Chapter-8

Summery and Conclusion

Poverty reduction especially in rural areas has been a major goal of the development policy in India since independence. For this anti-poverty programmes have been initiated. As is well known poverty has close linkage with social conditions as well as economic conditions. Poverty has high prevalence among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whether in rural areas or in urban areas. This is established by researchers like Singh, Radhakrishna, Amartya Sen and others. Inadequacies of basic needs as well as inadequate access to productive assets social infrastructures have been very common.

Public policies have emerged as very important phenomena in contemporary power politics. As a welfare state, India has initiated an extensive programmes related to poverty reduction since its independence. Many of these programmes have been in operation for over 55 years. In spite of this, poverty continues to exist. A major chunk of the rural people is struggling with extreme poverty conditions. The problem of poverty is complex in India and rural poverty is more complex and multi dimensional. In this context, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes form the bulk of the poor population and within a family, the women are more vulnerable.

Rural poverty alleviation programmes of India are envisaged with specific goals. Faster rate of economic growth and social justice, creating more employment opportunities for the ever growing surplus rural labourers, accelerating the rate of rural industrialization and agricultural development are among these. Further, developing rural infrastructure, reducing rural-urban disparities, providing opportunities for the socially disadvantaged sections (which are poverty stricken) like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and women are the goals. The primary task of nation’s policy on rural poverty as a strategy is to eradicate poverty of about seventy of the rural population through providing adequate
facilities such as safe drinking water, clothing, housing, health care, education, sanitation, transport, communication by creating of employment opportunities.

A review of various developmental programmes like Community Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Development of Women and Child Development programme and Public Distribution System and other programmes taken up since independence indicated the need for a new comprehensive programme for eradication of poverty in rural areas. Absence of adequate coverage of target groups, corruption, administrative malpractices, disinterest of the needy to take advantage of the programmes, inadequate finances, interference of politicians, red tapism have been some important obstacles in realizing the goals and meeting the needs of the target groups.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated a project called Velugu project in June 2002. Andhra Pradesh achieved appreciable success during 1995-2000 in the implementation of South Asia Poverty Alleviation Programme in six districts of Andhra Pradesh. The Velugu project, which is financed by the World Bank, is being implemented through Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The main purpose of the project is to enable the rural poor in imparting their livelihood and equality of the life. The project has six major components intended to strengthen institutional, social and human capital to extend support to eliminate child labor and support the differently abled children.

The major parameters like awareness about the ongoing poverty reduction project, involvement in community based organizations like Self Help Groups and Village Organizations, skill improvement, livelihood promotion, accessibility of rural micro credit and utility of the activities and income generation and overall transformation from traditional wage laboring to emerging rural entrepreneurship under the project intervention are used for the assessment of the project’s impact.
An examination of the district under study indicates that it is one of the poorest of the poor district of the state and also in India. Of the total, the rural population of the district is 18.27 lakhs with 73.47 per cent. This is higher than the state’s average of rural population. The total population of the SCs is 4.61 lakhs and STs constitute 4.16 lakhs with 18.53 per cent and 16.74 per cent respectively. Of the total, workforce of the district constitutes 45.14 per cent. The district has rich natural resources, agriculture and industrial growth is relatively low in comparison to other districts of Andhra Pradesh. As far as poverty is concerned, scenario of the district is that it comprises the highest percentage of the poor families. The literacy of the district is low when compared with the state’s literacy percentage. The literacy of males is higher than the female literacy rate (male 61.86 per cent and female 38.13 per cent).

In the selected 4 villages, a field survey was done to capture the general socio-economic and political conditions of the villages and selected respondents. The total population of four identified villages of the research, as per census 2001, is 8398 which is 0.45 percent of the total rural population of district of Adilabad. In these selected villages of the study like Pipri, Rajura, Gadchanda and Nagar the percentage of S.C. population is higher than that of S.T. population. Interestingly, the population of the females is also higher than the male in the selected villages. The literacy rate of the selected villages is encompassed at very low comparatively with other urban centers (i.e., 24.5 percent of SCs and 34.3 percent of STs). It is also clear that the literacy percentage of the selected villages is much lower than both district and state level which were constituted with 74.82 per cent and 64.11 per cent respectively.

