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I N T E G R A T E D T R I B A L D E V E L O P M E N T

P R O J E C T S

PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION
PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI
FEBRUARY, 1987

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CONTENTS

		Page
Preface	...	(i) - (xxii)
CHAPTER		
1. Introduction	...	1
2. Functioning of the ITDPs	...	22
3. Salient Features of the Selected ITDPs and Their Staffing	...	60
4. Socio-Economic Profile of Beneficiary Households	...	73
5. Education	...	81
6. Agricultural Holdings	...	105
7. Income and Employment	...	117
8. Savings, Assets and Indebtedness	...	129
9. Forestry Rights	...	146
10. Drinking Water	...	165
11. Liquor Habit	...	176
12. Medical Care and Diseases	...	187
13. Agriculture and Extension	...	202
14. Cooperatives and Marketing	...	222
15. Land Alienation	...	234
16. Felt Needs of the Tribals	...	247
17. Impact of Development Effort	...	255
18. Summary of Main Findings and Recommendations and Agency by Which Action to be Taken	...	267
ANNEXURES		
A. List of Members of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)	...	324
B. List of Appendix Tables	...	326
APPENDIX TABLES (No.1.1 - 17.3)	...	330 - 471

PREFACE

At the time of the 1981 census from out of India's total population of 68.52 crores nearly 5.16 crores or some 7.53 per cent consisted of Scheduled Tribes. These tribes live mainly in forests and comprise some 150 different communities of varying sizes who speak about 105 different languages and dialects and many more subsidiary dialects. The origin of these communities goes back to antiquity. They vary widely in their level of socio-economic development, cultural background and heritage, traits, psyche, etc., and constitute perhaps the least economicaly developed segments of the country's population.

2. The constitution of India makes mention of Scheduled Tribes in a special manner. While as part of the development programmes undertaken since the commencement of planned efforts after Independence attention was, among other things, sought to be given to the amelioration of the economic condition of these tribes as well gradually it began to be felt that in order to improve the lot of the Scheduled Tribes population a comprehensive and concentrated effort was called for. Therefore, with a view to giving special attention to the problems of development of Scheduled Tribes, the instrument of tribal sub-plans was devised during the

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) and separate tribal sub-plans were, for the first time, formulated for the purpose for 16 States and two Union Territories. Altogether these covered some 63 percent of the total tribal population of the country. For operational purposes, the tribal sub-plan areas were divided into 180 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs).

3. In view of the importance of this programme and the desirability of assessing its impact the Programme Evaluation Organisation undertook an evaluation study of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects at the suggestion of the Tribal Development Division of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. For providing guidance and direction in respect of the scope, objectives, design, etc., of this study a Technical Advisory Committee was constituted. In the light of the deliberations of this Committee the following six aspects were identified to form the objectives of this evaluation study.

(i) To examine the development approach adopted under tribal sub-plans with reference to (a) protective measures, (b) education and health, and (c) economic aspects;

(ii) to examine the effectiveness of financial and monitoring arrangements for the implementation of ITDPs;

(iii) to find out the relevance and priorities of various programmes/schemes being implemented under the ITDPs;

(iv) to assess the impact of selected programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribes;

(v) to find out the role and contribution of voluntary organisations; and

(vi) to identify constraints and to suggest remedial measures to achieve the objectives of tribal sub-plan strategy.

4. The major portion of the tribal sub-plan areas falls in three distinct regions, almost in the middle of India, on the Central, Eastern and Western sides. Barring a very small portion of West Bengal and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, these three regions are spread across seven States, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Together these seven States account for over 83 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population covered under the tribal sub-plans. It was, therefore, decided to cover all these seven States in this

evaluation study. From these seven States 10 ITDPs were selected and from the selected ITDPs 976 sample tribal and non-tribal households - 767 tribal households and 209 non-tribal households residing in the selected tribal areas, 57 knowledgeable tribal households, 55 Village Level Workers (VLWs), 18 Block Development Officers (BDOs), 60 Subject-Matter Specialists, all the 10 Project Administrators/Officers of the selected ITDPs and Collectors of the districts in which the selected ITDPs were located, 7 Departmental Heads (Secretary/Tribal Commissioner, Department of Scheduled Tribes of the selected States), 19 non-officials (MPs, MLAs, Chairman, Zila Parishads in the concerned districts) were contacted and canvassed for obtaining their views on different aspects of the programmes and schemes taken up under the tribal sub-plans. The details in respect of the sampling procedure followed, the schedules structured and devised for the collection of data and other information for the study, its design, etc. are given in Chapter 1 of the Report. It may be mentioned in this context that the selection of sample non-tribal households was done so as to enable a comparison as between the condition of sample tribal and non-tribal households residing in the tribal areas studied. The primary data collected from the sample households and presented in the Report are essentially indicative. These do not partake the nature of data generated through estimational statistical surveys for

arriving at aggregative estimates. The study was launched in the field in June, 1983. Information was collected for two points of time, i.e., for the year 1975-76 (or the year of commencement of the selected ITDPs, if this happened to be later) and for the year 1982-83.

5. The report as it has finally emerged has a comprehensive coverage and would perhaps easily figure among the major evaluation studies undertaken and completed by the Programme Evaluation Organisation since its inception. Based on the data and information collected Chapters 2 to 17 of the Report present an analysis of a wide range of aspects and problems concerning the social and economic development of the tribals and also sets out a large number of findings and recommendations. A summary of main findings and recommendations is given in Chapter 18 together with an indication of the organisations and agencies concerned with the action to be taken on the recommendations and suggestions made. Altogether the study has been able to cover nearly all the aspects envisaged within its scope. However, the information gathered from the field on the role and contribution of voluntary organisations in the socio-economic development of scheduled tribes turned out to be too sketchy and inadequate for presenting any meaningful assessment in this regard.

6. The several findings of the report relate to a number of aspects and, among other things, bring out both the strong and weak points in the working of the programmes undertaken under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. Some of the more important of these are briefly recapitulated below:-

(i) Contrary to a wide-spread impression that the land holdings of tribals have been gradually passing over to non-tribals the data collected for the study revealed that prima facie there was no evidence of any shrinkage in the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings. That the land holdings of the tribals were not being transferred to non-tribals was also shown by the fact that the increase in the land holdings of the non-tribal holdings was not at the cost of the sample tribals.

(ii) From out of the total area cultivated by the sample tribal households in 1982-83 only about two per cent was under shifting cultivation and the rest of the area, i.e., about 98 per cent, was devoted to settled permanent cultivation.

(iii) Only 24.12 per cent of the tribal and 33.97 per cent of the non-tribal sample households in 1975-76 and 33.77 per cent of the tribal and 48.80 per cent of non-tribal sample households in 1982-83 had some savings.

(iv) There was a decline in the proportion of the sample households with no savings over the period 1975-76 to 1982-83 and a corresponding increase in the number of households which had some savings which is indicative of an amelioration in the economic condition of sample tribal as well as non-tribal households.

(v) Out of the 767 sample tribal households studied, 259 or 33.77 per cent, were under debt in 1982-83 as compared to 111, or 14.47 per cent, in 1975-76. Thus, in the seven-year period since the commencement of tribal sub-plans (1975-76 to 1982-83) in the selected ITDPs, the incidence of indebtedness amongst the tribals went up sharply enough. Over the same period the proportion of non-tribal households under

debt also went up from 12.44 per cent to 28.71 per cent. This indicates that the factors leading to the growth of indebtedness among the tribals and non-tribals were by and large similar.

(vi) Considering that banks, cooperative societies and government agencies generally lend money for productive purposes only, it can be reasonably concluded that there was a marked shift from borrowings for non-productive purposes to borrowing for productive purposes in the case of both the tribal as well as non-tribal households.

(vii) Over the seven year period under reference two distinct structural changes became evident in the distribution of the indebted sample households according to the term of the loans and sources of debt. Firstly, there was a marked decline in the percentage of tribals under short-term debt and an increase in the percentage of those under medium and long term debts. Secondly, there was also a marked decline in the percentage of tribals under short-term debt to money-lenders denoting a shift from borrowing

from money-lenders or individuals, to cooperative societies/banks, i.e., to institutional sources. In the case of the indebted non-tribal households also there was a decline in the proportion of those under short-term debt and an increase in the proportion of those under medium-term and long-term debts. In as much as short-term indebtedness is usually associated with consumption expenditure and medium and long-term borrowing with productive purposes, apparently the trend was towards a shift from indebtedness due to consumption needs to that due to the requirements for productive purposes. Even for short-term loans the sample tribal respondents depended to a larger extent on cooperative societies and banks in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76.

(viii) Over 77 per cent of the selected tribal and 86.12 per cent of the non-tribal sample respondents stated that drinking water facilities had been provided to their villages since 1975-76. Further, 91.06 per cent of the

tribal and 95.56 per cent of the non-tribal respondents also said that the facilities provided were in functioning order. Thus, taking all the 10 ITDPs together, both the extent of the provision of drinking water facilities as well as the maintenance and upkeep of the facilities provided, came out to be generally satisfactory.

(ix) The fact that nearly a third of the selected tribal households did not consume liquor, suggests that there had been a significant trend towards the tribals moving away from the drinking habit. Relative to the number of sample tribal and non-tribal households selected, the number of tribal adults who had given up drinking since 1975-76 was significantly higher, and on an average, out of every seven tribal households one adult had given up drinking.

(x) As regards the use of improved agricultural inputs in the case of four out of the five selected production inputs in 1975-76 and three out of five in 1982-83, the percentage of sample tribal households applying these

was greater than that of sample non-tribal households. Contrary to the popular belief that the tribals, because of their mental and psychological make-up and tradition bound out-look, were per se averse to the adoption of better agricultural techniques and practices the study reveals that the use and adoption of better agricultural inputs was gaining sufficient ground among them. From the sample studied, it appeared that the response of the tribal households to the adoption and use of better techniques and inputs was at least comparable to that of the sample non-tribal households if not greater.

(xi) In the matter of the coverage of sample tribal and non-tribal households under cooperatives the progress in 1982-83 over 1975-76, was woefully inadequate even in the ITDPs where a sizeable proportion of the sample households were members of a cooperative society. The contact of the Cooperative Inspectors with the tribals was also found to be one of the poorest.

(xii) As high as 79.8 and 62.5 per cent of selected officials and non-officials respectively from

the 10 ITDPs under study were of the view that the extent of land alienation had gone down in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. However, the reported situation varied quite markedly as between the different selected ITDPs.

(xiii) Even in seven years of the operation of the ITDPs the direct beneficiaries of the various schemes being implemented under the ITDPs were just about one-third only in the case of sample tribal households and only one-sixth in the case of non-tribal households. In several of the selected ITDPs a much lower proportion of the sample households were direct beneficiaries . The coverage of individual tribal and non-tribal households under the ITDPs was, therefore, disconcertingly inadequate in the seven year period under reference.

(xiv) The need for means of communications (roads and transport) figured among the first three highest priority felt needs of the tribals as a community, as perceived by selected officials and non-officials in eight

out of 10 ITDPs studied; drinking water in seven; minor irrigation in five; education/ ashram schools in four; medical facilities in two; and the other high priority needs in one ITDP each.

(xv) As to the impact of the ITDPs six out of the ten Project Officers identified improvement in agriculture, adoption of improved methods of cultivation and creation of minor irrigation and educational facilities as the tangible signs; five identified increased medical facilities; four better communication facilities and better levels of living and three availability of safe drinking water facilities. According to the selected Project Officers the non-tangible signs of the impact on the tribals were the increased social and economic awareness, acceptance of modern technology and approaches to development, going in for jobs and professions totally new to them and also an increased consciousness of their ethnic and cultural position in the society.

(xvi) The multiplicity of schemes and programmes, taken up and operated besides such programmes as NREP and IRDP for the benefit of tribals, were, to an extent, also a factor accounting for some dissipation of effort and confusion both among the officials implementing these programmes and the tribals who were to be the beneficiaries of these programmes.

7. The Report also makes a wide range of suggestions and recommendations for enhancing the efficacy of the programmes being implemented for the socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes population as also for reformulating and further sharpening the strategy and approach underlying these. For details in this regard and the context in which the various recommendations have been put forward a reference to the text is indeed necessary. Some of the main recommendations are, however, briefly as follows:-

(i) The Project officers of the ITDPs should be vested with more powers and also given a greater measure of freedom for the exercise of these powers. Simultaneously, suitable norms of accountability should also be evolved and laid down so that the Project Officer

is held duly responsible for the progress of the welfare and socio-economic development schemes for tribals in the ITDP within his charge and jurisdiction.

(ii) Before a BDO (and for that matter all other functionaries at the block level) is posted in a tribal area, he/they should be sent for short-duration orientation training in tribal development at the Tribal Development Institute in the concerned State.

(iii) The rights which the tribals are permitted to have in the forests – at least a minimum core of such rights as they are allowed to have - should be clearly defined and codified as an integral part of forests laws and regulations.

(iv) Since traditionally tribals have been brewing their own liquor for domestic consumption and social functions and have been allowed to do so, the sale of other types of country liquor in tribal areas should be banned in a phased manner.

(v) In as much as the tribals live in remote areas, deep in the forests, which are not well-connected with quick means of transport

and communications even for arranging supplies the basic necessities of life and are at the same time susceptible to a variety of endemic diseases, the problem of their health and medical care deserves to be tackled by a two-pronged strategy of bringing, on the one hand, all the tribal population under the umbrella of inexpensive preventive medical care through a set of para-medical personnel and services and, on the other, by setting up, at central places in the tribal belts of the selected States, specialised but low cost hospitals suiting the particular needs and requirements of the tribal communities.

(vi) In addition to the para-medical worker a qualified doctor assisted by a supporting team of analysts, etc., should visit certain specified, important and centrally located tribal villages at least once a week to assist and advise the para-medical functionary and to examine the cases of patients suffering from different ailments coming to him and require further medical examination and investigations.

(vii) In any approach for the provision of adequate medical facilities to the tribal population

the main focus should be on preventive health care.

(viii) With a view to encouraging and developing the cooperative infrastructure in tribal areas the entitlement of certain benefits under the tribal sub-plans should be made contingent upon the beneficiary being a member of a cooperative society.

(ix) Since shopkeepers often advance money to tribals against standing crops, etc., the latter have little or no choice but to market their produce through them. A modus operandi should, therefore, be found whereby the cooperatives, too, are able to render a similar service to tribals against the security of standing crops.

(x) It should also be possible for the Government to organise more mobile fair price shops in tribal areas. These mobile fair price shops should have a dual function, namely, not only that of selling essential commodities to the tribals in their villages but also of buying from them the main items of their produce which could be identified in advance.

(xi) The overall working of the weekly markets as purchase and sale centres for the tribals should also be improved.

(xii) The laws enacted by different State Governments to prevent the transfer of cultivated land from tribals to others should be suitably modified to include transfer of land from resident non-tribals to outsider non-tribals. That is to say, the protection provided to tribals under the laws against land alienation should also be extended to non-tribals domiciled and living in tribal areas.

(xiii) Adequate care should be taken to ensure that the number of beneficiaries covered and assisted under a particular scheme in a tribal village/area does not exceed the demand for the services and/or products to be supplied by the beneficiaries concerned.

(xiv) The role of Project Officer should be redefined and made more effective. He should be vested with adequate controlling powers over development officers from different departments working in an ITDP. All BDOs should be placed under his direct charge wherever this is not so at present.

(xv) In an ITDP area the other main programmes for poverty alleviation, e.g., NREP, IRDP, etc., should be treated and operated as an additive part of the ITDP programme itself and not as separate and distinct entities.

(xvi) Development schemes to be taken up in an ITDP should be need-based and worked out keeping in view, inter-alia agro-geographical setting of each ITDP. A uniform and centralised approach to planning in ITDPs should, as far as possible, be eschewed.

8. Shri R.K. Parashar, a senior most Deputy Adviser of the Programme Evaluation Organisation was the Project Director of this study. He with the able assistance of his Headquarters team of officers - Shri M.S. Narula, Senior Research Officer, Shri Kantha Rao, Research Officer, Sarvashri A.C. Das, Ram Chander and Ram Lal, Senior Economic Investigators and Sarvashri R.P. Mehta and Bhagwan Das, Economic Investigators - handled all the work pertaining to this study at all stages from the preparation of the design and formulation of instruments of investigation, coordination of field work, supervision of the processing of data and information collected and its analysis to the preparation of the Report. Secretariat and stenographic assistance to the Project Director and his

team was provided by Sarvashri A.K. Sharma and R.C. Grover. The final version of the report was prepared by the Project Director in close collaboration with me and under my supervision and guidance. Both the Project Director and myself would like to express our appreciation of the Headquarters team and Secretariat staff who worked diligently in completing this task. I would also like to thank the Personal Assistants Mrs. Neelam Parwani and Mrs. Saroj Ghai working with me, who shared copiously in typing the final version of the Report.

9. In the field work for this evaluation study five out of the seven Regional Evaluation Officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation, namely, Shri R.P. Jain (North Central Region), Shri S.K. Roy (Central Region), Shri M.C. Singhi (Western Region) and Shri A.N. Bhattacharjee (Eastern Region) fully participated along with the concerned Project Evaluation officers, Research officers and other staff. Their contribution in bringing out the present report as also that of the Computer Services Division of the Planning Commission who extended their fullest cooperation in the processing of the field data is gratefully acknowledged.

10. The Programme Evaluation Organisation is also grateful to the Tribal Development Division of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and the Backward Classes Division of the Planning Commission, in particular the Deputy Adviser of this Division Miss Krishna Dutt, for giving their valuable help and assistance in securing the background and other information required for the undertaking of this study. The Organisation is also grateful to the members of the Technical Advisory Committee for their advice and guidance in planning this study. They are, however, in no way responsible either for the analysis presented or the views and suggestions set out in the Report. We are also grateful to the concerned State Governments, especially the officers of their Tribal Development Departments and their staff at different levels for their cooperation and support during field work and also for sparing their time to give their views and perceptions in respect of the different aspects of the tribal sub-plans.

11. It is hoped that the Report will be of special interest to the Central Ministry of Welfare and the State Governments concerned with the implementation of the programmes for the socio-economic development of

tribal communities and prove useful in future readjustments of these programmes so as to enhance their efficacy and impact.

(G.P. Kapur)
Adviser(Evaluation)

New Delhi
February 6, 1987.

Chapter - 1

INTRODUCTION.

This evaluation study of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) was undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission at the behest of the Tribal Development Division of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. On receiving this suggestion an initial study of this programme was made and after considerable thought and deliberation, ten ITDPs in seven States, accounting for the largest concentration of scheduled tribes population in each of the concerned States, were selected for evaluation. However, before describing the design, sampling procedure and the scope of the study it will be useful to briefly outline the broad background to the programme of tribal development.

1.02 The scheduled tribes, as they are known and described now-a-days, are those tribes and communities which were declared to be such by the President of India by the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and by the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 as amended from time to time. During the days of British Administration the areas predominantly inhabited by the members of these tribes and communities (aboriginal communities) in regions under their direct administration were excluded from the normal administration of that time. Some of these areas were, however, treated

only as "partially excluded". At the time of Independence, therefore, these communities which had hitherto been recognised as aborigines were listed in two schedules "excluded" and "partially excluded". A similar classification was also done in respect of other areas under the Indian States when they got merged with the Indian Union. However, with the Amendment Act of 1976 the area restriction within a State was removed.

1.03 The majority of the tribal population is concentrated in parts of the eastern, central and western regions of the country and about one fourth is dispersed in small pockets in the southern region. At the time of the 1971 census the total population of scheduled tribes was enumerated at about 380.15 lakhs but after the removal of area restriction within a State, with the Amendment Act of 1976, the revised estimate was placed at over 400 lakhs. According to the 1981 Census the total population of scheduled tribes was about 516 lakhs excluding Assam where the census was not taken. The size of individual tribal communities varies greatly. Among them are groups as large as 50 lakhs and as small as a few hundred or even less. These communities are composed of nearly 150 different communities and groups, speak about 105 different languages and dialects and 225 subsidiary dialects, vary widely in the level of their socio-economic development, cultural

background, personality traits, psyche, etc. The Constitution of India makes mention of these communities in a special way. Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins on the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.

Instrument of Tribal Sub-Plan

1.04 While with the commencement of the planned economic development attention was inter alia sought to be given to the development of tribal communities, on the eve of the Fifth-Five Year Plan (1974-79)* a critical and comprehensive review of the problems and issues relating to tribal development in India was made. The problem of tribal development was broadly classified into two categories, namely, (i) problems of areas of tribal concentration and (ii) those of dispersed tribals. In regard to the problems of the areas with tribal concentration it was decided to go in for the area development approach and in the case of dispersed tribal communities for family oriented programmes. To take care of the problems of development of areas of tribal concentration

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* The Fifth Plan was terminated in March, 1978.

the instrument of tribal sub-plans was developed with the help of resources pooled from the State Plans, investments from Central Ministries, special central assistance as well as institutional finance, these Tribal Sub-Plans envisaged development effort in identified areas supplementary to that of the State Plans. During the Fifth Five Year Plan separate Tribal Sub-Plans were formulated for 16 States and two Union Territories altogether covering 63 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. For operational purposes, the tribal sub-plan area was divided into 180 ITDPs@. The population of scheduled tribes in these ITDPs varied from 5.13 thousands to 10.34 lakhs and the geographical area from four square kilometres to 22.46 thousand kilometres. Appendix Table 1.1 gives State/ Union Territory-wise figures of total and scheduled tribe population, geographical area and its coverage under tribal sub-plans, and the number of ITDPs in each of these States and of Union Territories.

1.05 The distinguishing features of the strategy for tribal development under the tribal sub-plans may be

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@ Subsequently Sikkim was also covered under the Tribal Sub-plan. The number of ITDPs in the Sixth Five Year Plan was 179.

briefly recapitulated as follows:-

(i) The recognition of the fact that there is no uniform solution to the variety of problems, facing the tribal regions and communities of varied social background and, therefore, accepting the uniqueness of the problems of each viable area and community and formulation of the programme with reference to it.

(ii) Evolving a suitable frame for development of the tribal areas in broad terms at the national and State levels, through the sub-plan exercise.

(iii) According a high priority to protective measures for elimination of exploitation* of the tribals.

(iv) Reconstructing the administrative and institutional framework.

(v) Providing a thrust to their development by developing the general sectors.

(vi) Supplementation of States' efforts substantially by the Union Government.

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* The exploitation of the tribals occurs in fields like liquor vending, land alienation, money lending and collection of forest produce.

1.06 Though the concept of the tribal sub-plan was itself kept flexible, for being adapted to local conditions in each State, the accent of their approach was to be on the following aspects:-

(i) To increase the levels of productivity in agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, small and village industries and marketing.

(ii) Linkage of the various production programmes with improved post-harvest technology.

(iii) Transfer of technology, gradual introduction of improved techniques of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc., and at the same time preserving and fostering the identity and cultural milieu of the individual tribal communities.

(iv) Improvement of the LAMPs (Large Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies) to provide credit and marketing facilities to the tribals.

(v) Improving the resettlement of shifting cultivators (amongest tribals) by providing the necessary package of services.

(vi) Improving educational facilities.

(vii) Provision of basic amenities like safe drinking water, adequate shelter and health care.

(viii) Undertaking programme for the control of leprosy.

Objective of Tribal Sub-Plans

1.07 The tribal sub-plans also aimed at catering to the special needs of areas having a majority of tribal populations by earmarking funds for the development of schedule tribes. To this end, the sub-plans sought (a) to ensure the flow of benefits from all sectoral programmes to the scheduled tribes population in tribal concentration areas and (b) to provide for the integrated delivery of services in these areas. The two long-term objectives of the sub-plans were (1) to narrow the gaps between the level of development of tribals vis-a-vis other areas; and (2) to improve the quality of life of the tribals communities. However, some of the immediate objectives were:-

(i) the elimination of exploitation of tribals in all forms;

(ii) speeding-up of the process of their socio-economic development;

(iii) building up the inner strength of the tribal people; and

(iv) improving their organisational capabilities.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects

1.06 While the tribal sub-plan formed the conceptual framework of the strategy for the socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes, the ITDPs were to be its operational units carved out to translate the objective of the sub-plan into reality. The ITDPs were, thus, meant to spell out and implement, within the policy framework of the sub-plan, solution-oriented scheme in respect of the problems faced by tribals. The basic role of an ITDP was, therefore, to provide a pivotal unit of planning for each State sub-plan. To this end, it was considered that at the ITDP level synchronisation of area and programme, and administrative, organisational and financial integration were essential and were to be aimed at. All sectoral programmes were sought to be integrated and adopted at the level of an ITDP. The Project Authority, comprising of various heads of departments, District Collector and Project Administrator/ officer, were to be responsible for the implementation of all development programmes. While formulating programmes, priority was to be given to prevention of exploitation in regard to land alienation, indebtedness, bonded labour, forest and excise laws and regulations affecting tribals. For economic development, priority was to be accorded to agricultural schemes including forest

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produce, animal husbandry, cooperation particularly LAMPS, supply of essential commoditics, marketing and schemes of public welfare like education, drinking water supply, housing, etc. For this purpose detailed guidelines on the formulation of ITDPs were sent to the State Governments.

Objectives of the Evaluation Study

1.09 With a view to deciding the objectives, study design, sampling procedure, instruments of observations, etc., for the present evaluation study a Technical Advisory Committee, comprising of official and non-official members having an intimate knowledge of tribals and tribal development programmes, was constituted. The composition of this Committee is shown in Appendix I. In the light of the deliberations of the Technical Advisory Committee the following six aspects were identified to form the objectives of this evaluation study.

(i) To examine the development approach adopted under tribal sub-plans with reference to: (a) protective measures, (b) education and health and (c) economic aspects;

(ii) to examine the effectiveness of the existing administrative, financial and monitoring arrangements for the implementation of ITDPs;

(iii) to find out the relevance and priorities of various programmes/schemes being implemented under the ITDPs;

(iv) to assess the impact of selected programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribes;

(v) to find out the role and contribution of voluntary organisations; and

(vi) to identify constraints and suggest remedial measures to achieve the objectives of tribal sub-plan strategy.

Sampling Design

(i) Selection of States and ITDPs

1.10 The major portion of the tribal sub-plan areas falls in three distinct regions in almost the middle of India on the central, eastern and western sides. Broadly speaking in the central region these areas are in the States of Bihar, Orissa (excluding its western and southern districts) and a very small portion of West Bengal. In the eastern region these areas are in Andhra Pradesh, southern Orissa (viz., Koraput, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Boudh Khondmals), southern districts of Madhya Pradesh (viz., Raipur, Bastar, Durg and Rajnandgaon), and the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. In the western region

these-
areas fall in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra (excluding its Chandrapur district), western districts of Madhya Pradesh (viz., Jhabua, Dhar, Khargaon and Ratlam), and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. Thus, barring a very small portion of West Bengal and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the three regions are spread across seven States, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Between them these States account for over 83 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population covered under tribal sub-plans in 19 States and Union Territories. It was accordingly decided to cover all the seven States in this study.

1.11 From each of these States or a part thereof comprising a region one ITDP, accounting for the highest percentage concentration of scheduled tribes population, was selected. By this criterion, three ITDPs from Madhya Pradesh, two from Orissa, and one from each of the remaining five States (viz., Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh), i.e., 10 in all, were selected for study. The names and location of the selected ITDPs are indicated below:-

Region	State	District	ITDP
A. Central	1. Bihar	Ranchi	Simdega
	2. Orissa (excluding its southern districts).	Sundergarh	Bonnai
	3. Madhya Pradesh (excluding its southern and Western districts).	Shahdol	Pushprajgarh
B. Eastern	1. Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam (Paderu)
	2. Orissa-southern districts.	Ganjam	Parlakemidi
	3. Madhya Pradesh-Southern districts.	Bastar	Konta
C. Western	1. Gujarat	Dangs	Dangs
	2. Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara
	3. Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule-I (Taloda)
	4. Madhya Pradesh-Western districts	Jhabua	Alirajpur

(ii) Selection of Blocks and Villages

1.12 From each ITDP two blocks were selected. As in the case of ITDPs, the blocks selected were those which accounted for the highest percentage of scheduled tribes population. From each selected block three villages were

selected, i.e., six villages from each selected ITDP. The villages were selected on the basis of two criteria of accessibility, viz., (i) road accessibility and (ii) block accessibility. For this purpose all villages in a selected block were first grouped in two categories, namely, (i) those falling within 15 kilometre radius from the block headquarters and (ii) those beyond this radius. The villages in the first category were further classified into (a) those within a five kilometre distance from any pucca category 'A' road and (b) others. As a result of this procedure all villages in a block came to be listed into three categories. From each of these three categories of villages one village having the highest number of tribal households, was selected. It would be observed from the above that while at the ITDP and block levels the selection criteria was based on highest percentage concentration of scheduled tribes population, at the village level it was based on highest (absolute) number of scheduled tribes population so that the requisite number of scheduled tribes households could be selected from among those available at the village level.

(iii) Selection of Households

1.13 All the households in the selected villages were enumerated and listed under two categories, viz., (i) tribal households and (ii) non-tribal households. From the first

category 10 per cent of the households, subject to a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 15, were selected randomly. From the second category a fixed number of five households were selected randomly. Besides these randomly selected tribal and non-tribal households, one knowledgeable tribal was also selected purposively from each selected village .

(iv) Other Respondents

1.14 Besides the heads of the selected households and the knowledgeable tribal respondent at the village level, the other respondents, canvassed at different levels, were as follows:-

(i) Village Level Worker (VLW) of each selected village.

(ii) Block Development Officer (BDO) incharge of each selected block;

(iii) Project Administrator/Officer of each selected ITDP;

(iv) Subject-Matter Specialists at the ITDP/district level;

(v) Collectors of the districts in which the selected ITDPs were located;

(vi) Some selected non-officials (MPs, MLAs, Chairman of Zila Parishads, etc.) at the project/district level; and

(vii) Commissioners/Secretaries in-charge of the Tribal Development Department at the State level in the selected States.

(v) Sample Size

1.15 On the basis of the foregoing sample design, seven States and from among them 10 ITDPs, 18 blocks* and 57 villages were taken up for this study and a total of 160 officials and 1052 non-officials were canvassed. Appendix table 1.2 would furnish an idea of the size of the sample selected at different levels. Of the officials, seven were at the State level, 98 at the district/ITDP/Block level, and 55 at the village level. Of the non-officials, 19 were at district/ITDP level and 1033 at village level. Of the village level non-officials respondents 57 were knowledgeable tribal respondents and 976 tribal and non-tribal household respondents. Of the 976 households canvassed 796 were tribal households and 209 were non-tribal households. The purpose of selecting non-tribal households was that this would enable a comparison as between the conditions of the sample tribal households vis-a-vis the non-tribal households in the sample areas. Thus a total of 1212 officials and non-official respondents was canvassed.

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* Two of the selected ITDPs, viz., Pushprajgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Dangs in Gujarat had only one block each. Consequently one block could be taken up for study in each of these two ITDPs.

The details of different types and number of respondents canvassed at different levels are as follows:

Respondents		Number canvassed
I. State Level		
(i) Secretary/Commissioner, Director, Deptt. of Scheduled Tribes.		7 @ 1 per selected State.
II. District/ITDP/Block Level		
(i) District Collector		10 @ 1 per selected district.
(ii) Project Administrator/ Officer		10 @ 1 per ITDP
(iii) Subject-Matter Specialists		60 @ 6 per ITDP district
a) Agriculture Officers	10	
b) Forest Officers	9	
c) Cooperative Officers	8	
d) Animal Husbandry Officers	10	
e) Medical Officers	10	
f) Other Officers (✓)	13	
	60	
(iv) Block Development Officers		18* @ 2 per ITDP.
(v) Non-officials (MLAs, MPs, etc.)		19(+) @ 2 per ITDP Distt.

(✓) 'Others' included Education Officer, Panchayat and Social Extension Officer, District Industries Officer, General Manager of District Industries Centre, Horticulturists, and Circle Engineer.

* Two of the selected ITDPs, viz., Pushprajgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Dangs in Gujarat had only one block each. Consequently one block could be taken up for study in each of these two ITDPs.

(+) In the case of ITDP Pushprajgarh only one non-official could be canvassed.

III. Village Level

(i)	Village Level Workers	55(_/_/) @ per selected village .
(ii)	Knowledgeable Tribal Respondents.	57 @ 1 per selected village.
(iii)	Households(*):	
	a)Tribal Households	767 @ Minimum of 10 and maximum of 15 per selected village.
	b)Non-tribal Households	209 @ 5 per selected village.
		976

Instruments of Observation

1.16 Seven different types of instruments of observation were structured for getting the views of the respondents listed above. The major items and aspects on which views were sought or data was collected, through the different instruments of observation, were as follows:

1.17 State Level Schedule: This schedule was canvassed with the Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes/Secretary incharge of the department at the State level. This schedule, among other things, sought information on the objectives and approach of the tribal sub-plan of the State, main features of tribal sub-plan policy, salient features of the selected ITDPs under study in the concerned State,

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(_/_/) In each of the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Paderu in Andhra Pradesh two of the selected villages were under the charge of a single VLW.

(*) Excepting ITDP Simdega (Bihar) in no other ITDP the number of stipulated tribal as well as non-tribal households were found.

administrative structure, financial outlays, monitoring arrangements, integrated development approach, delegation of powers, constraints encountered, felt needs of the tribals, role of voluntary organisations and the progress made.

1.18 Qualitative Schedule: This schedule was canvassed at different levels (viz., at State, District and Project levels) and with different categories of officials (viz., Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes, District Collector, Project Administrator/Officer,) Subject-Matter Specialists, M.Ps, M.L.As, Chairman Zila Parishads, etc.). This schedule sought qualitative answer to question on the type and nature of the development programmes taken up under the selected ITDPs, relevance and suitability of these programmes for the area, their impact, change brought about by the programme in the quality of life of the tribals, etc.

1.19 Project Schedule: This schedule was canvassed with the Project Administrator/Officer of each selected ITDP and sought information on the extent of population and area coverage under the ITDP, administrative set-up and linkages, infra-structure facilities created, outlays financed from different sources, the coordinating role of the Project Administrator, delegation of powers, arrangements

for monitoring of the schemes, role of cooperatives, marketing facilities available, the part played by voluntary organisations, the nature of the programmes and schemes taken up, their relevance and priorities, the problems encountered and progress made as well as background project data, etc.

1.20 Block Schedule: This schedule was canvassed with the Block Development Officer of each selected block. It sought information on administrative structure at the block level and its effectiveness, adequacy of financial outlays, arrangements for monitoring of schemes, coordinating role of the BDO and the nature and adequacy of delegation of powers to him, schemes taken up, their relevance and priorities, problems encountered, felt needs of the tribals, role of voluntary organisations, progress made, etc.

1.21 Village Level Worker Schedule: This schedule was canvassed with the Village Level Worker (VLW) in-charge of each selected village. It sought information on the functions of the VLW and the schemes executed by him, problems encountered and progress made as well as background data in respect of the selected villages, etc.

1.22 Knowledgeable Tribal Respondent Schedule: This schedule was canvassed with a knowledgeable tribal respondent purposively selected from each selected village. Through this

schedule village level information, mostly of a qualitative nature, was obtained on almost all those items on which quantitative information was sought through the Village Level Worker Schedule and from the selected tribal and non-tribal household respondents through the Household Schedule.

1.23 Household Schedule: This schedule was canvassed with the selected tribal as well non-tribal households. With the help of this schedule information was collected regarding the size of the household, level of literacy of its different members, their occupation and income, incidence of bonded labour, size of land holding, alienation of land, main crops grown, inputs applied, changes in yield, creation of assets, extent of indebtedness, availability of drinking water supply, housing, health and medical care, litigation, liquor habit, benefits derived from cooperative societies, marketing facilities available, forestry rights, schemes whereby the household benefited, extension efforts, quality of life, etc.

1.24 Besides the above mentioned seven schedules, two sets of proformae were also structured to collect quantitative data in respect of different parameters at the State and ITDP levels.

Reference Period

1.25 The field data for this study was collected in respect of two points of time, viz., for the year 1975-76 (or the date of the commencement of a selected ITDP, if this happened to be later) and for the year 1982-83. The study was launched in the field in June 1983.

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Chapter 2

FUNCTIONING OF THE ITDPs

This chapter is devoted to the examination of the functioning of the 10 ITDPs selected for the present study vis-a-vis (a) the administrative structure developed for implementing the programmes, (b) the arrangements concerning the allocation and release of funds for the programmes/schemes taken up, and (c) the monitoring and evaluation set-up available at the State and project levels.

I. Administrative structure and Organisation

(i) State Level Set-up

2.02 As stated in the preceding chapter, ITDPs constituted the administrative units through which the tribal sub-plans were being implemented. The administrative structure, for purpose of the implementation of tribal sub-plan, found at the State as well as the project levels, in the seven States and 10 ITDPs taken up for this study, barring minor variations, was broadly similar. In all the selected States, tribal development was a function assigned to the Social Welfare Department. A Secretary/Commissioner headed this department and was responsible for the policy formulation and execution of the tribal sub-plan.

2.03 In Andhra Pradesh, Special Secretary, Social Welfare, was also designated as Commissioner, Tribal Welfare. Under

him, a Director headed the Tribal Welfare Department at the State headquarters and looked after its day-to-day working. In Bihar, while the Development Commissioner was in over-all charge for planning and budgeting of the tribal development department, the implementation of the programme in the State was entrusted to the Regional Development Commissioner, having the powers of the Principal Secretary to the State Government and also that of the Head of the Department. He functioned from Ranchi, where he had a mini secretariat, through the Commissioners of the three Divisions concerned with the implementation of the tribal sub-plan in the State. The working of these three Divisional Commissioners had been integrated into the tribal sub-plan framework. They had been given the necessary financial powers for sanctioning of schemes in their respective areas.

2.04 In Gujarat, Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Tribal Development, was also designated as Commissioner, Tribal Development. He was responsible for the formulation and implementation of tribal sub-plan schemes. However, in April, 1982, a post of Tribal Development Commissioner was exclusevely created for formulating, implementing and monitoring of schemes covered in that tribal sub-plan. In addition to the post

of the Tribal Development Commissioner, a post of Director, Primitive Tribes, was also created to look after the welfare of the primitive groups of tribals.

2.05 Madhya Pradesh had a Commissioner at the State level and five Additional Commissioners at regional level who were located at Indore, Jabalpur, Rewa, Bastar and Bilaspur. These officers worked as Principal Coordinating Officers for their respective regions. In Maharashtra, Secretary-cum-Commissioner, Tribal Development, was entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating activities relating to the implementation of the tribal sub-plan. Under him, as in Andhra Pradesh, there was a Director, Tribal Development, at the State level and (unlike in Andhra Pradesh) Additional Commissioners and Deputy Directors, Tribal Development, at the regional level. These officers were stationed at Nagpur and Nasik. In Rajasthan there was a Commissioner, Tribal Area Development, and in Orissa a Commissioner, Tribal Welfare Department who functioned as heads of the tribal department and were responsible for the formulation and implementation of the tribal sub-plan.

2.06 At the ITDP level in all States there was a Project Officer/Administrator who was assigned the overall responsibility for the implementation of development schemes in the project area. The role, functions and powers

of the Project Officer were, however, found to vary in the different States and also as between one ITDP to another. The strength of the Project Officer's supporting staff also varied but was invariably small and limited. For example, in the case of ITDP Alirajpur, district Jhabua, in Madhya Pradesh, the staff of the project officer consisted of one Statistical officer, one Stenographer, one UDC and one LDC. In ITDP Paderu, district Visakhapatnam, in Andhra Pradesh, it comprised a Project Agriculture Officer, Project Veterinary Officer and one Assistant Engineer who in turn were assisted by one or two subordinate officials.

2.07 In Andhra Pradesh, since the annual confidential reports of the BDOs (Block Development Officers) were written by the Chairman of their Zila Parishad, who was also the Vice-Chairman of the ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency)*, they were reported to be having greater allegiance to the Chairman of the Zila Parishad than to their Project Officer. As a result, in order to work more effectively the Project Officer had either to operate through the District Collector (who was the Chairman of the ITDA) or to depend on his own skeleton staff. Thus,

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* These were registered bodies, different from ITDPs which were government agencies. Being registered bodies, it permitted ITDAs greater freedom of action, especially in financial matters.

because of the lack of control over BDOs, the Project Officer found his working hamstrung. A similar situation was also reported from other States where the BDOs were not under the direct control of the Project Officer, e.g., Orissa and Bihar.

2.08 In General, the role of the Project Officer was found to be that of a coordinator. Even for discharging this limited function efficiently, he had no administrative powers. As a result, instead of being an effective coordinator, often enough his function came to be confined to that of progress reporting, i.e., to reporting and coordinating, to the extent possible, the progress of the developmental activities being undertaken by different departments within an ITDP. If he happened to be an IAS officer, departmental officers working in an ITDP/district readily extended the necessary cooperation to him because of the consideration that the IAS officer might one day head their department but if this was not the case even for this cooperation he had to strive hard. This situation prevailed because all officials of different departments, posted in an ITDP, reported not to the Project Officer but to their respective district/departmental heads who wrote their confidential reports. In some States even the Block Development Officers, who were the chief executing officers at the block level, were not under the direct administrative control of the

Project Officer. In effects, therefore, the Project Officer was not what his designation implied as in order to be an effective Project Officer, he had to have the necessary administrative and financial powers enabling him to plan, sanction, execute and monitor development activities in an ITDP. He was found to have no such powers.

(ii) Line of Command

2.09 The line of command for planning and implementing the tribal sub-plan and the schemes of the ITDPs was found to vary from State to State. In Andhra Pradesh, for example, there were two State level committees. The Tribal Welfare Consultative Committee, with Chief Secretary of the State as its chairman and Secretaries of concerned departments as its members, was primarily concerned with the formulation of policies for tribal welfare at the State level. Another State level committee, under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, was meant for screening of Project Officers to be selected for appointment to different ITDAs in the State. This committee was, however, found to be dormant. For day to day operational purposes the main line of command comprised of the Commissioner, Tribal Welfare, assisted by the Director, Tribal Welfare Department at the State level and the Project Administrator at the ITDA level. The Collector at the district level provided the much

needed coordination between different departmental heads at the district level and the Project Administrator of the ITDA level.

2.10 In the case of ITDA, Parlakemidi, district Ganjam, Orissa, at the apex (State) level there was a Tribal Development Committee with the Chief Minister of the State as its Chairman. Its line of command was through the District Collector, who was the chairman of the Project level committee. At the Project level, the Project Administrator, had hardly any control over the district level department heads functioning in his area. For reaching them, the Project Administrator had to operate through the District Collector. In fact, as stated earlier, the Project Administrator had no effective control even over the working of the BDOs in his project area who were more responsive to their Sub-divisional Officer than to the Project Administrator and apparently functioned under the direct control of the District Collector himself. The only administrative powers with the Project Administrator seemed to be were those relating to the grant of subsidies under the ITDA. But that also seemed to be a function of the BDOs vis-a-vis the ITDA. In short, no clear-cut and effective line of control or a mechanism for coordinating the developmental activities was discernible at the project level. On the

other hand, the Project Administrator had no automatic and effective means of knowing even the precise information regarding the total allocation of money he would have in a year under the tribal sub-plan from sources other than Special Central Assistance.

2.11 In Madhya Pradesh, the Commissioner, Tribal Development, was assisted by a Director at the State level and functioned through his five Additional Commissioners, Tribal Development, located at different places in the State. The latter exercised control and supervision over the Project Officers of the ITDPs falling within their jurisdictions. At the project level, in the case of ITDP Alirajpur, district Jhabua, a board and the committee had been constituted for planning the schemes covered under the ITDP and their evaluation. The District Tribal Advisory Board had a local non-official (at the time of the field investigations for the study he was the State's Deputy Chief Minister) as its chairman, the District Collector as its Secretary and a few non-officials as members. This board met twice a year. There was also an Implementation Committee comprising of officials only with the District Collector as its chairman and the Project Officer as its Secretary. In ITDP Alirajpur, and for that matter in the other ITDPs in this State also the BDOs were (unlike in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) borne on the staff of the Tribal

Department and, to that extent, the line of command from the State headquarters to the field level was much better knit and effective as compared to the States where the BDOs were not under the control of the tribal department or the Project Officer.

2.12 The State-level senior officers of the Tribal Welfare Departments of Gujarat and Maharashtra were of the view that the absence of a single line of command did not materially affect the speedy implementation of the programme in tribal sub-plan areas. They stated that this was so because the concerned departments were actively associated in the formulation of plans concerning their departments, were represented on the implementation committees at the State and district levels. In some of the selected States, e.g., Gujarat and Maharashtra Super-time scale officers of the IAS Cadre had been appointed to the Tribal Development Department at the State level, and this contributed to the smooth implementation of the programme. In general, however, there was no well-established and effective line of command in most of the selected States. Each subject-matter department looked after its own work. The progress of the tribal development

programme rested on the initiative and enterprise of individual officers rather than on well-organised institutionalised effort. In most of the selected States the tribal committees constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Ministers/Chief Secretaries were not very active.

(iii) Coordinating Role of the Project Officers

2.13 In the course of the study the views of senior State level officers as well as the Project Officers themselves were sought on the effectiveness of the Project Officer as a coordinator. The views expressed on the subject were, however, diverged. While some senior State level officers opined that the Project Officer was able to discharge his duties as a coordinator quite effectively, others, for example, those from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, expressed strong reservations in this regard. The officers from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa were of the view that the Project Officer could not play his role as coordinator because the different implementing agencies working in a project area were not accountable to him. It was pointed out by the senior State level officers from Orissa that an avoidable reason, for which the Project Officer was not able to discharge his duties as a coordinator effectively, was that he was being not communicated in time of the

financial provisions by the concerned departments at the State headquarters.

2.14 The senior State level officers from Bihar and Maharashtra thought that the Project Officers in their States did not face problems of securing necessary coordination. However, the Project Officers of the selected ITDPs from these States as well as from Andhra Pradesh, reported facing such problems. They reported facing these problems due to such factors as "departmental sub-divisional heads working independently", "lack of adequate response", "absence of control over the departmental schemes", "non-routing of funds for different schemes through the ITDP", "non-release of funds in time", etc.

2.15 For overcoming the problems of coordination, the Project Administrators of ITDA Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) and ITDP Simdega (Bihar) suggested that all BDOs and officers of executing agencies posted in the project area should be brought under their administrative control. The Project Administrators/officers of ITDPs/ITDAs of Simdega (Bihar), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Parlakemidi (Orissa) suggested that they should have "effective control over all development funds" meant for the ITDP, "routing of these funds through them", and that the budget allotment of all departments on the

ITDP level should first be made available to the Project Officer and these could be reallotted by him for different items of work.

(iv) Problems of Coordination at the Block Level

2.16 Among the 10 ITDPs studied all the selected BDOs from the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Banswara (Rajasthan) and one from the ITDA Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) reported facing problems of coordination even at the block level due to reasons, such as, "lack of full control over the executing staff", "frequent transfers of staff", "local political interferences", "posts remaining vacant for long durations of time", etc. Some of the other reasons given were: inadequate administrative powers, non-routing of funds through BDOs, absence of a coordination committee at the block level (in the case one of the ITDPs), etc. On the other hand, some of the other BDOs reported that the implementing officers at the block level met regularly and discussed problems of implementation and coordination. One of the BDOs said that he convened monthly meetings with the officials of the lead commercial bank and others in order to keep liaison with them and achieve coordination.

2.17 The general impression emerging from an analysis of the views expressed by the officers contacted was that the degree of coordination seemed relatively greater at

the block level than at the project level. Depending upon the initiative and the enterprise of the individual BDOs the required coordination could be secured to a considerable extent.

(v) Delegation of Powers

2.18 The views of (i) senior State level officers from all the seven States selected for this study, (ii) the Project Officers of all the 10 ITDPs studied, and (iii) the 18 selected BDOs from the 10 selected ITDPs, were also sought on the adequacy or otherwise of the powers delegated to the Project Officers and the BDOs at the Project and block levels respectively. From the replies given by these selected respondents it appeared that, by and large, there was an adequate delegation of both administrative and financial powers at the project as well as the block levels. However, in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, the officers contacted had some reservations on this count. In Andhra Pradesh, while the delegation of financial powers was reported to generally adequate at all levels, it was felt that this was not so in respect of administrative powers at the project level. In the case of Rajasthan, the delegation of financial powers, however, seemed to need further rationalisation, the view expressed being that the concept of local level planning for development

could become a reality only when the process responded to the needs of the local people.

2.19 Out of the 18 BDOs, whose views were sought on the question of delegation of powers, only three, one each from the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Simdega (Bihar) said that more powers should be delegated to them so that they could have an effective control over the extension staff working with them. The remaining 15 felt that the powers already delegated to them were adequate. The selected BDO from ITDP Simdega also suggested that the block development funds should be placed at his disposal. However, the Project Officers of the three ITDPs mentioned above, whose BDOs had said that more powers should be delegated to them, were of the view that adequate powers had already been delegated to the BDOs working under them. On the other hand, the Project Officer, ITDP Simdega said that adequate power had not been delegated to him. The selected BDOs from the ITDPs of Dangs (Gujarat) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh) as well as the Project Officers of these ITDPs said that adequate powers had been delegated to them. Whereas the selected BDOs from the ITDPs of Dhule-I (Maharashtra), Bonnai and Parlakemidi (Orissa) suggested that all block functionaries should be brought under his administrative control.

2.20 The overall impression gained from the views expressed by the Project Officers and the BDOs contacted in connection with the present study was that by and large there was an adequate delegation of both administrative and financial powers to BDOs. However, Project Officers were generally handicapped in this regard.

(vi) Rationalisation of Administrative Structure

2.21 After the adoption of the tribal sub-plan area policy in 1975-76 the concerned State Governments, adopted a number of steps to rationalise the administrative structure of their tribal welfare department. The Government of Andhra Pradesh issued instructions in 1977-78 to put all tribal welfare institutions, tribal development blocks, district tribal welfare officers and Special Deputy Collectors under the administrative control of the Project Officers of ITDPs. In Bihar, the Regional Development Commissioner was vested with additional powers in 1977. In 1980, the State Government decided that all departmental officers working in ITDPs should be placed under the Project Officer. Though at the time of the field enquiries for the present study, it was reported, that the decision had not been implemented as yet. The Government of Madhya Pradesh had categorised all ITDPs into major, medium and minor ITDPs on the basis of their total tribal population for the posting of different levels of officers as Project Officers. It had

also decided to set up five Regional Tribal Development Authorities, each having a separate Advisory Board and to create a separate Project Advisory Board at the district level for one or more ITDPs falling within a district. In Gujarat, since April 1982, all Project Administrators had been brought under the control of a tribal Development Commissioner. For this purpose a new post was created.

2.22 In Rajasthan, also a number of steps were taken in 1976 and again in 1978 for the rationalisation of the administrative structure. The powers and functions of the Commissioner, Tribal Area, were defined, a seperate Advisory Council for tribals was created and a committee for coordination and direction of tribal welfare programme was constituted under the Minister-in-charge of the State's tribal welfare department. A Committee was also set-up under the Chairmanship of the Chief-Secretary to suggest strengthening of the administrative structure of the tribal sub-plan area. It suggested the strengthening of Panchayat Samities by creating one or two posts of extension officers and the reorganisation of the State Tribal Research Institute. Since the existing administrative structure was not reported to be very effective for the implementation of the tribal sub-plan and the various other schemes taken up under the ITDPs and the Project Officer had no administrative control over the

officers working in the Project area which gave rise to problems in coordination, it was suggested that the administrative control over all officers working in a project area should be given to Project Officers in each ITDP. Orissa, was also reported to have rationalised the administrative structure for the tribal sub-plan by delineating areas of operation and by delegating adequate administrative and financial powers to officers at different administrative levels. No comments on the rationalisation of administrative structure were, however, received from Maharashtra.

(vii) Effectiveness of the Existing Administrative set-up

2.23 Senior State level officers from all the seven selected States, except Andhra Pradesh expressed the view that due to the rationalisation of the administrative structure for the implementation of the tribal sub-plans in their States, the existing administrative set-up was in general adequately effective and there was little for further rationalisation. Nevertheless they offered some suggestions for making the administrative structure more effective. From Andhra Pradesh it was suggested that there should be a special cadre of committed officers drawn from different departments to serve in the tribal sub-plan areas. Similarly, officers from Gujarat suggested that a list of officers willing to work in tribal areas should be prepared and officers in tribal sub-plan

areas should be posted from this list. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan officials suggested a periodical orientation of the staff working in these areas through in-service training. From Bihar it was suggested that a strict policy should be followed that an officer posted to the tribal sub-plan area puts in at least 3 to 4 years of continuous service and is not shifted without the concurrence of the Regional Development Commissioner. From Orissa it was suggested that officers posted in the tribal sub-plan area should be conversant with the local tribal dialect/language besides being fully motivated to work for the welfare of tribals.

2.24 Project Officers of all the 10 selected ITDPs (except Konta in Madhya Pradesh) said that the existing administrative structure was not effective enough and gave some suggestions for making it more effective. Project Officers of the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) suggested that there should be a single line of administration. Project Officers of the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) and Bonnai (Orissa) suggested that they should be given full control over the block staff. Project Officers of the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Simdega (Bihar) and Banswara (Rajasthan) said that they should be invested with more financial powers and all development funds meant for ITDPs should be routed through them. The Project Officers of the ITDPs of Dangs (Gujarat), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Dhule-I (Maharashtra), and Parlakemidi

(Orissa) wanted additional extension/supervisory staff for securing better results.

2.25 Like the Project Officers, almost all the selected BDOs, excepting one each from the ITDPs of Parlakemidi and Bonnai from Orissa and Dangs from Gujarat were of the view that the existing administrative set-up was either ineffective or only partly effective. Several of them mentioned a number of problems relating to administrative, financial and other aspects faced by them in their working. The BDOs from ITDP Simdega (Bihar) said they were faced with the problems of lack of coordination, delay in sanction of schemes and funds, and ineffective control over the implementing officials in their blocks. The BDO from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) reported that he was made responsible for the recovery of loans of schemes not operated by him. One of the BDOs from ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) mentioned lack of resources as one of the problems faced by him. The BDOs from the other two ITDPs of Alirajpur and Pushprajgarh in Madhya Pradesh reported facing problems of inadequate staff, non-availability of [illegible] vehicle and lack of effective administrative control. The selected BDOs from ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) stated that lack of transport and adequate communication facilities, cooperation from commercial banks and inadequate staff were the impediments being faced in the proper implementation of schemes. In

ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) the BDOs reported encountering resistence from tribal themselves in carrying out development efforts for their benefit. Lack of cooperation from the lead bank, inadequate staff, absence of any direct contact with DRDA (District Rural Development Agency), large geographical coverage of area per VLW, and inadequate funds for petrol and lubricants were reported as some of the problems faced by the BDOs from the ITDP of Banswara (Rajasthan). Lack of adequate pucca roads and culverts and absence of provision for staff quarters for VLWs were according to them some of the other short-comings in the working of the ITDP.

(viii) Personnel Policy

2.26 The officials and non-officials convassed for this study were asked to give their views in respect of (i) policy for posting of officials in tribal areas, (ii) weeding out of sub-standard and inefficient functionaries and (iii) incentives given. None of the States taken up for the study reported having undertaken any exercise in recent years to review their recruitment policy for employing staff in their respective tribal sub-plan areas with the objective of reducing or revising the desirable qualifications for different categories of posts. That is to say for purposes of recruitment of staff, the concerned States made no distinction as between tribal sub-plan areas and other areas. However, the policy of the reservation

of posts for Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections was being observed. During the Sixth Plan period the Government of Madhya Pradesh was, however, reported to have relaxed the prescribed minimum qualification for Class III and Class IV posts in Police, Revenue and Education Departments in the tribal sub-plan areas for tribal candidates, so as to facilitate their recruitment to the posts in these categories. The State of Andhra Pradesh was also reported to have made relaxations in qualifications for tribal candidates for such posts as that of Police Constables, Patwaris and Forest Guards. In Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat special campaigns for the recruitment of tribal candidates were also reported to have been organised. As part of these campaigns special recruitment of tribals in the Police and Revenue Departments was made in Andhra Pradesh. The Gujarat Government also recruited a number of tribals as constables in the Police Department.

2.27 Three out of the 10 selected ITDPs, namely, Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra), reported the recruitment of tribals to some of the posts in their respective areas. In ITDP Paderu eight secondary grade teachers were recruited

from among the tribals in 1982. In ITDP Dangs 64 tribals were reported to have been appointed as Forest Guards during 1976-78. Similarly in ITDP Dhule-I 30 teachers were reported to have been appointed in Ashram schools from among the tribals in 1982. Thus, both at the State and ITDP levels a beginning seemed to have been made for the employment of tribals to certain categories and types of posts.

2.28 None of the 7 States studied was, however, reported to have devised any system of weeding out sub-standard, inefficient or corrupt officers and other functionaries who had tended to identify themselves with local vested interests and had thus been responsible for a crisis of confidence between the administration and the tribal population. Some of the States like Andhra Pradesh did report the existence of screening committees headed by the Chief Minister/Chief Secretary for screening officers for appointment to the post of Project Officer. From Gujarat it was reported that there was a system of watching the performance of the officers working in the tribal areas on the basis of their confidential reports. If an officer was not found to be up to the standard his reversion to his parent office was considered. However, in none of the States any concrete instances of reversion or weeding out of officers on grounds of inefficiency and integrity was reported.

2.29 In three out of 10 ITDPs studied all officials as well as non-officials considered the posting in tribal areas as a punishment posting. In another two ITDPs, while the senior level officials considered it as a punishment posting, others did not share this view. In the remaining six, posting in a tribal areas was generally considered as a punishment posting. Thus, in 8 out of the 10 ITDPs almost all officials as well as non-officials contacted considered a posting in tribal areas as a sort of punishment posting. Since an overwhelming majority of the officials as well as non-officials considered posting in tribal areas as a punishment posting, this does lead to the inference that these postings were in a majority of the cases regarded as punishment postings. Suitable steps should, therefore, be taken to remove this impression among the staff posted in tribal areas.

2.30 The information gathered from the officials and non-officials canvassed revealed that since 1977, Andhra Pradesh Government has been giving a special pay of Rs.200/= and Rs.100/= per month to the District Tribal Welfare Officers and Asstt. Project Officers respectively. From 1980 onwards, it has also been giving a bad climate allowance and has been providing rent free quarters or 10 per cent of pay towards rent allowance to the staff posted in tribal areas. The Bihar Government gave a special allowance of Rs.20 to Rs.30 per month to different categories

of staff posted in tribal areas depending on the level of officials and the nature of the area of posting. Gujarat gave 20 per cent of the pay as tribal allowance. It was reported to be considering to give a special pay of Rs.150 per month to Project Officers and Rs.75 per month to other officials. Maharashtra Government gave a special pay of Rs.250/= per month to its Project Officers besides rent free accommodation and reimbursement of electricity, conservancy and water supply charges. It was reported to be considering giving similar benefits and facilities to other staff posted in tribal areas.

2.31 The Madhya Pradesh Government was providing compensatory allowance to officials posted in tribal areas at varying rates between 10 to 50 per cent of the basic salary, depending upon on pay scale of the official and his place of posting, subject to a maximum of Rs.400/= per month. It also gave a concession of 25 per cent on house rent to be paid for government accommodation if and when provided. Also, all facilities provided to tribal children were extended to one child of the State Government official posted in a tribal area including the boarding house facility. In addition to these facilities, the employees were entitled to 10 days' extra earned leave during a year. In Rajasthan and Orissa, however, no such facilities were made available to the staff posted in tribal areas. Rajasthan, however, provided its class IV employees,

posted in far flung areas, with government accommodation at a nominal rent.

2.32 Officials from Bihar, Rajasthan and Orissa stated that the tribal areas being far flung and being cut-off from the main stream of life, in order to create interest in officials for posting in these areas, pecuniary benefits as well as other facilities to meet the basic requirements of living should be provided to the staff working in these areas. Officials from Bihar suggested that 10 to 20 per cent of the pay should be given as an incentive to the staff depending on the place of posting, viz., less difficult and more difficult blocks. Also, staff quarters may be constructed to meet acute shortage of accommodation in tribal areas. Further, in the annual confidential reports of the employees working in tribal sub-plan areas for at least two years continuously, credit should be given to them and an education allowance should be given to the employees' children studying at secondary school/college level. It was also suggested that the employees should be entitled to house-rent allowance not for the place of posting but for the place where they keep their families.

2.33 From Andhra Pradesh, all the officials and non-officials canvassed for this study, excepting the Chairman, Zila Parishad, Visakhapatnam, found the incentives offered to the staff posted in tribal areas to be inadequate. From

Gujarat also, excepting the Collector of Dangs (in which the selected ITDP was located), his Taluka Development Officers and the District Agriculture Officer, all others including two non-officials, viz., President, District Panchayat and Member, District Planning Board, stated that the existing incentives were inadequate. From Bihar, the Tribal Development Commissioner as well as the Deputy Development Commissioner, however, thought that the existing incentives were adequate. In Madhya Pradesh, the officials and non-officials canvassed expressed divergent views on the adequacy of the incentives offered. Seven out of 11 officials and non-officials from ITDP Konta (District Bastar) thought that the incentives being given as adequate. In the case of ITDP Alirajpur (district Jhabua) while the Tribal Development Commissioner and both the non-officials (MLAs) canvassed said that the incentives were adequate, all other officials canvassed said that the incentives were not adequate. In the case of ITDP Pushprajgarh (district Shahdol) all officials and non-officials, excepting three Subject-Matter-Specialists, considered the existing incentives inadequate. In the case of ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) only the Secretary-cum-Tribal Development Commissioner reported that some incentives were being given to the staff working in the ITDP and he considered these to be adequate. However, none of the other ITDP district level officers, including the District Collector and the Project

Officer reported that any incentives were being given. In the ITDPs of Bonnai and Parlakemidi from Orissa, though all the selected officials and non-officials reported that some incentives were being given to the staff, only a few in each ITDP considered these incentives to be adequate enough to evince interest among officials for a posting in tribal areas.

II. Financial Provisions and Allocations

2.34 All the States taken up for this study, excepting Bihar, reported the preparation of a budget for the tribal sub-plan with a separate head and relevant sub-heads under each sectoral head. This was backed by appropriate accounting procedures. Bihar reportedly indicated the tribal sub-plan allocations seperately under the relevant sectoral heads. All the States reported that the financial outlays under tribal sub-plans could not be diverted and the allocations meant for tribal areas had to be spent in these areas only. From the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan it was reported that in recent years special attention was being given to allocation of funds for tribal areas at the time of preparing of the general budget for the State. The other three States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa, however, reported little or no change in the weightage given to tribal areas in the total budget for the State. In Rajasthan about

10 per cent of the State Plan funds from each sector were being earmarked for its tribal sub-plan areas.

2.35 Suggestions were sought from senior State level officials regarding the basis on which a weightage could be given to the allocation of funds between tribal sub-plan and other areas. The officials from Andhra Pradesh suggested that the financial weightage should be determined on the basis of the backwardness of tribal areas and the proportion of tribal population in each district. Further, additional allocations should be given to areas with concentration of tribal groups. Officials from Bihar were of the view that a certain percentage of funds should be fixed for distribution between beneficiary oriented schemes, infra-structural development schemes, area and sectoral development schemes and others. Those from Orissa said that financial weightage should be offered to those items in tribal sub-plan whereby an increased coverage of the relevant development programme in tribal areas was sought to be provided. As regards the adequacy or otherwise of the financial outlays provided under different subject departments allocations, the majority of the senior State level officers from the States taken up for this study were of the view that the allocations of funds for implementation of scheme under agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, public health, education and communication was inadequate.

2.36 The Project Officers and others at the ITDP level were more specific in their views on the question of adequacy of funds under different schemes. In ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) outlays were thought to be inadequate in respect of items, such as, construction of school and ashram school buildings, provision of drinking water facilities and facilities under PHCs (Public Health Centres). The project level officers from Bonnai (Orissa) said that the allocation of funds was inadequate for schemes relating to communications/ construction of roads, minor irrigation and construction of school and hostel buildings and in some areas for provision of drinking water facilities. In ITDP parlakemidi (Orissa) allocation of funds was considered to be inadequate for schemes under minor irrigation, drinking water supplies and facilities under the PHCs. In ITDP Simdega (Bihar) provision of funds was considered inadequate for schemes relating to minor irrigation, education, health and agriculture and in some areas for schemes under animal husbandry and soil conservation as well. In ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) inadequacy of funds was felt in respect of schemes under minor irrigation and soil conservation. In the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat) and Konta, Alirajpur and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) the allocation of funds was generally thought to be adequate for all the major schemes.

2.37 As regards the timely release of funds for the tribal sub-plans Senior State level officers from two of the States were frankly of the view that the release of funds under the tribal sub-plans was not timely. It was explained by senior officers from one of the States that since the release of funds were generally made on the basis of the performance of the programme during the previous phase of the work the administrative delays involved contributed in some measure to the lack of timely availability of funds. A senior level officer from another State said that much of the delay in the timely releases of funds every year was mainly due to the cumbersome procedure followed. A number of Project Officers, however, did not share the view that the release of funds was by and large timely. They stated that funds were released in instalments and that the last instalment was invariably released only in March, i.e., in the last month of the financial year. What was worse, major funds, according to them, were released as part of the last instalment only.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

2.38 All the seven States studied reported the existence of a monitoring and evaluation set-up at the State level to assess and review the progress of the development schemes taken up under the tribal sub-plans. In almost all these States this evaluation set-up was

reported to have been created at about the time of the inception of the tribal sub-plans themselves. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra started monitoring the progress of the schemes under the tribal sub-plan as a whole in 1974-75. However, as from 1981-82 in Madhya Pradesh and 1982-83 in Maharashtra the monitoring of the schemes began to be done ITDP-wise also.

2.39 Under the 'monitoring system' existing at the time of the present study, Tribal Welfare Departments at the State level called for a progress report(s) on different schemes under implementation in both physical and financial terms. This progress report was required to be sent at regular monthly intervals and was being compiled for all the ITDPs for review at the State level. In the light of this review appropriate corrective and other steps were initiated. The mechanism devised for reviewing the progress, however, varied to an extent from State to State. For example, in Andhra Pradesh the progress was reviewed by a State level Committee of Secretaries and the Chief-Secretary. In Bihar the monitoring cell was located in the office of the State Regional Development Commissioner who was the overall incharge of the tribal sub-plan in the State. In Rajasthan monitoring at the State level was done by the Commissioner, Tribal Area Development only on a quarterly basis but at the district level this was done by the District Collector every month.

Besides, periodical reviews were also undertaken by the Development Commissioner and the Chief Secretary.

2.40 At the project level, there was a small cell, variously named as the Statistical, Progress Reporting or Monitoring and Evaluation, in each of the ITDPs studied. In Bihar, at the district level, there was a planning cell and a district planning council with officials and non-officials as its members to monitor the progress of the work under the ITDPs. In Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the Project Administrators/Officers of the ITDPs also obtained quarterly progress reports from different implementing agencies operating in an ITDP. In all ITDPs, the progress was reviewed in monthly meetings presided over by the District Collector. In some ITDPs, e.g., Dangs (Gujarat), Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), the progress was also reviewed every quarter by the governing body/Director, Tribal Welfare, etc.

2.41 Senior Officers at the State level and Project Officers of the selected ITDPs were asked to comment on the effectiveness of the monitoring, evaluation and reviewing mechanism available in their respective States' ITDPs. The officers from the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan said that at the State level the existing set-up for monitoring, etc., was envisaged in the policy framework and that it had proved to be effective and adequate. The officers in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, however,

thought that the existing set-up was not very effective. Bihar Government officials observed that the system was neither effective nor adequate. Maharashtra Government officers considered it too early to comment on this aspect as the monitoring set-up in the State had come into existence in 1982-83 only.

2.42 From the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh) it was reported that the existing monitoring set-up was adequate and effective. On the other hand, officials from ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Alirajpur and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), did not appear to be satisfied with the monitoring arrangements available to them. The monitoring arrangements in the ITDPs of Bonnai and Parlakemidi (Orissa) also did not seem to be satisfactory.

2.43 In most of the ITDPs studied the monitoring being done consisted of the compilation of block-wise progress reports in respect of various schemes under implementation. At the block level, the compilation of these progress reports was being done on the basis of the reports submitted by lower level functionaries, e.g., VLWs, Extension officers, overseers, etc.

2.44 From the general review of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements existing at the State and ITDP levels, it appeared that while the State Government were alive to the

importance of and need for monitoring and evaluation of the tribal sub-plan programme no distinction seemed to have been made between general progress reporting and monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the programme. Even the broad assessment of the progress of the programme being done provided scope for improving its analytical content and quality.

IV. Some Recommendations and Suggestions

2.45 The account presented in this chapter leads to some recommendations and suggestions for affecting further improvements in the administrative set-up of the ITDPs and securing a more efficient implementation of the development schemes in these projects. These are briefly set out below.

2.46 In as much as the calibre and acumen of the team leader are a key factor in any organisational set-up, the selection of the Project Officer for an ITDP should be done after careful deliberation and necessary screening, etc. Instead of posting an officer in a tribal area simply in terms of normal government procedures it should be worthwhile to invite eligible and willing officers to offer their candidature for the purpose and to make a selection from among these officers. Some of the IAS officers to whom this idea was put-forth by the Project Director of this evaluation study in the course of his field visits had reacted favourably to this suggestion.

also be placed under the direct control of the Project Officer in those States where this is not already the case. Further as in the case of Project Officers the position of the BDOs vis-a-vis the officers of the other departments should be strengthened in order to help them to bring about greater coordination at the operational level.

2.49 Apart from the Project Officer, all other officers posted in tribal sub-plan areas should be those committed to work in these areas. Adequate screening of the officers of all ranks for this purpose has a vital importance in this context. This screening could be done by any method considered suitable by the State Governments. A basic aspect of this screening should, however, be the willingness and commitment of the officer to work in a tribal area for a continuous period of three to four years. Further, with a view to maintaining a freshness of approach as well initiative, the officers working at all levels in tribal sub-plan areas should, as a normal course, be sent for short-duration in-service training, or other suitable courses of a few weeks' duration, say, after every three to four years of their service.

2.50 Side by side with providing an effective control to the Project Officer over all developmental activities in an ITDP and over the officers from different

2.47 With a view to ensuring that the Project Officer is able to discharge his functions as kingpin in the ITDP set-up, both as implementor and coordinator, the role he is expected to play should be more clearly identified and precisely defined. To this end his hands should be suitably strengthened by vesting him with more adequate administrative and financial powers. The status of the Project Officer should also be upgraded to that of a district collector and only senior officers of this rank should be considered for posting as the Project Officer of an ITDP. The Project Officer should also be given suitable magisterial powers.

2.48 For securing a more effective and efficient execution of work at all operational levels, the line of command should be more clear-cut and distinctly direct. All officers at the Project/District level working in an ITDP should be placed under the direct charge of the Project Officer for all administrative and related purposes regardless of whatever department they may be belonging to. They should report to him for all developmental activities planned and executed by them instead of to their departmental heads and also be answerable to him. All these officers should be considered as on deputation to the ITDP/Tribal Development Department. The BDOs, being the officers directly responsible with the implementation of all development schemes in an ITDP, should

departments, the funds of different departments, under the tribal sub-plan meant for an ITDP, should also be pooled together and released to the Project Officer directly instead of first placing these at the disposal of the respective departmental representatives and then routing these to the ITDP. The system of releasing funds should also be stream-lined so as to enable their timely utilisation in a phased manner.

2.51 While giving greater administrative and financial powers as well as a greater measure of freedom to the Project Officer to exercise these powers, suitable norms of accountability should also be evolved and laid down so that the Project Officer is held duly responsible for the progress of the welfare and socio-economic development schemes for tribals in the ITDP under his jurisdiction. For this purpose, it would be necessary, among other things, to lay down a minimum tenure, of say at least three years, for the Project Officer. For stay for such long periods of time in tribal areas, the Project Officers (as also all other officers working in an ITDP) should be provided with adequate incentives and suitably rewarded for a good job done.

2.52 To the extent that problems of coordination being experienced at the block level seemed to emerge mainly because of administrative and allied procedural factors, remedying the drawbacks noticed did not seem to call for any basic

structural changes either in the administrative set-up or in the institutional framework. With suitable administrative steps the deficiencies and drawbacks in coordination and organisation could be greatly minimised. For instance steps could be taken to ensure that all posts falling vacant at the block level are filled up immediately or at least within an outer limit of three months from the date of the post falling vacant; frequent and mid-term transfers of officers could be eschewed; and block level coordination committees could be energised to function more effectively.

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Chapter 3

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SELECTED ITDPs AND THEIR STAFFING

In respect of some of the basic features and characteristics, viz., geographical area, number of blocks and villages, population size and composition, distance of block headquarters from ITDP headquaters, quality of staffing, etc., there were significant variations as between the 10 ITDPs selected for the study. These variations were inter alia indicative of the differing situations in each of the ITDPs studied. This theme is the focus of this Chapter.

Some Features of the Selected ITDPs

3.02 Appendix table 3.1 sets out the information regarding year of commencement of each of the selected ITDPs, their total geographical area, number of blocks and villages covered and population size.

(i) Year of Commencement

3.03 All the ten selected ITDPs excepting, Parlakemidi (Orissa), were started during the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). Three of these ITDPs, namely, Simdega (Bihar), Bonnai (Orissa) and Banswara (Rajasthan) were started in 1974 and three others, namely, Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Alirajpur and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) in 1975. The ITDP of Dangs (Gujarat) was commenced in 1976 and of Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra) in 1977.

(ii) Geographical Area

3.04 The ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) had a geographical area of only 1134 sq. kms. Three of the selected ITDPs, namely, Dangs (Gujarat), Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra) had an area between 1501 and 2000 sq.kms.

The ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) had an area of 2890 sq. kms. Three others had an area of between 3001 and 4000 sq. kms. and two, viz., Banswara (Rajasthan) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh), had a geographical area of 5067 and 5148 sq. kms. respectively.

(iii) Number of Blocks

3.05 The number of blocks in the selected ITDPs varied between one to eight. Two (ITDPs, viz., Dangs (Gujarat) and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), had only one block each. Two other ITDPs, namely, Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra), had three blocks each. ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) had four blocks; ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) five blocks, Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) six and ITDP Simdega (Bihar) seven blocks. The remaining two ITDPs, namely, Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan), and 8 blocks each.

(iv) Number of villages:

3.06 The total number of villages in each of the slected ITDPs varied from 273 in Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) to as high as 3512 in Paderu (Addhra Pradesh). In six of the other selected ITDPs the number of villages per ITDP varied between 311 and 595 and was 1299 and 1462 respectively in the remaining two. The number of villages per block was less than 100 in two of the ITDPs; between 101 to 200 in four, between 201 and 300 in two, and was between 301 to 500 in the other two ITDPs.

(v) Population

3.07 The size of the population of the selected ITDPs also varied greatly. As would be seen from the Appendix Table 3.1, the 1971 census population of ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) was only 1.14 lakhs and on the other hand ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) had a population of 8.87 lakhs. All the selected ITDPs had a mixed population of scheduled tribes and others.

In five ITDPs the scheduled tribes population was less than 1.5 lakhs in each case, in one it was about two lakhs, in two between 3 and 3.16 lakhs and in one over 6 lakhs. For one ITDP, namely, Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), the break up of population by scheduled tribes was not available. The average population per block varied from 41.8 thousand in Parlakemidi (Orissa) to 134.7 thousand in Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh). Similarly, the average population per village varied from 101 in ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) to 898 in ITDP Simdega (Bihar).

(vi) Distance of Block Headquarter from ITDP Headquarters

3.08 Appendix table 3.2 gives the actual reported distance of block headquarters from their respective ITDP headquarters. The distribution of the 18 selected blocks by distance from their ITDP headquarters was as shown in the following table.

