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KALWAKURTHY, NAGARKURNOOL(DIST).

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

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TOPIC:

A CASE STUDY ON

DEMONETIZATION

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DECLARATION

We are declare that the project title "A CASE STUDY ON DEMONITIZATION" is original In nature and is a Bonofide work carried out by me. The project is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for award of Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Department of Economics). The report has been submitted either in part or full for any other degree or diploma earlier to this University or any other University.

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PROJECT WORK

**PROBLEMS AND
PROSPECTS OF
DEMONETIZATION
IN
INDIA**

FIELD WORK



INTRODUCTION

దేశ ఆర్థికవ్యవస్థను కుంగదీస్తున్న నల్లధనం, నకిలీనోట్లు నియంత్రణలో భాగంగా పెద్ద నోట్లను రద్దు చేస్తున్నట్లు మన ప్రధాని నరేంద్రమోడి నవంబర్ 8 రాత్రి 8గం||లకు ఒక ప్రకటన చేశారు. ఈ నిర్ణయం సాహసోపేతమైనది. చారిత్రాత్మకమైనది. భారత్‌లో ఇంతవరకు చేపట్టిన ఆర్థిక సంస్కరణలోకెల్లా ఇది అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైంది. ఈనాడు నల్లధనాన్ని రూపుమాపడానికి మన భారతదేశ ప్రధాని నరేంద్రమోడి పెద్దనోట్లను రద్దు చేస్తున్నట్లు నవంబర్ 8న ప్రకటించారు. ఈ నిర్ణయం నవంబర్ 9 నుండి అమలులోకి వస్తుంది.

రద్దయిన వాటి స్థానంలో నవంబర్ 10 నుండి రూ. 2000, రూ.500 కొత్త రకం నోట్లను ప్రవేశపెట్టారు. ఈ పెద్ద నోట్ల రద్దు కొత్తదేమీ కాదు. 1946 సం॥లో 1000 రూ॥ల నోట్లను రద్దు చేశారు. తరువాత 1978 సం॥ ప్రధానమంత్రి మొరార్జీదేశాయ్ కాలంలో 1000, రూ.5000, రూ.10,000 రద్దు చేశారు. కానీ అప్పుడు పేదలకు ఎలాంటి ఇబ్బందులు కలుగలేదు. ఎందుకంటే అంత పెద్ద నోట్లు పేదల దగ్గర లేవు. కానీ ప్రస్తుతం మన దేశంలో 86% రూ 500, రూ.1000 ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. అది సుమారు 15లక్షల కోట్లు ఉన్నాయని అంచనా. కానీ 3లక్షల కోట్ల రూపాయలు

చెలామణిలోకి రావడం లేదు. ఇలా పెద్ద నోట్లు రద్దు చేయడం మన దేశం ఒక్కటే కాదు. ప్రపంచంలో చాలా దేశాలున్నాయి. అది 1982 సం॥ ఘనా, 1984 నైజీరియా, 1987 సం॥ మయన్మార్, 1991 సోవియట్ రష్యా, 2010 ఉత్తర కొరియా లాంటి దేశాలు కూడా పెద్దనోట్లను రద్దు చేశాయి. అయినా పెద్దనోట్లు రద్దు అంటే పూర్తిగా రద్దు చేయడం కాదు. పాత నోట్ల స్థానంలో తిరిగి కొత్త నోట్లను ప్రవేశపెట్టడం. ఎందుకంటే ఈ చెలామణిలోకి రాకుండా పోయినా నగదును చలామణిలోకి రాబట్టడానికి ఈ విధంగా రద్దు చేసిన నోట్లను డిసెంబర్ 30తేది వరకు పోస్టాఫీసులలో వివిధ బ్యాంకులలో జమచేసి తిరిగి కొత్త నోట్లను తీసుకోవడం. మరి లావాదేవీలలో ఈ నోట్లు వాడకుండా చేయడమే ఈ పెద్ద నోట్ల రద్దుకు కారణాలు.

కర్ణుడు చావుకి అనేక కారణాలు ఉన్నట్లుగానే పెద్దనోట్లు రద్దు చేయడానికి అనేక కారణాలు కలవు. ముఖ్యంగా స్వతంత్ర భారతదేశంలో నానాటికి పెరుగుతున్న నల్లధనం, నకిలీధనం, ఈ నల్లధనం వల్ల దేశంలో ఉగ్రవాదం అవినీతి లంచగొండితనం రాజకీయ అవినీతి రోజు రోజుకు హెచ్చు మీరుతుంది. దీని కారణంగా ధనవంతుడు ఇంకా ధనవంతునిగా బీదవాడు కడు బీదవాడుగా తయారవుతున్నాడు.

నల్లధనం ఏర్పడడానికి ఇంకా కారణాలున్నాయి.

1. ఖారత్ అధిక పన్నులు విధించే దేశంగా రూపొందడం వల్ల నల్లధనం పరిమాణం పెరిగింది.
2. పన్ను చట్టాలు కఠినంగా ఉండడం, సామాన్య ప్రజలకు వీటి పట్ల అవగాహన ఏర్పడకపోవడం, నిజాయితీగా పన్ను చెల్లించాలనే అభిప్రాయం వున్నవారు సక్రమంగా పన్నులను కట్టకపోవడం.

3. అసాంఘిక కార్యకలాపాలైన స్మగ్లింగ్, మాదకద్రవ్యాల వాడకం పెరుగుదల కారణంగా నల్లధనం పెరగడం.

4. పన్నులు ఎగవేసే వారిపై కఠిన చర్యలు లేకపోవడం.

5. రియల్ ఎస్టేట్ రంగం - వాస్తవ రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ కు, మార్కెట్ ధరకు వ్యత్యాసం అధికంగా ఉండడం.

6. కుప్పలు తెప్పలుగా పెరిగి పోయిన నల్లధనం

7. నియంత్రణ లేని నకిలీధనం

8. మితిమీరిన అవినీతి

9. అదుపులేని లంచగొండితనం

10. రాజకీయ అవినీతి

11. హవాలా కుంభకోణాలు

12. దొంగ వ్యాపార కార్యకలాపాలు పెరగడం

13. రియల్ ఎస్టేట్ రంగంలో మోసాలు



లక్ష్యాలు

1. భారతదేశంలో కరెన్సీ యొక్క చరిత్రను పరిశీలించడం
2. భారతదేశంలో కరెన్సీ యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను తెలుసుకోవడం
3. కరెన్సీ ముద్రణను మరియు జారీ విధానాన్ని గమనించడం
4. 5000, 1000 రూ. నోట్ల రద్దు ఆవశ్యకతను అవసరాన్ని గురించి తెలుసుకోవడం
5. పెద్దనోట్ల రద్దు వలన కలిగే ప్రయోజనాలను గమనించడం
6. పెద్దనోట్ల రద్దు వలన కలిగే ప్రయోజనాలను వివరించడం
7. నల్లధనం అంటే ఏమిటి? దాని గురించి తెలుసుకోవడం
8. తెల్లధనం నల్లధనంగా మారటాన్ని గల కారణాలను పరిశీలించడం
9. నగదు రహిత లావాదేవీలను గురించి తెలుసుకోవడం

