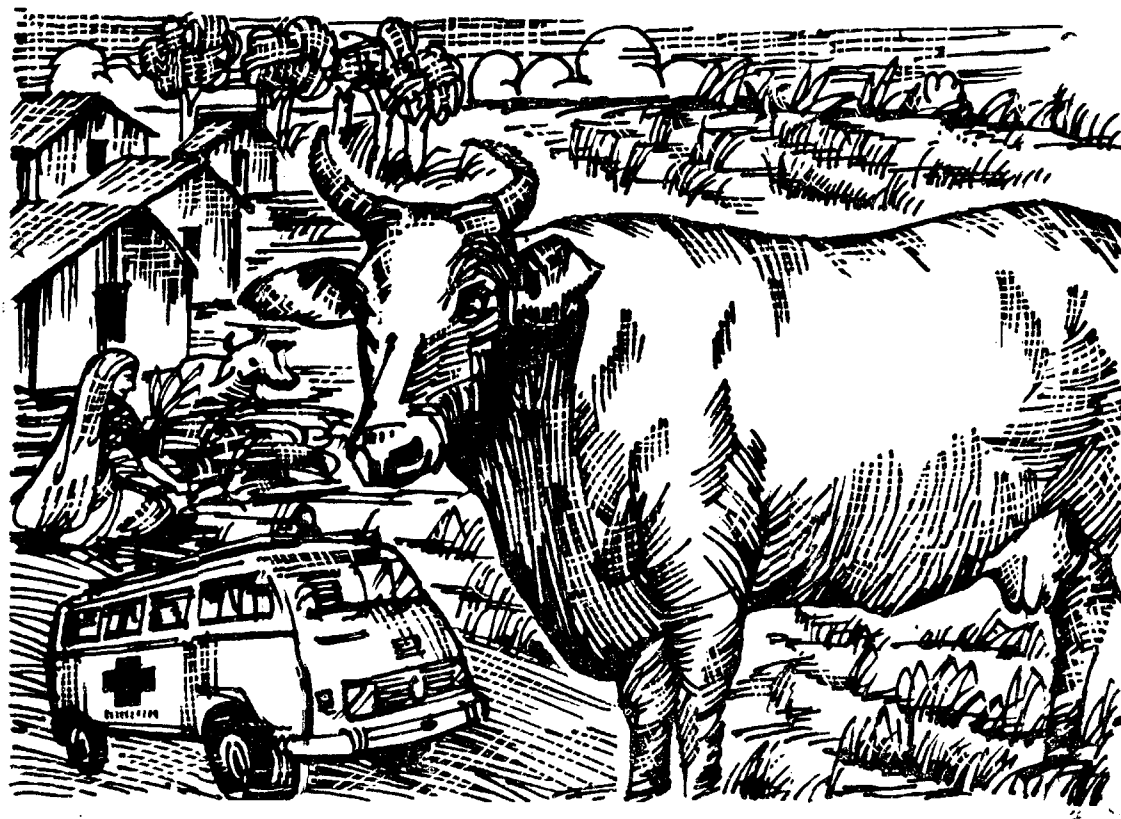




AN EVALUATION STUDY OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN DAMAN

1981-82



DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS & EVALUATION

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

PANAJI

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NIEPA DC



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1983

Sub. National Systems nit
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Daman is a geographically isolated district of this Union Territory with a total population of 48,560 (1981 Census) where 9,828 (92%) of the tribal population of this territory is concentrated.

Looking to the high density of tribals in Daman and with a view to uplifting their socio-economic conditions by making them self-reliant in their normal daily life a special sub-plan called Tribal Sub-Plan was launched in Daman in October, 1976. It is essentially an endeavour supplementary to the normal plan and non-plan activity.

By the end of 1981, as much as Rs. 54 crore was spent under the Tribal Sub-Plan by implementing over 30 household-oriented as also a few community-oriented schemes for generating quick benefits to the tribals of Daman.

The present study was undertaken by this Directorate to assess the impact of the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan. The analysis of the data collected, findings and recommendations for further improvement of the programme are presented in this report.

This Directorate is grateful to the collector of Daman and the concerned officials for their able co-operation extended to the Evaluation Team in making available requisite data during the course of this study.

The field work, analysis and interpretations of the data etc. were the responsibility of the Evaluation Division of the Directorate that worked under the guidance and supervision of Shri R.V. Wamanikar, Dy. Director (Evaluation).

It is hoped that the findings and recommendations of this report will be of much use to all concerned implementing agencies in making future plans for uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the tribals as also other backward classes in this territory.

B.N. RANGARAO
DIRECTOR

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Evaluation of Tribal Sub-Plan - Daman
Summary of Findings and Recommendations

1. INTRODUCTION

Out of 10,721 tribals in this territory, 9,823 (92%) are concentrated in Daman district (Census of 1981). Looking to the concentration of tribals in Daman, a special sub-plan called "Tribal Sub-Plan" was launched in Daman since 2nd October 1976 for the benefit of the tribals. Emphasis was laid on household/family oriented schemes generating quick benefits to the tribals, although a few community oriented schemes were also included in the sub-plan to provide necessary infrastructural facilities in rural Daman. The tribals in Daman are scattered all throughout the district but in some of the villages like Zari, Nailapardi and Devapardi, the concentration of tribals was found to be more than 85% in comparison with the total population of these villages.

The tribal sub-plan launched in October 1976 is essentially supplementary to the normal plan and non-plan programmes being implemented in Daman. An amount of Rs. 154.44 lakh has been spent on various schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the period 1976-81 of which the central share was Rs. 54.22 lakh. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the total amount proposed to be spent (outlay) on the Tribal Sub-Plan is Rs. 169.50 lakh which includes the central share worth Rs. 46.85 lakh.

II. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED DURING 1976-81

The Tribal Sub-Plan as has been stated earlier was introduced in Daman with a view to uplift the socio economic conditions of the tribals so as to narrow down the gap between the living conditions of the tribals and non-tribals.

The Tribal Sub-Plan also envisages to make the tribals self-reliant in the normal walk of life by improving their organizational capabilities. With the above aims in view, about 30 different schemes were taken up for implementation for the benefit of all the tribals in Daman district. The zist of schemes implemented in the Tribal Sub-Plan from October 1976/77 till March 1981 in terms of both financial and physical targets and achievement is given below so that grasp of this special supplementary plan is given at a glance.

A. Agriculture Sector : Programmes like agricultural extensions grant of financial assistance for purchase of agricultural inputs, plant protection equipment, insecticides and pesticides, agricultural implements and tools, work animals, etc. digging of compost pits and horticultural development are taken up under the agricultural sector as mentioned below in order to assist the needy tribal cultivators for their agricultural activities.

1) Agricultural Extension : Agricultural demonstrations were conducted for the cereal crops grown in Daman like paddy and wheat for the kharif and rabi seasons. Practical classes as also educational tours were conducted. Nearly 291 demonstrations were conducted, and 1035 farmers were covered under shibirs. Also about 265 farmers were taken for study tours. Nearly Rs. 1.68 lakh were spent on this sub-schemes during the above referred period.

ii) Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Inputs :

Improved seeds and fertilizers were being supplied to the farmers as agricultural inputs for the cultivation of their crops. During the period Rs. 1.53 lakh were spent for this purpose, and nearly 792 farmers were covered.

iii) Plant Protection, Equipments, Insecticides and Pesticides

Plant protection measures are very much required for a good yield. Insecticides and pesticides were distributed on subsidised basis under the programme. 447 farmers were given plant protection equipments and nearly 22 spraying equipment sets were given for the use of to panchayats/insecticides and pesticides. Rs.0.69 lakh were spent during the period under review. The total number of farmers who received plant protection equipment was 79.

iv) Assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements and Tools :

Bullock-carts, pumpsets and other agriculture tools like ploughs, yokes etc. were distributed to the needy farmers. Total expenditure incurred during 1976-81 was about Rs. 1.68 lakh. In all 56 bullock-carts, 18 monoblock pumps, were distributed. Another 43 farmers were given sets of agricultural implements and tools.

v) Rural Compost pits : Some kutcha and pucca compost pits were constructed under the scheme. Each compost pit of kutcha nature costs nearly Rs. 20. Upt the end of 1980-81 500 kutcha compost pits ^{and 19 pucca pits} were dug and an expenditure of Rs. 0.21 lakh was incurred.

vi) Work Animals : Mostly high breed bullocks were acquired from the neighbouring states of Gujarat and distributed to the farmers. Nearly 251 such work animals were distributed to 125 farmers. The total expenditure on this scheme upto March 1981 including the visit of the Govt. officials as also tribal farmers to the market and transportation of animals was nearly Rs. 3. 05 lakh.

vii) Horticulture Development : Planting stock for horticulture development was distributed to the tribal farmers under the scheme. Nearly ^{Rs.} 0.59 lakh were spent during the period under review.

B. Minor Irrigation : Under the Tribal Sub-Plan construction of wells was taken up for the purposes of irrigation. Some of these wells were constructed by the Govt. for the use of community i.e. a group of cultivators; a few individually owned irrigation wells were also constructed by way of assistance to the needy cultivators. Upto the year 1980-81 Govt. took up construction of 48 community irrigation wells through P.W.D., of these 6 were abandoned, 39 wells were completed and 4 were almost under completion. In addition to this 3 own irrigation wells were also subsidised for construction by individual cultivators. The total expenditure upto 1980-81 under community irrigation programmes and construction of own irrigation wells including pumpsets was to the tune of Rs. 28.39 lakh and Rs. 0.18 lakh respectively.

C. Soil and Water Conservation : Works like soil survey, fencing, contour-bunding etc. were undertaken by the Agriculture Deptt. under this scheme. Assistance was given to the landless labourers by allotting the reclaimed and developed land. Upto 1980-81 Rs. 4.31 lakh were spent on the scheme, the number of beneficiaries under land development were 65. 1.5 kms. of distance was covered under embankment and 20 Ha. of land was reclaimed by construction of sluiced gate.

D. Animal Husbandry :

(a) Milch Animals : The scheme envisaged supply of good breed milch animals to the tribals for improvement of protein contents in their diet. Till 1980-81 nearly 130 such milch animals were supplied. The total expenditure during this period was to the tune of Rs. 2.10 lakh. However, only 25 animals were found living at the time of the present study.

(b) Poultry Development : Development of live stock consisting of poultry units of 10+1 and 100 birds including construction of poultry sheds and supply of requisite equipments was undertaken. In all 204 (10+1) bird units and 33, (100) bird units were supplied and nearly Rs. 3.49 lakh were spent for the purpose. At the time of the present study however only empty poultry sheds were noticed.

E. Fisheries : Under the fisheries sector, 2 schemes were implemented for the benefit of the tribals, one being the training of tribals in various scientific methods of fishing and the other comprised in assisting the fishermen for the purchase of small boats and fishery requisites. Upto the year 1980-81 nearly 125 fisher youths were trained and the expenditure on training was nearly Rs. 0.64 lakh. Under the second scheme about 256 tribal fishermen were benefitted in the purchase of fishery requisites, for which an expenditure of Rs. 6.48 lakh was incurred.

F. Community Development :

(a) Street Lighting : Panchayats in Daman have been provided with street light for the tribal hamlets, all the 6 Panchayats had such street light fixtures provided under the programme. The expenditure upto the year 1980-81 towards this work including the maintenance cost was to the tune of Rs. 0.52 lakh.

(b) Tribal Community Centres : This scheme is one of the community oriented schemes of vital importance in villages/areas of tribal concentration. 5 community centres have been already constructed and one more is proposed to be constructed. 3 of these centres are provided with T.V. sets for entertainment and education of the tribals; posters are being displayed on national programmes, education of tribals in good social habits etc. The total expenditure upto 1980-81 is to the tune of Rs. 5.73 lakh.

G. Co-operation : To improve the socio-economic condition of the tribals and to safeguard them from exploitation by middleman, one large size multipurpose society (LAMP) was established in 1976 and its area of operation has been extended over the entire Daman district to cater to the needs of all the tribals. The total membership of the LAMP as on 30-6-1981 was nearly 1200. The society advanced loans against personal sureties for different purposes of varying durations for repayment bearing nominal interest rates ranging from 4% to 6%. During the period 1977 to 1981 nearly 2739 persons were benefit-

H. Electrification of Tribal Wados : The scheme envisages the electrification of tribal wados and giving electric connections for agricultural pumpsets. Upto the year 1980-81 Rs. 4.31 lakh were spent on the scheme to cover various missing links to tribal wados, extension of LT 3 phase line and 1 phase line both for domestic and irrigation purposes.

I. Industries : Development of cottage, household and small scale industries was taken up as one of the schemes under the TSP, coupled with rendering of independent industrial services like repairs, etc. The industries and services covered under the scheme were mainly flour mills, brick manufacturing kilns, carpentry, cycle repairs, mat manufacturing, wiring etc. Nearly Rs. 4.23 lakh were spent on this programme and in all 146 beneficiaries were assisted under the scheme.