Table 3.1 - Distribution of Block Headquarters by Distance Categories from their Respective ITDP Headquarters

Sl. No.	Distance from ITDP Headquarters	No. of Blocks (N = 18)
1	2	3
1.	Coterminus with ITDP Hqrs.	3 (16.67)
2.	25 Kms. or less	5 (27.78)
3.	26 to 50 Kms.	4 (21.22)
4.	51 to 75 Kms.	4 (21.22)
5.	76 to 100 Kms.	2 (11.11)

N.B.:- Figures in brackets are percentages to the total number.

3.09 It would be seen from the above table that six out of 18 selected blocks headquarters, i.e., one-third of them, were located at a distance of 50 Kms. or more from their respective ITDP headquarters. In fact 11 per cent

of them were situated between a distance of 76 to 100 Kms. Further, as would be seen from appendix table 5.2 out of the 10 ITDPs taken up for this study in the case of three the headquarters of the selected blocks were located at a distance varying from 71 to 94 Kms. Obviously, the location of the ITDP headquarters was on the one hand not the most judicious for maintaining day-to-day contact with and supervision of the activities in the constituent blocks of these ITDPs and on the other hand for the tribals visiting an ITDP headquarters.

3.10 An examination of the location of the headquarters of the selected ITDPs revealed that these were located either at district or sub-divisional/tehsil headquarters. In fact, while four selected ITDPs, viz., Paderu* (Andhra Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat), Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Banswara (Rajasthan), were located at district headquarters, the remaining six, viz., Simdega (Bihar), Pushprajgarh, Konta and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), and Bonnai and Parlakemidi (Orissa) were located at sub-divisional/tribal headquarters.

3.11 It would, thus, be seen from the foregoing review that as between the selected ITDPs all the important parameters, viz., geographical area, number of blocks, their distance from ITDP headquarters, and the number of villages and population, showed a wide degree of variation. While on the one hand this indicates that the ITDPs studied represented a wide spectrum of ITDPs in the selected States, on the other this also shows the complexity of widely divergent situations and the challenges these posed to the planners the administration and implementors in general. However, as regards the place of location of the ITDP headquarters, there is need to review the position in order to ensure that it ..

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* ITDP Paderu presented an anamalous situation; while on paper it was located at the district headquarters at Visakhapatnam, it functioned from Paderu - a small town in the interior.

is centrally located so that (i) ITDP officials can keep in close touch with the administration and also exercise close supervision of the activities in its different constituent blocks and (ii) tribals from far-flung areas are able to visit the ITDP headquarters more conveniently. This is all the more desirable because relatively advanced medical, educational and other facilities are often available at the ITDP headquarters only and if the latter is not centrally located the location factor could be a constraint for tribals and others from distant places in the matter of such facilities.

Major Tribals Found in Selected Blocks

3.12 Appendix table 3.3 shows the population of different tribes in the selected blocks and also their distribution by sex. Bhils, Sauras, Kunbis, Mundas, Powaraho, Kharias and Warlis were the main tribes found in the selected blocks of seven out of 10 ITDPs under study for which population data is available tribe-wise. Of these Bhils were found in the ITDPs of Banswara (Rajasthan), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra) - all these three ITDPs being geographically contiguous; Mundas were found in the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Bonnai (Orissa) - both these ITDPs also being in geographical proximity to each other; Sauras in ITDP Parlakemid (Orissa); Kunbis and Warlis in ITDP Dangs (Gujarat); and Kharias in ITDP Simdega (Bihar). Thus, Bhils and Mundas were the only two tribes which were found in more than one ITDP in different States. But as, noted above, the ITDPs concerned in the case of each of these tribes were in the same geographical continuum. It would, thus be seen that most of the tribes were specific to the areas in which they were found and, therefore, the migration of tribes from one area to another area was generally not in evidence. Each tribe, thus, remained almost completely insulated not only from the non-tribal population but also from other tribal communities.

3.13 As regards the composition of the tribal population by sex in the selected ITDPs/blocks, the variation in the sex ratio was small but somewhat interesting. In ITDP Dangs (Gujarat), males outnumbered females in the case of all the five main tribes in the area. In the selected blocks of ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) also males outnumbered females in the case of predominent Saura tribe of this area. On the other hand, in ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) while in one selected block females out-numbered males in the case of all the six main tribes, in the second selected block females out-numbered males in the case of three tribes but were out-numbered by males in the case of other three tribes. Interestingly, in the case of Gonda and Munda tribes in ITDP Bonnai females out-numbered males in one block but were out-numbered by them in the second block.

3.14 In ITDP Simdega (Bihar) in one block females out-numbered males in the case of Munda tribe but were outnumbered by males in the case of Bhinjhiya tribe. However, in the second selected block, females out-numbered males in the case of all the three main tribes, viz., Kharia, Munda and Oraon. In the case of Munda tribe, females out-numbered males in both the selected blocks.

3.15 Taking all the tribes in the selected blocks of the the seven ITDPs for which the relevant data are available, it would be seen that among the 24 tribes concerned females outnumbered males in 14 cases but were outnumbered by males in 10 cases. In the case of Munda tribe, which was found in both the selected blocks of ITDP Simdega (Bihar) as well as ITDP Bonnai (Orissa), females outnumbered males in three out of four selected blocks. In the case of Bhil tribe in ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) as well as in the two selected blocks of ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan), it were males who outnumbered females in all the three selected blocks of these two ITDPs.

Block Development Officers

3.16 In the 10 ITDPs taken up, 18 blocks were selected for study. Appendix table 3.4 shows the particulars of the BDOs posted in these 18 blocks such as their educational qualifications, experience and training undergone by them in tribal development. It will be observed from this table that 61 per cent of the selected BDOs were graduates and the remaining 39 per cent post-graduates. Fifty per cent of these BDOs had put in five years or less of service and of these 11.11 percent of less than one year. About 30 per cent had worked in tribal areas for less than five years and one (out of 18) had no experience whatsoever of working in tribal areas. Only five out of 18 BDOs, i.e., 27.8 per cent, had undergone training in tribal development.

3.17 From the above it would seem that no particular attention was given to the posting of BDOs in tribal areas who were either well experienced and/or who had undergone training in tribal development. In fact, as pointed out earlier, 11 per cent of the BDOs posted in the selected blocks were those who had put in less than one year of service at the time that the field investigation for this study was undertaken, it was their first posting as BDO. Considering the complexity of problems in tribal areas it is very desirable that only very competent and well-experienced officers are posted in these areas. No one who has put in less than five years as BDO, unless he happens to be a tribal, should be considered for being posted in tribal areas. Secondly, before a BDO (and for that matter all other functionaries at the block level) are posted in a tribal area, he/they should be sent for a short-duration orientation training in tribal development at the tribal development institute of the State.

Time Spent by BDOs on ITDP Work.

3.18 Excepting the BDOs of two selected blocks from ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan), all the BDOs of the selected blocks from the ITDPs studied reported that they had also to discharge other functions not directly connected with the tribal development work, in the course of their day to day work. Appendix table 3.5 shows the approximate time spent, according to the selected BDOs, on performing functions relating to ITDP and non-ITDP jobs. It would be seen from it that on an average a BDO spent only some 49.28 per cent of his time on ITDP related work. The remaining more-than-half of his time he spent on activities other than those relating to ITDP work. The following table shows the distribution of the selected BDOs according to the approximate time spent by them on performing ITDP and non-ITDP functions.

Table 3.2: Time Spent by BDOs on ITDP and Non-ITDP Jobs

Sl. No.	BDOs (N=18)	Percentage	Time Spent on ITDP related Jobs	Time Spent on Non-ITDP related Jobs
1		2	3	4
i)	5	27.78	30 per cent or less	70 to 90 per cent
ii)	6	33.33	33 to 50 per cent	50 to 67 per cent
iii)	5	27.78	60 to 80 per cent	20 to 40 per cent
iv)	2	11.11	100 per cent	Nil

3.19 It would be observed from the above table that over 61 per cent of the BDOs spent less than 50 per cent of their time on ITDP related jobs and of them 27.78 per cent spent 70 to 90 per cent of their time on non-ITDP related jobs.

3.20 Appendix table 3.6 attempts to present an analysis of different functions discharged by the selected BDOs in relation to ITDP and non-ITDP jobs according to their own perceptions. It could be seen therefrom it that the non-ITDP functions discharged by them were mainly in regard to drought relief work, rural housing, cooperatives, census work, liaison and election duties, and duties relating to Gram Panchayats, small savings, organising of campaigns, social activities, etc. It would also be seen therefrom it that some of the jobs listed as relating to non-ITDP functions, strictly speaking, were non-ITDP related functions, as for example, work relating to rural housing, cooperatives, drought relief, etc., though it could well be that the nature of the jobs performed in regard to such matters did not strictly fall in the orbit of ITDP work. It may, however, be noted that time spent by the BDOs, was as per their perception and was not based on an actual work study and recording of time spent on different jobs on hour to hour basis. However, even allowing for the subjective character of this assessment there was, prima facie, evidence of a widespread feeling that the services of the BDOs in tribal areas were being utilised for work and activities other than those of the work related to ITDPs. Steps should, therefore, be taken to see that the BDOs concentrate on ITDP related work. To ensure this is done, all BDOs posted in tribal areas should be required to maintain a daily account of the time spent by them on different activities. A suitable format could be devised for the recording of the time devoted to various items of work. This format should explicitly indicate the functions which fall within and outside the orbit of ITDP work. This time keeping should be regularly monitored and analysed and, based on the analysis thereof necessary

steps should be taken to ensure that the BDOs are not diverted from their main functions. This account keeping and monitoring would also help to ensure that the BDOs not only spent their time on ITDP related activities but also fully and productively occupied. In fact, this time keeping and monitoring exercise of duties and work attended to could be made compulsory even in the case of all VLWs also.

Village Level Workers (VLWs)

3.21 The development administrative set-up at the ITDP level is a three tier set-up with Project Officer and his team of officers at the appex (project) level the BDO at the block level, and the VLWs at the village level. The VLW is a key functionary who plays a vital role in tribal development at the village level. The success or failure of the development effort would many a time depend on the extent of involvement of the VLW in his work, his training and the rapport with tribals living in his jurisdiction. These things in turn also depend in no mean measure on his educational level, the training imparted to him and the size of the area-geographical as well as functional entrusted to his charge. These aspects are, therefore, discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.22 In the 18 blocks taken up for this study, 55 VLWs (incharge of the selected villages) were contacted. Appendix table 3.7 gives information regarding the educational level of these VLWs, the total years of service put in and the duration of training undergone by them in tribal development. Appendix table 3.8 gives information regarding the number of villages, households/population and geographical area covered by them as also the farthest point of their beat from their headquarters.

3.23 It would be seen from Appendix table 3.7 that 67.3 per cent of the total number of selected VLWs were Matric or Higher Secondary pass. The remaining 32.7 per cent were, however, under-Matric. In the ITDPs of Parlakemidi and Bonnai (both from Orissa) the number of under-Matric VLWs was as high as 66.7 per cent in each case. Considering the nature of functions to be performed by VLWs it is difficult to understand how the extension and other duties entrusted to them could be performed effectively by persons with such low educational qualifications?

3.24 It would be further seen from Appendix table 3.7 that although over 60 per cent of the selected VLWs had put in 10 or more years of service as VLWs, 14.5 per cent of them had not put in even five years of service and 3.6 per cent had put in a total service of less than two years as VLWs. As against this, the percentage of VLWs whose duration of service at the place of their latest posting was more than 10 years was only 25.4. On the other hand, over28 per cent had been working in their latest posting at the VLW headquarters for less than two years. This indicates that not only a significant proportion of VLWs posted were inexperienced but also that the frequency of their transfers was also high. In other words, as in the case of BDOs, the administrative and personnel policy followed in the case of VLWs also did not indicate any clear direction which took into account the needs, requirements, and priorities of socio-economic development in tribal areas.

3.25 Further, only 35 out of 55, i.e., 63.6 per cent of the VLWs reported having undergone training. In other words, 36.4 per cent of them had not been given any training whatsoever. At the same time, out of 91 per cent of those who had undergone training had found it to be useful This highlights the importance, need and the usefulness of inservice training for VLWs.

3.26 Appendix table 3.8 gives the details regarding the villages, population, households and geographical area covered by the VLWs in the selected ITDPs. It would be observed from this that the number of villages covered by a VLW varied widely from as few as two in ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and three each in the ITDPs of Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Bonnai (Orissa) to as high as 31 in Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), 35 in Dangs(Gujarat), 41 in Simdega (Bihar) and 61 in Paderu (Andhra Pradesh). Even the average number of villages covered per VLW which is much less revealing varied within a wide range of as low as four villages in ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) to as high as 32 in ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) and 38 in ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh). Likewise, the number of households/ population covered also varied within a wide range as between different ITDPs. For example, the average population covered by a VLW varied from three thousand each in the ITDPs of Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and Bonnai (Orissa) to 13 thousand in ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) and 23 thousand in ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh). The average number of households covered varied from 600 in ITDP Alirajpur and 700 in ITDP Konta, both from Madhya Pradesh, to 2200 in ITDP Dangs (Gujarat), 3100 in ITDP Simdega (Bihar) and 6300 in ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh).

3.27 The distance of the farthest village from his headquarters covered by a VLW varied from nine Kms. in ITDP Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) to as high as 30 Kms. in ITDP Simdega (Bihar), 32 Kms. in ITDP Dhule-I(Maharashtra) and 35 Kms. in ITDP Dangs (Gujarat). The average geographical area covered per VLW ranged between 23 square Kilometres in ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) to 137 square Kilometres in ITDP Simdega (Bihar) and 680 Kilometres in ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh).

3.28 In the light of the foregoing analysis the following steps are recommended.

3.29 With a view to providing employment to tribals in ITDP areas, under-Matric could be employed as VLWs only in case they are tribals and that too only as under-study to VLWs (and not as full-fledged VLWs). They could be confirmed as VLWs only after they have put in at least five years of continuous service as understudy with a VLW or after they pass the Matriculation examination, which-ever happens to be earlier.

3.30 Only those VLWs should be posted in tribal areas who have put in about five years of continuous service in that capacity. In order to ensure full involvement of the VLWs in their work and also for adjudging the quality of their work, no VLW should be shifted from his headquarters before he has put in at least three years of continuous service at one place. Further, all VLWs must be sent for in-service training after every three years of their service.

3.31 The desideratum for laying down the jurisdiction and workload of a VLW should be the number of households he is required to keep in touch with. The farthest village in his jurisdiction should, however, be within a day's cycling distance from his headquarters. That means, generally it should not be more than 15 Kms. The jurisdiction of a VLW should be determined on the basis of these two criteria.

Chapter 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 976 beneficiary households taken up for this study, 676 (78.59 per cent) were tribal households and the remaining 209 (21.41 per cent) non-tribal households. Of the latter 61 were scheduled castes and 148 non-scheduled castes. The scheduled castes comprised 6.25 per cent and the non-scheduled castes 15.61 per cent of the total number of households canvassed. The proportion of tribal households ranged between 70.71 per cent in ITDP Bonnai to 83.72 per cent in ITDP Parlakemidi, both from Orissa. Appendix table 4.1 gives the break-up of the total number of selected households according to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others in the 10 ITDPs taken up for this study.

Distribution of Households by Scheduled Tribes

4.02 The 767 selected tribal households were found to belong to more than 40 different tribes. However, only one tribe, namely, Bhils, accounted for more than 27 per cent of the total number of selected tribal households. Two other tribes, viz., Munda and Saora/Langia Saora, accounted for more than nine per cent each of the selected tribal households. Together these three tribes accounted for 46.55 per cent of the total number of selected tribal households. Appendix table 4.2 gives the list of tribes which accounted for one per cent or more of the total number of tribal households canvassed.

4.03 Appendix table 4.3 gives the list of tribes which accounted for 10 per cent or more of the selected tribal households. It will be seen therefrom that the Bhils was the only tribe which accounted for 10 per cent or more of the selected tribal households in as many as four of the selected ITDPs. Saora/Langia Saora, Munda and Bhuiya were

the other three tribes which accounted for 10 per cent or more of the selected tribal households in each case in two of the selected ITDPs. The remaining tribes, viz., (i) Gonds, (ii) Bagata, (iii) Kokni/Kokna/Kunbi, (iv) Dorla, (v) Muria, (vi) Valvi, (vii) Panika, (viii) Kisan, (ix) Padvi, (x) Powarah, (xi) Valmiki, (xii) Paudi Bhuyan, (xiii) Gamit/Ganvit, (xiv) Bhuiyan, and (xv) Tadvi, accounted for, the each case, 10 per cent or more of the selected tribal households only in one of the selected ITDPs.

4.04 Appendix table 4.2 shows the details of the selected households according to tribes separately for each of the selected ITDPs. It would be seen from this table that, as observed above, Bhils accounted for selected tribal households in as many as four ITDPs, viz., Banswara (Rajasthan), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra). All these four ITDPs are from the Western Tribal Region. Selected households from Gond tribe were found in three ITDPs, viz., Pushprajgarh and Konta from Madhya Pradesh and Simdega from Bihar. The ITDPs Pushprajgarh and Simdega were from the Central Tribal Region. The households from Gowda tribe were found in the ITDPs of Parlakemidi (Orissa), Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) both from the Eastern Tribal Region - and Dhule-I (Maharashtra). Households from Munda, Oraon, Kharia and Lahara tribes were found in the selected ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Bonnai (Orissa) both from the Central Tribal Region, and from Gamit/Ganvit in Dangs (Gujarat) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra), both from the Western Tribal Region. Thus, a certain contiguity of area, either in terms of tribal Region or State, was noticed in the spread and location of the tribes to which selected tribal households belonged.

4.05 It will also be observed from Appendix table 4.2 that while Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan) were mono-tribe ITDPs, in the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and

Parlakemidi (Orissa) 68.89 and 70.83 per cent respectively of the selected tribal households belonged to a single tribe. Fifty percent of the tribal households from ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), 48.61 per cent from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) and 47.06 per cent from ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) were of one tribe only. In the case of the remaining two ITDPs, viz. Bonnai (Orissa) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra), no single tribe accounted for a more than 21.43 and 24.44 per cent respective of the selected tribal households. Going by the criterion of the proportion of tribal households belonging to a single tri in the total number of tribal households selected from an ITD Kisan and Oraon were the two most important tribes in Bonnai (Orissa), Munda and Oraon in Simdega (Bihar), Gonds and Panik in Pushprajgarh and Dorla and Muria in Konta (both ITDPs from Madhya Pradesh), Saora and Langia Saora in Parlakemidi(Orissa Bagata and Valmiki in Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Kokni/Kokna/ Kunbi and Bhils in Dangs (Gujarat), and Valvi and Bhils in Dhule-I (Maharashtra). In Banswara (Rajasthan) and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), as observed earlier, all the selected tribal households belonged to one tribe only, namely the Bhils

Religion

4.06 The distribution of selected households according to the religion professed by them is shown in the following tabl

Table 4.1:- Distribution of Selected Households by Religion.

Sl.No.	Religion	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindus	623(81.23)	183(87.56)	806(82.58)
2.	Christians	109(14.21)	8(3.83)	117(11.99)
3.	Muslims	2(0.26)	16(7.66)	18(1.84)
4.	Buddhists	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
5.	Others	33(4.30)	2(0.96)	35(3.59)
	Total	767(100.00)	209(100.00)	976(100.00)

N.B.:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

4.07 It will be observed from the above given table that for all the 10 ITDPs taken together Hindus, Christians and Muslims accounted for 81.21, 14.21 and 0.26 per cent respectively of the selected tribal households. Of the non-tribal households 87.56 per cent were those of Hindus, 3.83 per cent of Christians and 7.66 per cent of Muslims. Considering that Christian and Muslim religions do not form the old historical and traditional background of the tribal communities the proportion of Christian and Muslim households in the selected tribal households reflects the influence of Christianity and the spread of Islam among the original tribal communities in recent decades.

4.08 Appendix Table 4.4 shows the ITDP-wise distribution of selected Christian tribal and non-tribal households. It will be seen therefrom that the selected Christian households were concentrated in three ITDPs, viz., Simdega in Bihar and Parlakemidi and Bonnai in Orissa; the ITDPs of Simdega and Bonnai being from the Eastern Tribal Region and that of Parlakemidi from the Central Tribal Region. All these three ITDPs were from two of the least developed states in the country. It will also be observed from this table that in the case of Simdega and Bonnai while the selected tribal households professing Christianity accounted for 67.78 and 21.43 per cent respectively of the total number of tribal households not even one selected non-tribal households reported their religion as Christianity in these two ITDPs. On the other hand, in the case of ITDP Parlakemidi while 44.44 per cent of the selected tribal households reported Christianity as their religion, among the selected non-tribal households 42.96 per cent were Christians. The presence of a high percentage of Christian households in the total number of selected tribal households especially in case of the ITDP areas of Simdega and Bonnai and the complete absence of any Christian household among the selected non-tribal households in these ITDPs indicate that the spread of Christianity amongst tribals has more

been the result of the proselytisation zeal of Christianity rather than its voluntary adoption. Such an activity runs absolutely counter to one of the main and important objectives of the tribal sub-Plan strategy, viz., the preservation and protection of culture and traditional heritage of the tribals. Therefore, effective steps should be taken to ensure that all activities, such as conversion of the tribals from the faith of their forefathers to a faith altogether alien to their tradition, history, culture and heritage, whether undertaken directly through religious preachers and/or indirectly through the vehicle of 'missionery' schools, are effectively stopped, if necessary through appropriate legislation by the concerned State Governments and, if required, by the Central Government as well.

Distribution of the Population of Selected-Households by Sex and Age.

4.09 Appendix table 4.5 gives the distribution of the population of selected households by sex. It will be observed therefrom that in the all-age groups taken together for every 100 males there were 88.99 females amongst tribal households and 88.83 females for every 100 males amongst the non-tribal households. Thus, both among the tribal and non-tribal households there was a pre-dominance of male population. This was so both in the lower age-groups of 14 years and below and the higher age-groups of 14 years to 65 years. In the age group of 65 years and above the proportion of females was much higher than that of males in the case of non-tribals. In the case of tribals also the disparity in the sex ratio was observed to be less in the higher age-groups than in the lower age groups. This indicates that females had a greater longivity both among the selected tribal and non-tribal households and the disparity in the sex ratio could be mainly due to greater infant and child mortality.

4.10 The distribution of population of selected households by age-groups is shown in table 4.2. The age distribution pattern of the tribal and non-tribal population did not show any marked difference.

Table 4.2:- Distribution of the Population of the Selected Households by Age-Groups.

	Below 7 years	7 years to less than 14 years	14 years to less than 65 years	65 years and above
1	2	3	4	5
I. Tribals				
a) Males	20.09	19.56	58.68	1.67
b) Females	18.53	19.07	60.62	1.77
c) Total	19.35	19.33	59.60	1.72
II. Non-Tribals				
a) Males	21.50	20.00	57.33	1.17
b) Females	18.77	19.70	58.74	2.79
c) Total	20.21	19.86	58.00	1.93
III. Total				
a) Males	20.38	19.65	58.40	1.56
b) Females	18.58	19.21	60.23	1.99
c) All	19.53	19.44	59.26	1.76

N.B.:- All figures are percentages.

Average Size of Family

4.11 Table 4.3 shows the distribution of selected tribal and non-tribal households according to their family size. The average size of the household for all the 10 ITDPs taken together, was 5.62 in the case of tribals and 5.44 in the case of non-tribals. The average size of a tribal household was, however, lower than the overall average in 6 of the ITDPs and of a non-tribal household in 4 of the ITDPs. The average size of the household was the highest in ITDP Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), in case of tribals

as well as non-tribals, being 6.44 and 7.18 respectively. It was the lowest for both tribals and non-tribals in the ITDP Paderu, being 4.74 and 4.05 respectively. It will be further observed that the average size of the household varied from 4.74 to 6.44 in the case of tribals and from 4.05 to 7.18 in the case of non-tribals though on an average, the size of a non-tribal household was a little lower.

Table 4.3:- Distribution of Selected Households According to Family Size.

Tribal Region/ITDP	Tribal Households	Non-tribal households
1	2	3
A. Eastern Region		
1. Konta (M.P.)	4.81	4.29
2. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	5.60	5.50
3. Paderu (A.P.)	4.74	4.05
B. Central Region		
1. Bonnai (Orissa)	5.86	5.97
2. Simdega (Bihar)	5.48	5.77
3. Pushprajgarh (M.P.)	5.44	4.93
C. Western Region		
1. Banswara (Rajasthan)	6.44	5.89
2. Alirajpur (M.P.)	6.44	7.18
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	5.12	5.11
4. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	6.01	6.22
Average	5.62	5.44

4.12 Appendix table 4.6 gives the distribution of selected households according to the number of family members. It will be observed from this table that in seven out of the 10 ITDPs studied the largest percentage of tribal as well as non-tribal households had 4 to 5 members. Out of the 3 remaining ITDPs, two, viz., Parlakemidi (Orissa) and Banswara (Rajasthan), the largest percentage of tribal as well as non-tribal households had 6 to 7 members and

in the case of the third ITDP, viz., Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), the largest percentage of tribal as well as non-tribal households had 8 or more members. On the other hand, in three ITDPs, viz., Konta (Madhya Pradesh), Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), and Dangs (Gujarat), highest percentage of non-tribal households had 1 to 3 members only. This suggests that these (Non-tribal) households who had settled in tribal areas had left their other members of family residing in their native place.

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Chapter - 5

EDUCATION

The 976 tribal and non-tribal households selected for this study had 3359 family members of seven years and above in age in 1975-76 and 4446 in 1982-83. Out of the total number of family members in 1975-76, 2266 were tribals and 693 non-tribals, and in 1982-83, 3519 were tribals and 927 non-tribals. Appendix Table 5.1 sets out an analysis of the extent of illiteracy and the educational status of the family members of the selected sample households at these two points of time, i.e., 1975-76 and 1982-83.

5.02 It will be observed from the appendix table 5.1 that whereas in 1975-76, 81.32 percent of the tribals and 58.59 percent of the non-tribals were illiterate, in 1982-83 the percentage of illiterates came down to 74.85 percent among the tribals and 52.21 percent among the non-tribals. The incidence of illiteracy among the tribals was, however, much higher than that in the non-tribals at both points of time. This was so both in the case of males and females. The proportion of literates and those having education upto the primary and higher level accordingly recorded an improvement at each stage/level in the case of tribals and, what is more significant, in the case of both males and females. While in 1975-76 there were no females among the selected tribal respondents with education upto graduate/post-graduate level, in 1982-83 a small fraction of tribal women had got education upto this stage.

5.03 It is further observed from the above table that whereas in 1975-76 as well as in 1980-81, the percentage of literate, primary, middle, matric and post-matric pass non-tribal, male as well as female, was higher as compared to the tribals, in the case of non-tribals there was a deterioration, though marginal, at all these educational levels in 1982-83. This rather disparate trend, as regards the spread of education among the tribal and non-tribal population, indicates that either tribals were becoming a little more education minded or that the special efforts to educate the tribals were beginning to have some impact. The order of improvement was at the same time too small. That is to say, notwithstanding some decline in illiteracy levels the educational efforts made under the tribal sub-plans seemed to have failed to make any significant dent during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83 and the tribals continued to lag behing non-tribals at nearly all levels of education.

Perception of Respondents Regarding Availability of Education Facilities.

5.04 All the household respondents canvassed for this study were asked about their perception of the educational facilities available in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. Table 5.2 sets out an analysis of their reactions. It will be seen from this table that as regards the primary level school education 79.53 per cent of the selected tribal and 82.30 per cent of the non-tribal respondents were of the view that they were better off in this respect in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. However, 14.08 per cent of the tribal and 13.40 per cent of the non-tribal

respondents said that there was no change; 5.61 per cent of the tribal and 4.31 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that they were not able to say anything in this regard. Only 0.78 per cent of the tribal respondents said that they were worse off in respect of the availability of facilities of primary education in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76.

Table 5.2: Perception of the Household Respondents Regarding Educational Facilities Available.

Educational Level/Position in 1982-83 as compared to in 1975-76	Household Respondents		
	Tribal N=767 (100.00)	Non-tribal N=209 (100.00)	Total N=976 (100.00)
1	2	3	4
Primary School Education			
i) Better off	610(79.53)	172(82.30)	782(80.12)
ii) Worse off	6(0.78)	0(0.00)	6(0.61)
iii) No change	108(14.08)	28(13.40)	136(13.93)
iv) Cannot say	43(5.61)	9(4.31)	52(5.33)
v) Not relevant	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Middle & High School Education			
i) Better off	481(62.71)	146(69.86)	627(64.24)
ii) Worse off	9(1.17)	2(0.96)	11(1.13)
iii) No change	122(15.91)	33(15.79)	115(15.88)
iv) Cannot say	69(9.00)	11(5.26)	80(8.20)
v) Not relevant	86(11.21)	17(8.13)	103(10.55)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

5.05 The perception of the household respondents as regards the availability of facilities for primary education was, however, markedly different in the ITDPs of Dangs(Gujarat) and Konta(Madhya Pradesh) as compared to the views of all the respondents from the 10 selected ITDPs taken together. Only 43.06 per cent of the tribal and

38.89 per cent of the non-tribal household respondents from the ITDP Dangs and 43.53 per cent of tribal respondents from the ITDP Konta said that they were better off in this respect in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. On the other hand all the tribal as well as non-tribal respondents from the ITDPs of Simdega(Bihar), Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara(Rajasthan) said that they were better off in this regard. From none of the 10 ITDPs, except Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Bonnai(Orissa), any tribal or non-tribal respondent said that the situation had worsened over these years. Only 4.44 per cent of the tribal respondents from Dhule-I and 2.86 per cent of tribal respondents from Bonnai said that the position had worsened. However, as many as 54.17 per cent of the tribal and 61.11 per cent of non-tribal respondents from ITDP Dangs, 32.94 per cent of tribal and 3.57 per cent of non-tribal respondents from ITDP Konta, and 30.00 per cent of tribal and 44.83 per cent of non-tribal respondents from ITDP Bonnai said that there was no change. In the case of ITDP Konta 23.53 per cent of tribal and 21.47 per cent of non-tribal respondents, however, could not say anything in this regard.

5.06 As regards facilities for middle and high school level education 62.71 per cent of the total tribal and 69.86 per cent of the total non-tribal household respondents said that they were better off in 1982-83 as compared to in 1975-76. However, 15.91 per cent of the tribal and 15.79 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that there was no change. Another 9.00 per cent of tribals and 5.26 per cent of non-tribals said that they could not

say whether there had been some change or not. Only about one per cent of both tribal and non-tribal respondents said that they were worse-off. However, in the case of three ITDPs, viz., Bonnai(Orissa), Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) and Dangs(Gujarat), and Dhule-I(Maharashtra), only 22.86 to 40.00 per cent of the tribal and 26.67 to 50.00 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that they were better off in respect of middle and high school level facilities. In these three ITDPs, 31.76 to 60.00 per cent of the tribal respondents felt there was no change. Bonnai was the only ITDP from which the selected respondents(11.43 per cent tribals and 6.90 per cent non-tribals) said that they were worse off. In the case of the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh and Konta, and Dhule-I, 17.78 to 32.22 per cent of the selected tribal respondents and 6.67 to 21.43 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that they could not say if there had been any change.

5.07 From the foregoing analysis of the perception of the selected household respondents in respect of the availability of primary, middle and high school facilities, it is evident that in most of the ITDPs these facilities were, by and large, better in 1982-83 as compared to in 1975-76. This was particularly so in the ITDPs of Simdega(Bihar), Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh), Paderu(Andhra Pradesh), and Parlakemidi(Orissa). The position was relatively less satisfactory in the ITPDs of Bonnai(Orissa), Dangs(Gujarat) and Konta(Madhya Pradesh) not only in respect of middle and high school level facilities but also primary school

facilities. It will also be observed that the position as to the availability of educational facilities differed as between the ITDPs within the same State. Of the 10 selected ITDPs the need for further improving the educational facilities provided, right from primary level upwards, was felt especially in the ITDPs of Bonnai, Dangs and Konta.

Reasons for Deterioration in the Availability of Educational Facilities

5.08 As part of the field investigations for the study it was also decided to find out as to whether the perception of the household respondents about the level and quality of educational facilities available had any relationship with (i) the regular attendance of the teachers in the schools, (ii) the interest taken by them in their work, and (iii) their staying within the villages where the schools were located. The information collected on these aspects is summarised in table 5.3. As will be seen from table 5.2, 77.71 per cent of the total tribal and 85.17 per cent of non-tribal household respondents were of the view that the teachers generally attended the schools regularly. About 4.82 per cent of the tribals and 4.31 per cent of the non-tribals considered that this was not so and the remaining 17.21 and 10.53 per cent respectively could not say anything. There were, however, significant enough differences in the views and impression of respondents from different ITDPs. Only 41.18 per cent of tribal respondents from ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and 55.56 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) said that the teachers attended the schools regularly. In the case of ITDP Dhule-I, 15.56 per cent

of tribal and 11.11 per cent of non-tribal respondents said that the teachers generally did not attend their schools regularly. Another 28.89 per cent of the tribal respondents said that they could not say whether the teachers attended or did not attend their schools regularly. In the case of ITDP Konta, though none of the tribal as well as non-tribal respondents said that the teachers did not attend the schools regularly, 58.82 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that they could not say anything about this. From ITDPs of Dangs(Gujarat), Pushprajgarh and Konta (Madhya Pradesh), Dhule-I(Maharashtra) and Bonnai(Orissa), 18 to 58 per cent of the tribal respondents were unable to say whether the teachers attended their schools regularly or not.

Table 5.3: Perception of the Household Respondents Regarding Regular Attendence of Teachers, the Interest in Their Work and Stay in Villages Where Schools Were Located.

Indicators	Household Respondents		
	Tribal N=596 (100.00)	Non-tribal N=209 (100.00)	Total N=976 (100.00)
1	2	3	4
1. Whether most teachers generally attended their schools regularly?			
(i) Yes	596(77.71)	178(85.17)	774(79.30)
(ii) No	37(4.82)	9(4.31)	46(4.71)
(iii) Could not say	132(17.21)	22(10.53)	154(15.78)
2. Whether most teachers took interest in their work?			
(i) Most did	490(63.89)	156(74.64)	646(66.19)
(ii) Only few did	74(9.65)	20(9.57)	94(9.63)
(iii) Most did not	28(3.65)	4(1.91)	32(3.28)
(iv) Could not say	169(22.03)	28(13.40)	197(20.18)
3. Whether most teachers lived in the villages in which their schools were located?			
(i) Most did	475(61.93)	136(65.07)	611(620.60)
(ii) Only few did	117(15.25)	28(13.40)	145(14.86)
(iii) Most did not	119(15.51)	36(17.22)	155(15.88)
(iv) Could not say	51(6.65)	9(4.31)	60(6.15)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

5.09 As regards the interest taken by the teachers in their work, 63.89 per cent of the tribal and 74.64 per cent of non-tribal household respondents said that most teachers took interest in their work. However, only 33.33

per cent of tribal respondents from ITDP Simdega(Bihar), 37.78 per cent from ITDP Pushprajgarh and 23.53 per cent from Konta(both from Madhya Pradesh) and 48.89 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I(Maharashtra) said that most teachers took interest in their work.

5.10 In the aggregate only 9.65 per cent of the total tribal and 9.57 per cent of the total non-tribal respondents said that only a few teachers took interest in their work. However, 46.67 per cent of the tribal and 56.67 per cent of the non-tribal respondents from ITDP Simdega(Bihar), 20.00 per cent of the tribal respondents from ITDP Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) and 12.22 per cent of tribal and 11.11 per cent of non-tribal respondents from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) considered this to be so.

5.11 Again, while only 3.65 per cent of the total tribal and 1.91 per cent of the total non-tribal respondents said that most teachers did not attend their schools regularly, the percentage of tribal respondents who expressed this view was as high as 18.99 for ITDP Simdega(Bihar), and 6.67 and 4.44 per cent for the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I(Maharashtra) respectively. Between 18.06 to 38.57 per cent of the tribal respondents from the ITDPs of Dangs(Gujarat), Dhule-I(Maharashtra), Bonnai(Orissa), and Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) and as many as 79.94 per cent from Konta(Madhya Pradesh) could not say whether the teachers attended their schools regularly or not.

5.12 Of the total respondents, 61.93 per cent in the case of tribals and 65.07 per cent in the case of non-tribals stated that the teachers lived in the villages where the village schools were located. However, none of the tribal and only 3.33 per cent of the non-tribal respondents from ITDP Simdega(Bihar) and only 33.33 to 38.20 per cent of tribal and non-tribal respondents from ITDP Banswara(Rajasthan) stated that the teachers lived in the villages where the schools were located. About 32 per cent of the total tribal and 30.72 per cent of the total non-tribal respondents said that only a few teachers did so/most did not do so.

Reasons for Not Sending Children Below 14 Years of Age to School.

5.13 Out of the 767 tribal households canvassed, 334 (43.55 percent) were not sending their children below 14 years of age to school. Similarly 60, or 28.71 per cent, of the 209 non-tribal households canvassed were not sending their children below 14 years in age to school. The selected household respondents were asked to indicate their reasons for not sending the children to school. Only 334 of the tribal and 60 of the non-tribal respondents furnished information on this aspect. This is summarised in table 5.3. It will be observed from this table that 61.97 per cent of the tribal and 66.66 per cent of the non-tribal household respondents did not send their children below 14 years to school because they required them for domestic and farm help. Fifteen per cent of

the tribals and 20 per cent of the non-tribals did not send their children to school as they could not afford to do so. Non-availability of schooling facilities was given as a reason by only 2.40 per cent of the tribal and 1.67 per cent of the non-tribal household respondents.

Table 5.3: Reasons for Not Sending Children Below 14 Years of Age to School.

Sr. No.	Reasons	No. of Household respondents		
		Tribal N=334 (100.00)	Non-tribal N=60 (100.00)	Total N=394 (100.00)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Could not afford to send	51(15.27)	12(20.00)	63(15.99)
2.	Required as domestic help	146(43.71)	32(53.33)	178(45.18)
3.	Required as farm help	61(18.26)	8(13.33)	69(17.51)
4.	No facility for schooling	8(2.40)	1(1.67)	9(2.28)
5.	Poor in studies	12(3.60)	0(0.00)	12(3.05)
6.	Other Misc. reasons	56(16.77)	7(11.67)	63(15.99)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

5.14 Considering that inspite of the availability of necessary educational facilities in their villages 77 to 87 per cent of tribal and non-tribal households did not send their children(below 14 years) to school essentially for economic reasons, it follows that in order to promote the education of children in tribal areas it is necessary that some supplementary income earning avenues, and or incentives and inducements, are provided to enable the tribals to send their children to school. These incentives could be in the form of total exemption from tuition fee, free

books and note-books, free school uniform and also perhaps a free mid-day meal for the children attending school. If besides such incentives some activities could also be organised in these areas whereby the parents of the children could earn some extra income. This would go a long way promoting education in tribal areas.

Views and Suggestions of Officials for Meeting the Educational Needs in Tribal Areas.

5.15 The Project Administrators/Officers of the 10 selected ITDPs and the State level officers, viz., Directors/ Tribal Commissioners/ Secretaries incharge of the Tribal Development department in the States in which the selected ITDPs were located, were asked to give their views and suggestions for meeting the major educational needs of the tribals, and the steps taken to meet these needs and suggestions they have to offer in this regard. From the information and replies given by them, the following five broad areas of the major educational needs of the tribal people emerged, viz., (i) establishment of schools and ashram schools; (ii) more adequate provision of equipment and teaching facilities; (iii) greater emphasis on specific aspects of educational pattern and curriculum; (iv) more efforts for enrolment of eligible tribal children; and (v) provision of incentives and facilities for tribal children and their parents. A concise account of the information as well as the suggestions given by the concerned officials is presented in the subsequent paragraphs.

(i) More Schools/Ashram Schools and Hostels

5.16 A number of ITDPs and States taken up for this study reported the opening of more schools or upgrading of the existing ones. For instance, from Maharashtra it was reported that more than 90 per cent of the State's villages had got primary schools and more primary, middle and higher secondary schools were being opened. The single teacher schools were being up-graded to two-teacher schools, and orientation training was being imparted to teachers. Madhya Pradesh reported the opening of more primary schools in its sparsely populated areas so as to provide primary education facility within a distance of two kilometres from the village for all tribal children. It also reported opening of schools together with teaching being imparted in important dialects. Upgrading of schools was also reported from ITDP Parlakemidi(Orissa). Rajasthan reported opening of primary schools within walkable distances in its tribal tracts. Planning and construction of new school buildings were reported from the ITDPs of Dangs(Gujarat), Bonnai (Orissa), Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur(both from Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I(Maharashtra). One degree college was started in ITDP Konta(Madhya Pradesh) in 1982. Phased construction of school buildings was also reported from Bihar. Andhra Pradesh and the selected ITDP Paderu from this State also reported the opening of more schools. An ITI and a Junior College were reported to have been started in the tribal areas of the State. From ITDP Paderu it was also reported that encouragement was being given to voluntary organisations to start new English and vernacular (Telugu) schools.

Voluntary organisations and Christian missioneries were reported to have opened a number of schools in Bihar also. Gujarat reported that more teachers were being appointed every-year and that the number of secondary schools was being increased.

5.17 All the seven States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan, covered in this study reported the opening of new ashram schools and provision of hostels for scheduled tribe children. Bihar reported that ashram schools had been established in its primitive tribal areas. Setting up of such schools was also reported from the ITDPs of Dhule-I(Maharashtra) and Parlakemidi(Orissa). Gujarat reported that it had 295 ashram schools scattered over different areas in the State. Andhra Pradesh reported the existence of 65 ashram schools and 147 hostels in addition to primary, middle and high schools set up in its tribal areas.

5.18 The Project Officer of ITDP Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) and the State level officers from Madhya Pradesh as well as from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Gujarat, however, said that there was need for establishing more primary and middle schools for tribal children within walkable distance from their villages. The State level officers from Bihar also suggested that the number of schools at short distance should be increased. The officers from Andhra Pradesh and the Project Administrators of the ITDPs of Sirdega(Bihar) and Konta(Madhya Pradesh)

suggested that more educational institutions need to be set up at all levels. The State level officers from Madhya Pradesh suggested the strengthening of the existing educational institutions. The State level officers from Gujarat, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and the Project Officers/ Administrators of ITDPs of Parlakemidi and Bonnai (both from Orissa), and Dangs (Gujarat) suggested the construction of more class rooms, repair and improvement of the existing school buildings and construction of regular buildings for schools which were not properly housed. The State level officers from Gujarat were also of the view that all schools, including ashram schools, should have such facilities, as a boundary wall, play grounds, urinals and lavatories. The Project Administrator of ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) suggested that a degree college should also be set up at the taluka level.

5.19 The State level officers from Orissa suggested that apart from facilities for education, employment opportunities in tribal areas should be increased so as in order to reduce the migration of tribals from tribal to other areas. The Project Officers/Administrators of the ITDPs of Dhule-I (Maharashtra), Dangs (Gujarat), Bonnai and Parlakemidi (both from Orissa) and of Banswara (Rajasthan) and State level officers from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh emphasised the need for setting up of a larger number of residential (ashram) schools and provision of hostels for tribal children. The Project Officer of ITDP Banswara said that the ashram schools should be upto

higher secondary level. The State level officers from Andhra Pradesh stressed the need for more schools for girls in their State. The Project Administrator of ITDP Bonnai(Orissa) suggested that instead of single teacher schools there should be multi-teacher schools and that every primary school should have at least two teachers so that these schools are able to function even when one of the teachers is on leave or absent.

(ii) Equipment and TeachingAids.

5.20 The Project Administrator of ITDP Bonnai(Orissa) and the State level officers from Gujarat were of the view that all schools, especially the primary schools, should have all the necessary teaching aids and equipment. During discussions relating to the functioning of the schools in tribal areas, the adequate provision of necessary equipment and teaching aids in general came out as an important aspect requiring attention for improving the quality of education imparted in schools in tribal areas.

(iii) Curriculum and Educational Pattern

5.21 Almost all the selected States reported having taken steps towards development of a suitable curriculum and provision of suitable types of educational facilities. Bihar Government reported the development of facilities for science education and extension of facilities for non-formal education at convenient hours and places in most of its villages. Extension of non-formal education and organising of orientation training courses for drop-out students were reported as the main steps taken in

Maharashtra. Gujarat reported starting of special remedial classes for students. Sanctioning of grants to balwadies, greater emphasis on adult education and covering of all tehsils of the State under the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) among the steps taken. Holding of adult education classes and greater emphasis on adult education were also reported by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and by the ITDPs of Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Banswara (Rajasthan).

5.22 The State level officers from Bihar emphasised that the education should be imparted in the mother tongue of the children. They also said that there should be a greater content of social and cultural aspects in the teaching given in schools in tribal areas and the teaching itself should be arts and crafts oriented. The Project Officers/Administrators of ITDPs of Dangs (Gujarat) and Bonnai (Orissa) also said that teaching in schools in tribal areas should be done in the local dialect of the area, e.g., Dangi in Dangs. The Project Officers of the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and the State level officers from Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra emphasised the need of vocational oriented technical education. To this end, they suggested there should be greater number of ITIs. The Project Administrators/Officers of the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan) said that there was need for having more agriculture and animal husbandry degree colleges. The Project Administrators/

Officers of the ITDPs of Paderu and Konta said that there was need for setting up degree colleges at the taluka level.

5.23 The Project Administrators/Officers of the ITDPs of Parlakemidi(Orissa) and Banswara(Rajasthan) and the State level officers from Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra emphasised the need for non-formal and adult education for the tribals in their respective ITDPs/States. The Project Officer of Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh) stressed the need for imparting education regarding hygiene and sanitation of the children in tribal areas.

5.24 The State level officers from Andhra Pradesh and the Project Administrator of ITDPs of Paderu(Andhra Pradesh) and of Simdega(Bihar) emphasised the need for providing greater facilities for technical education, provision of degree colleges in agriculture and animal husbandry and opening of more vocational training institutions. The State level officers from Bihar and the Project Administrators/Officers of the ITDPs of Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh) and Bonnai(Orissa) also laid emphasis on the technical content and practical application of education given. They said that the type of education given should be employment oriented and income yielding. The State level officers from Madhya Pradesh, on the other hand, said that there should be greater emphasis on informal education so as to build up the inner strength of the tribal children and to bring them as assets to society.

5.25 The State level officers from Bihar stated that the reasons for the dropping out of students from schools in tribal areas should be studied and thereafter necessary follow-up steps should be taken so as to minimise the incidence of drop outs. The Project Officer, ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) suggested that in order to reduce the incidence of dropping out, tribal children, when they fail in the annual examinations, should not be expelled from ashram schools and that the rules in this regard should be suitably amended. They also suggested that special arrangements should be made for the coaching of such students staying in hostels who were weak in their studies or failed in their annual examinations.

(iv) Enrolment of Eligible Children

5.26 Gujarat reported 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age-group of 6 to 11 years and 57 per cent in the age-group of 11 to 14 years. From Bihar it was reported that the enrolment of tribal children in schools had accelerated in recent years. The State level officers from Andhra Pradesh emphasised the need for larger efforts for the enrolment of eligible children in their State.

(v) Incentives and Other Facilities

5.27 Madhya Pradesh Government was reported to have given incentives to the guardians of tribal children with a view to ensuring better enrolment of these children in the schools. This State, besides Gujarat and Bihar, was also reported to have started giving a larger number of scholarships to children from scheduled tribes.

Maharashtra reported giving full meals and two sets of uniforms to day-scholars also. Free supply of uniforms, cloth and foodgrains to the parents of primitive tribal students were reported by Gujarat. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Rajasthan also reported supplying books free of charge to scheduled tribe children. Maharashtra also reported providing science kits for primary students. Gujarat and Maharashtra reported opening of book-banks. ITDP Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) reported supply of text books and exercise books free of any charge to scheduled tribe children.

5.28 The State level officers from Gujarat said that there was need for providing special incentives for tribal girls in order to induce them to go in for schooling. The Project Administrator of ITDP Paderu(Andhra Pradesh) and the State level officers from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan stated that there was need for awarding special merit scholarships to tribal children. The Project Officer of ITDP Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) and the State level officers from Madhya Pradesh as well as from Rajasthan, Bihar and Gujarat said that books and exercise books should be supplied free to tribal children. The State level officers from Bihar, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh also said that tribal children should be given free school uniforms. The State level officers from Bihar said that tribal children should also be given a free mid-day meal.

5.29 The State level officers from Bihar said that not only the strength of teachers in schools in the tribal

areas should be adequate but the teachers working in tribal areas should also be provided incentives for working in these schools. It was also suggested that in order to ensure that tribals send their children for schooling and do not let them drop out of school provision should be made to provide a job, at least to one member of the tribal family which sends their children for schooling.

5.30 The State level officers from Gujarat suggested that text books and school uniforms should be provided free of cost to all scheduled tribe students at the primary level. The Project Administrator ITDP Parlakemidi(Orissa) said that all poor tribal children should be provided school uniform free of charge and that there should be provision for a free mid-day meal. He further suggested that the amount of stipends for tribal children should be increased. The Project Administrator of ITDP Paderu(Andhra Pradesh) suggested that the number of scholarships for tribal children should be increased in both the English and vernacular medium schools. The State level officers from Gujarat and the Project Administrator of ITDP Bonnai(Orissa) suggested that residential quarters should be constructed for teachers working in schools located in the tribal areas.

Recommendations

5.31 In the light of the foregoing review of the major educational needs of the tribal communities and an analysis of the suggestions offered by the State and the ITDP level officers the following recommendations are made.

(i) Establishment of More Schools/Ashram Schools and Hostels.

5.32 More schools as well as ashram schools should be started in tribal areas at all levels - primary, middle and high school levels. Greater emphasis should, however, be on setting up of more ashram schools. The ashram schools should be right upto high/higher secondary school level. In order to encourage education of girls, there should be separate ashram schools for girls right upto high/higher secondary school level. Education facilities upto the level should be made available within walking distance for the children from all tribal villages, including primitive tribal villages.

5.33 All schools, old as well as new, should have proper buildings. Suitable type of school buildings should be constructed for schools without any regular accomodation. Repair of all existing school buildings should be carried out at regular and appropriate intervals. Wherever, due to an increase in number of students accommodation is short, extensions to the existing buildings should be undertaken. Also, all school buildings, existing as well as those to be constructed in future, should have such facilities as, urinals, lavatories, playgrounds and boundary walls acccrding to a certain minimum standard.

5.34 Depending upon the number of students enrolled at high/higher secondary school level in a tribal taluka/district, an ITI and/or degree college may be set up in tribal talukas/districts so that tribal students desirous of having higher education have access to these facilities.

5.35 Voluntary organisations should also be encouraged to start schools/ashram schools and colleges in tribal areas. It should, however, be ensure that these organisations or their employees and representatives do not undertake any proselytisational activities. Schools in which voluntary organisations are found to be engaged in such activities should either be taken over by the State Government concerned or their management should be entrusted to a body which can be relied upon to remain free from such activities.

5.36 All single teacher schools should be upgraded to the level of at least two-teacher schools. Teaching upto primary level should, as far as possible, be in the major dialect of the area. All teachers posted in tribal areas should be required to go through an orientation course. This course should inform the teachers not only about tribal customs and their traditional values but also about their psyche, dialect, handicaps, specific needs, etc. This should help the teachers to identify themselves with the tribals instead of operating amidst them as an outsiders. This course could be made compulsory for all teachers, and for that matter all other non-tribal functionaries, posted in tribal areas. Such courses could be organised under the aegis of the Institute of Tribal Studies existing in most of the States with substantial tribal populations.

(ii) Equipment and Teaching Aids

5.37 All schools should also be provided with necessary teaching aids, like black boards, maps, etc. In the case

of high/higher secondary schools with sufficient attendance, provision should be made for television sets, taped lessions, science labortories, etc. In particular specialised teaching aids, as necessary, should be provided at primary school level.

5.38 The educational content should be vocation-oriented and should lead to ready availability of employment and ability to earn. There is also great need for educating all tribals, and more so the primitive tribals, in matters of hygiene and sanitation. Instruction on these aspects should, therefore, be made an integral part of the educational curriculum.

(iii) Incentives and other Facilities

5.39 All efforts should be made to enroll all the tribal children, boys as well as girls, below 14 years of age, in schools and for this purpose, besides providing necessary facilities, suitable incentives and inducements should be provided for the target group children as well as their parents. Such incentives could be in the form of scholarships for bright children, free mid-day meals, free school uniforms, exemption from tuition fee, and supply of books and exercise books free of charge. In addition to all these facilities free lodging, toiletary items, etc., may also be provided to tribal children admitted to ashram schools. Incentives should also be provided to teachers posted in tribal areas. These could be free or subsidised accommodation, a hardship allowance, educational allowance for their children, if studying elsewhere, free and/or subsidised medical facilities, etc.

Chapter - 6

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

In the case of tribal communities, whose means of livelihood are almost entirely confined to primary activities, the extent and nature of their agricultural land holdings is an important indicator, other things being the same, of their economic status and general well-being. This chapter is, therefore, devoted to an analysis of such aspects as the extent of the agricultural land holdings held by the selected tribal and non-tribal households, the average size of their net operational holdings, the land sown under permanent and/or shifting cultivation and the area irrigated.

Households Having Agricultural Holdings

6.02 It would be seen from table 6.1 that out of 767 tribal households canvassed for this study, as many as 664 (86.57 per cent) in 1975-76 and 666 (86.63 percent) in 1982-83 had agricultural holdings. On the other hand out of 209 non-tribal households canvassed only 96 (45.93 per cent) in 1975-76 and 97 (46.41 per cent) in 1982-83 had any agricultural holdings. Thus, over this seven year period, the number of both tribal and non-tribal households having agricultural holdings increased by 0.03 per cent and 1.04 per cent respectively. Appendix table 6.1 gives ITDP-wise break-up of the number of tribal and non-tribal households having agricultural holdings in 1975-76 and 1982-83 and also shows the percentage change in 1982-83 as compared to in 1975-76.

Table 6.1: Number of Selected Tribal and Non-Tribal Households Having Agricultural Holdings.

Households	No.canvassed	No. having agricultural holdings 1975-76	1982-83	Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tribal	767	664(86.57)	666(86.63)	2(0.03)
2. Non-tribal	209	96(45.93)	97(46.41)	1(1.04)
Total	976	760(77.87)	763(78.18)	3(0.39)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

6.03 It would be seen from Appendix table 6.1 that in only one ITDP, viz., Paderu(Andhra Pradesh), the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings declined by 1.59 per cent. Of the other nine ITDPs studied, in two ITDPs, viz., Bonnai and Parlakemidi(both from Orissa) the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings went up by 3.28 and 1.92 per cent respectively, but in the remaining seven ITDPs, there was no change. The number of non-tribal households having agricultural holdings declined in two ITDPs, viz., Banswara(Rajasthan) and Simdega(Bihar) by 14.29 and 3.85 per cent, but went up in three ITDPs, viz., Dhule-I(Maharashtra), Konta(Madhya Pradesh) and Bonnai(Orissa) by 20.00, 9.09 and 4.17 per cent respectively.

6.04 The above position shows that while in the case of tribals the number of selected households having agricultural holdings did not undergo any change in seven out of 10 ITDPs, and in the other three the changes were marginal (in two out of these three the change being somewhat in favour of tribals), in the case of non-tribals in five out of 10 ITDPs under study there were changes in the number of

households having agricultural holdings and in some cases the changes, positive as well as negative, were fairly pronounced. Thus, contrary to the wide-spread impression that the land holdings of tribals were gradually passing over to non-tribals there was, prima facie, no evidence of any shrinkage in the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings. That the tribal holdings were not being transferred to non-tribals also derived support from the fact that the increase in non-tribal holdings was not at the cost of tribals. The only ITDP(viz., Paderu) where the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings had declined, there was no corresponding increase in the number of non-tribal households having agricultural holdings. Again in three ITDPs-Dhule-I(Maharashtra), Konta(Madhya Pradesh) and Bonnai(Orissa) - where the number of non-tribal households having agricultural holdings had increased, there was no corresponding decline in the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings. The position obtaining in these three ITDPs suggested that either the sale/transfer of land took place within the non-tribals themselves or that there were benami transfers from tribals to non-tribals, or additional and fresh(i.e., forest) land was being brought under plough. Of these three possibilities the latter two denote a trend contrary to the objectives of the tribal sub-plans. It may, therefore, be advisable for the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to have the transactions of land in these ITDPs looked into(and for that matter in their other ITDPs also) with a view to identifying the factors responsible therefor

and to adopt suitable remedial measures so that the land holdings of tribal households do not go over to non-tribals and forest areas are not encroached upon by them to increase their holdings.

Average Size of Net Operational Holdings

6.05 The average size of net operational holdings of the selected tribal households was 2.04 hectares in 1975-76 but declined marginally to 2.03 hectares in 1982-83, i.e., by 0.49 per cent. In the case of non-tribal households also the average size of the net operational holdings declined marginally by 0.47 per cent from 2.15 hectares in 1975-76 to 2.14 hectares in 1982-83. This shows that both the selected tribal and non-tribal households were predominantly small holders; and that in both cases there was a marginal decline in the average size of the operational holdings in 1982-83 over 1975-76. The average size of the operational holdings of the non-tribal households was, however, a little higher(though by about 5 per cent only) than that of the tribal households. Table 6.2 shows the average size of operational holdings of the selected tribal and non-tribal households ITDP-wise as well as for all the 10 selected ITDPs taken together.

Table 6.2: Average Size of Net Operational Holdings.

(Hectares)

Tribal Region/ ITDP	Tribal Households			Non-tribal households		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 82-83 over 75-76	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 82-83 over 75-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.Eastern Region						
1.Konta(M.P.)	2.85	3.31	16.14	4.17	4.00	(-) 4.08
2.Parlakemidi (Orissa)	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00
3.Paderu(A.P.)	1.09	1.07	(-) 1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.Central Region						
1.Bonnai (Orissa)	1.85	1.89	2.16	1.16	1.16	0.00
2.Simdega (Bihar)	1.37	1.36	(-) 0.73	2.18	2.24	(-) 2.75
3.Pushprajgarh (M.P.)	2.93	3.05	4.10	1.69	2.16	27.81
C.Western Region						
1.Banswara (Rajasthan)	1.49	1.49	0.00	4.61	5.29	14.75
2.Alirajpur (M.P.)	2.95	2.95	0.00	1.45	1.54	6.21
3.Dangs (Gujarat)	3.10	2.72	(-)12.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	2.41	2.48	2.90	2.58	2.28	(-)11.63
Total	2.04	2.03	(-) 0.49	2.15	2.14	(-) 0.47

6.06 It is observed from the above table that in the case of the selected tribal households, the average size of their net operational holdings varied between 0.78 and 3.10 hectares in 1975-76 and between 0.78 and 3.31 hectares in 1982-83. In the case of non-tribal households it ranged between 0.65 and 4.61 hectares in 1975-76 and between

0.65 and 5.29 hectares in 1982-83. From two ITDPs, viz., Paderu(Andhra Pradesh) and Dangs(Gujarat), none of the selected non-tribal households reported having any agricultural holdings. In the case of tribal households, in 1975-76 as well as in 1982-83, in five of the selected ITDPs the average size of the net operational holding was higher than the average for all the 10 selected ITDPs taken together. In the case of non-tribal households, in four ITDPs it was higher than the average for all the 10 ITDPs; in another four it was lower than the average for all selected ITDPs; in two none of the non-tribal households reported having any agricultural holdings. In the case of tribal households, the average of net operational holding in 1982-83 as compared to in 1975-76 had declined in three of the ITDPs; but had recorded an increase in four ITDPs. In the remaining three there was no change. In the case of non-tribal households the size of the holdings declined in two ITDPs increased in four and recorded no change in the remaining four.

6.07 Thus, in the case of tribal as well as non-tribal households, the position as regards average size of their net agricultural operational holdings varied considerably from one ITDP to another. However, excepting in the case of ITDP Dangs(Gujarat) there was over the years 1975-76 to 1982-83 no shrinkage in the average size of the holdings of the tribal households in the selected ITDPs. In fact in two or three ITDPs where the change in the matter of size of holding was in favour of non-tribal households the tribal households were not adversely effected. By and large, therefore, over the seven-year period 1975-76 to

1982-83 there was no material structural change in the position of the tribals as well as non-tribals as regards the average size of their net operational holdings.

Distribution of Households According to the Average Size of Net Operational Holdings.

6.08 Appendix table 6.2 shows the ITDP-wise distribution of selected households according to the average size of their net operational holdings in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83. It would be seen there from it that in 1982-83 as high as 66.04 per cent of tribal households from ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa), 59.37 per cent from ITDP Paderu(Andhra Pradesh) as 43.75 per cent from ITDP Bonnai(Orissa) had holdings below one hectare. In the case of non-tribal households in 1982-83 all the selected households from ITDP Paderu, 75.00 per cent from ITDP Parlakemidi and 62.50 per cent from ITDP Bonnai had holdings below one hectare. On the other hand, none of the tribal households from ITDP Konta, only 1.27 per cent from ITDP Alirajpur and 4.88 per cent from ITDP Pushprajgarh - all three from Madhya Pradesh - had holdings of below one hectare. In the case of non-tribals, none of the households from ITDP Konta, 10.00 per cent from ITDP Pushprajgarh, 16.67 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I(Maharashtra) and 20.00 per cent from ITDP Alirajpur had holdings of below one hectare in 1982-83.

6.09 It will be further observed from this table that over the seven-year period 1975-76 to 1982-83 while in two ITDPs (Bonnai from Orissa and Dangs from Gujarat) the proportion of selected tribal households having holdings of five hectares and above declined, in another four, viz.,

Parlakemidi(Orissa), Paderu(Andhra Pradesh), Simdega(Bihar) and Banswara(Rajasthan), there was no change. In the remaining four ITDPs, Dhule-I(Maharashtra), Pushprajgarh, Aliraj-pur and Konta from Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of house-holds having holdings of 5 hectares and above recorded an increase. In the case of non-tribal households, in six ITDPs not a single selected household had a holding of five hectares and above; in the case of another two ITDPs, viz., Konta and Dhule-I, the number of such households in-fact went down. It was in the case of only one ITDP, viz., Banswara, that the number of such non-tribal households went up by 4.76 per cent.

6.10 The following table gives the distribution of the selected households, in all the 10 selected ITDPs taken together, according to the average size of their operational holdings. It will be observed from this table that in 1982-83, while 27.19 per cent of the tribal households and 35.35 per cent of non-tribal households had operational holdings of below one hectare, 0.74 per cent of the tribal households and 4.04 per cent of the non-tribal households had operational holdings of 10 hectares and above. However, nearly 93 per cent of both tribal and non-tribal households had holdings of below five hectares.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Selected Households According to Average Size of Operational Holdings.

Size of Holding	Tribal households			Non-tribal households		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 82-83 over 75-76	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 82-83 over 75-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Below 1 hectare	26.76	27.19	2.23	35.05	35.35	2.95
2. One to 2 hectares	31.39	29.87	(-) 4.29	28.87	29.29	3.57
3. Two to 5 hectares	35.87	35.96	0.83	27.84	28.28	3.70
4. Five to 10 hectares	5.08	6.24	23.53	4.12	3.03	(-)25.00
5. Ten hectares and above	0.90	0.74	(-)16.67	4.12	4.04	2.06

N.B:- All figures are percentages.

Land Under Permanent and Shifting Cultivation

6.11 Table 6.4 sets out the information collected in respect of the total land area cultivated by the selected tribal and non-tribal households in both 1975-76 and 1982-83. It will be observed from this table that the total area put under plough by 767 selected tribal sample households increased from 1353 hectares in 1975-76 to 1418 hectares in 1982-83, i.e., by about 4.8 per cent. The total area cultivated by the 209 non-tribal selected households similarly increased from 205 hectares in 1975-76 to 214 hectares in 1982-83 or by 3.7 per cent. From out of the total area cultivated by the tribal households only about 29.5 hectares in 1975-76 and 31.2 hectares, i.e., about two per cent in 1982-83 was under shifting cultivation and the rest of

the land area, i.e., about 98 per cent was devoted to permanent cultivation. Shifting cultivation was, however, not confined only to the tribal households and a small fraction of the area cultivated by non-tribal households was also under shifting cultivation.

Table 6.4: Land Under Permanent and Shifting Cultivation

(Hectares)

Type of cultivation	Tribal Households (N=767)			Non-tribal households (N=209)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Permanent cultivation	1324.59 (97.89)	1386.87 (97.80)	62.28 (4.70)	205.27 (99.47)	213.12 (99.39)	7.85 (3.82)
2. Shifting cultivation	28.52 (2.11)	31.22 (2.20)	2.70 (9.47)	1.10 (0.53)	1.30 (0.61)	0.20 (18.18)
Total land under cultivation	1353.11 (100.00)	1418.09 (100.00)	64.98 (4.80)	206.37 (100.00)	214.42 (100.00)	8.05 (3.90)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

6.12 Appendix table 6.3 shows the area under permanent and shifting cultivation for each of the ten selected ITDPs in respect of the selected tribal and non-tribal households. It will be observed, therefrom, that the area under shifting cultivation by the tribal households was mainly in ITDP Parlakemidi(Orissa) and to a small extent in the ITDPs of Paderu(Andhra Pradesh), Simdega(Bihar) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh). This indicates that by and large the tribal communities had settled down as regular cultivators engaged in permanent cultivation and were no longer nomadic

tribes doing only shifting cultivation and moving from place to place. The practice of shifting cultivation, it seems, was confined to certain areas and now prevailed to a very limited extent.

Area Sown and Irrigated

6.13 The classification of the cultivated area of the selected tribal and non-tribal households by irrigated and unirrigated area is presented in Table 6.5. It will be seen from this table that out of the total cultivated area of the selected tribal households, 4.38 per cent in 1975-76 and 5.22 per cent in 1982-83 was irrigated and the rest was un-irrigated. In the case of the selected non-tribal households, the bulk of the area sown was un-irrigated. This position could, to a large extent, be taken to reflect the agro-climatic conditions in the areas studied. However, the fact that over the seven-year period 1975-76 to 1982-83 there was an increase of the order of 3.95 per cent in the un-irrigated area cultivated by the selected tribal households side by side with an increase in the irrigated land holdings of these households also broadly indicates that the incomes relised by the concerned households provided a margin to some of them to increase their agricultural land assets.

Table 6.5: Area Sown and Irrigated

(Areas in Hectares)

Area sown	Tribal Households (N=767)			Non-tribal households (N=209)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Irrigated	59.30 (4.38)	74.03 (5.22)	14.73 (24.84)	14.39 (6.97)	14.58 (6.80)	1.20 (8.34)
2. Unirrigated	1293.21 (95.62)	1344.06 (94.78)	50.85 (3.93)	191.89 (93.03)	199.84 (93.20)	7.95 (4.14)
Total land area sown	1352.51 (100.00)	1418.09 (100.00)	65.58 (4.85)	206.37 (100.00)	214.42 (100.00)	8.05 (3.90)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

6.14 The irrigated and unirrigated area from out of the total area sown in respect of each of the 10 selected ITDPs is shown in Appendix Table 6.4.

Chapter - 7

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

The severest handicap which tribals face in the matter of their economic uplift and progress is not just their ignorance and poverty; it is rather the absence of any substantial economic base in terms of productive resources and assets whereupon they can buildup and develop their means of livelihood. It was in view of this that the Government had decided to have separate development plans, in the form of tribal sub-plans, for areas with a high concentration of tribal populations. Under these tribal sub-plans an all round effort was envisaged and mounted to accelerate the pace of the economic development of the tribals. A special focus of these efforts was on strengthening and widening the economic base of the tribal communities. Accordingly an attempt has been made in this chapter to assess the results and impact of these efforts on the selected sample households with reference to such indicators as the number of earners per household, their sources and levels of income, employment position and occupations in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76.

Average Number of Earners Per Household

7.02 Table 7.1 shows that average number of earners per tribal and non-tribal household in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83 in all the selected 10 ITDPs taken together. It will be seen therefrom that the average number of earners per sample household in 1975-76 was 2.43 and 1.89 in the case of tribals and non-tribals respectively. In 1982-83

however, the average number of earners per tribal and non-tribal household increased to 2.95 and 2.34 respectively. Thus, the average number of earners per sample tribal and non-tribal household increased by 21.40 and 23.81 per cent respectively over this period. Between the two, the increase was more by 2.41 per cent in the case of the latter.

Table 7.1: Average Number of Earners Per Sample Household.

Year	Average Number of earners per sample household		
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
1	2	3	4
1975-76	2.43	1.89	2.31
1982-83	2.95	2.34	2.82
Percentage increase in 1982-83 over 1975-76	21.40	23.81	22.08

Distribution of Households According to the Number of Earners

7.03 Table 7.2 shows the distribution of sample tribal and non-tribal households according to the number of earners in 1975-76 and 1982-83. It would be observed therefrom that both in the case of sample tribal and non-tribal households there was a predominance of households with two or more earners in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83. Further, both in the case of tribal and non-tribal households there was a decline in the number of households with one earners in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76, the decline being much sharper in the case of sample tribal households. This indicates that due to economic pressures a large number of the family members were being required to go in for work to support their households.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Sample Households According to the Number of Earners.

No. of earners per sample household	Tribal households (N=767)		Non-tribal households (N=209)	
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. One earner	90(11.73)	53(6.91)	80(38.28)	73(34.93)
2. Two earners	406(52.93)	327(42.63)	66(31.58)	66(31.58)
3. Three earners	163(21.25)	165(21.51)	29(13.88)	27(12.92)
4. Four earners	75(9.78)	118(15.38)	17(8.13)	21(10.05)
5. Five or more earners	31(4.04)	104(13.56)	5(2.39)	22(10.53)

N.B: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. Apparently in 1975-76, two of the sample tribal and 12 of the sample non-tribal households had no earners and, instead had other sources of income.

Number of Earners Having Secondary Sources of Income

7.04 The respondent sample households were also asked to indicate as to whether apart from the main source of income the earners in their household had any secondary source of income. A summary of the information collected on this aspect is given in table 7.3. It would be seen from this table that the proportion of earners from the tribal households having secondary sources of income was as high as 67.35 per cent in 1975-76 and 68.79 per cent in 1982-83. In the case of the sample non-tribal households the proportion of earners having secondary sources of income was 56.60 per cent in 1975-76 and was about 56.85 per cent in 1982-83.

Table 7.3: Number of Earners with Secondary Sources of Income and Number of Households Having One Or More Earners With Secondary Sources of Income.

Earners/ Households	Tribals			Non-tribals		
	1975-76	1982-83	% increase in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	% increase in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. No. of earners having secondary sources of income	1254 (67.35)	1558 (68.79)	1.44	223 (56.60)	278 (56.85)	0.25
2. No.of households having one or more earner/s with secondary sources of income	590 (76.92)	627 (81.75)	4.83	107 (51.20)	116 (55.50)	4.30

N.B:— Figures in brackets are percentages.

7.05 It would also be seen from table 7.3 that in the case of sample tribal households 76.92 per cent in 1975-76 and 81.75 per cent in 1982-83 had one or more earner/s having secondary sources of income but in the case of sample non-tribal households the proportion of such households ranged between 67.35 and 68.79 per cent respectively. Thus, the tribal households had not only a larger proportion of earners with secondary sources of income but also a comparatively higher percentage of one or more earners with a secondary source of income. This implies that as compared to the non-tribal households the tribal households had much less settled means of livelihood and a majority of them had perforce to supplement the incomes yielded

by their main occupations through secondary sources.

Income Levels

7.06 Appendix Table 7.1 shows the average income per month of the selected tribal and non-tribal households by source, viz., main source, secondary sources and/or remittances. The average monthly income per household in 1975-76 and 1982-83 was Rs.231.40 and Rs.371.40 respectively in the case of sample tribal and Rs.306.26 and Rs.592.16 in the case of sample non-tribal households. For the former the income from secondary sources and remittances(i.e. from other than the main source) comprised between 21 to 23 per cent of the income from the main source at these two points of time. In the case of the latter it comprised between 12 to 25 per cent only. Thus, while the composition of the average income per household(from main and secondary sources) was broadly similar for the sample tribal as well as non-tribal households, the total income per tribal household was much lower as compared to the average of a non-tribal household both in 1975-76 and 1982-83.

7.07 Similarly, the average income per earner as well as per capita for the tribals was much lower than that of the non-tribals. The average monthly income of sample tribal earners in 1975-76 and 1982-83 was Rs.95.32 and Rs.125.71 respectively while that of sample non-tribal earner was Rs.162.46 and Rs.253.09 on an average. In terms of per capita, it was Rs.41.19 and Rs.66.11 for the tribals and Rs.56.25 and Rs.109.75 for the non-tribals.

7.08 Further, while in the case of both tribals and non-tribals there was increase in income per household in 1982-83 over 1975-76, the increase was comparatively lower in the case of tribals. As a result of this disparate trend in the growth of the nominal incomes of the sample tribal and non-tribal households during the seven year period 1975-76 to 1982-83 not only did an average tribal household continue to lag far behind an average non-tribal household but also tended to become relatively worse off than an average non-tribal household.

Distribution of Sample Households by Income Ranges

7.09 This is also brought out by the distribution of sample households by broad income ranges shown in table 7.4. It would be seen from this table that there was decline in 1982-83 over 1975-76 in the percentage of sample tribal as well as non-tribal households in the income range of less than Rs.300 per month. However, whereas in the case of sample tribal households the percentage of such households declined from 76.92 per cent in 1975-76 to 50.98 per cent in 1982-83, in the case of sample non-tribal households the decline was from 65.07 per cent to 34.45 per cent respectively. The decline in the percentage of sample households below Rs.300/- per month was greater in the case of non-tribals. On the other hand, while the percentage of sample tribal as well as non-tribal households in the income bracket of Rs.600/- and above per month increased in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76, only 12.65 per cent of the tribal households were in this income

bracket in 1982-83 where as 21.53 per cent of the sample non-tribal households were in this income bracket.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Sample Households by Income Ranges.

Income Ranges	Sample tribal households			Sample non-tribal households		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Less than Rs.300/- per month	590 (76.92)	391 (50.98)	(-)25.94	136 (65.07)	72 (34.45)	(-)30.62
2. Rs.300 to less than Rs.600/- per month	142 (18.51)	264 (34.42)	(+)15.91	48 (22.97)	76 (36.36)	(+)13.39
3. Rs.600/- to less than Rs.1200/- per month	33 (4.30)	97 (12.65)	(+) 8.35	17 (18.13)	45 (21.53)	(+)13.40
4. Rs.1200/- and above per month	2 (0.26)	15 (1.95)	(+) 1.69	8 (3.83)	16 (7.66)	(+) 3.83

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Employment

7.10 The information collected from the sample respondents in respect of the number of days in a year for which employment was available per earner is set forth in table 7.5. It would be observed from this table that in the case of sample tribal earners the average number of days for which employment was available to them in a year was 203.61 and 206.37 in 1975-76 and 1982-83 respectively; the figures for sample non-tribal earners being 228.28 and 229.25 respectively. It would be further seen from this table that the number of sample tribal as well as non-tribal

earners who got employment for less than 120 days in a year was around 11 per cent in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83. The highest percentage of tribal earners-47.95 per cent in 1975-76 and 53.01 per cent in 1982-83-got employment for 120 to less than 240 days in a year. As against this the highest percentage of non-tribal earners(52.28 and 54.40 per cent) got employment for 240 days and more in a year.

Table 7.5: Average Number/Days For Which Employment Was Available Per Earner.