PROBLEMS OF DEMONETIZATION



పెద్దనోట్ల రద్దు వలన ఏర్పడే సమస్యలు

1. నవంబర్ 8న రాత్రి 8గం||ల ఈ ప్రకటన వెలువడిన వెంటనే అనేక మంది ఎటిఎంల దగ్గర బారులు తీరారు.
2. పాతనోట్లను డిపాజిట్ చేయడానికి ప్రతి ఒక్కరు బ్యాంకులో గంటల తరబడి నిలబడాల్సి వచ్చింది.
3. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు రోజుకు తన కూలీని వదులుకొని తన దగ్గర ఉన్న కొద్దిపాటి రూపాయలను మార్చుకోవడానికి చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడ్డారు.
4. చిరు వ్యాపారులు నోట్ల రద్దు వలన దెబ్బతిన్నారు.
5. వృద్ధులు, వికలాంగులు, వితంతువులు అనగా ఫింఛన్దారులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులకు గురైనారు.
6. ధనవంతులు, రాజకీయ నాయకులు ఒక్కరు కూడా ఈ డిమానిటైజేషన్ వలన ఇబ్బందులకు గురైనట్లు కనిపించలేదు.

7. నవంబర్ నెలల్లో పెళ్లి చేసే కుటుంబాలు ఇబ్బందులకు గురైనారు. మరి కొంతమంది పెళ్ళిళ్లను వాయిదా వేసుకున్నారు.
8. కొంతమంది బ్యాంకు ఉద్యోగస్తులు పేదలకు డబ్బులు లేవు. అంటూనే పెద్దలకు దొంగ దారిలో లక్షలకు లక్షలు ముట్టజెప్పారు.
9. కమీషన్ పద్ధతి మీద పెద్ద మొత్తంలో నగదును మార్చుకున్నారు.
10. మరికొంతమందికి చివరి అంతిమ దహన సంస్కారాలకు కూడా డబ్బులు లేకుండా ఇబ్బందిపడ్డారు.
11. లైన్లలో నిలబడిన చాలా మంది దాదాపుగా 100కు పైగా చనిపోయారు.
12. ముఖ్యంగా గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాలలో 30% మందికి బ్యాంకు ఖాతాలు లేవు.
13. దేశంలో 26% మంది నిరక్షరాస్యులుగా ఉన్నారు.

14. గ్రామీణ ప్రాంతాల్లో నిరక్షరాస్యులు ఉండడం వలన నోట్లను మార్పిడి చేసుకోవడానికి అవగాహన లేకపోవడం
15. పాతనోట్ల చెల్లకపోవడం. కొత్తనోట్లు పూర్తి స్థాయిలో రాకపోవడం
16. భారతదేశంలో ఇంకా 26% నిరక్షరాస్యులు ఉన్నారు. వీరికి బ్యాంకు లావాదేవీల గురించి తెలియదు.
17. చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారాలు దెబ్బతిన్నాయి.
18. ఎటిఎంలు పూర్తిస్థాయిలో పని చేయకపోవడం
19. చివరి ఖర్చు కోసం చిల్లిగవ్వ లేక అనారోగ్యంతో భర్త మరణిస్తే అంత్యక్రియలు కూడా చేయలేక దారుణమైన పరిస్థితుల్లో ఆ భార్య శవంతో 24 గంటలు దాతల కోసం ఎదురు చూడాల్సి వచ్చింది.

పెద్దనోట్ల రద్దు వలన కలిగే లాభాలు

1. పెద్దనోట్ల రద్దులో భారత్‌లో ఒక్కసారిగా పరిస్థితులు మారిపోయాయి. కొన్ని లక్షల కోట్ల నల్లధనం నకిలీ ధనం పనికి రాకుండా పోయింది
2. రద్దు నాటికి చెలామణిలో ఉన్న పెద్ద నోట్ల విలువ అక్షరాలా 14లక్షల కోట్ల వరకు ఉంటుంది.
3. అందులో నల్లధనం దాదాపుగా 3లక్షల కోట్ల వరకు ఉండవచ్చు అదంతా ఇప్పుడు దాచుకున్న పనికి రాకుండా పోతుంది.
4. ఈ నోట్ల రద్దు నిర్ణయంతో కాశ్మీర్‌సైన్యంపై రాళ్ల దాడులు ఆగిపోయాయి. మూతబడిన స్కాళ్లు తెరుచుకున్నాయి. ఉద్యమకారులు లేరు ఆందోళనలు లేవు.
5. దావూద్, నయూమ్ లాంటి వాళ్లు నల్లధనాన్ని పెద్ద మొత్తంలో దాచి వాటిని ఉగ్రవాద కార్యకలాపాలకు ఉపయోగిస్తున్నారు. ఈ నిర్ణయంతో ఆ డబ్బు పనికి రాకుండా పోయింది.

నల్లధనం - ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థపై ప్రభావం

1. ఆర్థిక ద్రవ్యోల్బణం ఏర్పడడానికి నల్లధనం కారణమవుతుంది.
2. ఆదాయానికి సంబంధించి ప్రభుత్వానికి పన్ను చెల్లించకపోతే నల్లధనం ప్రవాహం పెరుగుతుంది
3. ఆర్థిక అసమానతలు ఏర్పడతాయి. ధనికులు మరింత ధనికులుగాను, పేదవారు మరింత పేదవారుగాను మారుతారు.
4. నల్లధనంతో చట్టబద్ధం కాని కార్యకలాపాలైన ఉగ్రవాదం, నక్సలిజం, మాదక ద్రవ్యాల సరఫరా వంటివి పెచ్చురిల్లుతాయి.
5. నోట్ల రద్దు నిర్ణయాన్ని ప్రపంచ దేశాలు ఎంతగానో సమర్థించాయి.
6. అవినీతి, లంచగొండితనం మితిమీరి అదుపులోకి రాకుండా పోతాయి.
7. నల్లబజారు కార్యకలాపాలు పెరుగుతాయి.

8. ఉత్పాదక రంగాలపై పెట్టుబడి తగ్గి అనుత్పాదక రంగాలపై పెట్టుబడులు ప్రవాహం పెరుగుతుంది.
9. పన్ను చెల్లించని నల్లధనం మొత్తాన్ని ఖర్చు పెట్టనప్పుడు దేశంలో పొదుపురేటు పెరిగి ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో ఉన్న ద్రవ్య పరిమాణం తగ్గుతుంది.
10. భారత ప్రజాస్వామ్య వ్యవస్థ దెబ్బతింటుంది.
11. రాజకీయ నాయకుల నల్లధనంతో ఎలక్షన్ సమయంలో విరివిగా నల్లధనంను ఉపయోగించి ఓటర్లను ప్రభావితం చేస్తారు.
12. విదేశీ పెట్టుబడిదారులు వెనుకడగు వేస్తారు.



1. డిమానిటైజేషన్ అంటే ఏమిటి?

అధిక విలువ కలిగిన కరెన్సీ 500, 1000 రూ. నోట్ల చెల్లుబాటు కాకుండాపోవడం. ఆర్థిక లావాదేవీల్లో ఆమోదయోగ్యతను కోల్పోవడం.

2. డిమానిటైజేషన్ కారణాలు ఏమిటి?

