Chapter VII......

Findings

And

Recommendations
Chapter VII

Findings and Recommendations

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INTRODUCTION:

The current study started by identifying the gap in research on tribal development schemes in India. The context of tribal development schemes is limited to the three selected individual beneficiary schemes viz. Gharkul, Consumption and Post Matric Scholarship.

The prime objective of undertaking the present research was to assess the impact of the selected schemes on the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Tribe communities of Nanded district. This chapter provides the Findings and Recommendations.

7.1 FINDINGS

After detailed analysis based on data analysis and interpretations, the following findings are drawn:

7.1A Specific findings:

- The gender wise sample representation indicates that total sample for the shelter scheme were 293 in numbers of which 76.11% was males and 23.89% females. The total sample for the food scheme were 541 in numbers of which 78.37% was males and 21.63% females. The total respondents for the education scheme who participated in the sample survey were 629 in numbers of which 80.13% was males and 19.47% females.

- Age characteristics depicts for the Gharkul scheme as among 293 respondents nearly about 76.79% fall in the age group of 44-59 followed by 23.21 falling under middle age class of 31-44. It is to be noted that % of beneficiaries in the age group of 18-31 is 0.

- As per the qualification base, among the 293 respondents more than half (67.92%) are illiterate followed by 21.50% are have studied up to primary education (less than 5th std.) while 8.3% are have studied (5th-10th std.) and 2.05% are qualified above 10th std.
The sample survey for Gharkul indicates, the distance of Main Road to these villages where the beneficiaries live. 130 villages (44.37%) situated at 0.5 km long from main road followed by 68 villages (23.21%) situated at 1-2 km long from main road while 95 villages (32.42%) are situated at 2-5 km long from main road.

The sample survey for Food scheme indicates, the distance of Main Road to these villages where respondents live. 314 respondents belong to those villages, situated at 0.5 km long from main road, followed by 129 respondents belong to those villages situated at 1-2 km long from main road. while 95 respondents belong to those villages, situated at 2-5 km long from main road which makes 58.04%, 23.84% and 18.12% respectively.

Majority of 69.62% the Scheduled Tribes families are the type of joint families while 30.38% owns to the nuclear family.

The sample survey was made to obtain the data about the Position of land owning by the Respondents. The survey indicates that 91.13% of respondents are without any land and the remaining 8.87% have their own land for cultivation.

An attempt was made to obtain information about the respondent’s Sources of information regarding the schemes. Data indicates that majority of beneficiaries got the information about the schemes are 49.83% from their relatives, followed by 26.62% people knew about schemes from Govt. Officials. 21.50% people knew from local political leaders while rest of 2.05% depend on newspapers.

Question was asked about the corruption check in tribal development schemes. Among 293 respondents, large number of respondents, which is 83.62%, has experienced corruption activities like bribing, while 16.38% have not.

An attempt was made Respondents Opinion about revision of Schemes. Majority of respondents, which is 56.31%, believe there is a need to revise the “gharkul” scheme followed by 27.99% who believe the same but for the “consumption” scheme.
Remaining 15.70% people wish to revise the ‘scholarship’ scheme. Respondents of consumption scheme were asked about the Revision Of Schemes. Majority of respondents, which is 55.83%, believe there is a need to revise the “Consumption” scheme, remaining 44.17% who don’t want any changes.

Selected schemes are been proved equally useful for the respondents. Large number of beneficiaries availed at least two of the selected schemes. Percentage of beneficiaries who are the users of all three selected schemes is equal.

Among 541 respondents of Food scheme and 3 selected schemes, 183 people which makes for about 33.83% each, appreciated Gharkul and Consumption scheme as the most useful. Remaining 32.34% slightly behind the above, approved of Scholarship scheme as the least useful scheme.