Indicator	Sample tribal households		Sample non-tribal households	
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Average number of days for which employment was available per earner	203.61	206.37	228.28	229.25
2. No. of earners who got employment for:				
(i) Less than 120 days	208 (11.17)	255 (11.26)	45 (11.42)	54 (11.04)
(ii) 120 to less than 240 days	987 (53.01)	1086 (47.95)	141 (35.79)	160 (32.72)
(iii) 240 days or more	661 (35.50)	897 (39.60)	206 (52.28)	266 (54.40)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

7.11 The foregoing analysis would show that during 1975-76 to 1982-83 there was hardly any increase in the number of days for which employment was available to the sample tribal or non-tribal earners. However, there was some increase in the number of earners, both tribal and non-tribal, who got employment for more than 240 days in a year. As between the sample tribal and non-tribal earners

employment was available to the latter for about three weeks more in a year as compared to the former both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. Thus, as compared to the sample non-tribal earners, sample tribal earners were worse off in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83 both in terms of the average number of days of employment available as well as the percentage of earners who got employment for longer periods of time. On this reckoning, during the seven years 1975-76 to 1982-83, the tribal sub-plans seemed to have made little impact on making larger employment available to sample tribal households either for more number of days in a year on an average or for a longer duration to a larger proportion of the earners.

7.12 Tribals as well as non-tribals went out of their villages in search of employment. Their number was, however, limited and confined to certain selected ITDPs only. In the 10 ITDPs under study, from 32.86 and 36.78 per cent of sample tribal households one or more members went out of their villages for work in 1975-76 and in 1982-83 respectively. In the case of sample non-tribals the proportion of such households was 11.96 per cent in 1975-76 and 11.00 per cent in 1982-83. It would, however, be seen from Appendix table 7.2 that in the case of four ITDPs, viz., Parlakemidi(Orissa), Konta(Madhya Pradesh), Simdega (Bihar) and Dangs(Gujarat), the number of sample tribals from which one or more workers went out of their villages for employment was either nil or negligible. On the other hand, in the case of ITDPs of Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh)

and Banswara(Rajasthan), the proportion of such households in 1982-83 was as high as 85.00 per cent and 78.65 per cent respectively. In both these ITDPs the tribals were found to have taken to settled cultivation. This suggests that in these ITDPs while the tribals had moved away from their traditional modes of livlihood the opportunities available to them to take to settled cultivation were inadequate and a considerable proportion of them had to seek whatever other employment avenues became available to them. The fact that there was no such movement in the case of sample non-tribal households on a significant scale in 1982-83 shows that the pressures for seeking employment away from their villages were for greater for the tribals.

Occupational Classifications

7.13 Information was also collected in respect of the occupational status of the earners from the sample tribal and non-tribal households. This is presented in Appendix table 7.3. It would be observed there-from it that in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83 about 91 per cent of sample tribal earners were employed in just three occupations, viz., (i) mainly owner cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, and (iii) non-agricultural labourers. In the case of sample non-tribal earners these three occupations, though employing the highest percentage of the sample earners, accounted for only about 55 per cent of the total number of earners. While a little less than 4 per cent of the tribal as well as non-tribal earners were engaged in forestry the non-tribals had diversified into tertiary sector activities, etc., to a considerably larger extent.

Some Recommendations

7.14 The analysis attempted in this chapter leads to the clear conclusion that for improving the economic conditions of the tribals it is of utmost importance that special effort need to be organised and mounted to provide gainful employment to tribals for sufficient durations during a year. Considering the socio-economic background, the level of skill endowments, etc., of the tribal communities, such efforts also need to be innovative and tailored to suit the conditions in tribal areas. In as much as all those earners whose main occupation is agriculture find the rainy season a season of unemployment for them because of being confined indoors apart from the main and regular type of employment avenues some suitable types of economic activities in the nature of small scale home industries need to be organised in tribal areas in which all the family members can lend a hand. While the nature of these activities could vary according to local conditions, the aim should be to develop and foster these among tribals so that they get supplementary employment and income in agriculturally off seasons.

7.15 Simultaneously, suitable training and other schemes should be organised to improve and develop various types of skills among the tribals so as to enable them to increasingly take up different secondary and tertiary occupations of their own. To the extent feasible opportunities for wage employment near-about the tribal villages should be created so that they do not have to go far from their homes for employment.

7.16 In areas where forestry programmes are undertaken tribals should be encouraged to take up part-time work in nurseries for growing saplings for trees and plants and also to develop their own small nurseries to raise saplings of different types of trees and to sell them to farmers and others.

7.17 Finally, since diversified occupations provide more job opportunities, tribals should be encouraged to take to diversified occupations in stead of all of them competing for the same type of jobs and occupations.

Chapter - 8

SAVINGS, ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS

Savings, Assets and Indebtedness are inter-related and naturally interdependent. These three indicators taken together could be regarded as a barometer for adjudging the State of economic well-being of different economic entities and in the present case the sample tribal and non-tribal households. The information gathered on these aspects from these households during the course of the field work for this study is discussed in this chapter. It may, however, be stated at the very outset that the information collected on these aspects through a composite household schedule can be subject to certain limitations as even the best of field Investigators may find it difficult to get at a fairly accurate and reliable estimate of a household's savings, assets and indebtedness. While all efforts were made to check and cross check the information gathered on these aspects from the selected household respondents, a broad and overall check is furnished by the degree of consistency found as between the three sets of data on savings, assets and indebtedness collected and presented in this chapter.

Savings

8.02 During the course of the field survey the sample households were asked, as part of the household schedule canvassed, to indicate if they had any savings, a savings account with a post office/bank and also the extent of their savings, if they had some, in terms of a broad

monetary range in 1975-76 and 1982-83. Appendix table 8.1 sets out the information collected. As would be seen from this table . 75.88 per cent of the tribal and 66.03 per cent of the non-tribal sample households reported that they had no savings in 1975-76. As against this 66.23 per cent of the tribal and 51.20 per cent of the non-tribal sample households had no savings in 1982-83. In other words only 24.12 per cent of the tribal and 33.97 per cent of the non-tribal sample households in 1975-76 and 33.77 per cent of tribal and 48.80 per cent of non-tribal sample households in 1982-83 had some savings. The decline in the proportion of the households with no savings during this period and a corresponding increase inthe number households which had some savings is indicative of an amelioration in the condition of sample tribal as well as non-tribal households. Similarly, if having a savings account is taken to be an index of somewhat better economic condition, the proportion of such households - both tribal and non-tribal - though small in both cases, more than doubled during 1975-76 to 1982-83. This also provides a measure of the spread of savings habit among the tribals as well as non-tribals living in tribal areas. In as much as a larger proportion of non-tribal households reported having such accounts shows that they were not only more knowledgeable about the advantages of having such accounts but had perhaps a somewhat greater savings potential.

8.03 It will also be observed from Appendix table 8.1 that of the 24.12 per cent of sample tribal households,

who indicated having some savings in 1975-76, 20.73 per cent had total savings of less than Rs.1000/-, about three per cent had savings of Rs.1000/- to less than Rs.5000/- and 0.39 per cent of Rs.5000/- or more. The position in this regard was reported to be a little better in 1982-83 and as against 3.39 per cent of sample tribal households in 1975-76, 6.39 per cent of them had savings of Rs.1000/- or more. Similarly while only 1.96 per cent of the sample tribal households had a savings account in 1975-76, the percentage of such tribal households was 4.56 in 1982-83.

Assets Created

8.04 Like savings, net value of assets created also furnished an idea of the household's economic condition. The sample households were, therefore, asked to indicate the total value of assets of any kind acquired and disposed off by them since 1975-76, the difference between the two being the net value of assets created over the period. 1975-76 to 1982-83. The information collected in respect of the sample households from each of the ten selected ITDPs is presented in Appendix table 8.2. The summary position is brought out in the following table.

Table 8.1: Net Value of Assets Created Since 1977-78.

Indicators	Tribal Sample Households (N=767)	Non-tribal Sample Households (N=209)	Total No. of Sample Households (N=976)
1	2	3	4
1. Total value of assets acquired (Rs.)	14,80,496.00	3,48,240.00	18,28,736.00
2. Total value of assets disposed off(Rs.)	7,17,475.00	61,390.00	7,78,865.00
3. Net value of assets created(Rs.)	7,63,021.00	2,86,850.00	10,49,871.00
4. Households for which assets creation was positive	524(68.32)	149(71.29)	673(68.95)
5. Average value of assets per sample household			
(i) Acquired	1,930.24	1,666.22	1,873.70
(ii) Disposed off	935.43	293.73	798.02
(iii) Net value	994.81	1,372.49	1,075.69

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages to the total number of tribal/non-tribal households canvassed.

8.05 An examination of the above table will show that in case of only 68.32 per cent of the sample tribal households and 71.29 per cent of sample non-tribal households, the value of assets created was positive. In the case of the remaining 31.68 per cent of the tribal and 28.71 per cent of non-tribal sample households the value of the net assets created was negative. This implied that these tribal and non-tribal households did not have sufficient current incomes to maintain themselves and were prone to

dis-saving and/or indebtedness. This, therefore, gives a broad and indirect idea of the likely incidence of indebtedness amongst the sample households. This also brings out that the incidence of indebtedness was somewhat greater among sample tribal households as compared to the sample non-tribal.

8.06 Another interesting observation emerges from the foregoing table is that where as average value of assets acquired per sample tribal household was higher by 13.68 per cent than that of a non-tribal household, the value of assets disposed off per sample tribal household was 210.80 per cent more than that of a non-tribal household. In part this is attributable to the fact that 31.68 per cent of the tribal households were such as had a negative asset creation. However, this also indicates that the sample tribal households were much more vulnerable than the sample non-tribal households to fluctuating incomes. In order to project the tribal households against this phenomenon it is necessary to aid them to take to vocations which yield them regular and assured incomes instead of letting them to continue to depend mainly or entirely upon economic pursuits wherein the vagaries of nature unavoidably expose them to very unstable and precarious means of earning their livelihood. Simultaneously, efforts should be made, as far as feasible, to ensure that the tribals are able to get reasonable and stable prices for their produce.

8.07 The position regarding the proportion of households reporting a positive asset creation varied widely as between the selected ITDPs. As will be seen from Appendix

table 8.2 while all the sample tribal households from ITDP Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh) and 95.56 per cent of those from ITDPs of Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) and Simdega(Bihar) reported a positive asset creation, at the other extreme only 6.94 per cent of the sample tribal households from ITDP Parlakemidi(Orissa) reported a positive asset creation. In the other ITDP selected from Orissa, namely, Bonnai only 45.71 per cent of the tribal households reported a positive asset creation as against the average of 68.32 per cent for all the selected ITDPs. Thus, on this count the tribal communities of Orissa came out to be the most worse off.

Indebtedness

8.08 Indebtedness is a symptom of economic malaise. At the household level it is indicative of poverty, of an imbalance as between income and minimum consumption requirements as well as a lack of resources for carrying on gainful economic activity, enforced un-employment, living beyond the means available and so on. In the case of the tribals it is generally believed, that indebtedness is endemic among them due to the precarious nature of their very means of livelihood. As part of the field work for the present study data was collected from the sample households in respect of the nature and extent of their indebtedness, sources of borrowing as well as the purposes for which debt was incurred. In what follows an analysis of this data is presented and sources of debt have been examined.

8.09 Out of the 767 sample tribal households studied, 259, i.e., 33.77 per cent, were under debt in 1982-83 as compared to 111, or 14.47 per cent, in 1975-76. Thus, in the period of seven years since the commencement of tribal sub-plans in 1975-76 in the selected ITDPs, the incidence of indebtedness amongst the tribals went up shaprly enough. Over the same period the proportion of non-tribal households under debt also went up from 12.44 per cent to 28.71 per cent. This indicates that the factors leading to a growing incidence of indebtedness were by and large similar in the case of tribals as well as non-tribals.

8.10 Appendix table 8.3 shows the distribution of the sample tribal and non-tribal households under debt in 1975-76 and 1982-83 according to the sources of incurring and also indicates the average amount of debt incurred and repaid per household. It will be observed from the this table that in 1975-76 the sample tribal households had on an average a debt of Rs.419.22 per household but in 1982-83, this debt had increased to Rs.819.79. In the case of non-tribal households the average debt per household was Rs.574.31 in 1975-76 but stood at a much higher level of Rs.1937.08. As against this the average amount of debt repaid per household was Rs.326.87 and Rs.320.04 in 1975-76 for tribals and non-tribals respectively, the corresponding figures for 1982-83 being Rs.296.90 and Rs.507.57.

8.11 The main sources from which both sample tribal and non-tribal households borrowed money and, therefore, incurred debts were: (i) money-lenders, (ii) cooperative societies/banks, (iii) friends and relative, (iv) Central/ State Governments, (v) Shopkeepers, (vi) employers, and

(vii) from others. As would be seen from Appendix table 8.3 in 1975-76 the highest percentage of sample tribal (72.07 per cent) as well as non-tribal(46.15 per cent) households borrowed money from moneylenders. However, seven years later in 1982-83, the highest percentage of tribals as well as non-tribal households borrowed money not from the moneylenders but from cooperative societies/banks. Moneylenders, as a source of borrowings, were relegated to the second place in the case of both tribals and non-tribals. Some three and half per cent of the tribal households had borrowed money from governmental sources both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. Considering that banks, cooperative societies and government agencies generally lend money for productive purposes only, it can be reasonably concluded there was a marked shift from borrowing for non-productive purposes to borrowing for productive purposes in the case of both the tribal as well as non-tribal households, That is to say the tribals did not seem to lag behind non-tribals in the matter of borrrwing of funds for productive purposes from institutional sources.

8.12 Appendix table 8.4 gives details of the average amount (per household) of debt incurred by the idebted sample households from each of the different sources in 1975-76 and 1982-83. It also indicates the share of each source in the total amount borrowed from all sources so as to bring out the extent of dependence of the indebted households on the sources from which they incurred debt. It will be seen from this table that in 1975-76 as well as in 1982-83 and in the case of tribal as well as non-tribal sample

households under debt, the highest amount borrowed per household was from cooperative societies/banks. This source provided 36.37 per cent of the total funds raised by the indebted tribal households in 1975-76 and by 1982-83 the contribution of this source went up to as much as 67.34 per cent. In the case of the non-tribal households the share of cooperative societies and banks was 58.93 per cent in 1975-76 and 64.12 per cent in 1982-83. However, the average amount made available from this source in 1975-76 and 1982-83 was Rs.891 and Rs.986 in the case of tribal households but as high as Rs.2933 and Rs.2981 in the case of non-tribal households. The share of moneylenders in the amount advanced to indebted tribal households declined from 41.91 per cent in 1975-76 to 13.10 per cent in 1982-83. Of the other sources which gave funds on loan to tribals in 1982-83, shopkeepers provided 5.70 per cent, Central/State Government agencies 5.11 per cent, friends and relatives 3.73 per cent, employers 0.33 per cent and 'other' sources 4.70 per cent of the total amount borrowed. In the case of sample non-tribal households, in 1982-83 moneylenders met only 6.11 per cent of their requirement, friends and relatives 17.53 per cent, and shopkeepers 3.47 per cent. The bulk of their requirement was met by cooperative societies and banks. Thus in terms of the quantum of debt/funds raised, tribals as well as non-tribals began to increasingly depend on cooperative societies/banks.

8.13 The distribution of the indebted sample households according to the term of the loans and the source of raising these is given in Appendix table 8.5. It would be observed

therefrom that in 1975-76, 91.89 per cent of the indebted sample tribal households were under short-term debt, 27.03 per cent under medium and only 0.90 per cent under long-term debts. Of those under short-term debts, 64.00 per cent were under debt to moneylenders. In 1982-83, the percentage of the short-term borrowers declined to 78.76 of these only 23.5 per cent of such borrowers were under debt to money-lenders. Another 23.9 per cent were short-term debt to cooperative societies/banks. The percentage of those under medium and long-term debts on the other hand increased from 27.03 and 0.90 per cent in 1975-76 to 39.00 and 6.94 per-cent respectively in 1982-83.

8.14 Thus, over the seven years period under reference two distinct structural changes became evident in the distribution of the indebted sample households by the term of loan and sources of debt. Firstly, there was a marked decline in the percentage of tribals under short-term debt and an increase in the percentage of those under medium and long-term debts. Secondly, there was also a marked decline in the percentage of tribals under short-term debt to money-lenders/or individuals, to cooperative societies/banks, i.e., denoting a shift from borrowing from moneylenders to institutional sources. In the case of the indebted non-tribal households also there was a decline in the proportion of those under short-term debt and an increase in the proportion of those under medium-term and long-term debts. In as much as short-term indebtedness is usually associated with consumption expenditure and medium and long-term borrowing with predictive purposes, apparently the trend

was towards a shift from indebtedness due to consumption needs to that due to the needs for productive purposes. Even for short-term loans the sample tribal respondents depended to a larger extent on cooperative societies and banks in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76.

8.15 Information was also collected from the sample respondents in respect of the purpose of incurring debt. This is presented in Appendix table 8.6. As will be observed from this table the sample households under debt had borrowed funds mainly for productive, consumption and ceremonial purposes and only to a minor extent for such purposes as repayment of old debts, education and other miscellaneous reasons. In 1975-76, 77.5 per cent of sample tribal households under debt had reported that they had incurred debts for productive purposes only. Over 24 per cent had said that they had taken the loans for consumption purposes and another 13.51 per cent had said that they had done so for ceremonial purposes. (Obviously, some of the sample tribal households had borrowed money for more than one purpose). The number of tribal sample households who had borrowed for purposes, such as, repayment of old debts and for educational purposes, was nil or negligible. It is interesting to note that most of those who took loans for consumption and ceremonial purposes did so from shopkeepers, moneylenders and friends/and relatives, i.e., from individuals and not from institutions. Hardly any one had sought loans for these purposes from cooperative societies/banks and Central/State Governments. In 1982-83 also a large percentage of the sample tribal households, over 81 per cent,

reported having incurred debt for productive purposes. Only some 26 per cent had borrowed for consumption purposes.

8.16 The above review brings out that the indebtedness among tribal households was largely due to their needs in respect of carrying out their productive purposes though several had also to resort to short-term credit/borrowing from individuals, shopkeepers, moneylenders and friends and relatives, etc. for consumption purposes. It also suggests that while the extent of indebtedness among them had tended to increase, the chief reason for indebtedness was the requirement of funds for protective purposes.

Reasons for Indebtedness

8.17 The views of some of the senior State level officers in the States in which the selected ITDPs are located were also sought in regard to indebtedness among the tribals. According to them the dependence on moneylenders, shopkeepers, etc., and the resultant indebtedness, had gone down as a result of legislative measures and protective laws like Moneylenders Act, Debt Relief Regulations, Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Act, S.C., S.T. and Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes Debt Relief Act, declaration of moratorium on indebtedness, etc., The incidence of indebtedness, on the other hand, seemed to have increased because the institutional finance provided in some cases did not allow sufficient gestation period for their repayment. The delay in payment and the resultant interest on the loan amount led to increased amounts of loan.

8.18 Another factor which seemed to have led to the increased incidence of indebtedness was the misuse of loans advanced for productive purposes for consumption, ceremonial and such other purposes. This led to defaults due to lack of repayment capacity and/ or added to indebtedness. Officials and others from Gujarat considered that increased indebtedness was traceable to such factors as (i) economic imbalances, (ii) rise in the prices of agricultural inputs and consumer goods, (iii) heavy expenditure on social functions, and (iv) limitations of institutional infrastructure to take care of the various credit needs of the tribal population.

8.19 From Orissa, senior officers and others identified the reasons for increased indebtedness as (i) abject poverty, (ii) misery and ignorance amongst tribals, (iii) callous and indifferent attitude of government and bank officials, (iv) steep increase in the prices of essential commodities in tribal areas, etc. The senior officials from Bihar said that indebtedness had gone down and attributed the downward trend to the combined impact of protective measures, check on the exploitation of tribals and somewhat better income realisations by the tribals. The State Government had brought into force the Bihar S.C., S.T., Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes Debt Relief and Bihar Moneylenders Act 1925. Under the Act the debt of all those owning not more than one acre of land was liquidated(excepting the debts repayable to the State Government and Financial Institutions).

8.20 Officials from Maharashtra were of the view that indebtedness had gone down amongst tribals in their State. The State had under the Maharashtra Tribals Economic Conditions(Improvement) Act, 1976, banned the lending of money by moneylenders to tribals. Also cooperative societies and other institutional agencies met the loan requirement of tribals for both consumption and non-consumption purposes. The State Government had also organised additional cooperative societies covering the sub-plan areas to meet the credit and marketing needs of the tribals. The Tribal Development Corporation of the State had formulated a scheme under which interest free loans was advanced to tribals for the purchase of shares of cooperative societies and also to cover a part of operational costs. Adivasi Cooperative Societies were given contributions for bad debt recoveries as well as managerial subsidy. The Corporation also gave consumption loans upto Rs.250/- per annum.

Some Recommendations

8.21 In view of the increasing role of cooperative societies/banks as sources of finance and advancing of loans to tribals for different purposes, it is desirable that for operations in tribal areas these institutions should increasingly adopt innovative techniques of lending as well as a more flexible approach. For example, it should be possible for these institutions to advance to tribals and others in tribal areas short-term loans even for consumption and ceremonial purposes, against hypothetication of gold or silver jewellery or even without collateral securieies.

Such advancing of loans should certainly be possible at the block/tehsil/district headquarters branches of these institutions where they can get the services of jewellery valuers on retention basis or on a small commission. Infact, at some places in Madhya Pradesh local banks were found to be advancing loans to tribals against jewellery and were quite satisfied with their experience in this regard. They had found that tribals feel as honour bound to redeem the hypotheticated jewellery at the earliest and, as a result, cases of bad debt, on account of loans against hypotheticated jewellery, were almost conspicuous by their absence. The Reserve Bank of India, should, therefore, examine the amendment of rules and regulations in this regard and also provide necessary support to cooperative societies, land mortgage and such other local banks in tribal areas so that these could advance loans to tribals against hypotheticated gold and silver jewellery as security, and especially against silver jewellery as that is the jewellery most tribal women own and wear.

8.22 The Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of India and nationalised lead banks should also examine ways and means of advancing money to tribals for all those purposes for which moneylenders and shopkeepers advance money to them. For example, ways and means could be found to give loans to petty and marginal tribal farmers against standing crops. The provision of alternative sources of loan credit would help eliminate the strangle-hold of moneylenders, shopkeepers and others on tribals. To this end, the Reserve Bank of

India and other financial institutions should provide adequate financial support to cooperative societies/local banks so that the latter can give petty amounts of, say, upto Rs.500/- per annum as short-term loans to a tribal against a mere IOU/thumb receipt and verification of his identity by the chairman/members of village panchayat, local school teacher, VLW, Post-master or any other reliable person.

8.23 All essential commodities should be made available to tribals in their hamlets/villages through mobile fair price shops. Further, for tribals the list of essential commodities supplied through fair price shops should be enlarged to include all items of their daily use, such as, salt, biddies/tobacco, match boxes, coarse cloth, etc., besides foodgrains, sugar and kerosene oil.

8.24 Efforts should also be concentrated on finding more avenues of gainful self-employment or paid employment suitable for tribals and they should be encouraged, trained and helped to take up such employment. Some of these avenues could be raising of nurseries, undertaking forest plantations on behalf of the State, raising of orchard trees and also trees like sandalwood trees in areas where these trees can survive, etc. Such efforts should be supported by necessary marketing arrangements, through the organisation of cooperatives. This in fact should be a part and parcel of the schemes for providing self or paid employment to tribals.

8.25 Tribal arts and crafts should also be encouraged, inter-alia, for providing gainful self-employment to tribals and, some regular income to tribals so as to avoid their resort to indebtedness. Simultaneously, in areas where tribals have taken to settled cultivation, as in the ITDPs like Banswara(Rajasthan), Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh), etc., more stress should be laid on raising their income levels by encouraging them to adopt improved agricultural practices and also to engage them in pursuits allied to agriculture.

8.26 More welfare hostels for tribal boys and girls should also be opened in tribal areas. A welfare hostel should be opened wherever there are 50 or more tribal children of school-going age. Since lodging, boarding and schooling for tribal children in these hostels is provided free of cost, this would not only help in educating the tribals but also be of some economic relief to the tribal families having children of school-going age.

Chapter 9

FORESTRY RIGHTS

Tribals have since immemorial times lived in, and earned their livelihood from, forests through such activities as collection of forest produce, e.g., firewood, fruits, flowers, seeds, leaves, roots, grass, wood, etc., and raising of rain-fed crops generally on very small patches of wood clearings. It is widely believed, that they have done so without any major fetters and have enjoyed, so to say, the "freedom of the forest". In order to find out the actual position currently obtaining in this regard, the selected tribal as well as non-tribal household respondents and the officials at ITDP and State levels in the selected ITDPs and States, were interviewed and their views sought on the position regarding forestry rights enjoyed by the tribals and non-tribals, who had lived in forests for generation. The present chapter is devoted to an analysis of the information gathered on this and some related aspects.

Perception Regarding the Traditional Forestry Rights of Tribals.

9.02 The Project Officers of all the 10 ITDPs selected for this study were generally of the view that the tribals were allowed to gather firewood and other minor forest produce, such as, mahuwa flowers, tendu leaves, tamarind, medicinal herbs, honey, etc., from the forest areas and also to graze their cattle in forest areas and/or take grass home for feeding their cattle. In addition they had the right to obtain timber for construction of their houses and making of agricultural implements. They could also gather the fallen branches of dried bamboos on payment of nominal price.

9.03 However, with a view to finding out the perception of the tribals themselves as to whether they had certain forestry rights, all the selected tribal and non-tribal respondents were asked to indicate as to whether they had any forestry rights. The views expressed by the respondents from all the 10 selected ITDPs are summarised in table 9.1. Out of 767 tribal respondents canvassed, 456 (59.45 per cent) said they had rights in forests; 143 (18.64 per cent) said they had no rights; and 168 (21.90 per cent) said that they did not know the precise position for sure in this regard. Out of 209 non-tribal household respondents canvassed, 52 (24.88 per cent) said that they had no such rights; and 32 (15.31 per cent) said that they did not know the exact position in this regard.

Table 9.1: Views of Household Respondents Regarding Entitlement to Forestry Rights.

Respondents	Total No. Canvassed	Yes	No	Do not know
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tribal	767	456(59.45)	143(18.64)	168(21.90)
2. Non-Tribal	209	52(24.88)	114(54.55)	32(15.31)
Total	976	508(52.05)	257(26.33)	200(20.49)

N.B.:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

9.04 Appendix table 9.1 sets out the views of the household respondents in each of the 10 selected ITDPs in respect of their entitlement to any forestry rights. It is seen from it that in five out of 10 selected ITDPs, majority of selected tribal respondents (94 to 100 per cent) thought they had such rights. However, in one ITDP not even a single selected tribal respondent was of this view. In the remaining four ITDPs between 22.35 and 35.56 per cent of the tribal respondents thought that they were not entitled to any forestry rights. In two of the selected ITDPs, 63.33 and

77.65 per cent of the selected tribal respondents were not sure as to whether they had or did not have any forestry rights. As regards the non-tribal respondents in one ITDP 100 per cent and in another 62.07 per cent said that they had forestry rights. However, all the non-tribal respondents from five ITDPs and 94.44 and 86.30 per cent from another two ITDPs said that they did not know the precise position in this regard. Thus, it was found that quite a large percentage of both tribals and non-tribals were not exactly sure as whether they were entitled or not to some kind of forestry rights.

Nature of Entitled Forestry Rights

9.05 The 456 tribal and 52 non-tribal respondents who said that they had forestry rights were asked to indicate the nature of the forestry rights they considered themselves entitled to. Appendix table 9.2 gives a summary of the views of these respondents in respect of the kind of forestry rights they were entitled to. It will be observed from the analysis of the replies of these respondents that in their view, they were entitled to broadly three types of rights, viz., (a) right to the collection of forest produce, e.g., fire wood, mahuwa fruits and flowers, mahuwa and sal seeds, 'adda' leaves, 'tendu patte', tamarind roots, herbs, honey, gums, etc., (b) right to the grazing of their cattle/ collection of grass for animal feed; and (c) right to the collection of wood/timber for the construction of their houses/or making agricultural implements.

9.06 Discussions with the officers of the Forest Department at the ITDP level and with senior level officers incharge of the ITDPs at the State level, however, brought out that though tribals were allowed certain privileges, like collection of minor forest produce, grazing of cattle/ collection of grass as cattle feed, and collection of wood for construction of houses/making agricultural implements, these privileges, and not rights per se, were regulated by

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a variety of rules and regulations and were subject to several types of restrictions both as to the quantity and frequency at which these privileges could be availed of. Besides, these privileges were confined only to certain types of forest areas. Grazing of cattle, for instance was banned in reserve forests and also in some other specified and plantation areas. The firewood permitted to be gathered had to be dry. It was allowed free to an extent of one head-load per person per day. In certain areas one cartload of firewood was allowed provided a certificate was obtained in advance from the concerned forest authorities. According to the Project Officer of ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra), it should be small timber with dried girth of upto three inches (7 cms.) only and should comprise of fallen branches of trees. Timber/wood for agricultural implements and house construction was allowed, according to the Project Officer of ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan), from unreserved forests only, once every three years. According to the Project Officer of ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) tribals were allowed to take only 250 bamboos per year per family. The Project Officer of ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) said that tribals were not entitled to any traditional forestry rights excepting the collection of edible and non-edible fruits for their own consumotion as well as sale.

9.07 From the foregoing account it would be clear that the perception as well as the de facto position regarding forestry rights varied from one ITDP to another giving a distinct impression that in respect of both the nature and extent of rights the position was neither clear nor well defined. It is, therefore, recommended that the position in respect of forestry rights, etc., should be reviewed periodically, say every ten years, taking all relevant aspects into account. Both the nature and extent of the forestry rights to be allowed should be laid down in clear-cut terms and made known through appropriate publicity and extension measures not only to tribals and non-tribals,

living in areas bordering the forests, but also to all official functionaries and others who have to deal with tribals and non-tribals in different capacities.

Exercise of Forestry Rights

9.08 Seven out of 10 Project Officers of the selected ITDPs were of the view that, by and large, tribals were able to exercise their 'rights'. The Project Officers of the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), however, stated that tribals were not able to exercise their rights due to the obstacles created by forest officials, mainly at lower levels. The Project Officer of ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) said that the tribals were not able to exercise their rights mainly because of the increase in population and construction of major irrigation projects leading to the denudation and degradation of forests. The timber for constructing houses and for making of agricultural implements had consequently become very scarce in open forest areas.

9.09 The selected households were also asked as to whether they had an unhindered access to the traditional forestry rights, i.e., whether they could actually exercise these rights and also to indicate the restrictions subject to which they could exercise these rights. The replies given by the selected tribal and non-tribal household respondents have been tabulated and are presented in Appendix table 9.3. In what follows the replies of the selected respondents are analysed in respect of three broad categories of rights referred to above, namely (a) collection of fire-wood and other minor forest produce; (b) grazing of cattle and collection of grass for cattle; and (c) collection of timber for construction of house and/or for making agricultural implements.

Fire-wood and Other Minor Forest Produce:

9.10 Out of 767 selected tribal respondents 419 (54.63 percent) said that they had the right to collect fire-wood and other minor forest produce. Of these 419 respondents, 323 (77.09 per cent) said that their this right was free and unhindered; 89 (21.24 per cent) said that it was seasonal; 4 (0.95 per cent) said that a token payment had to be made; and one (0.72 per cent) said that there were 'other' rules and regulations which governed their collection of firewood/other minor forest produce. Out of 419 respondents who said that they had the right to collect firewood and other minor forest produce, 394 (94.03 per cent) said that they were able to exercise these rights; 8 (1.91 per cent) said they were not able to do so; and 17 (4.06 per cent) said that they were able to do so only partially. Out of 8 respondents who said they were not able to do so, three (37.50 per cent) said were not able to do so since before 1975-76 and five (62.00 per cent) said that they were not able to do so since 1975-76.

9.11 Out of 209 non-tribal respondents only 52 (24.88 per cent) said that they had the right to the collection of firewood and other minor forest produce. Out of these 52 non-tribal respondents only 21 (40.38 per cent as against 77.09 per cent in the case of tribal respondents) said that this right was free and unhindred. However, 30 or 57.69 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that the right to collection of fire-wood, etc., was seisonal. The percentage of non-tribal respondents, as that of tribal respondents, who said that they were able to exercise their right was very high, viz., 96.15 per cent. Further, of the respondents who said they were unable to exercise their right, 100 per cent of the non-tribal respondents said that they were not able to do so since before 1975-76.

Cattle Grazing/Collection of Grass for Feeding Cattle

9.12 As will be seen from Appendix table 9.3 that out of 767 tribal and 209 non-tribal respondents canvassed, only 222 (29.94 per cent) tribal and 30 (14.35 per cent) non-tribal respondents said that they had the right to take their cattle for grazing to forests and to collect grass from forests for feeding their cattle. Over 64 per cent of former and 100 per cent of latter said that this right was free and unhindered. Over 93 per cent of the tribal as well as non-tribal respondents said that they were able to exercise the right. Only four tribal respondents said that they were not able to exercise their right; one (25 per cent) was not able to do so since before 1975-76 and the remaining three were not since 1975-76.

Collection of Timber for Construction of House/ Making of Agricultural Implements.

9.13 Out of 767 tribal and 209 non-tribal selected sample households only 145 (18.90 per cent) tribal and 31 (14.83 per cent) non-tribal respondents said that they had the right to the collection of timber for construction of house/ making of agricultural implements. From out of these 145 tribal respondents 112 (77.24 per cent) and out of 31 such non-tribal respondents 28 (90.32 per cent) said that this right was free and unhindered. The percentage of tribal and non-tribal respondents who said they were able to exercise this right, was quite high, viz., 88.97 per cent and 93.55 per cent respectively. Only a few respondents said that they were not able to exercise this right and a large majority of them said that they were unable to do so since before 1975-76.

9.14 To sum up, from out of the total number of sample respondents studied, only 54.63 per cent of tribals and 24.80 per cent of non-tribals considered that they had the

right to the collection of firewood and other minor forest produce. Only 29.94 per cent of the tribal and 14.35 per cent of the non-tribal respondents thought that they had the right of taking cattle to forests for grazing/ collection of grass for feeding cattle and only 18.90 per cent of tribals and 14.83 per cent of non-tribals were of the view that they had the right to the collection of timber for construction of house/making of agricultural implements. In other words some 45 to 81 per cent of the tribal and nearly 75 to 85 per cent of the non-tribal respondents did not perceive having any rights whatsover in forests either free or restricted. Even among those who thought they had some right in the forests, a large majority thought that the right to the collection of firewood and other minor forest produce was about the only right they had. However, among those who thought that they had forestry rights, a large majority - 64 to 77 per cent of tribals and 40 to 100 per cent of non-tribals-thought that the right was free and unhindered. Further from out of those who thought that they had one or more of the three types of rights dealt with above about 89 to 97 per cent of the tribal as well as non-tribal respondents thought that they were able to exercise their rights. A negligible minority of those who thought that they were not able to exercise their rights, generally considered that they were not able to do so since 1975-76, i.e., since the setting up of the ITDPs. Considering the state of knowledge as to the permitted forestry rights of the tribals as well as non-tribals living in tribal areas, as reflected in the replies of the respondents canvassed, it is recommended that the rights which the tribals are permitted to have in forests - at least a minimum core of such rights-should be clearly defined and codified as an integral part of forests laws and regulation. The permitted rights, once granted, should be respected in letter and spirit and also publicised at suitable intervals not only among the tribals but also among the forest staff and others concerned with the enforcement of the regulations.

Safeguarding of the Tribals Traditional Forestry Rights

9.15 It was reported by different project authorities that since 1975-76 a variety of steps had been taken to safeguard the traditional forestry rights of tribals. Those included were: (i) effective enforeement of the rules framed to safeguard the traditional rights of tribals; (ii) propagation of these rules and regulations through word of mouth and also through distribution of printed literature on the subject; (iii) addressing the concerned authorities for the issue of orders on pending cases in this regard; (iv) bringing minor forest products, e.g., gum, henna, mahuwa flowers, etc., under the purview of the Acts pertaining to tribals; and (v) keeping of close supervision and watch by the Divisional Forest Officers and others concerned with the enforcement of forest laws and to see that the tribals were not denied such rights in forest as they had traditionally enjoyed.

Returns to Tribals for Forest Produce

9.16 The Project Officers of six out of the ten selected ITDPs said that, by and large, the tribals did get reasonable returns for the forest produce gathered by them. The Project Officers of the other four ITDPs were of the view that they did not get a reasonable return. The Project Officers of ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) said that the Girijan Cooperative Corporation which provided the facility for the marketing of minor forest produce should give better price for minor forest produce. The Project Officers from the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Banswara (Rajasthan) suggested that LAMPs should be strengthened to enable them the securing of a better price for minor forest produce and private traders should be barred from trading in minor forest produce with the tribals living in forest areas. They also said that the functioning of LAMPs should be closely supervised.

Increasing Productivity Levels of Tribals

9.17 Apparently no concrete steps had been taken in most of the 10 selected ITDPs to increase the productivity levels of tribals working in forests. From ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) it was reported that tribals were imparted training in the use of basic logging equipment and for the felling of trees. It was also sought to impart training to the tribals in the use of modern tools and implements for undertaking forest plantations. From ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) it was reported that for increasing the efficiency of tribals working in industries based on forest produce a scheme was in operation whereby tribals engaged in bamboo/wood industry were being provided financial assistance of which 50 per cent was in the form of subsidy.

Forest Cooperatives

9.18 Surprisingly enough the existence of forest cooperatives was reported by only two (out of 10) Project Officers namely those from Dangs (Gujarat) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra). In Dangs, these cooperatives were generally engaged in collection of minor forest produce and its marketing through the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation. In Dhule, the forest cooperatives took up the cutting/felling of wood on labour contract basis. The Administrators of both the ITDPs thought that the work being done by the forest cooperatives was beneficial for tribals.

9.19 The Project Officers of the selected ITDPs, however, made a number of general observation and suggestions. The Project Officer of ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) said that the tribals being uneducated, were not in a position to form forest cooperatives on their own. The impetus for this should come from outside; say, for example, from the Department of Cooperation. The Project Officer, ITDP Dhule-I said that the Secretary of the Forest Labour

Cooperative Society should be appointed by the Government so that he can look after the interests of forest labourers. The Project Officer, ITDP Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) said that LAMPs should also discharge the functions of forest cooperatives. The Project Officer of ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) was of the view that once the forest cooperatives come into existence, individual tribals would not have to go to the forest centres for the disposal of their produce. The Project Officer, ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) said that forest laws need to be reviewed keeping in view, among other things, the interest of the tribals and that the wage rates of forest labour required to be raised. The Project Officer, ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) said that institutionalised arrangements should be made for imparting training to tribals in the processing of minor forest produce. He also suggested that schemes of re-afforestation should be undertaken for increasing the area under forests.

9.20 Some of the other suggestions offered by the Project authorities were briefly as follows. In order to ensure that tribals do get a fair return for the minor forest produce brought by them for sale and that they are not exploited by forest contractors, private traders and others, it is desirable that all of them are brought under the cooperative umbrella. This will also help in improving the productivity levels of the tribals. The Department of Cooperation, should with the help and active collaboration of the Department of Forest, make every endeavour to see that more forest cooperatives are organised and all tribals enrolled as members of these cooperatives. For making such cooperatives viable necessary financial help should be provided. At the same time the working of LAMPs should be improved and strengthened and to the extent feasible the operation and working of forest cooperatives may be dove-tailed with that of the LAMPs. Trades, for

which tribals have the aptitude and which are native to the respective tribal areas and have the potential for yielding reasonable incomes and returns, should be identified and all able bodied tribals should be given necessary training in these trades free of cost and if possible by giving them a stipend at a suitable rate, so as to enable them to diversify their means of livelihood.

Schemes for Development of Forests and Industrial and Mining Projects taken up after 1975-76.

9.21 Four out of the 10 Project Officers canvassed stated that since 1975-76 some major schemes for the development of forests had been taken up in their ITDPs. The remaining six said that no such schemes had been taken up. One Project Officer said that important industrial/and mining projects were started in his ITDP since 1975-76. The Project Officer, ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) said that trade in tendu leaves had been nationalised as a result of which the tribals got a reasonable income through the sale of these leaves. In ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh) schemes relating to economic forestry, mixed forestry, forestry development for cottage industries as well as planting of fruit-bearing trees were reported to have been taken up in 1981-82. This had led to an increase in the area under forests and to benefit for tribals. In ITDP Dhule-I, planned plantation of timber wood, fuel wood, bamboos and tendu trees as well as other fruit-bearing trees was reported to have been taken up in 1980-81. According to the Project Officers canvassed, all the schemes for the development of forests taken up since 1975-76 were such as benefitted the tribals.

9.22 In ITDP Konta, the Madhya Pradesh Mining Corporation started some ore mining projects in Tongpal area. This, according to the Project Officer had benefited the tribals as they had thereby not only got employment but were also assured wages at the prescribed rates. Thus, in five out of

the ten ITDPs selected some or the other scheme for the development of forests, or industry or mining, had been taken up after 1975-76, i.e., after the commencement of the integrated tribal development projects. While the undertaking of such schemes in tribal areas can no doubt be of some advantage to the tribals, in the choice as well as the mode of implementation and operation of these projects care needs to be taken that these do not have any adverse effects on the cultural life of the tribals and their economic well-being. It is, therefore, suggested that in future before any such scheme is undertaken, it should be got cleared and examined by a multi-disciplinary team of experts comprising, among others, of technocrats as well as specialists and social workers in tribal affairs so as to ensure that the operation of the scheme is to the benefit of the tribals and does not have an unfavourable impact on their life style.

Establishment of Forest Based Industries

9.23 Considering that the entire life of the tribals revolves around forests the establishment of suitable types of industries based on forest produce near about the tribal areas could be an appropriate form of providing productive employment to the tribals and thereby raising their living standards. The project Officers of the 10 selected ITDPs were, therefore, asked to indicate the position regarding the setting up of forest based industries. Six out of the 10 Project Officers, however, stated that no steps had at all been taken in their ITDPs for encouraging the establishment of industries based on forest produce. One of the Project Officers stated that steps had been taken to ensure that the tribals were paid higher wages and provided with satisfactory working conditions. Another Project Officer said that there was a scheme of giving financial assistance to the tribals for undertaking bamboo

crafts and half of the assistance provided was in the form of subsidy. Yet another Project Officer stated that as a result of taking up the forest works departmentally the exploitation of the tribals by the contractors had been reduced.

9.24 In the light of the position in respect of development of forest based industries in the selected ITDPs as described by the concerned Project Officers it would be clear that in order to enable the tribals to supplement their meagre income/s from the cultivation of small and tiny land holdings, the development of suitable types of village and cottage industries, which could be supported with the raw materials available from forests and minor forest produce, etc., could be another worthwhile avenue to be explored. Such village and cottage industries could be owned by the tribals themselves or the cooperatives formed by them and suitable assistance and technical knowhow could be provided to them by the concerned State Governments. Besides, the tribals could be given training for taking up the vocations provided by such village and cottage industries.

Encroachment upon Forest Lands

9.25 In as much as forests are the natural habitat of the tribal communities, the encroachment upon forest lands in various ways has virtually the effect of pushing the tribals further deep into forests and woods and denying them the use of the forest areas encroached upon. The Project Officers of the selected ITDPs were, therefore, asked to indicate the steps and measures being taken to stop the encroachments on forest areas. Almost all the Project Officers thought that there was no apparent or significant encroachment upon forest areas. As and when some encroachments on forest areas took place, due to some other department taking over the forest lands, the matter was generally sorted out after discussions with the concerned officials. Besides,

in some cases the encroachments made were also regularised. Thus, the question of taking steps to have the encroachments on forest land vacated did not arise. They also pointed out that the rules in this regard had already been formulated and outsiders were not allowed to stay in the forests without permission. The sale and purchase of land in forest areas was also not permitted.

9.26 Apart from diversion of forest lands for agricultural purposes, grasslands, buildings, roads, etc., commercial exploitation of forests in the form of starting of industrial projects, taking up of mining and ore extracting projects, construction of dams, etc., were the other forms of encroachments upon forest lands. These posed a very difficult choice between industrial and agricultural development on the one hand, and the maintenance and preservation of forests on the other. It is, therefore, suggested that the taking up of such projects should be decided upon after careful deliberation and full examination of the pros and cons of every scheme/ projects of this nature. Further, whenever such a schemes is taken up in forest areas simultaneously adequate steps should be taken to preserve the ecology of the area concerned and to plant more trees., in such areas.

Arrangements of Consultation and Coordination

9.27 The Project Officers of the selected ITDPs were also asked to indicate as to whether they had any arrangement for coordination and consultation with the forest department. Eight out of 10 Project Officers of the selected ITDPs said that there was a working arrangement for consultation and coordination of schemes undertaken, etc., between them and their counterparts of the forest department. The remaining two said that there was no such operational arrangements. The nature of coordination, however, varied from mutual discussions between the Project Officer and his counterpart officer from the forest department located in the ITDP area

as in ITDPs Konta (Madhya Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat), and Dhule-I (Maharashtra), etc., to institutionalised arrangements, like the Conservator of Forests being a member of the governing body of the ITDP, as was the case in ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), and ITDP Bonnai (Orissa). In ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) a forest official was a member of the ITDPs Coordination Committee. In ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) a forest official was a member of the ITDP's Project level Committee which had the Collector as its Chairman.

9.28 Seven of eight Project Officers, who said that there was a working arrangement of consultation, etc., said that these arrangements were effective. The Project Officers of ITDP Simgoda (Bihar) and of Bonnai (Orissa), however, suggested (i) that there should be better consultation and coordination between the officials of the forest department and those of ITDPs; (ii) that the matters relating to shifting-cultivation should be placed under the jurisdiction of the forest department; and (iii) forest schemes to be undertaken in ITDP areas should also have the prior approval of the ITDP authorities also. It is, therefore, recommended that in order to ensure that forestry schemes taken up do not impinge on the welfare of tribals and the ITDP schemes in turn do not conflict with the forest schemes, officers of sufficient seniority, from both the departments, should be the members of each others plan formulation groups and they should, at that very stage, ensure that the schemes having conflicting claims are either not taken up or are cleared after due deliberation only and providing for necessary safeguards.

Review of Forest Rules and Regulations since 1975-76

9.29 Under the tribal sub-plans a comprehansive approach is envisaged for the all-round development of the tribals. However, since the natural habitat of tribals is forests and their life and economic activities revolve round forests, it

is but necessary that a comprehensive review of forest rules and regulations, affecting the tribals, is undertaken. Considering that most of the ITDPs, under tribal sub-plans, came into existence in or around 1975-76, the senior State level officers of the tribal department in the selected States were asked to indicate as to whether any comprehensive review of forest rules and regulations had been undertaken in their State since 1975-76 and, if so, the nature of this review, its implications and vis-a-vis the tribal's way of life and economic persuits. They were, however, by and large not able to throw sufficient light on this aspect. The brief account given below is based on such information as could be gathered.

9.30 In Andhra Pradesh under the new forest policy, which was linked to the Forest Act of 1976, it was decided to have village forests to cater to the needs of villagers for forage, fuel wood, etc. The new forest policy also sought to discourage shifting cultivation. It also provided for reservation for tribals in different forest jobs like forest guards, watchman, etc. The States Forest Cooperative Corporation had monopoly rights over procurement of minor forest produce. The forest department was also undertaking coffee plantations in the State in order to wean away the tribals from 'podu' cultivation. A scheme had also been drawn up for giving on lease degraded forest lands to tribals for raising plantations.

9.31 In Bihar the State government had nationalised the trade in 'sal' seeds and in other minor forest produce to eliminate exploitation of tribals by the contractors. It had also abolished the contract system of leasing out forests and introduced State trading in timber and other forest produce. In Gujarat, the State forest policy was reported to be the same as the national forest policy. The Maharashtra Government was reported to have taken various steps, such as, the the elimination of contractors, increased use of bullock carts

in place of motor vehicles, strengthening of forest labour societies, imparting of occupational trading, etc., so as to safeguard the interests of the tribals.

9.32 In Madhya Pradesh, the tribals were reported to have been given lands in forest areas on long leases for cultivation purposes. The State Government has also taken up the enforcement of forest (Conservation) Act 1980. A tribal cell had also been set up in the Forest Department to look after the interests of tribals, and beneficiary-oriented plantation programmes were reported to have taken up. In Rajasthan, tribals were involved in the programmes for the production of minor forest produce and also in social forestry programmes. In Orissa, the collection of minor forest produce and its marketing through the State marketing corporation was reported to have been organised so as to safeguard the tribals against exploitation by middle-men.

9.33 While the senior State level officers from Andhra Pradesh and Bihar thought the new forest policy had been able to safeguard and promote the interests of tribals, those from Orissa did not subscribe to this view. Officers from other States were non-committal on this issue. The Senior State level officers from Andhra Pradesh suggested that more contract works in forests should be given to cooperatives and that the Minimum Wages Act should be more strictly enforced. Those from Bihar suggested that there should be greater emphasis on the provision of educational facilities for tribals as this would help remove ignorance amongst them. Also, mobile dispensaries should be commissioned to provide better medical facilities and more development schemes undertaken to provide more employment opportunities for tribals throughout the year. The State level officers from Orissa also

emphasised the need for the strengthening of forest cooperatives and imparting of training to tribals in the tasks of forest conservation and judicious exploitation of forests.

9.34 In view of the foregoing it is recommended that while the national forest policy could provide the overall policy directions each State Government should evolve its own format of forest action plans based on local situations and the detailed knowledge of the areas concerned. In this context a comprehensive review of the aspects particularly relevant for the tribals, and the rules and regulations affecting them, should be undertaken both by the Centre and States, having large tribal population and forest areas, every ten years.

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Chapter 10

DRINKING WATER

The provision of drinking water is an important component of the Minimum Needs Programme. It is, therefore, high on the list of schemes of public welfare taken up by different State Governments. In tribal areas this is an important component of tribal sub-plans. Accordingly, on the basis of the information collected for the present study, this chapter attempts to examine in general the progress in the provision of drinking water facilities provided by the selected State Governments since 1975-76; and also deals with some other aspects, such as sources of supply of drinking water during different seasons, the distances from the residences of selected respondents to the supply points, the ownership of the sources/points of supply, the potability of water used for drinking purposes, and also the efforts made under the programmes of the selected ITDPs to improve the availability of drinking water facilities.

Drinking Water Facilities Provided by the State Governments

10.02 Out of 767 tribal and 209 non-tribal households canvassed, 593 (77.31 per cent) tribal and 180 (86.12 per cent) non-tribal respondents said that the concerned State Governments had provided one or the other type of drinking water facility in their villages since 1975-76, i.e., since the coverage of their villages under ITDPs. The progress in this regard was, however, reported to be quite uneven as between the different selected ITDPs. While 100 or almost 100 per cent of both tribal and non-tribal respondents from the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Pushprajgarh and Konta (both from Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan) said that the State Government had provided some or the other kind of drinking water supply facility in their villages only. 81.25 per cent of tribal and 100 per cent of non-tribals

respondents from ITDP Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and about 86 per cent of tribal as well as non-tribal respondents from ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) said that their State Government had, since 1975-76, provided drinking water facility in their villages. On the other hand, only 45.96 per cent of tribal respondents from ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), 48.89 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and 52.78 per cent from ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) said that the Government had provided drinking water facilities in their villages.

10.03 Apart from the views expressed by the selected household respondents, it was also attempted to find out in general as to whether there was any overall increase/improvement in the extent of provision of drinking water facilities from all the different sources taken together since 1975-76. For this purpose one knowledgeable tribal respondent from each selected village, the V.L.W. incharge of the selected villages, two BDOs from each ITDP, selected subject-matter specialists from the selected ITDPs, the Project Administrator/Officer of each of the selected ITDPs, the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in which the selected ITDPs were located, two public men (non-officials) from each ITDP and the Secretary/Commissioner of the Tribal Department of the selected States, i.e., in all 234 official and non-official respondents, were canvassed and were asked to indicate their perception of the change in position in this regard since 1975-76. While 26.92 per cent of these respondents said that there was a significant increase in the drinking water facilities provided in the tribal areas since 1975-76, 55.98 per cent said that the increase was marginal only. About 15 per cent said that there was no change; 0.85 per cent said there was a slight decrease in the facilities available and 1.28 per cent said that the decline was significant.

10.04 Appendix table 10.1 sets out the information collected from the selected respondents in respect of the nature/type of drinking water facilities provided since 1975-76; whether this facility provided was still in functioning order and also as to whether the selected respondent fetched their requirements of drinking water from these facilities. It will be observed from this table that handpumps and pucca wells were the two most important sources/type of drinking water facility provided by the State Governments and the provision of tubewells and water taps was comparatively to a very small extent. Over 77 per cent of the selected tribal and 86.12 per cent of non-tribal respondents stated that drinking water facilities had been provided in their villages since 1975-76. Further, 91.06 per cent of the tribal and 95.56 per cent of the non-tribal respondents also said that the facilities provided were in functioning order. Thus taking all the 10 ITDPs together, both the extent of the provision of drinking water facilities as well as the maintenance and upkeep of these facilities provided came out to be generally satisfactory.

10.05 It will, however, be observed from Appendix table 10.1 that from out of the respondents who said that the facilities provided were in working order only 41.30 per cent of the tribals and 48.84 per cent of the non-tribals said that they actually fetched drinking water from these facilities. In other words some 58.70 per cent of the tribals and 51.16 per cent of non-tribals did not fetch their requirements of drinking water from the facilities provided. Appendix table 10.2, therefore, presents an analysis of the main reasons given for not using the facilities provided by those selected respondents who said that the facilities were in functioning order but they were not availing these. It will be seen from this table that from out of 540 tribal and 172 non-tribal respondents who said that the drinking water facility provided was in

functioning order 317 tribal and 88 non-tribal respondents said that they were not fetching drinking water from these sources. Of the latter 231 (72.87 per cent) tribal and 63 (71.59 per cent) non-tribal said that they were not doing so as the source, though twithin their villages, was away from their residences. About 18 per cent of tribals and 15 per cent of non-tribals even said that these facilities were not required. About 6 to 7 per cent of tribals as well as non-tribal respondents said that they did not use these facilities as the water was not potable.

10.06 From the foregoing analysis it will follow that even though the progress in regard to the provision of drinking water facilities since 1975-76 was rather uneven as between different ITDPs in the overall a fair amount of progress seemed to have been made in this regard as over 77 per cent of tribal and over 86 per cent of non-tribal households selected said that the facility had been provided by the concerned State Governments in their villages and a large majority of these also said that the facility provided was in functioning order. However, the effective coverage of the entire population of all the selected villages was rather inadequate partly because the facility had not been fully provided in the areas covered by some of the selected ITDPs and partly because the facility provided was at a distance from the houses of the beneficiaries due to which they could not conveniently used by them or the water was found to be not potable. Of course the very fact that a significant proportion of the respondents did not made use of the facility provided also indicates that this was to an extent supplementary to the already available sources of drinking water supply. This suggests that the accent of the programme for provision of safe and regular drinking water supplies in tribal areas should be on providing more facilities in areas and villages where the existing arrangements are inadequate and

in areas and villages where there is adequate supply more supply points for drinking water should be provided so as to cater to the greater convenience of the tribal population.

Sources of Drinking Water During Different Seasons

10.07 All the 767 selected-tribal and 209 non-tribal households were also asked to indicate their source(s) from which they got their supply of drinking water during the summer, rainy and winter seasons. Appendix table 10.3 gives the distribution of these respondents according to the sources from which obtained their supply of drinking water during different seasons in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83. It would be seen from the data given in this table that while hand-pumps as a means and source of drinking water supply were almost non-existent in the selected ITDPs in 1975-76, by 1982-83 over 18 per cent of the selected tribal and over 26 per cent of the selected non-tribal respondents used pumpsets for obtaining drinking water supplies. Pumpsets, thus, emerged, besides pucca/ semi-pucca wells, kutcha wells and streams/rivers/sptings, as one of the four most important means/sources of drinking water supply in these areas. It will be further observed from this table that the proportion of the respondents, tribals well as non-tribals, who obtained their drinking water supply from different sources varied only within very narrow ranges during different seasons indicating that seasonal factors had little or no bearing on the type of source from which drinking water was procured.

Change in the Sources of Drinking Water during 1975-76 to 1982-83

10.08 The data presented in Appendix table 10.3 would also furnish an idea of the order of change during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83 in the sources from which the selected tribal and non-tribal respondents procured their drinking water supplies. The following summary table, which

is based on Appendix table 10.3, indicates the proportion of tribal and non-tribal respondents who obtained their supplies from different sources in 1975-76 and 1982-83.

Table 10.1: Distribution of household Respondents by Sources of Drinking Water.

Sources of fetching drinking water	Tribals		Non-Tribals	
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pucca/semi-pucca wells	34.42 to 35.46	41.59 to 42.11	33.50 to 33.98	34.41 to 36.37
2. Kutcha wells	31.68 to 32.07	19.82 to 20.08	25.84	16.75 to 17.22
3. Steams/rivers/ springs	24.39 to 27.38	17.34 to 19.95	22.96 to 24.40	14.36 to 15.79
4. Ponds	3.39	0.26	4.78	2.39
5. Handpumps	0.13	18.38 to 18.61	0.48 to 0.96	26.32
6. Others	6.39 to 7.17	5.08 to 5.87	6.20 to 6.80	6.70

N.B.:- 1. All figures are in percentages.
2. Some respondents fetched water from more than one source.
3. Range indicates the varying position during different seasons.

10.09 It will be observed that the proportion of tribal obtaining their drinking water supplies from pucca and semi-pucca wells went up significantly from about 35 per cent in 1975-76 to around 42 per cent in 1982-83 and correspondingly there was a fairly sharp decline in the proportion of those depending on kutcha wells, streams, rivers, springs and ponds. Further, handpumps, which were an insignificant source in 1975-76, emerged as a source of supply for about 19 per cent of the tribal respondents in 1982-83. The order of change in the sources of drinking water also provides a measure of the degree and nature of the efforts for providing drinking water facilities in the selected ITDPs during 1975-76 and 1982-83. During this

period a good deal of progress was made in the selected ITDPs for providing drinking water from pucca/semi-pucca wells and from handpumps and as a result thereof the proportion of tribals securing drinking water from these two sources increased from around 35 per cent in 1975-76 to around 60 per cent in 1982-83. However, the remaining about 40 per cent of them still fetched their drinking water from such unsafe sources as kutcha wells, streams/ rivers and 'other' sources. In view of this position there is need for continued efforts for making safe drinking water available to those tribals and non-tribals who still depend on un-safe sources. If necessary more funds could be earmarked for the purpose out of the allocation for the programmes under ITDPs.

10.10 The above analysis, it may be noted, relates to all the 10 selected ITDPs. While a similar analysis could not be attempted separately for each selected ITDP, it seemed that the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Bonnai (Orissa) and Banswara (Rajasthan) were lagging behind in respect of progress in drinking water supply. In the areas covered by these ITDPs, more intensified efforts were needed in this regard.

Potability of Water

10.11 Table 10.2 summarises the responses of the selected tribal and non-tribal households regarding the potability of drinking water available to them in 1975-76 and 1982-83. It is observed from this table that as compared to 1975-76 a larger percentage of tribal as well as non-tribal respondents considered that in 1982-83 the drinking water available to them was potable. In fact about 90 per cent of tribal and over 91 of non-tribal respondents thought that in 1982-83 the water available to them for drinking purposes during the summer season was potable. Similarly, nearly 97 per cent of both tribal and non-tribal respondents thought that in 1982-83 the drinking water available to them in winter

season was potable. However, only about 79 per cent of the tribal and about 83 percent of the non-tribal respondents in 1982-83 said that the drinking water available in the rainy reason was potable. In other words to a certain extent during the rainy season the drinking water available was not safe and potable. Suitable steps and measures should be taken to ensure that drinking water supplies are safe and potable throughout the year and especially during the rainy season.

Table 10.3:- Views of the Selected Respondents Regarding the Potability of Drinking Water During Different Seasons.

Season	Tribals (N=767)			Non-tribal (N=209)		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Summer	640 (83.14)	690 (89.96)	7.81	158 (75.60)	191 (91.39)	20.89
2. Rainy	522 (68.06)	604 (78.75)	15.75	137 (65.55)	173 (82.78)	26.28
3. Winter	733 (95.57)	741 (96.61)	1.09	188 (89.95)	204 (97.61)	8.51

10.12 As regards the views of the respondents in particular selected ITDPs, in 1982-83 the percentage of tribal respondents who thought that the water was potable in summer was lower than the average for all the 10 ITDPs taken together in the case of ITDPs Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat) and Banswara (Rajasthan); in rainy season in the case of Pushprajgarh, Alirajpur (both from Madhya Pradesh) and Dangs (Gujarat); and in winter in the case of Dangs and Banswara. Of these ITDPs, the position as regards potability of water seemed to be rather more acute in the ITDPs of Pushprajagarh and Dangs during summer; and Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur in the rainy season.

Distance of the Source of Drinking Water from the Places of Residence

10.13 Information was also sought from the selected respondents in respect of the distance of the source of drinking water supply from their residence. Appendix table 10.4 shows the distribution of selected respondents according to the distance of the source of drinking water supply from their residences in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83. It will be observed from this table that the variation in the distribution of number of respondents in different distance categories during different seasons was small both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. In 1982-83, for instance, the proportion of respondents who had a source of drinking water supply within a distance of half kilometre from their residence varied only between 65.84 and 68.06 per cent in the case of tribals and between 76.08 and 77.51 per cent in the case of non-tribals, during different seasons. In fact in respect of some of the bther distance categories, the variations were even less. In other words, even after taking into account the distances, the seasonal factor had very little influence on the sources from which the drinking water supply was procured. It will also be observed from Appendix table 10.4 that while in 1975-76 some 61.63 per cent of the tribal and 63.64 per cent of the non-tribal households had a source of drinking water supply located within a distance of half kilometre from their houses, in 1982-83 the proportion of such households increased between 65.8 and 68.1 per cent in case of tribals and between 76.1 and 77.5 per cent in the case of non-tribals. Further some 95 to 98 per cent of the tribal and over 99 per cent of the non-tribal respondents had a source of drinking water supply located within a distance of two kilometres. That is to say, as a result of the improvement in the arrangements for drinking water facilities during 1975-76 to 1982-83 the selected respondents were also able to secure drinking water from sources located within convenient distances.

10.14 The data presented in Appendix table 10.4 also brings out that in respect of the provision of drinking water facilities non-tribals were comparatively better off than the tribals. Not only a higher percentage of non-tribals had a source of drinking water supply located nearer to their residences but the increase in the number of non-tribal respondents during 1975-76 to 1982-83 who had a drinking water sources within a distance of less than half a kilometre was comparatively larger. In other words, as observed earlier the benefits of the development of drinking water supply facilities seemed to have accrued to non-tribals to greater extent as compared to the tribals. It should, therefore, be ensured that in future the benefits from the extension of these facilities flow at least in an equal measure to the target group of population as compared to the rest.

Ownership of Sources of Drinking Water

10.15 The selected respondents were also asked to indicate the onwership of the sources from which they procured their drinking supply during different seasons. Based on the replies given by the selected households Appendix Table 10.5 sets out the position in respect of ownership of sources of drinking water supply and the number of respondents who fetched water from these sources in 1975-76 and 1982-83. It will be observed from this table that the main sources of drinking water in both 1975-76 and 1982-83 were (a) government-owned, (b) owned by private individuals and (c) natural sources, such as, streams, rivers and springs. Thus, in 1975-76, from 32.59 to 33.38 per cent of tribal respondents fetched drinking water from sources owned by government; 30.64 to 30.90 per cent from those owned by private individuals; and 26.60 to 28.55 per cent from natural sources. However, in 1982-83, the respective percentages of tribal respondents who fetched water from these three types of sources were 53.19 to 53.85,

23.24 to 23.47 and 18.51 to 20.21. The significant increase in the proportion of tribal respondents obtaining drinking water from government sources in 1982-83, which was accompained by a decline in the proportion of those who fetched it from natural sources, reflects on the one hand the impact of governmental effort to provide drinking water facilities and on the other a reduced dependence on other sources, i.e., individually or community owned sources, etc. A similar trend was discernable in respect of the non-tribal respondents.

10.16 While the increased provision of drinking water facilities through governmental efforts is indeed an encouraging feature, it would at the same time seem desirable that, with a view to having adequate and safe drinking water supplies during all the seasons, these are supplemented by individual and community effort. Therefore, wherever feasible the tribals should be encouraged to construct pucca wells or sink pumpsets through individual and/or community effort for meeting their requirements more adequately and also to become more self-reliant in this regard.

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Chapter 11

LIQUOR HABIT

Brewing of indigenous drinks and liquor for self-consumption is widely prevalent among the tribal communities and a traditionally permissible activity of the tribal households. In fact, in some cases home made brew is considered essential for worship and festival celebrations. In certain areas, however, the tribals or some groups among them, have been persuaded to give up the consumption of liquor under the influence of reform movements or the preaching of religious leaders. On the other hand, besides home-made liquor, the consumption of liquor supplied through commercial or other sources is also reported. The present chapter accordingly attempts to examine, on the basis of the information gathered in the course of the study, the extent of the liquor habit among the selected tribal and non-tribal households, the amount of expenditure incurred on liquor consumption and also some related aspects like sources of liquor supply besides home brew, the quality of liquor consumed, etc. The impact of this, in terms of decline in the incidence of consumption of liquor, has also been looked into. Finally, it gives suggestions and recommendations on reducing consumption of liquor by tribals and on excise policy followed by different State Governments.

Extent of Liquor Habit and Expenditure on Liquor Consumption

11.02 In order to assess the position as regards the extent of the liquor habit, information was sought from all the 767 tribal and 209 non-tribal household respondents selected as to whether one or more members of their households consumed liquor and if so the number of the members of the household who consumed liquor regularly. This information was collected for the year 1975-76, when most of the selected ITDPs were set-up, and also for 1982-83, the latest completed year at the time of the field investigation. They were also asked

to indicate the amount of expenditure per month on liquor consumption by each household in each of these years. A summary of the information collected for all the 10 selected ITDPs taken together is set out in table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Extent of Liquor Habit and Expenditure on Liquor Consumption.

Indicator	Tribal Households			Non-tribal Households		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i) Percentage of selected households in which one or more members consumed liquor	66.88	64.67	(-)3.31	34.93	38.28	9.59
ii) Average percentage of members per households who consumed liquor regularly	19.80	21.40	8.09	12.48	13.88	11.27
iii) Average amount spent on liquor consumption per household per month (Rs.)	20.71	14.18	(-)31.50	5.31	8.83	66.37

N.B.:- The average number of members per household was 5.62 and 5.44 for tribal and non-tribal households respectively.

11.03 It will be observed from the above table that the proportion of tribal households in which one or more members reported consumption of liquor decline from 66.88 per cent in 1975-76 to 64.67 per cent in 1982-83, i.e., by 3.31 per cent. However, the average percentage of members per tribal household who took liquor regularly moved up from 19.80 to 21.40 per cent over the same period. The average monthly expenditure on consumption of liquor per tribal household at the same time recorded a sharp decline of about 31.5 per cent during 1975-76 to 1982-83. As against this, in the case of non-tribal households there was an increase in the proportion of the

households, consuming liquor, the percentage of household members consuming liquor regularly as well as the monthly expenditure on liquor. Considering that nearly a third of the selected tribal households did not consume liquor, this suggests that there has been a significant trend towards the tribals moving away from the drinking habits.

Number of Adults who had Given up Drinking and Reasons Therefor

11.04 Information was also sought from the respondent households as to the number of adults who had given up drinking since 1975-76 and their reasons for doing so. For all the 10 selected ITDPs taken together this information is set forth in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Number of Adults who Gave Up Drinking Since 1975-76 and Reasons Therefor

Number/Reasons	Tribals (N=767)	Non-tribals (N=2098)
1	2	3
1. Number of Adults who gave up drinking	106	13
2. Reasons for giving up:		
i) Health grounds	56	8
ii) At the instance of preacher	19	Nil
iii) Economic grounds	17	3
iv) Other reasons	24	5

N.B:- Some respondents gave more than one reason.

11.05 It will be seen from the above table that relative to the number of sample and non-tribal households selected the number of tribal adults who had given up drinking since 1975-76 was significantly higher, and, on an average, out of every seven tribal households one adult had given up drinking. The major reason for their doing so was stated to be "health grounds". In the case of tribal adults the next important reason was "at the instance of the preacher" indicating that

the religious reforming efforts had also to an extent played a role in weaning the tribals away from drinking. Economic reasons were a factor common to tribals as well as non-tribals for giving up drinking.

Sources of Liquor Supply

11.06 From the selected households who consumed liquor information was also sought as to the sources from which they got liquor in 1975-76 and 1982-83. This information was given by 313 tribal households for 1975-76 and 496 tribal households for 1982-83 and is tabulated in table 11.3 below.

Table 11.3: Sources of Liquor Supply

Sources of Supply	Tribal Households				Non-tribal Households			
	1975-76 (N=313)		1982-83 (N=496)		1975-76 (N=73)		1982-83 (N=80)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
i) Self brew	260	50.68	299	60.28	34	46.58	34	42.50
ii) Liquor shop within the village	57	11.11	61	12.30	21	28.77	23	28.75
iii) Liquor shop outside the village	160	31.19	121	24.40	30	41.10	33	41.25
iv) Clandestine sources	102	19.88	88	17.74	9	12.33	8	10.00
v) Other sources	82	15.98	73	14.72	12	16.44	13	16.25

N.B.:- 1. Respondents gave multiple sources of supply of liquor.

2. 'N' refers to the number of households in which one or more members consumed liquor. The percentages given under columns 3,5, 7 and 9 are with reference to this 'N'.

11.07 It will be observed from the above table that the broad pattern as regards the sources of liquor supply for the selected tribal and non-tribal households was by and large the same in both 1975-76 and 1982-83 excepting that the proportion of tribal households who brewed their own liquor was 60.3 per cent in 1982-83 as against 50.7 per cent in 1975-76. It is

also interesting to note that in tribal areas the practice of brewing liquor at home was not confined only to tribals as 42.5 per cent of the selected non-tribal households also themselves brewed the liquor consumed by them in 1982-83. As regards the sources of supply in 1982-83 about 12 per cent of tribals and about 29 per cent of the non-tribal households said that they procured their liquor from the liquor shop within their village. Another 24.4 per cent of tribal and 41.3 per cent of non-tribal households said that they purchased their liquor from a shop outside their village. Nearly 18 per cent of tribal households also stated that their sources of supply of liquor were clandestine.

11.08 The information obtained in respect of the sources of supply also reveals that in 1982-83 about 40 per cent of tribal and 57 per cent of non-tribal households consumed liquor which was not self-brewed and that there was free, open and/or clandestine sale/availability of liquor for both tribals and others either within or near-about their villages. This shows that the regularity mechanism for restricting/regulating the supply and sale of liquor, other than home-brew, in tribal areas was not being enforced and was in fact being flouted. As a consequence both the tribals and non-tribals were having access to authorised as well as clandestine sources of liquor supply.

Quality of Liquor Consumed

11.09 The views of the respondent households were also sought in respect of the general quality of the liquor consumed by them. The responses of the selected households in this regard are set out in table 11.4.

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Table 11.4:- Quality of Liquor Consumed

Quality of liquor consumed	Tribal Households				Non-tribal Households			
	1975-76 (N=513)		1982-83 (N= 496)		1975-76 (N= 73)		1982-83 (N = 79)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good	212	41.3	237	47.78	33	45.21	36	45.57
2. Average	227	44.25	200	40.32	29	39.73	32	40.51
3. Poor	74	14.42	59	11.90	11	15.07	11	13.92

11.10 It will be seen from the above table that the proportion of the tribal households, who considered that the quality of liquor consumed by them was good, was only a little higher for 1982-83 than that for 1975-76. This indicates that in the opinion of the respondents over the seven year period under reference there was only a marginal improvement in the quality of liquor consumed by them. Only 47.78 per cent of tribal and 45.57 per cent of non-tribal households (in which one or more members took liquor) thought that the liquor consumed by them in 1982-83 was of good quality. Another about 40 per cent of both tribal and non-tribal households thought that it was of average quality only; and 11.90 per cent of tribal and 13.92 per cent of non-tribal households considered it of poor quality even by their own standards.

Changes in Drinking Habit and Illicit Brewing

11.11 The views of the household respondents in respect of the change in drinking habit over the seven-year period 1975-76 to 1982-83 have already been brought out in the text table 11.1. However, besides the selected households, the views of some knowledgeable tribals from the selected villages, VLWs incharge of these villages, BDOs incharge of the selected blocks, selected Subject-Matter Specialists from each selected ITDP, Project Administrators/Officers incharge of the selected ITDPs, Deputy Commissioners in-charge of the districts in which the selected ITDPs were located and of two non-officials at district level, such as, MPs, MLAs,

Chairmen, Zila Parishad, etc., were also obtained as regards the change in drinking habit and extent of illicit brewing of liquor as well as the consumption of intoxicants other than liquor over the period 1975-76 to 1982-83. The views expressed by this group of respondents from all the 10 selected ITDPs are summarised in table 11.5.

Table 11.5:- Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76 in the Position in Respect of Drinking Habit, Illicit Brewing of Liquor and Consumption of other Intoxicants.

Change in respect of	Increased	No change	Decreased
1	2	3	4
1. Drinking habit (N=247)	93(37.65)	90(36.44)	64(25.91)
2. Illicit brewing of liquor (N=237)	47.(19.83)	70(29.54)	120(50.63)
3. Taking of other intoxicants (N=229)	55(24.02)	75(32.75)	99(43.23)

N.B.:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

11.12 It will be observed from the above table that the opinion of the respondents canvassed was quite divided on all the three aspects on which their views were sought. Nearly 38 per cent of them considered that there was an increase in drinking habit but another about 36 per cent thought that there was no change while some 26 per cent thought that it had decreased. A little over 50 per cent of the respondents were of the view that illicit brewing of liquor had decreased and another about 29.5 per cent thought that there was no change. Only about 19.8 per cent of this group of respondents said that there was an increase. As regards the consumption of other intoxicants a majority of the respondents - over 43 per cent - were of the view that it had decreased while another 32.8 per cent observed no change.

Sale of Distilled Liquor in Tribal Areas and State Liquor Excise Policy

11.13 In the course of the field work for the present study, position obtaining in respect of the sale of liquor to tribal areas in the concerned States was enquired into. This indicated that at the time of the study the sale of distilled liquor in tribal areas was allowed by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa. In Madhya Pradesh, while this was not allowed in rural areas, in urban areas and in areas where more than 50 per cent of the population consisted of tribals distilled liquor was permitted to be sold through departmental shops. A ban on the selling of distilled liquor was, however, initiated by the State Government in 1976-77 and by April 1981 all the departmental shops were closed. Sale of distilled liquor in tribal areas was not allowed by the States of Maharashtra and Bihar. Bihar Government had banned it in 1975-76. In Gujarat, there was complete prohibition throughout the State.

11.14 While there was complete prohibition in the entire State of Gujarat, the other concerned States had, at different points of time, issued instructions, subject to varying degrees of restrictions, for allowing the tribals to brew liquor for self-consumption. In Rajasthan the tribals had been allowed to do so on social and cultural functions. While country liquor was sold through authorised agents no contractor was allowed. In Orissa, since 1977, tribals were allowed to brew liquor from tamarind flowers at the rate of 1.5 litre per head or five litres per household per day. In Bihar, liquor shops in areas with more than 50 per cent of tribal population were abolished as from 1975-76 and on April 1979 prohibition was introduced in the entire State. This continued till August, 1980. Thereafter, liquor shops were, however, allowed to be reopened in all areas excepting the tribal areas. However, tribals were allowed to brew liquor for their domestic consumption and for social functions. In practice this policy was, however, reported not to have met with much success as tribals continued to sell and purchase liquor openly.