బ్లాక్ మార్కెటింగ్ ను, అదనపు కరెన్సీ నిల్వలను ఎక్కువ అవినీతికి, లంచగొండితనాన్ని ఉగ్రవాదం, నకిలీ కరెన్సీ లాంటివి ఎక్కువగా ఉండడం వలన డిమానిటైజేషన్ చేయాల్సి వచ్చింది.

3. డిమానిటైజేషన్ వలన ఏం జరుగుతుంది?

8 నవంబర్ 2016 నుండి భారత ప్రభుత్వం రూ.500, 1000 నోట్లకు చట్టభద్రత ఉండదని ప్రకటించింది. ఈ రూ. 500, 1000ల కాగితాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించని సంస్థ మినహా ఎవరూ అంగీకరించరు. వారు 30వ డిసెంబర్ 2016 వరకు బ్యాంకులు తపాలా కార్యాలయాల నుండి కరెన్సీని మార్చుకోవచ్చు.

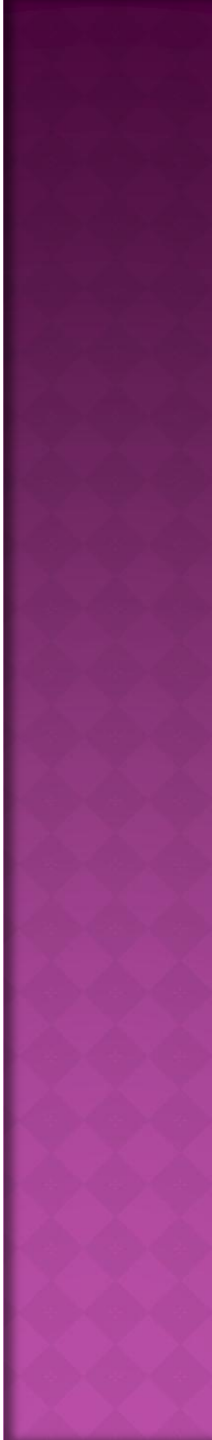
ముగింపు

భారతదేశ ప్రధానిగారు పెద్దనోట్లను రద్దు చేయడంతో ధనవంతుణ్ణి మొదలుకొని పేదవాని వరకు కూడా నోట్లరద్దు వలన ఎవరికి లాభం, ఎవరికి నష్టం అనే అంశంపై ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ చర్చించుకోవడం జరిగింది. ప్రధానిగారు నోట్ల రద్దు చేయడానికి గల కారణాలను భారతదేశ ప్రజలకు వివరిస్తూ ఈ మహోత్తర కార్యక్రమానికి అందరూ సహకరించాలని కోరడం జరిగింది.

వాస్తవంగా రిజర్వుబ్యాంకు జారీ చేసిన కరెన్సీకి చలామణిలో ఉన్న కరెన్సీకి చాలా వ్యత్యాసం ఉండడం వల్ల నోట్ల రద్దు చేయడం జరిగింది.

ప్రజలందరూ తాత్కాలికంగా ఇబ్బందులను ఎదుర్కొన్నప్పటికీ దీర్ఘకాలంలో మంచి ఫలాలను పొందవచ్చు.

THANKS TO ALL



GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE

KALWAKURTHY, NAGARKURNOOL(DIST).

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2017-2018

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

TOPIC:

A CASE STUDY ON
MISSION KAKATIYA

^{Prerit}
Name of the Supervisor

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We are declare that the project title "A CASE STUDY ON MISSION KAKATIYA" is original In nature and is a Bonofide work carried out by me. The project is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for award of Degree of Bachelor of Arts (Department of Economics). The report has been submitted either in part or full for any other degree or diploma earlier to this University or any other University.

Name & Address of Students

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. J SYDULU | - B.A - III YEAR | <i>J. Sydulur</i> |
| 2. K MAHESH | - B.A - III YEAR | <i>K. Mahesh</i> |
| 3. M PARAM JYOTHI | - B.A - III YEAR | <i>M. Paramjyothi</i> |
| 4. DHANALAXMI | - B.A - III YEAR | <i>Dhanalaxmi</i> |
| 5. A SRINU | - B.A - III YEAR | <i>A. Srinu</i> |

GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA



Presentation on Mission Kakatiya CAD DEPARTMENT

Dr.G.Malsur
PD WSIP

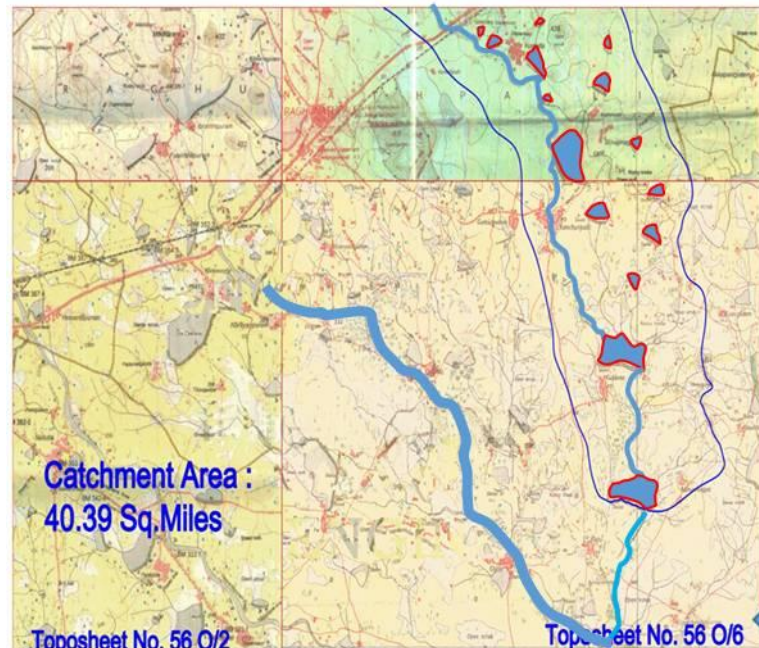
Importance of Tanks in Telangana State



- 65% of the state's population depends on Agriculture.
- Over 85% of the farmers in the state belong to the small and marginal category with an average land holding size of 1.11 ha.
- 63% of the farmers in Telangana depend on rain fed agriculture and more than 70% of cropped area is rain fed resulting in lower yields per unit area
- Telangana is undergoing a changed socio-economic situation, as a consequence of the drought conditions prevailing in the state. Nine of the ten districts of Telangana are drought-prone
- Telangana lies in Deccan Plateau which is at +110.00 m level above the Godavari river flow.

Chain of Tanks

- The chain of tank system is mainly existing in Telangana Region. The surplus water from upstream tank flows to downstream tank in the chain and every tank is having ayacut of its own.
- In the series of tanks every tank should be in good condition, if one tank is damaged it will effect total chain system of tanks in that chain.



