CHAPTER II

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses scope and methodology of this work. This discussion includes areas covered, hypotheses formulated and methods used for data collection. The limitations of the study are also listed out.

The scope of the study includes, as mentioned earlier, an examination of three corporations viz., the Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation, the Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Finance Corporation and the Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation. The study attempts evaluation of performance of these three corporations in a comparative perspective. The study also examines the pattern of distribution of loans in spatial and cross-sectional terms and see whether they could cover the needy and deserving. The performance in this study refers to viability of the schemes sanctioned to these poorer sections with a focus on operation of different schemes. The operation of the scheme, in turn, is viewed in terms of members of the target group crossing the poverty line. The poverty line in this study, however, is the line officially defined.¹

Each corporation is expected to cover a specific number of members of a specific target group in a given period of time. For the purpose of the study the target fixed by the Government is taken as given and valid. With the help of the secondary

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¹ Rs. 6,400 income for a household consisting of five members is considered as the poverty line. Those households whose income is lesser than this income are categorised as the below poverty line group. This line is worked out on the basis of 2400 calories of food that each man requires. It is this food intake that is converted into monetary terms. The amount goes on changing depending on market prices.

* The scheme and non-scheme income put together should enable the member of the target group to cross the poverty line.
data it is examined whether the physical targets set at the State and district levels have been fulfilled or not. This, of course, would not provide a realistic picture. For the actual crossing of the poverty line in terms of income/employment, is more crucial to an evaluation study than the physical coverage. For this purpose the primary data based on a sample study is collected.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study seeks to understand impact of the schemes on the target group. A number of earlier studies pointed out ineffectiveness of the schemes and traced it to a number of causes. Based on these observations the present study focuses its attention 'autonomy' that a public policy of this type enjoys. For this purpose the following hypotheses are examined.

1. The reverse causation of public policy is such that public policy is less influential in changing the socio-economic conditions while the socio-economic structure has a greater impact on deciding the public policy.

2. The initial threshold level of income of the beneficiaries is an important determinant for the proper implementation of the programme and its final outcome. This is mainly because the policies do not possess adequate capacity to generate conditions which enable the beneficiaries to cross the poverty line.

THE PROCEDURE USED FOR INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATION:

Evaluation of employment and income generation has been confined to one year i.e., the year 1985-86. Beneficiaries are categorised based on the main occupation pursued viz., landless labourer, marginal farmer, small farmer, medium farmer, large framer, business group and artisans. The schemes given are also broadly classified sector wise viz., agricultural activities, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, artisans schemes, ISB and sericulture. The agricultural schemes include plough bullock (PB), bullockcart, power sprayer, land development. Minor irrigation schemes include digging of new well or sinking
of old well, oil engine and electrical engine. Industry Service and Business (ISB) sector includes all industrial units. The Business includes cloth, leather business etc. The services include sewing machines, saloons for barbers and washing facilities for dhobis. Artisan oriented programmes include cobbler, potter, carpenter, fisherman so on. Sericulture is a separate sector by itself.

It is noticed that most of the assets distributed through these variety of schemes are not generating new employment but are adding additional income to the prior income of the household. This includes schemes like Animal Husbandry, poultry and Business. This is more true when the beneficiaries are already engaged in those activities. Notwithstanding these limitations an analysis of employment would help us in understanding not only nature of the scheme but their potential in increasing work to different categories of beneficiaries.

Broadly the sources of income/employment generation activity of household of the target groups includes: one, income from wage and employment; two, income from own land and employment; three, income from other sources and employment; four, income from the scheme and employment.

1) **INCOME FROM WAGES**: This is calculated based on the number of days hired out and wage rates for men, women and children as obtained in the market. This gives total number of days employed and income earned.

2) **INCOME FROM OWN/LEASED IN LAND**: Employment is calculated based on the type of crop raised and the average days it requires for each of the activities like ploughing, bed making, transplantation, weeding, harvesting, threshing.