11.15 In Madhya Pradesh, while in urban areas distilled liquor was being sold through Excise Department shops, country liquor shops were reported to have been completely closed by 1981. Under this revised policy, tribals were permitted by the State Government to brew liquor for their own domestic consumption and also for their social and religious functions. In Maharashtra, on the recommendation of the State Prohibition Committee, in April 1980 the State Government allowed the tribals to brew liquor for domestic sconsumption and social functions. Country liquor shops were closed. The concession of toddy tapping was continued. Rules were framed for the allotment of toddy shops in 1982. However, the sale of distilled liquor was banned in tribal areas in June 1979.

11.16 In Andhra Pradesh the State excise policy was revised in 1975. As a result one-fifth of the distilled liquor shops in tribal areas were closed. It was also decided to allot liquor shops to tribal cooperatives and, where such cooperatives could not be formed, these shops were either auctioned to tribal bidders only, or were run departmentally. In August, 1983, it was decided to allow tribals to brew liquor for domestic consumption. They were permitted to keep five kgs. of mahua flowers, one bottle of 'arrack' and two two bottles of toddy without the need of any permit.

11.17 From the foregoing account it would follow that tribals were allowed to brew their own liquor in all the concerned States, (excepting Gujarat which had imposed prohibition throughout the State) subject to certain broad restrictions, such as, that brewing may be allowed confined only for purposes of self consumption, that the quantity of liquor brewed should be subject to specified limits, etc. These restrictions were, however, neither strictly enforced in all the ITDPs, nor were these generally observed. Further, it was observed during field visits that all tribal households brew their own liquor. In Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, in the

villages visited, there were a few tribal hamlets in each village who brewed liquor for sale amongst their fellow tribals. In fact, the brewing of liquor was the traditional profession of these tribal households and it was from these that most tribal households purchased their requirements of liquor instead of brewing it themselves. Further as already indicated earlier, in several States/ UTDPs the sale of distilled liquor was also being allowed in tribal areas. However, from most of the selected States no overall review and/or significant change in liquor excise policy, specifically with reference to tribal areas, was reported. In fact no serious initiative seemed to have been taken to evolve a well-knit and well-informed long-term liquor excise policy vis-a-vis the tribals.

Some Suggestions and Recommendations

11.18 In the light of the analysis set forth in this chapter the following recommendations are made so that it is ensured that the tribals are not exploited by contractors, private traders and others and that there is minimal interference in their traditional way of life in so far as the customary consumption of liquor is concerned.

11.19 A multi-disciplinary team of experienced administrators and senior excise officers, with sufficient experience of serving in tribal areas, experts familiar with tribal life and culture, and knowledgeable tribals representing different regions should be constituted to deliberate and evolve a consistent and well informed excise policy having relevance for tribal communities. The liquor excise policy evolved in this manner should be strictly enforced and implemented.

11.20 Since tribals have traditionally been brewing their own liquor for domestic consumption, social functions, etc., and have been allowed to do so, the sale of other types of country liquor in tribal areas should be banned in a phased

manner. Till such time that this is done the 'arrack' shops existing in tribal areas should be auctioned either to tribal cooperatives or to individual tribals only and in case this may not be practicable for some reasons these should be run by the Excise Department itself. In no case such shops should be allowed to pass on in the hands of non-tribals through direct or 'benami' deals.

11.21 In as much as number of tribal as well non-tribal respondents reported that the quality of liquor consumed by them was poor, even according to their own standards, a system of checking and testing the quality of the liquor brewed in tribal hamlets for sale to tribals should be evolved and implemented vigorously. Fequent checks and tests should also be undertaken of the liquor sold through liquor shops so that it is ensured that the quality is not poor and sub-standard and the liquor sold is free from patently harmful ingrediants.

11.22 The State Governments should encourage religious preachers and reformers who in some areas have taken upon themselves to persuade tribals to give up the consumption of liquor. In addition, the State Governments should on the their own also endeavour to discourage the tribals from excessive and compulsive drinking through educative publicity, extension efforts and other measures.

11.23 Curbs should be imposed on self-brewing of liquor by non-tribals in tribal areas so that the permissive concessions allowed to tribals, in view of their traditional background, are not mis-used by non-tribals.

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Chapter 12

MEDICAL CARE AND DISEASES

The tribal communities of Central and peninsular India live in tropical, monsoon forest areas characterised by damp depression. The climate in these forests is typically humid. The humid climate breeds and harbours all types of insects, germs and diseases. The personal hygiene of the tribals also leaves much to be desired. Often enough they obtain their drinking water from ponds and pools formed by small streams flowing through the forests. These same pools and ponds are also used for purposes of washing utensils and clothes, bathing, etc., and by wild as well as domestic animals. These climatic and environmental conditions, which are common to most tribal habitats, render the people living in these areas to a variety of water-borne and infectious diseases.

12.02 While due to their environmental and living conditions the tribals are exposed to diseases and infections in cases of illness, quite a few of them still look to their tribal priest-cum-physician who is often an amalgum of faith in spirits and black magic and some knowledge of herbal cures and medicines handed down from generations past. The tribal psyche, rooted as it is in a deep faith in fate and resignation, does not easily prod him to go in and reach for modern medical help and assistance except perhaps in areas nearer to, or forming a part of, the urban conglomerations like a block headquarters or market place. Many a times he seeks such help only when the condition of the patient has aggravated. As a result, a majority of tribals live with and die of infections and diseases which, with proper medical care, would have been curable and infact preventable. Thus, many of them are not able to live a full span of life which they could have enjoyed if timely and proper medical help had been sought and rendered. Under these circumstances, even more than curative medical help and assistance, it is the preventive medical and health care as well as education which is important in tribal areas. The analysis of the information collected in respect of the

nature and type of medical assistance sought by the selected tribal and non-tribal respondents, the quality of the medical facilities available, major diseases prevalent in tribal areas, their incidence, etc., attempted in this chapter, may be viewed against this broad background.

Nature of Medical Care Availed

12.03 Appendix table 12.1 summarises the nature and type of medical facilities sought and availed of by the sample households in 1975-76 and 1982-83. It will be observed from this table that in 1975-76 some 11.08 per cent of the tribal and 6.22 per cent of the non-tribal respondents reported having sought no medical assistance. The proportion of this category of respondents, however, declined to 6.26 and 3.35 per cent respectively in 1982-83. Similarly, the percentage of tribal and non-tribal respondents, who sought medical assistance from the village priest-cum-medical man, in 1975-76 was 34.81 and 27.27 per cent respectively. However, in 1982-83 their respective percentages declined to 17.60 and 15.79.

12.04 Further in 1982-83, 65.71 per cent of the sample tribal households went to Health Sub-Centres for medical assistance, followed by 17.60 per cent to the village priest-cum-medical man and 9.52 per cent to private allopathic practioners. Less than one per cent went to either the Ayurvedic practioners or the government civil hospitals. None went to a private homoeopathic practitioners. However, as high as 15.51 per cent sought such help from 'other' miscellaneous sources. In the case of non-tribal households also, as compared to 1975-76, there was a sizeable increase in 1982-83 in the proportion of those who went to Health Sub-Centre for availing medical assistance. This indicates that during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83 there was a considerable extension of the Health Sub-Centres facilities and a larger proportion of both tribals and non-tribals started availing of the facilities provided at these Centres.

Considering that there was simultaneously a decline in the proportion of those seeking the assistance from the village priest-cum-medical men, this suggests that the awareness as to the usefulness of modern medical facilities was growing among the population of tribal areas.

12.05 With a view to assessing the convenience of access to different types of medical assistance, the tribal respondents were asked to indicate the distances travelled by them in 1975-76 and 1982-83 for availing the facility sought. The information collected on this aspect is summarised in Appendix table 12.2. It would be seen from this table that in 1975-76 out of the 267 sample tribal households who went to the village priest-cum-medical man for treatment 198, i.e., 72.28 per cent, were those who had the village priest-cum-medical man in their own village and they did not have to go outside their village for seeking his help. Another 72, i.e., 26.97 per cemt, had to travel upto less than 5 kms. and another two, i.e., 0.74 per cent, 5 kms. or more, for this purpose. In 1982-83 the position in regard to the tribal households, who went to the village priest-cum-medical man, was about the same. Among those who went to Government sub-health centres was as high as 62.79 per cent in 1975-76 and 57.92 per cent in 1982-83 had to travel 5 kms or more. Only 13.95 per cent of such respondents in 1975-76 and 16.47 per cent in 1982-83 had the facility available to them within their villages. All the six tribal household respondents in 1975-76 and all the seven in 1982-83, who went to a government civil hospital, had, however, to travel 10 kms. or more.

12.06 The foregoing review and the data given in Appendix Table 12.2 will show that, among other reasons, the availability of the services of the village priest-cum-medical man in the village itself was an important reason for the tribals going to him for medical help. However, the fact that about 58 to 63 per cent of the tribals, who went to government sub-health centres for medical care in 1975-76 and 1982-83, had to travel over 5 kms. for this

purpose, indicates that a large percentage of tribals were convinced of the efficacy of modern medicine.

Extent and Quality of Medical Facilities Available in PHCs/Sub-Centres.

12.07 The responses of the selected tribal respondents, as to the extent and quality of medical facilities available from the PHCs/Sub-Centres, are set out in Appendix table 12.3. It will be seen from this table that 90.48 per cent of the tribal and 90.91 of the non-tribal respondents said that their village was served by the PHC/Sub-centre and only 5.35 per cent and 6.70 per cent said that this was not so. Over 67 per cent of the tribal and 69.86 per cent of the non-tribal respondents also said that the doctors came regularly to these centres but 4.82 per cent and 6.70 per cent said that this was not so. The remaining 18.38 per cent of the tribal and non-tribal respondents, however, could not indicate the position in this regard. About 60 per cent of the tribal and 67 per cent of the non-tribal respondents also said that the prescribed medicines were made available to them in time at these PHCs/Sub-Centres. Some 57 and 61 per cent of tribal and non-tribal respondents respectively were also of the view that the PHCs/Sub-Centres were running well and were doing good work. The views of the respondents from all the 10 ITDPs taken together thus indicated that the coverage by the PHCs/Sub-Centre, in terms of availability of prescribed medicines and their timely availability, was satisfactory.

12.08 In as much as 17.99 per cent of the tribal and 19.14 per cent of the non-tribal household respondents said that the prescribed medicines were not made available in time, necessary remedial steps should be taken to ensure that the prescribed medicines are made available to all patients in time. To this end, the concerned authorities could examine if at least a fortnight's requirements of all necessary medicines could be kept in stock at all PHCs/Sub-Centres.

12.09 The position regarding the quality of medical facilities available, however, varied considerably as between the selected ITDPs. From three ITDPs, namely Simdega (Bihar), Dangs(Gujarat) and Banswara(Rajasthan), 15.28 to 22.78 per cent of respondents said that their villages were not served by PHCs/Sub-Centres. From the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), 15.56 to 28.89 per cent of tribal and non-tribal respondents also said that doctors did not come to the PHCs/Sub-Centres regularly. A fairly large percentage of tribal and non-tribal respondents from the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Simdega (Bihar), Dangs (Gujarat) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh), said that the prescribed medicines were not made available in time. Similarly, 51.67 per cent of household respondents from ITDP Simdega (Bihar), 14 per cent from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) and 11.67 per cent from ITDP Pushprajagarh (Madhya Pradesh) said that the PHCs/Sub-Centres were not doing good work. In order to remove the reported deficiencies and to ensure proper working of PHCs/Sub-Centres. in the selected ITDPs it may be desirable to have a system of surprise checks on their working and of ensuring that the sanctioned complement of staff is posted, and is in fact available, in the PHCS/Sub-Centres.

Major Diseases and Their Incidence

12.10 The sample beneficiary respondents were asked to list out the major diseases prevalent in their ITDPs. Appendix table 12.4 gives the list of these major diseases ITDP-wise and the percentage of the household respondents who thought these to be the major diseases prevalent in their ITDPs. For purposes of the analysis in this regard a disease has been considered to be a major disease if about 15 per cent or more of the selected respondents in an ITDP stated it to be a major disease. By this criterion in all 10 diseases, viz., (i) Malaria, (ii) gastroentric, (iii) tuberculusis, (iv) skin diseases, (v) respiratory diseases, (vi) leprosy, (vii) eye diseases, (viii) goitre, (ix) typhoid, and (x) worms were

reported as the major diseases in the ITDPs under review. A brief analysis of the extent of prevalence of these diseases in all the selected ITDPs, as well as in each of the of the ITDPs taken separately, as reported by the selected ITDPs, is given in the following paragraphs.

12.11 Malaria:- Malaria was listed as a major disease by 100 per cent of the tribal and non-tribal sample respondents from the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan). Ninety per cent or more of the respondents from the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Konta (Madhya Pradesh), and Parlakemidi (Orissa) stated this to be a major disease. It was listed as major disease in other ITDPs also. Thus, not only malaria was considered to be a major disease by the highest percentage of sample respondents and by sample respondents from each of the ITDPs studied, but also in six of these ITDPs it was thought to be major disease by 90 to 100 per cent of the respondents. Malaria, thus, emerged as the most widespread major disease in the ITDPs under studied.

11.12 Gastroentric:- Next to malaria gastroentric emerged as a major disease as 58.91 per cent of the total sample household respondents in the 10 ITDPs studied. It was thought to be a major disease by 100 per cent of the sample respondents from the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), by 98.33 per cent of sample respondents from ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh); by 88.89 per cent from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat); and by 61.06 per cent from ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh). It was thought to be a major disease by sample respondents from as many as eight out of ten ITDPs and those from all the three ITDPs studied from Madhya Pradesh.

12.13 Skin Diseases:- Over 42 per cent of the total number of sample household respondents canvassed stated skin diseases to be a major set of diseases in their ITDPs. These were listed as a major disease by 97.94 per cent of the

sample respondents from ITDP Alirajpur, 76.67 per cent from ITDP Pushprajgarh and 74.34 per cent from ITDP Konta - all the three being the ITDPs selected from Madhya Pradesh - and by 81.25 per cent from ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), 54.44 per cent from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) and 53.70 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra). However, from the ITDPs of Banswara (Rajasthan), Simdega (Bihar) and Parlakemidi and Bonnai (Orissa), none or only a negligible number of sample respondents reported skin diseases to be a major disease. Skin disease were, thus, reported to be a major set of diseases in six out of the 10 ITDPs studied.

12.14 Tuberculosis:- Over 26 per cent of the total sample respondents listed tuberculosis to be a major disease in their area. It was, listed as a major disease by as high as 64.58 per cent of the sample respondents from ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), 43.33 per cent from ITDP Simdega (Bihar), 33.33 per cent from ITDP Bonnai (Orissa) and 32.71 per cent from ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan).

12.15 Respiratory Diseases:- Respiratory diseases were listed as a major set of diseases by 23.46 per cent of the total sample respondents canvassed. However, these were listed as a major disease by as high as 82.30 per cent of the respondents from ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh), 52.22 per cent from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) and 46.30 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra).

12.16 Other Major Diseases:- Other diseases listed as major diseases by sample respondents were (i) goitre, (ii) leprosy, (iii) eye diseases, (iv) worms and (v)typhoid. As would be seen from Appendix table 12.4, these were listed as a major diseases by 10.96, 10.76, 10.45, 9.94 and 9.32 per cent respectively of the total number of tribal and non-tribal respondents in the 10 selected ITDPs. However, as in the case of the incidence of diseases reviewed above the incidence of these diseases was quite high in some of the selected ITDPs.

12.17 Goitre was reported to be a major disease by 68.33 per cent of the respondents from Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and 53.3 per cent of the respondents from ITDP Simdega (Bihar) but by none from the other eight ITDPs studied. Leprosy was listed as a major disease by 52.08 per cent of the respondents from Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), 29.29 per cent from ITDP Bonnai (Orissa), 19.44 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and by 22.22 per cent of the non-tribals and only 4.44 per cent of the tribals from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat). Its prevalance was reported by none or a negligible percentage of selected respondents from the remainihg six ITDPs.

12.18 Eye diseases were stated to be a major set of diseases by 60.00 per cent of respondents from ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) followed by 28.70 per cent from ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and 23.01 per cent from ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh). In the remaining ITDPs, the number of respondents who reported these as a major disease was very small or nil. Worms were thought to be a major disease by 79.38 per cent of the respondents from ITDP Alirajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), 16.82 per cent of the respondents from ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan) and by none or a negligible number of respondents from other ITDPs. Typhoid was stated to be a major disease by 46.60 per cent of the sample respondents from ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan), 25.25 per cent of those from Bonnai (Orissa) and by none or a negligible number of respondents from other ITDPs.

12.19 It will be seen from the foregoing review that malaria was a major disease in all the 10 ITDPs followed by gastroentric in eight; tuberculosis in seven; skin and respiratory diseases in six; leprosy and eye diseases in three; and goitre, typhoid and worms in two each among the selected ITDPs. In one ITDP, namely, Dhule (Maharashtra) as many as seven major diseases were reported by the household respondents selected from this ITDP. Six major diseases were reported

from ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh); five in each case from the ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh); five in each case from the ITDPs Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Dangs (Gujarat), Konta and Alirajpur (both from Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan); four from ITDP Simdega (Bihar) and ITDP Bonnai (Orissa); and three from ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa).

Incidence of Major Diseases Among Tribals and Non-Tribals

12.20 In order to assess the incidence of major diseases reported to be prevalent in the selected ITDPs the sample tribal as well as non-tribal respondents were asked as to whether they or any member(s) of their household were suffering, or had suffered since 1975-76, from any of these major diseases and if so to name of the disease and also to indicate the broad age-group of the person(s) - male or female - who had suffered from the disease. The information collected is tabulated in Appendix table 12.5 for all the 10 selected ITDPs taken together.

12.21 Based on the data presented in Appendix table 12.5 the following summary table sets out the percentage of the total sample households - tribal and non-tribal - who reported that one or more members of their household had suffered from the different major diseases.

Table 12.1: Incidence of Major Diseases Among Tribals and Non-tribals

Major Diseases	Percentage of the total sample respondents reporting suffering from the Disease	
	Tribals	Non-tribals
1	2	3
1. Malaria	53.85	55.98
2. Gastroentric	22.43	24.40
3. Skin Diseases	11.99	13.88
4. Eye Diseases	1.83	3.35
5. Typhoid	1.17	3.35
6. Respiratory diseases	7.82	5.26
7. Tuberculosis	1.83	0.96
8. Leprosy	0.65	0.00
9. Worms	0.62	0.00
10. Goitre	0.00	0.00

N.B.:- Percentage add up to more than 100 as some respondents reported more than one disease.

12.22 As will be observed from the above table the major diseases having a high incidence among the tribals as well non-tribals were (i) malaria, (ii) Gastroentric, (iii) skin diseases and (iv) respiratory diseases and in that order of importance. As compared to the non-tribals the incidence of tuberculosis came out to be appreciably higher among the tribals but that of typhoid and eye diseases was comparatively higher among the non-tribals. The incidence of leprosy and worms was found only among the tribal respondents. And even though goitre was among the major diseases reported from two of the ITDPs, no case of goitre was reported in the sample studied.

Incidence of Major Diseases by Age and Sex of the Patients

12.23 The data presented in Appendix table 12.5 also provides an idea of the incidence of different major diseases according to the broad age groups and sex of the patients suffering from the different diseases in the sample studied. Excepting for leprosy and worms the incidence of different major diseases was the highest in the age-group 14 years and below. In the case of leprosy and worms the incidence was the highest in the age-group '15 to 60' years. The incidence of all the major disease, excepting leprosy and malaria, was comparatively much lower in the age-group 'above 60 years'.

12.24 In the age-group '14 years and below', the incidence of eye diseases (71.43 per cent), typhoid (68.75 per cent) and skin diseases (62.50 per cent) was the highest followed by that of gastroentric (35.52 per cent), respiratory diseases (30.59 per cent) and malaria (27.97 per cent).

12.25 In the age-group '15 to 60 years', the incidence of worms (100 per cent), tuberculosis (87.50 per cent), and malaria (70.67 per cent) was the highest followed by that of respiratory diseases (63.53 per cent), leprosy

(60.00 per cent), gastroentric (58.30 per cent), skin diseases (36.84 per cent), eye diseases (28.52 per cent) and typhoid (25.00 per cent). In the age-group 'above 60 years', as stated earlier, the incidence of different diseases excepting leprosy and malaria, was not high.

12.26 The distribution of such of the sample respondents, both tribal and non-tribal, who reported suffering from different major diseases, by sex is brought out in table 12.2. This tends to indicate that in general men were more prone to different major diseases than women, excepting in respect of gastroentric and eye diseases in which case the percentage of men afflicted by these two diseases was comparatively lower than the percentage of women afflicted by/ reported from the sample studied were those of men only. The incidence of tuberculosis and typhoid also seemed be relatively low among women. /these. All these five cases of leprosy and four cases

Table 12.2:- Distribution of Sample Respondents Suffering from Major Diseases by Sex.

Major Diseases	Percentage of sample respondents	
	Men	Women
1	2	3
1. Leprosy	100.00	0.00
2. Worms	100.00	0.00
3. Tuberculosis	75.00	25.00
4. Typhoid	68.75	31.25
5. Respiratory diseases	54.12	45.88
6. Malaria	53.47	46.53
7. Skin Diseases	52.63	47.34
8. Gastroentric	47.88	52.12
9. Eye diseases	47.62	52.38

Some Recommendations

12.27 Considering the high incidence of a controlable and curable disease like malarial fever in the tribal areas all-out and vigorous efforts should be mobilised under the tribal sub-plans to combat the disease with all available

means. To this end, it should, among other things, be made obligatory for all PHCs in tribal areas as well as other medical practioners belonging to any branch of medicine, and irrespective of the fact whether they are in government service or engaged in private practice, to be equipped with the facilities for carrying out blood tests to identify malaria infections and also with the necessary medicines etc., for treating malaria cases. It should also be made obligatory for the concerned health units, etc., to maintain adequate stocks of curative medicines as well other materials and supplies for preventive purposes. For carrying out effective anti-malaria and malaria prevention campaigns in tribal areas it may be useful to divide these into suitable zones and to regularly monitor the progress of the efforts in this regard.

12.28 In as much as the tribals live in remote areas deep in the forests, cut off from quick means of transport and communications and in areas which often enough do not have easy and quick means for even the basic necessities of life and are at the same time susceptible to a variety of endemic diseases, the problem of their health and medical care deserves to be tackled by a two pronged strategy of bringing, on the one hand, all the tribal population under the umbrela of inexpensive preventive medical care through a set of para-medical personnel and services and, on the other, by setting up, at central places in the tribal belts of the selected States, specialised but low cost hospitals suiting the particular needs and requirements of tribal people.

12.29 It is, therefore, recommended that a cadre of para-medical personnel may be organised and set up for tribal areas in order to provide adequate medical coverage to the entire tribal population. At the field level, this para-medical functionary could be of the rank and status of VLW/dispenser. He should be given intensive training in

how to carry out blood tests in order to detect if a patient has malarial fever and to dispense safe and ordinary medicines to tribals in the absence of a qualified doctor. He should be provided with adequate stock of certain standard medicines for the ailments from which tribals generally suffer, e.g., malaria fever, gastroentric diseases, worms, etc. The stock of medicines available with him should be checked and replenished at regular intervals. The para-medical functionary should also be assigned the role of an active health educator to educate the tribals and others in matters of personal hygiene and health as well as sanitation. Even the local school teacher, post-master, or the VLW, could be trained as a para-medical personnel to discharge this dual role and given an extra remuneration for this work. He should visit a tribal village/hamlet in his jurisdiction every day and be available there for a period of time notified and made known to all concerned.

12.30 In addition to the para-medical worker a qualified doctor, with a supporting team of analysts, etc., should visit certain specified, important and centrally located tribal villages at least once a week to assist the para-medical functionary and to examine the cases referred by him and which require further examination and investigation of their ailments. This kind of an arrangement should help to provide a reliable regular and inexpensive method of looking after medical and preventive health care at the village level.

12.31 For meeting the needs of the tribals for specialised types of medical care and there is, in view of the large costs entailed in providing such care on the scale required, there is perhaps need for some fresh and fundamental re-thinking on the subject. For example, it needs to be considered as to whether it is necessary to reproduce in a tribal setting, facilities, processes, rules and regulations and the way of thinking that go with the accepted

norms and concept of a well-equipped modern hospital. More specifically, are steel beds, foam mattresses, pillows, linen, pucca and multi-storyed buildings blocks, tarred roads, paved pathways, a central kitchen and laundary with highly modern equipment and gadgets, anticeptic hygience culture, segregation of patients from their attendants, etc., etc., a must for efficient running of hospitals meant primarily for tribals and located, not in a block town/urban conglomeration, but in deep woods? In this context it may be worthwhile to experiment with such ideas and approaches which formed the basis for instance of the famous missionary enterprise, namely, the "bush hospital" of Nobel Laureate Dr. Albert Schweitzer at Lambrene on Ogowe River in Gabon in Africa with a native village-like set up.

12.32 In as much as the setting up of 'bush hospitals' may call for a concrete assessment of the feasibility of setting up similar institutions in tribal areas, it is suggested that an expert committee may be set up by the Government to examine the different aspects of the proposal to set up a chain of such hospitals in the country's tribal belts. Besides the representatives of the government of India and the concerned States, this Committee could comprise of some eminent doctors, social workers and thinkers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists and administrators having knowledge and experience of the conditions and problems in tribal areas.

12.33 Since a high incidence of skin diseases was reported from all the three ITDPs taken up for this study from Madhya Pradesh, the State Government may consider the setting up of an institute for the treatment of skin diseases and also for undertaking research in skin diseases endemic to the areas concerned.

12.34 In any approach for the provision of adequate medical facilities to the tribal population, the main focus should be on the preventive health care. To this end, apart from other measures, all efforts should be made to ensure that all sources of drinking water are safe and do not become a source of infection for ailments like gestroentric disease. In areas where the source of drinking water are pools, streams, this may entail suitable steps for segregating drinking water facility from other uses of the water source. For example, a pool formed by flowing water from a steam could be terraced and its higher level terrace used for fetching drinking water; the next level terrace for bathing and for washing clothes and utensils; and the lowest level terrace for drinking of water by domestic and other animals. All the three terraced levels could be made into pucca brick-walled pools and the highest terrace pool, used for fetching drinking water could also be fenced. Also, steps should be taken to keep free from pollution the higher reaches of the stream on which such terracing is undertaken. Similar steps could be devised and taken to keep other sources of drinking water free from man-made pollutions.

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Chapter 13

AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION

The development of agriculture, among other things, depends on extension efforts made to educate, persuade and induce the cultivators to adopt improved methods of agriculture. In view of this relationship between agricultural development and extension efforts both these aspects have been dealt with in this chapter. The agricultural situation has been examined with reference to major crops grown, inputs applied and changes reported in yield. Extension efforts have been reviewed in terms of the frequency of visits by officials, their attitude towards tribals, camps organised for the training of tribals and the usefulness of such camps.

Agriculture

13.02 With a view to studying the agricultural situation in the selected ITDPs, as a first step the major crops grown by the sample households in these ITDPs were identified. A crop was considered to be a major crop if it was grown by 10 percent or more of the total number of sample households. Further, with a view to assessing the relat importance of the major crops, a crop was considered to be an important crop if 25 per cent or more of the sample house holds raised it. It was considered to be very important if it was raised by 50 percent or more and a most important crop if 75 percent or more of the cultivators grew it. A crop was considered to be of minor importance if grown by less than 25 per cent and of little or no importance if less than 10 per cent of the sample households grew it. The information in respect of the crops grown could, however, be collected only from 666 out of 767 sample tribal households and 97 out of 209 non-tribal households who had any land holdings. The

following table shows the distribution of these sample households in the 10 selected ITDP's according to the major crops grown by them.

Table 13.1: Distribution of Sample Households according to the Major Crops Grown by Them in 1982-83:

Major crops grown	Tribal sample households (N=666)	Non-tribal sample households (N=97)	Total sample households (N=763)
1	2	3	4
1. Paddy	528(79.28)	80(82.47)	608(79.67)
2. Pulses	422(63.36)	52(53.61)	474(62.12)
3. Millets	396(59.46)	71(73.20)	467(61.21)
4. Maize	298(44.74)	49(50.52)	347(45.48)
5. Ragi	153(22.97)	7(7.22)	160(20.97)
6. Wheat	144(21.62)	13(13.40)	157(20.58)
7. Vegetables	109(16.37)	29(29.90)	138(18.08)
8. Oil-seeds	78(11.71)	14(14.43)	92(12.06)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages. Several of the households raised more than one type of crops.

13.03 It would be seen from the table given above that in 1982-83 the eight major crops grown in the 10 selected ITDP's were: Paddy, pulses, millets, maize, ragi, wheat, vegetables and oilseeds, in that order of importance. Of these, paddy was the single most important crop grown by 79.28 per cent of sample tribal and 82.47 per cent of sample non-tribal households. Out of the total sample households canvassed 61.71 per cent or more of sample tribal and 50.52 per cent or more of sample non-tribal households canvassed grew pulses, millets and maize, besides paddy. The remaining four major crops, viz., ragi, wheat, vegetables and oilseeds, were grown by 11.71 to 22.97 per cent of sample tribal and 7.22 to 29.90 percent

of sample non-tribal households.

13.04 The position regarding the number of selected ITDPs in which these major crops were grown is brought out in table 13.2. Paddy, pulses and millets were grown by sample tribal households in all the 10 ITDPs; maize and vegetables in nine each; oilseeds in eight; wheat in six and ragi in four only. While ragi was grown by sample non-tribal households in the same number of ITDPs (i.e. four) as by sample tribal households, paddy, pulses and millets in eight ITDPs in each case as against in 10 each in case of the sample tribal households. The number of ITDPs in which maize vegetables, oilseeds and wheat were grown by sample non-tribal households was much less, i.e. 5, 3, 4 and 3 respectively.

Table 13.2 Number of Selected ITDPs in Which, Major Crops Were Grown/Not Grown by Sample Tribal/Non-Tribal Households

Major crops grown	No. of selected ITDPs in which sample tribal households (N=10)		No. of selected ITDPs in which sample non-tribal households (N=10)	
	Grew the major crop	Did not grow the major crops	Grew the major crop	Did not grow the major crop
1	2	3	4	5
1.Paddy	10	-	8	2
2.Pulses	10	-	8	2
3.Millets	10	-	8	2
4.Maize	9	1	5	5
5.Vegetables.	9	1	3	7
6.Oilseeds	8	2	4	6
7.Wheat	6	4	3	7
8.Ragi	4	6	4	6

13.05 From the foregoing analysis a few inferences follow. Firstly, this indicates that the relative importance of the major crops differed between sample tribal and non-tribal households. Secondly, the overall cropping pattern, namely, the preponderance of the cultivation of food crops both among the sample tribal and non-tribal

households and relatively much less importance of marketable commercial crops like vegetables and oilseeds, point to a generally self-contained, consumption-oriented and subsistance nature of agricultural economy in tribal areas. Thirdly, among the foodgrain crops, apart from rice (paddy), pulses were a major crop in most of the selected ITDPs. Considering that pulses were largely grown under un-irrigated conditions and tribal communities in many cases had traditional skills and cultivation techniques, agricultural schemes in the tribal areas concerned should have a special focus on further development of the cultivation and production of pulses. This, apart from assisting in the much-needed growth of pulses production will also assist the tribal communities engated in agricultural pursuits by providing them a source of having cash incomes through the marketable surpluses of pulses produced by them.

Major Crops Grown in Different ITDPs and Their Importance

13.06 Appendix table 13.1 gives the ITDP-wise distribution of sample households according to the major crops grown by them during 1982-83 in these ITDPs. Appendix table 13.2 shows the grouping of these crops according to their relative importance (as defined earlier in para 13.02) for the 10 selected ITDPs. The ITDPs in which a crop was a a major crop and the extent of importance of the crops concerned is discussed in the following paragraphs.

13.07 Paddy- Paddy was a major crop for sample tribal households in nine of the selected ITDPs and for sample non-tribal households in seven out of these nine ITDPs. In the case of the tribals, paddy was a major crop (in the descending order of importance) in the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Konta and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) Bonnai (Orissa), Banswara (Rajasthan) Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Parlakemidi

(Orissa), Dangs (Gujarat) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra). It was a most important crop in the ITDPs of Simdega, Konta, Pushprajgarh, Bonnai and Banswara; a very important crop in the ITDPs of Paderu, Parlakemidi and Dangs; and an important crop in ITDP Dhule-I. In the case of sample non-tribal households, it was a major crop in all the ITDPs in which it was a major crop for sample tribal households excepting the ITDPs of Paderu and Dangs; a most important crop in the ITDPs of Konta, Simdega and Bonnai; a very important crop in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh and Banswara; and of minor importance in the ITDPs of Dhule-I and Parlakemidi.

13.08 Pulses- Pulses were a major crop for sample tribal households in nine out of the 10 ITDPs studied. These nine ITDPs were Simdega (Bihar), Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Banswara (Rajasthan) Dhule-I (Maharashtra), Dangs (Gujarat), Parlakemidi (Orissa), Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and Bomai (Orissa) in this descending order of importance. In these in six, i.e., excepting the three ITDPs of Dangs, Parlakemidi and Bonnai, pulses were a major crop for sample non-tribal households also. Pulses constituted the most important crop for sample tribal households in the ITDPs of Alirajpur and Simdega; a very important crop in the ITDPs of Banswara, Dhule-I and Pushprajgarh. These were the most important crop for sample non-tribal households in ITDP Simdega but was not a very important crop in any of the other selected ITDPs. It was, however, an important crop in the ITDPs of Alirajpur and Banswara.

13.09 Millets- Millets were a major crop for sample tribalhouseholds in the ITDPs of Alirajpur and Konta (Madhya Pradesh), Dhule-I (Maharashtra), Bomai (Orissa), Simdega (Bihar), Dangs (Gujarat), Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh and Banswara (Rajasthan) in the descending order of

their importance. Millets were a major crop for sample non-tribal households in all these ITDPs excepting the ITDPs of Simdega and Banswara. These were the most important crop for sample tribal households in the ITDPs of Alirajpur, Konta and Dhule-I. In the case of sample non-tribal households millets were not a most important crop in any of the ITDPs but were a very important crop in the ITDPs of Simdega, Bonnai and Alirajpur.

13.10 Maize- Maize was a major crop for sample tribal households as well as sample non-tribal households in the ITDPs of Alirajpur (Madhaya Pradesh), Banswara (Rajasthan) Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Bonnai (Orissa) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh). It was a most important crop in the ITDPs of Alirajpur, Banswara and Pushprajgarh in the case of sample tribal households and in Konta, Simdega and Bonnai in the case of sample non-tribal households.

13.11 Other Crops- Vegetables were a major crop for sample tribal households in the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar) and Bonnai (Orissa) and a major crop for sample non-tribal households only in the ITDP of Simdega. Vegetables were neither a most important nor a very important crop for sample tribal households in any of the ITDPs. However, vegetables were a most important crop for sample non-tribal households in ITDP Simdega.

13.12 Oilseeds- Oilseeds were a major crop for sample tribal households in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and a very important crop in the former. Oilseeds were a major crop for sample non-tribal households in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh, Alirajpur and Bonnai (Orissa) and a very important crop in ITDP Pushprajgarh.

13.13 Wheat- Wheat was a major crop for sample tribal households in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Banswara (Rajasthan),

Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Bonnai (Orissa) in that order of importance. It was a very important crop in these ITDPs excepting Bonnai for sample tribal households. It was a major crop for sample non-tribal households in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh, Alirajpur and Banswara. It was neither the most important nor a very important crop in any of these ITDPs.

13.14 Ragi- Ragi was a major crop for sample tribal households in the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Parlakemidi and Bonnai (Orissa) and Dangs (Gujarat) and a major crop for sample non-tribal households in the ITDPs of Paderu and Parlakemidi only. It was a most important crop for sample tribal households in the ITDP of Paderu but an important crop only in the same ITDP for sample non-tribal households. It was, however, a very important crop for sample tribal households in the ITDP of Parlakemidi, Bonnai and Dangs.

13.15 Overview- Taking all the 10 ITDPs and eight crops together, in all a total of 80 observations become available in respect of both the sample tribal and non-tribal households as shown in the table given below. It would be seen from this table that in the case of 11.88 percent of observations the crops sown, in the 10 ITDPs taken together, were most important; in respect of 15.63 percent of observations the crops sown were very important; and for the remaining 72.49 percent of observations the crops grown were only important, of minor or of negligible or nil importance.

Table 13.3 - Total Number of Observations Obtained by Taking All the Crops and all the ITDPs Studied Together

Sample households	Importance of crops: Very important	Important	Minor important	Nill or negligible importance	Crops not grown	Total No. of observations obtaining
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tribal	14 (17.50)	18 (22.50)	6 (7.50)	10 (12.50)	18 (22.50)	14 (17.50)	80 (100.00)
2. Non-tribal	5 (6.25)	7 (8.75)	10 (12.50)	9 (11.25)	11 (13.75)	35 (43.75)	80 (100.00)
All households	19 (11.88)	25 (15.63)	16 (10.00)	19 (11.88)	30 (18.75)	49 (30.63)	160 (100.00)

Distribution of Sample Households according to Inputs Applied

13.16 The sample respondents were asked as to whether they had applied the following five inputs, viz., (i) irrigation, (ii) improved/high yielding varieties of seeds, (iii) fertilisers, (iv) manures, and (v) pesticides for raising the eight crops under reference in 1975-76 and 1982-83.

13.17 Paddy: It would be seen from appendix table 13.3 that paddy was grown under irrigated conditions mainly by the sample households in the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), and Banswara (Rajasthan). In the other ITDPs this crop was reported as being grown under un-irrigated conditions. High yielding varieties of seeds were used mainly in the ITDPs of Konta and Pushprajgarh (both from Madhya Pradesh), Parlakhemedi (Orissa), Banswara (Rajasthan) and Dhule-I (Maharashtra). Fertilisers were used mainly in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh, Simdega (Bihar), Dhule-I, Banswara, Bonnai (Orissa) and Konta (Madhya Pradesh). Pesticides were reported to have been used in the ITDPs of Banswara, and Konta. Manure was being used by sample households in all the ITDPs. Further as will

be seen from Appendix table 13.4 this (manure) was the only input being applied by the majority of sample tribal as well as sample non-tribal households for growing paddy. It was applied by 72.82 and 80.87 percent of the tribal and 78.75 and 97.50 percent of non-tribal households in 1975-76 and 1982-83 respectively. Improved/high yielding varieties seeds were used by 15.15 and 39.20 per cent of tribals and 16.25 and 37.50 percent of non-tribals in 1975-76 and 1982-83 respectively. Similarly, the percentage of tribal households using fertilisers increased from 16.67 percent in 1975-76 to 37.50 percent in 1982-83. In 1975-76, pesticides were used by only 2.27 percent of sample tribal and 5.00 percent of sample non-tribal households. The number of sample tribal and non-tribal households applying pesticides increased to 11.36 percent and 10.00 percent respectively in 1982-83.

13.18 Thus, during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83, there was an increase in the proportion of tribal households using each of the five inputs considered. In particular, the increase in the proportion of those using and applying high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to paddy was impressive enough. This had a considerable impact on increasing the yields as 48.67 percent of tribal and 53.00 percent of the non-tribal respondents growing paddy without irrigation also reported that the yield had increased.

13.19 Pulses- As would be seen from Appendix 13.5, pulses were reported to have been grown under irrigated conditions only by some of the sample households from the ITDPs of Alirajpur and to some extent Jhabua (both from Madhya Pradesh). Use of improved seeds was mainly reported from these two ITDPs and ITDP Banswara (Rajasthan). The use of fertilisers was reported mainly from the ITDPs of Alirajpur

and Pushprajgarh, Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Banswara. Use of manure was reported from almost all the ITDPs. The use of pesticides was, however, reported from the ITDPs of Alirajpur and Banswara only.

13.20 As in the case of paddy, manure as an input was used by a majority of the sample tribal and non-tribal households. In 1975-76, 68.96 per cent of the sample tribal and 86.54 per cent of non-tribal households and in 1982-83, 70.38 and 88.46 per cent respectively applied manure as an input for growing pulses. During this period there was also a significant increase in the proportion of both tribal and non-tribal sample households who applied pesticides and fertilisers and used improved varieties of seeds for growing pulses. In fact the sample tribal households took to the application of these inputs to a much greater extent than the sample non-tribal households. Fortyone percent of the sample tribal households, growing pulses as un-irrigated crops, also reported that there was an increase in yields.

13.21 Millets- In the case of millets the use of improved seeds and fertilisers was reported from the ITDPs of Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Banswara (Rajasthan), of manure from all the ITDPs excepting Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Parlakhemedi, and Bonnai (both from Orissa); and of pesticides from the ITDPs of Banswara and Dhule-I. Millets were grown as an un-irrigated crop by almost all the sample tribal and non-tribal households in 1975-76 as well as in 1982-83 in all the selected ITDPs. Manure as an input was applied by a majority of them. As regards yield, while 26.52 per cent of the sample tribal households reported that there was an increase, only 23.94 per cent of the non-tribals said so. Thus in the cultivation of millets sample tribal households, in the overall, appeared to be somewhat better cultivators than non-tribal households.

13.22 Maize- Like millets maize was reported to have been grown as an unirrigated crop in practically all the ITDPs. The use of improved seed was reported from the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur (both from Madhya Pradesh), Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), and Bonnai (Orissa); of manures from all ITDPs excepting Simdega (Bihar), Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and Parlakemedi (Orissa); and of pesticides from the ITDPs of Alirajpur and Banswara only. Maize was the fourth major crop grown by sample households and for growing which a substantial percentage of them had made use of different inputs. In the case of four out of the five inputs in 1975-76 and three out of five in 1982-83, the percentage of sample tribal households applying these was greater than sample non-tribal households. However, the percentage increase in their number, in 1982-83 over 1975-76, was higher in the case of sample non-tribal households in the case of four out of five inputs. The percentage of sample non-tribal households, who said that as a result of the use of different inputs the yield of maize had gone up, was 69.39 per cent as against 63.76 of the sample tribal households. But, in both cases the percentage of households reporting an increase in yields was quite high.

13.23 Other Crops- Among the other crops, ragi was not reported to have been grown as an irrigated crop from any of the ITDPs studied. Also, from none of them the use of improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides was reported for growing ragi. The use of manure was reported from ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh). Wheat was reported to have been grown with irrigation from the ITDPs of Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Banswara (Rajasthan). Vegetables were reported to have been grown as irrigated crops only from the ITDPs of Simdega (Bihar), Alirajpur, Parlakemedi and Bonnai (from Orissa). The use of improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, for growing vegetables, was reported from the ITDPs of /also from Banswara(Rajasthan), Dhule-I(Maharashtra), and

Simdega and Bonnai. Oilseeds were not reported to have been grown as an irrigated crop from any of the ITDPs*. The use of improved seeds for producing oilseeds was, however, reported by a few respondents from the ITDPs of Banswara, Dhule-I, Alirajpur and Bonnai.

13.24 Ragi was grown and cultivated only by some of the sample tribal households and hardly any non-tribal households growing ragi reported raising this crop. The sample tribal households applied only manure from out of the five inputs considered. As regards wheat, the sample tribal households raising this crop made use of all the five inputs under reference in varying degrees and the proportion of such households using these inputs increased markedly in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. In fact the proportion of tribal households using these inputs in 1982-83 was higher in each case as compared to the sample non-tribal households. The position in regard to vegetables was similar. Only in the case of oilseeds the sample non-tribal households seemed to have taken to a greater use of four out of the five inputs under reference.

13.25 The analysis attempted above would among other things, show that contrary to the popular belief that the tribals, because of their mental and psychological make up and tradition-bound outlook, were per se averse to the adoption of improved agricultural techniques and practices, the use and adoption of better agricultural inputs was gaining sufficient ground among them. This, of course is, however, so only in those situations, such as, those for example, in the ITDP Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), where the tribals had taken to settled cultivation. In fact from the sample studied, it appeared that the response of the tribal households to the adoption and use of better

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* Only one or two of the sample respondents reported use of irrigation for raising oilseeds crops.

techniques and inputs was at least comparable to that of the sample non-tribal households if not greater. The information collected also suggests that, as a result of the increasing use of the different inputs, a sizeable proportion of the sample tribal households had succeeded in securing better yields for the crops sown by them.

13.26 Extension. Extension efforts and services are an important input in the modernisation process for agriculture. The sine qua non of extension is the establishment of contact by the extension officials with the target group of beneficiaries. The duty of the extension officials is to enlighten and educate the target groups regarding adoption of improved practices, etc., to persuade them to adopt these practices and to follow the suggested region , etc. While officials from various departments operate in tribal areas, not all of them, and in fact only a few of them, are designated as extension officials as such. For the purposes of the present study, therefore, seven categories of officials, at the ground and supervisory levels, were identified whose role, in part or whole, could be reckoned as that of an extension agent of the department to which they belonged. These were: (i) VLW, (ii) Forest Guard, (iii) Forest Ranger, (iv) BDO, (v) Animal Husbandry Staff, (vi) Cooperative Inspector, (vii) Agricultural Extension Officer. The sample tribal households were asked to indicate (a) as to whether they had been contacted by one or more of these officials in 1982-83, (b) and if so the frequency of the visits of these officials to their village, (c) their attitude towards them, and (d) whether the information given by them was useful. They were also asked to indicate as to whether they had attended any training camps.

13.27 The following table gives the distribution of sample tribal households according to the officials who contacted them during 1982-83.

Table 13.4:- Distribution of Sample Tribal Households According to Officials Who Contacted Them in 1982-83.

Officials who contacted the sample tribal households	No.(and percentage) of sample tribal households contacted(N=767)
1. V.L.W.	648(84.49)
2. B.D.O.	264(34.42)
3. Forest Guard	165(21.51)
4. Agricultural Extension Officer	106(13.82)
5. Animal Husbandry Staff	83(10.82)
6. Cooperative Inspector	34(4.43)
7. Forest Ranger	6(0.78)
8. Others	303(39.50)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

13.28 It would be observed from the above table that in 1982-83 the largest percentage 84.49 per cent of the sample tribal households were contacted by VLWs, followed by BDO(34.42 per cent) and Forest Guards(21.51 per cent). Only 0.78 per cent of the respondents said that they were contacted by Forest Rangers. Only 4.43 per cent of the sample tribal households said that they were contacted by Cooperative Inspectors and only 13.82 per cent and 10.82 per cent said they were contacted by Agriculture Extension Officers and the officials of the Animal Husbandry department respectively.

13.29 The sample tribal households were also asked to give their estimates of the frequency of the visit of the extension officials under reference to them during the year 1982-83. The replies given by them are tabulated below:-

Table 13.5:- Percentage Distribution of Sample Tribal Households According Their Estimate of Frequency of Visits by Extension Agents to Them in 1982-83(N=767).

Extension Agents	More than once a month	Once a month	Once a quarter	Total percentage reporting
1	2	3	4	5
1. VLWs	20.99	43.16	17.34	81.49
2. Forest Guards	7.95	7.69	3.13	18.77
3. Forest Rangers	0.39	0.13	0.26	0.78
4. Agricultural Extension Officers	1.96	1.04	9.39	12.39
5. Animal Husbandry Deptt. Officials	4.04	2.35	3.78	10.17
6. Cooperative Inspectors	0.78	0.39	1.17	2.34
7. BDOs	2.35	1.56	22.69	26.60

13.30 It would be seen from the above table that while 81.49 per cent of the sample tribal households stated that VLWs had contacted them once a quarter or more often, 43.16 per cent of them stated that VLWs had contacted them once a month and another 20.99 said that they had contacted them more than once a month. As for the other categories of extension officials only 26.60 per cent of sample tribal households said that the BDOs had contacted them. However, 22.69 per cent said that the BDOs had contacted them once in a quarter only and only 2.35 per cent stated that they had been contacted by the BDOs more than once in a month. Similarly, only 18.77 per cent of the respondents said . . . . . .

that the Forest Guards had visited them, 12.39 per cent said that Agricultural Extension Officers had contacted them and 10.17 per cent stated that Animal Husbandry Staff had visited them.

13.31 From the data presented in tables 13.4 and 13.5 it would follow that excepting for VLWs no other category of extension officials at the ground level had made adequate efforts to contact the tribal households and to provide them with necessary guidance and information. The efforts of Cooperative Inspectors and Forests Rangers in this regard were particularly meagre and woefully inadequate. At the supervisory level the contact of the Forest Rangers with the sample tribal respondents was practically negligible. In view of this position, necessary administrative steps should be taken by the concerned departments to enhance the extent and frequency of contact of their extension officials with the tribal households so as to propogate and implement the schemes and programmes of their respective departments in tribal areas. Further, because tribals are essentially forest dwellers, it is necessary that the contact between them and the forest department's staff is regular and adequate both at the ground and supervisory levels. This could be ensured, inter-alia by laying down specific contact days and contact points, especially for the supervisory level staff, so that on these days and at the fixed places the supervisory staff is available and accessible to all tribals to hear their problems and take such action as may be feasible to deal with their problems. This enhanced level of contact would go a along way not only for helping the tribals but also in executing more efficiently the department's schemes, programmes and policies. This approach of establishing regular, adequate and

supervisory level contact with tribal households could be usefully adopted by all other departments engaged in developmental extension activities in tribal areas.

Training Camps attended

13.32 All the 976 sample households were asked whether they had attended any training camps under the ITDP during the seven years from 1975-76 to 1982-83 and, if so, whether they had benefited by attending these camps. An analysis of the replies given by them is presented in table 13.6

Table 13.6 - Number of Sample Households Who Attended Training Camps During 1975-76 to 1982-83

Indicators	No. of tribal households respondent (N-767)	No. of non-tribal households respondent (N-209)	Total No. of all households respondents (N-976)
1	2	3	4
1. Number of sample households respondents who attended training camps under ITDP during 1975-76 to 1982-83	30 (3.91)	3 (1.44)	33 (3.38)
2. Of the number at 1 who said that they had benefited by attending these camps.	28 (93.33)	3(100.00)	31 (93.94)

N.B.: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. Percentages given against serial No.2 are with respect to Sr. No.1.

13.33 It would be observed from the above table that only 3.91 per cent of sample tribal households and 1.44 per cent of sample non-tribal households, or 3.38 per cent of the total sample households canvassed, had attended a training camp under the ITDPs during the seven year period from 1975-76 to 1982-83. This indicated the absence of any serious extension efforts in the nature of training camps under the ITDPs. Considering that 96.62 per cent of the sample households, who attended the training camps, said that they had benefited by attending these camps, further brings out the need for and importance of training camps to enlighten and educate the tribal and non tribal households in tribal areas with a view to equipping them better to improve their socio-economic conditions.

Attitude of the Extension Staff And the Usefulness of the Information Given by Them

13.34 Appendix table 13.5 sets out the replies of the sample tribal households in respect of their perception of the attitude of different categories of extension officials towards them and the usefulness or otherwise of the information imparted to them by these officials. It will be observed from this table that the numbers of sample tribal respondents who came in touch with different categories of extension officials greatly varied. However, more than 92 per cent each of those who came in touch with the VLWs, Agriculture Extension Officers and Animal Husbandry Department's extension staff said that the attitude of these officials towards them was helpful. In the case of other extension officers, viz., BDOs, Cooperative Inspectors, Forest Rangers and Forest Guards, 84.47, 76.47, 66.47 and 43.63 per cent respectively of the sample tribal households said that their attitude was helpful.

Thus, in the matter of helpful attitude while Animal Husbandry Department's extension staff, Agricultural Extension Officers and VLWs were very highly rated by sample tribal households, Forest Guards were thought of the poorest. In fact, in the case of the latter while 22.42 per cent of the sample tribal households thought them to be rude, another 19.39 per cent thought they were indifferent and 14.54 per cent felt they were not helpful. In fact, in the case of practically no other extension official, the sample tribal respondents thought them to be rude. As high as 33.33 per cent, or one-third, of the sample tribal households who came in touch with Forest Rangers found their attitude to be "not helpful". It is rather strange that, the officials from the forest department, who should be more helpful and understanding of the tribals, were thought to be the least helpful by the tribals. It could partly be due to the fact that the duties of the one and the personal interests of the other came in conflict with each other time and again. Nonetheless, since over 50 and about 44 per cent of the sample tribal households felt the attitude of the Forest Guards and Forest Rangers respectively to be other than helpful, it is not a happy commentry on the functioning of the forest department's staff at the field and supervisory levels.

13.35 That there was definitely something amiss with the approach and attitude of Forest Guards and Forest Rangers is seen from the fact that only 41.21 per cent of the sample tribal households in the case of the former and 50.00 per cent in the case of the latter thought the information imparted to them by these officials to be useful. In fact, 47.88 of the sample tribal households in the case of the former and 33.33 per cent in the case of the latter said that the information given by these forest functionaries was not useful. Another 9.70 to 16.67

per cent also said that the information given by these functionaries was not practical.

13.36 In such a situation not only the tribals would not stand to benefit from the forest department's functionaries at the field and supervising levels but also, and this is no less important, the latter cannot hope to execute their schemes efficiently and successfully. In view of it, special and regular refresher, orientation courses should be organised by the forest department for its field and supervising staff in order to familiarise and teach them extension techniques and educate them on behavioural approaches in social action programmes so that they are able to discharge their duties with greater efficiency and more helpfully than hitherto in the situation in which they find themselves vis-a-vis the tribals. As for the functionaries of other departments though no such confronted difficulties were reported, nonetheless all these departments, whose officials come in direct touch with tribals, should also arrange for such refresher courses for their staff at regular, periodic intervals.

Chapter 14

COOPERATIVES AND MARKETING

Since tribals live in forests, they are naturally out off from the main stream of trade and commerce. In fact, because of their isolated habitats the tribal communities have little communication and intercourse even between themselves as tribes, and have no easy and direct access to markets excepting to the weekly 'hats'-marketing places. Their isolated existence is, therefore, an important cause of their exploitation by outsiders who are generally traders, contractors and the like.

14.02 In order to protect the tribals from exploitation the State Governments have, therefore, taken several steps. Among other things, they have sought to bring tribal households under the umbrella of cooperatives so as to enable them to make all their purchases and sales through the cooperative societies and thus get the right price for what they sell and also pay a reasonable price for what they purchase. In view of this importance and role of cooperatives for tribal communities, this chapter attemps to examine as to what extent cooperative societies had been developed in the selected ITDPs and also how efficiently, the system was working wherever the cooperatives had been organised. The marketing arrangements availed, and made use of the sample households in the selected ITDPs, have also been dealt within this chapter.

Cooperatives

14.03 With a view to getting a qualitative idea of as to how actively the cooperatives were functioning in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76 and also to assess as to whether their role was significant, modest or insignificant in respect of making available, inter alia, production inputs to tribals and others in the selected ITDPs, the views of some selected officials, viz., District Collectors of the

districts in which the selected ITDPs were located, Project Officers of the selected ITDPs, Senior Tribal Officers and other working at the ITDP level, and certain non-officials, viz., M.Ps, M.L.As. and Chairmen of Zila Parishad from the concerned ITDP areas, were sought on the subject. An analysis of their views in this regard is presented in table 14.1. It would be seen from this table that whereas 50.62 per cent of the selected official respondents thought that the cooperatives functioned more effectively in 1982-83 than in 1975-76, only 14.29 per cent of the non-officials shared this view. In fact a majority of the selected non-officials said that the cooperatives were less active in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. Likewise whereas according to 25.93 per cent of the selected officials the cooperative played significant role in making production inputs available to tribals and others, only 7.14 per cent of the non-officials were of this view. Thus, the perceptions of the official and non-official respondents on this aspect diverged widely enough. While this divergence in the perceptions of the officials and the non-officials could perhaps be taken as endemic it is significant that 33.33 per cent of the officials also held the view that as compared to 1975-76 the cooperatives were less active in 1982-83 and 27.16 per cent of them also opined that the role played by cooperatives in making production inputs available was insignificant. This indicated that, notwithstanding the differences in the position obtaining in a particular ITDP, in general the organisation and functioning of the cooperatives was weak and not sufficiently active or effective.

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societies in 1982-83. In the case of ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa) 12.50 per cent of sample tribal households were members. However, in the case of the ITDP of Dangs (Gujarat), Konta (Madhya Pradesh), Dhule-I (Maharashtra), Bonnai (Orissa) and Banswara (Rajasthan), between 31.43 to 44.94 per cent of the sample tribal households were members of cooperative societies in 1982-83. The situation was more or less similar in the case of sample non-tribal households.

14.05 In at least half of the ITDPs studied the percentage of sample tribal households, who were members of cooperative societies, was either negligible or insignificant. The progress in 1982-83 over 1975-76, in the matter of coverage of sample tribal and non-tribal households under cooperatives, was thus woefully inadequate even in the ITDPs where a sizeable proportion of the sample households were members of a cooperative society. In this context it may be noted that, as observed in the chapter on Agriculture and Extension, the contact of the Cooperative Inspectors with the tribals was also found to be one of the poorest. In view of the moribund position in the functioning of cooperatives and the lack of effective efforts to organise cooperatives in the tribal areas, the concerned State Governments especially the States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, should devote special attention to organise more cooperatives for the tribals and also devise measures to ensure that their functioning is active and effective.

14.06 In order to improve the position in this regard, if necessary, the cooperative department in the concerned States should be suitably strengthened and motivated; and their working reorganised and made objectives oriented and target specific. Such of the functionaries of this department who are found lacking in initiative and efficiency should be replaced. The cooperative departments in these States should

Table 14.1:- Perception of Selected Officials and Non-Officials at the ITDP Level Regarding the Working of Cooperative Societies.

Indicators	Official respondents (N = 81)	Non-Official respondents (N = 14)	Total respondents (N = 95)
1	2	3	4
1. Extent of active participation by cooperative societies in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76:-			
i) More active	41(50.62)	2(14.29)	43(45.26)
ii) Same level	13(16.04)	3(21.43)	16(16.84)
iii) Less active	27(33.33)	9(64.29)	36(37.89)
2. Role played by cooperative societies in 1982-83 in providing production inputs to tribals and others:			
i) Significant	21(25.93)	1(7.14)	22(23.16)
ii) Modest	38(46.91)	8(57.14)	46(48.42)
iii) Insignificant	22(27.16)	5(35.71)	27(28.42)

N.B.:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Membership of Cooperative Societies

14.04 Appendix table 14.1 gives the ITDP-wise details as regards the number of sample households who were members of cooperative societies. It would be seen from this table that, taking all the ten selected ITDPs together, in 1982-83 only 22.56 per cent of the sample tribal household and 14.35 per cent of sample non-tribal households were members of one or the other cooperative society; the figures for 1975-76 being 14.34 and 9.09 per cent respectively. The number of sample households who were members of a cooperative society varied widely as between the selected ITDPs. In the ITDP of Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) none of the selected tribal households was a member of a cooperative society and in the ITDPs of Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), and Simdega (Bihar) only 1.25, 2.70 and 7.78 per cent of tribal households were members of cooperative

also organise multi-level seminars and workshops in order to evolve suitable approaches and strategies for improving the working of the departments and also to help the tribals to organise themselves in cooperatives and run them efficiently. In these seminars and workshops the representatives of tribals, preferably knowledgeable tribals from village level, should also be invited for participation and discussion. Also, ways and means should be found to introduce suitable accountability criteria for the working of the department as well as its functionaries and staff at different levels. In order to provide necessary leadership and dynamism in the working of this department in different States, only senior level, committed and motivated officers should be posted to head the department. Cooperative Inspectors and other field level staff should be drawn, as far as possible, from the tribals themselves and those familiar with conditions in tribal areas. The existing staff should be screened and those found inefficient and/or lacking in initiative should be compulsorily retired from service. Efforts should also be made to enrol at least one person from each tribal household as a member of one or the other cooperative society with a view to motivating the tribals to form and joint cooperatives. The entitlement of certain benefits under the tribal sub-plans should be made contigent upon the beneficiary being a member of a cooperative society.

Benefits Derived From Cooperative Societies

14.07 In order to assess the extent of the role played by cooperative societies in the life and economic activity of the sample households they were asked as to whether they had ever taken, since 1975-76, any consumption and/or production loans from these societies; whether they had purchased production inputs and essential commodities of every day use from these societies; and whether they had sold their agricultural/forestry produce through these. Appendix table 14.2 gives a summary analysis of the replies given by the sample households to these questions for all the 10 ITDPs taken together.

Number of Sample Households who Took Loans

14.08 As will be seen from Appendix table 14.2, in 1982-83, consumption loans from cooperatives were taken by only 1.69 per cent of sample tribal and 0.96 per cent of sample non-tribal households. Production loans were, however, taken by 8.34 and 4.78 per cent of them respectively. As compared to 1975-76, the percentage of those who had taken consumption loans was only slightly more in 1982-83 but the increase in the proportion of those who had taken production loans was comparatively more perceptible. In the overall, however, in the matter of advancing of loans to tribals and others living in tribal areas, the role of cooperative was simply insignificant both in 1975-76 and 1982-83.

Number of Sample Households Who Sold Their Produce Through the Cooperatives

14.09 In 1982-83, 10.02 and 13.83 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households marketed their agricultural produce through cooperative societies as against 6.65 and 1.44 per cent respectively in 1975-76. In the case of forest produce only 4.95 and 2.39 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households in 1982-83 and 4.04 and 2.39 per cent respectively in 1975-76 marketed their produce through cooperatives. In other words in 1982-83 nearly 90 per cent of sample tribal households and over 86 per cent of sample non-tribal households did not market their agricultural produce (if they had any marketable surplus) through the cooperatives.

Number of Sample Households Who Purchased Production Inputs from Cooperatives.

14.10 Notwithstanding the under-development of the cooperatives in the selected ITDPs, it was observed that some of the selected tribal as well as non-tribal households were purchasing their requirements of production inputs, such as, fertilizers, improved/high yielding varieties of seeds

and pesticides, from cooperatives both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. During 1982-83 for instance fertilisers were purchased by 12.91 per cent, improved/high yielding varieties seeds by 10.17 per cent and pesticides by 3.39 per cent of total sample tribal households and by 8.61, 7.66 and 2.39 per cent respectively of the total non-tribal households. Compared to 1975-76 there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of both the sample tribal and non-tribal households who procured these inputs from cooperatives. In part this increase could be on account of the growth of cooperative outlets for the supply of these inputs but in a measure this reflects some small expansion of the net-work of cooperative form of organisation.

Number of Sample Households Who Purchased Essential Commodities of Daily Use From Cooperatives

14.11 It would be further observed from Appendix table 14.2 that apart from production inputs, some of the sample tribal as well as non-tribal households also purchased certain essential commodities of daily use, such as, sugar, kerosene oil, foodgrains, salt, match boxes, cloth, etc., from cooperatives. In 1982-83, sugar was purchased by 45.63 per cent, kerosene oil by 40.42 per cent, foodgrains by 28.81 per cent, salt by 16.04 per cent, match boxes by 15.65 per cent and cloth by 12.78 per cent of the sample tribal households. Broadly the same pattern obtained in respect of the sample non-tribal households for most of these commodities. Here again, it may be noted that the purchases of these commodities through cooperatives largely reflects the growth of cooperative outlets for the distribution of these commodities and not purely the initiative of the population of the tribal areas to organise themselves into cooperatives. Nevertheless, the functioning of the cooperatives for the supply of such commodities should help demonstrate to the tribals, the advantages of the cooperative form of organisation both for marketing and procurement of a variety of other items.

Marketing

14.12 In as much as the improvement of the economic conditions of the tribals intrinsically, rests not only on enabling them to become surplus producers but also on providing them with a mechanism whereby they can get fair and reasonable prices for their produce, it is equally necessary that, to protect them against exploitation, the consumption goods as well production inputs are made available to them at reasonable prices. An efficient marketing mechanism, therefore, becomes a necessary concomitant to the efforts for the economic uplift of the tribal communities. Based on the information collected, the succeeding paragraphs are devoted to an analysis of the marketing arrangements available and used by the sample households for the purchase and sale of goods.

Agencies Through Which Most of the Consumption Goods, Production Inputs and Agriculture and Forests Produce Were Purchased.

14.13 Appendix table 14.3 sets forth the distribution of the sample households according to the agencies from which they purchased their requirements of consumption goods and production inputs, viz., (i) local shopkeepers/ daily markets; (ii) weekly markets; (iii) cooperative stores/societies; (iv) other households; (v) money-lenders-cum-shopkeepers; and (vi) others.

14.14 It would be seen from Appendix table 14.3 that in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83 the highest percentage of sample tribal and non-tribal households made their purchases of consumption goods and production inputs from the weekly markets - called 'hats' - followed by local shopkeepers/ daily markets. Thus, in 1982-83, 71.58 per cent of the sample tribal and 71.29 per cent of the sample non-tribal households made their purchases of consumption goods from the weekly markets; while 61.41 per cent of the former and 59.33 per cent of the latter made their purchases of

consumption goods from local markets/daily markets. Several of the sample households apparently made their purchases from more than one agency. Likewise, in 1982-83, 44.20 per cent and 35.89 per cent of the sample tribal and non-tribal households respectively made their purchases of production inputs from weekly markets and 26.99 and 18.66 per cent respectively from local shopkeepers/daily markets. Only 22.95 per cent of the tribal and 10.05 per cent of non-tribal households made their purchases of production inputs from cooperative stores/societies. Compared to 1975-76 there was a marked decline in 1982-83 in the percentage of sample tribal households buying consumption goods from money-lenders-cum-shopkeepers. However, some 3.50 per cent of them bought production inputs from the $\sum_{m}$ in both the years.

14.15 As regards the agencies through which the sample households sold most of their produce, the information collected is set out in Appendix table 14.4. It will be observed from this table that in 1982-83, 50.72 per cent and 44.02 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households respectively sold their produce through weekly markets. The next in importance was the local shop-keeper/daily market and 29.20 per cent and 20.57 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households respectively sold most of their produce through this agency in 1982-83. Again, in 1982-83, 16.69 per cent of the sample tribal households sold their produce through cooperative stores/ societies, 6.78 per cent through another household and 4.30 per cent through money-lender-cum-shopkeeper. Compared to 1975-76, there was an increase in 1982-83 in the proportion of households who sold their produce through weekly markets and cooperatives. However, both for the purchase of consumption goods and inputs and sale of produce, the local shopkeeper/daily market and weekly markets continued to the main agencies for an overwhelming majority of the households.

Some Recommendations

14.16 Considering that a negligible percentage of the sample households took consumption loans from cooperatives and the percentage of those who took production loans from these societies was also very small, there is obvious need for envigorating the cooperative organisation in tribal areas. As recommended earlier, the cooperative department should examine ways and means of improving the working of the cooperative societies in tribal areas. The conditions for advancing of loans should be revised and made sufficiently flexible to suit the tribal people, A greater degree of discretion in financial powers to managers, cooperative societies may also be allowed so that they can examine each loan case on its merits. In the case of consumption loans, the cooperative societies should be empowered and encouraged to advance loans for consumption purposes subject to a prescribed ceiling of, say, Rs.500/- per household per annum. Even here the managers of societies should be given discretionary powers to give higher amounts of loans subject to certain maximum limit. Secondly, in order to enable the tribal borrowers to repay the loan amounts more conveniently, the loan should be interest free for the initial period, say, six months. Thirdly, the managers of cooperative societies should be empowered to give consumption loans to tribals against the security of a mere IOU of the applicant after his identity is established.

14.17 Since shopkeepers often advance money to tribals against standing crops, etc., the latter have little or no choice but to market their produce through them. A modus operandi should, therefore, be found by which cooperatives, too, are able to render a similar service to tribals against the security of standing crops, etc. It should also be possible for the Government to organise more mobile fair price shops in tribal areas. These mobile fair price shops could have dual functions, viz., not only that of selling

essential commodities to the tribals in their villages but also of buying from them several items of their produce identified in advance. Keeping this in view, the role and the working of mobile fair price shops should have to be reworked. Further, though some cooperatives and civil supplies agencies/ departments have the practice of selling in their stalls essential commodities and production inputs in the weekly 'hats' in tribal areas, the functioning of these stalls should be upgraded. These should be organised and operated on the pattern of miniature departmental stores or super bazars where tribals can buy at controlled/fixed prices almost any commodity of their daily use. These miniature departmental stores/super bazars should also have counters where tribals can sell certain items of their agricultural and forest produce at fair prices.

14.18 The overall working of the weekly markets as purchase and sale centres should also be improved in other ways. The facilities to be provided at these markets could include, inter-alia provision of light inexpensive roofed structures; also postal/banking, first aid, drinking water facilities etc. The weight and measures used by traders in these markets should also be checked occasionally as to minimise unfair practices on this account. For some of these facilities like the structures to be used for spread of wares under them, a nominal fee could be levied and collected. The postal/banking facilities could be of mobile van type. The concerned agencies could also mount extension efforts to induce all those who visit these weekly markets to open savings and fixed deposit accounts with them. The post-office could additionally provide postal stationery, etc. The departments of Civil Supplies, Agriculture, Industry, Cooperatives, Publicity, etc., should also have their stalls in these markets to ca ter to the requirements of tribals and others, visiting these markets.

14.19 In view of the fact that the weekly markets, apart from serving as a market place, are also social centres of the population of the tribal areas, it is desirable that the concerned State Governments look upon these markets as nodal points for fostering development activities. Conceived in these terms these markets centres could be developed much more imaginatively instead of being allowed to languish as hitherto. However, at the same time, adequate care should be taken not to disturb the essential tribal character of these market places, for these are not merely places where goods are sold and purchased by tribals but also the centres where they meet for social intercourse among themselves and with the outside agencies. Imaginatively run and organised these could well serve as information centres as well.

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Chapter 15

LAND ALIENATION

From out of 767 sample tribal and 209 sample non-tribal households canvassed for the present study, 664 and 96, or 86.91 and 45.93 per cent respectively, owned cultivated land. While in some of the selected ITDPs the tribal were reported to have taken to settled, permanent cultivation, in others they were said to be still practising shifting cultivation. In view of the need to wean the tribals away from the practice of shifting cultivation, the aspects relating to the possession of and title to cultivable land assumes vital importance. Information in respect of lands sold, purchased, mortgaged and/or acquired by the State Governments during the period 1975-76 and 1982-83 was sought to be collected from the sample households. In addition, the views of some selected officials, directly connected with the working of the selected ITDPs, as well as non-officials considered to be knowledgeable about the conditions of the tribals and non-tribals and the problem of land alienation in the selected ITDPs, were also obtained. The selected officials contacted for this purpose were the Collectors of the districts in which the selected ITDPs were located; the Project Officers incharge of the selected ITDPs; Senior Tribal Officers, and subject-matter specialists at the ITDP level. The non-officials canvassed included MPs and MLAs from the selected districts and Chairmen of the Zila Parishads in the districts concerned. The senior officers incharge of the tribal development department at the State level in the selected States were also asked to indicate the steps taken to prevent land alienation amongst the tribals. The information gathered from the selected officials and non-officials, as also from the sample tribal and non-tribal households, has been examined and analysed in this chapter

with a view to furnishing an idea of the extent and incidence of land alienation amongst tribals. This chapter also presents a synoptic account of the steps taken by the concerned State Governments to deal with this problem.

Extent of Land Alienation

15.02 Senior officers at the district/ITDP levels connected with the working of the ITDPs and non-officials, such as, MPs, MLAs, Chairmen Zila Parishads of the selected districts, were asked to indicate if the extent of land alienation had increased, decreased or had not changed in 1982-83 as compared to the position in 1975-76. Appendix table 15.1 gives an analysis of the replies given by the selected officials and non-officials from the selected ITDPs. The following table presents the summary position in respect of a all the 10 ITDPs taken together.

Table 15.1:- Distribution of Sample Respondents According to the Change in the Extent of Land Alienation in 1982-83 over 1975-76 in all the 10 Selected ITDPs Taken Together.

Extent of change	Officials (N = 84)	Non-Officials (N = 16)	All officials & non-officials (N = 100)
1	2	3	4
1. Increased	3(3.67)	1(6.25)	4(4.00)
2. No change	14(16.67)	5(31.25)	19(19.00)
3. Decreased	67(79.76)	10(62.50)	77(77.00)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

15.03 It would be seen from the above table that [illegible] 79.8 and 62.5 per cent of selected officials and non-officials respectively from the 10 ITDPs under study were of the view that the extent of land alienation

had gone down in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. However, 20.3 per cent of officials and 37.4 per cent of non-officials either thought that there was no change or that the extent of land alienation had increased. The reported situation varied quite markedly as between the different selected ITDPs. Thus, while all the selected officials as well as non-officials from ITDPs of Dhule-I (Maharashtra), and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) and 89 per cent of officials but 100 per cent of non-officials from the ITDPs of Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) and Simdega (Bihar) were of the view that land alienation had decreased, all the officials from ITDP Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and all non-officials from the ITDPs of Dangs(Gujarat), Konta (Madhya Pradesh) and Parlakemidi (Orissa) said that there was no change.

Number of Sample Households Who had Sold, Mortgaged or Purchased Cultivated Land or Whose Land was Acquired by Government.

15.04 Table 15.2 shows the number of sample households who had sold, mortgaged or purchased cultivated land or whose land was acquired by the State Governments. Assuming that in the tribal situation, land sold, mortgaged or acquired by the State Government had, by and large, the end-result of land alienation, it could be inferred from this table that 39.(5.87 per cent) of sample tribal and 14(14.59 per cent) of sample non-tribal households were affected by land alienation during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83. Thus, prima facie, the incidence of land alienation was almost two times-and a-half more in sample non-tribal households as compared to sample tribal households. However, 2.11 and 2.08 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal had also purchased cultivated land during this seven year period.

Table 15.2:- Number of Sample Households Who had Sold, Purchased or Mortgaged Cultivated Land and Whose Land was Acquired by State Government(s) During the Period 1975-76 and 1982-83.

Nature of transaction and done by	To/from tribal households (N=664)	To/from sample non-tribal households (N = 96)	To/from no. of sample households (N = 760)
1	2	3	4
1. Sold by			
i) Tribals	6(0.90)	Nil	6(0.79)
ii) Non-tribals	Nil	3(3.13)	3(0.39)
iii) Total	6(0.90)	3(3.13)	9(1.18)
2. Mortgaged by			
i) Tribals	20(3.01)	1(1.04)	21(2.76)
ii) Non-tribals	4(0.60)	9(9.38)	13(1.71)
iii) Total	24(3.61)	10(10.42)	34(4.47)
3. Acquired by Government	9(1.36)	1(1.04)	10(1.32)
4. Purchased by			
i) Tribals	14(2.11)	Nil	14(1.84)
ii) Non-tribals	Nil	2(2.08)	2(0.26)
iii) Total	14(2.11)	2(2.08)	16(2.11)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

15.05 It will also observed from the above table that while the sample tribal and non-tribal households who sold or purchased cultivated land did so mainly only among themselves, the State Governments acquired cultivated land from both categories of households. In the case of mortgaging, out of 21 sample tribal households [illegible] 20 mortgaged their lands to tribal households, [illegible] mortgaged the land to a non-tribal household. [illegible] the 13 non-tribal households who mortgaged [illegible], while nine mortgaged it to non-tribal

households, four did so to tribal households. In other words, cultivated land changed hands from tribal households to non-tribal households and vice versa through the mechanism of mortgaging.

Area of Land sold, mortgaged, purchased and acquired

15.06 The 664 tribals and 96 non-tribal sample households, who possessed cultivated land in 1975-76, owned a total area of 1546.45 and 252.41 hects. respectively which worked out to an average 2.33 and 2.63 hects. respectively per sample tribal and non-tribal household. Table 15.3 shows the total area of land sold, mortgaged and purchased by the sample households and that acquired by the State Governments from them.

Table 15.3:- Area of land Sold, Mortgaged, Purchased and Acquired between 1975-76 to 1982-83

(Hect.)