Principal Components of Tank Systems



- 1. Bund of Main reservoir /water body.**
- 2. Catchment area and feeder channels.**
- 3. Sluices and surplus structures.**
- 4. Canal network in the command area.**

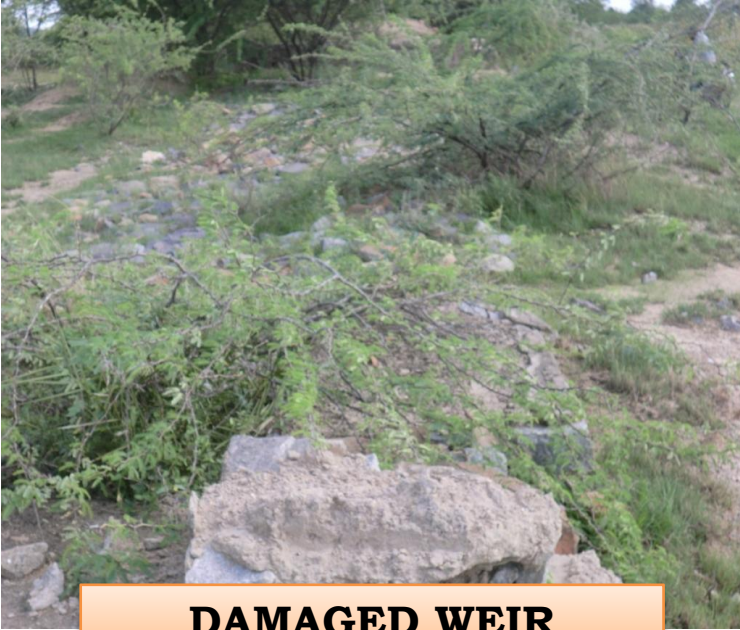


Present Condition of the Tanks

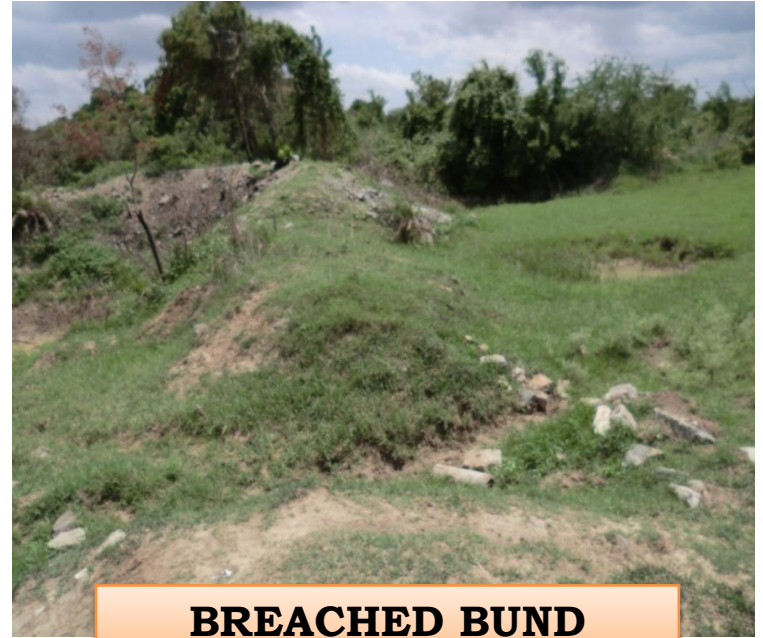


- **Tanks** : In Telangana state, there are 46,531 Minor Irrigation Sources with an irrigation potential of 25 lakh acres out of which only 37% is irrigated leaving a gap of 63% irrigation potential created.
- **Feeder Channels** : Carrying capacity reduced due to extensive jungle growth, erosion of banks, siltation, loss of profile and bed slopes.
- **Tank Bund** : Jungle growth on slopes, reduction of top width through erosion/scouring of slopes, disturbed/damaged stone revetment ,seepages through bund.
- **Tank Sluices**: Damaged/collapsed sluices and appurtenant structures and silt deposits.
- **Surplus Weirs**: Damaged weir structures requires redesign and reconstruction, and repairs to downstream aprons
- **Canals and Distribution system**; Lost profile and water carrying capacity.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TANKS



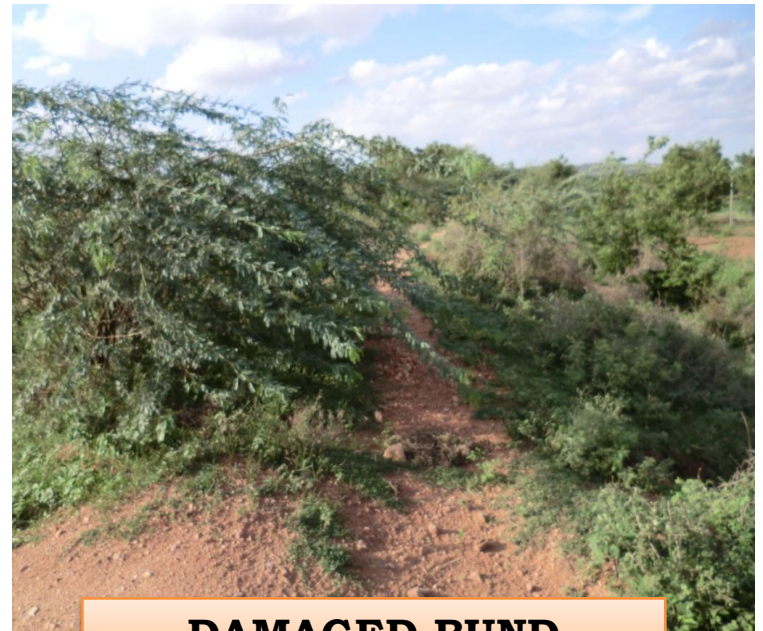
DAMAGED WEIR



BREACHED BUND



DAMAGED SLUICE



DAMAGED BUND

NEED FOR RESTORATION OF TANKS



- To bridge the gap between IPC and IPU .
- Minor irrigation sources are well suited for decentralized water harvesting on a watershed approach.
- Important for climate proofing communities from future climate change challenges and reducing risks of various stakeholders dependent on natural resources.
- Contribute to poverty reduction and shifting the people from ill-being to well- being.
- Most of the food grains ,vegetables, fruits, milk, and fish are consumed locally and hence, the increased yield because of the project will help to improve the health status of rural people and helps to avoid malnutrition.

MISSION KAKATIYA



- ❖ **Objectives :** Government of Telangana has taken up its flagship program of MISSION KAKATIYA to restore all the Minor Irrigation sources to effectively utilize the 265 TMC of water allocated for Minor irrigation sector under Godavari & Krishna River basins for improving agriculture production and productivity,
- ❖ To reduce the vulnerability caused by the seasonality amidst the threats of climate change.
- ❖ It is planned to restore all the 46,531 MI Sources over a period of five years @ 20% per year.

Selection of Tanks and implementation arrangement



- Tanks are selected for desiltation by following a consultative process.
- Gram sabhas are conducted and proposed works under Mission Kakatiya are explained to the villagers.
- Farmers are motivated to lift the soil for field application.
- Dist level coordination committees are formed .
- Simplified procedures .
- Improvement in delivery time of services.
- Better beneficiaries feedback .