One more scheme taken up under the industrial sector was the training of tribal youths skills. 93 tribal youths were trained as electricians, wiremen, carpenters, turners, etc. During the training period each trainee was paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month. The expenditure under the training programme during the period under review was to the tune of Rs. 2.32 lakh.

J. Rural Roads : Nearly 12.35 kms. of rural roads were constructed with an expenditure of about Rs. 5.45 lakh covering missing links in the various tribal villages. The roads were either black topped or water bound macadam.

K. Social and Community Services :

(a) Ashram Shalas and Hostels : Two ashram shalas one at Zari and other at Bhimpore with hostel facilities were constructed under the Sub-Plan for the education of the tribal children upto the middle class (Std. VIII).

Nearly 390 students of whom 245 were tribals were studying in both these institutions during 1980-81. Each ashram shala will have an intake capacity of 100 students in their hostels exclusively for tribals. The expenditure upto the year 1980-81 was to the tune of Rs. 21.53 lakh towards the construction and Rs. 0.77 lakh towards education in these Ashram Shalas.

(b) Other Social Education Services to the Tribals:

This sub-scheme envisages special education of tribals through provision of ⁽ⁱ⁾ T.V. sets, film projectors, sports equipments, etc. (ii) book grants by way of distribution of text books and stationery items to the concerned educational institutions and (iii) supply of uniforms to the tribal students. The total expenditure upto the year 1980-81 on all such schemes together was Rs. 4.79 lakh. Uniforms were supplied to nearly 5524 students during this period, and nearly 5607 students were assisted with school books.

(c) Mobile Dispenseries : Two mobile vans were acquired and medicines are distributed by the visiting doctors to the needy tribals at their door. Nearly Rs. 4.13 lakh were spent during the period under review.

(d) Drinking Water : Nearly 40 wells were dug for supply of drinking water to the tribals and an expenditure of Rs. 7.67 lakh was incurred for this purpose.

(e) Construction of Houses Government felt that there was an urgent need to extend assistance to the tribals for construction of residential houses as they were found to be mostly staying in small huts built of kutcha walls using often palm leaves coated with a thin layer of mud and had a life of only a few years. Two schemes were undertaken under the Sub-Plan, (75% subsidy + 25% loan) one being for construction of new houses and the other for replacement of tiles to existing houses. Nearly 94 houses were constructed newly and for another 459 houses the roofs were provided with Mangalore tiles. The total expenditure on construction of new houses and replacement of tiles was Rs. 5.33 lakh during the period under review.

(f) Legal Aid to Tribals : The scheme envisages free legal aid to the tribals.

L. Administration : For smooth coordination and implementation of various schemes of the TS, a special cell has been created in the Collectorate of Daman.

The annual recurring expenses in this cell are nearly Rs. 1.20 lakh.

Objectives and Methodology for the Study :

At the instance of the Evaluation Advisory Board as also on request from the Planning Commission, New Delhi, the present study was undertaken by the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation to assess the impact of the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (during the period 1976-80) as regards improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the tribals.

For this purpose schemes on which nearly 85% or more of expenditure was incurred in comparison with the outlays were evaluated in detail and for the remainder schemes broad assessment of the outlays and expenditure as also the physical achievements have been briefed in the report.

The state level data for the study was collected from the T.S.P. office of Collectorate, Daman. Basic data at village level was collected through a special schedule designed for the purpose. Besides, information from the beneficiary and non-beneficiaries was also collected through specifically designed "beneficiary and non-beneficiary schedules" as regards the schemes evaluated.

The list of total beneficiaries (frame) under different schemes was obtained from the Collectorate, Daman and one third of the beneficiaries were selected from these lists adopting simple random sampling procedure. In case, a beneficiary was selected for a scheme and was noted to have availed himself of assistance under other schemes also, he was treated as selected for the other schemes also availed by him and treated as a sampling unit for these schemes even.

The views of the non-beneficiaries as to why they could not avail any assistance under the T.S.P. were also collected and examined. For this purpose 5 non-beneficiaries from each village of Daman were targeted to be contacted, however, only 39 non-beneficiaries could be assessed as most of the tribals households in rural Daman have availed of the T.S.P. under one scheme or the other. Also information on some of the community oriented schemes like Ashram Shalas, community irrigation and drinking water wells, LAMP society etc. was collected through specially designed schedules to

or the other. Also information on some of the community oriented schemes like Ashram shalas, community irrigation and drinking water wells, LAMP society etc. was collected through specially designed schedules to assess the performance.

The main findings and recommendations as regards the schemes evaluated as also the rural development that has taken place in Daman as a result of implementation of the T.S.P. are summarised below in this chapter both for the household oriented as also community oriented schemes.

Selected Beneficiaries for the Household Oriented Schemes

Under T.S.P. :

In all 567 beneficiaries were evaluated and they belonged to 342 households. The schemewise canvassing of beneficiaries accounts to 58% for agricultural implements and tools, 49% under work animals, 38% under land development, 35% under poultry, 33% each under fishing and industrial sector and 35% under house construction. The average family size of a selected beneficiary was of 6 persons with about 29% literacy; (43% being the male literacy among males and 15% being the female literacy). The literacy was up to the level of primary education in case of 69% of the literates and the remaining literates were educated mostly upto the middle classes, there was not even a single member having education above secondary level. Among the children in the age-group of 5 to 16 years, only 53% of them were schooling during 1980-81 and the remaining either did not attend

the school or dropped their studies. Education is the basic requisite for economic progress of any community and Government will have to take necessary steps to provide and cajole for the education of the younger generation of the tribals.

All the beneficiaries had their own houses or were staying in rent-free houses. However, 89% of the houses were of ^atemporary nature and only 30% of them were electrified. Most of the houses did not have either drinking water or sanitary facilities within the precincts, although the distance to be covered for a source of drinking water was not more than 150 mts. on an average. About 79% of the houses were 1 room unit. Nearly half of the family members were employed in some gainful employment. The agricultural sector directly engaged almost two thirds of the gainfully employed persons, this was followed by the fishing activity covering about 14% of the workers. The main agricultural cultivations were paddy, wheat, pulses, vegetables etc. The other production consisted of items like farmyard manure and finished products like bricks. Besides this, some of them rendered services as general labourers, carpenters, mechanics etc. The average annual income per household was to the tune of Rs. 4000. 10% of the households had an annual income of less than Rs. 2000, 24% were having an income ranging from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000, 28% were in the range of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000, 25% were in the range of Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000 and the remaining 12% had an annual income of more than Rs. 6000 of which 4 households were earning more than Rs. 10,000 per year.

The average monthly income per working member was to the tune of Rs. 105, although 55% of the persons were earning less than Rs. 85 per month and another 28% were getting monthly income or wages ranging from Rs. 85 to Rs. 125. There is under employment in Daman among tribals, although unemployment is only about 1%. Government therefore, will have to concentrate on increasing the per earner income level by providing necessary additional work opportunities.

In the selected households, there were about 24% of the households in which 2 members in each family had availed the assistance under tribal sub-plan, 11% of the families had 3 members in each house assisted, another 6% of the families had more than 3 members who were assisted, under the T.S.P. In the remaining 59% cases, each family had been assisted through only one member. There were also some cases wherein a beneficiary was assisted in more than one scheme. The assistance was generally in the form of loan and subsidy. In most of the cases the subsidy was 50% and the remaining 50% was loan portion to be repaid after 5 years from the date of assistance in suitable instalments over a period of 5 years at a nominal rate of interest of 6% per annum. For most of the schemes the beneficiaries were always given assistance only in kind to avoid misuse of aid on personal consumption.

All the canvassed beneficiaries received a total assistance of Rs. 9.14 lakh (upto 1973-80) under different schemes since the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan at Daman.

Assessment on Schemes Evaluated :

1. Agricultural Implements and Tools . The canvassed persons were assisted in purchasing work animals, bullock carts, electric pumpsets with pump houses and another agricultural implements like ploughs, spades etc. There was a felt need for having bullock-carts for transportation of agricultural and other products. The bullock-carts were used by the tribals for their own needs as also whenever not required they were given on hire for transportation of goods. The pumpsets given in the form of assistance were installed on wells for irrigation purposes and it was noted that as a result the irrigated area was doubled. However, there were 2 pumpsets, one at Zari and other at Thnapardi which remained idle since installation for a period of 1 to 2 years due to non-availability of electric connections even till the day of the present study. In case of assistance for agricultural implements, 23 beneficiaries were selected. About 48% of these beneficiaries attended various agricultural demonstrations and trainings. It was reported that the agricultural production by the selected households was increased by about 5 to 16 percent. All the selected tribals were found to be in possession of the implements supplied to them and the same were in use.

2. Work Animals : 61 tribals were canvassed for this sector, on an average each person was in possession of 2 work animals and the same were used for bullock-carts and ploughing 23% of the animals were upto 6 years of age at the time of purchase, 0% were 7 to 8 years old and the remaining 37% were of age 9 and above. This aspect

reveals that 37% of the work animals had already lost 4 to 5 years of their normal working age, as generally a bullock is put for work at the age of 5 years.

3. Soil and Land Development : 5 tribals were studied for evaluation of this sector. The average area developed works out to about 0.233 Ha. per beneficiary. It was observed that there was some increase in the total cultivated area by these beneficiaries due to the programme which in turn would raise the economic conditions of the households.

4. Poultry Development : In all 2 households, supplied with 10 + 1 and 100 birds units were evaluated. In all these units no birds were in existence at the time of the inquiry. The scheme of poultry development was noted to be a complete failure. It was also observed that the said entrepreneurs had no much interest nor knowledge in the keeping of birds.

The scheme has been discontinued for the last 2/3 years. In case Govt. is interested in restarting the scheme to supplement the income of tribals by providing them the subsidiary occupation of keeping poultry, the following recommendations may be kept in view :

- a) The willingness and interest in poultry-keeping should be ascertained from the proposed beneficiaries. Only those really interested in continued poultry keeping need be assisted.

- b) The Veterinary Office should give intensive training in poultry keeping to the beneficiaries.
- c) Arrangements for proper and regular supply of poultry feed should be ascertained well in advance. In this context cooperation from the Tribal Society (LAMP) can also be obtained.
- d) The Veterinary Office under Collectorate of Daman will have to ascertain proper running of the scheme by regular visits to these poultry units.
- e) Poultry units of smaller sizes (less than 100 birds) which do not prove economically viable should be avoided.

5. Fishing Equipment : 76 beneficiaries were canvassed. Govt. provided fishing nets and other materials to the needy tribals. Mostly twine was given for the preparation of fishing nets. Analysis of the size of nets acquired/knitted shows that 35% of the beneficiaries had nets upto 50 mts. length, 30% of the nets ranged from 50 mts. to 100 mts. and the remaining 35% had nets above 100 mts. 66% of the beneficiaries did not have their own fishing boats and used the nets on the boats belonging to others who paid such beneficiaries on daily wages.

6. Household and Small Scale Industries : 41 industries were evaluated, these comprised of 4 flour mills, 4 brick making kilns, 9 carpentry work shops, 3 cycle repairs, 2 mat making industries, 8 electrical services, and 11 other industries and industrial services. Nearly 50% of them had prior knowledge of the industries/trades taken up by them. 19 persons belonging to the families of the

beneficiaries were trained through the Industrial Training Institute, 7 each being trained in electric wiring and carpentry and 5 as turners. It was observed that the assistance given under the I.S.P. was sufficient to meet their initial requirements. The amount of assistance given to a beneficiary works out to Rs. 2000/- on an average which is generating an annual income of Rs. 3000/- per unit on an average.

7. House Construction and Replacement of Tiles : 54 units for house construction were evaluated and most of the houses built were of a Kutchha type which used walls of mud, palm leave etc. and in most of the cases the houses were built by the family members themselves. The normal life of such houses was reported to be about 5-10 years. The average cost of construction per house worked out to nearly Rs. 2300 and the tribals were assisted in the form of both loan (25%) and subsidy (75%). The total assistance per house was to the tune of Rs. 2000, and the tribals had to finance the balance cost of construction (Rs. 300/- per house on an average) through other resources.

166 tribals who had replaced their kutchha roofs by Mangalore tiles were canvassed. The average floor area covered for a house was about 11 sq. mts. comprising mostly of 1 living room only. It was observed that the houses on which the tiles were replaced were of temporary nature and very often in the absence of proper walls, the roofs for the tiles were erected on supporting wooden columns. It is imperative that Government may look into the matter to see that the tribals get some assistance for the renovation of their houses also in deserving cases.

9. Milch Animals : Nearly 130 tribal families were assisted towards purchase of milch animals, on an average one animal per family was supplied. However, as on March, 1982, it was reported that only 25 milch animals were alive and the remaining 105 animals died earlier. For the evaluation purposes 11(44%) of living animals were selected. Also among the dead animals, a small sample covering 7 tribal families was studied to assess the reasons/conditions in which the animals died.