Nature of transaction in land	To/from sample tribal households (1546.45 Hect)*	To/from non-tribal households (252.41 Hect)*	To/from total sample households (1798.86 Hect)*
1	2	3	4
1. Sold by			
i) Tribals	2.81(0.18)	Nil	2.81(0.16)
ii) Non-tribals	Nil	1.70(0.67)	1.71(0.10)
iii) Total	2.81(0.18)	1.70(0.67)	4.52(0.25)
2. Mortgaged by			
i) Tribals	9.85(0.64)	1.81(0.72)	11.66(0.65)
ii) Non-tribals	0.10(Neg.)	43.66(17.30)	43.76(2.43)
iii) Total	9.95(0.64)	45.47(18.00)	55.42(3.08)
3. Acquired by State Government	8.47(0.55)	0.35(0.14)	8.82(0.49)
4. Purchased by			
i) Tribals	5.21(0.34)	Nil	5.21(0.29)
ii) Non-tribals	Nil	2.80(1.11)	2.80(0.16)
iii) Total	5.21(0.34)	2.80(1.11)	8.01(0.45)

N.B.:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

* The total land owned by sample tribal and non-tribal households.

15.07 It would be seen from the above table that of the total land area owned by sample tribal households during 1975-76 to 1982-83, 1.37 per cent was mortgaged, acquired or sold and 0.34 per cent was purchased. Similarly, of the total land area owned by sample non-tribal households, 18.82 per cent was mortgaged, acquired or sold and 1.11 per cent purchased. If the percentage of land purchased was deducted from that mortgaged, acquired and sold, the net percentage of land alienated came to 1.03 and 17.71 per cent for sample tribal and non-tribal households respectively during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83. However, while this furnishes an idea of the extent of land alienation it does not indicate as to whether the transfer of land was to tribals and non-tribals living in tribal areas or to outsiders.

ITDPs in which Transactions in Land Took Place

15.08 Table 15.4 would provide an idea of the type of transactions in land which took place in each of the ten selected ITDPs. It would be seen from this table that in nine out of the 10 ITDPs studied, one or the other type of transactions in land were reported by the sample households. No transaction of any type was reported by the sample households from ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa). It would also be seen from this table that of the 10 ITDPs studied, land was sold in six, acquired in three, mortgaged in five and purchased in six. Thus, three types of transactions were reported from four ITDPs, two types from three ITDPs, and only one type of transactions from two ITDPs. All the four types of transactions in land were reported from none of the selected ITDPs.

Table 15.4:- Types of Transactions in Land and the ITDPs in Which Three Took Place.

ITDPs	Sold	Acquired	Mortgaged	Purchased	Total types of transactions that took place
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	-	-	✓	✓	2
2. Simdega (Bihar)	✓	-	✓	✓	3
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	-	✓	-	-	1
4. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	✓	-	✓	✓	3
5. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	✓	-	-	-	1
6. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	-	-	✓	✓	2
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	✓	✓	-	-	2
8. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	-	-	-	-	-
9. Bonnai (Orissa)	✓	-	✓	✓	3
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	✓	✓	-	✓	3
Total no. of ITDPs in which transactions took place	6	3	5	6	-

N.B.:- ✓ mark denotes that the transactions took place.

Measures Taken by Different State Governments to Prevent Land Alienation

15.09 According to the senior State Level Officers incharge of the tribal development departments in the selected States, all the State Governments had enacted and amended land alienation acts to safeguard the interest of the tribals and had also taken administrative action to effectively implement this legislation. Based on the information gathered from the State Government Officials

a short discursive account of the steps taken in the selected States in this regard is presented in the following paragraphs. This is, however, by no means an exhaustive account of all the measures taken in this regard by the different State Governments concerned.

15.10 In Andhra Pradesh, the Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulations Act 1959, which prohibited the transfer of land situated in scheduled areas to non-tribals, was further amended in 1978 for purposes of effective implementation. Under the provisions of the Act the registeration of land transfer documents was banned if the sale was to non-tribals. Purchase of land by non-tribals from the tribals was also made a cognizable offence punishable with fine and imprisonment. The Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and Conversion into Rayatwari) Regulations Act 1969 was passed to confer 'patta' rights on tribal tenants. This Act provided for the appointment of Settlement Officers for survey and settlement operations in the erstwhile 'Mahals' and to confer 'patta' rights to tribal tenants having continuous possession of land for at least one year before the notified date. For non-tribals the period of continued possession of land prescribed was eight years.

15.11 In order to effectively implement the legislative provisions the State Government, among other things, posted Special Deputy Collectors. In 1970-71 three publicity units to educate tribals about the legislations in this regard were also set up and peripatetic training [illegible] for tribal leaders were conducted at block [illegible] educate them about the different regulations, constitutional provisions and development programmes. Senior State level officers, who were contacted for their views on the subject, considered these steps to be adequate

and effective for tackling the problem of land alienation among the tribals in the State.

15.12 In Bihar, despite the restrictive effect of the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act 1908, alienation of land amongst tribals was reported to have persisted. To plug the loopholes in this Act, the State Government passed the Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation Act, 1969. This Act empowered the Collector to restore wrongfully alienated tribal lands. As an administrative measure, the State Government vested a large number of its officers with the necessary administrative powers for the purpose. It also organised camp courts to help restore lands to tribals in the course of survey and settlement operations which were initiated in 1976-77. The senior State level officers, who were contacted for their views on the subject, however, were of the view that there was scope for further and more effective measures.

15.13 In Gujarat, the State Government had amended the Land Revenue Code in 1961 so that the land in the scheduled areas was not transferred without the permission of the District Collectors. The code was further amended in 1980 with a view to restricting the transfer of the occupancy of land all over the State. To implement the legislation, special revenue units were set up in sub-plan areas to guide and advise the tribals in regard to unauthorised alienation of land and to restore alienated land to tribals by collecting requisite evidence in support of such restitution to move the appropriate authorities under the law.

15.14 The Madhya Pradesh Government was reported to have amended the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1959, in 1970.

It was also reported to have taken up the settlement and updating of land records in sub-plan areas and had since restricted the transfer of land even from non-tribals to non-tribals. The State Government had also ordered the review of all cases of transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals after October, 1959. Further, it had restricted appeals in such cases to the district level. The senior State level officers, who were contacted for their views on the subject, were of the view that these measures were quite effective to deal with the land alienation problem of tribals in the State.

15.15 In Maharashtra, the State Government, among other things, enacted the Maharashtra Act 35 of 1974 which provided for the restoration of land to tribals which was transferred from them prior to 6th July, 1974 in contravention of the law. Under this Act, the tribals were also not supposed to make any payment for the land restored to them. The State Governments passed another Act in July, 1975 which provided for the restoration of land transferred between 1st April, 1957 and July, 1974. This Act, however, required the tribals to pay an amount equal to 48 times of the assessment plus the cost of improvements made on the land by the non-tribals. To help the tribals in making this payment, financial assistance, in the form of interest free loan was made available to them. The senior State level officers of the tribal development department, who were contacted for their views in the subject, were of the view that the steps already taken by the State Government were quite effective and adequate as, according to them, 80 per cent out of about 35 thousand cases of land alienation had been finalised since 1975.

15.16 In Orissa, though among other things, the scheduled Areas Regulation Act, 1959 and Land Reforms Act, 1960 were passed, these measures were, however, found to be neither adequate nor effective to minimise the alienation of land from tribals. In Rajasthan, the State Government had amended the Rajasthan Tenancy Act and had undertaken settlement operations in its tribal sub-plan areas to update land records. The State Government also created, in the Tribal Commissioner's office, a post of Deputy Director Protective Measures to safeguard the interests of tribals. However, the senior State level officials of the tribal development department did not consider these measures as a fully effective safeguard against land alienation in the State.

Some Reasons for the Measures Taken Being Found Not Fully Effective

15.17 Apart from the loopholes in law pertaining to alienation of lands from tribals and the uneven implementation and administration of the rules and regulations the main reasons for the measures taken by different State Governments not being fully effective, according to the senior State level officers of the tribal development department of the selected States, (especially those from the States of Orissa and Rajasthan) were the ignorance, poverty and illiteracy amongst the tribals. Not only the tribals were often enough not fully aware of the various enactments and protective measures taken by the State Governments to protect their interests but also because of their extreme poverty and illiteracy the tribals were not able to avail of the protection sought to be provided to them. The State Governments, on their part, found it difficult to educate the tribals about their rights and to help them financially and thereby enable them to take steps to protect their rights.

Overview and Some Recommendations

15.18 It may be stated here that the number of observations having bearing on land alienation amongst sample tribals being limited the conclusions drawn therefrom cannot necessarily be regarded as conclusive and definitive. These, however, do indicate that prima facie the incidence of land alienation was more in sample non-tribal households than in the case of sample tribal households. Obviously, outsiders - moneylenders, shopkeepers and contractors - were able to acquire some land in tribal areas from non-tribals without directly violating the provisions of law. Land alienation primarily took place through the cultivated land passing hands from sample tribal to sample non-tribal households (and vice versa also) through the modus operandi of mortgaging of land. All the four types of transactions in land, viz., selling, purchasing and mortgaging by sample households and acquiring of land by the State Governments, took place in nine out of 10 ITDPs studied.

15.19 All the seven States, in which the 10 selected ITDPs were situated, had indeed enacted and/or amended the laws to safeguard the interests of the tribals especially from the point of view of alienation of their cultivated land. However, despite the legislative measures taken a view persisted at the highest official levels of the State Governments concerned that enacting of laws was not enough to deal with the problem of land alienation amongst the tribals and that the problem could be effectively tackled by strengthening the economic base of the tribal and by educating them about what the Government has already done for them in this matter. Besides, for the purposes of tackling the land alienation problem at the ground level, the issue should be viewed not as one effecting only the tribal households but as one

effecting the tribal areas i.e., tribals as well as the naturalised non-tribals living in tribal areas for generations.

15.20 The above account of the problem of land alienation leads to a few recommendations. The laws enacted by different State Governments to prevent the transfer of cultivated land from tribals to others should be suitably modified to include transfer of land from resident non-tribals to outsider non-tribals. That is, the protection that law provides to tribals against land alienation should also be extended to naturalised non-tribals living in tribal areas. Secondly, with a view to protecting the tribals against economic exploitation, and strengthening their economic base, different packages for the economic uplift of the tribals should be evolved by the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, etc., and also the planning department in a coordinated manner so as to provide them self-employment and/or regular income generating employment from land. The focus of this approach should be on removing the economic insecurity and the basic causes which lead to transfer or mortgage of the lands which the tribals have.

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Chapter 16

FELT NEEDS OF THE TRIBALS

If the planning process is to permeate through the warp and woof of the life of a target groups of population, it is essential that the developmental activities planned and undertaken should cater to the basic needs and requirements of the target groups as perceived by the members of the group, both as individuals and as a community or group. As part of the present study, information was, therefore, sought to be collected from the sample beneficiaries as to whether they had directly benefited as individuals from any of the schemes undertaken under the programme of integrated tribal development projects and if so to indicate the nature of the scheme from which benefit was derived. Further with a view to forming an idea of the felt needs of the tribal population some officials and non-officials were canvassed so as to indicate, according to their perception, the priority and the felt needs of the tribals as a community. The sample respondents were also to indicate the felt priority needs both as individuals and as a community. The information collected on these aspects is analysed in this chapter.

Direct Beneficiaries under the ITDP Programme

16.02 All the sample tribal and non-tribal households were asked as to whether they were a direct beneficiary under any of the schemes undertaken as part of the ITDP Programme since 1975-76. A direct beneficiary was taken to be a beneficiary who had got some help in his/her individual capacity or as a member of a household. This help did not include any of those benefits which accrued to an individual, because of being a member of the community, e.g., from a school set up or a road constructed, or a drinking water facility provided for the community under

the ITDP. The replies given by the respondents from all the 10 ITDPs are summarised in table 16.1. As would be seen from this table only 33.51 per cent of sample tribal and 17.22 per cent of the sample non-tribal households said they were direct beneficiaries of the schemes undertaken under the ITDPs. Over 64 and 81.82 per cent of the sample tribal and non-tribal respondents said that they were not the beneficiaries and 2.35 and 0.96 per cent respectively said that they did not know the position for sure.

Table 16.1: Sample Households Who were Direct Beneficiaries of Schemes Under the ITDP Programme Between 1975-76 and 1982-83.

Direct beneficiary of any schemes under ITDPs between 1975-76 and 1982-83	Tribal households (N=767)	Non-tribal households (N=209)	Total sample households (N=976)
1	2	3	4
1. Yes	257(33.51)	36(17.22)	293(30.02)
2. No	492(64.15)	171(81.82)	663(67.93)
3. Cannot say	18(2.35)	2(0.96)	20(2.05)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

16.03 Among the 10 ITDPs studied, while in ITDP Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) 93.75 per cent and 17.65 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households reported that they were the direct beneficiaries of schemes under the ITDPs during the period 1975-76 to 1985-86, in Simdega(Bihar) 60.00 and 46.67 per cent and in Bonnai(Orissa) 41.43 and 24.14 per cent respectively reported so. However, in four ITDPs, viz., Banswara(Rajasthan), Parlakemidi(Orissa), Dangs(Gujarat) and Konta(Madhya Pradesh), less than 15 to 17 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households reported that they were the direct beneficiaries of any scheme under the ITDPs. In fact, in the ITDPs of Banswara and Parlakemidi only 1.12 and 1.39 per cent respectively of the sample tribal

/cent in Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh) 55.56 and 33.33 per cent

households reported to be the beneficiaries of such schemes. In the case of as many as four ITDPs, viz., Paderu(Andhra Pradesh), Dhule-I(Maharashtra), Dangs and Parlakemidi, not a single sample non-tribal household was reported to be a direct beneficiary of any of the schemes under the respective ITDPs during the period under reference.

16.04 It will thus be observed that even in seven years of operation the direct beneficiaries of the various schemes under the ITDPs were just about one-third only in the case of sample tribal households and only one-sixth in the case of non-tribal households. In several of the selected ITDPs a much lower proportion of the sample households were direct beneficiaries. The coverage of individual tribal and non-tribal households under the ITDPs was, therefore, disconcertingly inadequate in the seven years period under reference. Apparently some households were getting direct benefits from more than one scheme at the cost of others who got direct benefit from none of the schemes under the ITDP. Since several of the schemes under ITDPs were individual/household oriented schemes, the concerned State Governments should draw out a time bound programme to cover all the households under direct beneficiary schemes and also ensure that a few households do not monopolise the benefits from different schemes.

Benefit Schemes

16.05 The 25 sample tribal and 36 non-tribal households who said that they had benefited from the ITDP Schemes were also asked to name the schemes under which they were the direct beneficiaries. The beneficiary households listed as many as 50 different schemes under which they were the direct beneficiaries during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83. Table 16.2 shows the number of sample tribal and non-tribal households according to the major schemes of which they were the beneficiaries.

Table 16.2: Distribution of Sample Households by Major Schemes Under Which They were Direct Beneficiaries.

Direct Benefit	Tribal households (N=257)	Non-tribal households (N=36)	Total sample households (N=293)
1	2	3	4
1. Domestic electric connection	98(38.13)	6(16.67)	104(35.49)
2. Jungle Mandli Schemes	40(15.56)	13(36.11)	53(18.09)
3. House-site-cum-house construction	31(12.06)	3(8.33)	34(11.60)
4. Milch cattle (she buffalow)	29(11.28)	3(8.33)	32(10.92)
5. Carpentry	23(8.98)	3(8.33)	26(8.87)
6. Agricultural Land	15(5.84)	4(11.11)	19(6.48)
7. Others*	21(8.15)	4(11.11)	25(8.55)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

* Includes schemes under orchard programme, animal husbandry programme, sericulture, bullocks and bullock-carts, irrigation wells, agricultural inputs, poultry birds, consumption loans, land development, pisciculture, opening of hair cutting saloons, etc.

16.06 It would be observed from the above table that though the sample beneficiary households listed as many as 50 different schemes under which they were the beneficiaries, a majority of them were direct beneficiaries under just six or seven types of schemes. Further, the coverage under the vocational schemes, viz., milch cattle, carpentry, etc., tended to concentrate on a few trades and vocations. In as much as the selection of just a few schemes for giving direct benefits to tribal households has several disadvantages, and in case of tertiary and service occupations could imply excessive supply in the tribal villages, adequate care should be taken to ensure that the number of beneficiaries under a particular scheme in a village/area does not exceed the demand for the services or products to be supplied by the beneficiaries concerned.

Felt Needs of the Community

16.07 With a view to assessing the felt needs of the tribals as a community(as distinct from their felt needs as individual households), selected officials and non-officials were asked to state the three most important felt needs of the community in respect of each selected ITDP. Appendix table 16.1 indicates the perception of the selected officials and non-officials in this regard in respect of each of the selected ITDPs. It would be seen from this table that the need for means of communications (roads and transport) figured among the first three highest priority needs in eight ITDPs, drinking water in seven, minor irrigation in five, education/ashram schools in four, medical facilities in two and the other high priority needs in one ITDP each.

16.08 Based on Appendix table 16.1 the following table brings out the felt needs of the tribal communities(as perceived by officials, etc.,) for all the 10 ITDPs taken together. In order to bring out the importance - priority rating - of each high priority need more effectively, a weighting system has been used in this table. As per the weighting system used three points have been given for each of the needs placed as first priority by the respondents; two points for each need placed as the second priority and only one point for each need placed as the third priority by the selected respondents. The total number of points which each of the felt needs obtains by this system of weighting is taken to indicate the priority rating of each felt need for all the 10 ITDPs taken together.

Table 16.3: Felt Needs of the Tribal Communities According to the Order of Priority and Weights Given in All the 10 ITDPs Taken Together.

Felt Need of the tribal community	1st priority	2nd priority	3rd priority	Total number of points obtained on the basis of weights assigned to each nature of priority
1	2	3	4	5
1. Drinking water	4	2	1	17
2. Communications (roads)	4	1	3	17
3. Minor Irrigation	2	2	1	11
4. Education/Ashram Schools	-	2	2	6
5. Medical facilities	-	2	-	4
6. Supply of essential commodities of every day use	-	1	-	2
7. Allotment of house-sites, etc.	-	-	1	1
8. Agricultural developments	-	-	1	1
9. Soil conservation	-	-	1	1

N.B: In the weighting system used here 1st priority has been given three points, 2nd priority two points and 3rd priority only one point.

16.09 It would be observed from the table given above that the supply of drinking water and communications or the construction of roads came out as having the highest priority among the felt needs by selected officials and non-officials from the ITDPs studied. Minor irrigation was the other important felt need which was accorded a high first or second priority in two ITDPs by these respondents. Education/ashram schools and medical facilities came out as fourth and fifth in terms of this rating of the felt needs. The other felt needs, viz., (i) supply of essential commodities of everyday use, (ii) allotment of house-sites,

(iii) development of agriculture and (iv) soil conservation measures which came further lower in priority reflected the ITDP - specific needs rather than the high priority needs of the tribal communities in general. However, this need-based rating provides a general guidelines for the concerned authorities in the matter of planning and implementation of schemes under tribal sub-plans in tribal areas in general as also in respect of the allocation of funds therefor.

Felt Needs According to Sample Respondents

16.10. The sample households were also asked to state their felt needs both as (a) individuals and (b) as a community. The responses of the sample tribal and non-tribal households are listed in Appendix tables 16.2 and 16.3 respectively. It would be observed from Appendix table 16.2 and 16.3 that some of the needs, e.g., provision for safe drinking water, rural electrification, increased medical aid, etc., were, as was but natural, listed by the sample households as a felt need both as individuals and as a community. Secondly, the importance given by the sample households, as indicated by the number of households who listed a need as a special need, to different needs, whether as individuals or as a community, and whether as tribals or as non-tribals, was broadly of the same order, especially in the case of community needs. Thus, improvement of roads and means of transport was listed as a felt need by 40.03 and 42.58 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households; rural electrification by 31.94 and 33.49 per cent; provision of safe drinking water by 28.42 and 30.62 per cent; and increased medical help by 25.16 and 24.88 per cent of them respectively. The fact that nearly the same proportion of tribal as well as non-tribals indicated the above mentioned needs shows that by and large these were the needs of the areas in which they were living.

16.11 Another aspect which emerged from an examination of the list of the major felt needs of the sample households as individuals (Appendix table 16.2) is that quite a few of the needs, e.g., the need for (i) draft cattle, (ii) increased irrigation faciltiies, (iii) allotment of land for cultivation, (iv) crop loans, and (v) assistance for land development and improvement, had a bearing on agricultural development. As individual households draft and milch cattle were listed as the felt needs by 47.33 and 44.02 per cent; increased irrigation facilities by 25.55 and 15.31 per cent, safe drinking water by 19.95 and 17.22 per cent; supply of electricity by 17.47 and 15.79 per cent; and allotment of land for cultivation by 11.86 and 20.10 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households respectively.

16.12 In as much as the different felt needs, whether as individuals or as a community, listed by the sample respondents reflect their expectations of the priorities for development efforts in their respective areas under the programmes of the ITDPs, according due attention to meeting these needs, through accelerated development programmes for the purpose, would go a long way in fulfilling the aspirations of the tribals in respect of development envisaged under ITDP Programme. Further since the development of animal husbandry in tribal areas could provide an important means of livelihood and a supplementary source of income to the tribals, to the extent feasible draft and milch cattle could be provided at subsidised rates to them. This subsidisation may be done keeping in view both the need for introducing good breeds of cattle in tribal areas and for the development of the tribal economy.

Chapter 17

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

This chapter deals with the broad direction and impact of the development effort undertaken in the selected ITDPs during the seven year period from 1975-76 to 1982-83. Unlike in the previous chapters wherein the analysis of the order of change, in respect of different aspects having bearing on the socio-economic development of the sample households, was based on the perception of the selected households, the assessment presented in this chapter is based on an analysis of the views and perceptions of 236 official and non-official respondents who were either the participants in the execution of the development programme or had the benefit of observing its implementation and impact from close quarters. It also deals with the perceptions of the Project officers of the selected ITDPs in regard to development - impact. Thus the analysis presented in the chapter is independent of that of the earlier chapters. The composition of the 236 officials and non-officials who were canvassed for this purpose is shown in the following table:-

Table 17.1:- Composition of the Official and Non-Official Respondents Canvassed

Sl. No.	Respondents	Total No. Canvassed
1	2	3
1.	Official Respondents	
	i) Collectors of the selected districts	10
	ii) Project Officers of the selected ITDPs	10
	iii) Subject-Matter-Specialists at the District/ITDP level	67
	iv) BDOs	18
	v) VLWs	55
	Sub-Total	160
2.	Non-Official Respondents	
	i) MPs, MLAs, Chairmen, Zila Parishads from the ITDP districts	19
	ii) Knowledgeable tribal respondents from the selected villages	57
	Sub-Total:	76
3.	Total Number of Officials Non-Officials Respondents	236

Developmental Impact - The Perception of Officials and Non-Officials

17.02 The views of all the selected officials and non-official respondents as to the direction and impact of the development efforts undertaken during 1975-76 to 1982-83 were obtained with reference to a set of nine indicators representing certain tangible (quantitative) and non-tangible (qualitative) aspects of development and to which a sufficient number of respondents responded. With reference to each of these indicators they were asked to state as to whether over this period there was an increase/improvement, no change or a decrease/deterioration. An analysis of the views of the selected respondents is presented in Appendix table 17.1. For the purpose of this analysis the 236 respondents have been grouped into two categories. One of these includes the Collectors, Project Officers, subject-matter specialists at the district/ITDP levels and also non-officials like MPs, MLAs and Chairmen of Zila Prishads, i.e., those respondents who had intimate knowledge of the implementation of the programmes under the ITDPs at the supervisory level. The second category comprises of BDOs, VLWs and KTRs (Knowledgeable Tribal Respondents), i.e., those who were close to the village or implementation level of the programmes and whose views were based on first hand knowledge. These two categories of observers are briefly referred to as "Supervisory level observers" (SLOs) and "implementation level observes"(ILOs) in the succeeding paragraphs*.

17.03 It will be observed from Appendix table 17.1 that 33.02 per cent of the supervisory level observers and 31.54 of the implementation level observers considered that the respect for traditional panchayats had increased but almost a similar proportion of both groups thought that there was no change. Similarly, 75.47 per cent of the SLOs and 76.15 per cent of the ILO's thought that the respect for government sponsored panchayats had increased but 17.92 per cent and 15.[illegible] per cent did not observe any change.

* The view of these 236 respondents in terms of a mere dispersal grouping are set out in Appendix Table 17.2.

17.04 According to 34.91 per cent of SLOs and 33.85 per cent of the ILOs the state of the household and village industries had improved but 50.00 and 49.23 per cent respectively were of the view that there was no change. The rest of the respondents from the two groups considered that there had been a deterioration. Over ninetyone per cent of the SLOs and 83.85 per cent of ILOs were of the view that employment opportunities had increased; 6.60 per cent and 10.77 per cent thought that there was no change and 1.89 per cent and 5.38 per cent respectively were of the view that the situation had deteriorated.

17.05 Over seventysix per cent of the SLOs and 88.46 per cent of the ISOs were of the view that the position in respect of the quality of life, culture and tribal heritage had improved but 15.09 per cent and 7.69 per cent respectively did not observe any change in this regard. As regards the level of living, 88.68 per cent of the SLOs and 96.92 per cent of the ILO's reported that there was an improvement but 10.38 per cent and 2.31 per cent respectively noticed no change. Over Sixtyfive per cent of the SLOs and 63.85 per cent of the ILOs said that housing facilities had improved but 33.01 per cent and 33.84 per cent respectively reported no change.

17.06 The improved availability of essential articles of daily use was reported by 37.74 per cent of the SLOs and 80.00 per cent of the ILOs; 8.49 per cent and 16.15 per cent said that there was no change in the situation and 3.77 per cent and 3.85 per cent respectively reported a deterioration. Over [illegible]two per cent of the SLOs and 84.62 per cent of the [illegible] also said that there was an improvement in the attitude of the tribals towards the ITDPs but 17.92 per cent and 14.62 per cent respectively observed to change.

Tangible and Non-Tangible Signs of Impact - The Perception of the Project Officers.

17.07 The Project Officers of all the 10 selected ITDPs were asked about the tangible signs of the impact of the ITDPs on the tribals and tribal areas as perceived by them. These officers identified six sets of positive and tangible signs of the developmental impact. Appendix table 17.3 brings out the views of the Project Officers of each of the ITDPs in respect of the spheres areas wherein according to them improvements had taken place. Six of them identified (i) improvement in agriculture, adoption of improved methods of cultivation and creation of minor irrigation facilities, and (ii) increased educational facilities as tangible signs of impact of the ITDPs; five identified increased medical facilities; four (i) better communication facilities and (ii) better levels of living; and three availability of safe drinking water facilities as the major tangible signs of impact.

17.08 All the six tangible signs of impact except better availability of drinking water facilities were identified by the Project Officer, ITDP Dhule-I (Maharashtra) and all the six except better levels of living, by the Project Officer, ITDP Konta (Madhya Pradesh). Four areas of improvement, viz., better educational, medical, communication and safe drinking water facilities, were identified by the Project Officer, ITDP Simdega (Bihar). Another four, viz., (i) improvement in agriculture, etc., (ii) better educational facilities, (iii) communication facilities, and (iv) improved levels of living were identified by the Project Officer, ITDP Bonnai (Orissa). From Banaswara (Rajasthan), three out of the six major tangible signs of impact and from Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh) two of these were identified.

17.09 According to the perception of the ten Project Officers taken together, the three major tangible signs of impact of the development effort undertaken in the selected

ITDPs, in terms of the position in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76, were: (i) the improvement in agriculture, (ii) increased educational facilities, and (iii) increased medical facilities. However, from ITDP Parlakemidi (Orissa), none of the six major signs of impact was reported; and from ITDP Dangs (Gujarat) just one of the major tangible signs of impact, namely, improvement in agriculture, was reported.

17.10 The Project Officers of the selected ITDPs were also asked to identify as to what in their perception were the major non-tangible signs of the impact of the operation of the selected ITDPs over the period 1975-76 and 1982-83. All the Project Officers had a more or less identical perception of these non-tangible signs which, according to them were:-

i) increased social and economic awareness amongst the tribals;

ii) acceptance of modern technology and approaches to development by them;

iii) going in for jobs and professions which were totally new to the tribals, and

iv) increased consciousness of their ethnic cultural position in the society.

17.11 However, according to the Project Officers, side by side with the emergence of the positive, non-tangible signs mentioned, certain other non-tangible signs had become discernable which were of a negative character. These were:-

i) The emergence of a feeling of superiority amongst the educated tribals vis-a-vis other tribals and the rise of a class amongst tribals themselves who exploited other tribals;

ii) A certain degree of root-lessness amongst the educated tribals, especially those who had got their education in christian missionary schools and government welfare hostels and who would not like to return to their tribal moorings but at the same time did not find jobs and employment openings of the white-collor variety; and

iii) The narrowing of the tribal habitat in forests because of the construction of roads, clearing of the forests, etc., which had tended to create to an extent a sense of restlessness among the tribals in general.

17.12 The two important reasons identified by the selected Project Officers for these negative non-tangible signs of impact were: (a) that the rate of exposure of the tribals to non-tribal cultural environment was faster than what the tribals could absorb and (b) the spread of education amongst the tribals (mainly because of missionary schools) was faster than the growth and opening up of new employment opportunities for them. Both these developments were reported to be contributing to a socio-economic undercurrent of restlessness amongst the tribals. In view of these reported tendencies of social unrest among the tribals it may be worthwhile to re-examine the nature and type of educational facilities to be provided to the tribals and as to whether the focus of education amongst tribals could be shifted and greater emphasis placed on imparting of technical training in suitable crafts and trades so that when tribal boys and girls come out of these schools they get locally absorbed instead of having to face an environment totally new to them and wherein they may taken a long period to adjust and settle down.

Accelerating the Pace of Development

17.13 Considering that the Project Officers incharge of the ITDPs would be in a better position to offer well-informed and constructive suggestions on how to accelerate the general pace of development in ITDPs their suggestions in this regard were sought. The collectors of the districts in which the selected ITDPs were located were also asked to give their suggestions. These officers offered a variety of suggestions. These suggestions intransically related to three main parameters of the working of ITDPs, namely, the administrative, financial and the developmental aspects and have been briefly dealt with in the subsequent paragraphs.

Administrative Aspects

17.14 It was observed that the Project Officer was not a programme executing officer. The role assigned to him in an ITDP was, in essence, that of a coordinating officer. He was expected to bring about this coordination with the help of the officers of different departments posted at the ITDP/ district level and engaged in development work. He, however, had no administrative authority even to discharge this limited role efficiently and smoothly. He had a very limited staff of his own. He could secure the needed coordination more easily if he was from the IAS cadre as officers of other development departments responded to him well mainly because of the realisation on their part that he might one day bead their department. If the Project Officer was not from the IAS cadre, even for obtaining a working coordination he had to strive hard.

17.15 All the officers of different departments, posted in an ITDP and engaged in ITDP work, reported to their respective district/departmental heads. Their annual confidential reports were also written by them. So much so, even the BDOs, who were the chief executing officers at the block level, were generally not under the direct administrative control of the Project Officer. In short, the designation of Project Officer seemed something of a misnomer. He had no administrative and financial powers to plan, sanction, execute or monitor the developmental activities undertaken in an ITDP. In view of this situation, the following steps based on the suggestions made, are recommended for consideration and implementation.

17.16 The role of the Project Officer should be redefined and made effective. He should be vested with adequate controlling powers over development officers from different departments working in an ITDP. All BDOs should be placed under his direct charge wherever this is not so at present. (Also see para 2.47).

17.17 Project Officers should also be entrusted with limited judicial powers to tackle obstructive tactics of semi-judicial nature adopted by recalcitrant tribals and others on their own or at the instigation of local ring-leaders and mischief mongers.

17.18 Side by side with the vesting of greater administrative and financial powers and also a greater measure of freedom to exercise their discretion, ways and means should be found to secure a certain measure of accountability on the part of the Project Officers in respect of their work and responsibilities for the socio-economic development and welfare of the tribals. For this purpose, it may be necessary, among other things, to fix a minimum and un-interrupted tenure of, say, three years for a Project Officer in an ITDP. At the same time, the post should carry some incentives for the incumbent to stay and work in tribal areas over the years and a good jobs done should be rewarded suitably.

17.19 To make the accountability criteria operational and realistic, the evaluation of an ITDP, say after every three years, should be made obligatory. The evaluation exercise could be done on the expiry of the three years term of the Project Officer and should be undertaken by an outside agency. The evaluation findings could be taken into account in the the enforcing of the accountability criterion.

17.20 Since much depends upon the calibre of the team leader, selection of officers for appointment as Project Officers, should be done with due deliberation. For this purpose some guidelines could be evolved. For selecting officers for the posts of Project Officers it is also worth considering asking for volunteers from among the eligible officers instead of posting any officer as a Project Officer (Also see para 2.46).

Developmental Impact - The Perception of Officials and Non-Officials

17.02 The views of all the selected officials and non-official respondents as to the direction and impact of the development efforts undertaken during 1975-76 to 1982-83 were obtained with reference to a set of nine indicators representing certain tangible (quantitative) and non-tangible (qualitative) aspects of development and to which a sufficient number of respondents responded. With reference to each of these indicators they were asked to state as to whether over this period there was an increase/improvement, no change or a decrease/deterioration. An analysis of the views of the selected respondents is presented in Appendix table 17.1. For the purpose of this analysis the 236 respondents have been grouped into two categories. One of these includes the Collectors, Project Officers, subject-matter specialists at the district/ITDP levels and also non-officials like MPs, MLAs and Chairmen of Zila Prishads, i.e., those respondents who had intimate knowledge of the implementation of the programmes under the ITDPs at the supervisory level. The second category comprises of BDOs, VLWs and KTRs (Knowledgeable Tribal Respondents), i.e., those who were close to the village or implementation level of the programmes and whose views were based on first hand knowledge. These two categories of observers are briefly referred to as "Supervisory level observers" (SLOs) and "implementation level observes"(ILOs) in the succeeding paragraphs*.

17.03 It will be observed from Appendix table 17.1 that 33.02 per cent of the supervisory level observers and 31.54 of the implementation level observers considered that the respect for traditional panchayats had increased but almost a similar proportion of both groups thought that there was no change. Similarly, 75.47 per cent of the SLOs and 76.15 per cent of the ILO's thought that the respect for government sponsored panchayats had increased but 17.92 per cent and 15.38 per cent did not observe any change.

* The view of these 236 respondents in terms of a more dispersed grouping are set out in Appendix Table 17.2.

Developmental Aspects

17.23 As noted above, each department executed its development schemes on its own in an ITDP and according to the department's inter se pariorities and availability of funds with it for the purpose. There was no mechanism available at the ITDP level for an inter-departmentally coordinated approach. The Project Officers had practically little or no say in the selection of schemes and in the assigning of priorities to these by different departments. In fact, as observed earlier, at times the taking up of different schemes for execution by different departments in an ITDP ran at cross purposes.

17.24 The multiplicity of schemes and programmes taken up and operated, e.g., NREP, IRDP, etc., for the benefit of tribals were also to an extent a factor accounting for dissipation of effort and confusion both for the officials implementing these programmes[1]. The divergence of the approach of the different programmes and schemes also seemed to lead to some confusion at the ground level. For instance, while the ITDPs were an area approach programme, others, like IRDP, were individual beneficiary oriented programmes. The officers involved in the implementation of these programme were not able to appreciate the need and efficiency of different establishments and overheads for carrying out different programmes in the same area and meant for the benefit of the same people. Tribals, on their part, did not know whom to contact and approach for a particular need and purpose when sometimes a need or requirement could be catered to under more than one programme. Keeping all these aspects in view, the following steps are recommended to accelerate the pace of developmental efforts under the ITDPs and to make them more cohesive.

[1] and the tribals who were to be the beneficiaries of these programmes.

17.25 In an ITDP different programmes, e.g., NREP, IRDP, etc., should be operated as an additive part of the ITDP programmes and not as separate and distinct entities.

17.26 The Project Officer should be enabled to have a comprehensive view of all the developmental activities of different departments operating within an ITDP, the funds available with them for different purposes, their plan priorities, etc., etc. To this end, all departmental officers should be required to report to him about all developmental activities planned/undertaken by them in an ITDP.

17.27 Programmes involving inter-ITDP or inter-regional planning aspects, such as, of soil conservation, water harvesting and afforestation, should be treated on different plane than that for localised/target-group oriented schemes. While the development schemes in respect of the former may be and should be planned at the regional/State level and handed down to the Project Officers for implementation in their respective ITDPs, schemes of a localised nature pertaining to an ITDP should be left to be worked out locally at the ITDP level by Project Officers who should involve knowledgeable tribals in the formulation of such schemes so that they have relevance to local needs.

17.28 Development schemes to be taken up in an ITDP should be [illegible]sed and worked out keeping in view, inter alia, agro-geogra[illegible]cal setting of each ITDP. A uniform and centralised approach to planning in ITDPs should, as far as possible, be eschewed. To this end, it is necessary (a) to involve the Project Officers much more actively and intensively than at present in the selection and planning of schemes to be taken up in different ITDPs and (b) to give them a greater degree of freedom of operation and exercise of their discretion.

17.29 Knowledgeable tribals from each ITDP should be taken to other ITDPs in order to show them the special achievements - success stories - of these ITDPs. This type of demonstration is likely to prove much more educative and conducive to give a fillip to the development process in tribal areas than publicity drives through film shows or handouts.

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Chapter 18

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND AGENCY BY WHICH ACTION TO BE TAKEN

FINDINGS

1. Functioning of the ITDPs

. The role, functions and powers of the Project Officer were found to vary in the different States and also as between one ITDP to another. The strength of the Project Officer's supporting staff also varied but was invariably small and limited. (Para 2.06).

18.02 The Project Officer was not what his designation implied as in order to be an effective Project Officer he had to have the necessary powers enabling him to plan, sanction, execute and monitor development activities in an ITDP. He was found to have no such powers (Para 2.08).

18.03 The line of command from the State headquarters to the field level was much better knit and effective in States where the BDOs were under the control of the tribal development or the Project Officer as compared to States where they were not so. (Para 2.11).

18.04 In general, however, there was no well-established and effective line of command in most of the selected States. Each subject matter department looked after its own work. The progress of the tribal development programme rested on the initiative and enterprise of individual officers rather than on well organised institutionalised effort. (Para 2.12).

18.05 In most of the selected States the tribal committees constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister/Chief Secretaries were not very active. (Para 2.12).

18.06 The degree of coordination seemed relatively greater at the block level than at the Project level. Depending upon the initiative and the enterprise of the individual BDOs, the required coordination could be secured to a considerable extent. (Parat 2.17).

18.07 By and large there was an adequate delegation of both administrative and financial powers to BDOs. However, Project Officers were generally handicapped in this regard. (Para 2.20).

18.08 None of the States taken up for the study reported having undertaken any exercise in recent years to review their recruitment policy for employing staff in their respective tribal sub-plan areas with the objective of reducing or revising the desirable qualifications for different categories of posts. That is to say, for purposes of recruitment of staff the concerned States made no distinction as between tribal sub-plan areas and others ares (Para 2.26).

18.09 Both at the State and ITDP levels, a beginning seemed to have been made for the employment of tribals to certain categories and types of posts. (Para 2.27).

18.10 None of the 7 States studied was reported to have devised any system of weeding out sub-standard, inefficient or corrupt officers and other functionaries who had tended to identify themselves with local vested interests and had thus been responsible for a crisis of confidence between the administration and the tribal population. (Para 2.28).

18.11 An over-whelming majority of the officials as well as non-officials considered posting in tribal areas as a punishment posting. (Para 2.29).

18.12 A number of Project Officers stated that funds were released in instalments and that the last instalment was invariably released only in March, i.e., in the last month of the financial year. What was worse, major funds, according to them, were released as part of the last instalment only. (Para 2.37).

18.13 While the State Government were alive to the importance of and need for monitoring and evaluation of the tribal sub-plan programme no distinction seemed to have been made between general progress reporting and monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the programme. Even the broad assessment of the progress of the programme being done provided scope for improving its analytical content and quality. (Para 2.44).

2. Salient Features of the Selected ITDPs.

18.14 The location of the ITDP headquarters was on the one hand not the most judicious for maintaining day-to-day contact with the supervision of the activities in the constituent blocks of these ITDPs and on the other hand for the tribals visiting an ITDP headquarters. (Para 3.09)

18.15 Most of the tribes were specific to the areas in which they were found and, therefore, the migration of tribes from one area to another area was generally not in evidence. Each tribe, thus, remained almost completely insulated not only from the non-tribal population but also from other tribal communities. (Para 3.12)

18.16 No particular attention was given to the posting of BDOs in tribal areas who were either well experienced and/ or who had undergone training in tribal development. (Para 3.17)

18.17 There was, prima facie, evidence of a widespread feeling that the services of the BDOs in tribal areas were being utilised for work and activities other than those of the work related to ITDPs. (Para 3.20)

18.18 Over 67 per cent of the total number of selected VLWs were Matric or Higher Secondary pass. The remaining 32.70 per cent were, however, under-matric. In the ITDPs of Parlakemidi and Bonnai (both from Orissa) the number of under-Matric VLWs was as high as 66.70 per cent in each case. Considering the nature of functions to be performed by VLWs it is difficult to understand how the extension and other duties entrusted to them could be performed effectively by persons with such low educational qualifications. (Para 3.23)

18.19 Not only a significant proportion of VLWs posted were inexperienced but also that the frequency of their transfers was also high. In other words, as in the case of BDOs, the administrative and personnel policy followed in the case of VLWs also did not indicate any clear directions which took into account the needs, requirements, and priorities of socio-economic development in tribal areas. (Para 3.24)

3. Socio-Economic Profile of Beneficiary Households

18.20 The presence of a high percentage of tribal Christian households in the total number of selected tribal households, especially in case of the ITDP areas of Simdega and Bonnai, and the complete absence of any Christian households among the selected non-tribals households in these ITDPs, indicates that the spread of Christianity has more been the result of the proselytisation zeal of Christianity rather than its voluntary adoption. Such an activity runs absolutely counter to one of the main and important objectives of the tribal sub-Plan strategy, viz., the preservation and protection of culture and traditional heritage of the tribals. (Para 4.08)

4. Education

18.21 Notwithstanding some decline in illiteracy levels the educational effort made under the tribal sub-plans seemed to have failed to make any significant dent during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83 and the tribals continued to lag behind non-tribals at nearly all levels of education.(Para 5.03)

18.22 In most of the ITDPs the facilities of primary, middle and high school education were, by and large, better in 1982-83 as compared to in 1975-76. Of the 10 selected ITDPs the need for further improving the educational facilities provided, right from primary level upwards, was felt especially in the ITDPs of Bonnai, Dangs and Konta. (Para 5.06).

18.23 All the seven States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan, covered in this study reported the opening of new Ashram schools and provision of hostels for Scheduled Tribes children. (Para 5.16)

18.24 The adequate provision of necessary equipment and teaching aids in general came out as an important aspects requiring attention for improving the quality of education imparted in schools in tribal areas. (Para 5.19)

5. Agricultural Holdings

18.25 Over seven years period 1975-76 to 1982-83, the number of both tribal and non-tribal households having agricultural holdings increased by 0.30 per cent and 1.04 per cent respectively. (Para 6.02)

18.26 Contrary to the wide-spread impression that the land holdings of tribals were gradually passing over to non-tribals there was, prima facie, no evidence of any shrinkage in the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings. That the tribal holdings were not being transferred to non-tribals also derive support from the fact that the increase in non-tribal holdings was not at the cost of tribals.(Para 6.04)

18.27 In three ITDPs - Dhule-I(Maharashtra), Konta(Madhya Pradesh) and Bonnai(Orissa) - where the number of non-tribal households having agricultural holdings had increased, there was no corresponding decline in the number of tribal households having agricultural holdings. The position obtaining in these three ITDPs suggested that either the sale-transfer of land took place within the non-tribals themselves or that there were benami transfers from tribal to non-tribals, or additional and fresh(i.e., forest) land was being brought under plough. Of these three possibilities, the latter two denote a trend contrary to the objectives of the tribal sub-plans. (Para 6.04)

18.28 Both the selected tribal and non-tribal households were pre-dominantly small holders, and that in both cases there was a marginal decline in the average size of the operational holdings in 1982-83 over 1975-76. (Para 6.05)

18.29 In the case of the selected tribal households, the average size of their net operational holdings varied between 0.78 and 3.10 hectares in 1975-76 and between 0.78 and 3.31 hectares in 1982-83. In the case of non-tribal households it ranged between 0.65 and 4.61 hectares in 1975-76 and between 0.65 and 5.29 hectares in 1982-83. From two of the selected ITDPs, viz., Paderu(Andhra Pradesh), and Dangs (Gujarat), none of the selected non-tribal households reported having any agricultural holdings. (Para 6.06)

18.30 By and large, over the seven-year period 1975-76 to 1982-83 there was no material structural change in the position of the tribals as well as non-tribals as regards the average size of their net operational holdings. (Para 6.07)

18.31 In 1982-83, while 27.19 per cent of the tribal households and 35.35 per cent of non-tribal households had operational holdings of below one hectare, 0.74 per cent of the tribal households and 4.04 per cent of the non-tribal households had operational holdings of 10 hectares and above. However, nearly 93 per cent of both tribal and non-tribal households had holdings of below five hectares. (Para 6.10)

18.32 From out of the total area cultivated by the tribal households only about two per cent in 1982-83 was under shifting cultivation and the rest of the land area, i.e. about 98 per cent was devoted to permanent cultivation. Shifting cultivation was, however, not confined only to the tribal households and a small fraction of the area cultivated by non-tribal households was also under shifting cultivation. (Para 6.11)

18.33 By and large the tribal communities had settled down as regular cultivators engaged in permanent cultivation and were no longer nomadic tribes doing only shifting cultivation and moving from place to place. The practice of shifting cultivation, it seems, was confined to certain areas and now prevailed to a very limited extent. (Para 6.12)

18.34 Out of the total cultivated area of the selected tribal households, 4.38 in 1975-76 and 5.22 per cent in 1982-83 was irrigated and the rest was unirrigated. In the case of selected non-tribal households the bulk of the area was sown un-irrigated. This position could, to a large extent, be taken to reflect the agro-climatic conditions in the area studied. (Para 6.13)

6. Income and Employment

18.35 The average number of earners per sample households in 1975-76 was 2.43 and 1.89 in the case of tribals and non-tribals respectively. In 1982-83, however, the average number of earners per tribal and non-tribal household increased to 2.95 and 2.34 respectively. Thus, the average number of earners per sample tribal and non-tribal household increased by 21.40 and 23.81 per cent respectively over this period. (Para 7.02)

18.36 Both in the case of sample tribal and non-tribal households there was a predominance of households with two or more earners in 1975-76 as well as in 1982-83. Further, both in the case of tribal and non-tribal households there was a decline in the number of households with one earner in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76, the decline being much sharper in the case of sample tribal households. This indicates that due to economic pressures a larger number of the family members were being required to go in for work to support their households. (Para 7.03)

18.37 The proportion of earners from the tribal households having secondary sources of income was as high as 67.35 per cent in 1975-76 and 68.79 per cent in 1982-83. In the case of sample non-tribal households the proportion of earners having secondary sources of income was 56.60 per cent in 1975-76 and was about 56.85 per cent in 1982-83.(Para 7.04).

18.38 The tribal households had not only a larger proportion of earners with secondary sources of income but also a comparatively higher percentage of one or more earners with a secondary source of income. This implies that as compared to non-tribal households the tribal households had much less settled means of livelihood and a majority of them had perforce to supplement the incomes yielded by their main occupations through secondary sources. (Para 7.05)

18.39 While the composition of the average income per household (from main and secondary sources) was broadly similar for the sample tribal as well as non-tribal households, the total income per tribal household was much lower as compared to the average of a non-tribal households both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. (Para 7.06).

18.40 The average income per earner as well as per capita for the tribals was much lower than that of the non-tribals. The average monthly income of sample tribal earners in 1975-76 and 1982-83 was Rs.95.32 and Rs.125.71 respectively while that of

sample non-tribal earner was Rs.162.46 and Rs.253.09 on an average. In terms of per capita income, it was Rs.41.19 and Rs.66.11 for the tribals and Rs.56.25 and Rs.108.75 for the non-tribals. (Para 7.07)

18.41 As a result of the desparate trend in the growth of the incomes of the sample tribal and non-tribal households during the seven year period 1975-76 to 1982-83 not only did an average tribal household continue to lag far behind an average non-tribal household but also tended to become relatively worse off than an average non-tribal household. (Para 7.08).

18.42 The decline in the percentage of sample households below Rs.300.00 per month was greater in the case of non-tribals. Also whereas only 12.65 per cent of the tribal households were in the income bracket of Rs.600/- and above in 1982-83, 21.53 per cent of sample non-tribal households were in this income bracket. (Para 7.09)

18.43 The average number of days for which the employment was available to sample tribal earners in a year was 203.61 and 206.37 in 1975-76 and 1982-83 respectively; the figures for sample non-tribal earners being 228.28 and 229.25 respectively. (Para 7.10).

18.44 As compared to sample non-tribal earners, sample tribal earners were worse of in 1975-76 as well as 1982-83 both in terms of the average number of days of employment available as well as the percentage of earners who got employment for longer periods of time. On this reckoning, during the seven year 1975-76 to 1982-83, the tribal sub-plans seemed to have made little impact on making larger employment available to sample tribal households either for more number of days in a year on an average or for a longer duration to a larger proportion of the earners. (Para 7.11).

18.45 In 1975-76 as well as 1982-83 about 91 per cent of sample tribal earners were employed in just three occupations, viz., (i) mainly owner cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, and (iii) non-agricultural labourers. In the case of sample non-tribal earners these three occupations, though employing the highest percentage of the sample earners, accounted for only about 55 per cent of the total number of earners. While a little less than 4 per cent of the tribal as well as non-tribal earners were engaged in forestry, the non-tribals had diversified into tertiary sector activities, etc., to a considerably larger extent. (Para 7.13)

7. Savings, Assets and Indebtedness

18.46 Only 24.12 per cent of the tribal and 33.97 per cent of the non-tribal sample households in 1975-76 and 33.77 per cent of tribal and 48.80 per cent of non-tribal sample households in 1982-83 had some savings. The decline in the proportion of the households with no savings during this period and a corresponding increase in the number households which had some savings is indicative of an amelioration in the condition of sample tribal as well as non-tribal households. (Para 8.02).

18.47 Similarly, if having a savings account is taken to be an index of somewhat better economic condition, the proportion of such households- both tribal and non-tribal - though small in both cases, more than doubled during 1975-76 to 1982-83. This also provides a measure of the spread of savings habit among the tribals as well as non-tribals living in tribal areas. In as much as a larger proportion of non-tribal households reported having such accounts shows that they were not only more knowledgeable about the advantages of having such accounts but had perhaps a somewhat greater savings potential. (Para 8.02)

18.48 Of the 24.12 per cent of sample tribal households, who indicated having some savings in 1975-76, 20.73 per cent had total savings of less than Rs.1000/-, about three per cent had savings of Rs.1000/- to less than Rs.5000/-, and 0.39 per cent of Rs.5000/- or more. The position in this regard was a little better in 1982-83 and as against 3.39 per cent of sample tribal households in 1975-76, 6.39 per cent of them had savings of Rs.1000/- or more, (Para 8.03).

18.49 In the case of only 68.82 per cent of the sample tribal households and 71.29 per cent of sample non-tribal households, the value of assets created was positive. In the case of the remaining 31.69 per cent of tribal and 28.71 per cent of non-tribal sample households the value of the net assets created was negative. This implied that tribal and non-tribal households did not have sufficient current incomes to maintain themselves and were prone to dis-saving and/or indebtedness. This, therefore, gives a broad and indirect idea of the likely incidence of indebtedness amongst the sample households. This also brings out that the incidence of indebtedness was somewhat greater among sample tribal households as compared to the sample non-tribal households. (Para 8.05)

18.50 Whereas average value of assets acquired per sample tribal households was higher by 13.68 per cent than that of a non-tribal household, the value of assets disposed off per sample tribal household was 210.80 per cent more than that of a non-tribal household. This also indicates that the sample tribal households were much more vulnerable than the sample non-tribal households to fluctuating incomes.(Para 8.06)

18.51 The position regarding the proportion of households reporting a positive asset creation varied widely as between the selected ITDPs. (Para 8.07)

18.52 Out of the 6767 sample tribal households studied, 259, i.e., 33.77 per cent were under debt in 1982-83 as compared to 111, or 14.47 per cent in 1975-76. Thus, in the period of seven years since the commencement of tribal sub-plans in 1975-76 in the selected ITDPs, the incidence of indebtedness amongst the tribals went up sharply enough. Over the same period the proportion of non-tribals households under debt also went up from 12.44 per cent to 28.71 per cent. This indicates that the factors leading to a growing incidence of indebtedness were by and large similar in the case of tribals as well as non-tribals. (Para 8.09).

18.53 In 1975-76, the sample tribal households had on an average a debt of Rs.419.22 per household but in 1982-83 this debt had increased to Rs.819.79. In the case of non-tribal households the average debt per household was Rs.574.31 in 1975-76 but stood at a much higher level of Rs.1937.08. As against this the average amount of debt repaid per household was Rs.326.87 and Rs.320.04 in 1975-76 for tribals and non-tribals respectively, the corresponding figures for 1982-83 being Rs.296.00 and Rs.507.57. (Para 8.10)

18.54 In 1975-76 the highest percentage of sample tribal (72.07 per cent) as well as non-tribal (46.15 per cent) households borrowed money from money-lenders. However, seven years later in 1982-83, the highest percentage of tribal as well as non-tribal households borrowed money not from the money-lenders but from cooperative societies/banks. Money-lenders, as a source of borrowings, were relegated to the second place in the case of both tribals and non-tribals. Some three and half per cent of the tribal households had borrowed money from governmental sources both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. Considering that banks, cooperative societies and government agencies generally lend money for productive purposes only, it can be reasonably concluded there was a marked shift from borrowings for non-productive purposes to borrowing for productive purposes in the case of both the tribal as well as non-tribal households. (Para 8.11)

18.55 In terms of the quantum of debt/funds raised, tribals as well as non-tribals began to increasingly depend on cooperative societies/banks. (Para 8.12)

18.56 Over the seven years period under reference two distinct structural changes became evident in the distribution of the indebted sample households by the term of loan and sources of debt. Firstly, there was a marked decline in the percentage of tribals under short-term debt and an increase in the percentage of those under medium and long-term debts. Secondly, there was also a marked decline in the percentage of tribals under short-term debt to money-lenders denoting a shift from borrowing from money lenders or individuals, to cooperative societies/banks, i.e., to institutional sources. In the case of the indebted non-tribal households also there was a decline in the proportion of those under short-term debt and an increase in the proportion of those under medium-term and long-term debts. In as much as short-term indebtedness is usually associated with consumption expenditure and medium and long-term borrowing with productive purposes, apparently the trend was towards a shift from indebtedness due to consumption needs to that due to the needs for productive purposes. Even for short-term loans the sample tribal respondents depended to a larger extent on cooperative societies and banks in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. (Para 8.15).

18.57 Indebtedness among tribal households was largely due to their needs in respect of carrying out their productive purposes though several had also to resort to short-term credit/borrowing from individuals, shop-keepers, money-lenders and friends and relatives, etc., for consumption purposes. It also suggests that while the extent of indebtedness among them had tended to increase, the chief reason for indebtedness was the requirement of funds. (Para 8.16).

18.58 The incidence of indebtedness seemed to have increased because the institutional finance provided in some cases did not allow sufficient gestation period for their repayment. The delay in payment and the resultant interest on the loan amount led to increased amounts of loan (Para 8.17).

8. Forestry Rights

18.59 Quite a large percentage of both tribals and non-tribals were not exactly sure as whether they were entitled or not to some kind of forestry rights. (Para 9.04)

18.60 The perception as well as the de facto position regarding forestry rights varied from one ITDP to another giving a distinct impression that in respect of both the nature and extent of rights the position was neither clear nor well-defined. (Para 9.07)

18.61 Some 45 to 81 per centof the tribal and nearly 75 to 85 per cent of the non-tribal respondents did not perceive having any rights whatsoever in forests either free or restricted. Even among those who thought they had some right in the forests, a large majority thought that the right to the collection of firewood and other minor forest produce was about the only right they had. However, among those who thought that they had forestry rights, a large majority — 64 to 77 per cent of tribals and 40 to 100 per cent of non-tribals - thought that the right was free and unhindered. (Para 9.14).

18.62 Apparently no concrete steps had been taken in most of the 10 selected ITDPs to increase the productivity level of tribals working in forests. (Para 9.17).

18.63 The existence of forest cooperatives was reported by only two out of 10 Project Officers canvassed. (Para 9.18)

9. Drinking Water

18.64 Over 77 per cent tribal and 86 per cent non-tribal respondents said that the concerned State Governments had provided one or the other type of drinking water facility in their villages under ITDPs. The progress in this regard was, however, reported to be quite uneven as between the different selected ITDPs (Para 10.02).

18.65 Of the 234 officials and non-official respondents (other than household respondents) canvassed, 26.92 per cent said that there was a significant increase in the drinking water facilities provided in the tribal areas since 1975-76, 55.98 per cent said that the increase was marginal only; about 15 per cent said that there was no change, 0.85 per cent said there was a slight decrease in the facilities available; and 1.28 per cent said that the decline was significant. (Para 10.03)

18.66 Hand-pumps and pucca wells were the two most important sources/type of drinking water facility provided by the State Governments and the provision of tubewells and water taps was comparatively to a very small extent. Over 77 per cent of the selected tribal and 86.12 per cent non-tribal respondents stated that drinking water facilities had been provided to their villages since 1975-76. Further, 91.06 per cent of the tribal and 95.56 per cent of the non-tribal respondents also said that the facilities provided were in functioning order. Thus taking all the 10 ITDPs together, both the extent of the provision of drinking water facilities as well as the maintenance and upkeep of these facilities provided came out to be generally satisfactory. (Para 10.04).

18.67 However, some 58.70 per cent of the tribals and 51.16 per cent of non-tribals did not fetch their requirements of drinking water from the facilities provided. (Para 10.05)

18.68 The effective coverage of the entire population of all the selected villages was rather inadequate partly because the facility had not been fully provided in the areas covered by some of the selected ITDPs and partly because the facility provided was at a distance from the houses of the beneficiaries due to which they could not conveniently be used by them or the water was found to be not potable. Of course, the very fact that a significant proportion of the respondents did not make use of the facility provided also indicates that this was to an extent supplementary to the already available sources of drinking water supply. (Para 10.05)

18.69 While hand-pumps, as a means and source of drinking water supply were almost non-existent in the selected ITDPs in 1975-76, by 1982-83 over 18 per cent of the selected tribals and over 26 per cent of the selected non-tribal respondents used pump-sets for obtaining drinking water supplies. Pump-sets, thus, emerged, besides pucca/semi-pucca wells, kutcha wells and streams/rivers/springs, as one of the four most important means/source of drinking water supply in these areas. (Para 10.07)

18.70 The proportion of the respondents, tribals as well as non-tribals, who obtained their drinking water supply from different sources varied only within very narrow ranges during different seasons indicating that seasonal factors had little or no bearing on the type of source from which drinking water was procured. (Para 10.07)

18.71 To certain extent during the rainy season the drinking water available was not safe and potable. (Para 10.11)

18.72 The position as regards potability of water seemed to be rather more acute in the ITDPs of Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and Dangs (Gujarat) during summer and Pushprajgarh and Alirajpur (both from Madhya Pradesh) in the rainy season. (Para 10.12).

18.73 The benefits of the development of drinking water supply facilities seemed to have accrued to non-tribals to greater extent as compared to the tribals (Para 10.14).

18.74 In 1975-76, from 32.59 to 33.38 per cent of tribal respondents fetched drinking water from sources owned by Government; 30.64 to 30.90 per cent from those owned by private individuals; and 26.60 to 28.55 per cent from natural sources. However, in 1982-83, the respective percentages of tribal respondents who fetched water from these three types of sources were 33.19 to 53.85, 23.24 to 23.47 and 18.51 to 20.21. The significant increase in the proportion of tribal respondents obtaining drinking water from government sources in 1982-83, which was accompanied by a decline in the proportion of those who fetched it from natural sources, reflects on the one hand the impact of governmental effort to provide drinking water facilities and on the other a reduced dependence on other sources, i.e., individually or community owned sources, etc. A similar trend was discernable in respect of the non-tribal respondents. (Para 10.15).

10. Liquor Habit

18.75 Considering that nearly a third of the selected tribal households did not consume liquor, this suggests that there has been a significant trend towards the tribals moving away from the drinking habit. (Para 11.03)

18.76 Relative to the number of sample tribal and non-tribal households selected the number of tribal adults who had given up drinking since 1975-76 was significantly higher; and, on an average, out of every seven tribal households one adult had given up drinking. The major reason for their doing so was stated to be "health grounds". In the case of tribal adults the next important reason was "at the instance of the preacher" indicating that the religious reforming efforts had also to an extent played a role in weaning the tribals away from drinking. Economic reasons were a factor common to tribals as well as non-tribals for giving up drinking.(Para 11.0

18.77 Broad pattern as regards the sources of liquor supply for the selected tribal and non-tribal households was by and large the same in both 1975-76 and 1982-83 excepting that the proportion of tribal households who brewed their own liquor was 62.8 per cent in 1982-83 as against 50.7 per cent in 1975-76. It is also interesting to note that in tribal areas the practice of brewing liquor at home was not confined only to tribals as 42.5 per cent of the selected non-tribal households also themselves brewed the liquor consumed by them in 1982-83 (Para 11.07).

18.78 In 1982-83 about 40 per cent of tribal and 57 per cent of non-tribal households consumed liquor which was not self-brewed and that there was free, open and/or clandestine sale/availability of liquor for both tribals and others either within or near-about their villages. This shows that the regulating mechanism for restricting/regulating the supply and sale of liquor, other than home-brew, in tribal areas was not being enforced and was in fact being flouted. As a consequence both the tribals and non-tribals were having access to authorised as well as clandestine sources of liquor supply. (Para 11.08).

18.79 Tribals were allowed to brew their own liquor in all the concerned States, (excepting Gujarat where prohibition had been imposed throughout the State) subject to certain broad restrictions, such as, that brewing may be allowed confined only for purposes of consumption, that the quantity of liquor brewed should be subject to specified limits, etc. These restrictions were, however, neither strictly enforced in all the ITDPs, nor were these generally observed. However, from most of the selected States no overall review and/or significant change in liquor excise policy, specifically with reference to tribal areas was reported. In fact, no serious initiative seemed to have been taken to evolve a well-knot and well-informed long-term liquor excise policy *vis-a-vis* the tribals. (Para 11.17)

11. Health and Medical Care

18.80 During the period 1975-76 to 1982-83 there was a considerable extention of the health sub-centres facilities and a large proportion of both tribals and non-tribals started availing of the facilities provided at these centres. Considering that there was simultaneously a decline in the proportion of those seeking the assistance from the village priest-cum-medical men, this suggests that the awareness as to the usefulness of modern medical facilities was growing among the population of tribal areas. (Para 12.04)

18.81 Among other reasons, the availability of the services of the village priest-cum-medical man in the village itself was an important reason for the tribals going to him for medical help. However, the fact that about 58 to 63 per cent of the tribals, who went to government sub-health centres for medical care in 1975-76 and 1982-83, had to travel over 5 kms. for this purpose, indicates that a large percentage of tribals were convinced of the efficacy of modern medicine. (Para 12.06)

18.82 The coverage by the PHCs/Sub-centre, in terms of availability of prescribed medicines and their timely availability, was satisfactory. (Para 12.07)

18.83 Going by the criterion of about 15 per cent or more of the selected household respondents in an ITDP stating a disease to be a major disease, 10 diseases, viz., (i) malaria, (ii) gastroenteric, (iii) tuberculosis, (iv) skin diseases, (v) respiratory diseases, (vi) leprosy, (vii) eye diseases, (viii) Goitre, (ix) typhoid, and (x) worms, were reported to be main diseases in the ITDPs under review. (Para 12.10)

18.84 Malaria was a major disease in all the 10 ITDPs followed by gastroenteric in eight; tuberculosis in seven; skin and respiratory diseases in six; leprosy and eye diseases in three; and goitre, typhoid and worms in two each among the selected ITDPs. (Para 12.19)

18.85As compared to the non-tribals the incidence of tuberculosis came out to be appreciably higher among the tribals but that of typhoid and eye diseases, was comparatively higher among the non-tribals. The incidence of leprosy and worms was found only among the tribal respondents. And even though goitre was among the major diseases reported from two of the ITDPs, no case of goitre was reported in the sample studied. (Para 12.22)

18.86 Excepting for leprosy and worms the incidence of different major diseases was the highest in the age-group 14 years and below. In the case of leprosy and worms the incidence was the highest in the age-group '15 to 60 years'. The incidence of all the major diseases, excepting leprosy and malaria, was comparatively much lower in the age-group 'above 60 years'. (Para 12.23)

18.87 In the age-group '14 years and below', the incidence of eye diseases(71.43 per cent), typhoid(68.75 per cent) and skin diseases(62.50 perccent) was the highest followed by that of gastroentric(35.52 per cent), respiratory diseases (30.59 per cent) and malaria(27.97 per cent).(Para 12.24)

18.88 In general men were more prone to different major diseases than women, excepting in respect of gastroenteric and eye diseases in which case the percentage of men afflicted by these two diseases was comparatively lower than the percentage of women afflicted by these. The incidence of tuberculosis and typhoid also seemed to be relatively low among women. (Para 12.26)

12. Agriculture and Extension

18.89 The relative importance of the major crops differed between sample tribal and non-tribal households. Secondly, the overall cropping pattern, namely, the preponderance of the cultivation of food crops both among the sample tribal as well as non-tribal households and relatively much less

importance of marketable commercial crops like vegetable and oil-seeds, point to a generally self-contained, consumption oriented and subsistance nature of agricultural economy in tribal areas. Thirdly, among the foodgrain crops, apart from rice(paddy), pulses were a major crop in most of the selected ITDPs. (Para 13.05)

18.90 During the period 1975-76 to 1982-83, there was an increase in the proportion of tribal households using each of the five inputs considered, viz., fertilizers, pesticides, high yielding varieties seeds, irrigation and manure. In particular, the increase in the proportion of those using and applying high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to paddy was impressive enough. This had a considerable impact on increasing the yields as 48.67 per cent of tribal and 53.00 per cent of the non-tribal respondents growing paddy without irrigation also reported that the yield had increased. (Para 13.18)

18.91 In 1975-76, 68.96 per cent of the sample tribal and 86.54 per cent of non-tribal households and in 1982-83, 70.38 and 88.46 per cent respectively applied manure as an input for growing pulses. During this period there was also a significant increase in the proportion of both tribal and non-tribal sample households who applied pesticides and fertilisers and used improved varieties of seeds for growing pulses. In fact the sample tribal households took to the application of these inputs to a much greater extent than the sample non-tribal households. Forty-one per cent of the sample tribal households, growing pulses as un-irrigated crops, also reported that there was an increase in yield. (Para 13.20)

18.92 In the cultivation of millets sample tribal households, in the overall, appeared to be somewhat better cultivators than non-tribal households. (Para 13.21)

18.93 In the case of four out of the five inputs in 1975-76 and three out of five in 1982-83, the percentage of sample tribal households applying these was greater than sample non-tribal households. (Para 13.22)

18.94 Contrary to the popular belief that the tribals, because of their mental and psychological make up and tradition bound out-look, were per se averse to the adoption of improved agricultural techniques and practices, the use and adoption of better agricultural inputs was gaining sufficient ground among them. From the sample studied, it appeared that the response of the tribal households to the adoption and use of better techniques and inputs was at least comparable to that of the sample non-tribal households if not greater. The information collected also suggests that, as a result of the increasing use of the different inputs, a sizeable proportion of the sample tribal households had succeeded in securing better yields for the crops sown by them. (Para 18.92)

18.95 Excepting for VLWs no other category of extension officials at the ground level had made adequate efforts to contact the tribal households and to provide them with necessary guidance and information. The efforts of Cooperative Inspectors and Forest Rangers in this regard were particularly meagre and woefully inadequate. At the supervisory level the contact of the Forest Rangers with the sample tribal respondents was particularly negligible. (Para 13.31)

18.96 Only 3.91 per cent of the sample tribal households and 1.44 per cent of sample non-tribal households, or 3.38 per cent of the total sample households canvassed, had attended a training camp under the ITDPs during the seven year period from 1975-76 to 1982-83. This indicated the absence of any serious extension efforts in the nature of training camps under the ITDPs. (Para 13.31)

18.97 As high as 33.33 per cent, or one-third, of the sample tribal households who came in touch with Forest Rangers found their attitude to be "not helpful". It is rather strange that the officials from the forest department, who should be more helpful and understanding of the tribals, were thought to be the least helpful by the tribals. It could partly be due to the fact that the duties of the one and the personal interests of the other came into conflict with each other time and again. Nonetheless, since over 56 and about 44 per cent of the sample tribal households felt the attitude of the Forest Guards and Forest Rangers respectively to be other than helpful, it is not a happy commentry on the functioning of the forest department's staff at the field and supervisory levels. (Para 13.34)

13 Cooperative and Marketing

18.98 It is significant that 33.33 per cent of the officials also held the view that as compared to 1975-76 the cooperatives were less active in 1982-83 and 27.16 per cent of them also opined that the role played by cooperatives in making production inputs available was insignificant. This indicated that, notwithstanding the differences in the position obtaining in a particular ITDP, in general the organisation and functioning of the cooperatives was weak and not sufficiently active or effective. (Para 14.03)

18.99 In at least half of the ITDPs studied the percentage of sample tribal households, who were members of cooperative societies, was either negligible or insignificant. The progress in 1982-83 over 1975-76, in the matter of coverage of sample tribal and non-tribal households under cooperatives, was thus woefully inadequate even in the ITDPs where a sizeable proportion of the sample households were members of a cooperative society. The contact of the Cooperative Inspectors with the tribals was also found to be one of the poorest. (Para 14.05).