Large number of gharkul respondents are not happy with the financial assistance or subsidy they get through the scheme. Respondents of gharkul scheme faces many problems like, rigid norms of the scheme and conditions of the DRDA, Labor problems, building material cost, allotment/payment of subsidy etc. There is a notable difference between the amount they get for the construction and the present market price of any house construction. Many of the houses are incomplete due to the weak financial condition of the respondents.

Gharkul seems the most popular scheme among the individual beneficiary scheme. Which is running consistently from the year 1985 to construct houses for the BPL population in the villages. Amount of subsidy also has been increased as per the requirements of needy and houseless population in rural areas.

Among 293 respondents of Gharkul scheme and 3 selected schemes, 271 people whomake for about 92.49% people appreciated the “gharkul” scheme which proved very helpful to them.
The Scheduled Tribe girls are not continuing for higher education after the matriculation due to many reasons like they got married in early age or due to their conservative outlook about girls. Also many tribal girls have to work and earn for the family. The total respondents for (PMS) who participated in the sample survey were 629 in numbers of which 80.13% are males and 19.47% are females.

Educational level of student and their opinion about getting adequate amount through scholarship scheme are dependent on each other, as the calculated value of chi square statistic. Since calculated value is greater than critical value, rejecting the null hypothesis at 5 per cent level of significance.

As Chi square test resulted the calculated value is greater than critical value, the null hypothesis will be rejected at 5 per cent level of significance. Accordingly adequacy of scholarship amount received to respondents and their opinion about scholarship scheme are dependent on each other.

The amount of loan and food grains provided through the consumption scheme are not sufficient for the families. Most of the times poor tribal laborers and landless tribes can’t repay the loan due to unemployment and poor financial condition. As a result they can not avail the consumption scheme in next season.

Consumption scheme is proved helpful to the poor and landless tribal people during the no employment period. Beneficiaries family members get arranged their basic needs when they have no any source of income during the rainy season.

PMS scheme is been doing an excellent job in higher education among the Scheduled Tribes. Large number of students are satisfied with the existing scholarship scheme and they opined the scheme as excellent. These respondents were 452 in numbers which makes the seventy two percent.

Data indicates the lack of awareness among the tribes about the very useful schemes mentioned in the table 6.12. Unawareness has resulted in non-use of the various schemes helpful in their economical development and self
dependency. Also govt. staff awareness efforts are not sufficient and methods of awareness are not proper.

7.1B General Findings:

- The socio-economic condition of Scheduled tribes of Kinwat Taluka has been improved partially by the selected schemes. Also infrastructural development like (CC roads, drainages, Hand pumps, Sanitation, drinking water pipelines etc.) is occurred due to various area development schemes for TSP and OTSP to some extent. Basic amenities has been provided through the collective tribal development initiatives by Central Govt., State Govt. and Local body authorities in Kinwat taluka.
- The benefits of government schemes have reached to some of Scheduled tribes of Kinwat Taluka. Govt. staff is very much co-operative and concerned towards to the beneficiaries. Existing implementation process both on-line and offline, is effective and convenient for the beneficiaries.
- Amount sanctioned to the beneficiaries of selected schemes is adequate as it is based on the estimation by experts. It becomes inadequate up to the completion of work due to the unaffordable delay in gharkul. In pms amount is paid at the every academic year end or vacations which is inconvenient for students to meet their needs during the year.
- Most of the needy tribal families are deprived of the benefits of selected schemes due to lack of knowledge about norms and conditions for availing the benefit of these schemes. They have no idea of the paper work required for it.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

It may be concluded that the selected schemes have not been fully successful in improving the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled tribes of Nanded district. In this regard following suggestions may prove worthwhile.
7.2 A Specific recommendations

- There are number of existing schemes implemented in Kinwat Taluka. Each and every scheme is not for the sake of the tribal people. Few existing schemes offering finance for business, training, coaching and skill development which will help them make self-dependent economically should be kept continued. And others should be scrapped. Focus should be given to the area development. The small scale and cottage industries should be encouraged based on the locally available natural resources.