Among the selected live milch animals 82% were found to be animals of Kankrej breed and the remaining 18% of the local breed. The families were rearing cows, however, most of the milch cows had stopped yielding milk. The milk yield ranged from 1 to 2.5 litres per day. The Veterinary Officer in Daman expressed that the low yield of milk was because of under nourishment and improper diet to the animals. The feed expenses ranged from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month as against the ideal diet worth Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per animal in the opinion of the veterinary officer. Practically, all the selected beneficiaries expressed their unwillingness to acquire more such animals even at a subsidised rate of 50%.

All the 7 selected beneficiaries whose animals were dead were reported to be of Kankrej breed and most of them died due to sickness, within two years from the animals purchase. The scheme of providing milch animals at subsidised rate to the tribal families has also resulted in a failure. The main reasons being : (1) Lack of proper feed to the animals, (2) Unfavourable climatic and feeding conditions to the animals purchased. It was reported that

the climatic conditions in Daman, are not favourable to the Kankrej breed of animals. The scheme came to a standstill after March, 1973 and it operated only for 2 years. The scheme may not be once again made operative unless a deep study of the situation is made by a competent veterinary expert. The following recommendations may also be kept in view for the purpose.

1) The breed of animals to be purchased should be decided ^{under advice of} from a body of veteran veterinaries. It appears that in 'Gir' breed of animals have proved one of the successful breeds in the neighbouring regions of Daman and the same could be tried on an experimental basis for initial few years at least before massive purchase of milch animals are made.

2) The Veterinary Officers in Daman will have to pay regular visits to check the well-being of these animals and treat them for sickness, if any, well in time.

3) The tribal families availing themselves of the assistance under the programme may be given suitable training on modern lines for the upkeep of animals.

4) Steps for proper and regular supply of animal food must also be ensured.

Other Evaluated Schemes (Community Oriented) :

LAMP Society :

To ensure fair distribution of essential goods at appropriate price level, cooperative movement plays an important role. In the villages of Daman district, in all 6 Service Cooperative Societies are existing. Through

these cooperatives foodgrains, agricultural inputs etc. are being distributed. However, all the tribals could not get the benefits of the cooperative movement. As such one Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Society (LAMP) was established in Daman in September, 1976, and as on June, 1981 it had 1206 (tribal) members. The cooperative society advanced loans to the members against personal sureties on approval by the loan sub-committee. The LAMP gives loans for different purposes with varying durations for repayment. The type of loans generally availed by the tribals were, consumption loans, cycle purchase loans, loans for purchase of shares, loans for working capital, loans for acquisition of loudspeaker amplifier units, etc. It was observed that the tribals were not repaying the loans given by the society regularly the percentage of defaulters ranged from 60% to 65%. During the year 1980-81, 610 recovery cases were filed under Cooperative Act for an overdue amount of about Rs. 0.58 lakh. During 1980-81 the society had a turn-over of Rs. 15.55 lakh with a profit of Rs. 0.91 lakh.

Ashram Shalas :

There are two Ashram Shalas in Daman one each at Zari and Bhimpore. Both cater to the primary and middle education through Gujarathi medium. 387 students of whom 245 were tribals were enrolled at these shalas in 1980-81. These ashram shalas have benefitted a number of students from about 11 villages and wades in their vicinity. The hostels attached to the ashram shalas exclusively meant for the tribal pupil however, could not be started for lack of approval to the pattern of assistance from the

Govt. of India. However, recently the Director of Education has conveyed the decision of the local Govt. to go ahead with the pattern of assistance as prevailing in the territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. From the year 1982-83 it is expected to have 100 students in the hostels at each of the ashram shalas. With the hostels facilities for the students it is expected that the teachers will also stay in the quarters constructed for them in the campus of the ashram shalas, although at present no teacher is willing to stay in the quarters.

Community Irrigation Wells :

48 community irrigation wells were taken up for construction by P.W.D. and each of these wells had a proposed command area of 2.5 Ha. 6 wells have been abandoned due to non-availability of water. As on March, 1982, 38 wells were completed, however, only 20 of these wells were being used during the rabi season (1981-82) by 75 cultivators. The main reason for non-utilisation of the created irrigated potential is that even though Govt. supplied free water to the users earlier, it is decided now to collect the irrigation tax from the cultivators from the year 1981-82. On the whole it appears that the area irrigated is comparatively low for the constructed community irrigation wells. 30 beneficiaries from these community wells were selected for the study. 89% of the users of this irrigation facility were tribals and the remaining 11% non-tribals. For proper utilisation of the created irrigation potential the Collectorate Daman may take persuasive measures so that the cultivators become irrigation minded and use the facility.

Also 3 more own irrigation wells were constructed with 50% loan and 50% subsidy, to the individual tribals. Only 2 of them however had installed electric pumpsets and were irrigating their fields at the time of the study. The third cultivator had not yet installed, neither applied for an electric pumpset and did not irrigate any area. The total irrigated area was less than 2 Ha.

Schemes not evaluated :

A few minor schemes implemented under the Tribal Sub-Plan wherein small amount of expenditure were incurred were not taken up for evaluation. The schemes not taken up for evaluation are as follows :

- 1) Agriculture :
 - a) Agricultural extension
 - b) Agricultural inputs and plant protection measures
 - c) Compost pits
 - d) Horticulture
 - e) Training in fisheries
- 2) Rural Electrification :
 - a) Street lights to Panchayats
 - b) Electrification of tribal wades
- 3) Village and Small Industries :
 - a) Training of tribals in different trades
- 4) Transport and Communications :
 - a) Rural roads
 - b) Communication in rural areas
- 5) Education and Health :
 - a) Supply of vitamins to tribal students
 - b) Book grants etc.
 - c) Mobile dispensaries
- 6) Other Social Services :
 - a) Community centres
 - b) Drinking water wells

7. Administration :

However, brief details on the targets, expenditure and achievements on these schemes also have been indicated in the beginning of this chapter as also chapter 2 of the report.

Views of the Non-benefitted Tribals : It was targetted to cover 5 tribal non-beneficiaries in each selected village thereby covering 105 units, however, only 37% of the same could be covered. The main reason for lower coverage was that most of the households had taken assistance from the Tribal Sub-plan under one scheme or the other. It was observed that all the canvassed non-beneficiaries were gainfully employed and nearly 50% of them even had some subsidiary occupation also. Agriculture, fishing and daily wage labourers were the main occupation of these persons. All the canvassed persons were found to be aware of the assistance under various schemes of the T.S.P. mainly through the Block Development Officials and nearly 56% of them had already approached the various implementing Govt. offices for applying for assistance. However, as on the date of the survey they did not receive any such assistance. 15% of the respondents reported that it would be difficult for them to repay the loan amount in case some assistance was given to them. Another 15% reported that they were not at present interested in assistance for any scheme and the remaining 14% did not apply for any assistance as they felt that their applications would not be entertained. There were no concise suggestions made by the non-beneficiaries as regards improvement of the pattern of assistance under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

In order to achieve success in the implementation of the T.S.P. in its full perspective, the officials from the Collectorate, Daman and also related offices may take necessary persuasive measures so that every tribal family in Daman derives proper and maximum possible benefits from the sub-plan so that the ultimate salient objective of the Tribal Sub-Plan to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the tribals at large in Daman is achieved in no distant a future.

C H A P T E R - I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND :

Daman is a geographically isolated District of this Union Territory and is situated more than 700 Kms. away from Goa on the Western Sea Coast. It is about 200 Kms. from North Bombay and is surrounded by Balsar District of Gujarat State on 3 sides and by the Arabian Sea on the fourth. The total population of Daman as per Census 1981 is 48,557 (provisional) of which the number of tribals is estimated around 9017 according to the quick survey of tribal households conducted by the Collectorate, Daman recently. The data collected during the 1981 Census is still under scrutiny and compilation and as such no further details are available.

As per the Census of 1971 there were 7,165 (18.5%) tribals in a total population of 38,739 in Daman. The tribal-wise break-up of the said population is as under:

TABLE NO. 1.1

Tribe-wise Population

Tribes	Total Population	Rural Population
1	2	3
Dhodia	903	741
Dubla	5,707	4,440
Nayakda-Nayaka	92	56
Varli,	463	399
TOTAL	7,165	5,636

The total number of tribals in the territory as a whole as per the Census of 1971, was 7,644 which indicates that about 94% of the tribal population of the territory is concentrated in the district of Daman only.

The district of Daman has a geographical area of about 72 sq. kms. There are 21 villages and one urban area in the district. The tribals are more or less mixed in the general population both in the rural and urban areas except in the case of one village (Zari) which has 100% tribal population. Another village named (Nailapardi) ^{of} has a tribal population/about 98%. The village-wise population of tribals and their proportion to the total population as per the Census of 1971, are given in Col. 3 of the table below. The table also shows the No. of persons belonging to Schedule Castes and all others not belonging to any Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribes.

TABLE NO. 1.2

Village-wise Population of Tribals and Non-tribals in Daman.

(as per the Census of 1971)

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Population			Total
		Schedule Tribes	Schedule Castes	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Marwad	355 (21.05)	90 (5.34)	241 (73.61)	1686 (100.00)
2.	Devka	253 (28.24)	31 (3.46)	612 (68.30)	896 (100.00)
3.	Kadaiya	232 (20.68)	59 (5.26)	831 (74.06)	1122 (100.00)
4.	Bhimpore	507 (34.19)	90 (6.07)	886 (59.74)	1483 (100.00)
5.	Janivankad	55 (5.85)	69 (7.34)	816 (86.81)	940 (100.00)
6.	Dunetha	571 (26.72)	114 (5.33)	1452 (67.95)	2137 (100.00)
7.	Varkund	76 (4.29)	197 (11.13)	1497 (84.58)	1770 (100.00)
8.	Ringanwada	65 (20.90)	46 (14.79)	200 (64.31)	311 (100.00)
9.	Dabhel	110 (6.80)	41 (2.53)	1468 (90.67)	1619 (100.00)
10.	Kachigam	544 (37.29)	65 (4.45)	850 (53.26)	1495 (100.00)
11.	Zari	388 (100.00)	-	-	388 (100.00)
12.	Thanapardi	166 (37.22)	125 (28.03)	155 (34.75)	446 (100.00)
13.	Magarwada	322 (25.41)	49 (1.51)	2364 (73.08)	3235 (100.00)
14.	Nalapardi	349 (93.03)	-	7 (1.97)	356 (100.00)
15.	Devapardi	124 (37.94)	7 (4.97)	10 (7.09)	141 (100.00)
16.	Pariari	451 (50.06)	134 (14.37)	316 (35.07)	901 (100.00)
17.	Jampore	158 (39.60)	-	241 (60.40)	399 (100.00)

Contd./-

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Dholar	52 (7.36))	-	654 (92.94)	706 (100.00)	
19. Bhampti	183 (62.89))	92 (31.61)	16 (5.50)	291 (100.00)	
20. Palhit	58 (35.58))	15 (9.20)	90 (55.22)	163 (100.00)	
21. Daman Wada	117 (12.02))	13 (1.34)	843 (86.64)	973 (100.00)	
TOTAL(Rural)	5636 (26.31)	1237 (5.77)	14549 (67.92)	21422 (100.00)	

(Note : Figures in the brackets indicate percentage)

1.2 TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - DAMAN :

As stated earlier, about 94% of the tribal population of the territory is concentrated in Daman alone and as such, a special Sub-Plan for the benefit of tribals was launched on 22nd October, 1976 under which specific and concerted efforts to achieve socio-economic uplift of tribals and to narrow down the disparity between tribals and non-tribals were undertaken. The Sub-Plan also aims to make the tribals self-reliant in their normal work of life as early as possible by improving their organisational capabilities. The schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan are mainly kept household/labour oriented. Also there are some community based schemes in the Sub-Plan. The schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan are formulated to supplement the existing plan programme of the Government under the normal plan sector.

The various plan programmes being implemented under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are as under :-

Agriculture :

- (i) Agricultural extension.
- (ii) Grant of financial assistance for purchase of agricultural inputs.
- (iii) Grant of financial assistance for purchase of plant protection equipment, insecticides and pesticides.
- (iv) Grant of financial assistance for purchase of agricultural implements and tools.
- (v) Rural compost-pits.
- (vi) Grant of financial assistance for purchase of work animals..
- (vii) Grant of financial assistance for horticulture development.

Minor Irrigation :

- (i) Construction of community irrigation wells.

Soil and Water Conservation :

- (i) Soil conservation and land development.

Animal Husbandry :

- (i) Grant of financial assistance for purchase of milch animals..
- (ii) Grant of financial assistance for the poultry development.

Fisheries :

- (i) Training of tribals in fisheries.
- (ii) Grant of financial assistance for purchase of small boats and other fishing requirements.

Community Development :

- (i) Grant to the Panchayat or providing street-lights in the tribal areas.
- (ii) Construction of community centres for tribals.

Cooperation :

- (i) Assistance to the cooperative societies in the form of revolving and consumption loan.

Water and Power Development :

- (i) Electrification of tribal areas and irrigation pumps.

Industries and Mining .

- (i) Development of cottage, household and small-scale industries.
- (ii) Training of the tribal youth.

