

**EXTENT OF UTILIZATION OF
DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES
BY TRIBALS OF ORISSA**

**BY
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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Orissa, formerly known as Kalinga, is the historical state where famous Kalinga war was renounced by Emperor Ashoka. The state was known as Utkal for its excellence in arts. The state is situated between West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. It occupies a unique position among the Indian States. In terms of tribal concentration, Orissa is next to Madhya Pradesh as per 1981 census. Out of the total population of 26,37,02,71, the scheduled tribe population is 59,15,06,7 which constitute 22.43 per cent of State's total population and 11.46 per cent of the country's total tribal population.

As Tripathy (1989) opines, the backwardness of Orissa is characterised by low income levels, higher dependence of population on poorly developed agriculture, larger proportion of scheduled tribes and scheduled caste population, lack of urbanisation and inadequate infrastructure. The tribal population constitute 22.4 per cent of the total population of the state. One of the most backward districts of Orissa is Phulbani whose tribal population is 39 per cent. The majority of them belong to Kondhs who work as labourers. Abject poverty, wealth and inequality in the distribution of wealth and income are deep-rooted in the tribal district of Phulbani.

After independence, to take effective measures for the upliftment of rural community, the Government of India launched Community development programme from 2nd October 1952. The basic objective of the Community development programme was to secure the fullest development of the materials and human resources of the area and thereby raise the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation of the people themselves.

In view of the alarming proportions of increasing poverty in India, several schemes were introduced to improve the quality of life of rural masses like Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP) 1969 - 70, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) 1970 - 71, Tribal Areas Development Programme (TADP) 1971 - 72, Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) 1973 - 74, Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) 1976 - 77, Integrated Rural Development Programme 1978 and others.

Although several development programmes were formulated by the Government for the welfare of the people, its fruits remain untouched for some section of the people even after 40 years of launching, Tribals fall in this category. It is felt that tribals have not been able to take advantage of these Programmes. Low rate of literacy, isolated habitats, heavy dependence on agriculture and collection of minor forest produce, minimum awareness and low level of aspiration were the factors which kept them away from the developmental programmes.

In order to fulfil the objectives of the Indian Constitution, Government had formulated and had been implementing suitable special schemes for the protection, promotion and upliftment of the tribals, providing them equal opportunities for their economic, social and political advancement and bringing them to the common level. So during the fifth Five Year Plan, tribal development was considered as an important task and thus to facilitate the development work, sub-plans were prepared during fifth plan period. The sub-plan was nothing but a Five Year Plan with identified areas of operation, funds and programmes.

This new approach during the fifth plan period was focussed on the development of tribals. Under this, tribal sub-plan was prepared in the areas which comprised more than 50 per cent tribal concentration. It aimed to cover the regional imbalances between sub-plan areas. The main thrust of tribal sub-plan (otherwise known as Integrated Tribal Development Programme) was to develop infrastructures like communication, education, mini-irrigation and income generation of tribal families living below the poverty line.

Since the beginning of the fifth Five year plan, the strategy of tribal sub-plan for integrated development of scheduled tribes as well as scheduled areas had been adopted in the state of Orissa. So far 21 ITDAs had been

functioning in the state with the aims of increasing the standard of living of tribal people, to improve the quality of life, to accelerate their income and to provide them minimum requirements. The present study "Extent of utilization of developmental programmes by tribals of Orissa" was carried out at Phulbani District of Orissa State. In Phulbani district, two ITDAs are functioning, namely, Baliguda ITDA and Phulbani ITDA. Phulbani ITDA covers three blocks out of which Phulbani block was taken for the study. The population of the block was 25516 (according to 1981 census) with its scheduled tribe population 14,655 that is, 57.42 per cent.

Need for the study:

In spite of implementation of different developmental programmes, the standard of living of tribals and the scene of the tribals remain unchanged. This study aims to analyse as to how far the tribals utilised the different schemes of assistance to tribals of Phulbani block, the change in income and standard of living of tribal beneficiaries before and after assistance.

Studies show that in some states although the tribal sub-plan was started during the fifth plan period, the schemes could not be fully implemented and tribals were

often not aware of the schemes. Their economic standard has not changed by the introduction of the tribal sub-plan to the extent expected.

In some states, the development has taken place with the rising opportunity of economic support. They too are becoming increasingly conscious of their role and the gap between them and the rest of the society is getting narrower with the passage of time.

The present study is an attempt to know how far the tribals were utilising the developmental programmes introduced by the government, the source of information and to assess the development that had taken place among the tribals by the programmes implemented for them.

The present study was carried out in the most backward district of Orissa, where the primitive Kondh tribe is dominated. This study was an effort to know the effectiveness of the developmental programmes among the Kondh tribals.

As the communication facilities are not good to the remote areas, very few studies had been carried out in this aspect so far. This is an attempt to provide the results which may help to improve the functioning of the schemes for the development of tribals.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study are to:

1. Study about the different developmental programmes operating in Phulbani block.
2. Know the number of tribal beneficiaries of each programmes assisted in Phulbani block.
3. Assess the upliftment of their standard of ^{living and} raise in income level.
4. Study the extent of utilisation of the assistance of different programmes by tribals of Phulbani block.

Limitations of the study:

Although twentyone tribal development programmes are functioning now in Phulbani Block, only six major programmes namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Mulberry Sericulture Programme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment were taken for the present study.

Due to paucity of time and poor transport facilities to different localities where tribal people live, the sample selected for the study was limited to 90 beneficiaries of Kondh tribe.

Review of Literature

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is discussed under the following headings:

- A. Development and developmental programmes.
- B. Tribal Development in Five-year Plans.
- C. Tribal Development in Orissa.
- D. Impact of Developmental Programmes
- E. Kondh tribe and their way of living.

A. Development and Developmental Programmes:

Development is usually conceived as an aspect of change that is desirable, broadly predicted or planned and administered or at least influenced by Government action. Thus the concept of development consists of a) an aspect of change b) a plan or prediction and c) involvement of the government for the achievements of that planned or predicted goal. The term 'development' is also used for the process of allowing and encouraging people to meet their own aspirations.

The main aim of development is to increase national as well as percapita income and to raise the standard of living of the people and to secure justice, freedom, equality and security for them in the society. The focus of development is now increasingly on a) equitable distribution of wealth and income b) full utilization of man power c) better utilization of natural resources and d) protection of the human environment etc. Thus the major dimensions of development are a) economic, b) social and c) political (Basu, 1985).

According to Paipanandikar (1964) the word 'development' is intended to indicate those bodies of

thought that centre around growth and directional change. Basically therefore, "the framework of development gravities around a planned change which is derived from a purposeful decision to effect improvements in a social system.

Riggs (1970) has attempted to define development as "a process of increasing autonomy of social systems, made possible by rising level of diffraction.

Montgomery (1966) considers development as an aspect of change that is desirable, broadly predicted or planned, or at least influenced by governmental action.

The term development also means a state directed and planned effort at change. It can therefore, be said that "development is a process of overall change of the society mainly under state directed and planned effort (Umapathy, 1982).

Coulet (1978) defines development "as conscious movement from a condition perceived 'less human' to a condition perceived as 'more human'.

Development implies the optimum utilization of all the resources required for moving in the direction of the accepted objectives (Menon, 1977).

Development is a process of change aiming at the socio-economic transformation of a traditional society into a modern one which is greatly influenced by human being. Activity related to the development is generally directed towards nation building and socio-economic transformation. Rural development is an important dimension of development, without it, the objectives of the Government in relation to development cannot be achieved. It is an all round development of traditional rural society into modern by bringing about socio-economic reforms and planned change (Kashyap, 1981).

Development needed to be conceived as a dynamic process, directed towards transforming the entire society, ear-marking together its economical, social, political and administrative aspects for an all round, balanced, upward change (Khosala, 1967).

According to Widner (1967) development was a state of a tendency, a direction, rather than a fixed goal, it was a rate of change in a particular direction.

In view of the alarming proportions of increasing poverty in India, several schemes were introduced on an experimental basis by the central and state Governments in the past to improve the quality of life of rural masses. Some of them were: Rural Industries Project (RIP) 1962-63, Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) 1966-67, Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme (IAAP) 1969-70, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) 1970-71, Tribal Areas Development Programme (TADP) 1971-72, Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI) 1972, Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) 1973-74, Command Area Development Programme (CADP) 1974-75, Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) 1976-77, Food for Work Programme (FFWP) 1977, High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP), Community Development Programme (CDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Small, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (SMFALDA) Antoyodaya Programme (AP), Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Gramodaya Scheme (GS), National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Cottage and Village Industries Programme (CVIP) of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The programmes mentioned above were designed in different years by the Government for the eradication of rural poverty (Rao, 1985).

Ever since India's independence in 1947, Government have initiated a number of development programmes with the objective of the welfare of people at large. Over the years, these programmes have borne fruit and contributed to development on a large scale touching almost all sections of the population. However, there continue to remain a few pockets where the benefits of these programmes have not become available. The areas inhabited by the tribals fall in this category. It is felt that tribals have not been able to take advantage of these programmes. As a result, they continue to languish in ignorance and poverty, worse still, as their comparative isolation has broken down after the discovery of precious minerals and the requirements of forest produce, outsiders have flocked to tribal areas and exploited their ignorance. A review of this state of affairs in the early 70's revealed that these areas required special attention. It was felt that these areas should be demarcated geographically on the basis of common characteristics problems designated as "sub-plan areas" and an exclusive sub-plan prepared for each area, to be incorporated in the state plan. For the formulation and implementation of the sub-plan, each area would have an Integrated Tribal Development Project headed by a Project Officer (Synghai, 1984).

In recent years, there has been increased emphasis on the development of the tribal areas with a focus on development of tribal communities. Both the central and the state governments are committing substantial resources for an all round development of tribals including importance in their health and nutrition (Ali, 1987).

Tribals in India form the very segment of the weaker sections of the society with their traditional skills and resources. They have been living in remote and exclusive areas, in the vastness of forests, on hill slopes and plateaux and generally in areas with poor natural resources endowment. This natural isolation has deprived them of the fruits of scientific and technological advances on the one hand and it has led to their distinctive life styles, cultures and languages on the other hand. In fact, they are the most vulnerable section of the population and they are exploited by the age-old social and cultural handicaps coupled with environmental factors. These elements have contributed towards their level of living and various degrees of economic backwardness. In addition, age-old exploitation and repression of tribals by the unscrupulous money lenders and other vested interests in different spheres of economic activities particularly in the field of credit and marketing have cut them off from

the main stream of the socio-economic development of the country over the decades. This was the basic moot point which promoted our constitution builders to provide guarantee for the protection of the welfare of tribals under article 15 (4) 46, 244(i) and 339 of the Indian Constitution. The policy of the Government of India has therefore, been to emphasis steps that prevent alienation of their land, ensure fairness in marketing transactions of sale and purchase, avoid cheating by money lenders, liquor-vendors, contractors, etc. by building strong and sound infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas during the plan periods in India (Singh, 1982).

Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in 1978-79 is one of the most comprehensive poverty alleviation programmes based on creation of self-employment opportunities with the help of assets purchased partly through credit and synthesis of the strategies issued and experience gained through implementing special programmes like SFDA, MFAL, DPAP and the like. A centrally sponsored beneficiary-oriented programme, IRDP over years has made notable contribution in alleviating the rural poverty. The programme was extended to all the 5011 blocks in the country on 2nd October 1980. The main objective of IRDP is to evolve an operationally integrated strategy to increase production and productivity in agriculture and

allied sectors as well as to raise the poorest families in the rural areas above the poverty line through transfer of income generating assets and access to credit and other inputs. The target group of the programme consist of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and craftsman, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and others whose annual family income is below poverty line (Laxmai and Malyadri, 1990).

Sericulture is one where farmers could learn to maximise their incomes if they plan their activities with the help of banks who now advance money for viable proposals. Among all agricultural activities, sericulture generates income at least four to five times in a year (Subramanian, 1988).