SCHEDULE OF THE PROJECT

Tentative cost of Rs.20000.00 Crores

Sl. No.	District	No of Sources	No of tanks Sanctioned during the year 2014-15	No of tanks proposed during the year 2015-16	No of tanks proposed during the year 2016-17	No of tanks proposed during the year 2017-18	No of tanks proposed during the year 2018-19
1	Karimnagar	5939	823	1461	1220	1200	1121
2	Adilabad	3951	606	924	800	800	761
3	Warangal	5839	1075	1215	1180	1200	1121
4	Khammam	4517	851	850	920	930	854
5	Nizamabad	3251	671	505	650	650	651
6	Medak	7941	1692	1909	1600	1610	1553
7	Ranga Reddy	2851	583	557	570	600	611
8	Mahaboobnagar	7480	1073	1885	1510	1510	1464
9	Nalgonda	4762	843	1061	980	980	872
	Total	46531	8217	10367	9430	9480	9008

Works Proposed Under Mission Kakatiya

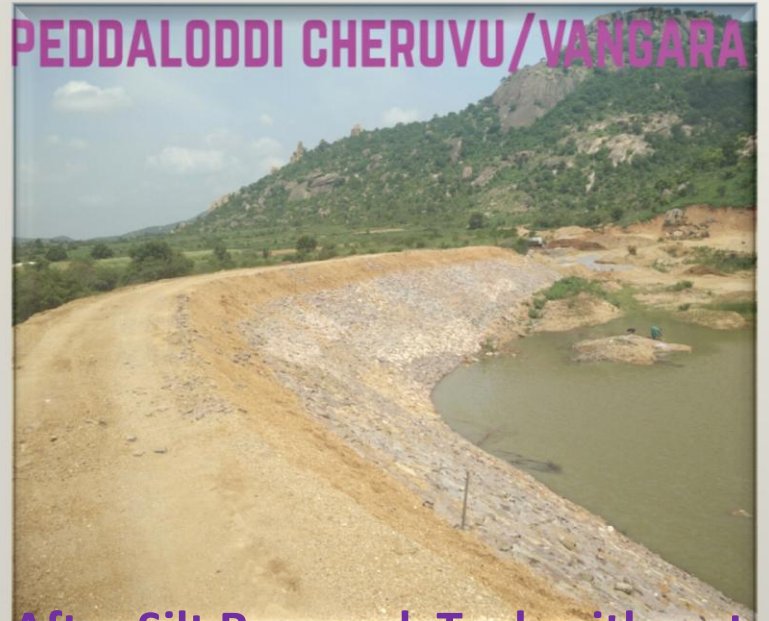


- De-silting of Tanks
- Restoration of Feeder Channels
- Re-sectioning of Irrigation Channels
- Repairs to CM & CD works.
- Repairs to Bund , Weir & Sluices
- Raising of FTL, wherever possible



Bund After Restoration

PEDDALODDI CHERUVU/VANGARA



After Silt Removal, Tank with water



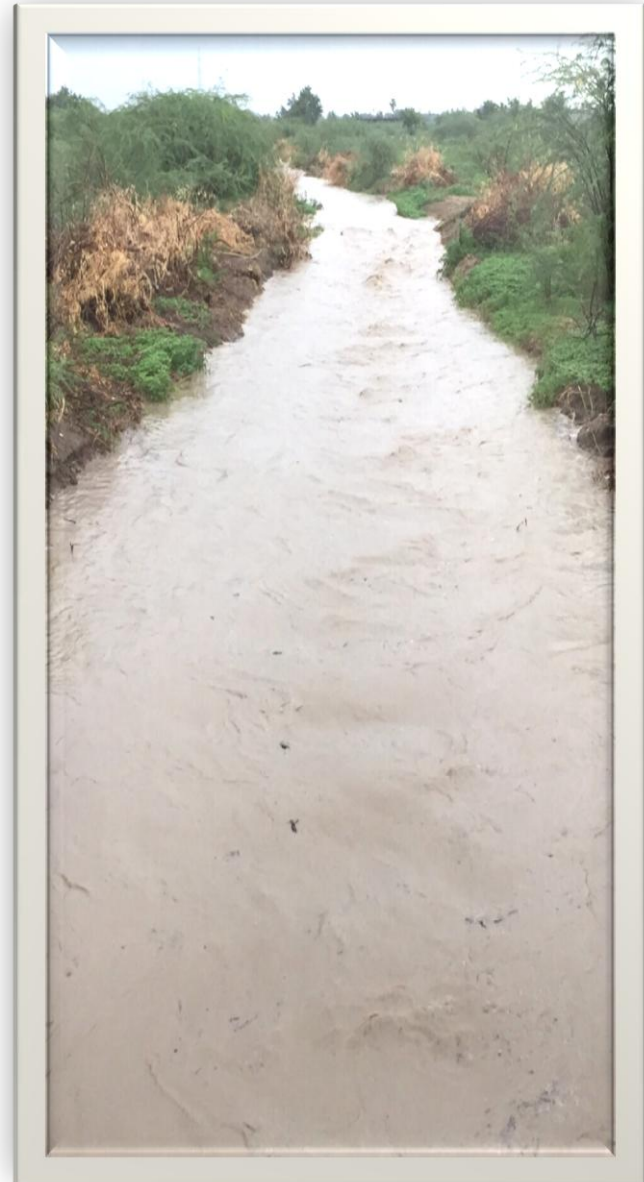
Restoration of Weir



After Restoration of Weir



Feeder Channel After Restoration



Feeder Channel with water

Best Practices



- ❖ MISSION KAKATIYA is taken up with community participation, Farmers are motivated to lift the silt and apply in their fields .
- ❖ Application of silt results in
 - Reduction of Chemical fertilizers by 30%
 - Increased water retention capacity of the soil and decrease in requirement of number of wettings
 - Reduction in Carbon emission
- ❖ Adoption of Tanks by donors.
- ❖ Transparency: Administrative approvals, technical sanctions, tendering process , agreement details, progress monitoring and bill payment is monitored on-line. A web site is launched with public interface.



Main Benefits From Tank Restoration

- Bridging the 63% of existing gap ayacut and stabilization of ayacut under minor irrigation.
- Increase in the income of farmers in general and that of Small and Medium land holdings in particular.
- Application of silt in the fields reduces the use of chemical fertilizers and improves water retention capacity of the soil.
- Increased crop intensification and some diversification to high-value crops
- Fisheries and Livestock development
- Rise of Groundwater Levels in Tank influence zone which helps in aquifer recharge
- Adaptation / mitigation measure to Climate Change;
- Massive plantation of Toddy Trees on the bund slopes which strengthens the bund and also generates income to the rural poor.

GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE

KALWAKURTHY, NAGARKURNOOL(DIST).

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

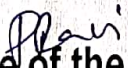
2019-2020

JIGNASA STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

TOPIC:

A CASE STUDY ON

TELANGANA GOVERNMENT RYTHU WELFARE AND
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES


Name of the Supervisor

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Name & Address of Students

1. VIJAYA SRI - B.A - I YEAR *Vijayana*
2. NIKITHA - B.A - I YEAR *Nikitha*
3. MAHESH- B.A - I YEAR *Mahesh*
4. D.SRIKANTH - B.A - I YEAR *Srikanth*
5. ARUNA -B.A - I YEAR *Aruna*

I N D E X

S.NO	NAME OF THE TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	OBJECTIVES	
3	DATA COLLECTION A. Primary Data B. Secondary Data	
4	OPINION OF THE TOPIC	
5	DATA ANALYSIS 1. RS 4,000 INPUT SUBSIDY TO FARMERS 2. RYTHU BHEEMA 3. MANA OORU – MANA KURAGAYALU 4. FREE 24 HOURS POWER SUPPLY 5. CROP LOAN WAIVER SCHEME 6. DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP ON SUBSIDY 7. MISSION KAKATIYA 8. LAND DISTRIBUTION TO SC/STS	
6	FINDINGS	
7	REFERENCE	
8	FIELD PHOTOS	