Transport and Communication :

- (i) Rural roads in tribal areas.

Social and Community Services :

- (i) Ashram shala and other hostel facilities.
- (ii) Social education for tribals.
- (iii) Book grant to the tribal students of standards I to VII.
- (iv) Supply of uniform to the tribal students.

Public Health :

- (i) Mobile dispensary for treatment of tribal population

Water Supply :

- (i) Construction of community drinking water wells.

Other Social Services :

- (i) Grant for the construction of houses.
- (ii) Legal aid to the tribals.

The financial outlays and achievement since inception of the Tribal Sub-Plan are as specified below :

TABLE NO. 1.33

Outlays and Expenditure on Tribal Sub-Plan Daman.

Year	Outlay	Expenditure			Percentage
		State	Central	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1976-77	28.00	18.05	7.18	25.23	90.11
1977-78	40.07	31.30	10.51	41.91	104.58
1978-79	58.00	24.53	14.39	38.92	67.10
1979-80	33.00	13.53	11.70	25.23	76.45
1980-81	33.27	12.81	13.34	23.15	60.49
Total	197.34	100.22	54.2	154.44	73.26
1981-82	41.80	6.35	4.7	11.32	27.08
1982-83	31.73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	X

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 154.44 since inception of the programme till end of March, 81 the central share was Rs. 54.22 (35.11%).

The size of the Sixth Plan (1980-5) for the TSP is Rs. 169.50 lakh of which about Rs. 60.0 lakh is expected to be spent during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. Out of the total provision (revised) of Rs. 169.50 lakh, the Central assistance is Rs. 46.85 lakh (27.64%).

1.3 Objectives of the present Evaluation Study.

The Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation undertook an evaluation of the Tribal Sub-Plan being implemented at Daman on the advice of the state level Evaluation Advisory Board during 1981. The main objectives of the study are :-

- i. To assess the impact of the Tribal Sub-Plan on improvement of socio-economic conditions of the tribals.
- ii. To examine, the performance of individual schemes as compared to the expenditure incurred on them.

1.4 Coverage:

As more than 94% of the tribals in this Union Territory are concentrated in Daman and the Tribal Sub-plan is being implemented in Daman only. The entire district of Daman was covered.

Methodology :

The methodology adopted for the study consisted in collecting the State Level data from Tribal Sub-Plan Office, Collectorate, Daman. In order to assess the impact of the Sub-Plan since inception, a period of 4 years (1976-77 to 1979-80) was taken up for study. Basic data at Village Level was collected through the "Village Level Schedule". Besides, information from the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries was also collected through specially designed beneficiary and non-beneficiary schedule for different schemes.

Sample design :

From the frame comprising beneficiaries under various schemes one third of the beneficiaries were selected on simple random sampling basis. In case, a selected beneficiary availed himself of assistance under other schemes he was also selected for the remaining schemes and treated as a separate unit. Only the schemes on which a substantial amount was spent till the end of March, 1980 were selected.

Village Schedule :

Village Level information on the basic amenities available in the areas of tribals concentration was collected by the field staff through various concerned offices at Daman.

Household and Beneficiary Schedules :

Data regarding the present socio-economic condition of the tribal households and benefits derived by them from different programmes of the Tribal Sub-Plan was collected.

Well Irrigation Schedule :

A separate schedule was canvassed for each irrigation well constructed by the Public Works Department. The command area, irrigated area and other benefits from such wells were ascertained. One third of the total beneficiaries under the scheme were contacted to study the irrigation facilities made available to them. Also three cases of individually owned irrigation wells constructed under the Tribal Sub-Plan were studied.

Ashram Shala Schedule :

Special schedules were canvassed to study the educational aspects of the two Ashram Shalas and their impact on social conditions of the tribals.

LAMP Schedule :

In order to study the cooperative movement and financial assistance derived therefrom by the needy tribals, a schedule was designed to collect data on various aspects regarding functioning of the LAMP society.

Non-beneficiaries Schedule :

To assess the complete picture of the benefits derived by the tribals from the Tribal Sub-Plan, it was felt necessary to study the views of the non-participating tribals also. The same, too was attempted.

Field Work :

The primary field work of this study was mainly entrusted to two Statistical Assistants from the Evaluation Division of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation and one Statistical Assistant from the B.D.C., Daman. It was started on 11-3-81 and completed in 3 months time. Scrutiny, compilation and tabulation including the analysis of data were taken up in mid July, 1981 and the preliminary draft report was ready by December, 1981. To cover the points of lacunae personal visit was paid to Daman by the Dy. Director (Evaluation) alongwith Shri Ivo Furtado, Research Assistant who visited the tribals and collected necessary details from them, discussed the reasons of success or failures of the Sub-Schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan with the concerned implementing official machinery in order to achieve factual data-base and comprehensibility.

CHAPTER - 2

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DAMAN DUE TO TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (Community Oriented Schemes)

1. Area and population :

As per the Census of 1971 the rural population of Damam District was 21,422. The Census of 1981, however, indicated a rise of 28.6% in the population which has increased to 27,554. Further data from the 1981 Census as regards village-wise distribution of population being not available, the data as obtainable from the Census of 1971 has been used below. The population of 21 villages of the district is indicated in Table 2.1 below :

TABLE NO. 2.1

VILLAGE-WISE POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS IN DAMAN DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Total Geographical area of the village (sq. kms.)	Total No. of households in the village	Total population of the village	Population of Scheduled Tribes	% of ST population to total population of the village/Dist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Marwad	2.98	291	1686	355	21.05
2.	Devka	1.38	140	896	253	28.24
3.	Kadaiya	2.93	172	1122	232	20.68
4.	Bhimporu	4.27	249	1483	507	34.19
5.	Janivankad	2.80	141	940	55	5.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Dunetha	5.67	381	2137	571	26.72
7.	Varkund	2.65	392	1770	76	4.29
8.	Ringanwada	1.39	54	311	65	20.90
9.	Dhabel	6.06	256	1619	110	6.80
10.	Kachigan	6.41	242	1459	544	37.29
11.	Zari	0.94	63	388	388	100.00
12.	Thanepardi	0.69	81	446	166	37.22
13.	Magarwada	6.31	544	3235	822	25.41
14.	Nailapardi	0.30	67	356	349	98.03
15.	Devapardi	0.32	25	141	124	87.94
16.	Pariari	1.15	161	901	451	50.06
17.	Jampore	1.16	79	399	158	39.60
18.	Dholar	0.82	117	706	52	7.36
19.	Bhampti	0.53	55	291	183	62.89
20.	Palhit	0.27	32	163	58	35.58
21.	Damanwada	0.72	176	973	117	12.02
	Total (Rural)	66.40	3718	21422	5636	26.31
	Total (Urban)	5.60	3117	17317	1529	8.83
	Total Daman District	72.00	6835	38739	7165	18.50

Note . The totals for Geographical area for the District do not tally with the village-wise break up. The results of the cadastral survey conducted in Daman are yet not available.

As stated earlier, the tribal population according to the Census of 1931 is not available yet. However a bench mark survey was conducted in 1973. The growth of different tribes between 1971 and 1973 in rural areas, as revealed by the bench mark survey is indicated in Table No. 2.2 below.

TABLE NO. 2.2

GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION FROM 1971 to 1973 (RURAL)

Tribes	1971 census population	Popula- tion as per tribal bench mark survey, 1973	Rise in popula- tion	Growth rate in %
1	2	3	4	5
Dhodia	741	920	179	24.16
Dubla	4,440	5,433	993	22.43
Nayakda- Nayaka	56	7	-(49)	(-)37.50
Varli	399	431	32	20.55
Total	5,636	6,346	1210	21.47

With the exception of Nayakda/Nayaka, the other tribes (Dhodia, Dubla and Varli) have all shown a rise in their population by more than 20%. However, in case of Nayakda/Nayaka, the enquiry in 1973 showed only 7 individuals belonged to this tribe in the entire rural part of Daman which means the population of this tribe has been reduced by 49 as compared to the 1971 census. The probable reason for this may be that most of the families belonging to this tribe must have shifted outside Daman either for salt work in Vasai (Bassein) near Bombay or some other work which provides them better earning.

2. Land use pattern:

Although the detailed cadastral survey has been completed in Daman District, the data in accordance with the land use classification followed in the rest of the country has not been officially released so far.

The table below shows the land utilization pattern for rural Daman as per the latest estimates available with ^{the} Zonal Agricultural Officer Daman.

TABLE NO. 2.3

LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN OF RURAL DAMAN

Sl. No.	Item	Area (in Ha.) (provisional estimates)	%
1	2	3	4
1.	Total Geographical area (Daman rural)	5713	100.00
2.	Net area sown	4353	76.19%
3.	Cultivable waste land	360	6.30%
4.	Area under other use	16	0.23%
5.	Area not available for cultivation	984	17.23%

The objectives of the evaluation study as stated earlier have been to assess the impact of the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan in Daman and, as such, data were collected as to the cropping pattern before inception of the Tribal Sub-Plan and that practised during 1979-80. Table No. 2.4 below gives in brief, the cropping pattern as available with the office of the B.O.D., Daman.

TABLE NO. 2.4

SEASON-WISE AREA UNDER VARIOUS CROPS IN DAMAN (RURAL)

Sl. No.	Crops	Before Tribal Sub-Plan			After Tribal Sub-Plan (1979-80)		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Paddy	2021.38	-	2021.88	2136.37	-	2136.37
2.	Wheat	-	27.50	27.50	-	48.49	48.49
3.	Wal	-	1616.00	1616.00	-	1760.00	1760.00
4.	Garden Crops	246.00	-	246.00	294.30	-	294.30
5.	Other crops	96.00	83.00	179.00	138.40	120.30	258.70
Total		2363.88	1726.50	4090.38	2569.07	1923.79	4492.86

It will be seen from the above table that increase in hectarage is noted in the case of all the crops during the period 1976-1980. The net cropped area has shown an increase from 4090 ha. to 4498 ha. (9.97%).

3. Irrigation :

In the district of Daman the main sources of irrigation are wells and small tanks. There are no canal irrigation schemes in Daman. Even the use of pumpsets is quite low. There is a single lift irrigation scheme in operation at Thanapardi which irrigates about 25 ha. of land. The number of wells and tanks in different villages as also area irrigated by them before inception of the Tribal Sub-Plan and now in the year 1979-80 are given in Appendix II table No. 6.

Table No. 2.5 below presents in synopsis the picture as regards irrigation in rural Daman.

TABLE No. 2.5

IRRIGATION IN DAMAN DISTRICT

Item	Position prior to 1976	Position during 1979-80
1. a) No. of wells	310	344
b) Area irrigated	397.00 ha.	443.50 ha.
2. a) No. of tanks	18	18
b) Area irrigated	80.00 ha.	80.00 ha.
3. a) No. of lift irrigation schemes	Nil	1
b) Area irrigated	Nil	25.00 ha.

There is 11.71% increase in the area brought under irrigation due to wells after inception of the Tribal Sub-Plan. Wells are the major source of irrigation in rural Daman which account for 81% of the total irrigated area. The remainder 19% of the area being irrigated by means of tanks (14.6%) and a lift irrigation scheme (4.4%). The major crops irrigated are wheat, vegetables and pulses. However, some paddy areas are also required to be irrigated in the later part of the crop-growth because of insufficiency of rainfall.

The gross irrigated area is 548.50 ha. which is 12.2% of the gross cropped area of 4498 ha.

Various schemes implemented in Rural Daman :

Under the Tribal Sub-Plan different types of schemes have been formulated to extend maximum possible facilities to the tribals for their socio-economic betterment. In all, about 30 such schemes, as indicated in Chapter I of this report, were taken up for implementation. Of these, a few schemes like Ashrafi Shalasi, Lamp Society etc. are for Daman at large whereas most of the remaining schemes are meant for the tribal families in different villages.

TABLE NO. 2.6

DETAILS OF THE NO. OF SCHEMES FROM TRIBAL
SUB-PLAN AVAILED BY TRIBALS IN VARIOUS VILLAGES.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of schemes availed	% to total (30 schemes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Marwad	11	36.67
2.	Devka	8	26.67
3.	Kadaiya	9	30.00
4.	Bhimpore	24	80.00
5.	Janivankad	5	16.67
6.	Dunetha	7	23.33
7.	Varkund	4	13.33
8.	Ringanwada	4	13.33
9.	Dabhel	4	13.33
10.	Kachigam	18	60.00
11.	Zari	11	36.67
12.	Thanepardi	3	10.00
13.	Magarwada	10	33.33
14.	Nailspardi	12	40.00
15.	Devapardi	10	33.33
16.	Pariari	16	53.33
17.	Jampore	9	30.00
18.	Dholar	7	23.33
19.	Bhampti	9	30.00
20.	Palhit	8	26.67
21.	Damanwada	9	30.00

It is observed from the above table that in the case of three villages more than 50% of the schemes could be implemented i.e. Bhimpore 24(80.00%) Kachigam 18(60.00%) and Pariari 16(53.33%). All the tribals could not avail themselves of all the schemes because in some cases the facilities provided by the schemes like street lighting, construction of roads etc. were

already prevalent whereas some schemes like supply of fishing materials, soil conservation measures etc. were not of interest or irrelevant for tribals in some villages.