18.100 In the matter of advancing of loans to tribals and others living in tribal areas, the role of cooperative was simply insignificant both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. (Para 14.08)

18.101 In 1982-83 nearly 90 per cent of sample tribal households and over 86 per cent of sample non-tribal households did not market their agricultural produce (if they had any marketable surplus) through the cooperatives. (Para 14.09)

18.102 Notwithstanding the under-development of the cooperatives in the selected ITDPs, it was observed that some of the selected tribal as well as non-tribal households were purchasing their requirements of production inputs, such as, fertilisers, improved/high yielding varieties of seeds and pesticides, from cooperatives both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. Compared to 1975-76 there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of both the sample tribal and non-tribal households who procured these inputs from cooperatives. In part this increase could be on account of the growth of cooperative outlets for the supply of these inputs but in a measure this reflects some small expansion of the net-work cooperative form of organisation. (Para 14.10)

18.103 Apart from production inputs, some of the sample tribals as well as non-tribal households also purchased certain essential commodities of daily use, such as, sugar, kerosene oil, foodgrains, salt, match boxes, cloth, etc. from cooperatives. The purchases of these commodities through cooperatives largely reflects the growth of cooperative outlets for the distribution of these commodities and not purely the initiative of the population of the tribal areas to organise themselves into cooperatives. (Para 14.11)

18.104 Compared to 1975-76 there was a marked decline in 1982-83 in the percentage of sample tribal households buying consumption goods from money-lenders-cum-shopkeepers. However, some 3.50 per cent of them bought production inputs from them in both the years. (Para 14.14)

18.105 Compared to 1975-76, there was an increase in 1982-83 in the proportion of households who sold their produce through weekly markets and cooperatives. However, both for the purchase of consumption goods and inputs and sale of Product, the local shopkeeper/daily market and weekly markets continued to be the main agencies for an overwhelming majority of the households. (Para 14.45)

14. Land Alienation

18.106 As high as 79.8 and 62.5 per cent of selected officials and non-officials respectively from the 10 ITDPs under study were of the view that the extent of land alienation had gone down in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76. However, the reported situation varied quite markedly as between the different selected ITDPs. (Para 15.03)

18.107 Prima facie, the incidence of land alienation was more in sample non-tribal households than in the case of sample tribal households. (Para 15.04)

18.108 The net percentage of land alienated came to 1.03 and 17.71 per cent for sample tribal and non-tribal households respectively during the period 1975-76 to 1982-83. (Para 15.07)

18.109 The main reasons for the measures taken up different State Governments in regard to land alienation not being fully effective were the ignorance, poverty and illiteracy amongst the tribals. (Para 15.16)

18.110 Obviously, outsiders - money-lenders, shopkeepers and contractors - were able to acquire some land in tribal areas from non-tribals without directly violating the provisions of law. Land alienation primarly took place through the cultivated land passing hands from sample tribal to sample non-tribal households (and vice versa also) through the modus operandi of mortgaging of land. (Para 15.17)

18.111 All the four types of Transanctions in land, viz., selling, purchasing and mortgaging by sample households and acquiring of land by the State Governments, took place in nine out of 10 ITDPs studied. (Para 15.17)

18.112 Despite the legislative measures taken a view persisted at the highest official levels of the State Governments concerned that enacting of laws was not enough to deal with the problem of land alienation amongst the tribals and that the problem could be effectively tackled by strengthening the economic base of the tribal and by educating them about what the Government has already done for them in this matter. (Para 15.19)

15. Felt Needs of the Tribals

18.113 Even in seven years of operation, the direct beneficiaries of the various schemes under the ITDPs were just about one-third only in the case of sample tribal households and only one-sixth in the case of non-tribal households. In several of the selected ITDPs a much lower proportion of the sample households were direct beneficiaries, The coverage of individual tribal and non-tribal households under the ITDPs was, therefore, disconcertingly inadequate in the seven years period under reference. (Para 16.04)

18.114 Apparently some households were getting direct benefits from more than one scheme at the cost of others who got direct benefit from none of the schemes under the ITDP. (Para 16.04)

18.115 Though the sample beneficiary households listed as many as 50 different schemes under which they were the beneficiaries, a majority of them were direct beneficiaries under just six or seven types of schemes. Further, the coverage under the vocational schemes, viz., milch cattle, carpentry, etc., tended to concentrate on a few trades and vocations. (Para 16.06)

18.116 The need for means of communications (roads and transport) figured among the first three highest priority felt needs of the community, as perceived by officials and non-officials, in eight out of 10 ITDPs studied, drinking water in seven, minor irrigation in five, education/ashram schools in four, medical facilities in two and the other high priority needs in one ITDP each. (Para 16.08)

18.117 The supply of drinking water and communications or construction of roads came out as having the highest priority among the felt needs of the tribals as a community as perceived by selected officials and non-officials from the ITDPs studied. Minor irrigation was the other important felt need which was accorded a high first or second priority in two ITDPs by these respondents. Education/Ashram schools and medical facilities came out as fourth and fifth in terms of this rating of the felt needs. The other felt needs, viz., (i) supply of essential commodities of everyday use, (ii) allotment of house-sites, (iii) development of agriculture and (iv) soil conservation measures, which came further lower in priority, reflected the ITDP - specific needs rather than the high priority needs of thetribal communities in general. However, this need based rating provides a general guide-lines for the concerned authorities in the matter of planning and implementation of schemes under tribal sub-plans in tribal areas in general as also in respect of the allocation of funds therefor. (Para 16.09)

18.118 Improvement of roads and means of transport was listed as a felt need of the tribal community by 40.03 and 42.58 per cent of sample tribal and non-tribal households, rural electrification by 31.94 and 33.49 per cent; provision of safe drinking water by 28.42 and 30.62 per cent; and increased medical help by 25.16 and 24.87 per cent of them respectively. (Para 16.10)

16. Impact of Development Effort

18.119 Six out of 10 Project Officers identified improvement in agriculture, adoption of improved methods of cultivation and creation of minor irrigation facilities, besides increased educational facilities, as tangible signs of impact of the ITDPs; five identified increased medical facilities; four better communication facilities and better levels of living; and three availability of safe drinking water facilities as the major tangible signs of impact. (Para 7.08)

18.120 According to the preception of all the ten Project officials taken together, the three major tangible signs of impact of the development effort undertaken in the selected ITDPs, in terms of the position in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76 were; (i) the improvement in agricultire, (ii) increased edicational facilities, and (iii) increased medical facilities. (Para 17.09)

18.121 The major non-tangible signs of the impact of the operation of the selected ITDPs, over the period 1975-76 and 1982-83, according to the selected Project Officers, who had a more or less identical perception of these non-tangible signs, were:-

i) increased social and economic awareness amongst the tribals;

ii) acceptance of modern technology and approaches to development by them;

iii) going in for jobs and professions which were totally new to the tribals, and

iv) increased consciousness of their ethnic, cultural position in the society. (Para 17.10)

18.122 However, according to the Project Officers, side by side with the emergence of the positive non-tangible signs mentioned, certain other non-tangible signs had become discernible which were of a negative character. These were:-

i) the emergence of a feeling of superiority amongst the educated tribals vis-a-vis other tribals and the rise of a class amongst tribals themselves who exploited other tribals;

ii) a certain degree of root-lessness amongst the educated tribals, especially those who had got their education in Christian missionary schools and government welfare hostels and who would not like to return to their tribal moorings but at the same time did not find jobs and employment openings of the white-collar variety; and

iii) the narrowing of the tribal habitat in forests because of the construction of roads, clearing of the forest, etc., which had tended to create to an extent a sense of restlessness among the tribals in general. (Para 17.11)

18.123 The two important reasons identified by the selected Project Officers for these negative non-tangible signs of impact were: (a) that the rate of exposure of the tribals to non-tribal cultural environment was faster than what the tribals could absorb, and (b) the spread of education amongst the tribals(mainly) because of missionary schools) was faster than the growth and opening up of new employment opportunities for them. Both these developments were reported to be contributing to a socio-economic under-current of restlessness amongst the tribals. (Para 17.12)

18.124 It was observed that the Project Officer was not a programme executing officer. The role assigned to him in an ITDP was, in essence, that of a coordinating officers. He was expected to bring about this coordination with the help of the officers of different departments posted at the ITDP/district level and engaged in development work. He, however, had no administrative authority even to discharge this limited role efficiently and smoothly. In short, the designation of Project Officer seemed something of a misnomer. He had no administrative and financial powers to plan, sanction, execute or monitor the development activities undertaken in an ITDP. (Paras 17.14 and 17.15)(Also see para 18.02)

18.125 In respect of the funds spent in an ITDP, whether by departmental officers or by the Project Officer, came from the Tribal Sub-Plan heads, there was no coordinated approach at the ITDP level in the matter of spending these funds. Each department spent its funds according to its own order of priorities which at times were not in harmony with these of the other departments. (Para 17.21)

18.126 The multiplicity of schemes and programmes, taken up and operated, e.g., NREP, ITDP, etc., for the benefit of tribals, were also to an extent a factor accounting for dissipation of effort and confusion both for the officials implementing these programmes and the tribals who were to be the beneficiaries of these programmes. The divergence of their approach to different programmes and schemes also seemed to lead to some confusion at the ground level. For instance, while the ITDPs were an area approach programme, others, like IRDP, were individual beneficiary oriented programmes. The officers involved in the implementation of these programme were not able to appreciate the need and efficiency of different establishments and overheads for carrying out different programmes in the same area and meant for the benefit of the same people. Tribals, on their part, did not know whom to contact and approach for a particular need and purpose when sometimes a need or requirements could be catered to under more than one programme. (Para 17.24)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Functioning of ITDPs

18.127 In as much as the calibre and acumen of the team leader are a key factor in any organisational set-up, the selection of the Project Officer for an ITDP should be done after careful deliberation and necessary screening, etc. (Para 2.46)

18.128 With a view to ensuring that the Project Officer is able to discharge his functions as kingpin in the ITDP set-up, both as implementor and coordinator, the role he is expected to play should be more clearly identified and precisely defined. His hands should be suitably strengthened by vesting him with more adequate administrative and financial powers. The status of the project Officer should also be upgraded to that of a district collector and only senior officers of this rank should be considered for posting as the Project Officer of an ITDP. The Project Officer should also be given suitable magisterial powers.(Para 2.47)

18.129 For securing a more effective and efficient execution of work at all operational levels, the line of command should be more clear-cut and distinctly direct. All officers at the Project/District level working in an ITDP should be placed under the direct charge of the Project Officer for all administrative and related purposes regardless of whatever department they may be belonging to. All these officers should be considered as on deputation to the ITDP/ Tribal Development Department. (Para 2.48)

18.130 Apart from the Project Officer, all other officers posted in tribal sub-plan areas, should be those committed to work in these areas. Adequate screening of the officers of all ranks for this purpose has a vital importance in this context. Further, with a view to maintaining a freshness of approach as well initiative, the officers working at all levels in tribal sub-plan areas should, as a normal course, be sent for short-duration in-service training or other suitable courses of a few weeks' duration, say, after every three to four years of their services. (Para 2.49)

18.131 The funds of different departments, under the tribal sub-plan meant for an ITDP, should also be pooled together and released to the Project Officer directly instead of first placing these at the disposal of the respective departmental representatives and then routing these to the

ITDP. The system of releasing funds should also be streamlined so as to enable their timely utilisation in a phased manner. (Para 2.50)

18.132 While giving greater administrative and financial powers as well as a greater measure of freedom to the Project Officer to exercise these powers, suitable norms of accountability should also be evolved and laid down so that the Project Officer is held duly responsible for the progress of the welfare and socio-economic development schemes for tribals in the ITDP under his jurisdiction. For this purpose, it should be necessary, among other things, to lay down a minimum tenure, of say three years, for the Project Officer. For stay for such long periods of time in tribal areas, the Project Officers(as also all other officers working in an ITDP) should be provided with adequate incentives and suitably rewarded for a good job done. (Para 2.51)

18.133 Steps could be taken to ensure that all posts filling vacant at the block level are filled up immediately or at least within an outer limit of three months from the date of the post falling vacant; frequent and mid-term transfers of officers could be eschewed; and block level coordination committees could be energised to function more effectively. (Para 2.52)

2. Salient Features of the Selected ITDPs.

18.134 There is need to review the position as regards the place of location of the ITDP headquarters in order to ensure that it is centrally located so that (i) ITDP officials can keep in close touch with the administration and also exercise close supervision of the activities in its different constituent blocks and (ii) tribals from far-flung areas are able to visit the ITDP headquarters more conveniently. (Para 3.11)

18.135 Considering the complexity of problems in tribal areas it is very desirable that only very competent and well-experienced officers are posted in these areas. No one who has put in less than five years as BDO, unless he happens to be a tribal, should be considered for being posted in tribal areas. Before a BDO(and for that matter all other functionaries at the block level) is posted in a tribal area, he/they should be sent for short-duration orientation training in tribal development at the tribal development institute of the State. (Para 3.17)

18.136 Steps should be taken to see that the BDOs concentrate on ITDP related work. To ensure this is done, all BDOs posted in tribal areas should be required to maintain a daily account of the time spent by them, on different activities. A suitable format could be devised for the recording of the time devoted to various items of work. In fact, this time keeping and monitoring exercise of duties and work attended to could be made compulsory even in the case of all VLWs also. (Para 3.20)

18.137 With a view to providing employment to tribal in ITDP areas, under-Matric could be employed as VLWs only in case they are tribals and that to only as under-study to VLWs(and not as full-fledged VLWs). (Para 3.29)

18.138 Only those VLWs should be postad in tribal areas who have put in about five years of continuous service in that capacity. In order to ensure full involvement of the VLWs in their work and also for adjudging the quality of their work, no VLW should be shifted from his headquarters before he had put in at least three years of continuous service at one place. Further, all VLWs must be sent for in-service training after every three years of their service. (Para 3.30)

18.139 The desideratum for laying down the jurisdiction and workload of a VLW should be the number of households he is required to keep in touch with. The farthest village in his jurisdiction should, however, be within a day's cycling distance from his headquarters. (Para 3.31)

3. Socio-Economic Profile of the Beneficiary Households

18.140 Effective steps should be taken to ensure that all activities, such as conversion of the tribals from the faith of their forefathers to a faith altogether alien to their tradition, history, culture and heritage, whether undertaken directly through religious preachers and/or indirectly through the vehicles of 'missionery' schools, are affectively stopped, if necessary through appropriate legislation by the concerned State Governments and, if required, by the Central Government as well. (Para 4.08)

4. Education

18.141 Considering that inspite of the availability of necessary educational facilities in their villages 77 to 87 per cent of tribal and non-tribal households did not send their children (below 14 years) to school essentially for economic reasons, it follows that in order to promote the education of children in tribal areas it is necessary that some supplementary income earning avenues, and/or incentives and inducements, are provided to enable the tribals to send their children to schools. These incentives could be in the form of total exemption from tution fee, free books and note-books, free school uniform and also perhaps a free mid-day meal for the children attending school. If,besides such incentives, some activities could also be organised in these areas whereby the parents of the children could earn some extra income, this would go a long way in promoting education in tribal areas. (Para 5.13)

18.142 More schools as well as ashram schools should be started in tribal areas at all levels - primary, middle and high school levels. Greater emphasis should, however, be on setting up of more ashram schools. The ashram schools should be right upto high/higher secondary school level. In order to encourage education of girls, there should be separate ashram schools for girls right upto high/higher secondary school level. Education facilities upto the primary level should be made available within walking distance for the children from all tribal villages, including primitive tribal villages. (Para 5.31)

18.143 All schools, old as well as new, should have proper buildings. Also, all school buildings, existing as well as those to be constructed in future, should have such facilities, as, urinals, lavatories, playgrounds and boundry walls according to a certain minimum standard. (Para 5.32)

18.144 Depending upon the number of students enrolled at high/higher secondary school slevel in a tribal taluka/ district an ITI and/or degree college may be set up in the tribal talukas/districts so that tribal students desirous of having higher education have access to these facilities. (Para 5.33)

18.145 Voluntary organisations should also be encouraged to start schools/ashram schools and colleges in tribal areas. It should, however, be ensured that these organisations or their employees and representatives, do not undertake any proselytisational activities. Schools in which voluntary organisations are found to be engaged in such activities should either be taken over by the State Government concerned or their management should be entrusted to a body which can be relied upon to remain free such activities. (Para 5.34)

18.146 All single teacher schools should be upgraded to the level of atleast two-teacher schools. Teaching upto primary level should, as far as possible, be in the major dialect of the area. All teachers posted in tribal areas should be required to go through an orientation course. This course should inform the teachers not only about tribal customs and their traditional values but also about their psyche, handicaps, dialect, specific needs, etc.

18.147 All schools should also be provided with necessary teaching aids, like black boards, maps, etc. In the case of high/higher secondary schools with sufficient attendance, provision should be made for television sets, taped lessons, science laboratories, etc. In particular specialised teaching aids, as necessary, should be provided at primary school level. (Para 5.36)

18.148 The educational content should be vocation-oriented and should lead to ready availability of employment and ability to earn. There is also great need for educating all tribals, and more so the primitive tribals, in matters of hygiene and sanitation. Instruction on these aspects should, therefore, be made an integral part of the educational curriculum. (Para 5.37)

18.149 All efforts should be made to enroll all the tribal children, boys as well as girls, below 14 years of age, in schools and for this purpose besides providing necessary facilities, suitable incentives and inducements should be provided for the target group children as well as their parents. Incentives should also be provided to teachers posted in tribal areas. These could be free or subsidised accommodation, a hardship allowance, educational allowance for their children, if studying elsewhere, free and/or subsidised medical facilities, etc. (Para 5.38)

5. Agricultural Holdings

18.150 It may be advisable for the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to have the transactions of land in the ITDPs of Dhule-I, Konta and Bonnai respectively looked into(and for that matter in their other ITDPs also) with a view to identify the factors responsible for it and to adopt suitable remedial measures so:that the land holdings of tribal households do not go over to non-tribals and forest areas are not encroached upon by them to increase their holdings. (Para 6.04)

6. Income and Employment

18.151 It is of utmost importance that special effort need to be organised and mounted to provide gainful employment to tribals for sufficient durations during a year. Considering the socio-economic background, the level of skill endowments, etc., of the tribal communities, such efforts also need to be innovative and tailored to suit the conditions in tribal areas. (Para 7.14)

18.152 In as much as all those earners whose main occupation is agriculture find the rainy season a season of unemployment for them because of being confined indoors, aprat from the main and regular type of employment avenues some suitable types of economic activities in the nature of small scale home industries need to be organised in tribal areas in which all the family members can lend a hand. While the nature of these activities could vary according to local conditions, the aim should be to develop and foster these among tribals so that they get supplementary employment and income in agriculturally off seasons. (Para 7.14)

18.153 Simultaneously, suitable training and other schemes should be organised to improve and develop various types of skills among tribals so as to enable them to increasingly take up different secondary and tertiary occupations of their own. (Para 7.15)

18.154. To the extent feasible opportunities for wage employment near-about the tribal villages should be created so that they do not have to go far from their homes for employment. (Para 7.15)

18.155 Since diversified occupations provide more job opportunities, tribals should be encouraged to take to diversified occupations instead of all of them competing for the same type of jobs and occupations. (Para 7.16)

7. Savings, Assets and Indebtedness

18.156 In order to protect the tribal households against the phenomenon of fluctuating incomes, it is necessary to aid them to take to vocations which yield them regular and assured incomes instead of letting them to continue to depend mainly or entirely upon economic pursuits wherein the vagaries of nature unavoidably expose them to very unstable and precarious means of earning their livelihood. Simultaneously, efforts should be made, as far as feasible, to ensure that the tribals are able to get reasonable and stable prices for their produce. (Para 8.06)

18.157 In view of the increasing role of cooperative societies/ banks as sources of finance and advancing of loans to tribals for different purposes, it is desirable that for operations in tribal areas these institutions should increasingly adopt innovative technigues of lending as well as a more flexible approach. For example, it should be possible for these institutions to advance to tribals and others in tribal areas short-term loans even for consumption and ceremonial purposes, against hypothetication of gold and silver jewellery or even without collateral securities. Such advancing of loans should certainly be possible at the block/tehsil/district headquarters branches of theseinstitutions where they can get the services of jewellery valuers on retention basis or on a small commission.

The Reserve Bank of India, should, therefore, examine the amendment of rules and regulations in this regard and also provide necessary support to cooperative societies, land mortgage and such other local banks in tribal areas so that these could advance loans to tribals against hypotheticated gold and silver jewellery as security, and especially against silver jewellery as that is the jewellery most tribal women own and wear. (Para 8.21)

18.158 The Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of India and nationalised lead banks should also examine ways and means of advancing money to tribals for all those purposes for which moneylenders and shopkeepers advance money to them. For example, ways and means could be found to give loans to petty and marginal tribal farmers against standing crops. (Para 8.22)

18.159 The provision of alternative sources of loan/credit would help eliminate the stranglehold of money lenders, shop-keepers and others on tribals. To this end the Reserve Bank of India and other financial institutions should provide adequate financial support to cooperative societies/local banks so that the latter can give petty amounts of, say, upto Rs.500/- per anhum as short term loans to a tribal against a mere IOU/thumb receipt and verification of this identity by the Chairman/ Members of village panchayat, local school teacher, VLW, Post-master or any other reliable person.(Para 8.22).

18.160 All essential commodities should be made available to tribals in their hamlets/villages through mobile fair price shops. Further, for tribals the list of essential commodities supplied through fair price shops should be enlarged to include all items of their daily use, such as, salt, biddies/tobacco, match boxes, coarse cloth, etc., besides foodgrains, sugar and kerosene oil. (Para 8.23)

18.161 Efforts should also be concentrated on finding more avenues of gainful self-employment or paid employment suitable for tribals and they should be encouraged, trained and helped to take up such employment. (Para 8.24)

18.162 Tribal arts and crafts should also be encouraged, inter alia, for providing gainful self-employment to tribals and, some regular income to tribals so as to avoid their resort to indebtedness. Simultaneously, in areas where tribals have taken to settled cultivation, as in the ITDPs like Banswara (Rajasthan), Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh), etc. more stress should be lai be laid on raising their income levels by encouraging them to adopt improved agricultural practices and also to engage them in pursuits allied to agriculture. (Para 8.25)

18.163 More welfare hostels for tribal boys and girls should also be opened in tribal areas. A welfare hostel should be opened wherever there are 50 or more tribal children of school-going ago. Since lodging, boarding and schooling for tribal children in these hostels is provided free of cost, this would not only help in educating the tribals but also be of some economic relief to the tribal families having children of school-going age.(Para 8.26)

8. Forestry Rights

18.164 The position in respect of forestry rights, etc., should be reviewed periodically, say every ten years, taking all relevant aspect into account. Both the nature and extent of the forestry rights to be allowed should be laid down in clear-cut terms and made known through appropriate publicity and extension measures not only to tribals and non-tribals, living in areas bordering the forests, but also to all official functionaries and others who have to deal with tribals and non-tribals in different capacities. (Para 9.07)

18.165 Considering the stake of knowledge as to the permitted forestry rights of the tribals as well as non-tribals living in tribal areas, as reflected in the replies of the respondents canvassed, it is recommended that the rights which the tribals are permitted to have in forests - at least a minimum core of such rights - should be clearly defined and codified as an integral part of forests laws and regulation. The permitted rights, once granted, should be respected in letter and spirit and also publicised at suitable intervals not only among the tribals but also among the forest staff and others concerned with the enforcement of the regulations. (Para 9.14)

18.166 In five out of the ten ITDPs selected one or the other scheme for the development of forests, or industry or mining, had been taken up after 1975-76, i.e., after the commencement of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. While the undertaking of such schemes in tribal areas can no doubt be of some advantage to the tribals, in the choice as well as the mode of implementation and operation of these projects, care needs to be taken that these do not have any adverse effects on the cultural life of the tribals and their economic well-being. Therefore, in future before any such scheme is undertaken it should be got cleared and examined by a multi-disciplinary team of experts comprising, among others, of technocrats as well as specialists and social workers in tribal affairs so as to ensure that the operation of the scheme is to benefit tribals and does not have an unfavourable impact on their life style. (Para 9.22)

18.167 In order to enable the tribals to supplement their meagre incomes from the cultivation of small and tiny land holdings, the development of suitable types of village and cottage industries, which could be supported with the raw materials available from forests and minor forest produce, etc., could be another worthwhile avenue to be explored. Such village and cottage industries could be owned by the tribals themselves or the cooperatives formed by them and suitable assistance and technical know-how could be provided to them by

the concerned State Governments. Besides, the tribals could be given training for taking up the vocations provided by such village and cottage industries. (Para 9.24)

18.168 The taking up of industrial, mining and ore extracting projects, construction of dams, etc., in tribal areas should be decided upon after careful deliberation and full examination of the pros and cons of every scheme/project of this nature. Further, whenever such a scheme is taken up in forest areas simultaneously adequate steps should be taken to preserve the ecology of the area concerned and to plant more trees, etc., in such areas. (Para 9.26)

18.169 In order to ensure that forestry schemes taken up do not impinge on the welfare of tribals and the ITDP schemes in turn do not conflict with the forest schemes, officers of sufficient seniority, from both the departments, should be the members of each others plan formulation groups and they should, at that very stage, ensure that the schemes having conflicting claims are either not taken up or are cleared after the due deliberation only and providing for necessary safeguards (Para 9.28)

18.170 While the national forest policy could provide the overall policy directions, each State Government should evolve its own format of forest action plans based on local situations and the detailed knowledge of the areas concerned. In this context a comprehensive review of the aspects particularly relevant for the tribals, and the rules and regulations affecting them, should be undertaken both by the Centre and States, having large tribal population and forest areas, every ten years. (Para 9.34)

Drinking Water

18.171 The accent of the programme for provision of safe and regular drinking water supplies in tribal areas should be on providing more facilities in areas and villages where the existing arrangements are inadequate and in areas and villages

where there is adequate supply, more supply points for drinking water should be provided so as to cater to the greater convenience of the tribal population. (Para 10.06)

18.172 There is need for continued efforts for making safe drinking water available to those tribals and non-tribals who still depend on un-safe sources. If necessary more funds could be earmarked for the purpose out of the allocation for the programmes under ITDPs. (Para 10.09)

18.173 Suitable steps and measures should be taken to ensure that drinking water supplies are safe and potable throughout the year and especially during the rainy season. (Para 10.11)

18.174 It should be ensured that in future the benefits from the extension of drinking water facilities should flow at least in an equal measure to the target group of population as compared to the rest. (Para 10.14)

18.175 While the increased provision of drinking water facilities through governmental efforts is indeed an encouraging feature, it would at the same time seem desirable that, with a view to having adequate and safe drinking water supplies during all the seasons, these are supplemented by individual and community efforts. Therefore, wherever feasible the tribals should be encouraged to construct pucca wells or sink pumpsets through individual and/or community efforts for meeting their requirements more adequately and also to become more self-reliant in this regard. (Para 10.16)

Liquor Habit

18.176 A multi-disciplinary team of experienced administrators and senior excise officers, with sufficient experience of serving in tribal areas, experts familiar with tribal life and culture, and knowledgeable tribals representing different regions, should be constituted to deliberate and evolve a consistant and well informed excise policy having relevant for tribal communities. The liquor excise policy evolved in

this manner should be strictly enforced and implemented. (Para 11.19)

18.177 Since tribals have traditionally been brewing their own liquor for domestic consumption, social functions and have been allowed to do so, the sale of other types of country liquor in tribal areas should be banned in a phased manner. Till such time that this is done, the 'arrack' shops existing in tribal areas should be auctioned either to tribal cooperatives or to individual tribals only. But in case this is found to be not practicable for some reasons, these should be run by the Excise Department itself. In no case such shops should be allowed to pass on in the hands of non-tribals through direct or 'benami' deals. (Para 11.20)

18.178 In as much as a number of tribal as well as non-tribal respondents reported that the quality of liquor consumed by them was poor, even according to their own standards, a system of checking and testing the quality of the liquor brewed in tribal hamlets, for sale to tribals, should be evolved and implemented vigorously. Frequent checks and tests should also be undertaken of the liquor sold through liquor shops so that it is ensured that the quality is not poor and sub-standard and the liquor sold is free from patently harmful ingredients. (Para 11.21)

18.179 The State Governments should encourage religious preachers and reformers who in some areas have taken upon themselves to persuade tribals to give up the consumption of liquor. In addition, the State Governments should on their own also endeavour to discourage the tribals from excessive and compulsive drinking through educative publicity, extension efforts and other measures. (Para 11.22)

18.180 Curbs should be imposed on self-brewing of liquor by non-tribals in tribal areas so that the permissive concessions allowed to tribals, in view of their traditional background, are not mis-used by non-tribals. (Para 11.23)

11. Health and Medical Care

18.181 In as much as 17.99 per cent of the tribal and 19.14 per cent of the non-tribal household respondents said that the prescribed medicines were not made available in time necessary remedial steps should be taken to ensure that the prescribed medicines are made available to all patients in time. To this end, the concerned authorities could examine if at least a fortnight's requirements of all necessary medicines could be kept in stock at all PHCs/Sub-Centres. (Para 12.08)

18.182 In order to remove the reported deficiencies and to ensure proper working of PHCs/Sub-Centres in the selected ITDPs, it may be desirable to have a system of surprise checks on their working and of ensuring that the sanctioned complement of staff is posted, and is in fact available, in the PHCs/Sub-Centres. (Para 12.09)

18.183 Considering the high incidence of a controlable and curable disease like malarial fever in the tribal areas, all out and vigorous efforts should be mobilised under the tribal sub-plans to combat the disease with all available means. For carrying out effective anti-malaria and malaria prevention campaigns in tribal areas it may be useful to divide these into suitable zones and to regularly monitor the progress of the efforts in this regard. (Para 12.26)

18.184 In as much as the tribals live in remote areas deep in the forests, cut off from quick means of transport and communications and in areas which often enough do not have easy and quick means for even the basic necessities of life and are at the same time susceptible to a variety of endemic diseases, the problem of their health and medical care deserves to be tackled by a two pronged strategy of bringing, on the one hand, all the tribal population under the umbrella of inexpensive preventive medical care through a set of para-medical personnel and services and, on the other, by setting up, at central places in the tribal belts of the selected States,

specialised but low cost hospitals suiting the particular needs and requirements of tribal people. (Para 12.27)

18.185 A cadre of para-medical personnel may be organised and set up for tribal areas in order to provide adequate medical coverage to the entire tribal population. The para-medical functionary should also be assigned the role of an active health, education to educate the tribals and others in matters of personal hygiene and health as well as sanitation. Even the local school teacher, post-master, or the VLW, could be trained as a para-medical personnel to discharge this dual role and given an extra remuneration for this work. He should visit a tribal village/hamlet in his jurisdiction every day and be available there for a period of time notified and made known to all concerned. (Para 12.28)

18.186 In addition to the para-medical worker a qualified doctor, with a supporting team of analysts, etc., should visit certain specified, important and centrally located tribal villages at least once a week to assist the para-medical functionary and to examine the cases referred by him and require further examination and investigation of their ailments. (Para 12.29)

18.187 It needs to be considered as to whether it is necessary to reproduce in a tribal setting, facilities, processes, rules and regulations and the way of thinking that go with the accepted norms and concept of a well-equipped modern hospital. In this context it may be worthwhile to experiment with such ideas and approaches which formed the basis, for instance, of the famous missionary enterprise, namely, the "bush hospital" of Nobel Laureate, Dr. Albert Schweitzer at Lambrene on Ogowe River in Gabon in Africa with a native village like set up.(Para 12.30)

18.188 In as much as the setting up of 'bush hospitals' may call for a concrete assessment of the feasibility of setting up similar institutions in tribal areas it is suggested that an expert committee may be set up by the Government to examine the different aspects of the proposal to set up a chain of such hospitals in the country's tribal belts. Besides the representatives of the Government of India and the concerned States, this Committee could comprise of some eminent doctors, social workers and thinkers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists and administrators having knowledge and experience of the conditions and problems in tribal areas. (Para 12.31)

18.189 Since a high incidence of skin diseases was reported from all the three ITDPs taken up for this study from Madhya Pradesh, the State Government may consider the setting up of an institute for the treatment of skin diseases and also for undertaking research in skin diseases endemic to the areas concerned. (Para 12.32)

18.190 In any approach for the provision of adequate medical facilities to the tribal population the main focus should be on the preventive health care. To this end, apart from other measures, all efforts should be made to ensure that all sources of drinking water are safe and do not become a source of infection for ailments like gestro-entric disease. (Para 12.33).

12. Agriculture and Extension

18.191 Considering that pulses were largely grown under un-irrigated conditions and tribal communities in many cases had traditional skills and cultivation techniques, agricultural schemes in the tribal areas concerned should have a special focus on further development of the cultivation and production of pulses. This, apart from assisting in the much needed growth of pulses production will also assist the tribal communities engaged in agricultural persuits by providing them a source of having cash incomes through the marketable surpluses of pulses produced by them. (Para 13.05)

18.192 Necessary administrative steps should be taken by the concerned departments to enhance the extent and frequency of contact of their extension officials with the tribal households so as to propogate and implement the schemes and programmes of their respective departments in tribal areas. Further, because tribals are essentially forest dwellers, it is necessary that the contact between them and the forest department's staff is regular and adequate both at the ground and supervisory levels. This could be ensured, inter alia, by laying down specific contact days and contact points, especially for the supervisory level staff, so that on these days and at the fixed places the supervisory staff is available and accessible to all tribals to hear their problems and take such action as may be feasible to deal with their problems. (Para 13.31)

18.193 Considering that 96.62 per cent of the sample households, who attended the training camps, said that they had benefited by attending these camps, further brings out the need for and importance of training camps to enlighten and educate the tribal and non-tribal households in tribal areas with a view to equipping them better to improve their socio-economic conditions. (Para 13.33)

18.194 Special and regular refresher, orientation courses should be organised by the forest department for its field and supervising staff in order to familiarise and teach them extension techniques and educate them on behavioural approaches in social action programmes so that they are able to discharge their duties with greater efficiency and more helpfully than hitherto in the situation in which they find themselves vis-a-vis the tribals. As for the functionaries of other departments though no such confronted difficulties were reported, nonetheless all these departments, whose official come in direct touch with tribals, should also arrange for such refresher courses for their staff at regular, periodic intervals. (Para 13.36)

13. Cooperatives and Marketing

18.195 In view of the moribund position in the functioning of cooperatives and the lack of effective efforts to organise cooperatives in the tribal areas, the concerned State Governments, especially in the States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, should devote special attention to organise more cooperatives for the tribals and also devise measures to ensure that their functioning is active and effective. (Para 14.05)

18.196 In order to improve the position in this regard, if necessary, the cooperative department in the concerned States should be suitably strengthened and motivated; and their working re-organised and made objective-oriented and target specific. Also, ways and means should be found to introduce suitable accountability criteria for the working of the department as well as its functionaries and staff at different levels. In order to provide necessary leadership and dynamism in the working of this department in different States, only senior level, committed and motivated officers should be posted to head the department. Cooperative Inspectors and other field level staff should be drawn, as for as possible, from the tribals themselves and those familiar with conditions in tribal areas.(Para 14.06)

18.197 Efforts should also be made to enroll at least one person from each tribal household as a member of one or the other cooperative society with a view to motivating the tribals to form and join cooperatives. The entitlement of certain benefits under the tribal sub-plans should be made contingent upon the beneficiary being a member of a cooperative society. (Para 14.06).

18.198 Considering that a negligible percentage of the sample households took consumption loans from cooperatives and the percentage of those who took production loans from

these societies was also very small, there is obvious need for envigorating the cooperative organisation in tribal areas. The conditions for advancing of loans should be revised and made sufficiently flexible to suit the tribal people. In the case of consumption loans, the cooperative societies should be empowered and encouraged to advance loans for consumption purposes subject to a prescribed ceiling of, say Rs.500/- per household per annum. Secondly, in order to enable the tribal borrowers to repay the loan amounts more conveniently, the loan should be interest free for the initial period, say, six months. Thirdly, the managers of cooperative societies should be empowered to give consumption loans to tribals against the security of a mere of ICU of the applicant after his identity is established. (Para 14.16)

18.199 Since shopkeepers often advance money to tribals against standing crops, etc., the latter have little or no choice but to market their produce through them. A modus operandi, should therefore, be found by which cooperatives, too, are able to render a similar service to tribals against the security of standing crops. (Para 14.17)

18.200 It should also be possible for the Government to organise more mobile fair price shops in tribal areas. These mobile fair price shops could have dual functions, viz., not only that of selling essential commodities to the tribals in their villages but also of buying from them several items of their produce identified in advance. (Para 14.17)

18.201 Though some cooperatives and civil supplies agencies/departments have the practice of setting in their stalls essential commodities and production inputs in the weekly 'hats' in tribal areas, the functioning of these stalls should be upgraded. These should be organised and operated on the pattern of miniature departmental stores or super bazars where tribals can buy at controlled/fixed prices almost any commodity of their daily use.(Para 14.17)

18.202 The overall working of the weekly market as purchase and sale centres should also be improved in other ways. The facilities to be provided at these markets could include, inter-alia, provision of light, inexpensive roofed structures, also postal/banking, first aid, drinking water facilities, etc. The weights and measures used by traders in these markets should also be checked occasionally as to minimise unfair practices on this account. (Para 14.18)

18.203 In view of the fact that the weekly markets, apart from serving as a market place, are also social centres of the population of the tribal areas, it is desirable that the concerned State Governments look upon these markets as nodal points for fostering development activities. Conceived in these term these markets centres could be developed much more imaginatively instead of being allowed to languish as hitherto. However, at the same time, adequate care should be taken not to disturb the essential tribal character of these market places, for these are not merely places where goods are sold and purchased by tribals but also the centres where they meet for social intercourse among themselves and with the outside agencies. Imaginatively run and organised these could well serve as information centres as well. (Para 14.19)

14. Land Alienation

18.204 The laws enacted by different State Governments to prevent the transfer of cultivated land from tribals to others should be suitably modified to include transfer of land from resident non-tribals to outsider non-tribals. That is the protection that law provides to tribals against land alienation should also be extended to naturalised non-tribals living in tribal areas. (Para 15.19)

18.205 With a view to protecting the tribals against economic exploitation and strengthening their economic base, different packages for the economic uplift of the tribals should be evolved by the departments of Agriculture,

Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, etc., and also the planning department in a coordinated manner so as to provide tribals self-employment and/or regular income generating employment from land. The focus of this approach should be on removing the economic insecurity and the basic causes which lead to transfer or mortgage of the lands which the tribals have. (Para 15.19)

15. Felt Needs of the Tribals

18.206 Since several of the schemes under ITDPs are individual/household oriented schemes, the concerned State Governments should draw out a time bound programme to cover all the households under direct beneficiary schemes and also ensure that a few households do not monopolise the benefits from different schemes. (Para 16.04)

18.207 In as much as the selection of just a few schemes for giving direct benefits to tribal households has several dis-advantages, and in case of tertiary and service occupations could imply excessive supply in the tribal villages, adequate care should be taken to ensure that the number of beneficiaries under a particular scheme in a village/area does not exceed the demand for the services or products to be supplied by the beneficiaries concerned. (Para 16.06)

18.208 In as much as the different felt needs, whether as individuals or as a community, listed by the sample respondents reflect their expectations of the priorities for development efforts in their respective areas under the programmes of the ITDPs, according due attention to meeting these needs, through accelerated development programmes for the purpose, would go a long way in fulfilling the aspirations of the tribals in respect of development envisaged under the the ITDP Programme. Further, since the development of animal husbandry in tribal areas could provide an important means of livelihood and a supplementary source of income to the tribals, to the extent feasible draft and milch cattle could

be provided at subsidised rates to them. This subsidisation may be done keeping in view both the need for introducing good breeds of cattle in tribal areas and the development of the tribal economy. (Para 16.12)

16. Impact of Developmental Efforts

18.209 In view of the reported tendencies of social unrest among the tribals it may be worthwhile to re-examine the nature and type of educational facilities to be provided to the tribals and as to whether the focus of education amongst tribals could be shifted and greater emphasis placed on imparting of technical training in suitable crafts and trades so that when tribal boys and girls come out of these schools they get locally absorbed instead of having to face an environment totally new to them and wherein they may take a long period to adjust and settle down. (Para 17.12)

18.210 The role of Project Officer should be redefined and made effective. He should be invested with adequate controlling powers over development officers from different departments working in an ITDP. All BDOs should be placed under his direct charge wherever this is not so at present. (Para 17.16)

18.211 Project Officers should also be entrusted with limited judicial powers to tackle obstructive tactics of semi-judicial nature adopted by recalcitrant tribals and others on their own or at the instigation of local ring leaders and mischief mongers. (Para 17.17)

18.212 Side by side with the vesting of greater administrative and financial powers and also a greater measure of freedom to exercise their discretion, ways and means should be found to secure a certain measure of accountability on the part of the Project Officers in respect of their work and responsibilities for the socio-economic development and welfare of the tribals. For this purpose, it may be necessary,

among other things, to fix a minimum and uninterrupted tenure of, say, three years for a Project Officer in an ITDP. At the same time, the post should carry some incentives for the incumbent to stay and work in tribal areas over the years and a good job done should be rewarded suitably. (Para 17.18)

18.213 To make the accountability criteria operational and realistic, the evaluation of an ITDP, say after every three years, should be made obligatory. The evaluation exercise could be done on the expiry of the three years term of the Project Officer and should be undertaken by an outside agency. The evaluation findings could be taken into account in the enforcing of the accountability criterion. (Para 17.19)

18.214 Since much depends upon the calibre of the team leaders, selection of officers for appointment as Project Officers, should be done with due deliberation. For this purpose some guidelines could be evolved. For selecting officers for the posts of Project Officers it is also worth considering asking for volunteers from among the eligible officers instead of posting any officer as a Project Officer. (Para 17.20)

18.215 A modus operandi may be evolved to ensure that the Project Officers are provided with complete and uptodate details of the funds available with different departments for spending in their project areas. Secondly, in order to ensure that the priorities of different departments do not operate at cross purposes to each other, the Project Officers at the ITDP level and the Tribal Commissioner, at the State level, should be actively involved in determining the priorities assigned to different schemes proposed to be taken up by different development departments in different ITDPs/ Tribal Sub-Plans areas. (Para 17.23)

18.216 In an ITDP different programmes, e.g., NREP, IRDP, etc. should be operated as an additive part of the ITDP programmes and not as separate and distinct entities. (Para 17.25)

18.217 The Project Officer should be enabled to have a comprehensive view of all the developmental activities of different departments operating within an ITDP, the funds available with them for different purposes, their plan priorities, etc. To this end, all departmental officers should be required to report to him about all developmental activities planned/undertaken by them in an ITDP.(Para 17.26)

18.218 Programmes involving inter-ITDP or intra-regional planning aspects, such as, of soil conservation, water harvesting and afforestation, should be treated on different plane than that for localised/target-group oriented schemes. While the development schemes in respect of the former may be and should be planned at the regional/State level and handed down to the Project Officers for implementation in their respective ITDPs, schemes of a localised nature pertaining to an ITDP should be left to be worked out locally at the ITDP level by Project Officers who should involve knowledgeable tribals in the formulation of such schemes so that they have relevance to local needs.(Para 17.27)

18.219 Development schemes to be taken up in an ITDP should be need-based and worked out keeping in view, inter-alia, agro-geographical settling of each ITDP. A uniform and centralised approach to planning in ITDPs should, as far as possible, be eschewed. To this end, it is necessary (a) to involve the Project Officers much more actively and intensively than at present in the selection and planning of schemes to be taken up in different ITDPs and (b) to give them a greater degree of freedom of operation in the exercise of their discretion. (Para 17.28).

18.220 Knowledgeable tribals from each ITDP should be taken to other ITDPs in order to show them the special achievements - success stories - of those ITDPs. This type of demonstration is likely to prove much more educative and conducive to give a fillip to the development process in tribal areas than publicity drives through film shows or handouts. (Para 17.29)

Agency by which Action to be taken on the Recommendations Made.

Action to be taken by (Agency)	Recommendations (Para No.)
1. State Tribal Development Deptt.	18.127 to 18.135 18.151 to 18.156 18.161 to 18.163 18.169 18.175 18.203 18.207 18.209 18.210 to 18.214 18.218 to 18.220
2. State Development Deptt.	18.136 to 18.139 18.166
3. State Department of Education	18.141 to 18.149
4. State Department of Civil Supplies	18.160 18.200 to 18.202
5. State Department of Public Health	18.171 to 18.174
6. State Department of Cooperatives	18.195 to 18.202
7. State Law Department	18.204
8. State Department of Animal Husbandry	18.205 18.208
9. State Department of Agriculture/Extension	18.179 18.191 to 18.193, 18.205
10. State Forest Department	18.164 18.165 18.168 to 18.170 18.194 18.205

Action to be taken by(Agency)	Recommendation (Para No.)
11. State Planning Department	18.166 18.205 to 18.207 18.215 to 18.219
12. State Excise Department	18.176 to 18.178 18.180
13. Reserve Bank of India/ State Bank of India and Lead Banks	18.157 to 18.159
14. Department of Tribal Welfare, Ministry of Welfare, Government of India	18.140 18.170 18.183

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Annexure - A

Programme Evaluation Organisation
(Planning Commission)

Evaluation Study of Integrated Tribal Development Projects

Members of Technical Advisory Committee(TAC)

1.	Prof. A.M. Khusro, Member, Planning Commission	Chairman
2.	Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Member, Planning Commission.	Special Invitee
3.	Shri Baldev Singh, Adviser, Planning Commission.	Member
4.	Dr. B.D. Sharma, Vice-Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong (Meghalaya)	"
5.	Dr. L.P. Vidyarthy, Professor & Head, Department of Arthropology University of Ranchi Ranchi (Bihar)	"
6.	Dr. T.B. Naik, Director, Tribal Research Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	"
7.	(Mrs.) Mridula Krishna, Joint Adviser (PEO) Planning Commission	"
8.	Shri S.K. Kaul, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Tribes, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi (Attended on behalf of Commissioner for SC & ST)	"
9.	Shri P.S.K. Menon Deputy Director (T.D.) (Attended on behalf of Joint Secretary (T.D.), Ministry of Home Affairs)	"
10.	Shri R.K. Parashar, Deputy Adviser (PEO) Planning Commission.	Convener

11.	Shri D.R. Taneja, Director, Computer Service Division	Member
12.	Shri T.L. Aware, Deputy Adviser (PEO)	"
13.	Shri S.N. Dar, Deputy Adviser (PEO)	"
14.	Shri S.B. Saharya, Deputy Adviser (PEO)	"
15.	Shri S.V. Chari, Deputy Adviser (PEO)	"
16.	Shri V.E. Easo, Deputy Adviser (PEO)	"

Annexure - B

List of Appendix Tables

Sl. No.	Appendix Table No.	Title of the table
1	2	3
1.	1.1	Total population, total scheduled tribes population, total geographical area: total population and area covered under Tribal Sub-Plan and the number of ITDPs in different states.
2.	3.1	Year of commancement, Area and population of selected ITDPs.
3.	3.2	Distance of Block headquarters from their respective ITDP headquarters.
4.	3.3	Tribal population by major tribals and by sex.
5.	3.4	Qualifications and experience of selected Block Development officers of the selected ITDPs.
6.	3.5	Approximate time spent by selected BDOs on ITDP and non ITDP related activities.
7.	3.6	Different functions discharged by selected Block Development Officers in the selected ITDPs relating to ITDP and Non-ITDP activities
8.	3.7	Educational level and experience of VLWs and the number undergone training
9.	3.8	Jurisdiction of VLWs.
10.	4.1	Distribution of tribal households according to Scheduled Tribes.
11.	4.2	Distribution of selected households by Tribes in the 10 selected ITDPs.
12.	4.3	Tribes accounting for 10 per cent or more of the selected tribal households in different ITDP.
13.	4.4	Christan households as a percentage of total households convassed for ITDP.
14.	4.5	Distribution of selected households by sex.
15.	4.6	Percentage distribution of households by number of their members.

Annexure - B(Contd.)

1	2	66 3
16.	5.1	Extent of literacy in tribals and non-tribals.
17.	6.1	Number of selected tribal and non-tribal households having agricultural holdings.
18.	6.2	Distribution of selected households according to the average size of net operational holdings.
19.	6.3	Land put under permanent and shifting cultivation by sample households in selected ITDPs.
20.	6.4	Area sown under irrigation.
21.	7.1	Average income per month by sources
22.	7.2	Distribution of sample households from which one or more number of workers went out of their villages for employment.
23.	7.3	Distribution of sample household earners by occupational classification.
24.	8.1	Number of sample households having savings and savings account and their distribution according to their savings bracket.
25.	8.2	Net value of Assets created.
26.	8.3	Distribution of sample households under debt by sources of incurring debt.
27.	8.4	Average (Per household) amount of debt incurred by indebted sample household from different sources, the share of each sources in the total debt incurred.
28.	8.5	Distribution of indebted households by term of loan and sources of incurring debt.
29.	8.6	Distribution of sample households under debt by purpose for which debt incurred.
30.	9.1	Whether entitled to any forestry rights.
31.	9.2	Forestry rights entitled to according to households respondents.
32.	9.3	Nature of rights and whether able to exercise.
33.	10.1	Number of respondents who said (i) drinking water facility provided by Government in their villages since 1975-76, (ii) The facilities provided still in functioning order; and (iii) fetched water from these facilities.
34.	10.2	Reasons for not fetching water from sources of drinking water provided by State-Governments in the villages of respondents since 1975-76.
35.	10.3	Sources of drinking water supply by seasons.

Annexure - B(Contd.)

1	2	3
36.	10.4	Sources of drinking water by distance.
37.	10.5	Ownership of sources of drinking water.
38.	12.1	Nature of Medical facilities availed by the selected households.
39.	12.2	Distance travelled by tribal respondents for availing medical facilities.
40.	12.3	Extent and quality of medical facilities available to P.H.C./Sub-Centre.
41.	12.4	Number of sample households respondents reporting the major diseases prevalent in an ITDP.
42.	12.5	Total number of households from which one or more number of persons suffered from one or the other major diseases; total number of persons who suffered, their distribution by sex and age.
43.	13.1	Main crops grown in the selected ITDPs.
44.	13.2	Extent of importance of the major crops grown in the selected ITDPs.
45.	13.3	Distribution of sample households by inputs applied by them to major crops (ITDP-wise).
46.	13.4	Distribution of sample households by input applied to the major crops grown by them.
47.	13.5	Distribution of sample tribal household according to their perception of the attitude of and information given by different extension officials to them in 1982-83.
48.	14.1	ITDP-wise membership of cooperative societies of a sample households
49.	14.2	Distribution of sample households according to the nature of benefits derived from being members of cooperative societies.
50.	14.3	Distribution of sample households by the agencies through which they purchased most of their households.
51.	14.4	Distribution of sample households by the agencies through which they sold most of the produce.
52.	15.1	Distribution of selected official and non-official respondents according to their perception of change in the extent of land alienation amongst tribals since 1975-76.
53.	15.1	Felt needs of the tribals as community in different ITDPs expressed in terms of first, second and third highest priorities.

1	2	3
54.	16.2	Distribution of sample households by felt needs of individual sample households.
55.	16.3	Distribution of sample households by felt needs of the needs.
56.	17.1	Distribution of some selected official and non-official respondents in respect of some selected indicators of developments.
57.	17.2	Distribution of some selected groups and levels of official and non-official respondents with reference to their perception of some selected indicators of development in 1982-83 as compared to 1975-76.
58.	17.3	Major tangible signs of impact as perceived by selected Project Officers.

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Appendix Table 1.1: Total population, total scheduled tribes population, total geographical area: total population and area covered under Tribal sub-plans: and the number of ITDPs in different states.

State	Population (1971 Census)			Tribal sub-plan					Geographical Area		
	Total all	Scheduled tribes	Percentage	Total all	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage of S.T. to total population (col. 7% of col.6	S.T. population under sub-plan as % of total S.T. population in state (col.7% of col. 4)	No.of ITDPs	Total State	Under sub-plan	Percentage covered col. 12% of col. 13)
									Population in lakhs	Population in lakhs	Area in Sq.Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Madhya Pradesh	416.54	83.87	20.13	105.85	62.72	59.25	74.83	42	4,42,841	1,63,938	37.02
2. Bihar	563.53	49.33	8.75	74.93	37.86	50.53	76.75	14	1,73,876	43,603	25.08
3. Orissa	219.45	50.72	23.11	62.25	34.70	55.74	68.41	22	1,55,842	69,785	44.78
4. Gujarat	266.97	37.34	13.99	39.23	27.04	68.93	72.42	9	1,95,984	24,420	12.46
5. Maharashtra	504.12	29.54	5.86	29.96	18.47	61.65	62.53	15	3,07,762	38,654	12.56
6. Rajasthan	257.66	31.26	12.13	20.93	13.65	65.22	43.67	5	3,42,214	19,571	5.72
7. West Bengal	1443.12	25.33	5.72	14.89	10.42	69.98	41.15	12	87,853	4,952	5.64
8. Assam	141.70	13.44	9.48	17.67	9.67	54.73	71.95	19	63,301**	9,467	14.96
9. Andhra Pradesh	435.03	16.58	3.87	17.88	9.11	50.95	54.95	7	2,66,754	30,294	11.36
10. Tripura	15.56	4.51	28.98	4.92	3.44	69.92	76.27	3	10,477	6,679	63.75
11. Manipur	10.73	3.34	31.13	3.48	3.13	89.94	93.71	5	22,356	20,126	90.03
12. Tamil Nadu	411.99	3.12	0.76	2.17	1.45	66.82	46.47	9	1,30,069	4,919	3.78
13. Karnataka	292.99	2.31	0.79	21.25	1.00	4.71	43.29	5	1,91,773	15,781	8.23
14. Himachal Pradesh	34.60	1.42	4.10	1.14	0.84	73.68	59.15	3	55,673	23,954	43.03
[illegible]	213.47	2.69	1.26	1.15	0.74	64.35	27.51	5	38,864	6,128	15.77

Appendix Table 1.1 contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. A & N Island	1.15	0.18	15,65	0.22	0.18	81.82	99.45	1	8,293	1,953	23.5
17. Uttar Pradesh	883.41	1.99	0.23	0.16	0.15	93.75	7.54	1	2,94,413	98	0.0
18. Sikkim	2.10	0.52*	24.76	0.13	0.12	92.31	23.68	1	7,000	4,444	63.49
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	8.58	0.07	0.82	0.39	0.07	17.95	100.00	1	3,813	72	1.89
Total:-	5122.70	357.56	6.99	418.60	234.76	56.08	65.19	179	28,09,158	4,88,832	17.40

* Revised. ** Excludes figures for North Cachar & Mikir(Karbiangolong) under Hill Area Development.

Source:- Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan, 1980-85.

Appendix Table 1.2 - Sample Size

1.	Total Number of States and UTs-	
	(i) Covered under tribal sub-plan	... 19
	(ii) Selected for study	... 7(36.84%)
2.	Total Number of ITDPs-	
	(i) In 19 States and UTs	... 181
	(ii) In the 7 selected States	... 114(62.98%)
	(iii) Taken up for study	... 10(5.52% of 181) (8.77% of 114)
3.	Total Number of Blocks-	
	(i) In 19 States and UTs, i.e., in 181 ITDPs	... 913
	(ii) In 7 selected States, i.e., in 114 ITDPs	... 628(68.78%)
	(iii) In the 10 selected ITDPs	... 46(7.32% of 628)
	(iv) Number taken up for study	... 18(2.87% of 628) (39.13% of 46)
4.	Total Number of Villages-	
	(i) In 19 States and UTs, i.e., in 181 ITDPs	... 93,720
	(ii) In 7 selected States, i.e., in 114 ITDPs	... 73,697(78.64%)
	(iii) In the 10 selected ITDPs	... 9,991(12.47% of 73,697)
	(iv) Number taken up for study	... 57(0.06% of 73697) (0.62% of 9191)
5.	Population - 1971 Census	
	(i) In 19 States & UTs, i.e., in 181 ITDPs	...
	a) Tribal	... 234.57 lakhs
	b) Non-tribal	... 199.59 lakhs
	c) Total	... 434.16 lakhs
	(ii) In 7 selected States, i.e., in 114 ITDPs	
	a) Tribal	... 203.55 lakhs (86.78%)
	b) Non-tribal	... 147.48 lakhs (73.89%)
	c) Total	... 351.03 lakhs (80.85%)

(iii) In the 10 selected ITDPs in the 7 selected States		
a) Tribal	...	23.67 lakhs (11.63% of 203.55 lakhs)
b) Non-tribal	...	7.10 lakhs (4.81% of 147.48 lakhs)
c) Total	...	30.77 lakhs (8.76% of 351.03 lakhs)
(iv) Number taken up for study in in the 10 selected ITDPs in the 7 selected States		
a) Tribal	...	4.31 thousand (0.18% of 23.67 lakhs
b) Non-tribal	...	1.14 thousand (0.19% of 7.10 lakhs)
c) Total	...	5.45 thousand (0.18% of 30.77 lakhs)

Source: Tribal Sub-Plan Area, Background Paper on Tribal Development No.7, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs(1982).

N.B:- 1. Population actually studied has been arrived at by adding up the figures of members accounted by each selected household. A total of 767 tribal and 209 non-tribal households were convassed for this study.
2. Some blocks were partially covered by 1981 end.
3. There is a minor divergence in the figures of population given in Appendix Table 1.1 and in the present Appendix table.

Appendix Table 3.1: Year of commencement, Area and Population of Selected ITDPs.

ITDP(State)	District	Month and year in which launched	Geographical area (Sq.Km.)	No. of Blocks	Total No.of villages	Population (1971 Census) Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Feb.,1975	1,133.86	8	3512	3,16,048	38,079	3,54,127
2. Simdega(Bihar)	Ranchi	Apl.,1974	3,756.20	7	450	3,02,127	1,01,773	4,03,900
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	Dangs	Aug.,1976	1,708.00	1	311	1,04,918	8,746	1,13,664
4. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Jhabua	Nov.,1975	3,348.00	6	541	N.A.	N.A.	3,48,585
5. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	Bastar	Apl.,1977	5,148.52	3	331	1,36,602	24,783	1,61,385
6. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	Shadol	Oct.,1975	1,964.80	1	273	1,03,466	31,197	1,34,663
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	Dhule	Apl.,1977	1,802.00	3	417	2,04,316	45,038	2,49,354
8. Paralakemedi (Orissa)	Ganjam	July,1979	2,980.11	5	1299	1,44,220	64,652	2,08,872
9. Bonnai(Orissa)	Sundergarh	Aug.,1974	3,356.65	4	595	1,43,377	72,093	2,15,470
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	Banswara	Apl.,1974	5,067.00	8	1462	6,44,000	2,43,000	8,87,000

Appendix Table 3.2: Distance of Block Headquarters from Their Respective ITDP Headquarters.

Sl. No.	ITDP(State)/Block	Actual distance (Kms.)
1	2	3
1.	Paderu(Andhra Pradesh)	
	(i) Block I	38
	(ii) Block II	1
2.	Simdega(Bihar)	
	(i) Block I	46
	(ii) Block II	14
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)	
	(i) Block I	Nil(Coterminous with ITDP Hqrs.)
4.	Konta(Madhya Pradesh)	
	(i) Block I	78
	(ii) Block II	Nil(Coterminous with ITDP Hqrs.)
5.	Alirajpur(Madhya Pradesh)	
	(i) Block I	54
	(ii) Block II	34
6.	Pushprajgarh(Madhya Pradesh)	
	(i) Block I	Nil(Coterminous with ITDP Hqrs.)
7.	Dhule-I(Maharashtra)	
	(i) Block I	94
	(ii) Block II	22
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)	
	(i) Block I	25
	(ii) Block II	10
9.	Parlakemidi(Orissa)	
	(i) Block I	34
	(ii) Block II	57
10.	Banswara(Rajasthan)	
	(i) Block I	58
	(ii) Block II	71

N.B: ITDPs of Dangs(Gujarat) and Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)were single block ITDPs.

Appendix Table 3.3: Tribal Population by Major Tribes and by Sex.

Sl. No.	I.T.D.P./State		Name of Tribes	Census 1971 Males (Percentage	1971 Females (Percentage	1971 Total Population	1981 Males (Percentage	1981 Females (Percentage	1981 Total Population
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	Block I	Bagatha, Valmike, Kolu, Porja, Konda, Dora, Nukadola	N.A.	N.A.	27,346	N.A.	N.A.	28,776
		Block II	Bagatha, Somantha and Valmike	N.A.	N.A.	47,876	N.A.	N.A.	54,666
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	Block I	Munda	49.32	50.63	31,628	-----	N.A.	-----
			Bhinjhia	51.01	48.99	5,335	-----	N.A.	-----
			Kharia, Gond, Braik, Orach and Lohra	-----	Cover less than 10% of the tribal population				-----
		Block II	Kharia	48.66	51.34	17,726			
			Munda	49.47	50.53	13,345	-----	N.A.	-----
			Oraon	48.62	51.38	6,220			
			Gond, Chick, Baraick and Lohra	-----	Cover less than 10% of the tribal population of the block				
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	Block I	Kunbi	50.65	49.35	34,411			
			Bhil	51.02	48.98	29,495			
			Warli	51.20	48.80	12,883	-----	N.A.	-----
			Kokna/Kokani	51.85	48.15	5,236			
			Gamit/Ganvit	52.05	47.95	3,692			
		Block II	Kunbi Bhil, Varli, Kokna/Kokani, Gamit/Ganvit	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	-----	-----
4.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)		Muria, Dorla, Halba and Gond	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	-----	-----
5.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)		Bhilala, Bhil and Patlia	-----	-----	N.A.	-----	-----	-----
6.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)		Gond, Paniwa, Vaigan and Kaul			N.A.			

Appendix Table 3.3 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	Block I	Powarah	N.A.	N.A.	25,820	-----	N.A.	-----
		Bhil	N.A.	N.A.	15,062			
		Kokni	N.A.	N.A.	2,152			
	Block II	Bhil	N.A.	N.A.	51,000	N.A.	N.A.	64,670
		Konkani, Tadir and Valvi	N.A.	N.A.	17,000	N.A.	N.A.	22,820
8. Bonnai (Orissa)	Block I	Oraen	45.45	54.55	6,561	46.02	33.98	7,075
		Munda	41.52	58.48	5,752	41.09	58.91	6,092
		Kharia	44.44	55.56	5,319	43.95	56.05	5,625
		Kisan	47.87	52.13	4,964	47.11	52.89	5,300
		Bhuiya	46.60	53.40	4,745	46.52	53.48	4,972
		Gonda	46.80	53.20	3,517	46.59	53.41	3,694
	Block II	Kisan	49.57	50.43	9,684	50.10	49.90	9,851
		Gond	50.81	49.19	8,600	50.61	49.39	9,475
		Bhuyan	50.26	49.74	7,137	49.55	50.45	7,710
		Munda	54.09	45.91	4,095	49.47	50.53	5,731
		Paudi Bhuyan	49.87	50.13	3,525	49.41	50.59	4,003
		Oraon	49.98	50.02	2,745	48.96	50.04	2,931
9. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	Block I	Saora	51.80	48.20	38,368	50.76	49.24	38,079
	Block II	Saora	N.A.	N.A.	20,775	45.52	54.48	22,866
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	Block I	Bhil	49.90	50.10	54,240	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Block II	Patel, Dendor, Garasia, Parzi	N.A.	N.A.	45,812	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Appendix Table 3.4: Qualifications and Experience of Selected Block Development Officers of the Selected ITDPs.

Sl. No.	ITDP(State)	Qualifications		Experience									
				As B.D.O.					In the Block				
		Graduate	Post-Graduate	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10 years & above	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10 years & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
4.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
5.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
6.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	-	2	--	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
8.	Bonnai (Orissa)	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Total	11 (61.1)	7 (38.9)	2 (11.1)	3 (16.7)	4 (22.2)	3 (16.7)	6 (33.3)	1 (5.6)	9 (50.0)	7 (38.9)	1 (5.6)	- (0.0)

N.B: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. One B.D.O. in Pedahayalu block of ITDP Paderu(Andhra Pradesh) had no experience of working in tribal areas.

Appendix Table 3.4 Contd.

Sl. No.	ITDP(State)	Total experience in Tribal Areas as BDO or as in other capacity					
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	10 years	Number trained in tribal development
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	-	-	-	1	-	-
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	-	-	1	1	-	-
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	-	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	-	-	-	1	-	-
5.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	-	1	-	-	1	-
6.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	-	-	1	-	1	-
7.	Dhule - I (Maharashtra)	-	2	-	-	-	1
8.	Bonnai (Orissa)	-	-	-	2	-	1
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	-	-	-	2	-	1
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Total	-	3	3	7	4	5
		(0.0)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(38.9)	(22.2)	(27.8)

N.B: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. One B.D.O. in Pedahayalu block of ITDP Paderu (Andhra Pradesh) had no experience of working in tribal areas.

Appendix Table 3.5: Approximate time spent by Selected BDOs on ITDP and Non-ITDP Related Activities.

ITDP(State)	Time spent(Per cent) on:-			
	ITDP related activities		Non-ITDP related activities	
	Block I (N=10)	Block II (N=8)	Block I (N=10)	Block II (N=8)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	30	34	70	66
2. Simdega (Bihar)	60	60	40	40
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	40	-	60	-
4. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	30	50	70	50
5. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	40	40	60	60
6. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	33	-	67	-
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	80	80	20	20
8. Bonnai (Orissa)	10	10	90	90
9. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	20	70	80	30
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	100	100	Nil	Nil
Average per BDO	49.28		50.72	

N.B: All figures are percentages.

Appendix Table 3.6: Different Functions Discharged by Selected Block Development Officers in the Selected ITDPs Relating to ITDP and Non-ITDP Activities.

Sl. No.	Functions discharged	ITDPs										No. and percentage of ITDPs in which the function was discharged
		Paderu	Simdega	Dangs	Pushprajgarh	Konta	Aliraj-pur	Dhule-I	Bonnai	Parlakemidi	Banswara	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(a)	Relating to ITDP work											
1.	Implementation, monitoring, supervision of ITDP schemes.	/	/	/	-	/	-	/	-	/	/	7(70.00)
2.	Arrangements of loans.	-	-	/	/	-	-	-	-	/	-	3(30.00)
3.	Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Demonstration.	/	/	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	3(30.00)
4.	Minor Irrigation	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	2(20.00)
5.	Drinking Water Works.	-	-	-	/	/	-	-	/	-	-	3(30.00)
6.	Health and Sanitation.	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(10.00)
7.	Education Programmes training calsses and summer programme.	/	/	/	/	-	/	-	-	/	/	7(70.00)
8.	Animal Husbandry schemes.	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	2(20.00)
9.	Construction work relating to house for tribals and roads	-	-	-	-	/	/	-	-	-	-	2(20.00)
10.	Balwadi, Hostel, Ashrams and school building.	-	-	-	/	/	/	-	/	-	-	4(40.00)

Appendix Table 3.6 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Social Welfare Programme(like scholarship, free-books and mid-day meals.	/	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	/	3(30.00)
12.	Communication and Transportation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	1(10.00)
13.	TRYSEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	1(10.00)
14.	Farm and Social Forestry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	1(10.00)
15.	E.C.S., NREP, IRDP and 20-Point Programmes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/	2(20.00)
16.	Others:											
	1. Survey of tribal families, protection of tribal rights.	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	/	/	/	4(40.00)
	2. Village Artisans											
	3. Youth Club and Mahila Mandal											
Total No. and percentage of functions discharged relating to ITDP work.		6 (37.50)	4 (25.00)	3 (18.75)	5 (31.25)	4 (25.00)	4 (25.00)	1 (6.25)	8 (50.00)	5 (31.25)	6 (37.50)	

N.B: / Denotes that the function was performed.

Appendix Table 3.6 Contd.

Sl. No.	Functions discharged	ITDPs										No. and percentage of ITDPs in which the function was discharged
		Pade-ru	Sim-dega	Lahrs	Pushp-rajgarh	Kolta	Aliraj-pur	Dhule-I	Dhule-II	Parla-kemidi	Bans-wara	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(I)	Relating to Non-ITDP Work											
	1. Implementation of non-ITDP schemes.	-	-	-	-	/	-	/	-	/	-	3(30.00)
	2. Arrangement of loans	-	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	2(20.00)
	3. Agriculture.	/	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	2(20.00)
	4. Minor Irrigation Works.	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	/	-	-	2(20.00)
	5. Public Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/	-	2(20.00)
	6. Health & Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	1(10.00)
	7. Educational programmes	/	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	2(20.00)
	8. Animal Husbandry	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	2(20.00)
	9. Constructions and repairs of roads, drainage, house and buildings.	--	-	-	/	/	-	-	/	-	-	3(30.00)
	10. Small Saving Schemes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	1(10.00)
	11. Social Welfare	/	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	2(20.00)
	12. Collection of Govt. dues.	-	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(10.00)
	13. Rehabilitation works	/	-	/	/	-	-	-	/	-	-	4(40.00)
	14. Gram Panchayat and Janpat work.	-	-	-	/	/	/	-	-	-	-	3(30.00)

Appendix Table 3.6 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.	Work relating to IRDP, NREP, ICDS, Family Planning, EGS, 20-Point Programme and TRYSEM.	/	-	/	-	/	/	/	/	/	-	7(70.00)
16.	Meetings, Discussions, Progress Report and Supervision.	/	-	/	-	/	/	/	/	/	-	7(70.00)
17.	Work relating to Census, Liaison and Election.	-	/	-	-	-	/	-	-	/	-	3(30.00)
18.	Others:											
	1. Draught Relief Work.	/	-	-	/	-	/	-	-	-	-	3(30.00)
	2. Coop. activities, Small Scale Industries.											
	3. Rural Housing Grant.											
Total no. & percentage of functions discharged in the IRDP relating to Non-IRDP work.		8 (44.44)	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	4 (22.22)	8 (44.44)	6 (33.33)	3 (16.67)	8 (44.44)	7 (38.89)	-	

N.B: / Denotes that the function was performed.

Appendix Table 3.7: Educational Level and Experience of VLWs and the Number Undergone Training

ITDP(State)	Total No.of VLWs canvassed	Under Matric		Matric/Higher Secondary		Total Service as VLWs			
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	Less than 2 yrs.	2 to less than 5 yrs.	5 to less than 10 yrs.	10 yrs. and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	5	-	-	5	100.0	-	-	-	5
2. Simdega (Bihar)	6	-	-	6	100.0	-	-	-	6
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	1	-	-	5
4. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	6	-	-	6	100.0	-	1	5	-
5. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	6	2	33.3	4	66.7	-	1	1	4
6. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	2	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	-	2
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	6	2	33.33	4	67.7	-	-	2	4
8. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	6	4	66.7	2	33.33	-	1	-	5
9. Bonnai (Orissa)	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	1	1	2	2
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	-	2	-	4
Total	55	18	32.7	37	67.3	2 (3.6)	6 (10.9)	10 (18.2)	37 (67.3)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 3.7 Contd.

	ITDP(State)	Total No.of VLWs canva-ssed	Duration of posting in their latest posting at VLW Headquarters					Training	
			Less than 1 yr.	1 to less than 2 yrs.	2 to less than 5 yrs.	5 to less than 10 yrs.	10 yrs. and above	No.who had under-gone train-ing(% of col.2)	No.who reported the train-ing to be useful(% of col.16)
	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	5	3	-	2	-	-	3	3
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	6	-	-	2	-	4	3	3
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	6	-	3	-	-	3	3	3
4.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	6	3	1	2	-	-	5	5
5.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	6	-	-	1	2	3	1	1
6.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	6	1	-	4	1	-	4	4
8.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	6	-	2	4	-	-	6	2
9.	Bonnai (Orissa)	6	5	1	-	-	-	6	6
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	6	-	1	1	-	4	4	6
	Total	55	12 (21.8)	9 (16.4)	16 (29.1)	4 (7.3)	14 (25.4)	35 (63.6)	32 (91.4)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 3.8: Jurisdiction of VLWs.

S. No.	I.R.D.P.(State)	No. of villages covered by selected VLWs			Population covered(000)			Households covered(00)			Distance covered from VLW Hqrs. (Kms.)	Geographical area covered(sq.Kms.)		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average		Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	61	11	38	7	2	5	16	5	11	20	80	14	47
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	41	5	18	33	5	17	64	10	31	30	176	52	137
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	35	31	32	15	10	13	26	18	22	35	80	65	71
4.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	7	4	6	5	2	4	9	4	6	9	72	56	67
5.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	5	2	4	4	2	3	11	5	7	20	67	30	46
6.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	31	27	29	35	22	23	100	25	63	15	784	576	680
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	10	3	6	7	2	4	14	5	8	31	45	4	23
8.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	27	14	20	5	3	4	10	6	8	20	82	35	51
9.	Bonnai (Orissa)	10	3	6	4	2	3	9	4	7	16	151	24	62
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	21	7	15	9	6	8	15	9	12	12	87	9	39

Appendix Table 4.1: Distribution of Tribal Households According to Scheduled Tribes.

Sr. No.	Scheduled Tribe	No. of Selected Households
1	2	3
1.	Bhil/Gangoda/Barodia/Naik	213(27.77)
2.	Munda	73(9.52)
3.	Saora & Langia Saora	71(9.26)
4.	Dorla	40(5.22)
5.	Gond	38(4.95)
6.	Bagata	37(4.82)
7.	Kokni/Kokna/Kunbi	35(4.56)
8.	Muria	28(3.65)
9.	Valvi	22(2.87)
10.	Oraon	22(2.87)
11.	Padvi	16(2.09)
12.	Kisan	15(1.96)
13.	Powarah	14(1.83)
14.	Kharia	14(1.83)
15.	Valmiki	11(1.43)
16.	Panika	10(1.30)
17.	Gamit/Ganvit	9(1.17)
18.	Tadvi	9(1.17)
19.	Paudi Bhuyan	9(1.17)
20.	Halwa	8(1.04)
21.	Others	73(9.52)
	Total no. of tribal households	767(100.00)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 4.2: Distribution of Selected Households by Tribes in the 10 Selected ITDPs.

Tribal Region/ITDP	No.& percentage of selected tribal households to the total no.of tribal household selected	Name of the tribe
1	2	3
A. Central Region		
1. Bonai(Orissa)	(i) 15(21.43)	Kisan
	(ii) 13(18.57)	Oraon
	(iii) 11(15.71)	Mund
	(iv) 9(12.86)	Kharia
	(v) 9(12.86)	Paudi Bhuyan
	(vi) 7(10.00)	Bhuiya
	(vii) 2(2.86)	Kond
	(viii) 2(2.86)	Mundari
	(ix) 1(1.43)	Mahali
	70(100.00)	
2. Simdega(Bihar)	(i) 62(68.89)	Munda
	(ii) 9(10.00)	Oraon
	(iii) 5(5.56)	Kharia
	(iv) 5(5.56)	Chick Baraick
	(v) 5(5.56)	Gond
	(vi) 3(3.33)	Lohara
	(vii) 1(1.11)	Binjhiya
	90(100.00)	
3. Pushprajgarh (M.P.)	(i) 31(68.89)	Gond
	(ii) 10(22.22)	Panika
	(iii) 4(8.89)	Dhalia
	45(100.00)	
B. Eastern Region		
1. Konta(M.P.)	(i) 40(47.06)	Dorla
	(ii) 28(32.94)	Muria
	(iii) 8(9.41)	Halwa
	(iv) 7(8.24)	Dhurwa
	(v) 2(2.35)	Gond
	85(100.00)	
2. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	(i) 51(70.83)	Saora
	(ii) 20(27.76)	Langia Saora
	(iii) 1(1.43)	Gowda
	72(100.00)	

Appendix Table 4.2 contd.

1	2	3
3. Paderu (A.P.)	(i) 37(50.00)	Bagata
	(ii) 11(14.86)	Valmiki
	(iii) 7(9.46)	Konda Dora
	(iv) 6(8.11)	Kammara
	(v) 5(6.76)	Nuka Dora
	(vi) 5(6.76)	Poraja
	(vii) 2(2.70)	Kottiya
	(viii) 1(1.35)	Gowda
	74(100.00	
C. Western Region		
1. Banaswara (Rajasthan)	89(100.00)	Bhil/Gangoda/ Naik/Barodia
2. Alirajpur (M.P.)	80(100.00)	Bhil/Gangoda/ Barodia/Naik
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	(i) 35(48.61)	Kokni/Kokna/ Kunbi
	(ii) 24(33.33)	Bhil/Gangoda/ Barodia/Naik
	(iii) 8(11.11)	Gamit/Ganvit
	(iv) 4(5.56)	Dhodia
	(v) 1(1.39)	Warli
	72(100.00)	
4. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	(i) 22(24.44)	Valvi
	(ii) 20(22.22)	Bhil/Gangoda/ Barodia/Naik
	(iii) 16(17.78)	Padvi
	(iv) 14(15.56)	Powarach
	(v) 9(10.00)	Tadvi
	(vi) 7(7.78)	Wasave
	(vii) 1(1.11)	Gamit/Ganvit
	(viii) 1(1.11)	Gowda
	90(100.00)	

Appendix Table 4.3: Tribes Accounting for 10 Per Cent or the Selected Tribal Households in Different ITDP.

Sr. No.	Tribe	Selected Tribal Households Accounted in an ITDP Percentage of Households	ITDP(State)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhil/Gangoda/ Barodia/Naik	(i) 89(100.00)	Banswara(Rajasthan)
		(ii) 89(100.00)	Alirajpur(M.P.)
		(iii) 24(33.33)	Dangs(Gujarat)
		(iv) 20(22.22)	Dhule-1(Maharashtra)
2.	Saora/Langia Saora	(i) 51(70.83)	Parlakemidi(Orissa)
		(ii) 20(27.76)	" "
3.	Munda	(i) 62(68.89)	Simdega(Bihar)
		(ii) 11(15.71)	Bonai(Orissa)
4.	Gond	31(68.89)	Pushprajgarh(M.P.)
5.	Bagata	37(50.00)	Paderu(A.P.)
6.	Kokni/Kokna/Kunbi	35(48.61)	Dangs(Gujarat)
7.	Dorla	40(47.06)	Konta(M.P.)
8.	Muria	28(32.94)	" "
9.	Valvi	22(24.44)	Dhule-1(Maharashtra
10.	Panika	10(22.22)	Pushparajgarh(M.P.)
11.	Kisan	15(21.43)	Bonai(Orissa)
12.	Bhuiya	(i) 13(18.57)	Bonai(Orissa)
		(ii) 9(10.00)	Simdega(Bihar)
13.	Padvi	16(17.78)	Dhule-1(Maharashtra)
14.	Powara	14(15.56)	" "
15.	Valmiki	11(14.86)	Paderu(A.P.)
16.	Khoria	9(12.86)	Bonai(Orissa)
17.	Paudi Bhuyan	9(12.86)	" "
18.	Gamit/Ganvit	8(11.11)	Dangs(Gujarat)
19.	Bhuiya	7(10.00)	Bonai(Orissa)
20.	Tadvi	9(10.00)	Dhule-1(Maharashtra)

Appendix Table 4.4: Christian Households as a Percentage of Total Households Canvassed per ITDP.

Region/ITDP	No. of Selected Households					
	Christian			All		
	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Eastern Region						
1. Bonai(Orissa)	15(21.43)	0(0.00)	15(15.15)	70(100.00)	29(100.00)	99(100.00)
2. Simdega(Bihar)	61(67.78)	0(0.00)	61(30.83)	90(100.00)	30(100.00)	120(100.00)
3. Pushparajgarh(M.P.)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	45(100.00)	15(100.00)	60(100.00)
B. Central Region						
1. Konta(M.P.)	0(0.00)	1(3.57)	1(0.88)	85(100.00)	28(100.00)	113(100.00)
2. Parlakomidi(Orissa)	32(44.44)	6(42.96)	38(44.19)	72(100.00)	14(100.00)	86(100.00)
3. Paderu(A.P.)	0(0.00)	1(4.55)	1(1.04)	74(100.00)	22(100.00)	96(100.00)
C. Western Region						
1. Banswara(Rajasthan)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	89(100.00)	18(100.00)	107(100.00)
2. Alirajpur(M.P.)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	80(100.00)	17(100.00)	97(100.00)
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	1(1.39)	0(0.00)	1(1.11)	72(100.00)	18(100.00)	90(100.00)
4. Dhule-I(Maharashtra)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	90(100.00)	18(100.00)	108(100.00)
Total	109(14.21)	8(3.83)	117(11.99)	767(100.00)	209(100.00)	976(100.00)

Appendix Table 4.5: Distribution of Selected Households by Sex.