1. This is a specific caste whose main function is washing the clothes.
Based on these factors the total days of work on own land has been worked out. Income generation is worked out based on the market price that each crop fetched in 1985-86. This gives gross value of production. To arrive at the net value, input costs have to be deducted. The costs on land (when the land is leased in), the costs on inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, watering charges, wages for hiring in labourers, and other costs like supervision and miscellaneous costs including attached labourer are added up and deducted from Gross income. This is shown in a detailed cost and value calculations given in appendix - 10.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT FROM OTHER SOURCES:

The household assets, other than the land and scheme, which provide employment to the member(s) of the beneficiary households are also taken into account for estimation of total employment. There are certain categories like business in the formal sector, shepherds, attached labourers where they are engaged throughout the year by the very nature of the activity.

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT FROM THE SCHEME GIVEN:

In every scheme employment and income are calculated based on the sector specified norms. An attempt is made to calculate the net income after deduction of operating costs of the scheme.

An attempt is made to bring out the contribution of each scheme to the household income. This is attempted from the computation of additional income from the scheme. Most of the beneficiaries, who have been given loan or asset, are already engaged in that activity. Therefore, to find out increase in income from schemes, the existing income from the same activity has to be deducted. It is further examined whether with this

1. See appendix - 10.
income from scheme and non-scheme the household crossed the poverty line?

All the above exercises have been done across the space and types of beneficiaries. This analysis throws light on the elasticity as well as viability.

THE DATA COLLECTION:

The data has been collected from secondary and primary sources. The secondary sources include published books and articles, official reports - published and unpublished - official records like files and notes and doctoral dissertations. The secondary data is also gathered from the records of respective corporations at the state and district levels. The other details available at the block and village levels have also been collected from revenue department and district planning office. The data of the beneficiaries of sample villages has been collected from the banks concerned.

The primary data is collected through a questionnaire (see the appendix-1). The questionnaire has been designed after a considerable preliminary investigation and personal discussion with not only experts and informed persons but a number of officials who are associated with these programmes at various levels. Based on these discussion and investigations, the relevant questions were framed. After preparation of the questionnaire it was referred to a few experts. It was revised in the light of their comments. After this stage pretesting of the questionnaire was done in three districts and the areas other than the sample district. In the light of the exercise, the questions which could not elicit the data and the duplicate and redundant questions were eliminated. The final questionnaire was canvassed to the selected sample.

SAMPLE DESIGN:

The Khammam district has been selected for purpose of the
study. The major consideration has been the tribal population in this particular district. In Khammam the concentration of Scheduled Tribes is very high with a population of 4,29,959 occupying first place in the state. For the convenience of the investigator, the same district has been selected for a detailed micro level study of the other two corporations covering the other two target communities viz., Scheduled Castes and Backward Castes. This has become possible as the district is divided into four tribal blocks, six non-tribal blocks and three blocks with mixed population. It also requires to be mentioned that there are villages where there is concentration of the Scheduled Caste and Backward Caste population. The district of Khammam has these communities in the following percentages.

### TABLE 2-1

Percentage of Population of the Three Communities in the Sample District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sample District</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>79,61,730</td>
<td>2,59,367</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>31,76,001</td>
<td>4,29,959</td>
<td>13.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Backward Classes</td>
<td>1,94,94,165</td>
<td>4,17,691</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,06,31,896</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,07,017</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The table 2-1 indicates that the Scheduled Caste population of Khammam constitute 3.26 per cent, the Scheduled Tribes 13.54 and the Backward Classes 2.31 per cent of the total state population. While the tribals constitute the large population, the proportion of the other two communities is not negligible.

In drawing the sample for the study of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes corporations, the method was slightly different
from that of the sampling of the Scheduled Tribes corporation.
In this multi-staged sampling for Scheduled Castes and Backward
Classes three sample blocks—a developed, a medium developed and
a backward—were selected based on irrigation. The table 2-2
gives the area under irrigation in each of the blocks selected.
The order of these blocks is based on irrigated area which is
largely coinciding with the number of households below the
poverty line (see table 2-3) in these blocks.