Cooperative Societies :

To maintain the price level as also to ensure fair distribution of essential goods cooperative movement plays an important role. In the villages of Daman district, in all, 6 service cooperative societies are existing. Through these cooperatives food-grains, agricultural inputs etc. are being distributed. However, all the tribals could not get the benefits of cooperative movement. To improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribals and to safe-guard them from exploitation by middle-man one large sized multi-Purpose Society (LAMP) was established in 1976,, and its area of operation has been extended over the entire Daman district. The number of cooperative societies by type and membership may be seen from the table below :

TABLE NO. 2.7

TYPE AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN RURAL DAMAN.

Sl. No.	Item	Number
1.	(a) No. of Service Cooperative Societies	6
	(b) Membership	
	(i) Tribals	405
	(ii) Non-Tribals	3463
	Total.	3868
2.	LAMP Society	
	Membership	
	(i) Tribals	1206
	(ii) Non-Tribals	-
	Total.	1206

The details as regards activities of the LAMP are dealt-with subsequently in this chapter.

Electrification :

All the villages of Daman were connected with electric supply even before the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan. Electricity was supplied specially for the domestic and agricultural purposes. Efforts have been made to have street-lighting facilities in almost 14 of the 21 villages. Almost all the villages have at least one electric connection for purposes of agricultural and industrial activity.

Community Centres :

One of the community oriented schemes of vital importance envisaged by the Tribal Sub-Plan is construction ^{of community} centres in villages/area of tribal concentrations. 5 Community centres have been already constructed in 5 different localities at a cost of Rs. 5.73 lakh. One more community centre is proposed to be constructed at Varkund. These community centres are meant for tribals to get together and have their community programmes. Posters depicting the current national progress, educating the tribals as regards disadvantages of drinking and other bad health or social habits are also displayed at these community centres. T.V. sets are also provided at 3 community centres at Kachigar, Zari and Pariari for entertainment and education of the tribals. However, it was reported during the course of the field investigations of the present study that proper maintenance of the T.V., its accessories and other equipments is far from satisfactory.

Rural Roads :

The infrastructural facilities for transport in Daman are comparatively good. However, there were a few tribal wados not connected by such facilities. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan it was decided to connect such wados by constructing the missing road links. Total expenditure incurred on construction of such roads upto 1979-80 was Rs. 5.44 lakh for a length of 12.34 Kms. Details of roads constructed under this programme (village-wise) may be seen from the table below :

TABLE NO. 2.81

Details of Rural Roads

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Type of Roads	
		No.	Length(Kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Marwad	5	0.307
2.	Devka	2	0.311
3.	Kadaiya	4	0.322
4.	Bhimpore	7	1.663
5.	Dunetha	3	0.376
6.	Varkund	1	0.322
7.	Ringanwada	2	0.431
8.	Dhebel	2	0.920
9.	Kochigan	2	1.452
10.	Zari	3	1.195
11.	Megarwada	5	2.711
12.	Naikapardi	1	0.720
13.	Pariari	1	0.252
14.	Dholer	1	0.247
15.	Damanwada	1	0.110
Total		40	12.344 Kms.

Community drinking water wells :

Daman has been provided with drinking water facilities from wells. Some of these wells are provided with lifting arrangements and water is supplied through taps. The facilities both tap and wells were available in 4 villages i.e. Marwad,, Kadaiya, Bhimpore and Varkund before the inception of the Tribal Sub-Plan. In other villages water was mainly available directly from the wells. The supply of water is inadequate to a great extent in summer season in villages like Janivankad, Dunetha, Ringanwada, Nailapardi and Devepardi. Government have taken up works, to provide adequate water supply throughout the year, in 6 villages. Also under the Tribal Sub-Plan 40 wells were taken up for construction scattered over various villages of tribal concentrations to ensure safe drinking water supply. An amount of Rs. 7.52 lakh is spent from the Tribal Sub-Plan funds on this account till the end of March 1980. Table No. 2.9 below gives the village-wise number of wells constructed.

TABLE NO. 2.9VILLAGE-WISE COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER
WELLS CONSTRUCTED

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the village</u>	<u>No. of wells constructed</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
1.	Marwad	1
2.	Devka	2
3.	Kadaiya	3
4.	Bhimpore	3
5.	Janivankad	1
6.	Dunetha	2

Contd./-

1	2	3
7.	Varkund	2
8.	Ringanwade	2
9.	Kachigam	3
10.	Zari	2
11.	Thanapardi	1
12.	Mayarwada	12
13.	Nailapardi	1
14.	Devapardi	1
15.	Pariari	2
16.	Dholar	2
	Total	40

In some of the villages wherever such wells were constructed there were already some drinking water wells before the Tribal Sub-Plan and even though the water was available throughout the year, scarcity to some extent was experienced during summer season. Also, as regards wells on the coastal line, salinity of well water to a considerable degree was prevalent. Almost all the wells constructed under the Tribal Sub-Plan were pucca wells round in shape and some of them were fitted with filters and tanks. The wells constructed were found to be quite near to the tribal concentration. However, the only drawback noticed is that the wells have been constructed by the P.W.D. and the responsibility for their maintenance is not fixed so far on any suitable agency.

Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Society (LAMP) Daman:

There is only one Large Sized Multipurpose Society (LAMP) functioning at Mot. Daman, with 3 branches, one each at Bhampti, Dalwada and Moti Daman itself under the cooperative sector. The LAMP caters to the financial

and consumer needs of the tribals. The people from the rest of the villages have to reach one of these places for any work connected with the LAMP. The main and the branch offices of this LAMP are within a distance of 7 Kms. from any village in Daman.

A specific schedule was prescribed for the purpose of the present evaluation study which was canvassed at the main office of the LAMP at Moti Daman.

The LAMP was established on 2nd October, 1976 in a rental building. The entrance fee to become a member of the LAMP is fixed nominal at Rs. 1/-. The number of members as on 30th June during the last 4 years is indicated below in table No. 2.10.

TABLE NO. 2.10

YEAR-WISE MEMBERSHIP OF THE LAMP SOCIETY

Year	Number of Members
1	2
1977 (as on 30-6-77)	968
1978 (as on 30-6-78)	1143
1979 (as on 30-6-79)	1179
1980 (as on 30-6-80)	1192
1981 (as on 30-6-81)	1206

The Dy. Collector is the Ex-Officio President of the LAMP. The other ten members of the Managing Committee are : The Managing Director (generally a deputationist from a Government Department), the representative from Goa Cooperative Bank, the representative from Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Panaji and seven other members from among the workers.

The position of funds of the society is indicated below for the two cooperative years 1978-79 and 1980-81

TABLE NO. 2.11

POSITION OF THE FUNDS WITH LAMP

Items	(Rs. in lakh)	
	As on 30-6-79	As on 30-6-81
1	2	3
i. Working capital (Loan)	-	5.00
ii. Share capital	5.00	5.00
iii. Managerial subsidy	2.50	3.23
iv. Revolving fund for shares	1.00	1.00
v. Revolving fund for consumption	5.00	5.00

The society advanced loans against sureties obtained by applicants if the request is granted by the loan sub-committee. Bonds are also obtained from the applicants for loan in each case. The LAMP gives loans for different purposes with varying durations for repayments. Short term loans limited to Rs. 500/- are granted to the tribals and recovery thereof is made in 24 instalments, and the rate of interest is 4% per annum. The different types of loans availed by the tribals are as below:

1. Consumption loans : They are granted to the tribals to facilitate celebration of marriages, religious functions, birth anniversaries etc. Such loans are also granted for general necessities like education, procurement of medicines etc.
2. Cycle purchase loans : A loan of Rs. 500 to 600 is granted to the desirous tribals, the payment being directly made to the supplier.

3. Loans for the purchase of shares: A tribal can become a member of the LAMP Society with a share of Rs. 100 and he can draw a loan of Rs. 2000 maximum (20 times the share capital).
4. Loan for working capital : In order to start a small scale industry unit, carpentary work shop etc. loans are extended upto a maximum of Rs. 3000/- for acquisition of necessary tools and machinery to the tribals who become members of the LAMP. Such loans are recoverable within 12 to 36 months and are charged with an interest of 6% per annum.
5. Loans for acquisition of loudspeakers, amplifiers etc: Loans are given to the desirous tribals for providing services of amplifiers and loudspeakers during various ceremonies. The interim finance granted is up to R Rs. 3000/- in an individual case.

It was observed that the tribals were not repaying the loans regularly. The percentage of defaulters ranged from 60 to 65%. Every quarter the society sends notices as also personal approaches are being tried constantly. Nearly 610 cases have been filed under the Cooperative Act for an overdue amount of nearly Rs.58,000/- during the year 1980-81. The table below shows the amount and no. of loans availed by the tribals since inception of LAMP.

TABLE NO. 2.12

LOANS GIVEN TO THE TRIBALS FROM 1977 TO 1981
IN DAMAN BY THE LAMP SOCIETY

Year of advancing loan	No. of per- sons bene- fited	Amount of loans (in Rs.) advanced	Break-up of tribals accor- ding to the purpose of loan					
			Consum- ption		To purchase shares of the society		Other purposes	
			No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1977	1422	1,37,500	690	63,100	729	72,900	3	1,500
1973	850	1,27,800	494	71,300	241	24,100	115	32,400
1979	254	75,693	140	27,550	46	4,600	68	43,543
1980	134	37,834	65	10,375	5	500	64	26,959
1981	79	24,340	56	10,440	5	500	18	13,900

The total turn-over and profits made by the LAMP and its branches for Cooperative years 1973-79 to 1980-81 are shown below :

TABLE NO. 2.13

TURNOVER AND PROFITS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
YEARS 1973-79 TO 1980-81

Year	(Rs. in lakh)				
	Uhampti	Dalwada	Moti- Daman	Head Office	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973-79					
a) Profit	0.02	0.004	0.07	0.52	0.61
b) Turn over	1.94	1.31	3.43	-	6.68
1979-80					
a) Profit	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.46	0.67
b) Turn over	2.55	2.42	4.56	-	9.53
1980-81					
a) Profit	0.08	0.13	0.20	0.50	0.91
b) Turn over	3.60	3.32	8.13	-	15.55

There are 11 employees including the Managing Director and 3 Branch Managers to take care of the routine ministerial and managerial works relating to the LAMP. The monthly financial commitment on salaries of the staff is in the vicinity of Rs. 6200/- (1980-81). The table below shows the expenses of the LAMP alongwith its branches for the cooperative years 1976-77 to 1980-81.

TABLE NO. 2.14

EXPENDITURE OF THE LAMP SOCIETIES FROM
1976-77 TO 1980-81 (IN RS.)

Item	Years				
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
i. Salary of staff	12,886	41,098	45,862	55,395	74,400
ii. Payment of electricity and water charges	-	-	-	136	400
iii. Rent of hired/ premises	174	1,534	2,354	2,604	2,374
iv. Other miscellaneous expenditure	4,340	6,094	12,342	7,615	10,200

Ashram Shalas under the Tribal Sub-Plan Daman : There are two Ashram Shalas established under the Tribal Sub-Plan, mainly for the benefit of the Tribal children at Zari and Bhimpore. The Ashram Shala at Zari was established in January, 1979 whereas Ashram Shala at Bhimpore was established in June, 1980 because of high concentration of the Tribal families in these two localities. Tribal children from the villages and wades of Magarwada, Thanapardi, Nailapardi, Zari Jampore and Palhit avail of the facilities at the

Ashram Shala at Zari and those from Nani-Vankad, Moti-Vankad, Kund-Falia and Bhimpore avail the facilities at Bhimpore. Both the Ashram Shalas cater primary and middle education (standards from I to VII) through Gujarati medium.

The enrolment of children in the two Ashram Shalas for the last 3 years is indicated in the table below :

TABLE NO. 2.15

ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN IN ASHRAM SHALAS
FROM 1978-79 TO 1980-81

Ashram Shalas at	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>ZARI</u>									
Tribal	33	57	140	86	53	144	104	72	176
Non-Tribal	27	16	43	24	23	47	41	-	41
Total	110	73	133	110	31	191	145	72	217
<u>BHIMPORE</u>									
Tribal	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	22	69
Non-Tribal	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	44	101
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	66	170

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of tribals availing themselves of the facilities among the total enrolment is 63. The percentage of female enrolment in these two Ashram Shalas is 36. Efforts need to be made particularly among tribals so that they enrol more girls for availing themselves of the educational facilities at these Ashram Shalas.

The total number of teachers at both of these Ashram Shalas together is 13 among whom only one teacher is a tribal.

The establishment of these two Ashram Shalas one each at Zari and Bhimpore have benefited quite a number of children from about 11 villages and wades in the vicinity. There was only a primary school at Zari before starting of the Ashram Shala and for middle education the children from Zari were availing themselves of the middle school facility at Thanapardi (about 1 Km. away).