There is no gain saying the fact that the benefits of development have reached some people but not all. It is a common sight so to see the rural youth running from pillar to post in search of employment. It was with a view to enable the rural youth to stand on his own feet that the TRYSEM Scheme was introduced. The benefit of TRYSEM is availed of by youth, both male and female between 18 and 35 years, and those who live permanently in a rural area and fall in any one of the following categories.

a) small farmers, b) marginal farmers, c) agricultural labourers who are landless d) rural artisans and e) such other people in whose families the per capita monthly income is less than Rs.62. The children of those people who fall under the above categories can also avail the opportunity provided by the scheme. At the time of selection, priority is accorded to women and members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as the policy of the Government. In order that even uneducated or less educated people could avail of the facilities, no minimum educational qualifications have been prescribed under this scheme (Uniyal, 1985).

During the VI plan, the target under the Integrated Rural Development Programme was to cover 15 million beneficiaries with an outlay of Rs.4500 crores, including bank credit. The VII plan target was 20 million with the investment of Rs.7000 crores. The subsidy and credit ratio was expected to be 1:2. It may be mentioned that the objective of IRDP is not only to assist the beneficiaries, but also to see to what extent they derive additional income to enable them to cross the poverty line (Satapathy, 1991).

B. Tribal Development Programmes in Five Year Plans:

After independence, the Government took various measures to eliminate the socio-economic exploitation of the tribals. Steps were also taken to ameliorate their condition by combating the problems of poverty, malnutrition and ill treatment by suitable legislative measures and planned economic development. The new approach to tribal development was evolved during the Fifth five Year plan period, with focus on development of tribals, the new strategy adopted was the preparation of sub-plan for tribal areas with more than 50 percent tribal concentration. The main thrust of tribal sub-plan (otherwise known as Integrated Tribal Development Programme) was to develop infrastructure like communication, education, mini-irrigation and income generation of tribal families living below the poverty line. The prime aim of Tribal Development Programme was to raise the economic standard of tribals by providing them the basic minimum requirements. The sub-plan strategy not only aimed at bridging the gap of development between sub-plan areas and other areas but also achievement of objective of improving the qualities of life of the tribals (Tripathy, 1989).

Soon after the inauguration of the community development movement, the programme of special multi-purpose tribal development projects were taken up for the tribal areas on the similar lines. The establishment of tribal development block was initiated in the beginning of the second five-year plan as a pilot scheme. During the second five year plan, the Ministry of Home Affairs provided funds to the Ministry of Community Development to open special multipurpose and tribal development blocks in areas with a predominantly tribal population. Thus during the period of the second Five-year Plan 43 SMPT blocks were opened all over the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, appointed a committee on September 1, 1959, with Verrier Elwin as its Chairman, to review the working of the SMPT blocks. The committee made the following important recommendations: i) The name of the special multi-purpose tribal development blocks should be changed to Tribal Development (TD) blocks and (ii) Tribal Development Blocks should be opened in all those areas which have 55 per cent or more of tribal population. The Government of India accepted these recommendations and decided i) to open tribal development blocks with a supplementary budget of the Home Ministry

in the Third Five-Year Plan in areas with 66.66 per cent or more of tribal population. ii) A tribal development block usually covered about 200 square miles of area and a population of roughly 25,000 people according to the 1951 census iii) These blocks were located in and outside of the scheduled areas. During the Third Five Year Plan, 480 tribal development blocks were opened in the country and by the end of the fourth Five-Year Plan, 504 tribal development blocks had been established in the country.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan it was also decided to set up a few pilot projects with the aim of developing tribal areas by integrating various programmes implemented under general sectors and tribal welfare and pulling together all resources for the project area and putting them under central sector with a provision of Rs.12 crores. Thus six pilot projects in four districts were started in 1971-72 in i) Andhra Pradesh ii) Bihar iii) Madhya Pradesh iv) Orissa. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan two more projects were included. Those were in Keonjore and Phulbani both in Orissa. The strategy of tribal sub-plan in areas of tribal concentration was evolved in the Fifth plan and implemented in 18 states/UTS. The aims of tribal sub-plans were to:

a) Protect and promote tribal interests through legal administrative support and b) raise the socio-economic condition of the tribal population and strengthen infrastructure in tribal areas. The tribal sub-plan areas covered pockets of tribal concentration taking the development block as the unit. It was, however noticed that certain pockets of tribal concentration outside the sub-plan area were still left out of the tribal sub-plan strategy. It was therefore, decided during the sixth plan that pockets of contiguous villages/pockets having a minimum of 10,000 total population of whom at least 50 per cent are scheduled tribes should be carved out for intensive integrated development on a Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) under Tribal Sub-plan.

The broad approach of tribal sub-plan strategy was continued during the sixth plan period with greater emphasis on specific objectives, namely a) raising of productivity levels in production fields of tribal activities with a view to enable a targeted number of families to go above the poverty line. b) development of the human resources and upgradation of education c) elimination of exploitation of tribals in the fields of alienation of land, money lending, debt-bondage, trade, forest, and d) development of adequate infrastructure.

Programmes under seventh five year plan were family oriented programmes a) care should be taken to earmark beneficiaries in tribal area units like ITDP, MADA Pockets b) Family-oriented schemes under state-plan like ITDP, NREP, Infrastructure Programmes and Twenty-point programme. For the development of scheduled tribes the three centrally sponsored programmes-girls' hostels, research and training and aid to voluntary organisation were being implemented (Prasad, 1988).

The following were the schemes for the welfare of the tribal population in Kerala -

- 1) Pre-matriculation studies
 - 2) Boarding grants
 - 3) Tribal hostels
 - 4) Incentive to parents of tribal children
 - 5) Special incentives to talented students
 - 6) Government Residential Basic Schools
 - 7) Supply of clothes
 - 8) Industrial Training Centres
 - 9) Vocational Training to most backward tribes
 - 10) Adult education
 - 11) subsidy to technically trained hands
 - 12) Post matriculation studies
 - 13) Welfare of tribals living in pockets
 - 14) Grant for the purchase of agricultural implements
 - 15) Production centres
 - 16) Employment of tribals in industry
 - 17) Housing
 - 18) Medical units
 - 19) Wells and water supply
 - 20) Colonisation
- (Kaltakayam, 1983).

The long term objective of the Tribal Sub-plan approach was to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other areas while improving the quality of life of the tribal communities. In brief, the approach envisaged in tackling the tribal problems has been by categorising them under three identifiable areas and groups.

- a) In regions of substantial tribal concentration, an area development approach is to be combined with a focus on the tribal population and their problems.
- b) In smaller areas of dispersed tribal population where the scheduled tribes live merged with the general population, a modified area approach on account of the truncated nature of the habitat but with similar focus on the tribes, would be called.
- c) Certain extremely backward and smaller tribal groups living generally in pre-agricultural level of technology in inaccessible areas facing the problem of their very survival would be treated as a special category both within the areas of tribal concentration and outside and special group-oriented programmes would be formulated for them.

These three categories were brought respectively under Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and pockets and Primitive Tribe Projects (Mukhopadhyay and Mukhophadhay, 1989).

For tribal development, formulation of suitable schemes is one of the most important points. In view of the self-sufficient nature of tribal economy, any trade or profession new to the tribal culture has been found to be of relatively poor acceptance to the tribals (Panda, 1991).

C. Tribal Development Programmes in Orissa
Important Schemes

a. **Anti-Poverty Programme:**

The main thrust of the programme is poverty eradication with adequate ingredients to ensure social justice and economic growth. The scheduled Tribe families are being economically assisted under various special programmes like I.R.D.P., E.R.R.P., assistance to small and marginal farmers, Rehabilitation of Bonded labourers. Besides, special central assistance is placed with ITDAs for implementing income generating schemes for scheduled tribe families over and above the coverage under the normal programmes.

b. Lease of Land

Priority in the matter of lease of land for agriculture and home stead purpose has been accorded to the landless scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.

c. Prevention of shifting cultivation and rehabilitation of families practising shifting cultivation.

Other development programmes (Department-wise)

i) Agriculture Department

a) Sugarcane Development b) Jute Development
c) N.O.D.P. d) Demonstration and supply of improved agricultural implements. e) O.P.T.P. f) S.R.P.P.

ii) Department of Animal Husbandry

a) Feed and fodder development programme b) poultry development
c) dairy development d) special live stock production programme.

iii) CD and R.R. Department

a) Anti-poverty programmes b) ICDS

iv) Health and Family Welfare Department

a) T.B. Control Programme, b) Leprosy control programme
c. Blindness Control Programme

v) Industry Department

a) Small scale industries b) sericulture programme
c) schemes like bee keeping, fibre extraction and rope

making, village pottery, processing of cereals and pulses, carpentry, fruits and vegetable processing and preservation, village oil industry etc. are provided by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board.

vi) Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department:

- a) Special Central Assistance (S.C.A.) for I.T.D.A.
- b) S.C.A. for primitive tribes
- c) S.C.A. for margin money for scheduled tribe.
- d) S.C.A. for M.A.D.A
- e) S.C.A. for D.T.D.P.
- f) S.C.A. for communication in primitive tribes area

vii) Education Development

- a) Financial Aid to ST and SC students sharing joint accommodation.
- b) Merit Scholarship
- c) Garments
- d) Ashram schools
- e) Residential Sevashrams

(Government of Orissa - Report 1988-89)

D. Impact of developmental programmes on community:

One of the most serious criticisms levelled against the current phase of rural development is its sole emphasis on the distribution of cash or assets and thereby making the

rural communities totally dependent on the Government - any attempt by the villagers to become self reliant is counted to ensure that their dependency is total. The rural communities who in the past looked after themselves well, were now taught to turn to the government for everything (Sharma et al., 1989).

The Tribal and Harijan Research-cum Training Institute, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, conducted a socio-economic survey of the tribals living in the project area of Mulberry Sericulture Project in July 1981. Household income and percapita income of the tribals were found to be Rs.1528.15 and Rs.311.56. The report also indicated that as a result of implementation of various departmental schemes on horticulture, animal husbandry etc. the average income went up by more than Rs.104 (per household) and Rs.12.70 (percapita) respectively over a period of seven years (Panda, 1991).

ICDS was found equally good in having positive effect on the nutritional, intellectual, psychological and social status of children and mothers. It was found that moderate and severe grades of malnutrition were less frequent in rural areas having ICDS project. The nutritional services rendered through this scheme have resulted in better nutritional status of children (Bhandari et al., 1985).

Ahuja and Bhargava (1984) reported that 23 percent of all the beneficiaries of IRDP crossed the poverty line after getting the assistance under the programme.

George (1984) reported a significant increase in income and employment of the beneficiaries under IRDP. The contribution of dairy to total family income increased from 5.12 per cent in pre-implementation to 36.58 per cent in post-implementation of IRDP. He further found that about 70 per cent of the total beneficiaries crossed the poverty line.

Gupta (1984) reported that the rise in percapita income was not sufficient to raise the IRDP beneficiaries above the present subsistence level.

Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras (1984) conducted a study on IRDP and reported that majority of the beneficiaries found that quantum of assistance was adequate and 90 per cent beneficiaries were happy with IRDP assistance.

Krishnan (1984) found no significant impact of IRDP on income generation. He further reported that many schemes were not capable of generating sufficient income

because of large financing on these schemes in an area with limited market potential.

Naidu (1984) reported that there was no significant increase in income and employment of IRDP beneficiaries.

Reserve Bank of India (1984) conducted a study on IRDP and reported that 51 per cent of the beneficiaries received incremental income but only 17 per cent of them crossed the poverty line. The study further showed that there was an increase of 30 per cent in the value of the assets at current prices.

Sharma (1984) conducted a case study on IRDP and reported that only 17 per cent of the sample beneficiaries were able to raise their incomes and cross the poverty line.

State Bank of India (1984) conducted impact evaluation studies in ten lead districts, the findings of which have been reported in the Book "Rural Development" by Vasanti Desai. According to the study the IRDP resulted in employment generation, incremental income and increase in the consumption levels in the post-IRDP period. The study

further revealed that about 39 per cent of the beneficiaries crossed the poverty line.