**TABLE 2-2**
Area under irrigation under canals and tube wells in the
Blocks selected for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Area under Canals</th>
<th>Area under Tube wells</th>
<th>Gross area irrigated</th>
<th>Percentage of area irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed Block (Kallur)</td>
<td>5,075</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>5,837</td>
<td>5,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Developed Block (Madhira)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Block (Tirumalaya)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | 5,160 | 884 | 6,043 | 106 | 6,233 | 3.89 |

### TABLE 2-3

Percentage of Households Below the poverty line* in the selected blocks for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Developed Block (Kallur)</th>
<th>Medium Developed Block (Madhira)</th>
<th>Backward Block (Tirumalayapalem)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37.17</td>
<td>37.56</td>
<td>41.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.58</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### TABLE 2-4

Irrigated Area in Tribal Blocks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Gross Area Irrigated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed (Sudimalla)</td>
<td>1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Developed (Venkatapuram)</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward (Kunavaram)</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* A report of Sample Socio Economic Census has calculated the percentage of rural population below the State specific poverty line cut off point by adopting the method suggested by Prof. Raj Krishna, Member of Seventh Finance Commission, who has adopted the minimum monthly per capita private consumption expenditure of Rs. 15 at 60-61 prices to have a minimum caloric content of 2250 calories of food per day and a moderate living in the rural area of the country. This was converted for Andhra Pradesh State as Rs. 61.30 at 80-81 prices by linear interpolation method utilising the price trend of the consumer price index for the rural agricultural labour in Andhra Pradesh State. See, Government of Andhra Pradesh A Report on Sample Socio Economic Census (1981-82), Bureau of Economics and Statistics Hyderabad, 1982 p.4.
TABLE 2-5
Percentage of Households below the poverty line in the selected blocks for Scheduled Tribes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Percentage of households below poverty line</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed Block (Venkatapuram)</td>
<td>48.04</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Developed Block (Sudimalla)</td>
<td>54.36</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Block (Kunavaram)</td>
<td>58.56</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government of Andhra Pradesh A report on Sample Socio-Economic Census, op.cit, pp. 38-47.

The Tribal block Venkatapuram is situated in interior thick forest. The river Godavari flows through this block. The recorded data shows that among the tribal blocks Sudimalla seem to be better placed than Venkatapuram in terms of area irrigated (Table 2-4). This order has not tallied with the percentage of households below the poverty line (Table 2-5). Hence for study of the Scheduled Tribe corporation the percentage of households below the poverty line criterion is used for determining order of developed, medium developed and backward blocks.

VILLAGE SAMPLE SELECTION:

The sample villages have been drawn on the basis of purposive random sampling method. (see Table 2-6). The village data pertaining to scheme wise coverage and the total outlays for these selected blocks has been compiled from the year-wise ledger forms. The coverage of number of beneficiaries, the number of times a village covered, varieties of the schemes, the amount invested have been the criteria in selection of the village, (see Appendices- 6 ). The variety and the types of schemes provide broader range for analysis. Care has also been taken to cover semi-urban centres in the sample.
There is wide gap between the recorded data from the corporation and the village wise number of beneficiaries actually covered. This is more pronounced in the case of scheduled caste corporation. The sample was drawn from the actual beneficiaries found in the village.

**TABLE 2-6**

Multi staged Stratified Random Sampling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developed Village</th>
<th>Backward Classes</th>
<th>Scheduled Castes</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block:</td>
<td>Thallad</td>
<td>Ayyavaripeta</td>
<td>Venkatapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Bns. covered</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample covered</td>
<td>16 (43)</td>
<td>28 (38)</td>
<td>27 (16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium Village</th>
<th>Matur</th>
<th>Madupally</th>
<th>Tekulapally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed block:</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Bns. covered</td>
<td>34 (17)</td>
<td>36 (37)</td>
<td>30 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Backward Village</th>
<th>Patherlapadu</th>
<th>Beerolu</th>
<th>Regulapadu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block:</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Bns. covered</td>
<td>19 (50)</td>
<td>33 (21)</td>
<td>6 (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total *Bns. covered | 270               | 225              | 346 = 841        |
| Total Sample covered| 69                | 97               | 63 = 228 (27)    |

*Bns. covered: refers to the beneficiaries (target group) covered by corporation.
The figures in parenthesis are percentages to beneficiaries covered.