Sr. No.	Age-group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of males to females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Below 7 years				
	(i) Tribals	458(54.92)	376(45.08)	834(100.00)	82.21
	(ii) Non-tribals	129(56.09)	101(43.91)	230(100.00)	78.29
	(iii) Total	587(55.17)	477(44.83)	1064(100.00)	81.26
2.	7 years to less than 14 years				
	(i) Tribals	446(53.54)	387(46.46)	833(100.00)	86.77
	(ii) Non-tribals	120(53.10)	106(46.90)	226(100.00)	88.33
	(iii) Total	566(53.45)	493(46.55)	1059(100.00)	87.10
3.	14 years to less than 65 years				
	(i) Tribals	1338(52.10)	1230(47.90)	2568(100.00)	91.93
	(ii) Non-tribals	344(52.12)	316(47.88)	660(100.00)	91.86
	(iii) Total	1682(52.11)	1546(47.89)	3228(100.00)	91.14
4.	65 years and above				
	(i) Tribals	38(51.35)	36(48.65)	74(100.00)	94.74
	(ii) Non-tribals	7(31.82)	15(68.18)	22(100.00)	214.29
	(iii) Total	45(46.87)	51(53.12)	96(100.00)	113.33
5.	Total				
	(i) Tribals	2280(52.91)	2029(47.09)	4309(100.00)	88.99
	(ii) Non-tribals	600(52.72)	533(47.28)	1138(100.00)	88.83
	(iii) Grand total	2880(52.87)	2567(47.13)	5447(100.00)	89.91

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Their Members

Tribal Region/ITDP	1 to 3 members		4 to 5 members		6 to 7 members		8 members and more	
	Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. EASTERN REGION								
1. Bonai(Bihar)	11.43	6.90	45.71	48.28	20.00	20.69	23.86	24.14
2. Simdega(Bihar)	11.11	23.33	42.22	33.33	34.44	30.00	12.22	13.34
3. Pushparajgarh (M.P.)	17.78	26.69	40.00	33.33	24.44	26.67	17.76	13.33
B. CENTRAL REGION								
1. Konta(M.P.)	20.00	46.43	43.53	28.57	34.12	21.43	2.35	3.57
2. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	16.67	21.43	33.33	21.43	31.94	50.00	18.06	7.14
3. Padera (A.P.)	27.03	40.91	43.24	31.82	20.27	18.18	9.45	9.09
C. WESTERN REGION								
1. Banswara (Rajasthan)	7.88	16.67	28.09	27.78	39.33	38.89	24.72	16.67
2. Alirajpur(M.P.)	7.50	5.88	25.00	17.65	35.00	23.53	32.50	52.94
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	18.06	38.89	47.22	22.22	23.61	16.67	11.12	16.67
4. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	18.89	16.67	30.00	33.33	26.67	33.33	24.45	16.67
Average	15.38	24.88	37.42	31.10	29.60	26.79	17.60	17.23

Appendix Table 5.1: Extent of Literacy in Tribals and Non-tribals.

Sr. No.	Educational level	1975-76			1982-83			Difference in 1982-83 over 1975-76 in the case of	
		Tribals	Non-tribals	Difference between tribals & non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals	Difference between tribals & non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Illiterate								
	(i) Males	71.64	45.66	(-)25.98	64.50	40.62	(-)23.88	(-) 7.14	(-) 5.54
	(ii) Females	91.74	72.32	(-)19.42	86.26	64.65	(-)21.61	(-) 5.48	(-) 7.67
	(iii) Total	81.32	58.59	(-)22.73	74.85	52.21	(-)22.64	(-) 6.47	(-) 6.38
2.	Literate								
	(i) Males	10.13	10.36	(+) 0.23	14.04	16.46	(+) 2.42	(+) 3.91	(+) 6.10
	(ii) Females	3.43	9.82	(+) 6.39	6.93	14.77	(+) 7.84	(+) 3.50	(+) 4.95
	(iii) Total	6.90	10.10	(+) 3.20	10.66	15.64	(+) 4.98	(+) 3.76	(+) 5.54
3.	Primary								
	(i) Males	10.71	19.89	(+) 9.18	11.65	18.75	(+) 7.10	(+) 0.94	(-) 1.14
	(ii) Females	3.12	8.63	(+) 5.51	3.64	11.19	(+) 7.55	(+) 0.52	(+) 2.56
	(iii) Total	7.05	14.83	(+) 7.38	7.84	15.10	(+) 7.26	(+) 0.79	(+) 0.67
4.	Middle								
	(i) Males	4.85	12.32	(+) 7.47	6.18	11.67	(+) 5.49	(+) 1.33	(-) 0.65
	(ii) Females	1.40	6.55	(+) 5.15	2.45	6.71	(+) 4.26	(+) 1.05	(+) 0.16
	(iii) Total	3.19	9.52	(+) 6.33	4.40	9.28	(+) 4.88	(+) 1.21	(-) 0.24
5.	Matric								
	(i) Males	2.17	10.36	(+) 8.19	2.82	9.58	(+) 6.76	(+) 0.65	(-) 0.78
	(ii) Females	0.31	2.38	(+) 2.07	0.66	2.24	(+) 1.58	(+) 0.35	(-) 0.14
	(iii) Total	1.28	6.49	(+) 5.21	1.79	6.04	(+) 4.25	(+) 0.51	(-) 0.45

Appendix Table 5.1 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Graduate/Post Graduate/Others								
	(i) Males	0.50	1.40	(+) 0.90	0.81	2.92	(+) 2.11	(+) 0.31	(+) 1.52
	(ii) Females	0.00	0.30	(+) 0.30	0.06	0.45	(+) 0.39	(+) 0.06	(+) 0.15
	(iii) Total	0.27	0.86	(+) 0.59	0.46	1.73	(+) 1.27	(+) 0.19	(+) 0.87

N.B: All figures in percentages.

Appendix Table 6.1: Number of Selected Tribal and Non-Tribal Households Having Agricultural Holdings.

Tribal/Region/ITDP	Tribal Households				Non-Tribal Households			
	No. canvassed	No.having agricultural holdings 1975-76	1982-83	% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	No. canvassed	No.having agricultural holdings 1975-76	1982-83	% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Eastern Region								
1. Konta(M.P.)	85	79(92.94)	79(92.94)	0.00	28	11(39.29)	12(42.86)	9.09
2. Parlakemedi (Orissa)	72	52(72.22)	53(73.61)	1.92	14	4(28.57)	4(28.57)	0.00
3. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	74	63(85.14)	62(83.78)	(-)1.59	22	1(4.55)	1(4.55)	0.00
B. Central Region								
1. Bonnai(Orissa)	70	61(87.14)	63(90.00)	3.28	29	24(82.76)	25(86.21)	4.17
2. Simdega(Bihar)	90	86(95.56)	86(95.56)	0.00	30	26(86.67)	25(83.33)	(-)3.85
3. Pushparajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	45	40(88.89)	40(88.89)	0.00	15	8(53.33)	8(53.33)	0.00
C. Western Region								
1. Banswara (Rajasthan)	89	89(100.00)	89(100.00)	0.00	18	7(38.89)	6(38.33)	(-)14.29
2. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	80	79(98.75)	79(98.75)	0.00	17	10(58.82)	10(58.82)	0.00
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	72	42(58.33)	42(58.33)	0.00	18	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
4. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	90	73(81.11)	73(81.11)	0.00	18	5(27.78)	6(33.33)	0.00
Total	767	664(86.57)	666(86.63)	0.03)	209	96(45.93)	97(46.41)	1.04

N.B: Figures in brackets and under cols.5 and 9 are percentages.

Appendix Table 6.2: Distribution of Selected Households According to the Average size of Net Operational Holding.

Tribal Region/ITDP	Tribal Households									
	Below 1 hect s.		1 to below 2 hect s.		2 to below 5 hect s.		5 to below 10 hect s.		10 hect s and above	
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.Eastern Region										
1.Konta(M.P.)	0.00	0.00	17.72	12.82	77.22	76.92	5.06	10.26	0.00	0.00
2.Parlakemedi (Orissa)	65.38	66.04	28.85	28.30	5.77	5.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.Paderu(A.P.)	57.81	59.37	26.56	26.56	14.06	12.50	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00
B.Central Region										
1.Bonnai(Orissa)	42.62	63.75	27.87	25.00	18.03	20.31	9.84	9.38	1.64	1.56
2.Simdega(Bihar)	32.56	31.40	45.35	46.51	20.93	20.93	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00
3.Pushparajgarh (M.P.)	4.88	4.88	29.27	24.39	51.22	53.66	14.63	17.07	0.00	0.00
C.Western Region										
1.Banswara 2.(Rajasthan)	33.71	33.71	41.57	42.70	23.60	22.47	1.12	1.12	0.00	0.00
2.Alirajpur(M.P.)	1.27	1.27	25.32	17.72	63.29	68.35	8.86	11.39	1.27	1.27
3.Dangs(Gujarat)	23.81	26.19	30.95	30.95	30.95	30.95	4.76	4.76	9.52	7.14
4.Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	14.47	14.29	34.21	36.36	43.42	40.26	7.89	9.09	0.00	0.00
Average	26.76	27.19	31.39	29.87	35.37	35.96	5.08	6.24	0.90	0.74

Appendix Table 6.2 Contd.

Tribal Region/ITDP	Non-tribal Households									
	Below 1 hect		1 to below 2 hects.		2 to below 5 hects		5 to below 10 hects.		10 hects. and above	
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A.Eastern Region										
1.Konta(M.P.)	0.00	0.00	16.67	15.38	50.00	61.54	25.00	15.38	8.33	7.69
2.Parlakemedi (Orissa)	75.00	75.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.Didarla (A.P.)	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.Central Region										
1.Bonnai(Orissa)	65.22	62.50	13.04	16.67	21.74	20.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.Simdega(Bihar)	38.46	40.00	19.23	20.00	38.46	36.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	4.00
3.Pushparajgarh (M.P.)	0.00	10.00	66.67	60.00	33.33	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C.Western Region										
1.Banswara (Rajasthan)	42.86	33.33	28.57	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57	33.33
2.Alirajpur(M.P.)	20.00	20.00	70.00	70.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.Dangs(Gujarat)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	0.00	16.67	40.00	33.33	40.00	33.33	20.00	16.67	0.00	0.00
Average	35.05	35.35	28.87	29.29	27.84	28.28	4.12	3.03	4.12	4.04

Appendix Table 6.3: Land Put Under Permanent and Shifting Cultivation by Sample Households in Selected ITDPs.

(Area in Hect.)

Tribal/Region/ITDP	No. canvassed	Tribal Households Land put under:- Permanent cultivation 1975-76	Permanent cultivation 1982-83	Permanent cultivation Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	Shifting cultivation 1975-76	Shifting cultivation 1982-83	Shifting cultivation Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Eastern Region							
1. Konta(M.P.)	85	219.50 (99.10)	255.00 (97.96)	35.50 (16.17)	2.00 (0.90)	5.30 (2.04)	3.30 (165.00)
2. Parlakemedi(Orissa)	72	20.92 (51.73)	21.72 (52.67)	0.80 (3.82)	19.52 (48.27)	19.52 (47.33)	0.00 (0.00)
3. Paderu(A.P.)	74	63.45 (91.89)	61.94 (92.53)	(-) 1.51 (-)(2.38)	5.60 (8.11)	5.00 (7.47)	(-) 0.60 (-)(10.71)
B. Central Region							
1. Bonnai(Orissa)	70	112.86 (100.00)	118.96 (100.00)	6.10 (5.40)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
2. Simdega(Bihar)	90	116.43 (98.81)	115.96 (98.81)	(-) 0.47 (-)(0.40)	1.40 (1.19)	1.40 (1.19)	0.00 (0.00)
3. Pushparajgarh(M.P)	45	119.10 (100.00)	123.90 (100.00)	4.80 (4.03)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
C. Western Region							
1. Banswara(Rajasthan)	89	133.04 (100.00)	132.69 (100.00)	(-) 0.35 (-)(0.26)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
2. Alirajpur(M.P.)	80	233.43 (100.00)	261.85 (100.00)	28.42 (12.17)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	72	130.00 (100.00)	114.05 (100.00)	(-) 15.98 (-)(12.27)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
4. Dhule-I(Maharashtra)	90	175.86 (100.00)	180.30 (100.00)	4.94 (2.81)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Total	767	1324.59 (97.89)	1386.67 (97.80)	62.28 (4.70)	28.52 (2.11)	31.22 (2.20)	2.70 (9.47)

Appendix Table 6.3 Contd.

(Area in Hect.)

Tribal Region/ITDP	No. canvassed	Non-tribal Households Land put under:- Permanent cultivation 1975-76	Permanent cultivation 1982-83	Permanent cultivation Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	Shifting cultivation 1975-76	Shifting cultivation 1982-83	Shifting cultivation Change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Eastern Region							
1. Konta(M.P.)	28	45.85 (100.00)	48.05 (100.00)	2.20 (4.80)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
2. Parlakemedi(Orissa)	14	2.00 (76.92)	2.00 (76.92)	0.00 (0.00)	0.60 (23.08)	0.60 (23.08)	0.00 (0.00)
3. Paderu(A.P.)	22	0.00 (0.00)	0.20 (33.33)	0.20 (100.00)	0.20 (100.00)	0.40 (66.67)	0.20 (100.00)
B. Central Region							
1. Bonnai(Orissa)	29	27.83 (100.00)	29.03 (100.00)	1.20 (4.31)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
2. Simdega(Bihar)	30	56.37 (99.47)	55.70(-) (99.46)(-)	0.67 (1.19)	0.30 (0.53)	0.30 (0.54)	0.00 (0.00)
3. Pushparajgarh(M.P.)	15	13.50 (100.00)	17.38 (100.00)	3.80 (28.15)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
C. Western Region							
1. Banswara(Rajasthan)	18	32.30 (100.00)	31.72(-) (100.00)(-)	0.58 (1.80)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
2. Alirajpur(M.P.)	17	14.52 (100.00)	15.42 (100.00)	0.90 (6.20)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	18	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
4. Dhule-I(Maharashtra)	18	12.90 (100.00)	13.70 (100.00)	0.80 (6.20)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Total	209	205.27 (99.47)	213.12 (99.39)	7.85 (3.82)	1.10 (0.53)	1.30 (0.61)	0.20 (18.18)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages

Appendix Table 6.4: Area Sown Under Irrigation

(Area in Hect.)

Tribal Region/ITDP	Tribal Household								
	Area Irrigated		Area un-Irrigated		Total land Holding		% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76 in:		
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	Area irrigated	Area Unirrigated	Total land holding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.Eastern Region									
1.Konta(M.P.)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	220.90 (100.00)	260.30 (100.00)	220.90 (100.00)	260.30 (100.00)	0.00	17.84	17.84
2.Parlakemedi (Orissa)	4.20 (10.39)	4.20 (10.18)	36.24 (89.61)	37.04 (89.82)	40.44 (100.00)	41.20 (100.00)	0.00	2.21	1.98
3.Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	19.77 (28.63)	21.27 (31.77)	49.28 (71.37)	45.67 (68.23)	69.05 (100.00)	66.94 (100.00)	7.59	(-)7.33	(-)3.06
B.Central Region									
1.Bonnai(Orissa)	2.28 (2.02)	2.48 (3.60)	110.58 (97.98)	114.68 (96.40)	112.86 (100.00)	118.96 (100.00)	87.72	3.71	5.40
2.Simdega(Bihar)	0.80 (0.68)	0.97 (0.83)	117.03 (99.32)	116.39 (99.17)	117.83 (100.00)	117.36 (100.00)	21.25	(-)0.55	(-)0.40
3.Pushparajgarh (M.P.)	1.80 (1.51)	2.00 (1.61)	117.30 (98.49)	121.90 (98.39)	119.10 (100.00)	123.90 (100.00)	11.11	3.92	4.03
C.Western Region									
1.Banswara (Rajasthan)	5.90 (4.43)	6.74 (5.08)	127.14) (95.57)	125.95 (94.92)	133.04 (100.00)	132.69 (100.00)	14.24	(-)0.94	(-)0.26
2.Alirajpur(M.P.)	11.55 (4.95)	20.77 (7.93)	221.88 (95.05)	241.08 (92.07)	233.43 (100.00)	261.85 (100.00)	79.83	8.65	12.17
3.Dangs(Gujarat)	11.00 (8.46)	11.00 (9.64)	119.00 (91.54)	103.05 (90.36)	130.00 (100.00)	114.05 (100.00)	0.00	13.40	(-)12.27
4.Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	2.00 (1.14)	2.80 (1.55)	173.86 (98.86)	178.00 (98.45)	175.86 (100.00)	180.00 (100.00)	40.00	2.38	2.81
Average	59.30 (4.38)	74.03 (5.22)	1293.21 (95.62)	1344.06 (94.78)	1352.51 (100.00)	1418.09 (100.00)	24.84	3.93	4.85

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages

Appendix Table 6.4 Contd.

(Area in Hect.)

Tribal Region/ITDP	Area Irrigated		Area un-Irrigated		Total Land Holding		% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76 in:-		
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	Area irrigated	Area unirrigated	Total land holding
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Eastern Region									
1. Konta(M.P.)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	45.85 (100.00)	48.05 (100.00)	45.85 (100.00)	48.05 (100.00)	0.00	4.80	4.80
2. Parlakemedi (Orissa)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	2.60 (100.00)	2.60 (100.00)	2.60 (100.00)	2.60 (100.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Paderu(A.P.)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.60 (100.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.60 (100.00)	0.00	200.00	200.00
B. Central Region									
1. Bonnai(Orissa)	0.00 (0.00)	0.20 (0.69)	27.83 (100.00)	28.83 (99.31)	27.83 (100.00)	29.03 (100.00)	0.00	3.59	4.31
2. Simdega(Bihar)	0.38 (0.67)	0.38 (0.68)	56.29 (99.33)	55.62 (99.32)	56.67 (100.00)	56.00 (100.00)	0.00	(-)1.19	(-)1.18
3. Pushparajgarh (M.P.)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	13.50 (100.00)	17.30 (100.00)	13.50 (100.00)	17.30 (100.00)	0.00	28.15	28.15
C. Western Region									
1. Banswara (Rajasthan)	14.00 (43.34)	14.00 (44.14)	18.30 (56.66)	17.72 (55.86)	32.30 (100.00)	31.72 (100.00)	0.00	(-)3.17	(-)1.80
2. Alirajpur (M.P.)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	14.52 (100.00)	15.42 (100.00)	14.52 (100.00)	15.42 (100.00)	0.00	6.20	6.20
3. Dangs(Gujarat)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00	(-)13.40	(-)12.27
4. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	12.90 (100.00)	13.70 (100.00)	12.90 (100.00)	13.70 (100.00)	0.00	6.20	6.20
Average	14.38 (6.97)	14.58 (6.80)	191.99 (93.03)	199.84 (93.20)	206.37 (100.00)	214.42 (100.00)	1.39	4.09	3.90

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 7.1: Average Income Per Month By Sources.

Income from/per	Sample tribal households			Sample non-tribal households			Average income of sample tribal as a percentage of sample non-tribal households		
	1975-76 (Rs.)	1982-83 (Rs.)	% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	% change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76 (%)	1982-83 (%)	Decline in 1982-83 over 1975-76(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Average monthly income from:									
(i) Main source	182.29	285.38	56.55	268.79	441.72	64.34	67.82	64.61	(-) 3.21
(ii) Secondary sources	48.89	84.67	73.18	34.11	118.04	246.06	143.33	71.73	(-)71.60
(iii) Remittances	0.22	1.34	509.09	3.35	32.39	866.87	6.57	4.14	(-) 2.43
2. Average income from all sources per:									
(i) Household	231.40	371.40	60.50	306.26	592.16	93.35	75.56	62.72	(-)12.84
(ii) Earner	95.32	125.71	31.95	162.46	253.09	55.79	58.67	49.69	(-) 8.98
(iii) Capita	41.19	66.11	60.50	56.25	108.75	93.33	73.23	60.79	(-)12.44

Appendix Table 7.2:- Distribution of Sample Households From One or More Number of Workers Went Out of Their Villages For Employment.

Tribal Region ITDP	Sample tribal households		Sample non-tribal households	
	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
A. Eastern Region				
1. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	2(2.35)	2(2.35)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
2. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	50(67.57)	54(72.99)	6(27.27)	5(22.73)
B. Central Region				
1. Bonnai (Orissa)	6(8.57)	15(21.43)	0(0.00)	2(6.90)
2. Simdega (Bihar)	1(1.11)	4(4.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	14(31.11)	14(31.11)	3(20.00)	3(20.00)
C. Western Region				
1. Banswara (Rajasthan)	64(71.91)	70(78.65)	3(16.67)	3(16.67)
2. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	73(91.25)	68(85.00)	11(64.71)	7(41.18)
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	4(5.56)	4(5.56)	0(0.00)	1(5.56)
4. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	38(42.22)	48(53.33)	1(11.11)	2(11.11)
Total	252(32.86)	269(36.38)	25(11.96)	23(11.00)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 7.3:- Distribution of Sample Households Earners By Occupational Classification.

Occupational classification	Sample tribal household earners		Sample non-tribal household earners	
	1975-76 (N=1862)	1982-83 (n=2265)	1975-76 (N=394)	1982-83 (N=459)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Mainly owner cultivator	1187(63.7)	1353(59.7)	135(34.3)	150(32.7)
2. Agricultur labourer	270(14.5)	339(15.0)	42(10.7)	51(10.4)
3. Non-agricultur labourer	242(13.0)	337(15.0)	39(9.9)	59(12.1)
4. Forestry	71(3.8)	83(3.7)	15(3.8)	18(3.7)
5. Service	24(1.3)	38(1.7)	37(9.4)	52(10.6)
6. Artisan	15(0.8)	14(0.6)	40(10.2)	48(9.8)
7. Shopkeeper	5(0.3)	10(0.4)	30(7.6)	37(7.6)
8. Commerce	4(0.2)	4(0.2)	16(4.1)	17(3.5)
9. Fishery	0(0.0)	3(0.1)	13(3.3)	14(2.9)
10. Cattle rearing	5(0.3)	8(0.4)	3(0.8)	4(0.8)
11. Misc.				
(i) Tenant	12(0.6)	10(0.4)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
(ii) Orchards	6(0.3)	6(0.3)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
(iii) Transport and	0(0.0)	3(0.1)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
(iv) Pension	0(0.0)	1(Neg.)	1(0.3)	3(0.6)
(v) Others	21(1.1)	36(1.6)	23(5.8)	26(5.3)
(vi) Total	39(2.0)	56(2.4)	24(6.1)	29(5.9)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 8.1:- Number of Sample Households Having Savings And Savings Account And Their Distribution According to Their Savings Bracket.

Sl. No.	Indicators	Tribals Households (N=767)		Non-tribal house-holds(N=209)		Total No.of house-holds(N=976)	
		1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No.of households who had some savings.	185(24.12)	259(33.77)	71(33.97)	102(48.80)	256(26.23)	361(36.99)
2.	No.of households who had no savings.	582(75.88)	508(66.23)	138(66.03)	107(51.20)	720(73.77)	615(63.01)
3.	No.of households who had a savings account.	15(1.96)	35(4.56)	20(9.57)	44(21.05)	36(3.69)	79(8.09)
4.	No.of households having savings:-						
	(i) Less than Rs.500/-	131(17.08)	153(19.95)	39(18.66)	43(20.57)	170(17.42)	196(20.08)
	(ii) Rs.500/- to less than Rs.1000/-	28(3.65)	57(7.43)	13(6.22)	25(11.96)	41(4.20)	82(8.40)
	(iii) Rs.1000/- to less than Rs.2000/-	15(1.96)	27(3.52)	7(3.35)	15(7.18)	22(2.25)	42(4.30)
	(iv) Rs.2000/- to less than Rs.5,000/-	8(1.04)	17(2.22)	5(2.39)	10(4.78)	13(1.33)	27(2.77)
	(v) Rs.5,000 and above	3(0.39)	5(0.65)	7(3.35)	9(4.31)	10(1.02)	14(1.43)

Appendix Table 8.2:- Net Value of Assets Created.

Regions/States	I.T.D.Ps	Total No.of Households canvassed	Total Value of Assets Acquired (Rs.)	Total Value of Assets Disposed off (Rs.)	Net value of Assets created (Rs.)	Cases in which value of Assets created was positive No.of cases	Cases in which value of Assets created was positive Percentage to col.3	Average value of Assets per Households Assets acquired (Rs.)	Average value of Assets per Households Assets disposed off (Rs.)	Average value of Assets per Households Net value of assets created (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Eastern Region										
Andhra Pradesh	Paderu									
	(i) Tribal	74	290119	274580	15539	56	75.68	3920.53	3710.54	209.99
	(ii) Non-tribal	22	7440	1070	6370	12	54.55	338.18	48.64	289.55
	(iii) Total	96	297559	275650	21909	68	70.83	3090.57	2871.35	228.22
Orissa	Parlakemidi									
	(i) Tribal	72	2600	0	2600	5	6.94	36.11	0.00	36.11
	(ii) Non-tribal	14	2140	0	2140	3	21.43	152.86	0.00	36.11
	(iii) Total	86	4740	0	4740	8	9.30	55.12	0.00	55.12
Madhya Pradesh	Konta									
	(i) Tribal	85	203340	201590	1750	44	51.76	2392.24	2371.65	20.59
	(ii) Non-tribal	28	53210	32560	20650	19	67.86	1900.36	1162.86	737.50
	(iii) Total	113	256550	234160	22400	63	55.75	2270.35	2072.12	198.23
Central Region										
Bihar	Simdega									
	(i) Tribal	90	152868	123649	29219	86	95.56	1698.53	1373.88	324.66
	(ii) Non-tribal	30	48735	5525	43210	30	100.00	1624.50	184.17	1440.33
	(iii) Total	120	201603	129174	72429	116	96.67	1680.03	1076.45	603.57
Orissa	Bonnai									
	(i) Tribal	70	38582	9910	28672	32	45.71	551.17	141.57	409.60
	(ii) Non-tribal	29	12285	4290	7995	15	51.72	423.62	147.93	275.69
	(iii) Total	99	50867	14200	36667	47	47.47	513.81	143.43	370.37

Appendix Table 8.2 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh	Pushprajgarh									
	(i) Tribal	45	63510	8350	55160	43	95.56	1411.33	186.56	1224.78
	(ii) Non-tribal	15	8200	0	8200	14	93.33	546.67	0.00	546.67
	(iii) Total	60	71710	8350	63360	57	95.00	1195.17	139.17	1056.00
Western Region										
Gujarat	Dangs									
	(i) Tribal	72	90642	2910	87732	58	80.56	1258.92	40.42	1218.50
	(ii) Non-tribal	18	48235	2900	45335	18	100.00	2679.72	161.11	2518.61
	(iii) Total	90	138877	5810	133067	76	84.44	1543.08	64.56	1478.52
Rajasthan	Banswara									
	(i) Tribal	89	86615	3050	83565	60	67.42	973.20	34.27	938.93
	(ii) Non-tribal	18	51880	550	51330	10	55.56	2882.22	30.56	2851.67
	(iii) Total	107	138495	3600	134895	70	65.42	1294.35	33.64	1260.70
Maharashtra	Dhule - I									
	(i) Tribal	90	74375	5536	68839	60	66.67	826.39	61.51	764.88
	(ii) Non-tribal	18	29880	2475	27405	12	66.67	1660.00	137.50	1522.50
	(iii) Total	108	104255	8011	96244	72	666.67	965.32	74.18	891.15
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur									
	(i) Tribal	80	477845	87900	389945	80	100.00	5973.06	1098.75	4874.31
	(ii) Non-tribal	17	86235	12020	74215	16	94.12	5072.65	707.06	4365.59
	(iii) Total	97	564080	99920	464160	96	98.97	5815.26	1030.10	4785.16
Total	(i) Tribal	767	1480496	717475	763021	524	68.32	1930.24	935.43	994.81
	(ii) Non-tribal	209	388240	61390	286850	149	71.29	1666.22	293.73	1372.49
	(iii) Total	976	1828736	778865	1049871	673	68.95	1873.70	798.02	1075.60

Appendix Table 8.3:- Distribution of Sample Households Under Debt By Sources of Incurring Debt.

Sl. No.	Sources from which Debt Incurred	Tribal Households		Non-tribal Households		Total No.of House-holds	
		1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Moneylenders	80(72.07)	70(27.03)	12(46.15)	14(23.33)	92(67.15)	84(26.33)
2.	Cooperative Societies/Banks	19(17.12)	145(55.98)	3(11.54)	25(41.67)	22(16.06)	170(53.29)
3.	Friends and relatives	7(6.31)	30(11.58)	3(11.54)	11(18.33)	10(7.30)	41(12.15)
4.	Central/State Governments	4(3.60)	9(3.47)	1(3.85)	3(5.00)	5(3.65)	12(3.76)
5.	Shopkeepers	11(9.91)	36(13.90)	8(30.77)	9(15.00)	19(13.87)	45(14.11)
6.	Employees	2(1.80)	2(0.77)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(1.46)	2(0.63)
7.	Other sources	10(9.01)	31(11.97)	4(15.38)	10(16.67)	14(10.22)	41(12.85)
	(a) Total no.of households who took loan - under debt	111(14.47)	259(33.77)	26(12.44)	60(28.71)	137(14.04)	319(32.68)
	(b) Average amount of debt per household under debt(Rs.)	419.12	319.79	574.31	1937.08	448.65	1029.94
	(c) Average amount of debt re-paid per households under debt(Rs.)	326.87	296.90	320.04	507.57	325.58	336.33

N.B:- 1.Some respondents borrowed money from more than one source.

2.Figures in brackets are percentages. Percentages in respect of sr.nos.1 to 7 under each column are of the total at (a) under these columns. The percentage in respect of sr.no. (a) are in respect of 'N'(total number) given at the top of these columns. In format for collection of data (b) and (c) were treated as altogether seperate items.

Appendix Table 8.4:- Average(per household) Amount of Debt Incurred by Indebted Sample Households From Different Sources, the Share of Each Source In the Total Debt Incurred.

(Figures are in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Sources from which debt incurred	Tribal Households (N=767)		Non-tribal Households (N=209)		Total No.of Households(N=976)	
		1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83	1975-76	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Moneylendars	243.77 (41.91)	397.23 (13.10)	206.25 (16.58)	507.14 (6.11)	238.88 (35.76)	415.55 (10.62)
2.	Cooperative Societies/Banks	890.68 (36.37)	986.10 (67.34)	2933.33 (58.93)	2981.60 (64.12)	1169.23 (41.85)	1279.46 (66.20)
3.	Friends and relatives	270.00 (4.06)	247.34 (3.73)	450.00 (9.04)	1693.33 (17.53)	324.00 (5.27)	643.07 (8.61)
4.	Central/State Governments	550.00 (4.73)	1205.56 (5.11)	182.00 (1.22)	1500.00 (3.87)	476.40 (3.88)	1275.17 (4.67)
5.	Shopkeepers	345.45 (8.17)	336.11 (5.70)	168.75 (9.04)	447.78 (3.47)	271.08 (8.38)	358.44 (4.91)
6.	Employees	250.00 (1.07)	350.00 (0.33)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	250.00 (0.87)	350.00 (0.21)
7.	Others	161.00 (3.46)	321.61 (4.70)	193.75 (5.19)	569.00 (4.90)	170.36 (3.88)	381.95 (4.77)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages of the debt incurred from a source as a percentage of the total average debt incurred from all sources taken together.

Appendix Table 8.5:- Distribution of Indebted Households by Term of Loan And Sources of Incurring Debt.

Sources of Loan	Tribals					
	1975-76(N=111)			1982-83(N=259)		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Money lender	71(64.0)	9(8.1)	0(0.0)	61(23.5)	8(3.1)	1(0.4)
2. Cooperative Societies/Banks	8(7.2)	11(9.9)	0(0.0)	62(23.9)	70(27.0)	13(5.0)
3. Friends & Relatives	3(2.7)	4(3.6)	0(0.0)	19(7.3)	10(3.8)	1(0.4)
4. Central/State Govts.	1(0.9)	3(2.7)	0(0.0)	1(0.4)	5(1.9)	3(1.1)
5. Shopkeepers	10(9.0)	1(0.9)	0(0.0)	36(13.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
6. Employers	2(1.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(0.7)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
7. Other sources	7(6.3)	2(1.8)	1(0.9)	23(8.9)	8(3.0)	0(0.0)
Total	102(91.89)	30(27.03)	1(0.90)	204(78.76)	101(39.00)	18(6.94)

N.B:- Some households respondents were under more than one type of debt.

Appendix Table 8.5 Contd.

Sources of Loan	Non-tribals					
	1975-76(N=26)			1982-83(N=60)		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Money lender	11(42.3)	1(3.8)	0(0.0)	11(18.3)	3(5.0)	0(0.0)
2. Cooperative Societies/Banks	1(3.8)	1(3.8)	1(3.8)	6(10.0)	15(25.0)	4(6.7)
3. Friends & Relatives	3(11.5)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	9(15.0)	0(0.0)	2(3.3)
4. Central/State Govts.	1(3.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(5.0)
5. Shopkeepers	8(30.7)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	8(13.3)	1(1.7)	0(0.0)
6. Employers	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
7. Others sources	2(7.6)	2(7.6)	0(0.0)	5(8.3)	3(5.0)	2(3.3)
Total	26(100.00)	4(15.38)	1(3.85)	39(65.00)	22(36.67)	11(10.33)

N.B:- Some households respondents were under more than one type of debt.

Appendix Table 8.6:- Distribution of Sample Households Under Debt by Purpose for Which Debt was Incurred.

Sr. No.	Indicators	Tribal Households		Non-tribal Households		Total No.of Households	
		1975-76 (N=111)	1982-83 (N=259)	1975-76 (N= 26)	1982-83 (N= 60)	1975-76 (N=137)	1982-83 (N=319)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a.	Production Purposes						
	(i) Moneylenders	66(59.4)	43(16.6)	4(15.4)	3(5.0)	70(51.1)	46(14.4)
	(ii) Cooperative Societies/ Banks	16(14.4)	126(48.6)	1(3.8)	16(26.7)	17(12.4)	142(44.5)
	(iii) Friends & Relatives	0 -	7(2.7)	0 -	1(1.7)	0 -	8(2.5)
	(iv) Central & State Govts.	2(1.8)	6(2.3)	0 -	2(3.3)	2(1.45)	8(2.5)
	(v) Shopkeepers	1(0.9)	28(10.8)	4(15.4)	4(6.7)	5(3.6)	32(10.0)
	(vi) Employees	0 -	1(0.4)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1(0.3)
	(vii) Other sources	1(0.9)	6(2.3)	0 -	2(3.3)	1(0.7)	8(2.5)
	Total	86(77.5)	217(83.78)	9(34.62)	28(46.67)	95(69.34)	245(76.80)
b.	Consumption Purpose						
	(i) Moneylenders	4(3.6)	8(3.1)	7(26.9)	5(8.3)	11(8.0)	13(4.1)
	(ii) Cooperative Societies/ Banks	1(0.9)	10(3.9)	0 -	1(1.7)	1(0.7)	11(3.4)
	(iii) Friends & Relatives	5(4.50)	18(6.9)	1(3.8)	8(13.3)	6(4.4)	26(8.2)
	(iv) Central & State Govts.	1(0.9)	2(0.8)	1(3.8)	0 -	2(1.45)	2(0.6)
	(v) Shopkeepers	8(7.2)	6(2.3)	4(15.4)	3(5.0)	12(8.8)	9(2.8)
	(vi) Employees	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vii) Other sources	8(7.2)	21(8.1)	4(15.4)	8(13.3)	12(8.8)	29(9.1)
	Total	27(24.3)	65(25.10)	17(65.38)	25(41.67)	44(32.12)	90(28.21)

Appendix Table 8.6 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c.	Ceremonial Purposes						
	(i) Moneylenders	8(7.2)	13(5.0)	1(3.3)	5(8.3)	9(6.6)	18(5.6)
	(ii) Cooperative S ocieties/ Banks	1(0.9)	1(0.4)	0 -	1(1.7)	1(0.7)	2(0.6)
	(iii) Friends & Relatives	1(0.9)	44(1.5)	2(7.6)	3(5.0)	3(2.2)	7(2.2)
	(iv) Central & State Govts.	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(v) Shopkeepers	2(1.8)	2(0.8)	0 -	2(3.3)	2(1.4)	4(1.2)
	(vi) Employees	2(1.8)	1(0.4)	0 -	0 -	2(1.4)	1(0.3)
	(vii) Other sources	1(0.9)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1(0.7)	0 -
	Total	15(13.5)	21(8.11)	3(11.54)	11(18.33)	18(13.14)	32(10.03)
d.	Repayment of Old Debts						
	(i) Moneylenders	1(0.9)	1(0.4)	0 -	1(1.7)	1(0.7)	2(0.6)
	(ii) Cooperative Societies/ Banks	0 -	1(0.4)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1(0.3)
	(iii) Friends & Relatives	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(iv) Central & State Govts.	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(v) Shopkeepers	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vi) Employees	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vii) Other sources	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	Total	1(0.9)	2(0.80)	0 -	1(1.70)	1(0.70)	3(0.94)

Appendix Table 8.6 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e.	Educational Purposes						
	(i) Moneylenders	1(0.9)	4(1.5)	0 -	0 -	1(0.7)	4(1.2)
	(ii) Cooperative Societies/ Banks	1(0.9)	1(0.4)	1(3.8)	0 -	2(1.4)	1(0.3)
	(iii) Friends & Relatives	0 -	1(0.4)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1(0.3)
	(iv) Central & State Govts.	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(v) Shopkeepers	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vi) Employees	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vii) Other sources	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	Total	2(1.80)	6(2.32)	1(3.80)	0 -	3(2.10)	6(1.88)
f.	Other Purposes						
	(i) Moneylenders	0 -	1(0.4)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1(0.3)
	(ii) Cooperative Societies/ Banks	0 -	6(2.3)	1(3.8)	7(11.7)	1(0.7)	13(4.1)
	(iii) Friends & Relatives	1(0.9)	2(0.8)	0 -	0 -	1(0.7)	2(0.6)
	(iv) Central & State Govts.	1(0.9)	1(0.4)	0 -	1(1.7)	1(0.7)	2(0.6)
	(v) Shopkeepers	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vi) Employees	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	(vii) Other sources	0 -	4(1.5)	0 -	0 -	0 -	4(1.2)
	Total	2(1.80)	14(5.40)	1(3.80)	8(13.33)	3(2.19)	20(6.27)

N.B:- Some household had borrowed money for more than one purposes.

Appendix Table 9.1: Whether Entitled to Any Forestry Rights.

(Percentage)

Sl. No.	Tribal/Region/ ITDPs	Tribal Households			Non-tribal Households		
		Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	Eastern Region						
1.	Konta(M.P.)	22.35	0.00	77.65	10.71	21.43	67.86
2.	Parlakamidi (Orissa)	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3.	Paderu (A.P.)	100.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	86.36	9.09
B.	Central Region						
4.	Bonnai (Orissa)	94.29	0.00	5.71	62.07	3.45	34.48
5.	Simdega (Bihar)	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
C.	Western Region						
7.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	30.34	35.96	33.71	0.00	100.00	0.00
8.	Alirajpur (M.P.)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
9.	Dangs (Gujarat)	31.94	52.78	15.28	0.00	100.00	0.00
10.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	35.56	1.11	63.33	0.00	94.44	5.56
	Total	59.45	18.64	21.90	24.88	59.81	15.31

N.B:- All figures are percentages.

Appendix Table 9.2: Forestry Rights Entitled to According to Households Respondents.

Sl. No.	Rights entitled to	Tribal Respondents (N=456)	Non-tribal Respondents (N=52)
1	2	3	4
1.	Collection of Forest Produce		
	(i) Firewood/Forest Produce	419(91.89)	52(100.00)
	(ii) Fruits & Mahuwa flowers	215(55.92)	47(90.38)
	(iii) Seeds, Mahua seeds, sal seeds, etc.	227(49.78)	31(59.62)
	(iv) Adda leaves	213(46.71)	1(1.92)
	(v) Roots, Herbs, Honey, Gum	168(36.84)	46(88.46)
	(vi) Flowers	134(29.39)	30(57.69)
	(vii) Tamarind & Tendupetta	72(15.79)	16(30.77)
	(viii) Broom grass	65(14.25)	15(28.85)
2.	Cattle grazing/Collection of grass for animal feed.	222(48.68)	30(57.69)
3.	Collection of wood(Timber for)		
	(a) House construction	116(25.44)	32(61.54)
	(b) Agricultural implements	29(6.36)	0(0.00)

N.B:- (i) Figures in brackets are percentages.
(ii) Respondents gave multiple replies.
(iii) Replies given by 2 per cent or more of the respondents, whether tribal or non-tribal, have been listed.
(iv) Total No. refers to the number of tribal and Non-tribal respondents who had said that they had forestry rights.

Appendix Table 9.3: Nature of Right and Whether Able to Exercise.

Sl. No.	Right	Collection of firewood/ other minor forest produce		Cattle grazing/collection of grass for cattle		Collection of timber for construction of house/making of agriculture implements	
		Tribal Households (N = 419)	Non-tribal Households (N = 52)	Tribal Households (N = 222)	Non-tribal Households (N = 30)	Tribal Households (N = 145)	Non-tribal Households (N = 31)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nature of Right						
	(i) Free & Unhindered	323(77.09)	21(40.38)	143(64.41)	30(100.00)	112(77.24)	28(90.32)
	(ii) Seasonal only	89(21.24)	30(57.69)	29(35.59)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	(iii) On payment/Token payment	4(0.95)	1(1.92)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	21(14.48)	2(6.45)
	(iv) Others	1(0.72)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	11(7.59)	1(3.23)
	(v) Can not say	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.69)	0(0.00)
2.	Whether able to exercise						
	(i) Yes	394(94.03)	50(96.15)	208(93.69)	29(96.67)	129(88.97)	29(93.55)
	(ii) No	8(1.91)	1(1.92)	4(1.80)	1(3.33)	4(2.76)	1(3.23)
	(iii) Partially	17(4.06	1(1.92)	10(4.50)	0(0.00)	12(8.28)	1(3.23)
3.	Year since when not able to exercise						
	(i) Since before 1975-76	3(37.50)	1(100.00)	1(25.00)	1(100.00)	3(75.00)	1(100.00)
	(ii) Since 1975-76	5(62.50)	0(0.00)	3(75.00)	0(0.00)	1(25.00)	0(0.00)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 10.1: Number of Respondents who said:(i) Drinking Water Facility provided by Government in their Villages since 1975-76; (ii) the Facilities Provided still in Functioning Order; and (iii) Fetch Water from These Facilities.

	Supply Facility Provided	No. of respondents who said:					
		Facility provided by Govt.in their villages since 1975-76		Drinking water facility still in functioning order		Fetch water from the relevant source	
		Tribals (N=767)	Non-tribals (N=209)	Tribals (% of col.2)	Non-tribals (% of col.3)	Tribals (% of col.4)	Non-tribals (% of col.5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pucca wells	214(27.90)	63(30.14)	204(95.33)	63(100.00)	75(36.76)	24(38.10)
2.	Handpumps	341(44.46)	102(48.80)	311(91.20)	96(94.12)	139(44.69)	53(55.21)
3.	Tubewells	23(3.00)	6(2.87)	14(60.87)	4(66.67)	3(1.43)	1(25.00)
4.	Water taps	12(1.56)	8(3.83)	8(66.67)	8(100.00)	4(50.00)	6(75.00)
5.	Others	3(0.39)	1(0.48)	3(100.00)	1(100.00)	2(66.67)	0(0.00)
	Total	593(77.31)	180(86.12)	540(91.06)	172(95.56)	223(41.30)	84(48.84)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 10.2: Reasons for not Fetching Water from source of Drinking Water Provided by the State Governments in the Villages of Respondents since 1975-76.

Sources of drinking water	No. of respondents who:- Said that sources of drinking water provided in the villages since 1975-76 were still functioning		Did not fetch drinking water from these sources	
	Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals (% to col.2)	Non-tribals (% to col.3)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pucca wells	204	63	129(63.24)	39(61.90)
2. Handpumps	311	96	172(55.31)	43(44.79)
3. Tubewells	14	4	11(78.57)	3(75.00)
4. Water taps	8	8	4(50.00)	2(25.00)
5. Others	3	1	1(33.33)	1(100.00)
Total	540	172	317(58.70)	88(51.16)

contd

Sources of drinking water	No. of respondents who:- Gave reasons for not fetching drinking water from these sources Tribals (% to col.4)				
	Away from residence	Was not needed	Water not potable	Had to pay for using water	Other reasons
1	6	7	8	9	10
1. Pucca wells	95(73.64)	27(20.93)	4(3.10)	0(0.00)	3(2.33)
2. Handpumps	132(76.74)	24(13.95)	13(7.56)	0(0.00)	3(1.17)
3. Tubewells	1(9.09)	4(36.36)	5(45.45)	0(0.00)	1(9.09)
4. Water taps	2(50.00)	1(25.00)	0(0.00)	1(25.00)	0(0.00)
5. Others	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	231(72.87)	56(17.67)	22(6.94)	1(0.32)	7(2.21)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 10.2 Contd.

Sources of drinking water	No. of respondents who:- Gave reasons for not fetching drinking water from these sources				
	Non-tribals(% to col.5)				
	Away from residence	Was not needed	Water not potable	Had to pay for using water	Other reasons
1	11	12	13	14	15
1. Pucca wells	30(76.92)	5(12.12)	1(2.56)	1(0.00)	3(7.69)
2. Handpumps	33(76.74)	6(13.95)	4(9.30)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
3. Tubewells	0(0.00)	2(66.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(33.33)
4. Water taps	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0(0.00)
5. Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Total	63(71.59)	13(14.77)	5(5.68)	1(1.14)	4(4.55)

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 10.3: Sources of Drinking Water Supply by Seasons.

Season/Source	Tribals(N=767)			Non-tribals(N=209)		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A)During Summer						
1. Pucca/Semipucca wells	264(34.42)	320(41.72)	21.21	70(33.50)	74(35.41)	5.71
2. Kutcha wells	246(32.07)	154(20.08)	(-)37.40	54(25.84)	36(17.22)	(-)33.33
3. Ponds	26(3.39)	2(0.26)	(-)92.31	10(4.78)	5(2.39)	(-)50.00
4. Handpumps	1(0.13)	142(18.51)	100.00	1(0.48)	55(26.32)	5000.00
5. Streams/rivers/ springs	210(27.38)	153(19.95)	(-)27.14	51(24.40)	33(15.79)	(-)35.29
6. Others	49(6.39)	39(5.08)	(-)20.13	15(6.80)	14(6.70)	0.00
(B)During Rainy Season						
1. Pucca/Semipucca wells	272(35.46)	319(41.59)	17.28	71(33.98)	76(36.37)	7.04
2. Kutcha wells	243(31.68)	153(19.95)	(-)37.04)	54(25.84)	35(16.75)	(-)35.19
3. Ponds	26(3.39)	2(0.26)	(-)92.31	10(4.78)	5(2.39)	(-)50.00
4. Handpumps	0(0.00)	141(18.38)	100.00	2(0.96)	55(26.32)	2650.00
5. Streams/rivers/ springs	187(24.39)	133(17.34)	(-)28.88	48(22.96)	31(14.84)	(-)35.42
6. Others	55(7.17)	45(5.87)	(-)18.18	13(6.22)	14(6.70)	7.69

Appendix Table 10.3 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(C)During Winter Season						
1. Pucca/semipucca wells	269(35.07)	323(42.11)	20.08	71(33.98)	76(36.37)	7.04
2. Kutcha wells	244(31.81)	152(19.82)	(-)37.70	54(25.84)	35(16.75)	(-)35.19
3. Ponds	26(3.39)	2(0.26)	(-)92.31	10(4.78)	5(2.39)	(-)50.00
4. Handpumps	0(0.00)	141(18.38)	100.00	1(0.48)	55(26.32)	5400.00
5. Streams/rivers springs	189(24.65)	134(17.48)	(-)29.10	50(23.92)	30(14.36)	(-)40.00
6. Others	54(7.17)	44(5.74)	(-)18.52	14(6.70)	14(6.70)	0.00

N.B:- 1. Some respondents gave more than one source of drinking water.
2. Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 10.4: Source of Drinking Water by Distance

Distance of source of drinking water from place of stay	Tribals(N=767) 1975-76	Tribals(N=767) 1982-83	Tribals % change	Non-Tribals(N=209) 1975-76	Non-Tribals(N=209) 1982-83	Non-Tribals % change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Summer						
1. Less than half km.	466(60.76)	505(65.84)	8.37	131(62.68)	159(76.08)	21.37
2. Half to less than 1 km.	119(15.51)	118(15.38)	(-) 0.84	38(18.18)	33(15.79)	(-)13.16
3. One to less than 2 kms.	128(16.69)	109(14.21)	(-)14.84	30(14.35)	15(7.18)	(-)50.00
4. Two to less than 3 kms.	45(5.87)	23(3.00)	(-)48.89	9(4.31)	2(0.96)	(-)77.78
5. Three to less than 5 kms.	4(0.52)	2(0.26)	(-)50.00	1(0.48)	0(0.00)	(-)100.00
6. Five to less than 10 kms.	5(0.65)	10(1.30)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7. Ten kms. & above	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
B. Rainy Season						
1. Less than half km.	482(62.84)	522(68.06)	8.30	134(64.11)	162(77.51)	20.90
2. Half to less than 1 km.	125(16.30)	120(15.65)	(-) 4.00	38(18.18)	32(15.31)	(-)15.79
3. One to less than 2 kms.	119(15.51)	109(14.21)	(-) 8.40	28(13.40)	14(6.70)	(-)50.00
4. Two to less than 3 kms.	38(4.95)	15(1.96)	(-)60.53	8(3.83)	1(0.48)	(-)87.50
5. Three to less than 5 kms.	3(0.39)	1(0.13)	(-)66.67	1(0.48)	0(0.00)	0.00
6. Five to less than 10 kms.	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7. Ten kms.& above	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 10.4 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. Winter Season						
1. Less than half km.	483(62.97)	521(67.93)	7.87	134(64.11)	162(77.51)	20.90
2. Half to less than 1 km.	125(16.30)	120(15.65)	(-) 4.00	38(18.18)	32(15.31)	(-)15.79
3. One to less than 2 kms.	118(15.38)	105(13.69)	(-)11.02	28(13.40)	14(6.70)	(-)50.00
4. Two to less than 3 kms.	38(4.95)	15(1.96)	(-)60.53	8(3.83)	1(0.48)	(-)87.50
5. Three to less than 5 kms.	3(0.39)	1(0.13)	(-)66.67	1(0.48)	0(0.00)	0.00
6. Five to less than 10 kms.	0(0.00)	5(0.65)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7. Ten kms.& above	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 10.5: Ownership of sources of Drinking Water.

Ownership of sources of Drinking Water	Tribals(N=767)			Non-tribals(N=209)		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A)Summer Season						
1. Private individuals	237(30.90)	180(23.47)	(-) 7.43	53(25.36)	45(21.53)	(-) 3.83
2. Community	68(8.87)	43(5.61)	(-) 3.26	25(11.96)	8(3.83)	(-) 8.13
3. Government owned	250(32.59)	411(53.59)	21.00	63(30.14)	128(61.24)	31.10
4. Natural sources	219(28.55)	155(20.21)	(-) 8.34	53(25.36)	33(15.79)	(-) 9.57
5. Others	21(2.74)	20(2.61)	(-) 0.13	6(2.87)	3(1.44)	(-) 1.43
(b)Rainy Season						
1. Private individuals	235(30.64)	179(23.34)	(-) 7.30	53(25.36)	45(21.53)	(-) 3.83
2. Community	68(8.87)	43(5.61)	(-) 3.26	25(11.96)	8(3.83)	(-) 8.13
3. Government owned	256(33.38)	408(53.19)	19.81	64(30.62)	129(61.72)	31.10
4. Natural sources	209(26.60)	142(18.51)	(-) 8.09	50(23.92)	31(14.83)	(-) 9.09
5. Others	20(2.61)	20(2.61)	No change	6(2.87)	3(1.44)	(-) 1.43

Appendix Table 10.5 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(C)Winter Season						
1. Private individuals	236(30.77)	179(23.34)	(-) 7.43	53(25.36)	45(21.53)	(-) 3.83
2. Community	67(8.74)	41(5.35)	(-) 3.39	25(11.96)	8(3.83)	(-) 8.13
3. Government owned	255(33.25)	413(53.85)	20.60	64(30.62)	129(61.72)	31.10
4. Natural sources	204(26.60)	142(18.51)	(-) 8.09	52(24.88)	30(14.35)	(-)10.53
5. Others	21(2.74)	20(2.61)	(-) 0.13	6(2.87)	3(1.44)	(-) 1.43

N.B:- 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. Some respondents gave multiple replies.

Appendix Table 11.1: Distribution of Selected Respondents by Change in 1982-83 Over the Position in 1975-76 in Respect of Drinking Habit, Illicit Brewing of Liquor and Taking of Other Intoxicants.

(a) Respondent-wise

Indicators	Knowledgeable tribals	VLW	Block Officer	Qualitative indicators	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Drinking habit					
(i) Increased	25(26.88)	21(22.58)	7(7.53)	40(43.01)	93
(ii) No change	11(12.22)	14(13.33)	7(7.77)	58(64.44)	90
(iii) Decreased	20(31.25)	21	5(32.81)	18(28.12)	64
	56	56	19	116	247
2. Illicit Brewing					
(i) Increased	15(31.91)	8(17.02)	5(10.64)	19(40.42)	47
(ii) No change	5(7.14)	9(12.86)	6(8.57)	50(71.43)	70
(iii) Decreased	36(30.00)	39(32.50)	7(5.83)	38(31.67)	120
	56	56	18	107	237
3. Taking of over Intoxicants					
(i) Increased	11	14	3	27	55
(ii) No change	9	10	8	48	75
(iii) Decreased	36	32	7	24	99
	56	56	18	99	229

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 11.1 Contd.

(b) Indicator-wise

Indicators	Knowledgeable tribals	VLW	Block Officer	Qualitative indicators	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Drinking habit					
(i) Increased	25(44.64)	21(37.50)	7(36.84)	40(34.48)	93(37.65)
(ii) No change	11(19.64)	14(25.00)	7(36.84)	58(50.00)	90(36.44)
(iii) Decreased	20(35.71)	21(37.50)	5(26.31)	18(15.51)	64(25.91)
	56 (100.00)	56 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	116 (100.00)	247 (100.00)
2. Illicit Brewing					
(i) Increased	15(26.78)	8(14.28)	5(27.78)	19(17.76)	47(19.83)
(ii) No change	5(8.93)	9(16.07)	6(33.33)	50(46.73)	70(29.54)
(iii) Decreased	36(64.28)	39(69.64)	7(38.89)	38(35.51)	120(50.63)
	56 (100.00)	56 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	107 (100.00)	237 (100.00)
3. Taking of over Intoxicants					
(i) Increased	11(19.64)	14(25.00)	3(16.67)	27(27.27)	55(24.02)
(ii) No change	9(16.07)	10(17.86)	8(44.44)	48(48.48)	75(32.75)
(iii) Decreased	36(64.28)	32(57.14)	7(38.89)	24(24.24)	99(43.23)
	56 (100.00)	56 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	99 (100.00)	229 (100.00)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 12.1: Nature of Medical Facilities Availed by the Selected Households.

Sl. No.	Nature of the Medical Facilities Availed	Tribals(N=767) 1975-76	1982-83	% change	Non-Tribals(N=209) 1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sought No Medical Facilities	85(11.08)	48(6.26)	(-)43.53	13(6.22)	7(3.35)	(-)46.15
2.	Went to village priest-cum-medical men	267(34.81)	135(17.60)	(-)49.44	57(27.27)	33(15.79)	(-)42.11
3.	Went Private Homoepathic Practitioner	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
4.	Went to Private Ayurvedic Practitioner	22(2.87)	6(0.78)	(-)72.73	8(3.83)	2(0.96)	(-)75.00
5.	Went to Private Allopathic Practitioner	47(6.13)	73(9.52)	55.32	18(8.61)	22(10.53)	22.22
6.	Went to Health Sub-Centres	344(44.85)	504(65.71)	46.51	105(50.24)	147(70.33)	40.00
7.	Went to Government Civil Hospital	6(0.78)	7(0.91)	16.67	3(1.44)	3(1.44)	0.00
8.	Sought other types of Help	101(13.17)	119(15.51)	17.82	29(13.88)	30(14.35)	3.45

N.B: (1) Figures in brackets are percentages.
(2) Some respondents sought more than one type of Medical assistance.

Appendix Table 12.2: Distance Travelled by Tribal Respondents for Availing Medical Facility.

Sl. No.	Nature of the Medical facility available	Year	Distance Travelled: Within village	Less than 2 kms.	2 to less than 5 kms.	5 to less than 10 kms.	10 kms. and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Village Priest-cum medical men	(i) 1975-76(N=263)	193(72.28)	46(17.23)	26(9.74)	-	2(0.74)
		(ii) 1982-83(N=135)	108(80.00)	11(8.15)	15(11.11)	-	1(0.74)
2.	Private Ayurvedic Practitioner	(i) 1975-76(N= 22)	10(45.45)	-	-	11(50.00)	1(4.55)
		(ii) 1982-83(N= 6)	6(100.00)	-	-	-	-
3.	Private Allopathic Practitioner	(i) 1975-76(N= 47)	12(25.53)	2(2.46)	10(21.28)	13(27.66)	10(21.28)
		(ii) 1982-83(N= 73)	28(38.36)	4(5.48)	18(21.61)	15(20.55)	8(10.96)
4.	Government Sub-Health Centre	(i) 1975-76(N=344)	48(13.95)	18(5.23)	62(18.02)	105(30.52)	111(32.27)
		(ii) 1982-83(N=504)	83(16.47)	39(7.74)	90(17.86)	175(34.72)	117(23.20)
5.	Government Civil Hospitals	(i) 1975-76(N= 6)	-	-	-	-	6(100.00)
		(ii) 1982-83(N= 7)	-	-	-	-	7(100.00)
6.	Others	(i) 1975-76(N= 10)	57(56.94)	12(11.88)	15(14.85)	5(4.95)	12(11.88)
		(ii) 1982-83(N=119)	64(53.78)	15(12.61)	20(16.81)	5(4.20)	15(12.61)

N.B: Some respondents sought help from more than one source.

Appendix Table 12.3: Extent and Quality of Medical Facilities Available in PHCs/Sub-Centres.

Indicators	Tribal Sample Households(N=767)			Non-tribal Sample Households (N=209)		
	Yes/ available	No/Not available	Cannot say	Yes available	No/Not available	cannot say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Whether the respondent's village served by PHC/Sub-Centre?	694(90.48)	41(5.35)	32(4.17)	190(90.91)	14(6.70)	5(2.39)
2. Whether doctors come regularly to the PHCs/ Sub-Centres?	516(67.28)	37(4.82)	141(18.38)	146(69.86)	14(6.70)	30(14.35)
3. *Whether the prescribed medicines made available in time?	459(59.84)	138(17.99)	58(7.56)	139(66.51)	40(19.14)	5(2.39)*
4. Whether the PHC/Sub-Centres running well and doing good work?	437(56.98)	77(10.04)	180(23.47)	127(60.77)	30(14.35)	33(15.79)

* Replies given by 39(5.08%) of the tribals and 6(2.87%) of the non-tribal households were 'not relevant'.

Appendix Table 12.4: Number of Sample Household Respondents Reporting the Major Diseases Prevalent in an I.T.D.P.

Sr. No.	I.T.D.Ps(States)	Number of Household Respondents Reporting Major Diseases(N=976)					
		Malaria	Gastroen-tric	Tuberculo-sis	Skin diseases	Respiratory diseases	Leprosy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	87 (90.62)	6 (6.25)	62 (64.58)	78 (81.25)	14 (14.58)	50 (52.08)
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	120 (100.00)	120 (100.00)	52 (43.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	43 (47.78)	80 (88.89)	20 (22.22)	49 (54.44)	47 (52.22)	4 (4.44)*
4.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	49 (81.67)	59 (98.33)	0 (0.00)	46 (76.67)	9 (15.00)	0 (0.00)
5.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	112 (99.12)	69 (61.06)	0 (0.00)	84 (74.34)	93 (82.30)	0 (0.00)
6.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	97 (100.00)	97 (100.00)	16 (16.49)	95 (97.94)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	70 (64.81)	52 (48.15)	31 (28.70)	58 (33.70)	50 (46.30)	21 (19.44)
8.	Bonnai (Orissa)	79 (79.80)	8 (8.80)	33 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	2 (2.02)	29 (29.29)
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	85 (98.84)	21 (24.42)	6 (6.98)	3 (3.49)	13 (15.12)	1 (1.16)
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	107 (100.00)	56 (52.54)	35 (32.71)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.93)	0 (0.00)
	Total all the 10 I.T.D.Ps	849 (86.99)	561 (58.20)	255 (26.13)	413 (42.32)	255 (26.13)	105 (10.76)
	Total No.of ITDPs in which the disease was reported	10	8	7	7	6	3

Appendix Table 12.4 Contd.

Sr. No.	I.T.D.Ps(States)	Number of Household Respondents Reporting Major Diseases (N=976)				
		Eye diseases	Goitre	Typhoid	Worms	Total no.of major diseases reported
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	6 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	0 (0.0 0)	64 (53.33)	11 (9.17)	0 (0.00)	4
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	1 (1.11)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.11)	2 (2.22)	5
4.	Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	36 (60.00)	41 (68.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6
5.	Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	26 (23.01)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5
6.	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	1 (1.03)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.03)	77 (79.38)	5
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	31 (28.70)	2 (1.85)	1 (0.93)	0 (0.00)	7
8.	Bonnai (Orissa)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	25 (25.25)	0 (0.00)	4
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	1 (1.16)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	52 (48.60)	18 (16.82)	3
	Total all the 10 I.T.D.Ps	102 (10.45)	107 (10.96)	91 (9.32)	97 (9.9*)	- -
	Total no.of ITDPs in which the disease was reported.	3	2	2	2	-

N.B: (1) A disease was considered as a major disease if about 15 percent or more of the beneficiaries households respondents said so.
(2) Figures in brackets are percentages.
* Non-tribal-22.22 per cent.

Appendix Table 12.5: Total Number of Households From Which One or More Number of Persons Suffered From One or the Other Major Diseases; Total Number of Persons Who Suffered, Their Distribution by Sex and Age.

Diseases and Tribals/Non-Tribals/Totals	Households from which one or more persons got the disease		No. of persons who got diseases											
			14 years of age and below						15 to 60					
			Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	% to total	No.	% to col.8	No.	% to col.8	No.	% to col. 25	No.	% to col.14	No.	% of col. 14	No.	% of col.26
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Skin Disease														
(i) Tribals	92	11.99	37	14.93	30	44.78	67	58.86	22	46.81	25	53.19	47	40.87
(ii) Non-tribals	29	13.88	12	42.85	16	57.14	28	75.68	8	88.89	1	11.11	9	24.32
(iii) Total	121	12.40	49	51.58	46	48.42	95	62.50	30	53.57	26	41.43	56	36.84
2. Malaria														
(i) Tribals	413	53.85	107	59.12	74	40.88	181	29.05	219	50.58	214	49.42	433	69.50
(ii) Non-tribals	117	55.98	24	53.33	21	46.67	45	24.32	76	55.07	62	44.93	138	74.59
(iii) Total	530	54.30	131	57.96	95	42.04	226	27.97	295	51.66	276	48.34	571	70.67
3. Gastroentic														
(i) Tribals	172	22.43	41	53.95	35	46.05	76	38.00	48	42.48	65	57.52	113	56.50
(ii) Non-tribals	51	24.40	10	62.50	6	37.50	16	27.12	19	50.00	19	50.00	38	64.41
(iii) Total	223	22.65	51	55.43	41	44.56	92	35.52	67	44.37	84	55.63	151	[illegible]
4. Tuberculosis														
(i) Tribasl	14	1.83	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	14.29	8	66.67	4	33.00	12	[illegible]
(ii) Non-tribals	2	0.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	100.00
(iii) Total	16	1.64	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	12.50	10	71.43	4	28.57	14	87.50
5. Respiratory														
(i) Tribals	60	7.82	13	61.90	8	38.10	21	30.88	24	48.84	22	57.16	43	[illegible]
(ii) Non-tribals	11	5.26	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	29.41	6	54.54	5	45.45	11	[illegible]
(iii) Total	71	7.27	16	61.54	10	38.46	26	30.59	27	50.00	27	50.00	54	[illegible]

Appendix Table 12.5 Contd.

Sl. Diseases and Tribals/Non-Tribals/Totals	Households from which one or more persons got the disease		No. of persons who got disease Above 60 years						Total				
			Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total
	No.	% to total	No.	% of col. 20	No.	% of col. 20	No.	% of col. 26	No.	% of col. 26	No.	% of col. 26	No.
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Skin Disease													
(i) Tribals	92	11.99	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	0.87	60	52.17	55	47.83	115
(ii) Non-tribals	29	13.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	54.05	17	45.95	37
(iii) Total	121	12.40	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	0.66	80	52.63	72	47.37	152
2. Malaria													
(i) Tribals	413	53.85	6	66.67	3	33.00	9	14.45	332	53.29	291	46.71	623
(ii) Non-tribals	117	55.98	0	0.00	2	100.00	2	1.08	100	54.05	85	45.95	185
(iii) Total	530	54.30	6	54.54	5	45.45	11	13.61	432	53.47	376	46.53	808
3. Gastroentic													
(i) Tribals	172	22.43	4	36.36	7	63.63	11	5.50	93	46.50	107	53.50	200
(ii) Non-tribals	51	24.40	2	40.00	3	60.00	5	8.47	31	50.85	28	47.46	59
(iii) Total	223	22.65	6	37.50	10	62.50	16	6.18	124	47.88	135	52.12	259
4. Tuberculosis													
(i) Tribals	14	1.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	71.43	4	28.57	14
(ii) Non-tribals	2	0.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	2
(iii) Total	16	1.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	75.00	4	25.00	16
5. Respiratory													
(i) Tribals	60	7.82	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	5.88	36	52.94	32	47.06	68
(ii) Non-tribals	11	5.26	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	5.88	10	58.82	7	41.18	17
(iii) Total	71	7.27	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	5.88	46	54.12	39	45.88	85

Appendix No. 12.5 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.	Leprosy														
	(i) Tribals	5	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	60.00
	(ii) Non-tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	(iii) Total	5	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	3	60.00
7.	Goitre														
	(i) Tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	(iii) Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Typhoid														
	(i) Tribals	9	1.17	5	83.33	1	16.67	6	66.67	1	33.00	2	66.67	3	33.33
	(ii) Non-tribals	7	3.35	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	71.43	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	14.29
	(iii) Total	16	1.64	8	72.72	3	27.27	11	68.75	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	25.00
9.	Worms														
	(i) Tribals	4	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	(iii) Total	4	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
10.	Eye Disease														
	(i) Tribals	14	1.83	7	70.00	3	30.00	10	71.49	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	28.57
	(ii) Non-tribals	7	3.35	0	0.00	5	33.33	5	71.43	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	28.57
	(iii) Total	21	2.15	7	46.67	8	53.33	15	71.43	3	50.00	3	50.00	6	28.57

Appendix Table 12.5 Contd.

2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6. Leprosy													
(i) Tribals	5	0.65	2	40.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	5
(ii) Non-tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
(iii) Total	5	0.51	2	40.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	5	100.00	0	0.00	5
7. Goitre													
(i) Tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
(ii) Non-tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
(iii) Total	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8. Typhoid													
(i) Tribals	9	1.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	66.67	3	33.00	9
(ii) Non-tribals	7	3.35	1	20.00	0	0.00	1	14.28	5	71.43	2	28.57	7
(iii) Total	16	1.64	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	6.25	11	68.75	5	31.25	16
9. Worms													
(i) Tribals	4	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	4
(ii) Non-tribals	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
(iii) Total	4	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	4
10. Eye Disease													
(i) Tribals	14	1.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	64.29	5	35.71	14
(ii) Non-tribals	7	3.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29	6	85.71	7
(iii) Total	21	2.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	47.62	11	52.38	21

N.B: Total number of households respondents canvassed were:-

Tribal	- 767
Non-tribal	- 209
Total	- 976

Appendix Table 13.1: Main Crops Grown in the Selected ITDPs.

Regions/States/ITDPs	No. of Households canvassed	Ragi	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Pulses	Oilseeds	Millets	Vegetables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.Eastern Region									
1.Paderu(A.P.)									
Tribal	74	56 (75.67)	55 (74.32)	2 (2.70)	0 -	7 (9.46)	1 (1.35)	2 (2.70)	1 (1.35)
Non-tribal	22	1 (4.54)	1 (4.54)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Total	96	57 (59.38)	56 (58.33)	2 (2.08)	0 -	7 (7.29)	1 (1.04)	2 (2.08)	1 (1.04)
2.Parlakemidi(Orissa)									
Tribal	72	46 (63.89)	49 (68.06)	0 -	0 -	30 (41.66)	4 (5.56)	3 (4.17)	2 (2.78)
Non-tribal	14	3 (21.42)	2 (14.28)	0 -	0 -	1 (7.14)	0 -	1 (7.14)	0 -
Total	86	49 (56.98)	51 (59.30)	0 -	0 -	31 (36.05)	4 (4.65)	4 (4.65)	2 (2.32)
3.Konta(M.P.)									
Tribal	85	0 -	79 (92.94)	26 (30.59)	0 -	25 (29.41)	7 (8.23)	76 (89.41)	0 -
Non-tribal	28	0 -	13 (46.43)	6 (21.43)	0 -	5 (17.86)	0 -	13 (46.43)	0 -
Total	113	0 -	92 (81.41)	32 (28.32)	0 -	30 (26.55)	7 (6.19)	89 (78.76)	0 -
B.Central Region									
1.Simdega(Bihar)									
Tribal	90	0 -	85 (94.44)	0 -	0 -	80 (88.89)	0 -	60 (66.66)	80 (88.89)
Non-tribal	30	0 -	25 (83.33)	0 -	0 -	25 (83.33)	0 -	19 (63.33)	24 (80.00)
Total	120	0 -	110 (91.67)	0 -	0 -	105 (87.50)	0 -	79 (65.83)	104 (86.67)

Appendix Table 13.1 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.Bonnai(Orissa)									
Tribal	70	8	62	52	7	16	8	52	22
		(11.43)	(88.57)	(74.28)	(10.00)	(22.86)	(11.43)	(74.28)	(31.42)
Non-tribal	29	2	22	20	0	1	3	18	4
		(6.10)	(75.86)	(68.96)	-	(3.45)	(10.34)	(62.07)	(13.79)
Total	99	10	84	72	7	17	11	70	26
		(10.10)	(84.85)	(72.73)	(7.07)	(17.17)	(11.11)	(70.70)	(26.26)
3.Pushprajgarh(M.P.)									
Tribal	45	0	41	38	31	23	33	8	0
		-	(91.11)	(84.44)	(68.89)	(51.11)	(73.33)	(17.78)	-
Non-tribal	15	1	9	7	5	2	8	4	0
		(6.67)	(60.00)	(46.67)	(33.33)	(13.33)	(53.33)	(26.67)	-
Total	60	1	50	45	36	25	41	12	0
		(1.67)	(83.33)	(75.00)	(60.00)	(41.67)	(68.33)	(20.00)	-
C.Western Region									
1.Dangs(Gujarat)									
Tribal	72	43	42	5	1	33	5	32	1
		(59.72)	(58.33)	(6.94)	(1.39)	(45.83)	(6.94)	(44.44)	(1.39)
Non-tribal	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	90	43	42	5	1	33	5	32	1
		(47.78)	(46.67)	(5.56)	(1.11)	(36.67)	(5.55)	(35.56)	(1.11)
2.Banswara(Rajasthan)									
Tribal	89	0	73	84	56	65	0	11	0
		-	(82.02)	(94.38)	(62.92)	(73.03)	-	(12.36)	-
Non.tribal	18	0	5	7	4	6	1	1	0
		-	(27.78)	(38.89)	(22.22)	(33.33)	(5.56)	(5.56)	-
Total	107	0	78	91	60	71	1	12	0
		-	(72.90)	(85.04)	(56.07)	(66.36)	(0.93)	(11.21)	-
3.Dhule-I(Maharashtra)									
Tribal	90	0	38	12	1	65	2	73	1
		-	(42.22)	(13.33)	(1.11)	(72.22)	(2.22)	(81.11)	(1.11)
Non-tribal	18	0	3	0	0	4	0	5	1
		-	(16.67)	-	-	(22.22)	-	(27.78)	(5.56)
Total	108	0	41	12	1	69	2	78	2
		-	(37.96)	(11.11)	(0.92)	(63.89)	(1.85)	(72.22)	(1.85)

Appendix Table 13.1 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.Alirajpur(M.P.)									
Tribal	80	0	4	79	48	78	18	79	2
		-	(5.00)	(98.75)	(60.00)	(97.50)	(22.50)	(98.75)	(2.50)
Non-tribal	17	0	0	9	4	8	2	10	0
		-	-	(52.94)	(23.53)	(47.06)	(11.76)	(58.82)	-
Total	97	0	4	88	52	86	20	89	2
		-	(4.12)	(90.72)	(53.61)	(88.66)	(20.62)	(91.75)	(2.06)
Total:									
Tribal	666	153	528	298	144	422	78	396	109
		(22.97)	(79.28)	(44.74)	(21.62)	(63.36)	(11.71)	(59.46)	(16.37)
Non-tribal	97	7	80	49	13	52	14	71	29
		(7.22)	(82.47)	(50.52)	(13.40)	(53.61)	(14.43)	(73.20)	(29.90)
Total	763	160	608	347	157	474	92	467	138
		(20.97)	(79.67)	(45.48)	(20.58)	(62.12)	(12.06)	(61.21)	(18.08)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.2: Extent of Importance of the Major Crops Grown in the Selected ITDPs.

Sl. No.	Major crops grown	By sample tribal households					
		Most important(75% & more)	Very important(50% to less than 75%)	Important (25% to less than 50%)	Minor importance(10% to less than 25%)	Not important(less than 10%	ITDPs in which not grown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ragi	Paderu	Parlakemidi Bonnai Dangs	-	-	-	Simdega Pushprajgarh Konta
2.							Alirajpur Dhule-I Banswara
2.	Paddy	Simdega Pushprajgarh Konta Bonnai Banswara	Paderu Parlakemidi Dangs	Dhule-I	-	Alirajpur	-
3.	Maize	Pushprajgarh Alirajpur Bonnai Banswara	- -	Konta	Dhule-I	Dangs Paderu Simdega	Parlakemidi
4.	Wheat	-	Pushprajgarh Banswara Alirajpur	-	Bonnai	Dangs Dhule-I	Paderu Simdega Konta Parlakemidi
5.	Pulses	Alirajpur Dhule-I Simdega Banswara	Pushprajgarh	Dangs Parlakemidi Konta	Bonnai	Paderu	-

-403-

Appendix Table 13.2 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Oil-seeds	Pushpraj-garh	-	-	Alirajpur	Bonnai Konta Dangs Parlakemidi Dhule-I Paderu	Simdega Banswara
7.	Millets	Alirajpur Konta Dhule-I Bonnai	Simdega Dangs	-	Pushpraj-garh Banswara	Parlakemidi Paderu	-
8.	Vege-tables	-	Simdega	Bonnai	-	Parlakemidi Alirajpur Dangs Paderu Dhule-I	Pushprajgarh Konta Banswara

N.B:- Order of information of a crop has been taken to be the percentage of sample respondents.

Appendix Table 13.2 Contd.

By sample non-tribal households

Sl.	Major crops grown	Most Important(75% & more)	Very important(50% to less than 75%)	Important (25% to less than 50%)	Minor importance(10% to less than 25%)	Not important(less than 10%	ITDPs in which not grown
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Ragi	-	-	Paderu	Parlakemidi	Pushprajgarh Bonnai	Simdega Dangs Konta Alirajpur Dhule-I Banswara
2.	Paddy	Konta Simdega Bonnai	Pushprajgarh	Banswara	Dhule-I Parlakemidi	Paderu	Dangs Alirajpur [illegible]
3.	Maize	-	Bonnai Alirajpur	Pushprajgarh Banswara	Konta	-	Paderu Simdega Dangs Dhule-I
4.	Wheat	-	-	Pushprajgarh	Alirajpur Banswara	-	Paderu Simdega Dangs Konta Dhule-I Bonnai Parlakemidi
5.	Pulses	Simdega	-	Alirajpur Banswara	Dhule-I Konta-Pushprajgarh	Bonnai Parlakemidi	Paderu Dangs

Appendix Table 13.2 Contd.

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Oil-seeds	-	Pushprajgarh	-	Alirajpur Bonnai	Banswara	Paderu Simdega Dangs Konta Dhule-I Parlakemidi
7.	Millets	-	Simdega Bonnai Alirajpur	Konta Dhule-I Pushprajgarh	-	Parlakemidi Banswara	Paderu Dangs
8.	Vegetables	Simdega	-	-	Bonnai	Dhule-I	Paderu Dangs Pushprajgarh Konta Alirajpur Parlakemidi Banswara

N.B:- Order of information of a crop has been taken to be the percentage of sample respondents.