George et al., (1985) reported that IRDP generated a fairly good impact on the income and self-employment generation and total assets position of the beneficiaries.

Malayadri (1985) reported that 55 per cent of the beneficiaries crossed the poverty line after receiving the financial assistance under IRDP. He further reported that the programme had a strong impact on the income distribution of the beneficiaries and their employment creation also increased after receiving the financial assistance under the programme.

Planning Evaluation Organisation (1985) conducted a study on IRDP and reported that about 88 per cent of the selected households increased their income, 10.6 per cent reported no material change, 77 per cent reported an increase in their consumption level and 23 per cent reported an increase in the family assets and 64 per cent feel that their overall status in the village society had been elevated.

As reported in the report of CAARD (1985), Department of Rural Development, Government of India, Gujarat State

Rural Development Corporation undertook an evaluative study of IRDP beneficiaries assisted during 1980-81 and 1981-82. The study reported that the income of 98.5 per cent families increased whereas the income of 1.5 per cent families decreased. About 52.3 per cent of the sample beneficiaries crossed the poverty line. The study further revealed that about 44 per cent of the scheduled caste families and about 49 per cent of the scheduled tribes families crossed the poverty line.

Rao (1987) reported that about 40-50 per cent of the beneficiaries took the advantages of the IRDP schemes and crossed the poverty line.

Varma (1987) reported that IRDP generated employment and increased incomes of the poor sections of the society.

Basu (1988) reported that 55 per cent of the IRDP beneficiaries were able to increase their employment and 45 per cent failed to change their employment condition. He further indicated that 44 per cent of sample beneficiaries crossed the poverty line of Rs.6400 and 56 per cent were still below it, inspite of getting assistance under the programme. He further mentioned that 38 per cent beneficiaries were able to enhance their asset

holding through higher income generated from the asset while 62 per cent beneficiaries failed to procure any new asset through the additional income.

Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India (1988) conducted concurrent evaluation of IRDP and reported that the assets generated incremental income of more than Rs.2000 in 27 per cent cases, between Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 in 24 per cent cases, between Rs.501 to Rs.1000 in 17 percent cases and upto Rs.500 in 10 per cent cases. The study further revealed that 48 per cent of old beneficiaries belonging to destitute and very poor group crossed the poverty line of Rs.3500 and five per cent families of the same group crossed the revised poverty line of Rs.6400.

Rao and Naidu (1988) reported insignificant impact of IRDP in terms of employment generation and increase income of the beneficiaries.

Satapathy (1991) had taken case study to assess the impact of IRDP on income generation in Orissa and related issues and observed from the case study that the success of crossing the poverty line is not the only indicator

for determining the efficiency of IRDP. Rather, the efficiency may be judged on the basis of the performance of beneficiaries generating adequate additional income which depends on an efficient monitoring system at grass-root level.

Impact of the IRDP has been evaluated through research conducted by independent institutions and also through concurrent evaluation studies (CES). According to CES of January-December 1987 about 60 per cent old families crossed poverty line of Rs.3500 and 13 per cent the revised poverty line of Rs.6400. However, about 78 per cent of the families had incremental income. Nearly 25 per cent of the assisted families belong to destitutes (from one to 1225 rupees) and 46 per cent to very very poor group (Rs.2266/- 3500/-). Over 45 percentage went to SC/ST families as against the target of 30 percentage. Coverage of women has increased from nine per cent in 85-86 to 25 per cent under IRDP in 88-89. Major impact of the programme was that it benefited the poorest and the most deprived sections of society, as also women in such large number (India Year Book - 1990).

A study of the concurrent evaluation survey taken by the Orissa Government, Panchayat Raj Department through

their organisation was conducted during 1988-89. The findings of the concurrent evaluation taken state that the Government are based on 16,374 samples spread all over the districts and most of the blocks. According to the study, 23 percentage of the beneficiaries have crossed the earlier poverty line of Rs.3500 against 42 per cent estimated in the Government of India second phase survey. Similarly at the state level, only one per cent have crossed the poverty line of Rs.6400/- against five per cent estimated by the Government of India (Satapathy, 1991).

According to the norms of IRDP, at least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries should be SC and ST. The share of SC/ST families increased from 28.6 per cent total beneficiaries in 1980-81 to 44.7 per cent in 87-88. The share of SCs was 31.5 per cent and 13.13 per cent in case of STs indicating the need for better flow in favour of scheduled tribes (Seetharam, 1989).

The extent of coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries under IRDP during 1980-81 to 86-87 are (in percentage)

1980-81 - 7.81, 1981-82 - 10.01, 1982-83 - 14.06, 1983-84 - 15.37, 1984-85 - 17.38, 1985-86 - 13.23, 1986-87 - 16.80.

SC and ST beneficiaries under IRDP are continuously increasing during the period. This will indicate the importance given to the SCs and STs to improve their levels of living conditions (Himachalam, 1989).

Independence brought protection and promises of advancement through the Constitution, and a benevolent policy statement in the shape of 'Tribal Panchaseel' by our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Successive five-year plans allotted funds liberally for exclusive advancement of tribal people. Special Officers were appointed under the provisions of the Constitution to report on the implementation of constitutional provisions. Dozens of reports were submitted and plans modified periodically in the wake of experience. In 1975 at the conference of Ministers in charge of tribal welfare, it was decided to enact legislation to prevent land alienation of the tribal people and return the alienated land to the rightful owners. Before launching each plan, there were special studies, all of which make pathetic reading, as far as exploitation of the tribal people is concerned. The main disease is the non-implementation of the Constitutional provisions and joint decisions of centres and states, and misuse or non-use of funds allotted for their welfare (Ramunny - 8th Nov.91, The Hindu).

Though programmes like SFDA, DPAP and Command Area Development have become popular and acceptable, they have not done enough for the overall development of rural areas. Moreover, it is also to be accepted that actual benefits under the schemes have percolated to hardly 10 per cent of the target groups (Barnala, 1978).

The desired results of rural development programmes are not available due to multiplicity of programmes, overlapping and unintegrated approach of agencies handling these schemes. SFDA was merged into IRDP at the time of its inception, but another programme SMFP (Small and Marginal farmers Programme) was again induced in 1983-84. While NREP is going on, a new programme RLEGP was launched in 1983-84. In the target - oriented rural development programmes the interest of government agencies is retained upto the level of grounding of the scheme. In case of IRDP, the DRDA or block agency remains in picture upto the time assets are handed over to the beneficiary without having any follow up measures. After grounding, the bankers are the only interested party and that is only in connection with loan recovery (Zaidi, 1985).

The uniqueness of IRDP as compared to the earlier programmes lay in the fact that it was all embracing, employment and income oriented and involved a package treatment of the visible and invisible constraints to achieve quick results. In short, the objective was three fold: Increased production, better distribution and fuller employment (Singh and Deb, 1985).

Ramaiah et al., (1988) reported that the average income of IRDP beneficiaries before implementation of the programme was Rs.1634.90 and after the implementation, income increased to Rs.3133.90. After implementation of the scheme under IRDP, the income of the families increased by 91.68 per cent.

Kashyap (1988) reported that 50 per cent of the beneficiaries indicated a net increase of over Rs.1000 per annum in their average income due to IRDP assistance. He further indicated that the overall increase in income was to the extent of 39.13 per cent.

Ramachandraiah (1986) reported that the assets given under IRDP were inadequate to push the poor people above the poverty line. He further reported that self-employment generated by IRD programmes in most cases was very much

limited and reflected on the inadequate resources provided by the programme.

ICDS is a boon to the poor children of this country. What has not been achieved over the years has been achieved through this programme, by meeting the unmet age-long needs of children and women of the deprived section of society. By covering nearly 1,00,000 population in rural and urban and 50,000 population in tribal areas, this programme has been successful to a greater extent not only laying down the foundation for the proper social and psychological development of children but also in creating awareness and increasing the capabilities of mothers to look after the children (Chandra Sekhar, 1988).

The measures taken up for the development of tribal and other such backward areas were unrealistic, as these were not based on the felt needs of the people, and were not commensurate with the cultural development of the area. Hence the facilities provided in such areas remain unutilised (Thaha, 1978).

E. The Kondh Tribe and their way of living:

The Kondh is a tribe in Orissa State. The growth rate of the Kondh population, during the decade from 1971-81 is 13.72 per cent and the male-female sex ratio has been recorded as 1000M-1029F. The economic life of the Kondh and their survival is based on agriculture. They practise both shifting cultivation on the hill tops and plough cultivation in low lands. The important sources of livelihood of the Kondhs are 1) agriculture 2) wage earning 3) firewood collection 4) trade 5) animal husbandry (Pattanayak, 1989).

Their strong faith on the traditional magico religious practices is the main reason for the low degree of awareness towards modern medicines and medical practices. Lack of knowledge about personal hygiene causes skin and other infectious diseases. They do not take bath for days together. Teeth are not brushed regularly. Clothes too are not washed even once in a month. Due to lack of scientific knowledge, the Kondhs cling to their traditional belief regarding the causes of diseases and death. They believe that wrath or displeasure of earth Goddess and ancestral spirits cause

disease and death. Their diet is ill-balanced throughout the year and lacks several essential nutrients. Basic calorie requirements are not met. Intake of protein is very marginal (Pattanayak and Das Pattanayak, 1982).

One of the most backward districts of Orissa is Phulbani with 39 per cent of tribal population. The majority of them belong to the Kondhs who work as labourers. Abject poverty and inequality in the distribution of wealth and income are deep-rooted in the tribal district of Phulbani (Tripathy, 1984).

Methodology

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the study, "Extent of Utilization of Developmental Programmes by tribals of Orissa" is discussed under the following headings:

- i) Selection of the Area
- ii) Selection of the Locality
- iii) Selection of the Sample
- iv) Selection of the Method
- v) Preparation of the Tools
- vi) Administration of the Tools
- vii) Consolidation of the Data

Selection of the area

The area selected for the study was Orissa for the following reasons:

- i) Orissa is one of the most fascinating ethnographic states of India. There are 62 different tribal communities living in the state.
- ii) After Madhya Pradesh, it ranks second position in the country with regards to tribal population. 11.46 percentage of the total tribal population

of the country are living in Orissa.

- iii) As the investigator belongs to the state of Orissa, it was convenient rather interesting to carry out the study in that area.

Selection of the locality

The Phulbani Block situated 210 K.M. from the state capital Bhubaneswar, was selected for the study due to the following factors.

- i). Orissa consists of 13 districts and Phulbani is the most backward district among them with 39 per cent of tribal population. The majority of them were kondh tribes and that tribe was taken for the study.
- ii) Certain tribal communities are considered primitive for their isolation, low level of literacy, economic backwardness and pre-agricultural stage of living. So far 12 such tribal communities have been recognised as the primitive tribal groups of Orissa. Kondh is one such tribe.
- iii) Among the major tribes of Orissa, Kondh is one and their population is 12 lakh. Hence the study was carried out on them.

iv) The investigator was working for three years in the same locality, and hence has created a good rapport with the tribals of the locality which is an important factor for any study. Hence the locality was selected.

Selection of sample

A sample is a part drawn from a large whole called population or universe. Complete coverage of a population in a research study is surely feasible and not always necessary except when the population is very small and to achieve a higher level of accuracy. (Chowdri, 1969).

Sampling is simply the process of learning about the population on the basis of a sample drawn from it. In this technique, a part of the universe is studied and the conclusions are drawn on the basis of the entire universe from the sample (Gupta, 1981).

For the present study, samples were taken from the tribal beneficiaries benefited during the past three years, namely, 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90. Five tribal beneficiaries from each year namely 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90 were

selected randomly who were benefited under the six different programmes, namely, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Mulberry Sericulture Programme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self employment programme for the study.

Selection of method

To obtain particulars with regard to different schemes that provide assistance to the tribal people and the list of the tribal beneficiaries who had availed these assistances, questionnaire method to be administered to the officers-in-charge of the schemes was selected for the study.