A CASE STUDY ON

**TELANGANA GOVERNMENT RYTHU
WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMES**

ABSTARCT

The Telangana Government introduced nearly ten schemes for for the welfare of telangana formers. Most of the welfare schemes like Rythu bandhu, Rythu Runamafi, Rythu Bima, Mana ooru-Mana kuragayalu, 24 hours free power distribution, Sheeps distribution schemes are play very important role to economic development of formers. The chief minister of Telangana Sri. Kalwakuntla Chedrasheker Rao garu especially focused on completion of irrigation projects as early as possible. Most of the formers are very happy to live they good life. Especially we focused on 24 hours power free distribution, Rythu Bima, Rythu bandhu and other welfare schemes. Under the Rythu bandhu scheme the Telangana formers have been getting input subsidy for Rs. 4000=00 per Accra. This is very innovative programme for the formers. If the Government has focusing on the minimum support prize to formers we should achieve our dream like BANGARU TELANGANA will done nearby days.

Key word;- RYTHU BANDU, RYTHU BIMA, INPUT SUBSIDY

A CASE STUDY ON

**TELANGANA GOVERNMENT RYTHU
WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMES**

INTRODUCTION:-

In this post, we have compiled basic details and information about all important initiatives, programs, schemes, policies launched by the government of Telangana from 2nd June, 2014 to till date. This material will be very useful for the candidates preparing various TSPSC Groups Exams and other competitive exams in the state of Telangana.

Contents:

- ✓ **Rs 4,000 Input Subsidy to Farmers**
- ✓ **Rythu Bheema**
- ✓ **Mana Ooru – Mana Kuragayalu**
- ✓ **Free 24 Hours power supply**
- ✓ **Crop Loan Waiver Scheme**
- ✓ **Distribution of Sheep on Subsidy**
- ✓ **Mission Kakatiya**
- ✓ **Land Distribution to SC/STs**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

The present study is based on the following objective.

1. To discuss the benefits of Rythu Bandhu scheme.
2. To discuss the benefits of Rythu Bima scheme
3. To the growth of income activities through Telangana Rythu welfare Schemes.
4. To study the positive and negative impact on formers.
5. To study the role of Rythu welfare schemes in agriculture development.

DATA COLLECTION:-

At present study we should follow two methods for the data collection based on the information.

- 1. Primary Data collection**
- 2. Secondary Data Collection.**

1. PRIMARY DATA

In this case study first we met MRO, Kalwakurthy mandal, Nagarkurnool District, and collected the information about Rythu Welfare schemes. In this connection we also met VRO, Kalwakurthy and AEO, Kalwakurthy as well as formers and knowing about the implementation of Rythu Welfare schemes.

2. SECONDARY DATA

In this connection we have been collected the data from deferent sources like daily news papers (Eenadu, namasthe Telangana, sakshi and other English news papers), magazines (Vijetha competition, shine india) and with the help of internet.

SELECTION OF THE MAIN AIM OF THIS PROJECT

In Telangana compare to all districts the Palamuru District is poorly backward. In this way we have been focusing on how to implementation of the Telangana Government schemes reached the formers especially in Kalwakurthy ,Kalwakurthy mandal, Nagarkurnool District. How to utilize the formers the Government welfare schemes.



ANALYSIS OF DATA

1.Rythu Bandhu Scheme

Rythu Bandhu scheme also Farmers' Investment Support Scheme (FISS) is a welfare program to support farmer's investment for two crops a year by the Government of Telangana.^[1] The government is providing 58.33 lakh farmers, ₹4000 per acre per season to support the farm investment, twice a year, for rabi and kharif seasons.^{[2][3]} This is a first direct farmer investment support scheme in India, wherein the cash is paid directly.^[4]



RYTHU BANDHU

AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT SUPPORT SCHEME

History

The scheme was announced by the Chief Minister of Telangana, K. Chandrashekhara Rao at Farmers Coordination Committee(Rythu Samanvaya Samithi) conference at

Jayashankar Agriculture University on 25 February 2018.^[5] An allocation of ₹12,000 crores was made in 2018-19 state budget.^[6] It was launched on 10 May 2018 at Dharmarajpalli village in Karimnagar. If farmer have lot of field and he get 49,000 money then he will get second check.

The scheme

The scheme offers a financial help of ₹8,000 per year to each farmer (two crops). There is no cap on the number of acres, and most of the farmers are small and marginal. The total farming land is 1.43 crore acres and the number of farmers in the state stood at 58.33 lakh. Around 55% of population in Telangana make a living from agriculture.

The agriculture land holdings are:

Land Extent	No. of farmers	Total Acres	Est.Cost	
under 1 acre	18 lakhs	18 lakhs	144 million	30.8%
under 1-2 acres	24 lakhs	48 lakhs	38.4 billion	41.9%
under 3-5 acres	11 lakhs	44 lakhs (avg)	35.2 billion	18.8%
5-10 acres	4.4 lakhs	33 lakhs (avg)	26.4 billion	7.5%
> 10 acres	94,000	9.4 lakhs	7.52 billion	1.6%
> 25 acres	6488	1.62 lakhs	1.3 billion	0.1%
> 50 acres	298	14900	119 million	0.005%

New Pattadar Passbook

Along with the cheque, the government is also giving the new Pattadar Passbook, the title deed after an exercise to purify the land records was done by the government. The new passbook is highly secure with 17 tamper-proof security features, and a land bank website, Dharani, to have all land holdings in the state.^[9]

2.RYTHU BIMA



Agriculture in Telangana State is characterized by poor productivity and production owing to frequent occurrence of droughts, lesser technological penetration and poor investment capacity of the farmers, resulting in lower levels of income and social security to the farmers. The majority of the farmers are small, marginal and resource poor, dependent solely on farming for their livelihood.