The workforce of the field villages is categorized into agriculture, agri-labor, daily wage labors, artisans, self – employed and gulf labours. The social structure of the villages is as old as from the years of tradition of rural areas. Generally, majority section of the poor families in India belongs to scheduled castes or tribes whose average standard of living was considerably below the rest of the population. Similarly, closer examination of the field data in present study reveals that most of the families that belong to SCs and STs were under severe poverty conditions.
In developmental aspects of the study areas, central and state’s developmental programmes are implemented along with the Indira Kranthi Patham (Velugu). It is found in the filed investigation that there is high rate of corruption at grass root in reaching the developmental schemes to the poor. For instance, the village secretary has authority to select the households for white ration card. It is used for the identification of poor families and also as a basis to prioritize the welfare schemes. But, most of the times the village secretary issues the white ration cards to non-poor families. In this selection process, there will be a serious pressure from local political leaders and sarpanch of the grama panchayat. Along with the political pressure, there is also visible corruption by the village secretary by taking money or any gifts. When the selection of the poor families is derailed, obviously, the objectives of any poverty alleviation or community development programmes are disrupted.

A micro level understanding of the performance of the project reveals that it is implemented in all the districts. A number of activities have been undertaken under the project. But as regards to the coverage of poor families, the performance of the project has not been outstanding. In respect of the number of SHGs in East Godavari stands first and Rangareddy has the lowest number of groups. With regard to capacity building through training coverage has not been satisfactory. The incomes of rural rural por have got enhanced but not to that extent expected.

The major success of the project has been in the area of strengthening the number of SHG women. The overall performance of the project reveals that there is considerable gap between the target and achievement during 2008-09 the beneficiaries from less than 50 per cent of the eligible. The benefits under the land purchase are low. Not even 1 per cent of the eligible persons are covered. In the district of Adilabad, where the project was initiated on 15th July 2002 the project has strengthened the CBOs like SHGs, VOs and district federations. Infrastructural development and capacity development have also been reported. Strong people’s support is reported.
A study of socio-economic background of the respondents in the selected villages has revealed that most of them are under severe poverty conditions. A high percentage of respondents (83.33 per cent) are married, the remaining are either widows or divorced. The percentage of divorced slightly higher than of the widows. The percentages of married women among the Scheduled Tribes are higher than that of the Scheduled Castes; same is the position regarding the unmarried. The percentage of divorced among SCs is more than that of among STs. Similar is position regarding the widows. Age wise a very high percentage of the respondents are young (81.66 per cent) only 7 seven percent of the respondents are in the age group of 35 and 36. An increased participation of younger women in SHGs is noted. Those in the age group of 18-35 are more among the SCs than among STs. The difference is ten percent. Respondents in the age group 36-45 are more among the STs. Similar is a position regarding those above 46 years of age.

A majority of the Respondents have families with membership between 4 and 5. Nagar stands first followed by Rajura, Pipri and Gadchanda villages in this regard. Families with 6 members and above constitute 37 percent. Gadchanda occupies the first place followed by Rajura, Pipri and Nagar. Families with less than 4 members constitute a small percentage. Gadchanda occupies the first place followed by Pipri and Rajura. In Nagar, none of the families has less 4 members. Families with more than 4 are more among SCs than among the STs. Families with membership 4 or 5 are more among SCs than among STs. The difference between the SCs and STs is 10 percent. Families with 6 and more members are in higher percentage among SCs. A majority of the respondents are non-literates. The percentage of non literates is the highest in Rajura followed by Nagar, Gadchanda and Pipri villages. The percentage of those with non-formal schooling is higher in Pipri compare to the other tan villages. The percentage of respondents in primary education is higher than that in Nagar followed by Pipri, Gadchand occupies the first place in having respondents with secondary education. None of the respondents has higher education. The need for adult education is very evident. The percentage of non-literates is higher among SCs. Respondents with non-literates is higher among SCs.
Respondents with non-formal schooling are more in percentage among STs. The percentages of primary education holders are higher among SCs. The percentage of those with secondary education is more among STs.