A questionnaire is a form specially for the purpose and distributed to secure responses to certain questions. It is a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills by himself (Sidhu, 1985).

Interview method was selected to find out the extent of utilisation of the assistance through various schemes

by the beneficiaries.

Interview is a two-way method which permits an exchange of ideas and information. It is unique in that it involves the collection of data through direct verbal interaction between the interviewee and the interviewer (Sidhu, 1985).

Preparation of the tools

For the present study both questionnaire and interview schedule were used.

A questionnaire is a tool or device for obtaining answers to a bunch of questions by the respondent or informant who fills in the form of questionnaire himself (Sharma, 1984).

A questionnaire was specially prepared to elicit particulars from the officers-in-charge of the six different tribal development programmes taken for the study. It consisted of questions relating to the schemes, objectives, eligibility, number of beneficiaries, criteria for selection, formalities followed, role of extension

staff and suggestions for better implementation of the programme (Appendix I).

The schedule is the name usually applied to a set of questions which are asked and filled in by an interviewer in a face-to-face relationship with another person. One reason for its success is that people are usually more willing to talk than to write (Pattan Shetti, 1981).

A schedule to elicit information from the beneficiaries was prepared with the questions regarding educational, occupational and marital status of the respondents, the source of information about the programme, whether the beneficiaries had applied of their own or insisted, type of benefit they had received, purpose of getting the assistance, amount of the loan, repayment status, extent of utilization of the loan and the benefits the beneficiaries and their family members had received (Appendix II).

Administration of the tools

Investigator established rapport with the officials-in-charge of the programmes. She explained the objectives

of the study, gave the questionnaire personally and they were requested to fill the questionnaire. She had given the questionnaire to the six officials-in-charge of the six programmes and had received all the questionnaires duly filled in within a fortnight.

For the survey, the investigator herself went to the tribal habitats of the beneficiaries, established good rapport by individual contact and interviewed them personally after explaining the purpose of the study. The questions were put to them in their own dialect and the responses got from them were recorded by the investigator in the schedule form. Thus the investigator interviewed 90 tribal beneficiaries. It took nearly two hours to interview each beneficiary and she could complete the interview of 90 beneficiaries within a period of three months as their habitats were far away in hilly tracks and deep.

Consolidation of data

The data thus collected were consolidated, tabulated, analysed and are presented in the next chapter.

Results and Discussion

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study which was planned and implemented to know the "Extent of utilisation of developmental programmes by tribals of Orissa" are presented and discussed under the following headings:

- A. Responses as given by the officers-in-charge of the programmes.
- B. Responses as given by the beneficiaries.
- A. Responses to the Questionnaire as given by the Officers-in-charge of the programmes.

TABLE NO. 1

Table showing the number of beneficiaries assisted during the period 1987-88 to 1989-90.

<u>Programme</u> <u>Year</u>	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P. (IGS)	Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.	S.N.P.	TRYSEM
1987-88	150	480	136	25	5000	53
1988-89	35	334	141	15	5000	71
1989-90	91	315	50	15	5000	45

The above table gives a picture of the total number of beneficiaries (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Castes) who had availed financial assistance under the different schemes during the years 1987-88, 88-89 & 89-90 in Phulbani Block of Orissa. There were 5000 women and children who had been benefited each year under the supplementary Nutrition Programme during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90. The Integrated Tribal Development Programme (IGS) is exclusively meant for the tribals and the number of beneficiaries in the year 1987-88 was 136, during 1988-89, 141 and during 1989-90, 50. The Mulberry Sericulture Programme is being sponsored by Integrated Tribal Development Agency and District Rural Development Agency and the number of beneficiaries during 1987-88 was 25, in the year 1988-89, 15 and in 1989-90, 15. Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme also provided assistance to the people for improving their economic condition.

TABLE NO. 2

Table showing the number of beneficiaries assisted from Scheduled tribes during the period 1987-88 to 1989-90.

<u>Programme</u> Year	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P. (IGS)	Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.	S.N.P.	TRYSEM
1987-88	135	245	136	25	2650	31
1988-89	19	165	141	15	2650	41
1989-90	43	115	50	15	2650	16

The above table reveals the number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries under the six different schemes. It is in the Supplementary Nutrition Programme that more number of Scheduled Tribes had been benefited during the year 1987-88, 88-89, and 89-90, namely 2650 for each year. There were 245 during 1987-88, 165 during 88-89 and 115 during 1989-90 who had utilised the assistance through Integrated Rural Development Programme. The least number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries during 1988-89 and 89-90 were assisted under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme and Mulberry Sericulture Programme, 19, 15 and 43, 15 respectively. The reason for low number of beneficiaries under Mulberry Sericulture Programme may

be that this scheme was a newly started one and many people might not be aware of the assistance.

TABLE NO. 3

Table showing the number of women beneficiaries assisted during the years 1987-88 to 89-90.

Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme	S.N.P.		TRYSEM		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
1987-88	21	14	69	143	24	17	-	-	700	14	16	33.1
1988-89	4	11	37	11	36	25.6	-	-	715	14.3	30	23.6
1989-90	9	10	48	16	10	20	-	-	741	14.8	33	73.3

The above table gives the picture of women beneficiaries (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other castes) under the different programmes for the three years. It could be seen that during 1987-88 and 89-90, there were maximum number of women beneficiaries benefited under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme, namely, 33.1 and 73.3 per cent respectively. Integrated Tribal Development Programme which is exclusively meant for tribals had assisted 25.6% women

during 1988-89. As Mulberry Sericulture Programme was started recently and the persons who had applied for assistance should have land, cultivate and maintain Mulberry plants and carry out certain prerequisites, assistance was given only to men till now. In course of time, this assistance may be extended to women also.

TABLE NO. 4

Table showing the criteria while selecting the beneficiaries

Criteria	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P. (IGS)	Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.	S.N.P.	TRYSEM
Selected in Gram Sabha	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Landless	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Land holding less than 5 AC.	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
Land holding below 10 AC.	-	-	✓	✓	-	-
Age between 18-35 years.	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Age between 18-55 years.	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Annual Income below Rs.2,000 /-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
Annual Income below Rs.3,500 /-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Only to Tribals	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Only to SC&ST	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Child should be III and IV degree malnutrition.	-	-	-	-	✓	-

From the above table, it is clear that for Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, beneficiaries were selected in Gram Sabha, they should be landless and their annual income should be below Rs.2,000/-. For integrated Rural Development Programme, beneficiaries were also selected in Gram Sabha, but their land holding should be less than 5 acre, Annual income below Rs.3,500/- and the age should be between 18-55 years. But for Integrated Tribal Development Programme, they should be tribals, Annual income below Rs.3,500/-. Age group 18-55 years and land holding below 10 acre. Supplementary Nutrition Programme is meant for women and children, from poor scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families and if it is women they should be pregnant or in first phase of lactation, and if children they should be III and IV degree malnutrition. For Mulberry Sericulture Programme, the beneficiaries should belong to either Integrated Rural Development Programme or Integrated Tribal Development Programme Group. In addition to this, the criteria were that they were selected in Gram Sabha, land holding less than 5 acres. Age should be between 18-55 years, Annual Income below Rs.2,000/- (E.R.R.P. norms) or below Rs.3,500/- for (IRDP norms) to become eligible for getting assistance from Mulberry Sericulture Programme.

The Officers-in-charge monitor the programme of assistance during their periodical visits to those areas. They also help to solve their problems, if any, through discussion. They also found that the beneficiaries were utilising the amount of assistance for which they had sought in a planned way and thus raised their income.

TABLE NO. 5

Table showing the formalities (Procedures) followed for the selection of beneficiaries.

Formalities	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P	Mulberry Sericulture Programme.	S.N.P.	TRYSEM
Selection by convenor in Gram Sabha	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Submission of applications to V.L.W.	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
B.D.O. recommends the application to the Bank.	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Cultivation of Mulberry Plantation	-	-	-	✓	-	-
By Anganwadi Workers during House hold survey.	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Approval by C.D.P.O.-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
B.D.O.selects	-	-	-	✓	-	✓

Table number Five shows that for the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment and Mulberry Sericulture Programme, the formalities were that first the beneficiaries were selected in Gram Sabha and they had submit their applications to village level worker. Then for the other programmes except TRYSEM, Block Development Officer recommends the beneficiaries. But for the Mulberry Sericulture Programme, they had to cultivate Mulberry Plantation.

For the supplementary Nutrition Programme, Anganwadi workers had to select the beneficiaries after house hold survey and get the approval of the Child Development Project Officer.

TABLE NO. 6

Table showing the Type of benefit received from the Programmes.

Benefits	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P. (IGS)	Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.	SNP	TRYSEM
Getting lands on lease basis.	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Land Development	✓	-	-	-	-	-
Economically benefited.	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Getting know how of Modern Tech- nology.	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Getting employment & raising income	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Upgradation of Skills	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Nutritional status improved.	-	-	-	-	✓	-

From the above table, it is clear that the beneficiaries were benefited by getting lands on lease basis and assistance for land development by Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme. Beneficiaries were economically benefited, got employment and raised income from the Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Rural Development Programme,

Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Mulberry Sericulture Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment. Beneficiaries were benefited by getting know how of modern technology from I.R.D.P., I.T.D.P., Mulberry Sericulture Programme and TRYSEM. The TRYSEM Programme had upgraded their skills. By Supplementary Nutrition Programme, their nutritional status had improved.

TABLE NO. 7

Table showing the suggestions for improvement as given by the Officers

Suggestions	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P. (IGS)	Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.	S.N.P.	TRSEM
High Investment with multiple Schemes should be provided	-	√	√	-	-	-
The base line of poverty line should be increased according to the rising prices.	-	-	√	-	-	-
Entire Family members should be assisted	-	√	√	-	-	-
Better schemes should be implemented for educated Youth below poverty line.	-	-	-	-	-	√
Cocoon rate in Orissa should be increased.	-	-	-	√	-	-
Marketing facilities should be improved.	-	-	-	√	-	-
More extension Officers should be appointed in tribal areas.	-	-	-	√	-	-
Raw food should be given instead of cooked food to women who have caste feelings.	-	-	-	-	√	-

As the Programme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor has ceased from the year 1990-91, the officer had suggested that as the programme was found to be useful the E.R.R.P. could be continued. Officers-in-charge of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Programme had suggested that the entire family members of the beneficiaries should be provided assistance, and for Integrated Tribal Development Programme suggestion was that the baseline of poverty line should be increased according to price rise. For Mulberry Sericulture Programme the suggestions were selling price of cocoon should be increased, Marketing facilities should be improved and more Extension officers should be appointed, For supplementary Nutrition Programme the suggestion was it will be better if raw food can be given to women who are having caste feelings. The suggestion for Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment was that better schemes like house wiring, repairing of electronic materials, two wheelers repairing and other such items should be included in the training programme.

B. Responses as given by the beneficiaries.

B₁ The sample.

TABLE NO. 8

Table showing the sample selected for the study in the six schemes.

<u>Programme</u> Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.		S.N.P.		TRYSEM		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1987-88	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	3	2	30
1988-89	3	2	3	2	5	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	30
1989-90	4	1	4	1	5	-	5	-	-	5	5	-	30
Total	12	3	12	3	15	-	15	-	-	15	13	2	90

The sample taken for the study consisted of five each from the six programmes, namely, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Mulberry Sericulture Programme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Training of Rural Youth for self Employment. Out of 90 beneficiaries during the three years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, there were 12 males and three females under E.R.R.P., 12 males and three females under I.R.D.P. 15 males under I.T.D.P., 15 males under Mulberry Sericulture Programme, 15 females under S.N.P. and 13 males and two females under TRYSEM.