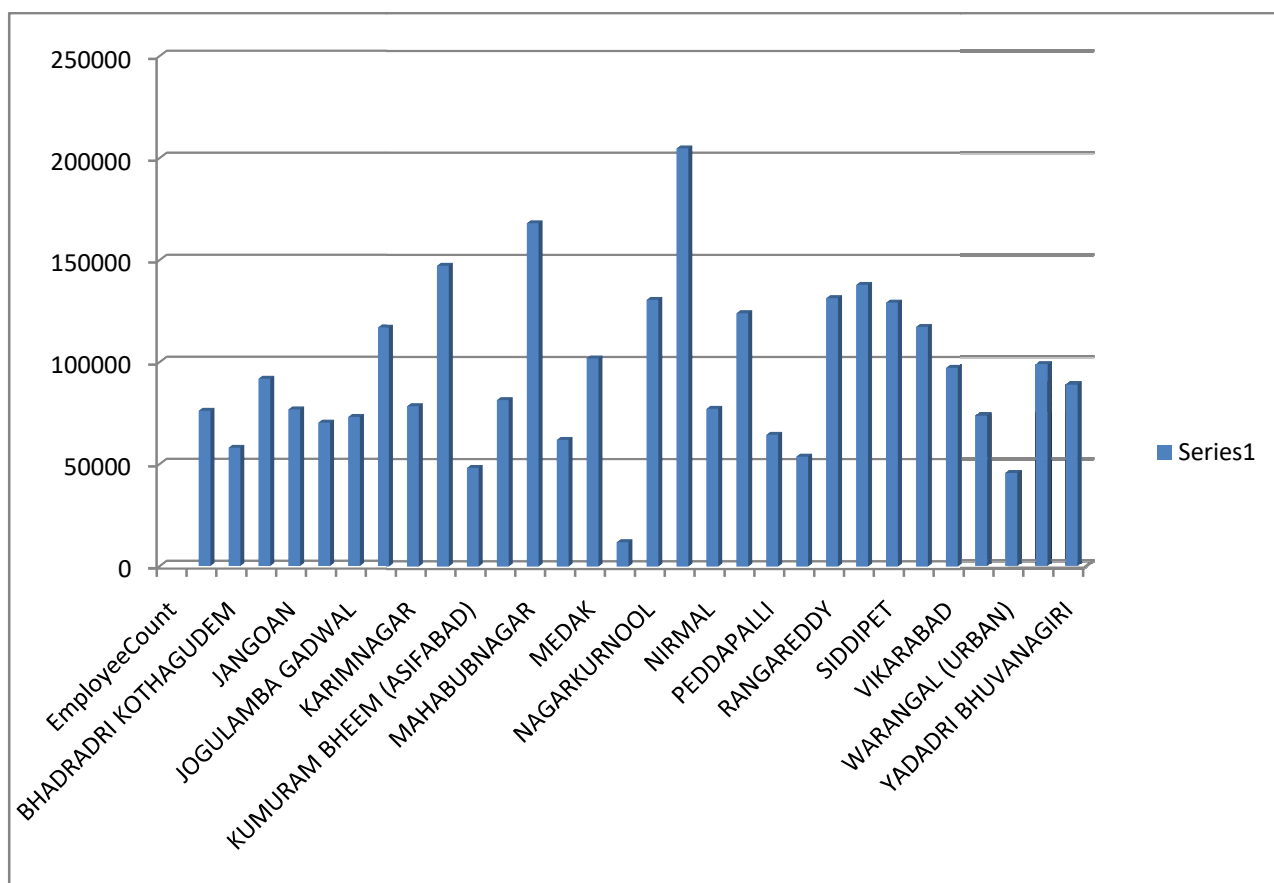
Keeping this in view, in order to ensure the economic and social security to the farmers, the Government of Telangana has conceptualized and implementing an innovative scheme named as Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima) in addition to other initiatives in agriculture sector. This scheme is first of its kind and unique in the country as it is implemented based on farmer-wise online land data base through Information Technology and Online Portals and MIS that are being used by all the outreach officers for effective and efficient implementation.

The main objective of the Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme (Rythu Bima), is to provide financial relief and social security to the family members/ dependents, in case of loss of farmer's life due to any reason. In the event of the loss of the farmer life, their families are

facing severe financial problems even for their day-to-day needs. The farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme ensures financial security and relief to the bereaved members of the farmer's family. Farmers in the age group of 18 to 59 years are eligible for enroll under the scheme. The entire premium is paid by the government to the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Largest public sector PSU for Insurance in India). In the event of the death of the enrolled farmer due to any cause including natural death, the insured amount of 5.00 Lakhs INR (Approx. USD 6928) is deposited into the designated nominee account within (10) days. This scheme has a tremendous impact on the lives of the bereaved families and helping their livelihoods, since most of them are resource poor small farmers and belong to weaker sections of the society.

This scheme has been implemented through the Information Technology with development of Online Portals and MIS developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC). The uniqueness of this scheme is that, the nominee is not required to approach any office for the settlement of claim amount. The outreach officers at village level collect data from revenue department in the event of loss of life of any farmer and submitted to the LIC on behalf of designated nominee of the farmer. The claimed amount would be transferred through RTGS into nominees account.

District Wise Farmers Enrolled under Rythubima



3.MANA TELANGANA KURAGAYALU SCHEME



Hyderabad: It would be a big ‘solace’ for the denizens suffering huge burden from skyrocketing prices of vegetables. On the second anniversary of Telangana Formation Day on June 2, the government is launching a new scheme called ‘Mana Telangana Kuragayalu’ (our Telangana vegetables). Under this scheme fresh green vegetables can be ordered from the comforts of one’s home on phone.

Initially, the scheme would be launched in Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation limits. On the instructions of Chief Minister KCR, State Agricultural Marketing department has

started constructing 25 new Rythu Bazars, in addition to the existing 10 bazars, at strategic places identified in the city.

4. TELANGANA STARTS FREE, 24-HOUR POWER SUPPLY TO FARMERS

The electricity supply is crucial to farmers who use motorised pumps to irrigate their fields and largely depend on groundwater due to lack of canal irrigation.



The Telangana government on Monday launched a round-the-clock power supply to the state's 2.3 million farmers free of cost, but power experts and opposition parties said that the scheme might result in its misuse and large-scale exploitation of groundwater.

Transmission Corporation of Telangana Ltd's chairperson and managing director D Prabhakar Rao and Southern Discom MD Raghuma Reddy formally launched the scheme at Pothaipalli village of Shamirpet mandal in Medchal Malkajgiri district at 12.01am.

Telangana chief minister K Chandrasekhar Rao described the 24X7 agriculture power supply as a New Year's gift for the farmers of the state.

“Though certain states are supplying power to farmers free of cost, it is only for a few hours; and some states are giving 24-hour power supply but for a price. Telangana is the only state which is supplying power to farmers round the clock free of cost,” he said.



“First of all, nobody has asked for a 24X7 power supply, since farmers do not need more than nine hours of quality power supply to the crops. Secondly, it will result in large-scale exploitation of groundwater resulting in its fast depletion,” a senior official of the Southern Discom told the Hindustan Times on condition of anonymity.

“Thirdly, it will hit small and marginal farmers with small landholdings, as big farmers draw huge water using powerful pump sets,” he added.

“Moreover, there is every possibility of misuse of the scheme by some big people by drawing water from agriculture pumps and selling the same in the areas of water scarcity through water tankers,” he warned.

At present, almost all the agriculture pump sets are fitted with auto starters.

“When there was an uncertainty in the power supply in the past, these auto-starters used to help start the pump set whenever the power supply was restored. Now that there is an uninterrupted power supply, these auto-starters continue to run resulting in heavy power consumption,” the Discom official said..

According to sources in the Telangana groundwater department, its level witnessed an average rise of 4.46 metres below ground level (mgb) by October end compared to May due to a normal rainfall in 17 districts of the southern state during monsoon.

“However, there are still some districts like Medak, which have registered very low groundwater levels. If the power supply is given round the clock, the water levels by the end of Rabi season in March would go down further,” Reddy pointed out.

5. Telangana State Crop Loan Waiver Scheme for the farmers

Agriculture sector in Telangana while contributing 14 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product provides direct and indirect employment to over 50 percent of the rural population. Thus, the agriculture sector with a small share in GSDP provides subsistence livelihood to a large section of population. Majority of farm families are small and marginal. Agriculture sector in the State is characterized by stagnation, low productivity, frequent occurrence of droughts and low levels of public and private investments. Infusion of investment is the surest way to enhance agricultural productivity, which besides breaking the vicious cycle of rural poverty could also address the macroeconomic problem of persistent high food inflation.