It is noted that a majority of respondents live in semi-pucca houses followed by those living in pucca houses, kutcha houses and other types of houses. The percentage of respondents living in semi-pucca houses is highest in Pipri followed by Gadchanda, Nagr and Rajura. The percentage of pucca house holders is higher in Nagar compared to that in Pipri, Rajura and Gadchand villages. Gadchanda stands at the bottom with respondents living in kutcha houses is higher in Rajura compared to that in Nagar, Gadchanda and Pipri. Pipri occupies the bottom place in respect of respondents living in kutcha houses. Gadchand and Rajura have one respondent each living in other types of houses. A number of state and central governments endeavors to provide housing facility for comfortable living have not been visible in this study area. A higher percentage of STs are living in pucca houses compared to that of STs. The percentage of SCs living in semi pucca houses is far higher than that of STs, the difference being 18.33 per cent. The percentage of respondents living in kutcha houses is more among STs compared to that among SCs, the difference being 10 percent.

The occupational background of the respondents reveals that among them there are marginal farmers, agricultural farmers, beedi-rollers and others. The respondents those who are in the category of rolling beedis occupies first place followed by agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and others. The percentage of respondents in beedi rolling is the highest in the Gadchanda. The percentage of respondents in other 3 villages is equal. Rajura occupies first place with a higher percentage of agricultural labourers followed by Nagra, Pipri and Gadchanda. The percentage of marginal farmers is higher in Gadchanda, compared to that in Pipri, Nagar and Rajura respectively. Respondents who are marginal farmers are more in percentage among STs. The percentage of agricultural labourers is more among SCs. Respondents occupied in rolling beedies are more in percentage among
SCs. Those employed other activities are more among SCs. Considerable amount of uncertainty regarding earning for livelihood is reported.

The land holdings of the respondents revealed that slightly less than half of than are landless those possessing below 1-3 acres constitutes the next largest group and respondents having land holdings of 4-5 acres are $\frac{1}{4}$th of the total. Land ownership itself could not be regarded as the criterion for assessing the economic status because, for cultivation, the respondents have forced to take loans on high rate of interests. Ironically, those who failed to pay could get the benefit of waiver of loan repayment. An examination of the income levels of respondents has revealed that a high majority of them have family income below Rs 1000 month. In this context, Gadchanda occupies first place followed by Nagar, Pipri and Rajura. None of the respondents has family income beyond Rs 200 per month. Respondents from families with their income below Rs 1000 are far more among STs compared to those among SCs. Respondents whose income family income per month is between Rs 1000 and 2000 are more in percentage among SCs. Despite economically weak positions, these women are saving a little through SHGs. The acute poverty conditions have forced them to realize the need for family planning.

**Impact of the Project**

The impact of the project which is studied on the basis of awareness, experience training opportunities, loan facility, livelihood promotion avenues, improvements in incomes, savings, assets and other aspect has bought the following conclusions.

It is found that knowledge of Velugu project is present in a very high percentage of the respondents. In this context, Pipri occupies the first place followed by Gadchanda, Nagar and Rajura. Absence of awareness is seen more in Nagar compared to that Gadchanda,
Pipri and Rajura. 5 per cent of the women in the sample have not responded. The non-respondents are in a higher percentage in Rajura compared to those in Gadchanda and Nagar. No response is noticed in Pipri. Awareness about the project is seen in a higher percentage of the SCs. Absence of awareness is seen in a higher percentage of STs. No response is noted in a higher percentage of STs. Those with primary educational qualifications are in higher percentage of possessing knowledge. Awareness of the project it is noted that is not directly related to educational levels.

Membership of the respondents in SHGs in highest in Rajura (86.66 per cent) followed by Pipri (73.3 percent), Gadchanda (7o percent) and Nagar (63.33 per cent). The percentage of respondents with leadership position is higher in Nagar followed by Gadchanda, Pipri and Rajura. As regards experience in SHSs, the performance of respondents with long experience of 3 and more is more is higher in Pipri. Respondents whose experience falls between 1 and 2 years are far higher in Rajura. Nagra and Gadchanda have the same percentage of the respondents having experience below 1 and 2 years at the bottom place stands Pipri. Those with experience of less 1 year are in higher percentage in Gadchanda followed by Nagar, Rajura and Pipri. A majority of the respondents have experience between 1 and 2 year in SHGs.