TABLE NO. 9

Table showing the Age-wise distribution of the Beneficiaries.
(Age in Years)

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.			I.R.D.P.			I.T.D.P. (IGS)			Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.			S.N.P.			TRYSEM			Total
	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	21- 30	31- 40	41- 50	
1987-88	2	3	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	3	-	2	3	2	-	5	-	-	30
1988-89	-	5	-	-	5	-	1	4	-	2	1	2	2	3	-	5	-	-	30
1989-90	2	3	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	5	-	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	30
Total	4	11	-	3	12	-	8	7	-	10	1	4	6	9	-	14	1	-	90

From the table No.9, it is clear that during the period 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90, there were four out of 15 beneficiaries taken for the study, in the age group 21-30 years and 11 beneficiaries were in 31-40 years age group under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme; three out of 15 beneficiaries in 21-30 years and 12 beneficiaries in 31-40 years age group under Integrated Rural Development Programme; eight out of 15 beneficiaries in 21-30 years and seven beneficiaries from the age group 31-40 years under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 10 beneficiaries in the age of 21-30 years, one beneficiary in the age group 31-40 and four beneficiaries in the age group of 41-50 under Mulberry Sericulture Programme; six beneficiaries in the age group of 21-30 years and nine beneficiaries in the age group of 31-40 years under Supplementary Nutrition Programme; 14 beneficiaries in the age group of 21-30 years and one beneficiary in the age group of 31-40 years under Training of Rural Youth for self-employment Programme.

TABLE NO. 10

Table showing the Educational Status of the
Beneficiaries taken for the study.

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme		S.N.P.		TRISYM		Total
	Illi- ter- ate	Lit- ter- ate	Illi- ter- ate	Lit- ter- ate	Illi- ter- ate	Lit- ter- ate	Illi- ter- ate	Lit- ter- ate	Illi- ter- ate	Lit- ter- ate	Illi- ter- ate	Lit- ter- ate	
1987-88	5	-	2	3	3	2	-	5	5	-	2	3	30
1988-89	5	-	3	2	2	3	-	5	5	-	3	2	30
1989-90	5	-	4	1	1	4	-	5	5	-	2	3	30
Total	15	-	9	6	6	9	-	15	15	-	7	8	90

From the above table, it is clear that in the year 1987-88 17 out of 30 beneficiaries were illiterates and 13 were literates who were given assistance; in the year 1988-89, 18 out of 30, illiterate beneficiaries and 12 literate beneficiaries were assisted and in the year 1989-90, 17 out of 30, illiterate beneficiaries and 13 Literate beneficiaries were assisted.

TABLE NO. 11

Showing the Marital Status of the Beneficiaries

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericulture Pro- gramme		S.N.P		TRYSEM		Total
	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	M	U	
1987-88	5	-	5	-	5	-	4	1	5	-	4	1	30
1988-89	5	-	5	-	5	-	4	1	5	-	5	-	30
1989-90	5	-	5	-	5	-	1	4	5	-	3	2	30
Total	15	-	15	-	15	-	9	6	15	-	12	3	90

The above table shows that out of 90 samples taken for the study for three years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 81 were married and nine were unmarried.

TABLE NO. 12

Table showing source of income/occupation of the beneficiaries

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.			I.R.D.P.			I.T.D.P. (IGS)			Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme.			S.N.P.			TRYSEM			Total
	Agri- cul- ture	Labo- urer	Lab- our- er/ car- pen- tary	Agri- cul- ture	Lab- our- er	Lab- our- er/ car- pen- tary	Agri- cul- ture	Lab- our- er	Lab- our- er/ car- pen- tary	Agri- cul- ture	Lab- our- er	Lab- our- er/ car- pen- tary	Agri- cul- ture	Lab- our- er	Lab- our- er/ car- pen- tary	Agri- cul- ture	Lab- our- er	Lab- our- er/ car- pen- tary	
1987-88	-	4	1	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	30
1988-89	-	4	1	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	1	-	30
1989-90	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	2	-	30
Total	-	13	2	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	7	8	-	90

Table No. 12 shows that during the periods 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90 taken for the study, the sample consisted of 13 labourers and 2 labourer/carpenter under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme; under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Mulberry Sericulture Programme, in each programme, there were 15 beneficiaries whose occupation was agriculture; for Supplementary Nutrition Programme all the 15 beneficiaries were labourers and under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment Programme there were seven beneficiaries with the source of income as agriculture and eight were labourers.

TABLE NO. 13

Table showing the size of land holdings of the samples.

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.			I.R.D.P.			I.T.D.P. (IGS)			Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme			S.N.P.			TRYSEM			Total
	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	L.L.	M.F.	S.F.	
1987-88	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	3	-	1	4	5	-	-	5	-	-	30
1988-89	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	2	-	3	2	5	-	-	1	4	-	30
1989-90	5	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	2	-	5	-	5	-	-	2	3	-	30
Total	15	-	-	-	7	8	-	8	7	-	9	6	15	-	-	8	7	-	90

From the above table, it could be seen that during the years 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, there were 15 landless labourers under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, seven marginal farmers and eight small farmers under integrated Rural Development Programme, eight marginal farmers and seven small farmers under Integrated Tribal Development Programme, nine marginal farmers and six small farmers under Mulberry Sericulture programme, 15 land-less labourers under Supplementary Nutrition Programme and 8 landless labourers and seven marginal farmers under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment were beneficiaries taken for the study.

TABLE NO. 14

Table showing the size of family of the sample taken for the study.

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.					I.R.D.P.					I.T.D.P. (IGS)					Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme					S.N.P					TRYSEM					Total
	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	6	7	
1987-88	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	30
1988-89	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	30
1989-90	-	1	3	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	30
Total	15					15					15					15					15					90					

The above table gives a clear picture of the size of the family members of 90 beneficiaries taken for the study. The family size ranges from 3 to 7.

B₂ THE FINDINGS

TABLE NO. 15

Table Showing the source of information about the schemes

<u>Programme</u> Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme		S.N.P.		TRYSEM		Total
	Block staff	Neigh- bour	Block staff	Neigh- bour	Block staff	Neigh- bour	Block staff	Neigh- bour	Angan wadi work- ers	Neigh- bour	Block staff	Neigh- bour	
1987-88	4	1	5	-	5	-	5	-	3	2	4	1	30
1988-89	5	-	5	-	4	1	4	1	3	2	4	1	30
1989-90	5	-	4	1	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	30
Total	14	1	14	1	14	1	14	1	11	4	13	2	90

From the above table, it is clear that during the period 1987-88, 88-89, and 89-90, out of 15 beneficiaries of the Programme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, 14 beneficiaries came to know about the programme from the block staff and one beneficiary from neighbour, for Integrated Rural Development Programme 14 out of 15 came to know from Block Staff and one from neighbour, for Integrated Tribal Development Programme 14 out of 15 from Block Staff and one from neighbour came to know about the programme. For Supplementary Nutrition Programme, the source of information for 11 out of 15 beneficiaries was Anganwadi workers and for four beneficiaries neighbours. For Mulberry Sericulture Programme, 14 out of 15 beneficiaries got information from Block Staff and one from neighbour, for Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment, 13 out of 15 beneficiaries got information from Block staff and two from neighbours.

TABLE NO. 16

Table showing how the beneficiaries were motivated to apply for benefits.



<u>Programme</u> Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme		S.N.P.		TRYSEM		Total
	Own	Insis- ted	Own	Insis- ted	Own	Insis- ted	Own	Insis- ted	Own	Insis- ted	Own	Insis- ted	
1987-88	1	4	1	4	1	4	3	2	-	5	-	5	30
1988-89	-	5	-	5	1	4	-	5	-	5	1	4	30
1989-90	-	5	2	3	1	4	3	2	-	5	1	4	30
Total	1	14	3	12	3	12	6	9	-	15	2	13	90

Table number 16 shows that in the year 1987-88 out of 30 beneficiaries, six beneficiaries had applied of their own for getting assistance in all the six schemes and 24 were motivated by Block Staff and Anganwadi workers. During the year 1988-89 two beneficiaries had applied of their own and 28 were insisted by extension workers, in the year 89-90 seven beneficiaries had applied of their own and 23 were insisted by Block Staff and Anganwadi workers.

All the beneficiaries were qualified to receive the assistance as all of them had fulfilled the eligibility requirements and criteria.

The mode of motivation of the beneficiaries for the three years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is represented scheme-wise in the form of bar diagram.

Fig. I
 Mode of Motivation To Apply For Assistance

Key
 of their Own
 Insisted

Scale

Y AXIS 1 CM = 1 BENEFICIARY

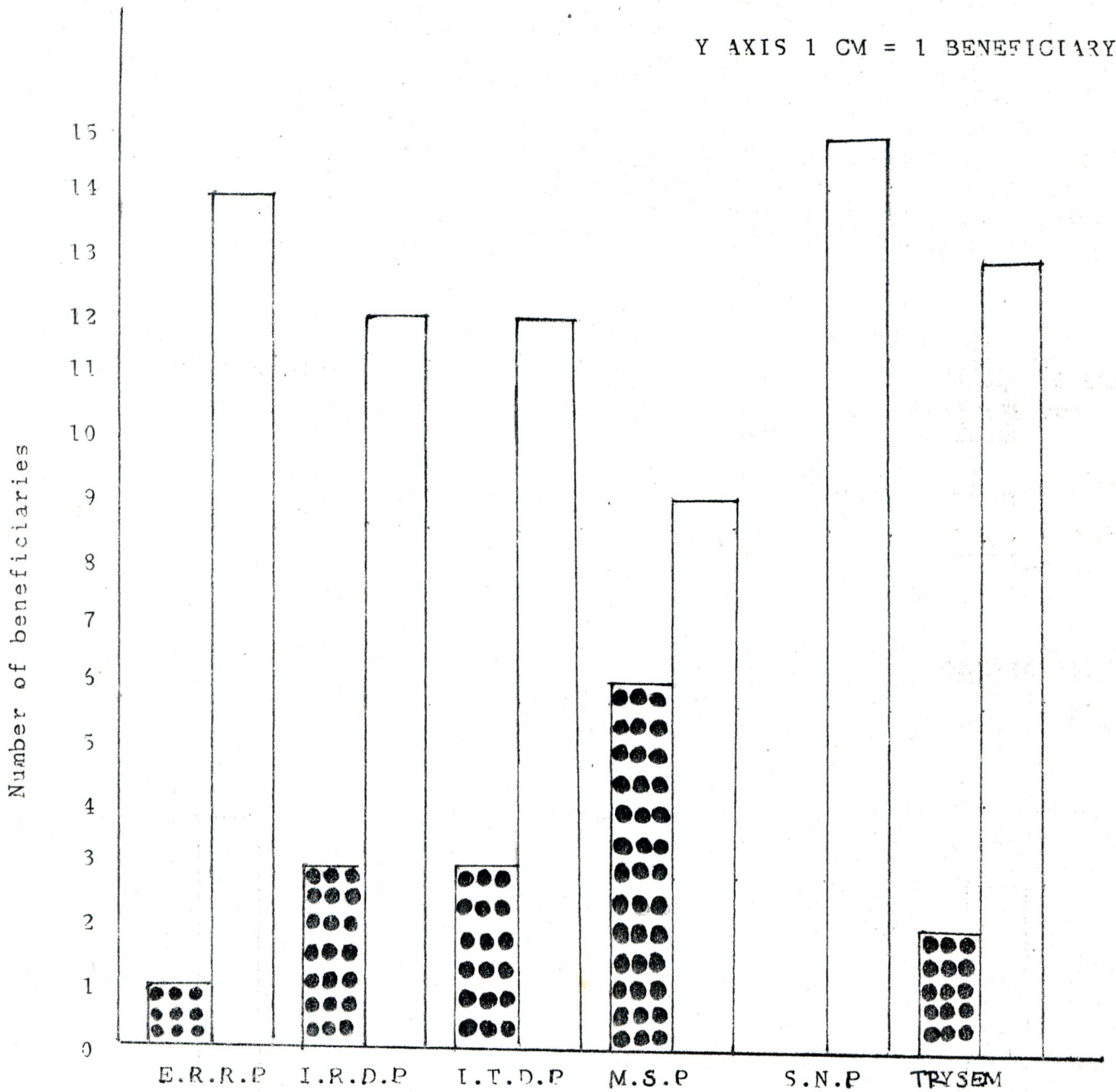


TABLE NO. 17

Table showing the type of benefit received

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.	I.R.D.P.	I.T.D.P. (IGS)	Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme	S.N.P.	TRYSEM	Total
	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash, Kind & Training	Kind	Cash, train- ing & Kind	
1987-88	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
1988-89	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
1989-90	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Total	15	15	15	15	15	15	90

Table number 17 shows the type of benefit received by the beneficiaries. All the beneficiaries during the years 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90, Under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Programme had received the benefits in the form of cash whereas the beneficiaries during those years under Mulberry Sericulture Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment had received the benefits in the form of cash, kind and training. All the beneficiaries under Supplementary Nutrition Programme had received supplementary foods.

