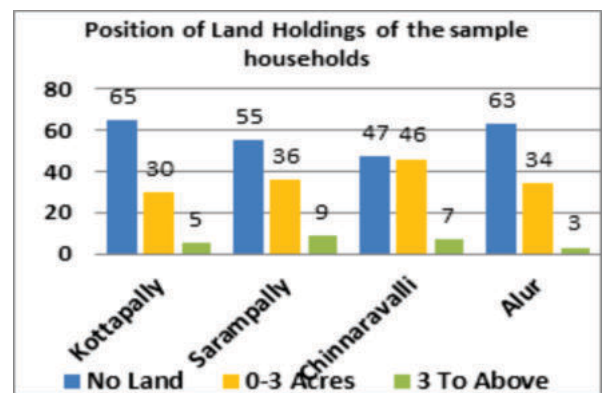
A study of the beedi-rolling households in Telangana reveals that workers continue in the industry despite poor wages, exploitation by middlemen, absence of social security and adverse impact on health, just because they have no alternative source of work. This study offers a people's perspective on the design and implementation of suitable livelihoods for thousands of workers, predominantly women, who depend on beedi rolling to basic household income.

OUR districts were selected as sample area i.e., Mahabubnager, Karimnagar, Kamareddy and Nizamabad in Telangana State. The criteria for selection of these districts is as there was the highest number of beedi companies the highest number of beedi workers than in other districts in the state of Telangana. Same criteria have been followed even in selection of Sample Mandals and Sample Villages. From all of these districts, One Mandal and one village have been selected randomly. They are: firstly, chosen Kothapally village from Kothapally Mandal of Karimnagar district followed by Sarampalle village from Kamareddy Mandal of Kamareddy district, Chinna Revalli village from Balanagar Mandal of Mahabubnager district and Alur village from Armoor Mandal of Nizamabad District. At this present study covers about beedi workers agriculture land and irrigation capability, its impact on their living standard.

Source: Primary data,

Note: Figures in brackets are Percentages

This below graph can be depicted above table;



The above Table and graph shows that position Land holdings of households in the sample area. Out of 400 households, 230 households do not have a piece of land, about 37 per cent of the sample households or 146 households have acquired 0-3 acres of agricultural land. These 0-3 acres' land also not totally irrigated but the combination irrigated and UN irrigated agriculture land. Of these 146 households, 50 households are having irrigated land and the remaining 96 households are having UN irrigated land. About 24 sample households or 6 per cent of households are having 3-5 acres of agricultural land. Of 24 sample households 7 households are having irrigated land and 17 households acquired UN irrigated land. It is clear that, the households though they had agriculture land; major portion of it is UN Irrigated land only which do not have water sources at all. Inter district/ inter village analysis on the position land holding owned by sample households in the study area presented in the following:

Name of the Village	Total house holds	No land	0 - 3 acres		3 to above acres	
			irrigate d	Unirrig ated	Irrigated	Unirri gated
Kothapally	100	65	30	10	05	04
Sarampelle	100	55	36	15	09	06
Chinnarava lli	100	47	46	13	07	05
Alur	100	63	34	12	03	02
Total	400	230 (57.5)	146 (36.5)	50 (12.5)	24 (6.0)	17 (4.3)

In Kothapally village from Karimnagar district, Out of 100 sample households, 65 households are no land households. About 30 households are having between 0 - 3 acres of Agricultural land with the combination of irrigated and UN irrigated land. Of these 30 households, 10 households having irrigated land and the remaining 20 households are having UN irrigated piece of land. Whereas, the remaining 5 households having agriculture land between 3 to 5 acres' land. Of which one house hold is having irrigated land and the remaining 4 households are having only UN irrigated land.

In Sarampalle village from Kamareddy district Out of 100 sample households, 55 households are no land households. About 36 households are having between 0 - 3 acres of Agricultural land with the combination of irrigated and UN irrigated land. Of these 36 households, 15 households having irrigated land and the remaining 21 households are having

UN irrigated piece of land. Whereas, the remaining 9 households having agriculture land between 3 to 5 acres' land. Of which 3 house hold is having irrigated land and the remaining 6 households are having only un irrigated land.

In Chinnarevelli village from Mahabubnager district Out of 100 sample households, 47 households are no land households. About 46 households are having between 0 - 3 acres of Agricultural land with the combination of irrigated and UN irrigated land. Of these 46 households, 13 households having irrigated land and the remaining 33 households are having un irrigated piece of land. Whereas, the remaining 7 households having agriculture land between 3 - 5 acres' land. Of which 2 house hold is having irrigated land and the remaining 5 households are having only un irrigated land.

In Alur village from Nizamabad district Out of 100 sample households, 63 households are no land households. About 34 households are having between 0 - 3 acres of Agricultural land with the combination of irrigated and UN irrigated land. Of these 34 households, 12 households having irrigated land and the remaining 22 households are having UN irrigated piece of land. Whereas, the remaining 3 households having agriculture land between 3 - 5 acres' land. Of which one house hold is having irrigated land and the remaining 2 households are having only un irrigated land.

CONCLUSIONS

It is clear from the above that the majority of the sample households are having UN irrigated agriculture land is more in comparison with irrigated agriculture land. The irrigation area is less because of drought conditions, uncertain rains, inadequate irrigation facilities, and lack of groundwater.

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