In the village - Thallada selected for the study, the coverage of the variety of the schemes and the number of times covered is very high. From the 37 recorded beneficiaries, the study covered 16 beneficiaries. From the medium developed block (Madhira), the village with highest coverage has been selected. In the sample village out of 195 recorded number of beneficiaries 34 beneficiaries are covered by the study. In the backward block the sample village has large varieties of schemes. From the 38 beneficiaries in this village the study covered 19 beneficiaries (Table 2-6). For the SC Corporation...
study from the developed, medium developed and backward blocks, Ayyavaripeta, Madupalli, Beerolu villages are selected respectively. In the case of developed block the highly urbanised village, which otherwise satisfies the criteria such as beneficiary coverage, subsidy and margin money released, is avoided. The village selected is a semi-urban village. This is done to avoid distortions. As far as the sample is concerned it is not uniform in the selected villages. In village Ayyavaripeta, from the 73 beneficiaries the sample drawn is 28. In the case of the other two villages Madupally and beerolu-from the 97 and 155 beneficiaries the sample drawn is 36 and 33 respectively, (see Table 2-6).

In the case of the Tribal Development Corporation the sampling procedure was slightly different. In the venkatapuram village of developed block out of 168 beneficiaries the study could cover only 27. In the medium developed and backward blocks, the villages of sudimalla and Regulapadu are selected. In these villages out of 162 and 16 beneficiaries 30 and 6 are drawn as sample respectively.¹

VILLAGE PROFILES:

Village wise details about the caste composition, land holding position, irrigation facilities, crops raised wage pattern, political and other linkages, leadership pattern, are broadly discussed in this part. In the case of tribal villages as their social setting is different, the particulars given do not follow the same patterns. All these particulars are presented to give an idea about the context in which these schemes are implemented.

BACKWARD CLASSES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION - SAMPLE VILLAGE PROFILES:

VILLAGE-1

This village - a semi urban town-is selected from the

¹. The reasons for the small sample are explained in the limitations mentioned at the end of the chapter.
developed block. It is located on the high way connecting Andhra and Telangana regions. Many families specially BCs migrated to this village and established hotels, industry, panshops, liquor shops, transport etc. Mandal headquarters and revenue guest house are located in this village.

From the nine villages selected for the study, this is one village where there is mutual understanding between the backward caste groups and the bank officials. This village has been adopted by a Grameena Bank. The bank, in fact, has been extending loans for several times to a few selected BC families after the repayment of the amount by them. However, 90 per cent of the beneficiaries fall in the non-eligible (high income groups) category.

Another interesting feature noticed is that most of the families are related and could manage to get the loan from corporation and bank. One of the beneficiaries from them happens to be an office bearer of the congress party. He helped many of his relations in securing the loans. The caste and land pattern is as follows (see appendix-7). Among Reddys, 40 households have a land of 4 to 10 acres. Among Kammas, two households have land of more than 10 acres. Rest of them have 3-6 acres. One Brahmin household has more than 20 acres. Vysya households (Trading Community) have land between 60 to 100 acres. The leadership in the village is under Vysyas.

1. There are three regions in Andhra Pradesh: Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. Each region has some distinct geographical and socio-economic qualities.

2. Pan is a special type of leaf which is prepared specially with nut powder. A large number of people are habituated to chew it.

3. These are the Banks for Rural Development
This village is located in the medium developed block. A new irrigation belt has come up in this area. This village has a peculiar caste structure. About 90 per cent of the households belong to the Tenugu caste (BC 'D' group). There is one Brahmin household, three Muslim households and the rest are Scheduled Castes (See appendix- 7a). It is interesting to note that all the houses except two have mud walls and are roofed with palm leaves.

In respect of economic life, the wages for commercial crops are paid in cash and for food crops in kind. The sub-contracting system is prevalent in this village. As a part of it 50-60 labourers are under one contractors. This system guarantees work to the labourers as they accept contracts and take advance amount from three to five big cultivators. The cultivators (80 per cent) engaged in raising commercial crops depend on hired labour. The sub-contracting system arranges labourers without the farmer going in search of the labour from house to house. They start work simultaneously and keep the land owners waiting. These contractors are like commission agents. They enjoy the fruits without the labour.