School buildings, hostels and staff quarters were constructed at Zari and Bhimpore at a cost of about Rs. 13.01 lakh and Rs. 9.01 lakh respectively. Both the schools have started functioning by now but the hostels could not be started for lack of approval to the pattern of assistance from the Government of India. However, recently the Director of Education has conveyed the decision of the local Government to go ahead with the pattern of assistance as prevailing in the Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the two Ashram Shalas in Daman. From the year 1982-83 it is expected that the hostels of these two Ashram Shalas, with an intake capacity of 100 students each could be operative. The existing teaching staff is not willing to stay in the staff quarters allotted to them as some of them are having their own houses located nearby and would not like to shift to these quarters as it could affect their children's education etc. However, with the hostel facilities for students becoming operative it is expected that the teachers, will stay in the quarters constructed

for them. In case the teachers are unwilling in the future also, some measures making their stay compulsory at the campus of the respective Ashram Shalas need be taken by the Department of Education for efficient running of these residential type of schools.

C H A P T E R - 3

IMPACT OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN ON THE BENEFICIARIES (MAINLY HOUSE-HOLD ORIENTED SCHEMES).

The present chapter deals with the assessment of the impact of the Tribal Sub-Plan at the house-hold level taking the individual family members as beneficiaries. As already briefed in the introductory chapter(Chapter-I), the present evaluation study was confined more or less to the analysis of achievements registered due to major schemes of the Tribal Sub-Plan i.e. schemes to which more than 80% of the total expenditure could be attributed. However, in order to give a comprehensive picture of the activities and the achievements for the entire Tribal Sub-Plan, the present chapter deals in brief with the physical achievements as also the expenditure incurred on various schemes which have not been evaluated alongwith a detailed analysis of the schemes evaluated.

Review of the progress made under Tribal Sub-Plan since implementation of the programme (1976-77)

A. Schemes evaluated :

I. Agricultural sector.

a) Agricultural equipment and tools :

The programme aimed at distribution of agricultural equipments and tools to the needy tribal farmers by way of assistance comprising 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

Till the year 1979-80, an expenditure of Rs. 1.53 lakh was incurred under this scheme towards the distribution of 56 bullock carts, 15 pumpsets and 43 ploughs and yokes.

b) Work animals : The tribal farmers were assisted in the purchase of work animals by way of 50% loan and 50% subsidy for getting mostly high-breed bullocks acquired from the neighbouring State of Gujarat. The expenditure incurred towards this scheme included also the amount spent on visits of the Government Officials as also tribal farmers to the market for selection and transportation of the animals to Daman. Up to the year 1979-80, 212 such work animals were given to 125 farmers.

c) Irrigation wells : For the purposes of irrigation, Government took up the construction of 48 wells under the Community Irrigation Programme through the P.U.D. Of these, 6 wells had to be abandoned due to non-availability of water. All the expenditure for these wells was borne by Government and each well was to have an irrigation potential of 8 to 10 acres of land. Besides these, assistance was also given in the form of subsidy comprising 100% cost of construction of own wells for irrigation. So far, 3 farmers have been assisted for construction of own irrigation wells.

d) Soil and land development : The Directorate of Agriculture is the agency responsible for implementation of these scheme and works like soil survey, fencing, contour bunding etc. are being undertaken. The total cost incurred on the scheme of soil conservation is charged to the beneficiaries in the form of 50% long-term

loan and the remainder 50% of the cost is treated as subsidy. The reclaimed and developed land allotted to the landless labourers for cultivation. Further they are assisted by way of grants towards purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment, manure etc. About 65 beneficiaries have availed themselves of this assistance since inception upto 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 4.29 lakh was spent. 22.00 ha. of land were distributed under this scheme.

e) Development of live stock-poultry development :

Development of live-stock by way of assistance for the purchase of milch animals and poultry development was envisaged under the programme. Assistance was given to the needy entrepreneurs for construction of poultry sheds and also purchase of other equipments for the development of the poultry for raising units of 10+1 birds or 100 birds. The year-wise expenditure incurred from the year of implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan as also the achievements may be seen from Table No. 3.1 below:

TABLE NO. 3.1

PROGRESS OF POULTRY DEVELOPMENT UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN FOR THE WHOLE SCHEME.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	No.
1	2	3	4
A	Achievement under poultry development		
1	10+1 bird layers distributed	No. of units	
	1976-77		204
	1977-78		-
	1978-79		-
	1979-80		-
	1980-81		-

1	2	3	4
2.	100 birds layers distributed	No. of Units	-
	1976-77		-
	1977-78		22
	1978-79		8
	1979-80		3
	1980-81		-
B.	Actual expenditure on poultry development (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1976-77		1.00
	1977-78		1.16
	1978-79		1.09
	1979-80		0.22
	1980-81		0.02
C.	<u>Sixth Plan Outlay</u>		
	1980-85	(Rs. in lakhs)	479

f) Milch animals: Good breed milch animals were to be given to the tribals for the purpose of improvement of protein content in their diet. These milch animals were being given by way of assistance in the form of 50% loan and 50% subsidy on their purchase value. Till the year 1979-80 nearly 130 tribals were assisted by giving them one milch animal each.

g) Fishing materials: Fishing plays an important role in the economy of Daman, as this district is having about 20 kms. of coastal line. The main aim of the Tribal Sub-Plan is to uplift the standard of living of the tribals specially those who are economically backward. Many tribals availed themselves of benefits under this scheme with 50% assistance in the form of loan and 50% subsidy. Details of the physical targets and expenditure incurred on this scheme since its implementation are given below in Table No. 3.2 .

TABLE NO. 3..2

YEAR-WISE ASSISTANCE UNDER THE FISHING MATERIALS SCHEME

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	
1	2	3	4
	Assistance under the Fishing Materials (Rs. in lakh).		
1.	Actual Expenditure		
	1976-77	(Rs. in lakh)	1.00
	1977-78	(")	1.51
	1978-79	(")	1.98
	1979-80	(")	1.27
	1980-81	(")	0.73
	Sixth Plan Outlay	(")	8.73
2.	Physical Achievements		
	1976-77	No. benefited	50
	1977-78	"	75
	1978-79	"	65
	1979-80	"	42
	1980-81	"	25

It is seen from the above table that the total expenditure towards the fishing materials since the inception till 1979-80 was Rs. 5.76 lakh and 232 beneficiaries enjoyed the benefits.

II. Village and Small Industries ; Under the Tribal Sub-Plan assistance is given to industrial entrepreneurs for the establishment of household and small-scale industries and to render independent industrial services like repairs to the existing industrial units. Industrial activities like flour mills, brick manufacturing, carpentry, cycle repairs, mat-manufacturing, wiring etc. were being assisted under the programme. The assistance given was 50% loan

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(including working capital) and 50% subsidy. Details regarding the physical achievements, as also expenditure incurred under this sector since the beginning of the programme till 1980-81 may be seen from Table No. 3.3 below:

TABLE NO. 3.3

ASSISTANCE UNDER THE HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR THROUGH TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Sl. No.	Item	Unit
1	2	3
1.	Assistance under small scale industrial sector.	(Rs. in lakh)
	1976-77	2.00
	1977-78	2.26
	1978-79	1.04
	1979-80	0.54
	1980-81	0.74
2.	Outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	5.10
3.	Anticipated expenditure 1981-82	0.86
4.	<u>Physical Achievement</u>	(No. of Units)
	No. of industrialists benefited	
	1976-77	61
	1977-78	52
	1978-79	7
	1979-80	6
	1980-81	20

II. Other Social Services :

Construction of Houses : During the present study it was observed that in a number of cases the tribals were pretty backward compared to the average normal living conditions and environment enjoyed by non-tribals in other parts of Daman. The houses were found to be mostly small huts built of Kutchha walls using often palm leaves coated

with a small layer of mud. Most of the houses constructed in such a way would not have a life of more than a few years. Therefore, Government felt that there was an urgent need to extend assistance to the tribals for construction of their own houses wherever required and replacement of tiles etc. in the case of some existing constructions.

Thus two schemes were undertaken under the T.S.P. (a) Construction of new houses, (b) Replacement of tiles. The achievements under the programme since the implementation are briefed below in Table No. 3.4.

TABLE NO. 3.4

PROGRESS OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN UNDER THE HOUSING PROGRAMME.

Sl. No.	Item	1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981				
		77	78	79	80	81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Expenditure on house construction/replacement of tiles and renovation (Rs. in lakh)	1.50	1.61	1.33	0.52	0.32
2.	No. of houses constructed	72	22	-	-	-
3.	No. of houses whose tiles were replaced.	164	162	133	-	-
4.	No. of beneficiaries to whom assistance was given for					
	a) House construction	100	25	-	22	14
	b) Replacement of tiles	215	126	135	-	-

B. Schemes not taken for evaluation :

I. Agricultural sector :

Agricultural extension : Necessary agricultural demonstrations were conducted for the prevailing cereal crops grown in Daman like paddy and wheat for kharif and rabi seasons. Under the scheme some practical classes and educational tours were also conducted.

Agricultural inputs and plant protection measures : In order to raise the agricultural production and to impart necessary knowledge on plant protection measures, the Government is assisting the cultivators for purchase of improved seeds, use of fertilizers and plant protection measures, insecticides and pesticides by way of 50% loan and 50% subsidy. Under the programme up to the year 1979-80 about 500 beneficiaries were covered for assistance under agricultural inputs and nearly 22 spraying equipments were given to 6 panchayats for the use of insecticides and pesticides.

Compost pits : Nearly 500 kutcha compost pits were dug each costing about Rs. 20/- and another 49 pucca compost pits have also been constructed under the scheme. The pattern of assistance consists of 100% subsidy for kutcha pits and 50% loan and 50% subsidy for pucca pits.

Horticulture : Planting-stock for the purpose of horticulture development is distributed to the tribals under the programme which consists of assistance by way of 50% loan and 50% subsidy per tribal farmer.

Training in fisheries : Tribal fisher-youths along the Daman coast are being trained in modern fishing techniques for exploitation of fish resources in the coastal areas. During the training each fisher youth is given a stipend of Rs. 5/- per day during the period of training varying between 16 and 92 days. Upto the year 1979-80, 125 tribals have acquired the training in fisheries as detailed below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>	<u>Training Period</u>	<u>No. of days</u>
1976-77	50 tribals	10-12-76 to 28-12-76	16
		10-2-77 to 3-3-77	22
1977-78	50 tribals	24-10-77 to 23-12-77	61
		23-1-78 to 22-3-78	59
1978-79	25 tribals	21-11-78 to	92
Total	125 tribals	20-2-79	

II. Rural Electrification :

Street lights to Panchayats : Panchayats in Daman have been provided with street lights in the tribal hamlets. Upto the year 1979-80, 106 such street light fixtures have been given to the Panchayats. Under the programme, the maintenance and consumption charges are also borne by the Government.

Electrification of tribal wados : The programme envisages the supply of electricity to all the tribal wados in Daman. Upto the year 1979-80, 3.08 kms. of 3 phase wire LT lines, 0.83 kms. of 1 phase 3 wire LT line and conversion of 2.33 kms of 1 phase line into 3 phase line were completed under the T.S.P. Besides, some missing links to tribal hamlets have also been bridged. Also connections for various electric installations like those for irrigation pumpsets etc. were given.

III. Village and small industries :

Training of tribals in different trades : Since implementation of the T.S.P., 89 tribal youths were trained as electricians, wiremen, carpenters, wood turners, metal turners etc. Each trainee was paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month during the period of training.

IV. Transport and Communication :

Rural roads : Nearly 12.34 kms. of rural roads were constructed for connecting various tribal hamlets. Some of the roads were black topped and others were water macadam roads.

Communication in rural areas : The work of construction of a submersible bridge over the Daman Ganga river has been taken up and the work is in progress with estimated cost of nearly Rs. 16 lakh.

V. Education and health : The various schemes taken up under the T.S.P. or education consists of spreading (a) the social education through provision of T.V. sets, film projectors, sports equipment, etc., (b) book-grants by way of distribution of text books and stationery items to the concerned educational institutions and (c) supply of uniforms to the tribal students from year to year. Under the above programmes 3 panchayats were supplied with T.V. sets and one film projector was purchased and films were shown to the tribals. Some sport equipment was purchased and distributed to the schools and village panchayats. Uniforms were supplied to nearly 4095 students from 1976-77 to 1979-80.

Mobile dispensaries : 2 mobile vans were acquired and various medicines were distributed by the Doctors from Health Centre to the needy tribals by visiting them at their residences.

VI. Other social services : Under other social services sector following works were carried out till 1979-80.

(a) 3 community centres were constructed in the Panchayats of tribal prominence. Another 2 centres are under construction and.

(b) 40 wells have been dug up for supply of drinking water to the tribals.