As regard better training for livelihood opportunities, it is seen that a majority of the respondents did not have any training. Rajura occupies the first place followed by Nagra. Pipri and Gadchanda stands on the same footing. Absence of response is seen more in Gadchanda. An assessment on the caste wise brought up of the respondents in relation to training made clear that those who received are more among the SCs and those who have not received are more among the STs. When asked about the benefit of training, slightly more than 52 percent of the respondents felt. That training has been useful for livelihood opportunity. Those who viewed that training is not useful constitute 48 percent. The respondents who felt the training is useful are highest in percentage in Pipri followed by Rajura, Gadchanda and Nagar. Nagar occupies the first place with respondents who felt
that training is not useful. Gadchanda and Rajura occupy second, third and fourth places respectively in this regard. It is found that views regarding the utility of training are not directly related to educational qualifications of the respondents. Training is said to be useful for social awareness and income generation. The focus is laid more on social awareness by the respondents.

A very high percentage of the respondents reported that they have received loans. The first, second, third and fourth places in respect of the number of recipients go to Pirpi, Gadchanda, Nagar and Rajura villages. A more percentage of STs compared to that of SCs has received the benefit of loan. The loan amount provided ranged between Rs 5000-10000. Those who received loan amount between 5000 and 10000 constitute a high majority. The first, second, third and fourth places go to Nagra, Rajura, Gadchanda and Pipri respectively in this connection. Pipri occupies the first place in having respondents who received loan Rs 10001-20000, Gadchanda, Rajura and Nagar occupies the first, second, third and fourth places respectively.

An important finding is that a majority of the respondents have felt that the project has not promoted the livelihood opportunities (53.83 percent) and 39.16 percent said that it has promoted and 10 percent of the respondents did not give any opinion. Rajura and Pipri occupy the first and second places in respect of respondents feeling that the project has not been useful in promoting livelihood avenues. Those who said that the project has been useful are more in percentage in Rajura followed by those in Nagar, Pipri and Gadchanda.

As regards improvements in family income, not a satisfactory situation is noted. Those who considered that the improvement is average (44.16 percent) constitute the first largest group followed by those who felt that there is no improvement (29.16 percent) and by those who considered the improvement as good (19.16 percent). A majority of
the respondents reported average improvement. Next in order are Nagar, Gadchanda and Rajura. The percentage of respondents whose improvement is reported to be nil is the highest in Gadchanda (33.33 percent). In respect of good improvement, Nagar occupies the first place followed by Rajura. The respondents in Pipri and Gadchanda who reported good improvement are of equal percentage. It is clear that the loans provided have not been sufficient to improve the income levels.

An analysis of the utilization of Rice Credit Line (RCL) implemented as part of project for food security reveals that a majority of the respondents have utilized it. One third of the respondents have not been able to utilize. The rest of them did not respond to the question relating to food security. The food security scheme has not benefited all the poor families in the rural areas. There is need to increase efforts for benefitting all is clear. The saving pattern of the respondent is reported to be good in very high percentage of them. This is because the women save small amount as members of SHGs.

The safety net programme, which is a special component of the project, has brought social changes. In the context of assets creation 40 percent of the respondents replied in the positive and 41.16 percent in the negative, 18.33 percent of the respondents did not give any view. It is clear that the percentage of those without assets creation is more than those with assets. Among the four villages under study, Rajura has shown better performance. The types of assets include community building, local markets, individual land development, individual houses and other livelihood based assets and others. Gadchanda occupies the first place in respect of land development followed by Pipri, Rajura and Nagar. In ‘any other category’, two villages namely Rajura and Pipri are seen.

A majority of the respondents (51.66 percent) have not seen changes in economic and social life and Pipri occupies the first place where 60 percent of the respondents reputed no change next in order are Gadchanda, Nagar, and Rajura. Among those who reported
changes in economic and social life the percentage of respondents in Gadchanda (43.33 percent) is higher than that in the other villages. Pipri (33.33 percent) is at the bottom place. The gap between the percentage of respondents reporting change and no change is worth noting.

Changes in attitude have been brought through the project. A majority of the respondents (56.66 percent) have reported positive change in the attitude. The respondent reporting no change constitutes 35 percent and the remaining has not responded. A positive change in attitude is reported by a higher percentage of respondents in Gadchanda followed by that in Pipri, Nagar and Rajura. Among those who have not reported any change the percentage of respondents in Pipri is higher than that in Nagar, Gadchanda and Rajura. A higher percentage of respondents without any response are seen in Rajura.