This village is located in a backward block selected for the study. It is about 30 kms from district headquarters. The only sources of irrigation are wells. Main crops grown include jowar, paddy, greengram, redgram and groundnut. In all 3886 acres of land is under cultivation. Out of it only 400 acres is wet and the remaining is dry. About 200 acres is under Gouda (Toddy Tapper caste) household and 150 acres under Reddy households. The caste particulars indicates that more than 90 per cent people belong to backward castes, (see appendix 7b).

The name of this village indicates a long drawn process of preservation of grain. This area is largely a dry area and prone to fire accidents. The grain is stored (for capital and
consumption purposes) in big underground warehouses located in the compound of the house. The warehouse is plastered with red mud and dung. Dry grass is used to seal the grain from bottom and top.

Another salient feature of this village is toddy tapping which constitutes very big business. The liquor contractor of this village paid Rs. 40,000/- towards the excise for the year 1986-87. There is an intense competition for liquor contract. This activity creates work for men and women of toddy tapper households for about six months in a year. Five to ten trees generate income of about Rs.3,000/-.

Most of the houses are built with bricks, mud and tiled roof. Nagarjuna Grameena Bank is located at three kilometers distance from this village.

Another practice that continues till today is sharing of the houses among the service castes and rural artisans for rendering services. This, they maintain, to eliminate unhealthy competition among these castes.

For last seven years there is severe drought in this village: all the landless families left the village in search of livelihood. The effects of the drought are quite visible in the village.

SCHEDULED CASTES COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION - SAMPLE VILLAGE PROFILES VILLAGE 1: This village - a semi urban town - is located in the developed block. This town is surrounded by forest. Mandal office, a degree college, a number of guest houses are located in this town. A number of petty hotels are also seen along the road side. This area has been developed as one of the former Chief Minister of the State hail from this place.
The village has about 27 per cent of Scheduled Caste households - highest of all other households (see appendix-8). The Scheduled Caste houses constructed by the Government are far from the main town. The Malas houses are closer to the main town and the Madigas are farther from the town. This represents a form of hierarchy among the Scheduled Castes themselves. That 'Malas' have better quarters compared to 'Madigas' further supports this observation.

There are no irrigation facilities in this area. The entire agriculture is dependent on rainfall. However, there is assured rainfall. The crops are raised only once a year. As a result agricultural labourers have no work in summer seasons. In respect of wages whenever there is work a man gets Rs. 15/- to 20/- and a woman gets Rs. 5/- to 8/- per day.

There is a middle-man coming from the scheduled castes who provide link between the target groups and the agencies. He is also a Panchayat member. The observation in the field reveals that the people have a bit of contempt for those who are associated with the overall development activity. The villagers said "We do not believe the people who come with bags hanging to their shoulders". This comment from the common people particularly the members of the target group indicate not only their attitude towards the educated middle class but also the alienation of these persons from common people.

VILLAGE - 2:
The village is located in Medium developed block. It is situated 15 kilo meters away from the Mandal Headquarter. About 80 per cent of the households in this village belong to Scheduled Castes. (See Appendix-8a)

1. Malas and Madigas are two castes within the scheduled caste division. The Malas are considered to be economically better off than Madigas. In fact, the former consider themselves superior to the Madigas even in ritual hierarchy.
Houses of the Scheduled Caste are constructed with mud and thatched roof. The village came recently under canal irrigation. The main crops raised in this village include paddy, groundnut, mirchi, red and greengram. Growth of vegetables is also very common as this place is close to town and there are water facilities. Upper caste Reddys own large number of acres of land. Since they cannot manage the total area, they have been leasing out their land.

Sarpanch of this village is from 'Kamma' Naidu Caste. He owns a big building and 40-50 acres of land. His brother plays role of a middle-man. From the observation it is noticed that as a middle-man he has never passed on correct information. The Officials, bank functionaries and others have contacts with target groups through the middle-man. It is reported that whenever the members of the target group visited bank on their own, the latter asked them to come through the middle-man.