TABLE NO. 18

Table showing the source from where they got benefits

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.		I.R.D.P.		I.T.D.P. (IGS)		Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme		S.N.P.	TRYSEM	
	Bank	Directly	Bank	Directly	Bank	Directly	Bank	Directly	Supplemen- tary foods	Bank	Directly
1987-88	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5		5	-
1988-89	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5		5	-
1989-90	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5		5	-

From the above table, it is clear that the banks had provided assistance to the beneficiaries under the programmes: Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Training of Rural youth for Self Employment during 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90. For Mulberry Sericulture Programme, beneficiaries were given assistance directly from the block. For Supplementary Nutrition Programme supplementary foods were supplied to children and women.

TABLE NO. 19

Table showing the names of the Banks which had provided assistance.

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.			I.R.D.P.			I.T.D.P. (IGS)			TRYSEM		
	S.B.I.	U.Co.	Allaha- bad Bank	S.B.I.	U.Co.	Allaha- bad Bank	S.B.I.	U.Co.	Allaha- bad Bank	S.B.I.	U.Co.	Allaha- bad Bank
1987-88	-	5	-	5	-	-	3	2	-	5	-	-
1988-89	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	3
1989-90	2	3	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	1	4	-
Total	2	9	4	15	-	-	3	10	2	6	6	3

From the above Table, it is clear that during the year 1987-88 State Bank of India had provided assistance to 13 beneficiaries and United Commercial Bank to seven beneficiaries. In the year 1988-89 United Commercial Bank had provided assistance to seven beneficiaries, Allahabad Bank had provided to eight beneficiaries and State Bank of India had provided assistance to five beneficiaries. In the year 1989-90, assistance was given by State Bank of India to eight, United Commercial Bank to 11 and Allahabad Bank to one beneficiary. This is represented in the form of a Percentage Rectangle diagram.

Fig. II

Percentage of Beneficiaries assisted by

Different Banks Under E.R.R.P., I.R.D.P., I.T.D.P., & TRYSEM

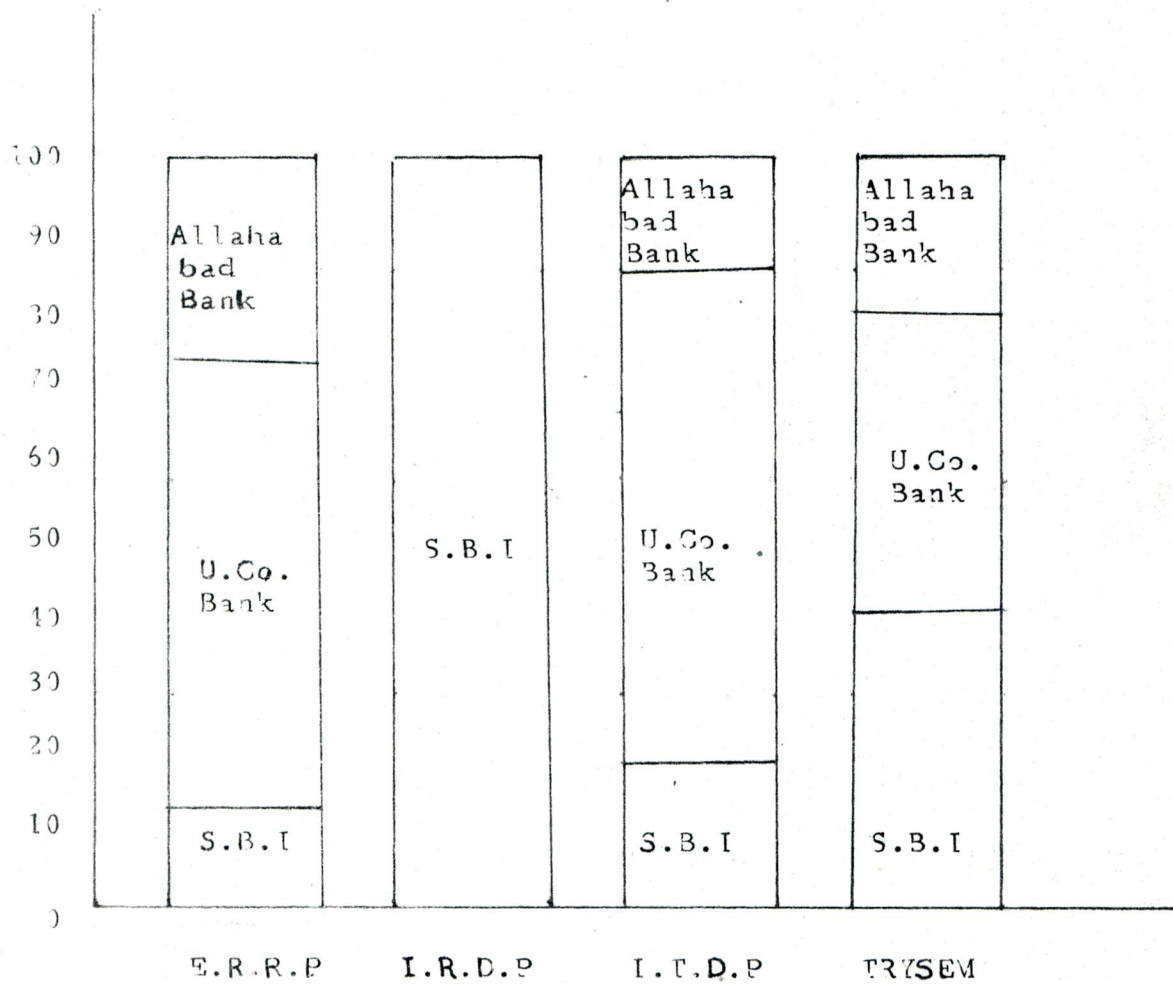


TABLE NO. 20

Table showing the extent of assistance provided by Banks

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.			I.R.D.P.			I.T.D.P. (IGS)				Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme	TRYSEM			Total	
	Below 1000 /-	2001 /- 1000 /-2000 /-	3000 /-	Below 1000 /-	2001 /- 1000 /- 2000 /-	3000 /-	Below 1000 /-	2001 /- 1000 /-2000 /-	3001 /- 2000 /-3000 /-	4000 /-		Above 5000 /-	2001 /- 3000 /-4000 /-	3001 /- 4000 /-5000 /-		Above 5000 /-
1987-88	-	4	1	-	5	-	-	4	1	-	4	1	5	-	-	25
1988-89	3	1	1	-	2	3	-	4	1	-	5	-	-	3	2	25
1989-90	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	3	1	1	5	-	-	-	5	25
Total	3	6	6	-	11	4	-	11	3	1	14	1	5	3	7	75

Table number 20 reveals that under Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, four beneficiaries had received financial assistance in the range of Rupees 1001-2000 /-, one beneficiary had received in the range of Rupees 2001-3000 /- in the year 1987-88, three beneficiaries had received below Rupees 1000 /-, one beneficiary had received Rupees 1001-2000 and one beneficiary had received Rupees 2001-3000 /- in the year 1988-89; in the year 1989-90 one beneficiary had received in the range of Rupees 1001-2000 /- and four had received in the range of Rupees 2001-3000 /-.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme in the year 1987-88 all the five beneficiaries were assisted to the tune of Rupees 1001-2000 /-, in 1988-89 two were assisted Rupees 1001-2000 /- and three in the tune of Rupees 2001-3000 /-, in 1989-90, four beneficiaries were assisted in the range of Rupees 1001-2000 /- and one in the range of Rupees 2001-3000 /-.

In Intrgrated Tribal Development Programme in the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, four beneficiaries got assistance in the range of Rupees 1001-2000 /- and one beneficiary in the range of 2001-3000 /-

in the year 89-90, three beneficiaries were assisted in the range of Rupees 1001-2000 /-, one beneficiary in the range of Rupees 2001-3000 /- and one beneficiary had received in the range of Rupees 3001-4000 /-.

Under Mulberry Sericulture Programme in the year 1987-88 four beneficiaries got assistance to the tune of Rupees 3001-4000 /- and one above Rupees 5000 /-, all the five beneficiaries got assistance in the range of Rupees 3001-4000 /- in the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 each.

In Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment five beneficiaries got assistance of Rupees 2001-3000 in the year 1987-88; in 1988-89 three beneficiaries were assisted to the value of Rupees 3001-4000 /- and two above Rupees 5000 /-. In the year 1989-90 all the five beneficiaries got assistance above Rupees 5000 /-.

No financial assistance was given to Supplementary Nutrition Programme except supplementary feeding.

Fig. III

Amount Of Assistance Received Under Different Programmes

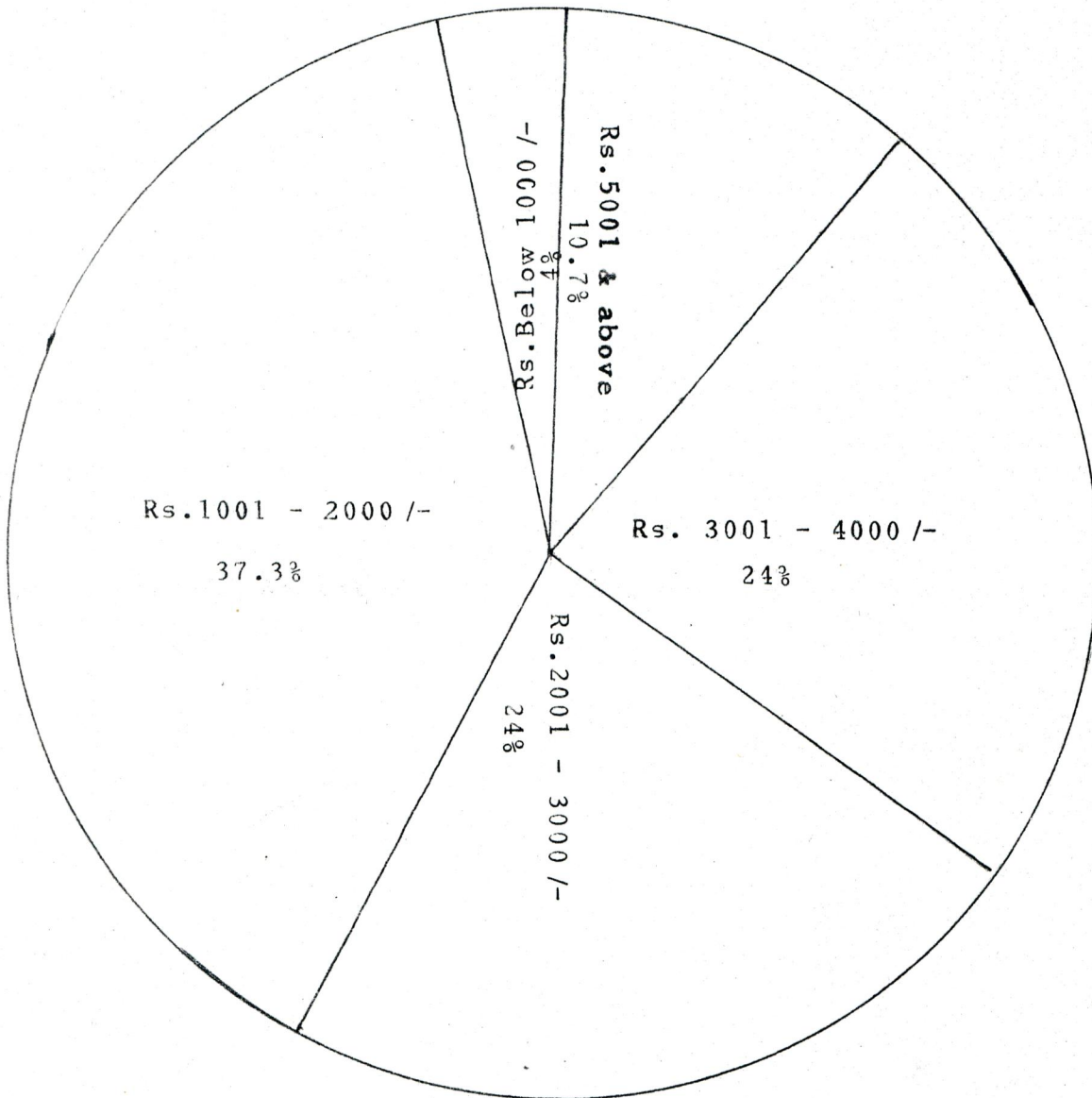


TABLE NO. 21

Table showing the repayment status of the beneficiaries

Programme Year	E.R.R.P.			I.R.D.P.			I.T.D.P (IGS)			Mulberry Sericul- ture Pro- gramme	TRYSEM		
	Repa- id	Repay- ing	Will repay	Repa- id	Repay- ing	Will repay	Repa- id	Repay- ing	Will repay		Repa- id	Repay- ing	Will repay
1987-88	5	-	-	2	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
1988-89	-	5	-	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
1989-90	-	-	5	1	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	5