VII. Administration : To ensure smooth co-ordination and implementation of various schemes under T.S.P. a special cell comprising 1 Dy. Collector, 1 Accountant, 5 U.D.Cs., 1 L.D.C., 1 Project Operator, 1 Trailoring Instructor, 2 Gram Sevaks and 1 peon, has been created in the Collectorate Daman. The annual recurring expenses on this cell are to the tune of Rs. 1.20 lakh.

Details of year-wise expenditure incurred and the physical targets achieved for each scheme since the year 1976-77 till 1980-81 are given in Table Nos. 1 and 2 in part III (Statistical Appendices of this report).

C H A P T E R - 4.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AND THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES.

The following paras deal with the selected beneficiaries who availed themselves of assistance under the T.S.P. since the implementation of the programme. In all, 342 households covering 567(38%) beneficiaries were evaluated. In case a selected beneficiary availed himself of assistance from more than one scheme, the other schemes availed by him were also evaluated. The evaluation was restricted to seven major schemes which accounted for more than 80% of the total expenses and the number of beneficiaries selected under each such scheme may be seen from Table No. 4.1 below. As already stated above, for the purposes of evaluating the benefits derived from various schemes, a beneficiary was counted independently. However; for the purposes of household details and other general particulars, the same beneficiary was treated as a unit, even though he took benefit under other schemes for which he was selected.

TABLE NO. 4.1

SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES
AS PER THE LIST SUPPLIED BY T.S.P. OFFICE FOR THE FRAME.

S1. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total No. of persons assisted	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	Percentage of canvassed units to total assisted persons(%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agricultural Implements	124	72	58.06
2.	Work Animals	125	61	48.80
3.	Soil Conservation	65	25	38.46
4.	Poultry Development	208	72	34.62
5.	Fishing Materials	232	76	32.76
6.	Cottage & S.S. Industries	125	41	32.80
7.	House Construction	623	220	35.31
	Total	1502	567	37.75
	No. of households of the canvassed beneficiaries	N.K.	342	-

The number of beneficiaries took up for canvassing was 567 involving 7 selected schemes. There were 1502 persons in all assisted under the T.S.P. which means that the canvassed units accounted for nearly 37.75% of the total persons assisted since the implementation of the programme upto the year 1979-80. The schemewise percentage of the canvassed beneficiaries may be seen from the above table. Taking all the canvassed beneficiaries as a whole, the schemewise canvassing accounts for 13% for agricultural implements and tools, 11% for work animals, 4% for land development, 13% each for poultry and fishing, 7% for industry and the remaining 39% for house construction.

Household Details Of The Selected Beneficiaries

Age composition and marital status of the household members : The age composition and the marital status of the household members as reported at the time of this evaluation study is shown below in Table No. 4.2

TABLE NO. 4.2

AGE COMPOSITION AND THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

Sl. No.	Item	Nos.		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of members below 15 years of age	476	451	927	45.05
2.	15 years to 20 years	119	109	228	11.08
3.	21 " to 30 "	176	140	316	15.35
4.	31 " to 40 "	110	123	233	11.32
5.	41 " to 50 "	101	83	184	8.94
6.	51 " to 60 "	53	56	109	5.30
7.	Above 60 years	27	34	61	2.96
8.	No. of married members	430	429	859	41.74
9.	No. of unmarried members	603	492	1100	53.45
10.	No. of widowed members	13	74	92	4.47
11.	Other members	6	1	7	0.34
12.	Total	1062	996	2058	100.00

Nearly 45% of the members in 342 families of the selected beneficiaries were children below 15 years and another 11% were in the age group of 15 to 20 years. Adults in the working age of 21 to 50 years formed nearly 36% of the members, the remaining 3% were above 50 years of age. Almost 42% of the members were married and nearly 53% were reported to be unmarried, the remaining 5% represented widowed, separated and divorced persons.

Literacy in the Households : All these 342 households were having in all 2058 members including the beneficiaries themselves, with an almost equal number of males and females, this represents nearly an average family size of 6 persons. The percentage literacy among the family members was nearly 29% whilst the illiterates accounted for the remaining 71%. The 604 literates found among the family members of the selected households, comprised 453 males and 151 females. The percentage literacy by sex works out to 43% and 15% for males and females respectively. Of these 604 literates (69%) had attained the education only upto the primary level, 23% were educated upto the middle classes and the remaining 8% were having secondary education. There was not even a single member having education above secondary level.

Education to the Children : There were in all 973 children upto the age of 16 years in the selected 342 households, of whom 359 were upto 5 years of age. Thus, the remaining 614 children were in the age group of 5 to 16 years. This is the age of school going, therefore, an attempt was made to analyse the impact of free education on these children. Of the 614 children, only 326 were found to be schooling at the time of the survey. This represents that 53% of the children in the age group of 5 to 16 years were students and the remaining 47% either did not attend the school or drop outs. As education is one of the basic requisites for the economic progress of a community. Government may look into the matter as far as the education of younger generation of the tribals is concerned.

Land under cultivation : The households of the selected beneficiaries were cultivating a total of 121.53 ha. of land wherein wheat, paddy, pulses, wal, brinjal, tomato were grown. Almost all the cultivated land belonged to the households and it accounted for 98% of the total area. Of the 342 households, nearly 208 were having some land for cultivation, this represented nearly 61%. Analysis of the land holdings according to their size reveals that of these 208 cultivators 126 households had smaller sized area upto 0.5 ha. under cultivation, another 55 households cultivated an area ranging from 0.50 ha. to 1 ha. followed by 23 cultivators with somewhat a reasonable area of 1 ha. to 2 ha. The remaining 4 cultivators had a cultivable area of more than 2 ha. but not exceeding 4 ha.

Residential details of the households : The 567 beneficiaries forming 342 households were residing in 335 owned houses and 7 houses belonging to others but given on rent free basis. Nearly 89% of the houses were of a temporary nature whilst the remaining 11% were of somewhat permanent nature having pucca walls. About 70% of the houses did not have the lighting facilities by way of electricity and only 30% of them had electric connections. Regarding other amenities it was reported that nearly 92% of the houses did not have drinking water facilities within the precincts. Only 1 house did have sanitary facility in the premises, the remaining 341 houses did not have necessary sanitary facilities in their construction. Analysis to the location of the drinking water facilities shows that of the 313 houses

not having the facility within their premises, 60% had the facility at a reasonable distance of not more than 50 mts., another 20% had to cover a slightly longer distance ranging from 50 mts. to 100 mts.

15% of the households had to bring water from a distance ranging from 100 mts. to 200 mts. and for the remaining 5% the distance of the well for drinking water purposes was more than 200 mts. The residential houses were comprised mostly 1 room unit with an average floor area of about 10 to 12 sq. mts. 79% of the houses were made up of 1 living room, 20% had 2 living rooms and there were only 2 houses with 3 living rooms. 2 of these households were having traditional profession in their families. They were professional musicians.

Occupation of the members of the selected households : An analysis of the occupations among the family members of the selected beneficiaries and their income is briefed in Table No. 4.3

TABLE NO. 4.3

DETAILS OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE CANVASSED BENEFICIARIES REGARDING THEIR PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS AND INCOME AS DECLARED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Sl. No.	Item	No.	Percentage (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	567	-
2.	Total no. of households	342	-
3.	No. of members in these households	2058	100.00

1	2	3	4
4. No. of members having principal occupations as :-			
a) Cultivators	168		8.16
b) Agricultural labourers	69		3.35
c) Fishermen	89		4.32
d) Fishing labourers	62		3.01
e) General labourers	542		26.34
f) Household industry entrepreneurs	13		0.63
g) Government servants	10		0.49
h) Other daily workers	115		5.59
Total	1068		51.89
5. No. of members having subsidiary occupations as :			
a) Cultivators	164		7.97
b) Agricultural labourers	22		1.07
c) Fishermen	3		0.15
d) General labourers	61		2.96
e) Household industry entrepreneurs	2		0.10
f) Other workers	20		0.97
Total	272		13.22
6. Average annual income : (Rs.)			
Members having income less than Rs. 1000/-	591		55.34
Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1999	299		28.00
Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2999	116		10.86
Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3999	32		3.00
Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5999	27		2.52
Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7999	3		0.28
Total	1068		100%

Of the existing 2058 members, 1068 were having some principal occupation. Among them there were 272 persons having a subsidiary occupation also. This represents nearly 52% of the total members. In short, we may say that half of the family members are employed in some

gainful employment of some sort. A further indepth analysis shows that the agricultural sector directly engaged 779 persons mostly for agricultural work and this represents almost two thirds of the gainfully employed persons. The fishing sector engaged the greater part of the remaining gainfully employed persons and it represents nearly 14%. The other activities all together accounted for nearly 13% of the cases. The subsidiary occupations of these members comprised mainly agricultural work accounting for almost 91%.

Household production:

The 342 households of the selected beneficiaries were having production both from agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The main agricultural products obtained directly by growing various cereals constituted of paddy, wheat, pulses, vegetables like wals, other kitchen vegetables like bringjal, tomatoes etc. The total market value of the agricultural production was to the tune of Rs. 2.07 lakh (Rs. 1.56 lakh from paddy grown, Rs. 0.28 lakh from wals and the remaining from other cereals and vegetables). The other production and finished products produced were farm-yard manure, bricks, etc. having a total value of Rs. 0.14 lakh. The total value of production both from agricultural and non-agricultural sector in a year amounted to nearly Rs. 2.21 lakh for the year 1979-80.

Income per household :

Distribution of the households according to their annual income as reported by the respondents shows that the average income per household for a year was to the tune of Rs. 4000/-. 6 households (2%) had income below Rs. 1000/-, 29 households (9%) were having an annual income ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/-. 32 households (24%) were having an income ranging from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/-, 97 households (28%) were in the range of Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 4000/-, 86 households (25%) were having an annual income ranging from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 6000/- and the remaining 42 households (12%) had an annual income above Rs. 6000/-, 4 of these were having an income of more than Rs. 10000/- per year.

Income of the members of the households : The average annual income derived by a working member both from the principal and subsidiary occupation was to the tune of Rs. 1264/- which, in other words means that a working family gets a monthly income of Rs. 105 on an average. An analysis of the income by various ranges shows that of the 1068 gainfully employed persons 591 persons (55%) were deriving an annual income less than a thousand rupees, about 299 persons (28%) were getting an income in the range of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000, another 116 persons (11%) had an annual income ranging from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000, this was followed by 32 persons (3%) in the income slab of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000, of the remaining 50 persons, 27 members (54%) were having a comparatively higher income ranging from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000 followed by only 3 persons with an annual average income of about Rs. 7000 per year.

Almost 83% of the gainfully employed persons were earning a very meagre amount either by way of wages or income from the products averaging between hardly Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per month. Another 11% persons were also in an almost similar conditions earning a monthly average amount of about Rs. 200/-.

As stated previously, of the existing 2058 members in the households, 1068 were engaged in gainful occupations whilst the remaining 990 (i.e. 48%) could be treated as unemployed. Of these, 907 were children upto the age of 14 and 3 were very old persons. There were another 61 persons who were not available for employment due to various reasons like sickness, studies, etc. Thus there remain only 19 persons who were totally unemployed at the time of survey or were available for employment, this represents nearly 2% of the total unemployed persons. The above analysis reveals that there is underemployment in Daman amongst tribals, although unemployment amounts to only about 1%. Government therefore will have to concentrate on increasing the per earner income level by providing them necessary additional work opportunities.

Assistance availed under the T.S.P. by the household members :- The assistance availed by the members of the 342 households covered the canvassed 567 beneficiaries. Nearly 200 households representing about 59% had availed themselves of assistance under various programmes but in each family there was only one person who availed himself of the assistance.

In 82 households (representing about 24%), there were 2 members in each family who had availed themselves of the benefits under TSP whilst 38 households accounting for nearly 11% had 3 members in each who got the assistance and the remaining 22 households (nearly 6%) had more than 3 members in each family obtaining the assistance till the year 1979-80.

4.10 Assistance received by the canvassed beneficiaries :

The 557 beneficiaries received assistance for various schemes in the form of loan and subsidy for most of the schemes. In the case of industries they also received the assistance towards the working capital besides the loan and subsidy. The loan portion of the assistance received by these beneficiaries is to be repaid after 5 years from the date of assistance. During the period of 5 years, it carried a very nominal interest of 6% p.a. The subsidy portion for most of the programmes assisted was nearly 50% of the total assistance. The total loan portion was to the tune of Rs. 3.39 lakh, the subsidy was Rs. 4.97 lakh and the loan on working capital in case of industries was Rs. 0.28 lakh. Taking the assistance as a whole the loan portion accounted for nearly 43%, the working capital represented nearly 3% and the remaining portion of about 54% was the subsidy. The detailed pattern of assistance for each programme is given separately elsewhere in the report.