Another characteristic of this village is that every year during the harvest season 100 - 150 labourers migrate for one to one and half months to neighbouring villages. These migrant labourers complained that the work is getting reduced every year since there is emergence of tractor contractors in the neighbouring villages.

VILLAGE - 3:

This village is in the backward block; unlike the other villages, there is a voluntary association called AWARE. This organisation has elected office bearers. The Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Finance Corporation is working in cooperation with AWARE. AWARE identifies the target group and the margin money is released through it.

1. He has given wrong information. For instance the target groups were told that the buffaloes are distributed to the widows for free of cost. He also tried to mislead them by saying that the present Chief Minister wants to help the "Telugu Adapadachu" (Telugu Women).

2. There are five tractors in surrounding villages.
In this village while Patwari, Malipatel were from Reddy Caste, the Police Patel is from Backward Class. The Sarpanch is from Scheduled Caste (Reserved seat). There is a liquor contractor who is contractor for the whole block. He was also Samithi President. There are about 12 liquor shops in the village. It is learnt that consumption of liquor per day in this village is 100 liters. The liquor contractor, the previous year gave Rs. 60,000/- to villagers towards bonus distribution along with 500 liters of liquor to celebrate the 'Pot Luck'. This indicates the points of leakage of the poor people's money. For a part of the amount spent on liquor does include loan amount given to the members of the target group.

The caste composition of this village is as follows: Out of 750 households in this village 250 households belong to Scheduled Castes. About 200 households belong to Forward Caste (Reddy). Rest are Backward Classes, (see Appendix8b).

There are four tanks which include two major and two minor tanks. The weaker section houses are also taken up for construction in this village. There is no hospital, school or any hall for social gathering in this village though it is situated just 20 kilometers from the district headquarters. The major crops in this village are Paddy, Groundnut, Jowar, Mirchi, Red and Greengram. The wages range from Rs. 15/- to 20/- for male while it is Rs. 5/- to 8/- for females per day.

SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION - SAMPLE VILLAGES PROFILES

VILLAGE - 1

This village is located in a developed block. This village is about 190 kilometers from Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) headquarters. It is on the banks of Godavari. The dominant tribal community in this village is Koyas. It is interesting to find that river Godavari divides the lands in such a way that Koyas are on the one side and the Reddys and

1. These are Government Village Officials.
   * Elected functionary.
Velamas on the otherside. Hills separate Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is reported that Government encouraged hill Koyas to settle on the pedestals of these hills, as there were frequent invasions by the Bastar Tribes. These Koyas engage themselves in cane work. They are known as 'Guthi Koyas'. A few of them are given land by the Government. This land is useless as it is rocky and without any water source. Water cannot be pumped even by rig. They are facing acute problems of even drinking water. They were complaining that after they got down from hill they lost all the food items—Tamarind, Mangoes, fruits, Honey, etc. (See Appendix - 9)

Most of the Koyas work on their own land. Total land under cultivation is 4,000 acres. Out of it 1,000 acres is wet and 3,000 acres is dry land. About 800 acres of land is under scheduled tribes and about 100 acres of land is leased in by them from the upper castes. Male and female wage rates are Rs. 10/- and Rs. 5/- respectively.

Major crops raised in this area constitute paddy, jowar, redgram, greengram and till. The rice yield is about 15 to 20 bags, jowar 5 to 8 bags and till 2 bags per acre. The village is electrified. The Andhra Pradesh Government has constructed the houses under 'partially permanent housing scheme for weaker sections'.

Recently this place was affected by floods. The silt which formed on the agricultural land has not been cleared, in spite of a representation to the Government. This indicates how the natural calamities continue to affect the main source of sustenance of people.

VILLAGE - 2

This village is in medium developed block. Among two tribal groups, viz., Lambada and Koya, the Lambada tribe has greater interaction with the general society. The village is 30 kms. from ITDA headquarters. The Major crops grown in this block are Jowar, groundnut, paddy, redgram and greengram. (See Appendix - 9a).