Under the programme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, all the beneficiaries who were given the loan in the year 1987-88 had repaid the loan amount, the five beneficiaries who were assisted in 1988-89 are repaying in instalments and the five beneficiaries of the year 1989-90 will repay it. Of those who were assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme, two had repaid and three are repaying for the year 1987-88, three of them had repaid and two are repaying for the year 88-89, one beneficiary had repaid, one repaying and three will repay for the year 89-90. In Integrated Tribal Development Programme for the year 87-88, out of five beneficiaries four had repaid and one will repay, in the year 88-89, all the five beneficiaries are repaying and for the year 89-90 four beneficiaries are repaying and one will repay.

For Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment even though the training was given in the year 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90 the financial assistance was given recently and the beneficiaries shall be repaying the loan hence forth. The Mulberry Sericulture Programme provides cent per cent subsidies to the beneficiaries hence they need not repay it.

TABLE NO. 22

Table showing benefits the family members of
beneficiaries got from the programme.

E.R.R.P.

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Income has Increased	3	3	3
Production Increased	-	-	-
Got Employment	-	-	-
Self-employment	-	-	-
Financial Benefit	2	2	2

Three out of five beneficiaries for each year during the years 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90 taken for study had stated that there is a Increase in Income in the family due to the assistance given under the Programme of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, and other two had said they received Financial Benefit to family.

TABLE NO. 23

Table showing the benefits family members of beneficiaries acquired through the Integrated Rural Development Programme

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefit			
Income has increased	3	4	2
Production increased	2	1	1
Got employment	-	-	1
Self-employment	-	-	-
Financial Benefit	-	-	1

Above table shows the benefits the family members of beneficiaries had acquired because of IRDP assistance during the years 1987-88, 88-89, and 89-90. In the year 1987-88, three of them had stated that their income had increased and two of them had stated that production had increased. In the year 1988-89 four of them were able to increase their income and one beneficiary increased the production. In the year 89-90 two of them had said

that their income had increased, one had said that the production had increased, family members of one were employed and one beneficiary had stated that the family had financially benefitted.

TABLE NO. 24

Table showing benefits acquired from Integrated Tribal Development Programme by the family members of beneficiaries

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefit			
Income increased	5	2	2
Production increased	-	2	2
Got employment	-	-	-
Self-employment	-	-	-
Financial Benefit	-	1	1

From the above table it is clear that during the year 1987-88 family members of all the five beneficiaries were able to increase their income due to ITDP assistance. During the year 88-89 and 89-90, two of them had stated that they had increased their income, two had increased their production and family members of one beneficiary got financial benefit.

TABLE NO. 25

Table showing the benefits family of the beneficiaries
got from mulberry sericulture programme

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Income increased	3	2	3
Production increased	-	-	-
Got employment	2	2	-
Self-employment	-	1	1
Financial benefit	-	-	1

Table number 25 shows the different types of benefits the family members of beneficiaries had received due to Mulberry Sericulture Programme. During the year 1987-88, out of five beneficiaries three of them had increased their income and two of them were employed due to assistance: In the year 1988-89, two of them were able to increase their income, two of them got employment and family members of one beneficiaries were able to become Self-employed. In the year 1989-90, three of them had increased their income, family members of one beneficiary were employed and family members of one beneficiary had acquired financial benefit due to the assistance.

TABLE NO. 26

Table showing the benefits got by families of the beneficiaries from Supplementary Nutrition Programme

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Healthy Child	2	2	-
Improvement of health	1	-	1
Getting Nutritious food	2	3	4

The above table shows the different types of benefits received by the family members due to Supplementary Nutrition Programme. On the whole all of them had agreed to the fact that the mothers and children had attained good health because of Supplementary Nutrition Programme.

TABLE NO. 27

Table showing the way the families of beneficiaries were benefited from TRYSEM programme.

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefit			
Income increased	3	3	3
Production increased	-	-	-
Self-employment	-	1	-
Got employment	-	1	1
Financial Benefit	2	-	1

Table number 26 reveals how the family members of the beneficiaries were benefited due to the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme. During the year 1987-88, out of five beneficiaries three of them had stated that their income had increased and two got financial benefit. In the year 1988-89 three of them were able to increase their income, family members of one beneficiary became Self-employed and family members of one beneficiary got employment. In the year 1989-90, family members of three were able to increase their income, family members of one beneficiary were employed, and family members of another one beneficiary acquired financial benefit.

TABLE NO. 28

Table showing the benefits acquired by the beneficiaries
by ERRP Programme

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Raised income and job opportunity	4	1	1
Raised income, enhanced ability, acquired new skill	1	1	-
Raised income, enhanced ability and got subsidiary occupation	-	1	-
Raised income and got subsidiary occupation	-	1	-
Raised income, got job opportunity and subsidiary occupation	-	-	2
Subsidiary occupation and job opportunity	-	1	-
Job opportunity	-	-	2

Table number 28 shows the benefits acquired by the beneficiaries by getting assistance from the programme Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, during the year 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90. In the year 1987-88 four of them had raised their income and got job opportunity, one had raised his income, enhanced ability and acquired new skill. In the year 1988-89 one had raised income and got job opportunity, one had raised income, enhanced ability and acquired new skill, one had raised income, enhanced ability and got subsidiary occupation, one was able to raise his income and got subsidiary occupation also, another one got subsidiary occupation and job opportunity. In the year 1989-90 one had raised his income and got job opportunity, two of them got job opportunity and two of them were able to raise their income, got job opportunity and subsidiary occupation.

TABLE NO. 29

Table showing the benefits acquired by the
beneficiaries under I.R.D.P.

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Raised income	1	1	-
Raised income and increased production.	3	1	3
Raised income and got job opportunity	1	3	1
Raised income, got subsidiary occupation and got job opportunity.	-	-	1

Table number 29 shows the benefits they had received through Integrated Rural Development Programme. It is clear from the table that all the beneficiaries could raise their income because of the assistance received from IRDP. In addition to raising income, three in 1987-88, one in 1988-89 and three in 1989-90 could increase production in agriculture; one in 1987-88, three in 1988-89 and one in 1989-90 got job, one in 1989-90 got job and subsidiary occupation.

TABLE NO. 30

Table showing the benefits acquired by the
beneficiaries of I.T.D.P.

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Raised income	3	3	-
Raised income and increased production	2	2	2
Raised income and enhanced ability	-	-	1
Raised income, enhanced ability and increased production.	-	-	1
Enhanced ability and increased production	-	-	1

The benefits the people had received because of the assistance of Integrated Tribal Development Programme are presented in the above table. During the years 1987-88, 88-89 & 89-90, 14 out of 15 taken for the study could raise their income and also other gains like increase production and enhance ability, one could enhance ability and increase production.

TABLE NO. 31

Table showing the benefits beneficiaries got under the
Mulberry Sericulture Programme.

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Raised income	1	1	-
Raised income and acquired new skill	1	-	-
Raised income and provided job	1	1	-
Raised income, acquired new skill, got job opportunity	1	-	2
Got subsidiary occupation and job opportunity	-	-	3
Raised income and got subsidiary occupation	1	2	-
Raised income, got subsidiary occupation and provided job	-	1	-

From the above table, it is clear that during the year 1987-88 one beneficiary had raised income, one had raised income and acquired new skill, one had raised income and availed job, one had raised income, acquired new skill and got job and one had raised income and practised subsidiary occupation.

In the year 1988-89 one had raised income, one had raised income and got job, two had raised income and got subsidiary occupation and one had raised income, got

subsidiary occupation and got job, in the year 1989-90 two had raised income, acquired new skill, got job and three got job and subsidiary occupation.

TABLE NO. 32

Table showing the benefits acquired by the beneficiaries of TRYSEM Programme.

<u>Year</u>	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Benefits			
Raised income	3	-	1
Raised income and got job opportunity	1	-	1
Raised income, acquired new skill and got job.	-	1	1
Raised income and enhanced ability	-	2	1
Raised income and increased production.	-	1	-
Raised income, enhanced ability and got job opportunity	1	1	1

The above table shows the benefits that the beneficiaries had received through the Programme Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment. All the beneficiaries during the years 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90 taken for the study had stated that their income had raised. In addition to that they had also got job opportunity for getting

employed, acquired new skills, enhanced their abilities to do the job more skillfully and increased production.

TABLE NO. 33

Table showing the purpose for which the Tribals had applied for assistance under the programme Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>			
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
Purpose of Assistance				
Hawking	3	-	2	5
Carpentary	1	1	-	2
Vegetable Vending	1	-	-	1
Ropemaking	-	2	-	2
Khalistiching	-	1	-	1
Milk Vending	-	-	1	1
Turmeric powder making	-	-	2	2
Processing of cereals and Pulses	-	1	-	1
Total	5	5	5	15

The above table gives a clear picture of the purpose for which they had applied under the ERRP Programme. Out of 15 beneficiaries taken for the study during 1987-88,

88-89 and 89-90, five of them had applied for hawking, two of them for carpentry, one for vegetable vending, two for ropemaking, one for khalistiching, one for milk vending, two for turmeric powder making and one for the processing of cereals and pulses.

All the beneficiaries who had applied for the assistance from the ERRP had utilised the amount of assistance for which they had sought.

Milk Vending Under E.R.R.P.



Plate - 1

TABLE NO. 34

Table showing the purpose for which the tribals had availed assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Year Purpose of the assistance	No. of Beneficiaries			Total
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
Land Development	2	-	-	2
Purchase of Bullocks	2	1	3	6
Small shop (Petty shop)	1	-	-	1
Hawking	-	1	-	1
To purchase goat	-	3	2	5
Total	5	5	5	15

Above table shows that out of 15 beneficiaries taken for the study under IRDP during the years 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90, two of them had availed assistance for land development, six to purchase bullocks one was assisted to open a small shop (Petty shop), five of them had taken assistance to purchase goats and one for Hawking.

All the beneficiaries who had applied for the assistance from the IRDP had utilised the amount of assistance for which they had sought.

Petty Shop Under I.R.D.P. Assistance



Plate - II

TABLE NO. 35

Table showing the purpose of the assistance for which tribals were assisted under Integrated Tribal Development Programme

<u>Year</u>	No. of the Beneficiaries			
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
Purpose of assistance				
Land Development	5	-	-	5
To Purchase Bullocks	-	5	5	10
Total	5	5	5	15

Above table shows that out of 15 beneficiaries taken for the study under the ITDP during 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90, five of them were assisted for land development and 10 of them to purchase bullocks.