- Before implementing any tribal development scheme extensive door to door village/wadi survey is required to find out the actual need of the people. Normally the survey is done before implementing each and every scheme by the authorities like DRDA. Particularly for the Gharkul scheme. This survey can be more effective if done properly and honestly. Wrong survey can disqualify the true beneficiary. All shelter less tribes can get the shelter through the effective survey. Here the fact to be noted that large number of beneficiaries never believe in DRDA norm for availing the selected schemes.

- The Beneficiary selection procedure must be transparent. No any beneficiary should avail the scheme repeatedly. The subsidy provided through the Gharkul scheme should be as per the market rate of any house construction.

- Most of the funds through various existing schemes is being wasted because of lack proper use. Schemes should be revised and implemented as per the local problems. New schemes have to be introduced to meet the development needs of the Scheduled Tribes. So that the people can easily avail the benefit of programmes they need. Various agricultural schemes like boar wells, motor pumps, Pipe lines will prove useful for tribes.

- Loan Repayment power of tribes is very less. They never repay the loans. 75% beneficiaries could not repay the loan they get through the Consumption Scheme from last 10 years. Money they get from the scheme is consumed for the unproductive purpose. So software should be developed to record the each and every beneficiary of the area. The beneficiary should not get the
benefit of the scheme repeatedly. Every ITDP can use this kind of software to implement the schemes effectively.

- Malpractice and Corruption in the beneficiary selection, cash transactions, implementation process, is seen at every level of execution. The controlling system should be there to inspect the implementation process at each and every stage. Surveys should be done in each and every village at grass root level not in the offices for deserving and needy tribes will benefit the schemes.

- Awareness can be created about these schemes through adopting the proper methods of publicity to the tribes. Most of the tribes don’t know about these schemes due to illiteracy. Proper awareness, training and orientation should be given towards developmental programmes. Development is supposed to be through both the individual and collective schemes.

- Outdated existing schemes like consumption and oil-engine, Nav sanjivan scheme and fishery development etc. should be dropped. Necessary modifications will be made in existing programmes regularly. And Instead finance and capital should be provided for small and medium businesses through the finance schemes so that tribes will be self dependent.

- Lack of manpower is been the serious problem. Professional and dedicated staffing is needed for improvement. Incentives are to be given to the efficient and honest government servants who are engaged in the tribal development programmes. Also voluntary tribal workers will play a crucial role in implementation process.

- Evaluation is required to improve the programs with their basic objectives. The assessment should be in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Evaluation would enable the planners to frame the policies with advancements, modifications as per the local issues. Evaluation process can bring co-ordination among the Taluka, District and state level policy makers, executives, administrators.

- There is a need to look towards development not only in a pragmatic manner but also with a deeper humanistic and ethical approach. Scheduled tribes are
basically illiterate, ignorant and subjected to exploitation in spite of a strong legislation. Development should be viewed with their angle and perceptions.

7.2B General findings:

- Priority should be given to the field education, both formal and job oriented for the empowerment of tribes. They should be given the opportunities for the employment and skill development. Objectives of all the development schemes should be focused on the tribal health and education.

- For the purpose of better education standard should be improved by the adoption of new technology. Teachers in tribal area should be provided with the accommodation and good salary for teaching. It will prove helpful in reducing the school dropout ratio.

- Every scheme should be linked up with the AADHAR. So that the problem of bogus beneficiaries will be solved to some extent. Direct beneficiary schemes will be more effective and transparent with the AADHAR link up.

- Migration is one of the nagging problems of this area. Employment opportunities through various schemes throughout the year can be created for the poor and landless tribal laborers. Agricultural and Forest products processing units set up will prove effective for both the tribal farmers and laborers. It will create employment opportunities and increase the income sources through the natural resources.

- The facility of lift irrigation can be provided to the tribes of hilly areas of Kinwat Taluka. Sprinklers should be provided through the schemes. Also more finance schemes will be helpful to the beneficiaries so that they can cultivate their small lands and will get self dependent economically with the help of their own sources.