In the development of village infrastructure visible change is reported by slightly more than 50 percent of the respondents (50.33 percent), Nagar and Gadchanda stand first and second in this context. The percentage of respondents in Pipri and Rajura is equal. 40 percent of the respondents do not have a positive view of development of village infrastructure. A higher percentage of respondents in Gadchanda (43.33 percent) expressed negative view compared to that in other villages.

Dominance of village level elites (politicians, caste leaders and the like) in project implementation is clearly visible because 60.83 percent of the respondents have confirmed this. The percentage of respondents who held this view is higher in Nagar and Gadchanda. The rural elites, instead of working in favour of promoting the interests of the poor are found to be playing obstructionist role in some instances. The dominance of village level elites is reported by higher percentage of STs (63.33 percent) than that of the SCs (58.33 percent).
Interference of the leaders of political parties is a common and undesirable phenomenon which is reported by 90.83 percent of the respondents. This seems to be slightly less in Nagar village. A very small percentage of respondents answered in the negative regarding interference of leaders of political parties. The interference of Congress leaders is reported by a higher percentage of the respondents than that of the Telugu Desam Party and Telangana Rashtra Samithi leaders. Interference of political party leaders is seen whether they are from ruling party or of other parties. It is clear that the impact of the project is not satisfactory though some improvements have been achieved.

Problems

A detailed study of the implementation of the Velugu project has disclosed some important problems. The loan amounts provided under the project are inadequate. Even what is provided, is not spent for income generation in the majority of the cases. In other words, the loan amounts sanctioned have not been used for productive purposes. It is seen that the amounts received were used for domestic expenses, construction of houses, performing marriages of children, payment of debts, medical purposes and buying clothes and others. As part of the project training has to be imparted to the selected beneficiaries. It is noted that a majority of women selected have not had the opportunity of training. So capacity building has been at stake. In fact, there is provision for training in non-farm income generating activities such as micro entrepreneurship, livestock development activities and activities relating to value addition to farm produce and trading. In the absence of training facility, the possibility of realizing the goals of the project get diminished. It is noted that even when the project activity more focus is noted on creating social awareness rather on income generation. Improvement in social awareness is definitely desirable but income generation is equally perhaps more important. The savings pattern has revealed that community managed savings and loan facility has not contributed to the absence of dependence on money lenders, land lords and local financiers. Delay in release of loans and urgent requirements have forced the women to depend on money lenders and others.
Assets creation is seen in a small percentage of the respondents. Disinterest in pursuing the activities other than those the respondents are already involved, fear regarding the possibility of positive results, hesitance, and absence of support from family members even when interest is present are some of the factors that came in the way of the respondents opting for involvement in new activities. Unable to bare the financial problems, the male members of some family have shown preference to go to other countries in search of employment, yielding higher income. Leaving the family in search of employment elsewhere would disturb the family position. Though aware of this, some of the respondents supported the movement of the male members to other countries under economically forced circumstances.

In the selection of the beneficiaries, it is noted from the field study that the method has not been transparent. The project is intended for the poor and the poorest of the poor but in reality those who do not belongs these categories, in other words, the non poor have also been selected under the pressure of political leaders and the locally influential persons. So the deserving are excluded and the ineligible are selected in some cases. The role of political leaders is considerable in the selection process. One important problem associated with the implementation of the project is related to staff. It is noted that a number of community coordinators have dropped in the middle. The reasons include low payment, job insecurity and absence of motivation from above. In some cases the higher officials have advised the coordinators to go for other jobs which provide security fixed tenures and higher payments would be useful to provide continuity in the functioning of the coordinators.

Interference of the political leaders in selecting beneficiaries is often seen. This might come in the way of choose correct person for benefit. This is not say that politicians will not choose the correct person for benefit. It is only to argue that politics should not be present in the selection of beneficiaries. Selection should be left to the project staff themselves. External interventions are likely to create unhealthy atmosphere.
Gains

It would be useful to identify the achievements that the project brought about. The coverage relating to safety net programmes in terms of insurance schemes for life and health related purposes could be regarded as an important achievement. The insurance claims are settled within 48 hours. The project has brought about infrastructural development which includes community building for SHGs; market yards for vegetable vending and establishment of agricultural markets for SHGs and skill based training centers at mandal head quarters. Changes in development related attitudes have been noticed. Training camps, mass meetings and workshop conducted by the Velugu staff definitely contributed to attitudinal changes among the poor women.