1. Tribals from neighbouring State.
Nagarjuna Grameena bank was started in this block in the late 70s. There was a mass coverage of the target group in the same year. The single most dominant scheme sanctioned was the well scheme. The general complaint from 75 per cent of the beneficiaries has been that their wells got damaged inspite of digging them with utmost care because of the loose soil.

**VILLAGE – 3**

This village is in an interior place. Most of the koyas in the village, it is noticed, wear no clothes. They drink fresh liquour from the trees. They prepare liquour with mouva flowers which can be preserved. The modern development of the village can be seen in the form of electrification of houses under the State Government scheme "Telugu Velugu", which means Telugu light. Some houses based on modern construction are also there in the village. All the koyas in the village can talk in 'Telugu' - official language of Andhra Pradesh.

The working system of the land is based on a conventional practice. The landless labourers work on share crop basis. After raising the crop the owner and the labourers share the produce equally. It is important to note that the land owner does not work out value of the produce for mere ownership of land except that he takes a part of the produce towards the seeds for subsequent year.

The wages are paid in terms of mutton of pig. The owner of land shares a pig with the number of workers in his field. it is also noticed that whoever does not have bullocks can hire on Rs. 120/- per annum basis. A section of the nomadic tribals rear the animals and lend them for agricultural purposes.

The description of the nine sample villages indicates the wide range of possibilities and the heterogenity of the rural society. This represents the microcosm of Indian society in general and Andhra Society in particular. The findings of the study, therefore, may be valid even at a macro level.

* This programme is named after political party Telugu Desam.
CHAPTERISATION OF THE STUDY:

The first two chapters deal with the theoretical discussion on role of the state, development strategies, evaluation of the corporations, review of the literature and scope and methodology. The third and fourth chapters deal with the Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation and Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation. The chapters include a detailed discussion about performance of these corporations at different levels - State, district and Block. The result of the empirical findings are presented, for a deeper insight into the performance.

The fifth chapter deals with Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Finance Corporation. It follows the same pattern that is adopted for the Scheduled Caste and Backward Caste Cooperative Finance Corporations.

The sixth chapter seeks to present the emerging patterns of performance of the three corporations in a comparative perspective.

The last chapter presents findings and conclusions of the study.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

One) For the purpose of the study, a single district has been selected. A selection of larger number of districts would have made the Study more comprehensive. A study of the three target groups in all the districts single handedly, with limited time and resources, is almost impossible. In fact, these limitations had put formidable constraint on the investigator.

Two) The investigator could not select equal number of beneficiaries for all the schemes under examination. This is partly on account of nature of the schemes which did not last till the date of interview. For certain schemes have not been replenished after their capacity was over. In fact most of the beneficiaries diverted the amount sanctioned under the schemes.
With the result the reality on the field was different from the official information. This made sample selection difficult.

Three) The tribals live in settlements; a few settlements constitute a village. For the purpose of Sample the investigator could cover only two to three settlements. As there is wide distance between one settlement and the other, and most of the work had to be done on foot, it became difficult to cover a large sample.

Four) For the purposes of calculations of increase in income and employment the data pertaining to the period before they got the schemes, had been collected. Time series data on the earlier studies of the beneficiaries had not been collected by any agency. Hence recall method has been adopted. However, recall method is beset with limitations. Yet, it had to be used in the absence of better method.

Five) It is observed that there is a tendency to overstate the expenditure and understate the income or value accrued. However, this was cross checked with the information collected from non-beneficiaries. Yet, the limitation is obvious.

Six) The data available with corporations is not maintained uniformly. Originally the data included the number of beneficiaries covered and amount of margin money released. the subsidy part of the loan was not available under a separate head. Absence of uniformity and gaps in the data poses problems in projecting trends on a long range basis.

Seven) The data collection from bank proved difficult as the Reserve Bank sent a notification prohibiting the banks from disclosing information for any purpose.

Inspite of all the limitations, sufficient care has been taken to see that quality of the study does not suffer on account of these limitations. Considerable field investigation has gone into the study. Since the study is based both on primary and secondary data, it is hoped that it reflects broadly the emerging reality and conclusions drawn hold good to similar situations.