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.

(i) Ragi

Sl. No.	ITDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation 1975-76	Irrigation 1982-83	Irrigation Percentage change (+ -)	HYV 1975-76	HYV 1982-83	HYV Percentage change (+ -)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	56	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	57	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)		0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(i) Tribal	43	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	43	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd

(i) Ragi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	8						
	(ii) Non-tribal	2						
	(iii) Total	10						
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	46	0(0.00)	1(2.17)	100.00	0(0.00)	1(2.17)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	49	0(0.00)	1(2.04)	100.00	0(0.00)	1(2.04)	100.00
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
	Total of all 10 ITDPs							
	(i) Tribal	153	0(0.00)	1(0.65)	100.00	0(0.00)	1(0.65)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	160	0(0.00)	1(0.63)	100.00	0(0.00)	1(0.63)	100.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(i) Ragi

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (+)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (+)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (+)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0(0.00	1(1.79)	100.00	36(64.29)	39(69.64)	8.33	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(1.75)	100.00	36(63.16)	39(68.42)	8.33	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
__ nil								
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	8(18.60)	8(18.60)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	8(18.60)	8(18.60)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
__ nil								
__ nil								
__ nil								
__ nil								
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
__ nil								
0(0.00)	1(0.65)	100.00	44(28.76)	47(30.72)	6.82	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(0.63)	100.00	45(28.12)	47(29.37)	4.44	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.

(ii) Hilly

Sl. No.	TDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation			HYV		
			1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	55	32(58.18)	34(61.82)	6.25	1(1.82)	0(0.00)	- 100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	56	32(57.14)	34(60.71)	6.25	1(1.79)	0(0.00)	-100.00
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	85	1(1.18)	1(1.18)	0.00	3(3.53)	10(11.76)	233.33
	(ii) Non-tribal	25	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(4.00)	1(4.00)	0.00
	(ii) Total	110	1(0.91)	1(0.91)	0.00	4(3.64)	11(10.00)	175.00
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	42	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	4(9.52)	8(19.05)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	42	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	4(9.52)	8(19.05)	100.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	41	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	31(75.61)	40(97.56)	29.03
	(ii) Non-tribal	9	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	3(33.33)	9(100.00)	200.00
	(iii) Total	50	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	34(68.00)	49(98.00)	44.12
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	79	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	7(8.86)	30(37.97)	328.57
	(ii) Non-tribal	13	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	5(38.46)	6(46.15)	20.00
	(iii) Total	92	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	12(13.04)	36(39.13)	200.00

Appendix Table 13.3:Contd.

(ii) Paddy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	4	1(25.00)	2(50.00)	100.00	1(25.00)	4(100.00)	300.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	4	1(25.00)	2(50.00)	100.00	1(25.00)	4(100.00)	300.00
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	38	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	28(73.68)	28(73.68)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(66.67)	3(100.00)	50.00
	(iii) Total	41	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	30(73.17)	31(75.61)	3.33
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	62	2(3.23)	2(3.23)	0.00	1(1.61)	12(19.35)	1100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	22	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	6(27.27)	100.00
	(iii) Total	84	2(2.38)	2(2.38)	0.00	1(1.19)	18(21.43)	1700.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	49	0(0.00)	3(6.12)	100.00	0(0.00)	46(93.88)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(50.00	100.00
	(iii) Total	51	0(0.00)	3(5.88)	100.00	0(0.00)	47(92.16)	100.00
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	73	10(13.70)	10(13.70)	0.00	4(5.48)	29(39.73)	625.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	5	2(40.00)	2(40.00)	0.00	2(40.00)	4(80.00)	100.00
	(iii) Total	78	12(15.38)	12(15.38)	0.00	6(7.69)	33(42.31)	450.00
	Total of all 10 ITDPs.							
	(i) Tribal	528	46(8.71)	52(9.85)	13.04	80(15.15)	207(39.20)	158.75
	(ii) Non-tribal	80	2(2.50)	2(2.50)	0.00	13(16.25)	30(37.50)	130.77
	(iii) Total	608	48(7.89)	54(8.88)	12.50	93(15.30)	237(38.98)	154.84

Table 13.2 Contd.

Fertilisers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2(3.64)	6(10.91)	200.00	48(87.27)	50(90.91)	4.17	2(3.64)	5(9.09)	150.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2(3.57	6(10.71)	200.00	49(87.50)	51(91.07)	4.08	2(3.57)	5(8.93)	150.00
19(22.35)	26(30.59)	36.84	85(100.00)	84(98.82)	-1.18	5(5.88)	9(10.59)	80.00
1(4.00)	2(8.00)	100.00	25(100.00)	24(96.00)	-4.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
20(18.18)	28(25.45)	40.00	110(100.00)	108(98.18)	-1.82	5(4.55)	9(8.18)	80.00
1(2.38)	2(4.76)	100.00	27(64.29)	28(66.67)	3.70	0(0.00)	1(2.38)	100.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(2.38)	2(4.76)	100.00	27(64.29)	28(66.67)	3.70	0(0.00)	1(2.38)	100.00
27(65.85)	41(100.00)	51.85	41(100.00)	41(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(2.44)	100.00
3(33.33)	6(66.67)	100.00	8(88.89)	9(100.00)	12.50	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
30(60.00)	47(94.00)	56.67	49(98.00)	50(100.00)	2.04	0(0.00)	1(2.00)	100.00
11(13.92)	31(39.24)	181.82	47(59.49)	56(70.89)	19.15	0(0.00)	18(22.78)	100.00
5(38.46)	6(46.15)	20.00	6(46.15)	9(69.23)	50.00	1(7.69)	4(30.77)	300.00
16(17.39)	37(40.22)	131.25	53(57.61)	65(70.65)	22.64	1(1.09)	22(23.91)	2100.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(ii) Paddy

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0(0.00)	4(100.00)	100.00	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(25.00)	100.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	4(100.00)	100.00	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(25.00)	100.00
21(55.26)	22(57.89)	2[illegible](76.[illegible]	26(68.42)	26(68.42)	0.00	0(0.00)	3(7.89)	100.00
2(66.67)	2(66.67)	0.00	3(100.00)	3(100.00)	0.00	1(33.33)	1(33.33)	0.00
23(56.10)	24(58.54)	4.35	29(70.73)	29(70.73)	0.00	1(2.44)	4(9.76)	300.00
3(4.84)	26(41.94)	766.67	42(67.74)	53(85.48)	26.19	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	8(36.36)	100.00	14(63.64)	17(77.27)	21.43	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
3(3.57)	34(40.48)	1033.33	56(66.67)	70(83.33)	25.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	9(18.37)	100.00	7(14.29)	15(30.61)	114.29	0(0.00)	1(2.04)	100.00
0(0.00)	1(50.00)	100.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	10(19.61)	100.00	9(17.65)	17(33.33)	88.89	0(0.00)	1(1.96)	100.00
4(5.48)	31(42.47)	675.00	58(79.45)	70(95.89)	20.69	5(6.85)	21(28.77)	320.00
2(40.00)	4(80.00)	100.00	4(80.00)	5(100.00)	25.00	2(40.00)	3(60.00)	50.00
6(7.69)	35(44.87)	483.33	62(79.49)	75(96.15)	20.97	7(8.97)	24(30.77)	242.86
88(16.67)	198(37.50)	125.00	385(72.92)	427(80.87)	10.91	12(2.27)	60(11.36)	400.00
13(16.25)	29(36.25)	123.08	63(78.75)	70(87.50)	11.00	4(5.00)	8(10.00)	100.00
101(16.61)	227(37.34)	124.75	448(73.68)	497(81.74)	10.94	16(2.63)	68(11.18)	325.00

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households By Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.
(iii) Maize)

Sl. No.	ITDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation			HYV		
			1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	100.00
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	38	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	24(63.16)	36(94.74)	50.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(28.57)	7(100.00)	250.00
	(iii) Total	45	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	26(57.78)	43(95.56)	65.38
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	26	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	6	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(16.67)	100.00
	(iii) Total	32	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(3.13)	100.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(iii) Maize

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	79	1(1.27)	1(1.27)	0.00	41(51.90)	79(100.00)	92.68
	(ii) Non-tribal	9	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(22.22)	9(100.00)	350.00
	(iii) Total	88	1(1.14)	1(1.14)	0.00	43(48.86)	88(100.00)	104.65
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	12	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	3(25.00)	3(25.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	12	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	3(25.00)	3(25.00)	0.00
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	52	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	3(5.77)	10(19.23)	233.33
	(ii) Non-tribal	20	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(10.00)	6(30.00)	200.00
	(iii) Total	72	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	5(6.94)	16(22.22)	220.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	84	2(2.38)	0(0.00)	-100.00	4(4.76)	29(34.52)	
	(ii) Non-tribal	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(28.57)	[illegible]	
	(iii) Total	91	2(2.20)	0(0.00)	-100.00	6([illegible].59)	33([illegible]	
	Total of all 10 TTDPs							
	(i) Tribal	298	3(1.01)	1(0.34)	- 66.67	75([illegible])	15[illegible]	[illegible]
	(ii) Non-tribal	49	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	3([illegible])	27[illegible]	
	(iii) Total	347	3(0.86)	1(0.29)	- 66.67	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(iii) Maize

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
nil								
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	5(100.00)	5(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	5(100.00)	5(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
15(39.47)	32(84.21)	113.33	37(97.37)	38(100.00)	2.70	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2(28.57)	5(71.43)	150.00	7(100.00)	7(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
17(37.78)	37(82.22)	117.65	44(97.78)	45(100.00)	2.27	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	2(2.69)	100.00	13(50.00)	21(80.77)	61.54	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(16.67)	2(33.33)	100.00	4(66.67)	4(66.67)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(3.13)	4(12.50)	300.00	17(53.12)	25(78.12)	47.06)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(iii) Maize

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19(24.05)	76(96.20)	300.00	79(100.00)	79(100.00)	0.00	1(1.27)	48(60.76)	4700.00
0(0.00)	8(88.89)	100.00	9(100.00)	8(88.89)	-11.11	0(0.00)	3(33.33)	100.00
19(21.59)	84(95.45)	342.11	88(100.00)	87(98.86)	- 1.14	1(1.14)	51(57.95)	5000.00
3(25.00)	5(41.67)	16.67	1(8.33)	2(16.67)	100.00	0(0.00)	1(8.33)	100.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
3(25.00)	5(41.67)	16.67	1(8.33)	2(16.67)	100.00	0(0.00)	1(8.33)	100.00
1(1.92)	16(30.77)	1500.00	22(42.31)	37(71.15)	68.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	3(15.00)	100.00	11(55.00)	19(95.00)	72.73	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(1.39)	19(26.39)	1800.00	33(45.83)	56(77.78)	69.70	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
nil								
3(3.57)	31(36.90)	933.33	70(83.33)	81(96.43)	15.71	5(5.95)	24(28.57)	380.00
2(28.57)	5(71.43)	150.00	6(85.71)	6(85.71)	0.00	2(2.57)	4(57.14)	100.00
5(5.49)	36(39.56)	620.00	76(83.52)	87(95.60)	14.47	7(7.69)	28(30.77)	300.00
41(13.76)	162(54.36)	295.12	229(76.85)	265(88.93)	15.72	6(2.01)	73(24.50)	1116.67
5(10.20)	23(46.94)	360.00	37(75.51)	44(89.80)	18.92	2(4.08)	7(14.29)	250.00
46(13.26)	185(53.31)	302.17	266(76.66)	309(89.05)	16.17	8(2.31)	80(23.05)	900.00

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops

(iv) Wheat

Sl. No.	ETDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation			HYV		
			1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	100.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	31	3(9.68)	3(9.68)	0.00	24(77.42)	30(96.77)	25.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	4(80.00)	5(100.00)	25.00
	(iii) Total	36	3(8.33)	3(8.33)	0.00	28(77.78)	35(97.22)	25.00
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.
(iv) Sheet)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jhabua(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	48	22(45.83)	26(54.17)	18.18	17(35.42)	43(89.58)	152.94
	(ii) Non-tribal	4	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	3(75.00)	100.00
	(iii) Total	52	22(42.31)	26(50.00)	18.18	17(32.69)	46(88.46)	170.59
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	1	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
8.	Sonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	7	4(57.14)	7(100.00)	75.00	2(28.57)	7(100.00)	250.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	7	4(57.14)	7(100.00)	75.00	2(28.57)	7(100.00)	250.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	0						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	0						
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	56	13(23.21)	15(26.79)	15.38	10(17.86)	52(92.86)	420.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	4	2(50.00)	2(50.00)	0.00	3(75.00)	3(75.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	60	15(25.00)	17(28.33)	13.33	13(21.67)	55(91.67)	323.53
	Total of all 10 ITDPs							
	(i) Tribal	144	44(30.56)	53(36.81)	20.45	54(37.50)	134(93.06)	148.15
	(ii) Non-tribal	13	2(15.38)	2(15.38)	0.00	7(53.85)	11(84.62)	57.14
	(iii) Total	157	46(29.30)	55(35.03)	19.57	61(38.85)	145(92.36)	137.70

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.:

(iv) Wheat

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
——nil ——								
——nil ——								
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
26(83.87)	31(100.00)	19.23	30(96.77)	31(100.00)	3.33	2(6.45)	3(9.68)	50.00
5(100.00)	5(100.00)	0.00	4(80.00)	5(100.00)	25.00	1(20.00)	1(20.00)	0.00
31(86.11)	36(100.00)	16.13)	34(94.44)	36(100.00)	5.88	3(8.33)	4(11.11)	33.33
——nil ——								

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(iv) Wheat

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15(31.25)	45(93.75)	200.00	46(95.83)	48(100.00)	4.35	1(2.08)	18(37.50)	1700.00
0(0.00)	1(25.00)	100.00	4(100.00)	4(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(50.00)	100.00
15(28.85)	46(88.46)	206.67	50(96.15)	52(100.00)	4.00	1(1.92)	20(38.46)	1900.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2(28.57)	7(100.00)	250.00	3(42.86)	7(100.00)	133.33	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2(28.57)	7(100.00)	250.00	3(42.86)	7(100.00)	133.33	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
nil								
5(8.93)	24(42.86)	380.00	52(92.86)	56(100.00)	7.69	5(8.93)	10(17.86)	100.00
2(50.00)	3(75.00)	50.00	4(100.00)	3(75.00)	-25.00	2(50.00)	2(50.00)	0.00
7(11.67)	27(45.00)	285.71	56(93.33)	59(98.33)	5.36	7(11.67)	12(20.00)	71.43
38(34.72)	109(75.69)	186.00	132(91.67)	143(99.31)	8.33	9(6.25)	32(22.22)	255.56
7(53.85)	9(69.23)	28.57	12(92.31)	12(92.31)	0.00	3(23.08)	5(38.46)	66.67
37(36.31)	112(75.16)	197.72	144(91.72)	155(98.73)	7.64	12(7.64)	37(23.57)	208.33

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.

(v) Pulses

Sl. No.	ITDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation			HYV		
			1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	80	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(1.25)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	25	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	105	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(0.95)	100.00
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	33	1(3.03)	1(3.03)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	33	1(3.03)	1(3.03)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	23	3(13.04)	3(13.04)	0.00	12(52.17)	15(65.22)	25.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	100.00
	(iii) Total	25	3(12.00)	3(12.00)	0.00	12(48.00)	16(64.00)	33.33
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	25	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	30	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	100.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(v) Pulses

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	78	14(17.95)	17(21.79)	21.43	2(2.56)	30(38.46)	1400.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	8	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	5(62.50)	100.00
	(iii) Total	86	14(16.28)	17(19.77)	21.43	2(2.33)	35(40.70)	1650.00
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	65	1(1.54)	0(0.00)	-100.00	4(6.15)	5(7.69)	25.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	4	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(25.00)	100.00
	(iii) Total	69	1(1.45)	0(0.00)	-100.00	4(5.80)	6(8.70)	50.00
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	16	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	17	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	30	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	31	0(0.00)	1(3.23)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan							
	(i) Tribal	65	1(1.54)	1(1.54)	0.00	3(4.62)	19(29.23)	533.33
	(ii) Non-tribal	6	1(16.67)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	3(50.00)	100.00
	(iii) Total	71	2(2.82)	1(1.41)	- 50.00	3(4.23)	22(30.99)	633.33
	Total of all 10 TDPs							
	(i) Tribal	422	20(4.74)	23(5.45)	15.00	21(4.98)	71(16.82)	238.10
	(ii) Non-tribal	52	1(1.92)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	10(19.23)	100.00
	(iii) Total	474	21(4.43)	23(4.85)	9.52	21(4.43)	81(17.09)	285.71

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(v) Pulses

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(28.57)	2(28.57)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(28.57)	2(28.57)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7(8.75)	7(8.75)	0.00	79(98.75)	78(97.50)	- 1.27	3(3.75)	4(5.00)	33.33
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	25(100.00)	24(96.00)	- 4.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7(6.67)	7(6.67)	0.00	104(99.05)	102(97.14)	- 1.92	3(2.86)	4(3.81)	33.33
1(3.03)	0(0.00)	-100.00	8(24.24)	9(27.27)	12.50	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(3.03)	0(0.00)	-100.00	8(24.24)	9(27.27)	12.50	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
13(56.52)	13(56.52)	0.00	23(100.00)	21(91.30)	- 8.70	1(4.35)	2(8.70)	100.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(50.00)	2(100.00)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
13(52.00)	13(52.00)	0.00	24(96.00)	23(92.00)	- 4.17	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	100.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	18(72.00)	14(56.00)	-22.22	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(20.00)	100.00	3(60.00)	3(60.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(3.33)	100.00	21(70.00)	17(56.67)	-19.05	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(v) Pulses

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3(3.85)	45(57.69)	1400.00	76(97.44)	75(96.15)	- 1.32	3(3.85)	42(53.85)	1300.00
0(0.00)	5(62.50)	100.00	8(100.00)	8(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	3(37.50)	100.00
3(3.49)	50(58.14)	1566.67	84(97.67)	83(96.51)	- 1.19	3(3.49)	45(52.33)	1400.00
24(36.92)	27(41.54)	12.50	29(44.62)	28(43.08)	- 3.45	3(4.62)	6(9.23)	100.00
3(75.00)	3(75.00)	0.00	3(75.00)	3(75.00)	0.00	1(25.00)	1(25.00)	0.00
27(39.13)	30(43.48)	11.11	32(46.38)	31(44.93)	- 3.13	4(5.80)	7(10.14)	75.00
0(0.00)	3(18.75)	100.00	5(31.25)	9(56.25)	80.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	3(17.65)	100.00	5(29.41)	9(52.94)	80.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
3(4.62)	26(40.00)	766.67	51(78.46)	61(93.85)	19.61	5(7.69)	22(33.85)	340.00
2(3.33)	5(83.33)	150.00	5(83.33)	6(100.00)	20.00	2(33.33)	3(50.00)	50.00
5(7.04)	31(43.66)	520.00	56(78.87)	67(94.37)	19.64	7(9.86)	25(35.21)	257.14
51(12.09)	121(28.67)	137.25	291(68.96)	297(70.38)	2.06	15(3.55)	76(18.01)	406.67
5(9.62)	14(26.92)	180.00	45(86.54)	46(88.46)	2.22	3(5.77)	7(13.46)	133.33
56(11.81)	135(28.48)	141.07	336(70.89)	343(72.36)	2.08	18(3.80)	83(17.51)	361.11

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.

(vi) Oil Seed

Sl. No.	ITDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation 1975-76	Irrigation 1982-83	Irrigation Percentage change (±)	HYV 1975-76	HYV 1982-83	HYV Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	1						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	1						
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(20.00)	0(0.00)	-100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(20.00)	0(0.00)	-100.00
4.	Pushpraigarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	33	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(6.06)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	8	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	3(37.50)	100.00
	(iii) Total	41	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	5(12.20)	100.00
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(14.29)	100.00

-426-

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(vi) Oil Seed:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	18	0(0.00)	1(5.56)	100.00	2(11.11)	4(22.22)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	20	0(0.00)	1(5.00)	100.00	2(10.00)	4(20.00)	100.00
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	1(50.00)	- 50.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	1(50.00)	- 50.00
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	8	1(12.50)	1(12.50)	0.00	1(12.50)	2(25.00)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	11	1(9.09)	1(9.09)	0.00	1(9.09)	2(18.18)	100.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	4						
	(ii) Non-tribal	0						
	(iii) Total	4						
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
	Total of all 10 ITDPs.							
	(i) Tribal	78	1(1.28)	2(2.56)	100.00	6(7.69)	10(12.82)	66.67
	(ii) Non-tribal	14	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(7.14)	4(28.57)	300.00
	(iii) Total	92	1(1.09)	2(2.17)	100.00	7(7.61)	14(15.22)	100.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(vi) Oil Seed

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
——nil								
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(3.03)	100.00	19(57.58)	20(60.61)	5.26	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	2(25.00)	100.00	1(12.50)	3(37.50)	200.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	3(7.32)	100.00	20(48.78)	23(56.10)	15.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(14.29)	100.00	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(14.29)	100.00	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	-100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(vi) Oil Seed

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	(5.56)	4(22.22)	300.00	15(88.33)	15(88.33)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(11.11)	100.00
0	(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1	(5.00)	4(20.00)	300.00	17(85.00)	17(85.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	100.00
2	(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00
0	(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2	(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00
1	(12.50)	1(12.50)	0.00	1(12.50)	1(12.50)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0	(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(66.67)	3(100.00)	50.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1	(9.09)	1(9.09)	0.00	3(27.27)	4(36.36)	33.33	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

——nil ——

0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
4(5.13)	9(11.54)	125.00	38(48.72)	38(48.72)	0.00	2(2.56)	4(5.13)	100.00
1(7.14)	3(21.43)	200.00	6(42.86)	9(64.29)	50.00	1(7.14)	1(7.14)	0.00
5(5.43)	12(13.04)	140.00	44(47.83)	47(51.09)	6.82)	3(3.26)	5(5.43)	66.67

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.

(vii) Millets

Sl. No.	ITDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation			HYV		
			1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	60	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(1.67)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	19	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	79	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(1.27)	100.00
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	32	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(6.25)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	32	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(6.25)	100.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	8	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	4	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	12	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
5.	Kanta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	76	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(1.32)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	13	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	89	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(1.32)	100.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.
(vii) Millets

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	79	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	8(10.13)	41(51.90)	412.50
	(ii) Non-tribal	10	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(10.00)	4(40.00)	300.00
	(iii) Total	89	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	9(10.11)	45(50.56)	400.00
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)							
	(i) Tribal	73	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	34(46.58)	48(65.75)	46.50
	(ii) Non-tribal	5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(40.00)	100.00
	(iii) Total	78	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	34(43.59)	50(64.10)	47.06
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	52	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	18	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	70	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	4	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	11	1(9.09)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(9.09)	6(54.55)	500.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	12	1(8.33)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(16.67)	7(58.33)	250.00
	Total of all 10 ITDPs.							
	(i) Tribal	396	1(0.25)	0(0.00)	0.00	43(10.86)	99(25.00)	130.23
	(ii) Non-tribal	71	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(2.82)	7(9.86)	250.00
	(iii) Total	467	1(0.21)	0(0.00)	0.00	45(9.64)	106(22.70)	135.56

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(vii) Millets

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7(11.67)	7(11.67)	0.00	59(98.33)	59(98.33)	0.00	3(5.00)	4(6.67)	33.33
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	19(100.00)	18(94.74)	(-)5.26	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
7(8.86)	7(8.86)	0.00	78(98.73)	77(97.47)	(-)1.28	3(3.80)	4(5.06)	33.33
0(0.00)	3(9.38)	0.00	8(25.00)	9(28.12)	12.50	0(0.00)	3(9.38)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	3(9.38)	0.00	8(25.00)	9(28.12)	12.50	0(0.00)	3(9.38)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(1.32)	7(9.21)	600.00	44(57.89)	45(59.21)	2.27	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	3(23.08)		5(38.46)	8(61.54)	60.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(1.12)	10(11.24)	100.00	49(55.06)	53(59.55)	8.16	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(vii) Millets

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2(2.53)	39(49.37)	1850.00	64(81.01)	70(88.61)	9.38	1(1.27)	7(8.86)	600.00
0(0.00)	3(30.00)	0.00	10(100.00)	10(100.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(10.00)	0.00
2(2.25)	42(47.19)	2000.00	74(83.15)	80(89.89)	8.11	1(1.12)	8(8.99)	700.00
10(13.70)	22(30.14)	120.00	10(13.70)	13(17.81)	30.00	3(4.11)	7(9.59)	133.33
2(40.00)	3(60.00)	50.00	1(20.00)	3(60.00)	200.00	1(20.00)	1(20.00)	0.00
12(15.30)	25(32.05)	108.00	11(14.10)	16(20.51)	45.45	4(5.13)	8(10.26)	100.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	2(3.85)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(11.11)	2(11.11)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	2(2.86)	4(5.71)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(9.09)	7(63.64)	600.00	6(54.55)	11(100.00)	83.33	2(18.18)	6(54.55)	200.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
2(16.67)	8(66.67)	300.00	7(58.33)	12(100.00)	71.43	3(25.00)	7(58.33)	133.33
21(5.30)	85(21.46)	304.76	191(48.23)	209(52.78)	9.42	9(2.27)	27(6.82)	200.00
3(4.23)	10(14.08)	233.33	38(53.52)	42(59.15)	10.53	2(2.82)	3(4.23)	50.00
24(5.14)	95(20.34)	295.83	229(49.04)	251(53.75)	9.61	11(2.36)	30(6.42)	172.73

Appendix Table 13.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Inputs Applied by Them to Major Crops.

(viii) Vegetables

Sl. No.	ITDP	Sample households who considered this crop an important crop	Irrigation			HYV		
			1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paderu(A.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2.	Simdega(Bihar)							
	(i) Tribal	80	5(6.25)	9(11.25)	80.00	2(2.50)	4(5.00)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	24	2(8.33)	2(8.33)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	104	7(6.73)	11(10.58)	57.14	2(3.85)	4(1.92)	100.00
3.	Dangs(Gujarat)							
	(i) Tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
5.	Konta(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(viii) Vegetables

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Alirajpur(M.P.)							
	(i) Tribal	2	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	1(50.00)	2(100.00)	100.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	2	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	0.00	1(50.00)	2(100.00)	100.00
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra							
	(i) Tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	1	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	2	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	0.00
8.	Bonnai(Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	22	5(22.73)	11(50.00)	120.00	0(0.00)	2(9.09)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	4	0(0.00)	1(25.00)		0(0.00)	1(25.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	26	5(19.23)	12(46.15)	140.00	0(0.00)	3(11.54)	0.00
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)							
	(i) Tribal	2	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(00.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Total	2	0(0.00)	1(50.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)							
	(i) Tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(ii) Non-tribal	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	(iii) Total	0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
	Total of all 10 ITDPs							
	(i) Tribal	109	12(11.01)	23(21.10)	91.67	3(2.75)	8(7.34)	166.67
	(ii) Non-tribal	29	2(6.90)	3(10.34)	50.00	0(0.00)	2(6.90)	100.00
	(iii) Total	138	14(10.14)	26(18.84)	85.71	3(2.17)	10(7.25)	233.33

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(vii) Vegetables

Fertilizers			Manures			Pesticides		
1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change (±)
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
10(12.50)	14(17.50)	40.00	79(98.75)	79(98.75)	0.00	3(3.75)	4(5.00)	33.33
1(4.17)	1(4.17)	0.00	24(100.00)	23(95.83)	(-)4.17	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
11(10.58)	15(14.42)	36.36	103(99.04)	102(98.08)	(-)0.97	3(2.88)	4(3.85)	33.33
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

Appendix Table 13.3 Contd.

(viii) Vegetables

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1(50.00)	2(100.00)	100.00	2(100.00)	1(50.00)	(-)50.00	1(50.00)	1(50.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(50.00)	2(100.00)	100.00	2(100.00)	1(50.00)	(-)50.00	1(50.00)	1(50.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00	1(100.00)	1(100.00)	0.00
1(50.00)	1(50.00)	0.00	1(50.00)	1(50.00)	0.00	1(50.00)	1(50.00)	0.00
1(4.55)	7(31.82)	600.00	11(50.00)	22(100.00)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	1(25.00)	0.00	2(80.00)	4(100.00)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
1(3.85)	8(30.77)	700.00	13(50.00)	26(100.00)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
12(11.01)	23(21.10)	91.67	92(84.40)	102(93.58)	10.87	4(3.67)	5(4.59)	25.00
2(6.90)	3(10.34)	50.00	27(93.10)	28(96.55)	3.70	1(3.45)	1(3.45)	0.00
14(10.14)	26(18.84)	85.71	119(86.23)	130(94.20)	9.24	5(3.62)	6(4.35)	20.00

Appendix Table 13.4: Distribution of Sample Households By Input Applied to the Major Crops Grown by Them.

Inputs applied	Paddy					
	Tribal households(N=528)			Non-tribal households(N=80)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Irrigation	46(8.71)	52(9.85)	13.04	2(2.50)	2(2.50)	0.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	80(15.15)	207(39.20)	158.75	13(16.25)	30(37.50)	130.77
3. Fertilisers	86(16.67)	198(37.50)	125.00	13(16.25)	29(36.25)	123.08
4. Manures	385(72.92)	427(80.87)	10.91	63(78.75)	70(87.50)	11.11
5. Pesticides	12(2.27)	60(11.36)	400.00	4(5.00)	8(10.00)	100.00

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Pulses					
	Tribal households(N=422)			Non-tribal households(N=52)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Irrigation	20(4.74)	23(5.65)	15.00	1(1.92)	0(0.00)	(-)100.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	21(4.98)	71(61.82)	238.10	0(0.00)	10(19.23)	100.00
3. Fertilisers	51(12.09)	121(28.67)	137.25	5(9.62)	14(26.92)	180.00
4. Manures	291(68.96)	297(70.38)	2.06	45(86.54)	46(88.46)	2.22
5. Pesticides	15(3.55)	76(18.01)	406.67	3(5.77)	7(13.46)	133.33

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Millets					
	Tribal households(N=396)			Non-tribal households(N=71)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Irrigation	1(0.25)	0(0.00)	(-)100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	43(10.86)	99(25.00)	130.00	2(2.82)	7(9.86)	250.00
3. Fertilisers	21(5.30)	85(21.46)	304.76	3(4.23)	10(14.08)	233.33
4. Manures	191(48.23)	209(52.76)	9.42	38(53.52)	42(59.15)	10.53
5. Pesticides	9(2.27)	27(6.82)	200.00	2(2.82)	3(4.23)	50.00

N.B:— Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Maize					
	Tribal households (N=298)			Non-tribals households (N=49)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Irrigation	3(1.01)	1(0.34)	(-) 66.67	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	75(25.17)	158(53.02)	110.67	8(16.33)	27(55.10)	237.50
3. Fertilisers	41(13.76)	162(54.36)	295.12	5(10.20)	23(46.94)	360.00
4. Manures	229(76.85)	265(88.93)	15.72	37(75.51)	44(89.80)	18.92
5. Pesticides	6(2.01)	73(24.50)	1116.67	2(4.08)	7(14.29)	250.00

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Tribal households(N=153)			Non-tribal households(N=7)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Irrigation	0(0.00)	1(0.65)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	0(0.00)	1(0.65)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
3. Fertilisers	0(0.00)	1(0.65)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
4. Manures	44(28.76)	47(30.72)	6.82	1(14.29)	0(0.00)	-100.00
5. Pesticides	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Wheat					
	Tribal households(N=144)			Non-tribal households(N=13)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	32	33	36	35	36	37
1. Irrigation	44(30.56)	53(36.81)	20.45	2(15.38)	2(15.38)	0.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	54(37.50)	134(93.06)	148.15	7(53.85)	11(84.62)	57.14
3. Fertilisers	50(34.72)	109(75.69)	118.00	7(53.85)	9(69.23)	28.57
4. Manures	132(91.67)	143(99.31)	8.33	12(92.31)	12(92.31)	0.00
5. Pesticides	9(6.25)	32(22.22)	255.56	3(23.08)	5(38.46)	66.67

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Vegetables					
	Tribals households(N=109)			Non-tribal households(N=29)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	38	39	40	41	42	43
1. Irrigation	12(11.01)	23(21.10)	91.67	2(6.90)	3(10.34)	50.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	3(2.75)	8(7.34)	166.67	0(0.00)	2(6.90)	100.00
3. Fertilisers	12(11.01)	23(21.10)	91.67	2(6.90)	3(10.34)	50.00
4. Manures	92(84.40)	102(93.58)	10.87	27(93.10)	28(96.55)	3.70
5. Pesticides	4(3.67)	5(4.59)	25.00	1(3.45)	1(3.45)	0.00

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.4 Contd.

Inputs applied	Oilseeds					
	Tribal households (N=78)			Non-tribal households (N=14)		
	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76	1975-76	1982-83	Percentage change in 1982-83 over 1975-76
1	44	45	46	47	48	49
1. Irrigation	1(1.28)	2(2.56)	100.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
2. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	6(7.69)	10(12.82)	66.67	1(7.14)	4(28.57)	300.00
3. Fertilisers	4(5.13)	9(1.54)	125.00	1(7.14)	3(21.43)	200.00
4. Manures	38(48.72)	38(48.72)	0.00	6(42.86)	9(64.29)	50.00
5. Pesticides	2(2.56)	4(5.13)	100.00	1(7.14)	1(7.14)	0.00

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 13.5: Distribution of Sample Tribal-Households by Attitude of And Information Given by Different Extension Officials to Them in 1982-83.

Sr. No.	Extension agents/ officials	No. of sample house-holds who gave repl-ies(N)	Attitude					Whether information useful				
			Helpful	Not helpful	Indi-fferent	Rude	Others	Genera-lly useful	Not useful	Not practi-cal	Others	Cannot say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	V.L.W.	648	597 (92.13)	33 (5.09)	10 (1.54)	1 (0.15)	7 (1.08)	593 (91.51)	39 (6.02)	8 (1.23)	7 (1.08)	1 (0.15)
2.	Forest Guard	165	72 (43.63)	24 (4.54)	32 (19.39)	37 (22.42)	0	68 (41.21)	79 (47.88)	16 (9.70)	2 (1.21)	0
3.	Forest Ranger	6	4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)	0	0	0	3 (50.00)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	0	0
4.	B.D.O.	264	223 (84.47)	21 (7.95)	7 (2.65)	0	13 (4.92)	213 (80.68)	32 (12.12)	4 (1.52)	15 (5.68)	0
5.	Cooperative Inspector	34	26 (76.47)	0	1 (2.94)	0	7 (20.59)	22 (64.70)	3 (8.82)	2 (5.88)	7 (20.58)	0
6.	Extension Agricultural Officer	106	98 (92.45)	4 (3.77)	3 (2.83)	0	1 (0.94)	97 (91.51)	3 (2.83)	5 (4.72)	1 (0.94)	0
7.	Animal Husbandry Extension Staff	83	77 (92.77)	2 (2.41)	0	0	4 (4.82)	73 (87.95)	4 (4.82)	0	6 (7.23)	0

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages. Percentages under columns 4 to 13 are in respect of col.3 i.e. in respect of number of sample tribal households who gave replies in respect of each extension agent/official.

Appendix Table 14.1: ITDP-wise Membership of Cooperative Societies of Sample Households.

Sl. No.	ITDP /States	No.of households canvassed			Sample tribal households		
		Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Paderu (A.P.)	74	22	96	0(0.00)	2(2.70)	2.70
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	90	30	120	3(3.33)	7(7.78)	4.45
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	72	18	90	25(34.72)	27(37.50)	2.78
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)	45	15	60	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
5.	Konta (M.P.)	85	28	113	31(36.67)	31(36.67)	0.00
6.	Alirajpur (M.P.)	80	17	97	0(0.00)	1(1.25)	1.25
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	90	18	108	13(14.44)	34(37.78)	23.34
8.	Bonnai (Orissa)	70	29	99	4(5.71)	22(31.43)	25.72
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	72	14	86	2(2.78)	9(12.50)	9.72
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	89	18	107	32(35.96)	40(44.94)	8.98
	Total of all 10 ITDPs	767	209	976	110(14.34)	173(22.56)	8.22

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 14.1 Contd.

Sr. No.	ITDP /States	No.of households canvassed			Sample non-tribal households			Total sample households		
		Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Paderu (A.P.)	74	22	96	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	2(2.08)	2.08
2.	Simdega (Bihar)	90	30	120	1(33.33)	1(33.33)	0.00	4(3.33)	8(6.67)	3.34
3.	Dangs (Gujarat)	72	18	90	3(16.67)	3(16.67)	0.00	28(31.11)	30(33.33)	2.22
4.	Pushprajgarh (M.P.)	45	15	60	1(6.67)	2(13.33)	6.66	1(1.67)	2(3.33)	1.66
5.	Konta (M.P.)	85	28	113	6(21.43)	6(21.43)	0.00	37(32.74)	37(32.74)	0.00
6.	Alirajpur (M.P.)	80	17	97	0(0.00)	1(5.88)	5.88	0(0.00)	2(2.06)	2.06
7.	Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	90	18	108	3(16.67)	5(27.78)	11.11	16(14.81)	39(36.11)	21.30
8.	Bonnai (Orissa)	70	29	99	1(3.45)	4(13.79)	10.34	5(5.05)	26(26.26)	21.21
9.	Parlakemidi (Orissa)	72	14	86	0(0.00)	4(28.57)	28.57	2(2.33)	13(15.12)	10.79
10.	Banswara (Rajasthan)	89	18	107	4(22.22)	4(22.22)	0.00	36(33.64)	44(41.12)	7.48
	Total of all 10 ITDPs	767	209	976	19(9.09)	30(14.35)	5.26	129(13.22)	203(20.80)	7.58

N.B:- Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 14.2: Distribution of Benefits Derived From Being Members of Cooperative Societies

D.P: PADERU(A.P.) Tribal=74;Non-Tribal=22;Total=96

Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households			Sample non-tribal households			Total sample households		
	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a) Loans taken									
1. Consumption loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
2. Production loans	0(0.00)	1(1.35)	1.35	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	1(1.04)	1.04
b) Production inputs purchased									
1. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
2. Fertilizers	0(0.00)	1(1.35)	1.35	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	1(1.04)	1.04
3. Pesticides	0(0.00)	1(1.35)	1.35	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	1(1.04)	1.04
4. Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
c) Essential commodities of every day used purchased									
1. Sugar	30(40.54)	45(60.18)	19.64	7(31.82)	15(68.18)	36.36	37(38.54)	60(62.50)	23.96
2. Kerosine oil	31(41.89)	46(62.16)	20.27	6(27.27)	14(63.64)	36.27	37(38.54)	60(62.50)	23.96
3. Cloth	30(40.54)	46(62.16)	21.62)	5(22.73)	14(63.64)	40.91	35(36.46)	60(62.50)	26.04
4. Salt	30(40.54)	45(60.81)	20.27	6(27.27)	14(63.64)	36.37	36(37.50)	59(61.46)	23.96
5. Foodgrains	31(41.89)	44(59.46)	17.57	6(27.27)	15(68.18)	40.91	37(38.54)	59(61.46)	22.92
6. Bidis	26(35.14)	38(51.35)	16.21	5(22.73)	11(50.00)	27.27	31(32.29)	49(51.04)	18.75
7. Match box	28(37.84)	42(56.76)	18.92	5(22.73)	13(59.09)	36.36	33(34.37)	55(57.29)	22.92
8. Other items purchased	18(24.32)	32(43.24)	18.92	4(18.18)	11(50.00)	31.82	22(22.92)	43(44.79)	21.87
d) Produced sold									
1. Agriculture produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
2. Forest produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
3. Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
e) Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	5(6.76)	6.76	0(0.00)	3(13.64)	13.64	0(0.00)	8(8.33)	8.33

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

2. IMDEGA(BIHAR)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) Loans taken									
1. Consumption loans	1(1.11)	3(3.33)	2.22	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	3(2.50)	1.67
2. Production loans	1(1.11)	2(2.22)	1.11	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	2(1.67)	.84
(b) Production inputs purchased									
1. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
2. Fertilizers	3(3.33)	3(3.33)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	3(2.50)	3(2.50)	0.00
3. Pesticides	2(2.22)	2(2.22)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	2(1.67)	2(1.67)	0.00
4. Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c) Essential commodities of every day used purchased									
1. Sugar	2(2.22)	2(2.22)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	2(1.67)	2(1.67)	0.00
2. Kerosine oil	2(2.22)	2(2.22)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	2(1.67)	2(1.67)	0.00
3. Cloth	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0.00
4. Salt	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0-00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0-00
5. Foodgrains	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	-
6. Bidis	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
7. Match box	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0.00
8. Other items purchased	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(d) Produced sold									
1. Agriculture produce	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0.00
2. Forest produce	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(0.83)	1(0.83)	0.00
3. Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e) Other benefits	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

No. of D.P.S. DANGS(GUJARAT)

Sr. No.	Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households			Sample non-tribal households			Tribal & Non-tribal & Total sample households		
		1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1. Consumption loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	2. Production loans	1(1.39)	1(1.39)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00
(b)	Production inputs purchased									
	1. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	2. Fertilizers	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3. Pesticides	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	4. Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c)	Essential commodities or every day used purchased									
	1. Sugar	1(1.39)	1(1.39)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00
	2. Kerosine oil	1(1.39)	1(1.39)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00
	3. Cloth	1(1.39)	0(0.00)	(-)1.39	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.11)	0(0.00)	(-)1.11
	4. Salt	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	5. Foodgrains	2(2.78)	2(2.78)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	2(2.22)	2(2.22)	0.00
	6. Bidis	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	7. Match box	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	8. Other items purchased	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(d)	Produced sold									
	1. Agriculture produce	1(1.39)	1(1.39)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.11)	1(1.11)	0.00
	2. Forest produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3. Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e)	Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(5.56)	0(0.00)	(-)5.56	1(1.11)	0(0.00)	(-)1.11

-451-

Appendix Table 14-2 Contd.

4. T.D.P: PUSHPRAIGARH (M.P.)

Sr. No.	Nature of benefits derived	Sample non-tribal households			Sample tribal households			Total sample households		
		1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1. Consumption loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	2. Production loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(6.67)	1(6.67)	0.00	1(6.67)	1(6.67)	0.00
(b)	Production inputs purchased									
	1. Improved/High Yielding Varieties seeds	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(6.67)	3(20.00)	13.33	1(1.67)	3(5.00)	3.33
	2. Fertilizers	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(6.67)	3(20.00)	13.33	1(1.67)	3(5.00)	3.33
	3. Pesticides	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	4. Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c)	Essential commodities of every day used purchased									
	1. Sugar	40(88.89)	44(97.78)	8.89	15(100.00)	15(100.00)	-	55(91.67)	59(98.33)	6.66
	2. Kerosine oil	45(100.00)	44(97.78)	2.22	15(100.00)	15(100.00)	-	60(100.00)	59(98.33)	(-)1.67
	3. Cloth	14(31.11)	11(24.44)	(-)6.67	0(0.00)	2(13.33)	13.33	14(23.33)	13(21.67)	1.66
	4. Salt	29(64.44)	34(75.36)	10.92	8(53.33)	10(66.67)	13.34	37(61.67)	44(73.33)	11.66
	5. Foodgrains	21(46.67)	13(28.89)	-17.78	6(40.00)	2(13.33)	26.67	27(45.00)	15(25.00)	(-) .20
	6. Bidis	2(4.44)	1(2.22)	- 2.22	0(0.00)	0(00.00)	-	2(3.33)	1(1.67)	(-)1.66
	7. Match box	29(64.44)	36(80.00	15.56	10(66.67)	13(86.67)	20.00	39(65.00)	49(81.67)	16.67
	8. Other items purchased	23(51.11)	25(57.78)	6.67	5(33.33)	5(33.33)	0.00	28(46.67)	31(51.67)	5.00
(d)	Produced sold									
	1. Agriculture produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	2. Forest produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3. Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e)	Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

D.T.P. KONTA(M.P.)

Tribal=85 Non-tribal=28 Total=113

Sl. No.	Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	Sample tribal households 1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	Sample non-tribal households 1982-83	% change	Total sample households 1975-76	Total sample households 1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1.Consumption loans	0(0.00)	1(1.18)	1.18	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	1(0.88)	0.88
	2.Production loans	0(0.00)	2(2.35)	2.35	0(0.00)	1(3.57)	3.57	0(0.00)	3(2.65)	2.65
(b)	Production Inputs purchased									
	1.Improved/ High Yielding Varieties Seeds	4(4.71)	22(25.88)	21.17	3(10.71)	4(14.29)	3.58	7(6.19)	26(23.01)	16.82
	2.Fertilizers	6(7.06)	23(27.00)	20.00	2(7.14)	4(14.29)	7.15	8(7.08)	27(23.89)	16.81
	3.Pesticides	1(1.18)	14(16.47)	15.29	1(3.57)	3(10.71)	7.14	2(1.77)	17(15.04)	13.27
	4.Others	0(0.00)	00(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c)	Essential Commodities									
	1.Sugar	0(0.00)	1(1.18)	1.18	0(0.00)	6(21.43)	021.43	0(0.00)	7(6.19)	6.19
	2.Kerosine Oil	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3.Cloth	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	4.Salt	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	5.Foodgrains	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	2(7.14)	7.14	0(0.00)	2(1.77)	1.77
	6.Bidis	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	7.Match box	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	8.Other items purchased	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(d)	Produced Sold									
	1.Agriculture produce	19(22.35)	26(30.59)	8.24	0(0.00)	5(17.86)	17.86	19(16.81)	31(27.43)	11.62
	2.Forest produce	26(30.59)	25(29.41)	(-) 1.18	4(14.29)	4(14.29)	0.00	30(26.55)	29(25.66)	(-) 0.89
	3.Other	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e)	Other bene-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

I.T.D.P. ALIRAJPUR(M.P.) Tribal-80, Non-tribal-17, Total=97

Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	Sample tribal households 1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	Sample non-tribal households 1982-83	% change	Total sample households 1975-76	Total sample households 1982-83	% change
(a) Loans taken									
1.Consumption loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
2.Production loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(b) Production inputs purchased									
1.Improved/ Highly Yielding Varieties Seeds	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	1(5.88)	5.88	0(0.00)	1(1.03)	1.03
2.Fertilizers	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	1(5.88)	5.88	0(0.00)	1(1.03)	1.03
3.Pesticides	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
4.Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c) Essential Commodities of everyday used purchased									
1.Sugar	45(56.25)	63(78.75)	22.50	12(70.59)	16(94.12)	23.53	57(58.76)	79(81.44)	22.68
2.Kerosine	80(100.00)	80(100.00)	0.00	17(100.00)	17(100.00)	0.00	97(100.00)	97(100.00)	0.00
3.Oil									
3.Cloth	47(58.75)	16(20.00)	(-)38.75	8(47.06)	1(5.88)	(-)41.18	55(56.70)	17(17.53)	(-)39.17
4.Salt	29(36.25)	30(37.50)		4(23.53)	5(29.41)	5.88	33(34.02)	35(36.08)	2.06
5.Foodgrains	42(52.50)	30(37.50)		12(70.59)	12(70.59)	0.00	54(55.67)	42(43.30)	(-)12.67
6.Bidis	1(1.25)	0(0.00)	(-) 1.25	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.03)	0(0.00)	(-) 1.03
7.Match box	27(33.75)	29(36.25)		3(17.65)	5(29.41)	11.76	30(30.93)	34(35.05)	4.12
8.Other items purchased	68(85.00)	80(100.00)		15(88.24)	17(100.00)	11.76	83(85.57)	97(100.00)	14.43
(d) Produced sold									
1.Agriculture produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
2.Forest produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
3.Other produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e) Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

I.T.D.P. DHULE-I (Maharashtra)

Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	Sample tribal households 1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	Sample non-tribal households 1982-83	% change	Total sample households 1975-76	Total sample households 1982-83	% change
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) Loans taken									
1.Consumption loans	0(0.00)	7(7.78)	7.78	0(0.00)	1(5.56)	5.56	0(0.00)	8(7.41)	7.41
2.Production loans	5(5.56)	15(16.67)	11.11	1(5.56)	2(11.11)	5.55	6(5.56)	17(15.74)	10.18
(b) Production inputs purchased									
1.Improved/ High Yielding Varieties Seeds	9(10.00)	21(23.33)	13.33	1(5.56)	1(5.56)	0.00	10(9.26)	22(20.37)	11.11
2.Fertilizers	15(16.67)	32(35.56)	18.89	2(11.11)	3(16.67)	5.56	17(15.74)	35(32.41)	16.67
3.Pesticides	2(2.22)	6(6.67)	4.45	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	2(1.85)	6(5.56)	3.71
4.Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c) Essential Commodities									
1.Sugar	80(88.89)	81(90.00)		17(94.44)	17(94.44)	0.00	97(89.81)	98(90.74)	0.93
2.Kerosine	44(48.89)	46(51.11)		9(50.00)	9(50.00)	0.00	53(49.07)	55(50.93)	1.86
3.Oil									
3.Cloth	5(5.56)	5(5.56)	0.00	4(22.22)	4(22.22)	0.00	9(8.83)	9(8.83)	0.00
4.Salt	2(2.22)	2(2.22)	0.00)	1(5.56)	1(5.56)	0.00	3(2.78)	3(2.78)	0.00
5.Foodgrains	85(94.44)	87(96.67)		16(88.89)	16(88.89)	0.00	10(93.52)	103(95.37)	1.85
6.Bidis	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
7.Match box	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	00(0.00)	-
8.Other items purchased	36(40.00)	64(71.11)		10(55.56	15(83.33)		46(42.59)	79(73.15)	30.56
(d) Produced sold									
1.Agriculture produce	29(32.22)	54(60.00)		3(16.67)	3(16.67)	0.00	32(29.63)	57(52.78)	23.15
2.Forest produce	4(4.44)	12(13.33)		1(5.56)	1(5.56)	0.00	5(4.63)	13(12.04)	7.41
3.Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e) Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(5.56)	1(5.56)	0.00	1(0.93)	1(0.93)	0.00

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

S-I.T.D.P. BONNAI (ORissa) Tribal-71 Non-tribal-28 Total-99 6

S. No.	Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	1982-83	% change	Total sample households 1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1.Consumption loans	1(1.43)	0(0.00)	(-) 1.43	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.01)	0(0.00)	(-) 1.01
	2.Production loans	2(2.86)	18(25.71)		0(0.00)	2(6.90)	6.90	2(2.02)	20(20.20)	18.18
(b)	Production inputs purchased									
	1.Improved/ High Yielding Varieties Seeds	1(1.43)	10(14.29)	12.86	2(6.90)	4(13.79)	6.89	3(3.03)	14(14.14)	11.11
	2.Fertilizers	2(2.86)	16(22.86)	20.00	0(0.00)	4(13.79)	13.79	2(2.02)	20(20.20)	18.18
	3.Pesticides	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	4.Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c)	Essential Commidities of everyday used purchased									
	1.Sugar	12(17.14)	20(28.57)	11.43	13(44.83)	17(58.62)	13.79	25(25.25)	37(37.37)	12.12
	2.Kerosine oil	30(42.86)	30(42.86)	0.00	14(48.28)	14(48.28)	0.00	44(44.44)	44(44.44)	0.00
	3.Cloth	6(8.57)	16(22.86)	14.29	4(13.79)	9(31.03)	17.24	10(10.10)	25(25.25)	15.15
	4.Salt	9(12.86	9(12.86)	0.00	4(13.79)	5(17.24)	3.45	13(13.13)	14(14.14)	4.01
	5.Foodgrains	32(45.71)	43(61.43)	15.72	14(48.28)	21(72.41)	24.13	46(46.46)	64(64.65)	18.19
	6.Bidis	6(8.57)	7(10.00)	1.43	4(13.79	5(17.24)	3.45	10(10.10)	12(12.12)	2.02
	7.Match box	9(12.06)	10(14.29)	1.43	4(13.79)	5(17.24)	3.45	13(13.13)	15(15.15)	2.02
	8.Other items purchased	9(12.86)	9(12.86)	0.00	4(13.79)	5(17.24)	3.45	13(13.13)	14(14.14)	1.01
(d)	Produced sold									
	1.Agriculture produced	1(1.43)	1(1.43)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.01)	1(1.01)	0.00
	2.Forest produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3.Other produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e)	Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

I.T.D.P. PARLAKEMIDI (GaDISA) Tribal-72, Non tribal-14, Total-86

Sl. No.	Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	Sample tribal households 1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	Sample non-tribal households 1982-83	% change	Total sample households 1975-76	Total sample households 1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1.Consumption loans	0(0.00)	2(2.78)	2.78	0(0.00)	1(7.14)	7.14	0(0.00)	3(3.49)	3.49
	2.Production loans	0(0.00)	4(5.56)	5.56	0(0.00)	3(21.43)	21.43	0(0.00)	7(8.14)	8.14
(b)	Production inputs purchased									
	1.Improved High Yielding Varieties Seeds	0(0.00)	4(5.56)	5.56	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	4(4.65)	4.65
	2.Fertilizers	1(1.39)	4(5.56)	4.17	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.16)	4(4.65)	3.49
	3.Pesticides	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	4.Others	0(0.00)	2(2.78)	2.78	0(0.00)	1(7.14)	7.14	0(0.00)	3(3.49)	3.49
(c)	Essential Commodities									
	1.Sugar	1(1.39)	5(6.94)	5.55	0(0.00)	3(21.43)	21.43	1(1.16)	8(9.30)	8.14
	2.Kerosine Oil	1(1.39)	3(4.17)	2.78	0(0.00)	3(21.43)	21.43)	1(1.16)	6(6.98)	5.82
	3.Cloth	1(1.39)	3(4.17)	2.78	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.16)	3(3.49)	2.33
	4.Salt	1(1.39)	3(4.17)	2.78	0(0.00)	3(21.43)	21.43	1(1.16)	6(6.98)	5.82
	5.Foodgrains	1(1.39)	1(1.39)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.16)	1(1.16)	0.00
	6.Bidis	1(1.39)	1(1.39)	0.00	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.16)	1(1.16)	0.00
	7.Match box	1(1.39)	2(2.78)	1.39	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	1(1.16)	2(2.33)	1.17
	8.Other items purchased	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(d)	Produced sold									
	1.Agriculture produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	--
	2.Forest produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3.Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e)	Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

10 - I.T.D.P. BANSWARA(RAJASTHAN) Tribal=89,Non-tribal=18,Total=107

Sr. No.	Nature of benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	Sample tribal households 1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	Sample non-tribal households 1982-83	% change	Total sample households 1975-76	Total sample households 1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1.Consumption loans	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	2.Production loans	2(2.25)	21(23.60)	21.35	0(0.00)	1(5.56)	5.56	2(1.87)	22(20.56)	18.69
(b)	Production inputs purchased									
	1.Improved/ High Yielding Varieties Seeds	2(2.25)	21(23.60)	19.65	2(11.11)	3(16.67)	5.56	4(3.74)	24(22.43)	18.69
	2.Fertilizers	2(2.25)	20(22.47)	20.22	2(11.11)	3(16.67)	5.56	4(3.74)	23(21.50)	17.76
	3.Pesticides	2(2.25)	3(3.37)	1.12	2(11.11)	2(11.11)	0.00	4(3.74)	5(.67)	.93
	4.Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(c)	Essential Commodities of everyday used purchased									
	1.Sugar	73(82.02)	88(98.88)	16.86	18(100.00)	18(100.00)	0.00	91(88.05)	106(99.07)	14.02
	2.Kerosine oil	43(48.31)	58(65.17)	16.86	8(44.44)	8(44.44)	0.00	51(47.66)	66(61.68)	14.02
	3.Cloth	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	4.Salt	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	5.Foodgrains	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	6.Bidis	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	7.Match box	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	8.Other items purchased	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(d)	Produced sold									
	1.Agriculture produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	2.Forest produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	3.Other produced	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
	Other bene-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-

Appendix Table 14.2 Contd.

Total of all 10 I.T.D.Ps

Tribal=767, Non-tribal=209, Total=976

Sr. No.	Nature of Benefits derived	Sample tribal households 1975-76	Sample tribal households 1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal households 1975-76	Sample non-tribal households 1982-83	% change	Total Sample households 1975-76	Total Sample households 1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a)	Loans taken									
	1.Consumption loans	2(0.26)	13(1.69)	1.43	0(0.00)	2(0.96)	0.96	2(0.20)	15(1.54)	1.34
	2.Production loans	11(1.43)	64(8.34)	6.91	2(0.96)	10(4.78)	3.82	13(1.33)	74(7.58)	6.25
(b)	Production inputs purchased									
	1.Improved/ High Yielding Varieties Seeds	16(2.09)	78(10.17)	8.08	9(4.31)	16(7.66)	3.35	25(2.56)	94(9.63)	7.07
	2.Fertilizers	29(3.78)	99(12.91)	9.13	7(3.35)	18(8.61)	5.26	36(3.69)	117(11.99)	8.30
	3.Pesticides	7(0.91)	26(3.39)	2.48	3(1.44)	5(2.39)	0.95	10(1.02)	31(3.18)	2.16
	4.Others	0(0.00)	2(0.26)	0.26	0(0.00)	1(0.48)	0.48	0(0.00)	3(0.31)	0.31
(c)	Essential Commodities									
	1.Sugar	284(37.03)	350(45.63)	8.60	82(39.23)	107(51.20)	11.99	366(37.50)	457(46.82)	9.32
	2.Kerosine oil	277(36.11)	310(40.42)	4.31)	69(33.01)	80(38.28)	5.27	346(35.45)	390(39.96)	4.51
	3.Cloth	105(13.69)	98(12.78)	(-)0.91	21(10.05)	30(14.35)	4.30	126(12.91)	128(13.11)	0.20
	4.Salt	100(13.04)	123(16.04)	3.00	23(11.00)	38(18.18)	7.18	123(12.60)	161(16.50)	3.90
	5.Foodgrains	215(28.03)	221(28.81)	0.78	54(25.84)	68(32.54)	6.70	269(27.56)	289(29.61)	2.05
	6.Bidis	36(4.69)	47(6.13)	1.44	9(4.31)	16(7.66)	3.35	45(4.61)	63(6.45)	1.84
	7.Match box	95(12.39)	120(15.65)	3.26	22(10.53)	36(17.22)	6.69	117(11.99)	156(15.98)	3.99
	8.Other items purchased	154(20.08)	211(27.51)	7.43	38(18.18)	53(25.36)	7.18	192(19.67)	264(27.05)	7.38
(d)	Produced sold									
	1.Agriculture produce	51(6.65)	83(10.82)	4.17	3(1.44)	8(3.83)	2.39	54(5.33)	91(9.32)	3.99
	2.Forest produce	31(4.04)	38(4.95)	0.91	5(2.39)	5(2.39)	0.00	36(3.69)	43(4.41)	0.72
	3.Other produce	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
(e)	Other benefits derived	0(0.00)	5(0.65)	0.65	2(0.96)	4(1.91)	0.95	2(0.21)	9(0.92)	0.71

Appendix Table 14.3: Distribution of Sample Households by the Agencies through which They Purchased Most of Their Households.

(a) Consumption Goods and (b) Production Inputs

Agencies through which most of the purchases made	Sample tribal Households(N=767) 1975-76	1982-83	% change	Sample non-tribal Households(N=209) 1975-76	1982-83	% change	Total sample Households (N=976) 1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) Consumption goods										
1. Local shop-keeper/daily market	423 (55.15)	471 (61.41)		6.26	117 (55.98)	124 (59.33)	3.35	540 (55.33)	595 (60.96)	5.63
2. Weekly market	477 (62.19)	549 (71.58)		9.39	126 (60.29)	149 (71.29)	11.00	603 (61.78)	698 (71.52)	9.74
3. Cooperative Store/Society	58 (7.56)	102 (13.30)		5.74	16 (7.66)	36 (17.22)	9.56	74 (7.58)	138 (14.14)	6.56
4. Another	25 (3.26)	21 (2.74)	(-)	0.52	7 (3.35)	6 (2.87)	(-) 0.48	32 (3.28)	27 (2.77)	(-)0.51
5. Money lender-cum-shopkeeper	109 (14.21)	30 (3.91)	(-)	10.30	9 (4.31)	1 (0.48)	(-) 3.85	118 (12.09)	31 (3.18)	(-)8.91
6. Others	170 (22.16)	178 (23.21)		0.05	48 (22.97)	62 (29.67)	6.70	218 (22.34)	240 (24.59)	2.25
(b) Production inputs										
1. Local shop-keeper/daily market	234 (30.51)	207 (22.99)	(-)	3.52	40 (19.14)	39 (18.66)	(-) 0.48	274 (28.07)	246 (25.20)	(-)2.87
2. Weekly market	338 (44.07)	339 (44.20)		0.13	76 (36.36)	75 (35.89)	(-) 0.47	414 (42.42)	414 (42.42)	0.00
3. Cooperative Store/Society	104 (13.56)	176 (22.95)		9.39	8 (3.83)	21 (10.05)	7.22	112 (11.48)	197 (20.18)	8.7[illegible]
4. Another	46 (5.87)	40 (5.22)	(-)	0.65	14 (6.70)	14 (6.70)	0.00	59 (6.05)	54 (5.33)	(-)0.[illegible]

Appendix Table 14.3 Contd.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Money lender-cum-shopkeeper	28 (3.65)	27 (3.52)	(-) 0.13	2 (0.96)	2 (0.96)	0.00	30 (3.07)	29 (2.97)	(-)0.10
6. Others	62 (8.08)	67 (8.74)	0.66	2 (0.96)	2 (0.96)	0.00	64 (6.56)	69 (7.07)	0.51

N.B:- 1. Sample households made their purchases from more than one source.
2. Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 14.4: Distribution of Sample Households by the Agencies Through Which They Sold Most of the Produce.

Sr. No.	Agencies through which most of the produce sold	Sample tribals House-holds(N=767)			Sample non-tribal House-holds(N=209)			Total sample Households (N=976		
		1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change	1975-76	1982-83	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Local shopkeeper/ daily market	242 (31.55)	224 (29.20)	(-) 2.35	47 (22.49)	43 (20.57)	(-)11.92	289 (29.61)	267 (27.36)	(-) 1.25
2.	Weekly market	296 (38.59)	389 (50.72)	12.13	80 (38.28)	92 (44.02)	5.74	376 (38.52)	481 (49.28)	10.76
3.	Cooperative store/society	84 (10.95)	128 (16.69)	5.74	9 (4.31)	9 (4.31)	0.00	93 (9.53)	137 (14.04)	4.51
4.	Another house-holds	52 (6.78)	52 (6.78)	0.00	10 (4.78)	10 (4.78)	0.00	62 (6.35)	62 (6.35)	0.00
5.	Moneylender-cum shopkeeper	106 (13.82)	33 (4.30)	(-) 9.52	11 (5.26)	3 (1.44)	(-) 3.82	117 (11.99)	36 (3.69)	(-) 8.30
6.	Others	78 (10.17)	67 (8.74)	(-) 1.43	19 (9.09)	21 (10.05)	0.96	97 (9.94)	88 (9.02)	(-) 0.92

N.B:- 1. Sample households sold their produce through multiple agencies.
2. Figures in brackets are percentages.

Appendix Table 15.1: Distribution of Selected Official and Non-Official Respondents According to Their Perception of Change in the Extent of Land Alienation Amongst Tribals Since 1975-76.

ITDPs(States)	Number reporting		Officials			Non-officials		
	Officials*	Non-officials	Increased	No change	Decreased	Increased	No change	Decreased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	9	2	Nil	1(11.11)	8(88.89)	Nil	Nil	2(100.00)
2. Simdega (Bihar)	9	1	1(11.11)	Nil	8(88.89)	Nil	Nil	1(100.00)
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	9	1	Nil	4(44.44)	5(55.56)	Nil	1(100.00)	Nil
4. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	7	1	Nil	1(14.29)	6(85.71)	Nil	Nil	1(100.00)
5. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	8	2	Nil	Nil	8(100.00)	Nil	Nil	2(100.00)
6. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	8	1	1(12.50)	4(50.00)	3(37.50)	Nil	1(100.00)	Nil
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	9	2	Nil	Nil	9(100.00)	Nil	Nil	2(100.00)
8. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	8	2	Nil	1(12.50)	7(87.50)	Nil	2(100.00)	Nil
9. Bonnai (Orissa)	8	2	Nil	2(25.00)	6(75.00)	1(50.00)	Nil	1(50.00)
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	9	2	1(11.11)	1(11.11)	7(77.78)	Nil	1(50.00)	1(50.00)
All the 10 ITDPs taken together	84	16	3(3.57)	14(16.67)	67(79.77)	1(6.25)	5(31.25)	10(62.50)

N.B: Figures in brackets are percentages.

* Officials include Secretary/Commissioner, Tribal Development, Senior Tribal Officer, Collector of the district in which the ITDPs is located, Project Officer of the ITDPs, and selected Sublect-Matter Specialists.

-463-

Appendix Table 16.1: Felt Needs of the Tribals as Community in Different ITDPs Expressed in Terms of First, Second and Third Highest Priorities.

ITDP (State)	1st Priority	2nd Priority	3rd Priority
1	2	3	4
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	Drinking water	Medical facilities	Communications (roads)
2. Simdega (Bihar)	Minor irrigation	Communications	Education
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	Communications (approach roads)	Drinking water	Allotment of house-sites
4. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	Communications	Supply of essential commodities	Irrigation
5. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	Communications	Education (Ashram Schools)	Soil Conservation
6. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Drinking water	Education	Agriculture development
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	Communications	Irrigation	Drinking water
8. Parlakemidi (Orissa)	Drinking water	Medical facilities	Communications
9. Bonnai (Orissa)	Drinking water	Irrigation	Communications
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	Minor irrigation	Drinking water	Education (Ashram Schools)

Appendix Table 16.2: Distribution of Sample Households by Felt Needs of Individual Sample Households.

Sr. No.	Special needs of individual sample households	Tribal households (N=767)	Non-tribal households (N=209)	Total sample households (N=976)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Supply of bullocks/ buffaloes/bullock carts	229(29.86)	47(22.49)	276(28.28)
2.	Increased irrigation facilities: Construction of dug wells, tanks etc.	196(25.55)	32(15.31)	228(23.36)
3.	Safe drinking water	153(19.95)	36(17.22)	189(19.36)
4.	Supply of cows and goats	134(17.47)	45(21.53)	179(18.34)
5.	Supply of electricity	134(17.47)	33(15.79)	167(17.11)
6.	Allotment of land for cultivation	9(11.86)	42(20.10)	133(13.63)
7.	Credit - crop loans/ grain loans	53(6.91)	7(3.35)	60(6.15)
8.	Residential devilling/ house-aid for	50(6.52)	25(11.96)	75(7.68)
9.	Supply of agricultural inputs	48(6.26)	8(3.83)	56(5.74)
10.	Pumping sets/electric motors	43(5.61)	5(2.39)	48(4.92)
11.	Medical aid/free medicines	34(4.43)	7(3.35)	41(4.20)
12.	Assistance for land development/improvement	31(4.04)	6(2.87)	37(3.79)

N.B: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. Sample households listed as many as 40 different special needs for individuals. Only those needs which were stated by four percent or more of sample tribal/non-tribal households have been given in this table.

Appendix Table 16.3: Distribution of Sample Households by Felt Needs of the Community.

Sr. No.	Special needs of the community according to sample households	Tribal households (N=767)	Non-tribal households (N=209)	Total sample households (N=976)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Improvement of roads and means of transport	307(40.03)	89(42.58)	396(40.57)
2.	Rural electrification	245(31.94)	70(33.49)	315(32.27)
3.	Increased irrigation facilities	234(30.51)	50(23.92)	284(29.10)
4.	Provision of safe drinking water/handpumps/sanitary wells	218(28.42)	64(30.62)	282(28.89)
5.	Primary Health Centres/ ANM Centres/hospital facility, etc.	193(25.16)	52(24.88)	245(25.10)
6.	Upgrading of upper primary and opening of high schools	84(10.95)	31(14.83)	115(11.78)
7.	Construction of community centres/Panchayat Bhavans/ Samaj Mandirs/police stations	65(8.47)	19(9.09)	84(8.61)
8.	Veterinary hospitals, etc.	63(8.21)	6(2.87)	69(7.07)
9.	Opening of cooperative stores/fair price shops, etc.	60(7.82)	20(9.57)	80(8.20)
10.	Levelling/improvement of land	26(3.39)	5(2.39)	31(3.18)
11.	Wage employment/employment during off season.	29(3.78)	7(3.35)	36(3.69)

N.B:- 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. Sample households gave as many as 41 suggestions. Suggestions given by three percent or more of sample tribal/non-tribal households have been listed here.

Appendix Table 17.1: Distribution of Some Selected Official and Non-Official Respondents in Respect of Some Selected Indicators of Development.

Indicators	Increased					No change				
	Distt.ITDP level		Block level	Village level		District/ITDP level		Block level	Village level	
	Officials (N=87)	Non-officials (N=19)	BDOs (N=18)	VLWs (N=55)	KTRs (N=57)	Officials (N=87)	Non-officials (N=19)	BDOs (N=18)	VLWs (N=55)	KTRs (N=57)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Respect for traditional panchayats	27 (31.07)	8 (42.10)	6 (33.33)	19 (34.54)	16 (28.07)	33 (37.93)	4 (21.05)	5 (27.78)	12 (21.42)	17 (29.82)
2. Respect for govt.sponsored panchayats	66 (75.86)	14 (73.68)	14 (77.78)	44 (80.00)	41 (71.93)	17 (19.54)	2 (10.53)	4 (22.22)	5 (9.09)	11 (19.30)
3. State of households & village industries	29 (33.33)	8 (42.11)	9 (50.00)	15 (27.27)	20 (35.09)	44 (50.57)	9 (47.37)	5 (27.78)	33 (60.00)	26 (45.61)
4. Employment opportunities	82 (94.25)	15 (78.95)	14 (77.78)	48 (87.27)	47 (82.46)	4 (4.60)	3 (15.79)	3 (16.67)	5 (9.09)	6 (10.53)
5. Quality of life culture & tribal heritage	66 (75.86)	15 (78.95)	16 (88.89)	48 (87.27)	51 (89.47)	13 (14.94)	3 (15.79)	2 (11.11)	5 (9.09)	3 (5.26)
6. Levels of living	77 (88.50)	17 (89.47)	17 (94.44)	53 (96.36)	56 (98.25)	9 (10.35)	2 (10.53)	1 (5.56)	2 (3.64)	0 (0.00)
7. Housing facilities	56 (64.37)	13 (68.42)	11 (61.11)	37 (67.27)	35 (61.40)	30 (34.48)	5 (26.32)	7 (38.89)	16 (29.09)	21 (36.84)

Appendix Table 17.1 Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Availability of essential things of daily use	77 (88.51)	16 (84.21)	14 (77.78)	48 (87.27)	42 (73.68)	8 (9.20)	1 (5.26)	4 (22.22)	5 (9.09)	12 (21.05)
9. Attitude of tribals towards ITDPs	73 (83.91)	14 (73.68)	15 (83.33)	44 (83.64)	49 (85.96)	14 (16.09)	5 (26.32)	3 (16.67)	9 (16.36)	7 (12.28)

N.B: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. KTRs stand for knowledgeable tribal respondents.
3. District & ITDP level officials and non-officials included district Collectors, Project Officers, Subject-Matter Specialists, MPs, MLAs, Chairman, Zila Parishads from the selected districts/ITDPs. The block and village level officials and non-officials included BDOs, VLWs and KTRs.

Appendix Table 17.1 Contd.

Indicators	Decreased District/ITDP level Officials (N=87)	Non-officials (N=19)	Block level BDOs (N=18)	Village level VLWs (N=55)	KTRs (N=57)
1	12	13	14	15	16
1. Respect for traditional panchayats	27(31.03)	7(36.84)	7(38.89)	24(43.64)	24(42.11)
2. Respect for govt.sponsored panchayats	4(4.60)	3(15.79)	0(0.00)	6(10.91)	5(8.77)
3. State of household and village industries	14(16.09)	2(10.53)	4(22.22)	7(12.73)	11(19.30)
4. Employment opportunities	1(1.15)	1(5.26)	1(5.26)	2(3.64)	4(7.02)
5. Quality of life, culture and tribal heritage	8(9.20)	1(5.26)	0(0.00)	2(3.64)	3(5.26)
6. Levels of living	1(1.15)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(1.75)
7. Housing facilities	1(1.15)	1(5.26)	0(0.00)	2(3.64)	1(1.75)
8. Availability of essential things of daily use.	2(2.30)	2(10.59)	0(0.00)	2(3.64)	3(5.26)
9. Attitude of tribals towards ITDPs	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(1.75)

N.B:- 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. KTRs stand for knowledgeable tribal respondents.
3. District and ITDP level officials and non-officials included district Collectors, Project Officers, Subject-Matter Specialists, MPs, MLAs, Chairman, Zila Parishads from the selected districts/ITDPs. The block and village level officials and non-officials included BDOs, VLWs and KTRs.

Appendix Table 17.2: Distribution of Some Selected Groups and Levels of Official and Non-Official Respondents With Reference to Their Perception of Some Selected Indicators of Development in 1982-83 as Compared to 1975-76.

Indicators	Increased/improved in 1982-83 over 1975-76		No change in 1982-83 over 1975-76		Decreased/declined in 1982-83 over 1975-76	
	District/ ITDP level officials and non-officials (N=106)	Block and village level officials and non-officials (N=130)	District/ ITDP level officials and non-officials (N=106)	Block and village level officials and non-officials (N=130)	District/ ITDP level officials and non-officials (N=106)	Block and village level officials and non-officials (N=130)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Respect for traditional panchayats	35(33.02)	41(31.54)	37(34.91)	34(26.15)	34(32.08)	55(42.31)
2. Respect for govt. sponsored panchayats	80(75.47)	99(76.15)	19(17.92)	20(15.38)	7(6.60)	11(8.46)
3. State of household and village industries	37(34.91)	44(33.85)	53(50.00)	64(49.23)	16(15.09)	22(16.92)
4. Employment opportunities	97(91.51)	109(83.85)	7(6.60)	14(10.77)	2(1.89)	7(5.38)
5. Quality of life, culture and tribal heritage	81(76.42)	115(88.46)	16(15.09)	10(7.69)	9(8.49)	5(3.85)
6. Levels of living	94(88.68)	126(96.92)	11(10.38)	3(2.31)	1(0.94)	1(0.77)
7. Housing facilities	69(65.09)	83(63.85)	35(33.01)	44(33.84)	2(1.89)	3(2.31)
8. Availability of essential things of daily use	93(87.74)	104(80.00)	9(8.49)	21(16.15)	4(3.77)	5(3.85)
9. Attitude of tribals towards ITDPs	87(82.28)	110(84.62)	19(17.92)	19(14.62)	0(0.00)	1(0.77)

N.B:- 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. District and ITDP level officials and non-officials included district Collectors, Project Officers, Subject-Matter Specialists, MPs, MLAs, Chairman, Zila Parishads from the selected District /ITDPs. The block and village level officials and non-officials included BDOs, VLWs and Knowledgeable Tribal Respondents.

Appendix Table 17.3: Major Tangible Signs of Impact as Perceived by Selected Project Officers.

ITDPs(States)	Major tangible signs of impact						
	Improvement in agriculture, adoption of methods of cultivation & creation of irrigation facilities	Increased educational facilities	Increased medical facilities	Better level of living as indicated by better clothing and better food	Better communication facilities	Increased availability of safe drinking water facility	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Paderu (Andhra Pradesh)	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	2
2. Simdega (Bihar)	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	4
3. Dangs (Gujarat)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	1
4. Pushprajgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	2
5. Konta (Madhya Pradesh)	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	5
6. Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	2
7. Dhule-I (Maharashtra)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	5
8. Parlakhemidi (Orissa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Bonnai (Orissa)	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	4
10. Banswara (Rajasthan)	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	3
Total	6	6	5	4	4	3	23

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