An intensive study of 16 cases revealed that the project has not brought the derived changes in the lives of poor families. Prevalence of child labour, lack of proper care of children, especially, for the Differently abled children and widows. The project is supposed to give preference to landless poor families, families of differently abled children, education of girls, skill upgradation of poor women and developing rural entrepreneurship among the poor women. But in reality, some focused areas of the project are missing implementation. The measurements criteria for alleviation of poverty in rural areas under the project are not adequate enough. There is need to take more focused and family oriented measures.

Suggestions

It is noted that in some areas like developmental social infrastructure and insurance coverage the project achieved good results. It also noted that some women did upgrade their skill and derived the benefit from the assistance given by the project staff. Attitudinal changes, though inadequate, are noted. For effectiveness implementation of the project, the following measures deserve serious consideration and implementation.
1. There is need to adopt a more comprehensive criteria in the selection of beneficiaries. The present procedures are that the project staff would arrange meetings of women of SHGs and collect information on their assets and liabilities. The women give details of the needs and apply for loans through the project staff to the government. The final authority in the sanction of the loans is the District Project Officer assisted by Assistant Project Manager and Community Coordinators. Sometimes, wrong information is provided by the aspirants in their enthusiasm to get loans sanction. The loans sanctioned very often are not used for the purpose identified. There is necessary that a well defined criterion is used for selecting the beneficiaries. It is need to develop the coordination with the village secretaries in selecting the right persons as beneficiaries. The village secretary is close to the villagers would be having the knowledge connected with the status, assets and liabilities of the villagers. The purpose of the project would be defeated if the benefit does not reach the really need persons. The project staff should also adopt the method of discussing with individual members of the group separately along with discussion with the group as a whole. This would facilitate a more careful selection of beneficiaries.

2. Awareness generation before selection of beneficiaries and disbursement of loans is very essential. In the awareness camps family oriented focus is necessary. The women aspirants should be enlightened in detail about the purpose of the project, utility of training, involvement non-farm activities, the benefits to the family – especially, to girls and differently abled children. Involvement of experts in awareness generation on the focused areas would definitely bring about positive gains. The principle of administration going to the door steps of citizen in detailing policy could be effectively implemented through this. It is noted that from the field intervention that some of poor women are not taking loan with the fear that may not be able to repay. This is resulting in lower utilization of loanable funds. Removal of fear should be an important item in awareness generation. Combined efforts of administration and experts in awareness generation are highly useful. Awareness generation should be taken up taken up as a continuous process and not as an occasional one.
3. Training is an important component of the project. As the present position stands, some beneficiaries received training in pickles preparation, making broomsticks, tailoring, knitting and embroidery. Rarely children of the beneficiaries are imparted computer knowledge. It is noted that the selected women did not show interest in receiving trainings in the areas chosen by the project’s staff. It is obvious that the respondents have shown greater interest shown in upgrading skills in food processing, vegetable vending, land development and other agricultural related activities. Interest in obtaining skills in new areas is not found among the respondents. Therefore, before imparting training, awareness generation regarding the utility of getting skills in new areas through which more income could be generated has to be imparted to the beneficiaries. The selection of the training items should be based on the local needs, market avenues and interests of the beneficiaries. Target oriented and broad based training to the youth of the poor families is essential. Continues training is essential to provide sustainability. It is necessary that training should be a continues process along with this providing incentives like sanctioning higher amounts as loan identifying better skilled persons and awarding them praises would increase interest in skill up gradation.

4. Monitoring is essential in the process of implementing the project. It is noted that a majority of the respondents have spent loan money on unproductive and domestic expenses. The purpose of the project is mainly income generation, reducing dependency on traditional financial sources, skill up gradation and confidence building. The reality is that the objectives have only been partially realized when there is diversion of spending from the purpose intended. Improper utilization of money, there should be seriously checked. It is possible only through regular and effective monitoring. A mechanism to check irregularities has to be created or entrusted specifically to the staff of the project. The monitoring cell that exists at the mandal level should be made to function as an effective body. The project’s initiatives would be successful only when the missing gaps are filled. Proper identification of beneficiaries, purposeful awareness generation,
continues training, checking irregularities and effective monitoring would bring the desired results and facilitate satisfactory implementation of the project.

The present study is the first of its kind in the academic area. This kind of studies in the other districts also would facilitate a more realistic understating of the project and its implementation.