All the beneficiaries who had applied for the assistance from the ITDP had utilised the amount of assistance for which they had sought.

Bullocks for Agriculture

Purpose Under I.T.D.P.



Plate - III

TABLE NO. 36

The showing the purpose for which tribal had availed
loan under TRYSEM Programme.

<u>Year</u> Purpose for which assistance given	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
Kendu leaf binding	5	-	-	5
Mixed Orchard	-	3	-	3
Mushroom cultivation	-	2	2	4
Pisciculture	-	-	1	1
Poultry Farm	-	-	2	2
Total	5	5	5	15

From the above table, it is clear that out of 15 beneficiaries taken for the study assisted under the programme Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment, five of them were assisted for Kenduleaf binding, three for mixed orchad, four for mushroom cultivation, one for Pisci culture and two for poultry farm.

All the beneficiaries who had applied for the assistance from the TRYSEM had utilised the amount of assistance for which they had sought.

As the tribal people were innocent, they dare not give any suggestion for the improvement and betterment of the loan facilities of the schemes.

Incubator with Chicks of
Poultry Farming Under TRYSEM

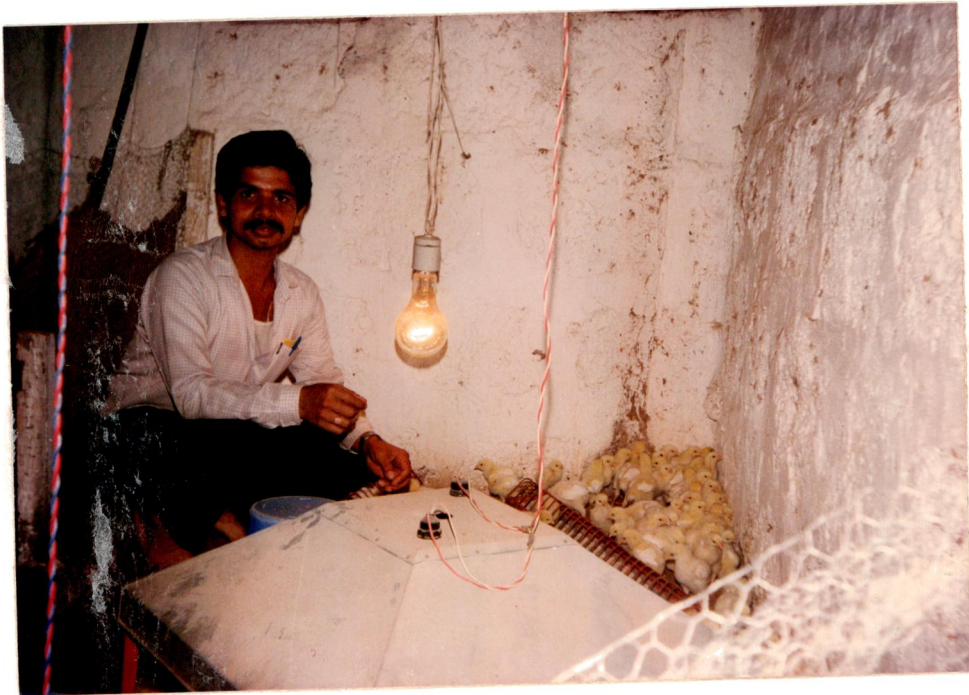


Plate - IV

Summary and Conclusion

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Tribal communities constitute a sizeable portion of India's population. Their isolation, distinct customs, habits and preference to live aloof made them cut off from the main stream of national life. Conscious efforts have been made to develop their economy, to make them able to be equal with other section of the society. Higher allocation of funds have been made for the welfare and development of tribal communities. The existing administrative machinery has been strengthened to give greater support to the tribal development programmes.

In order to carry out the objectives of the constitution, Government had formulated and had been implementing suitable special schemes for the protection, promotion and upliftment of the tribals, providing them equal opportunities for their economic, social and political advancement and bringing them to the common level.

The present study was undertaken to assess the extent of utilization of some of the developmental schemes which are now being in operation in the area taken for the study

and the findings are summarised hereunder:

During the period of 1987-88, 88-89, 89-90 maximum number of beneficiaries had availed the assistance from all the six programmes which are taken up for the study, namely, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Mulberry Sericulture Programme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment. Mulberry Sericulture programme had provided assistance to least number of beneficiaries.

Although Integrated Tribal Development Programme was exclusively meant for tribals which provided assistance to them, other programmes also provided assistance to a considerable portion of tribal population.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment had provided assistance to maximum number of women beneficiaries and there was no women beneficiary under the Mulberry Sericulture Programme out of the six schemes taken for the study.

Out of the six schemes taken for the study, under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment and Mulberry Sericulture Programme beneficiaries had availed benefit in terms of cash, kind and training and under Supplementary Nutrition Programme in terms of food and in other three schemes, tribal people had availed in terms of cash for the upliftment of their economic condition.

Officers in-charge of schemes had suggested for the better implementation of the schemes, assistance for whole family, provision of raw food to the reluctant mothers instead of cooked food and for better marketing facilities for the improvement of their economic conditions.

It was also suggested that more extension officers should be appointed in tribal areas and cocoon selling price rate in Orissa should be increased.

Among the samples taken for the study, all of them under SNP were women (it is meant for women and children) and under Mulberry Sericulture Programme, all of them were males (as no assistance was given to women).

Maximum number of beneficiaries (50 per cent) were in the age group of 21-30 years.

Fifty two beneficiaries out of ninety beneficiaries were illiterates.

Out of 90 beneficiaries, 52 of them were having their occupation as agriculture. Out of 90 beneficiaries ten beneficiaries got information about the scheme of assistance from the neighbours and others had received information from extension staff.

Fifteen beneficiaries after knowing about the schemes of assistance had applied of their own whereas the rest 75 were insisted by extension staff to apply for the assistance.

State Bank of India had provided maximum assistance that is, to 56.6 percentage beneficiaries and Allahabad Bank to ~~max~~imum beneficiaries that is to 11.6 percentage beneficiaries.

Of the 75 beneficiaries who had availed the loan from the Banks, three of them had received below Rs.1000/- and 28 of them had received loan to the tune of Rs.1001-2000/-

Fifteen beneficiaries had repaid the loan at the time of the study, 20 of them were repaying and 25 of them will repay it in course of time and had not yet started the repayment.

The tribals had received assistance for various purposes such as for hawking, carpentry, vending, land development, purchase of bullocks, petty shop, pisci-culture, poultry farm, mushroom cultivation, mixed orchard and kendu leaf binding. All had utilised the assistance for the same purpose for which they had applied for the assistance and thus they had raised their standard of living.

Through these programmes of assistance they had raised their income, developed skill, enhanced ability, increased production and got employment as well as increased their income through subsidiary occupation. Through SNP they were able to increase the nutritional status. One of the beneficiary of Mulberry sericulture programme had secured second position in the cocoon production in India.

Recommendations

1. It is difficult to convince and change the attitude of the tribals who are having staunch belief in old

traditional way of living. So intensive persuasive methods should be adopted by the extension staff to convince them and adopt new ways of living to come in par with other segment of the population, which is difficult but not impossible and it may take a long time.

2. More extension officers should be appointed in the hilly areas.
3. Extension staff who are working in tribal areas should be given some incentives,
4. More publicity should be done through film shows and other channels of mass communication to create awareness about the schemes of assistance among the tribals.
5. More women extension workers should be appointed which will facilitate the whole family development.
6. More literacy programme and drives in the tribal areas be taken up by the government and voluntary agencies in a more intensive way and see that the tribal areas are made fully literate within a stipulated time.

Conclusion

The tribal communities are considered as backward and weaker sections on account of their distinctive way of life and long isolation from the main stream of life. The 'Sub-plan Approach' adopted for the development of tribal people since the beginning of fifth five-year plan laid greater emphasis on meeting the specific needs of different tribal communities through comprehensive development programmes. Development programmes should encompass a spectrum of activities and human mobilization to make people stand on their own feet and break away from all the structural barriers which chain them to the condition in which they live. Government's effort, people's participation and self-realization will accelerate the tribal development process and in course of time the regional imbalances will disappear.

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Appendix

APPENDIX - I

AVINASHILINGAM DEEMED UNIVERSITY

COIMBATORE.

Questionnaire to elicit information from officers-in-charge
with regards to Developmental Programmes for tribal people:

1. Name of the Block :
2. Number of inhabited villages :
3. Total population of the Block:
4. Total ST population :
5. Percentage of ST's population
to total population :
6. Name of the programme :
7. Total Number of benefici-
aries assisted

Year	No. of beneficiaries
1987-88	
1988-89	
1989-90	

8. Number of ST beneficiaries assisted

Year	No. of beneficiaries
1987-88	
1988-89	
1989-90	

9. Number of women assisted under the programme:

10. Percentage of women assisted under the programme

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted (women)	Percentage of women beneficiaries assisted
1987-88		
1988-89		
1989-90		

11. What are the criteria while selecting beneficiaries?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

12. Are the tribal people aware of the programme?

Yes _____

No _____

(Put the tick mark)

13. What are the formalities (procedures) followed for the programme?

- a.
- b.
- c.

14. Do you monitor the programme?

Yes _____

No _____ (Put the tick mark)

15. If yes how -

16. Do the beneficiaries approach you with problems? How do you solve them?

17. Have you conducted evaluative study on these beneficiaries? If yes, how?

18. Have they benefited? If yes, how?

19. Have you given any suggestions for the better functioning of the programme? If yes, what are the suggestions given by you?

20. Were you able to implement any of the suggestions?

APPENDIX - II

AVINASHILINGAM DEEMED UNIVERSITY

COIMBATORE

Interview Schedule to elicit information from
beneficiaries of developmental Programmes.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Name :
2. Village :
3. Block :
4. Sex : Male _____ Female _____
(Put the tick mark)
5. Age :
6. Educational Status (Put tick mark)
Illiterate _____ Literate _____ Upto Primary _____
SSLC _____ Intermediate _____ Graduate _____
7. Marital status
Married _____ Unmarried _____
8. Occupation - (put the tick mark)
 - i) Agriculture -
 - ii) Business -
 - iii) Labourer -
 - iv) Any other -

9. Source of income :
- a)
 - b)
 - c)

10. Number of family members :

11. Size of land holding (put tick mark)

Landless (below 1 AC)	Marginal Farmer (1-2.5 AC)	Small Farmer (2.5-5 AC)	Large Farmer (above 5 AC)
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12. You are a beneficiary of a programme? What is the name of programme?

13. From which source you came to know about the programme?

14. Did you apply of your own or did somebody insist /motivate you to apply?

15. Are you eligible to receive the benefit? If so, how?

16. What is the type of benefit

Cash	Kind	Training
------	------	----------

17. If the assistance is in kind, mention what?

18. If cash whether you got (put tick mark)

Directly _____ through Bank _____

19. If through bank, name the bank.

20. If in cash how much did you get? (put tick mark)

Below Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- Rs.1000/- Rs.5000/- Above
Rs.500/- Rs.5000/-

21. Amount of subsidy, if any :

22. Have you availed any loan for this programme?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, how much?

23. For what purpose you had availed the loan?

24. Did you utilise the whole amount for the purpose for
which you had sought the loan?

25. Repayment of loans in instalments?(put tick mark)

Repaid Repaying Will repay

26. If repaying how much have you repaid till now?
27. How has the programme helped you? (put tick mark)
- a. Raised the income :
 - b. Subsidiary occupation :
 - c. Enhanced ability :
 - d. Acquired new skill :
 - e. Increased production :
 - f. Provided job opportunities :
28. In what way your family members were benefited from the Programme?
29. Has the standard of living of your family increased because of this?
30. Have you given any suggestions for the improvement / better functioning of the programme?
31. Has the authority implemented any of your suggestions?