Taking into account the plight of the farmers in the State, the new Government of the State of Telangana has assured the farmers that, as a first step towards alleviating their hardship, a scheme will be introduced for the waiver of their outstanding crop loans. In the current dispensation, crop loans are sanctioned for a period of one year and rolled over at the end of the year on payment of interest. Thus, there is no fresh cash inflow to farmers thus forcing them to purchase high cost inputs on credit at a very high interest. The Government of Telangana is convinced that unless this cycle is broken with a one-time crop loan waiver,

farmers will remain trapped in perpetual indebtedness. This measure will also enable the farmers to make fresh investments in agriculture. Keeping in view this imperative, the Government of Telangana has formulated the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme. This scheme covers only institutional loans and does not cover loans from non-institutional sources.

Scope of the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme and Eligible Amount

This scheme will cover short term production loans, and crop loans against gold, disbursed to farmers in the Telangana State by scheduled commercial banks, cooperative credit institutions (including urban [cooperative banks](#)) and regional rural banks, collectively called as the “lending institutions”.

The eligible amount for debt waiver would be limited to the amount of loan (together with applicable interest), which is disbursed and outstanding as of 31st of March, 2014 or Rs.1,00,000 per farmer family whichever is lower. The farmer family is defined as head of the family, spouse and dependent children.

The following loans/accounts shall not be eligible under the Crop Loan Waiver Scheme.

- a) Advances against pledge or hypothecation of agriculture produce other than standing crop
- b) Tied loans
- c) Closed crop loan accounts

Short term production loan means a loan given in connection with the raising of crops which is to be repaid within 18 months. It will include working capital loan, for traditional and non-traditional plantation and horticulture.

Implementation Guidelines of the Scheme

a) Preparation of list of farmers with outstanding crop loan dues and arriving at the amount of claim

- i) Each lending institution – bank branch – which has disbursed short term crop loans to farmers shall prepare village-wise list of farmers with outstanding crop loan dues as on March 31, 2014 in the prescribed format (Annexure-A).
- ii) Each lending institution, shall also prepare a village-wise list of farmers who have outstanding dues as on March 31, 2014 in respect of crop loans taken against gold in the prescribed format

6.SHEEP DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

Sporting a gongadi and beating the oggodolu, like a traditional shepherd, Telangana Chief Minister K Chandrasekhara Rao launched the hyped massive sheep distribution scheme today. The scheme is set to transform livestock economy and allied traditional occupations in the state, and 'make the Yadavs of Telangana the richest Yadavs in the country.'



"It is shameful that despite the presence of a population of 30 lakh Golla and Kuruma people, Telangana sources about 650 lorries of sheep from different parts of the country including Rajasthan," declared KCR. "We are now confident about creating an economy of Rs 25,000 crore in the state within three years. But, we want them to follow the government's guidelines and take care of their sheep distributed today."

The plan is to give 20 sheep and a ram to every Yadav and Golla Kuruma family in the state. It would mean distributing 15 million sheep in two years for Rs 10,000 crore so as to bring every Golla - Kuruma community under the scheme.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SCHEME

Not only is the stock being sourced from other states, but grass is being planted on 46 lakh acres of land to ensure enough fodder and 100 mobile veterinary clinics are set up.

A toll free number (1962) for the shepherds was also inaugurated on the occasion by KCR while distributing the sheep to 825 beneficiaries in his Gajwel Assembly constituency.

KCR urged landowners among the sheep rearing communities to diversify and take up farming using the government's support to the sector.

7. Mission Kakatiya

Mission Kakatiya (మన ఊరు మన చెరువు) is a programme for restoring all the minor irrigation tanks and lakes in Telangana State, India. The programme helps in rejuvenating 46,531 tanks and lakes, storing 265 TMC water across the state in five years.^[1] This is the first program to be taken up by the Government of Telangana after coming into power in June 2014. The tanks and lakes are dug to remove silt for increasing water storage capacity. The household agricultural income has also increased 78.50% in the tank ayacut area.



History

The agriculture was solely depended on the tanks. Until the Nizam rule, the tanks had a capacity of 244 TMC in Telangana region, but due to negligence most of it was lost. The irrigated land (ayacut) under 70,000 tanks in 1956 was around 25 lakh acres. By 2014 the tanks left were 46,531, nearly half of them were dry. The farmers started depending on water wells for agriculture. When the water table depleted the wells dried up, farmers started digging borewells, which also dried up for lack of ground water.

The program was inaugurated on 12 March 2015 by the [Chief Minister of Telangana, K. Chandrashekar Rao](#), his brainchild, at Patha Cheruvu in Sadashiva Nagar in [Nizamabad district](#). It is expected to be completed by end of 2018.^[2] The name 'Mission Kakatiya' is a tribute to the [Kakatiya rulers](#), who developed a large number of the chain tanks across Telangana for agriculture. The project is taken up by Minister of Irrigation, [T. Harish Rao](#).

The Project

The project was taken up in four phases:

- Phase 1 - 8003 tanks
- Phase 2 - 8927 tanks
- Phase 3 - 5886 tanks
- Phase 4 - 6000 tanks
- Phase 5 - Remainder and New tanks creation

Big tanks and lakes, with higher ayacut, were taken up first. By March 2018, 27,713 lakes work was completed, spending ₹8700 crores, stabilizing and providing water for 20 lakh acres.



Success

By using [surface water](#) instead of [bore well water](#) there was a marked change in quality. Over 2.88 lakh acres of new ayacut was stabilised and will reach 12 lakh acres by the completion

of the project. The [ground water table](#) increased from 6.9% to 9.2%. The livelihood of fisherman community was also restored.

The water activist, popularly known as *Waterman of India*, [Rajendra Singh](#), toured the rejuvenated lakes and was impressed by the turnaround of life. He celebrated his birthday in 2016 on a lake bund in [Warangal](#).

8.LAND DISTRIBUTION TO SC/STS

Another significant welfare scheme of the government that provides 3 acres of agricultural land to landless SC women, along with the provision for creation of irrigation facilities, land development and other agricultural inputs for their sustained livelihood.

Another significant welfare scheme of the government that provides 3 acres of agricultural land to landless SC women, along with the provision for creation of irrigation facilities, land development and other agricultural inputs for their sustained livelihood. Government distributed 2,524 acres of land to 959 Dalits spending Rs 94 crore in the first year.



FINDINGS:-

The Telangana Government introduced nearly ten schemes for for the welfare of telangana formers. Most of the welfare schemes like Rythu bandhu, Rythu Runamafi, Rythu Bima, Mana ooru-Mana kuragayalu, 24 hours free power distribution, Sheeps distribution schemes are play very important role to economic development of formers. The chief minister of Telangana Sri. Kalwakuntla Chedrasheker Rao garu especially focused on completion of irrigation projects as early as possible. Most of the formers are very happy to live they good life. Especially we focused on 24 hours power free distribution, Rythu Bima, Rythu bandhu and other welfare schemes. Under the Rythu bandhu scheme the Telangana formers have been getting input subsidy for Rs. 4000=00 per Accra. This is very innovative programme for the formers. If the Government has focusing on the minimum support prize to formers we should achieve our dream like BANGARU TELANGANA will done nearby days.

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