The schemewise assistance received by the selected beneficiaries upto the year 1979-80 is given in the below Table No. 4.4

TABLE NO. 4.4

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES
BY THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES

(Rs. in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Item	Loan	Subsidy	Working Capital	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	-	-	-	567	-
2.	Assistance received under					
	a) Agriculture implements	0.50	0.51	-	1.01	11.05
	b) Work animals	0.55	0.56	-	1.11	12.15
	c) Land development	0.12	0.12	-	0.24	2.63
	d) Poultry development	0.90	0.90	-	1.80	19.69
	e) Fishing materials	0.93	0.93	-	1.86	20.35
	f) Cottage, household and small scale industries	0.34	0.33	0.28	0.95	10.39
	g) House construction	0.55	1.62	-	2.17	23.74
	h) Total assistance	3.89	4.97	0.28	9.14	100.00

All the beneficiaries covered, received a total assistance of Rs. 9.14 lakh since the implementation of the programme upto the year 1979-80. The assistance per beneficiary works out to about Rs. 1610/-, nearly 50% of it being the subsidy. The highest amount of assistance of nearly Rs. 2.17 lakh was towards house construction and replacement of tiles, followed by Rs. 1.36 lakh towards fishing materials. Each of the schemes relating to agriculture implements, work animals and industrial sector the assistance was near about Rs. 1 lakh. As far as land development was concerned Rs. 0.24 lakh was given.

Assistance Received By The Beneficiaries For Other

Purposes : Some of the beneficiaries covered i.e. 25 out of the 567, took nearly Rs. 11 thousand as loan from the cooperative society for various purposes like marriages, religious-festivals, house construction, for medicines etc. This shows that the tribals do not generally obtain loans for other purposes. The maximum amount taken was Rs. 3200 by one beneficiary for completing his house construction. In most of the cases the loan ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250 per beneficiary. 12 beneficiaries (48%) took a loan upto Rs. 100, 3 beneficiaries (12%) had taken loan ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, 4 beneficiaries (16%) acquired loan ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, another 3 beneficiaries (12%) had loan ranging from Rs. 300 to 400 and there were 3 beneficiaries (12%) who took loan above Rs. 1000.

Agricultural Implements and tools : In all 72 beneficiaries were covered under this sector. This represents nearly 58% of the total no. of persons who derived benefits from the scheme upto the year 1979-80. The said beneficiaries belonged to 54 households. The canvassed persons were assisted in purchasing bullock-carts, pumpsets mostly electric together with the pump houses, and other agricultural implements like ploughs, spades, spray pumps, pickaxe, etc. Table No. 4.5 below gives the details of the agricultural implements and other agricultural equipments availed by the selected 72 beneficiaries.

TABLE NO. 4.5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES
UNDER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit
1	2	3
1.	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	72
2.	No. of beneficiaries who were assisted for purchase of bullock-carts	35
3.	No. of beneficiaries who got pumpsets	14
	a) Diesel	-
	b) Electric	14
4.	No. of pumphouses constructed through assistance	13
5.	No. of beneficiaries assisted for purchase of other agricultural implements	23
6.	Total no. of agricultural implements distributed	324
7.	Average no. of implements per beneficiary	14
8.	Average cost of a pumpsets (Rs.)	2758
9.	Average cost of a pumphouse (Rs.)	1955

It is seen from above table that nearly 49% of the beneficiaries had bullock-carts, 19% purchased pumpsets under the scheme and the remaining 32% were given agricultural implements averaging 14 per cultivator. There was a felt need for having bullock-carts mainly for the transportation of the agricultural products from the place of cultivation to the residence as also for taking the products to the nearby markets.

The bullock-carts had also the added benefit of increasing the household income by way of transportation of goods and materials from the neighbouring areas, which in turn supplemented the income of the beneficiary.

The canvassed 35 beneficiaries who obtained assistance for the bullock-carts were from 12 villages. Of the 35 beneficiaries assisted for purchase of bullock-carts, 34 units were having work animals with them, mostly supplied also under the TSP. It was also observed that all these bullock-carts were in existence at the time of the evaluation and were being used by these persons except in one case as his work animals were dead. In addition to the use of bullock-carts for their own needs about 60% of them i.e. 21 beneficiaries used to hire on their cartson an average of Rs. 250 per season for transportation of bricks, sand etc.

As far as the pumpsets are concerned, it was found that 13 out of the 14 pumpsets were having a necessary pumphouse whilst the remaining one was installed without a pumphouse. The distribution of the pumpsets to the needy cultivators was with the main intention of increasing the yield by way of irrigation for various crops including garden crops. The pumpsets of the selected beneficiaries were from 10 different villages. All the 14 pumpsets were installed on wells for the purposes of irrigation of the cultivated area fully or partially. Before the implementation of TSP some of these cultivators were irrigating their lands and the total irrigated area during the base year was nearly 2.46 ha. On installing the pumpsets the irrigated area was about 5.35 ha. thereby showing an increase in the irrigated area of about 2.89 ha. which represents nearly 117% increase over the base year. The pumpsets had a

capacity of 3 H.P. with an average cost of Rs. 2758/- and the cost of construction for pumphouse amounted to Rs. 2000/- on an average. On a physical verification at the time of the survey it was observed that 12(85.71%) pumpsets were in working condition, and the remaining 2(14.29%) viz one at Zari and other at Thanapardi village installed on wells were not in operation due to non-availability of electric connection. The time gap from the date of installation of the pumpset and the day of survey (May 81) was nearly two years for the one in Zari village and one year for the other at Thanapardi village.

The remaining 23 selected beneficiaries were assisted by way of distribution of agricultural implements only. These represented nearly 32% and they were spread over 10 villages out of the selected 21 villages. They had nearly 32.35 ha. of cultivated land at the time of the survey as against 30.51 ha. during the base year 1975-77. This shows an overall rise of about 7.67% in area cultivated by these 23 beneficiaries since the beginning of the programme. The percentage rise in the cultivated area was the highest in Zari village (33%) followed by the villages of Nailapardi, Danan-wada and Bhandare(urban) accounting for a percentage increase 25%, 15% and 11% respectively. There were four villages where the area under cultivation remained constant. During the inquiry it was observed that 11 (43%) of the 23 beneficiaries attended the agricultural demonstration and training held by the agricultural agencies. All the assisted persons were found to be in possession of the

implements given to them and the same ^{were} used as and when required. It was reported that the agricultural production showed an increase over the base year as result of use of these agricultural implements. In about 30% of the cases the yield was increased by more than 16%, the increase was upto 5% for nearly 57% of the beneficiaries and for the remaining 13% beneficiaries the increase in production ranged from 6% to 10%.

B) Work Animals: In all 61 beneficiaries were canvassed for this sector. This represents nearly 49% of the total beneficiaries from the scheme up to the year 1979-80. The total number of work animals distributed to these persons totaled to 107, this represents on an average nearly 2 animals per person. During the inquiry it was observed that most of the work animals were to be used for bullock-carts or for ploughing the fields and for such works there is a need of 2 work animals at a time. It is presumed that the balance animals required were acquired by the said beneficiaries through their own efforts.

21 Another important aspect which was felt necessary to study was the actual age of the work animals, in order to analyse the period of time for which these animals could be put to use taking into consideration the general working life of such bullocks. As a general trend a bullock is put for work on attaining the age of about 5 years for a period of further 8 to 10 years. From the beneficiaries the ages of the bullocks at the time of purchase were inquired. It was found that of the 107

animals, 6% were below 5 years, 17% in the age of 5 to 6 years, 40% of the age of 7 to 8 years, 23% in the age of 9 to 10 years and the remaining 14% were quite old their age being more than 10 years. This aspect reveals that 14% of the work animals will have an average working life time of not more than 5 years and the remaining 36% could have the normal working period. It may not be out of place to mention here that as the bullocks are mostly high breed and purchased from the neighbouring states after necessary selection the average age of the animals at the time of purchase could range from 5 to 8 years as in that case the years of service to be rendered would be increased to a great extent. At the time of the survey it was reported that 103 of the 107 work animals were in existence and the remaining 4 were disposed off or dead. It was also reported by the beneficiaries that either they or their representatives were present at the time of acquiring the bullocks mostly from Nasik, they were accompanied by a team of experts for selection of these high breed work animals. There were 3 bullock of local variety.

About 36 beneficiaries out of 61 were using work animals for bullock carts to transport the goods from place to place. The number of beneficiaries who used the bullocks for various agricultural operations accounted for 57. The purchase of bullocks through the assistance under the TSP helped the beneficiaries to increase the annual household income upto 20% for

11 beneficiaries (18.03%), from 20 to 30% for 19 beneficiaries (31.15%), for 11 (18.03%) beneficiaries from 30 to 40% and the remaining 20 beneficiaries (32.79%) had a rise of more than 40% in their annual income. Nearly 14 beneficiaries hired their bullocks (in some cases together with the bullock-carts) and the average annual income was to the tune of Rs. 250. The total assistance received by the selected 61 beneficiaries was nearly Rs. 1.11 lakh, of which 50% was in the form of loan and 50% in the form of subsidy.

C) Soil and Land Development : An attempt was made to assess the impact of the scheme on the tribals. A sample of 25 (33% of the total beneficiaries) such beneficiaries was selected who were located in six villages. The break-up of the selected beneficiaries and financial assistance enjoyed by them are shown in the table below :

TABLE NO. 4.6

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES UNDER SOIL AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

(Value in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Village	No. of selected beneficiaries	Amount of assistance		
			Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kachigam	5	2373	2374	5747
2.	Zari	10	7067	7067	14134
3.	Thanapardi	2	975	975	1950
4.	Magarwada	3	619	613	1237
5.	Nailapardi	1	335	335	770
6.	Bhampti	4	426	426	852
	Total	25	12,345	12,345	24,690

It is seen that a total amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh was spent on these 25 beneficiaries towards land development programme. The per beneficiary assistance works out to about Rs. 1000/-. The average area developed works out to about 0.23 ha. It was observed that out of 25 beneficiaries canvassed 13(72%) had a developed land area ranging between 0.10 to 0.25 ha, 5(20%) had land ranging between 0.26 and 0.50 ha. The remaining 2(3%) persons had developed land above 0.50 ha. ^{but} less than 1 ha. It was also observed that there was an increase of 1.20 ha. in the total area cultivated by these beneficiaries with the introduction of the scheme as compared to the area cultivated before the programme. The average area cultivated by the individuals before the scheme was around 0.29 ha. which increased by 0.05 ha(17%) by availing the benefits of land development, which in turn, would raise the economic conditions of the concerned households.

D) Poultry development : (10+1 bird units) In all 52 households were surveyed in order to study the impact of the poultry development scheme. All these 52 units were supplied with 572 birds of 10 + 1 units each. However, it was disturbing to note that at the time of the present survey not a single unit was in existence and no birds could be found. The average assistance per unit was to the tune of Rs. 490/-. Thus it is seen that Rs. 0.25 lakh were utilised almost unfruitfully.

100 Birds Units : During the random selection another sample of 20 units each having 100 birds were canvassed. For these units nearly 2000 birds were supplied. All these units were not in existence and no birds were found at the time of the present enquiry. The average assistance per unit was to the tune of Rs. 7500/-. A total of rupees 1.5 lakh have been spent by Government on such units. The only items that could be found in both the cases were the empty sheds constructed for the birds. It was also observed that the entrepreneurs have no interest in the poultry units.

As stated above the assistance given for the poultry development both for 10 + 1 Bird units and also for 100 birds layer units was found to be fruitless or ineffective. The matter was therefore, studied in more detail during the subsequent field visits and discussions with the implementing agencies which revealed the following facts;

- a) Although during the canvassing of the schedule the beneficiaries stated that no training in poultry-keeping was given to them, the records available in the veterinary office and Collectorate Daman show that some training programme of around 15 days duration was arranged for the beneficiaries of which 5 days were planned for out-door practical training in the field.
- b) It was found that the scheme has been discontinued for the last two years. Recently a resurvey covering 30 beneficiaries was carried out by the Veterinary Officer, Daman and it was found that many (30%) of these

beneficiaries who had availed themselves of the schemes in the past were interested in having replacement of birds in the poultry sheds already existing with them.

The scheme can be restarted only after fully eliciting the following points:

- a) The willingness and interest in poultry-keeping should be ascertained from the proposed beneficiaries. Only those really interested to continue poultry keeping need be assisted.
- b) The Veterinary Office should give intensive training in poultry keeping to the beneficiaries.
- c) Arrangements for proper and regular supply of poultry feed should be ascertained well in advance. In this context cooperation from the Tribal Society (LAMP) can also be obtained.
- d) The Veterinary Office under Collectorate of Daman will have to ascertain proper running of the scheme by regular visits to these poultry units.
- e) Poultry Units of smaller sizes (less than 100 birds) which do not prove economically viable should be avoided.

E) Fishing Equipments : Under this scheme 76 (33%) beneficiaries out of a total no. of 232 beneficiaries were canvassed and it was found that almost all the selected beneficiaries were from the tribal non-fishermen community, although there were tribal fishermen in the area. Under this scheme Government provided fishing nets, twines and other materials. Details of the materials received and their size may be seen from Table No. 4.7.

TABLE NO. 4.7

DETAILS OF THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN UNDER THE TRIAL
SUB-PLAN FOR FISHING MATERIALS TO THE SELECTED
BENEFICIARIES

S1. No.	Item	Nos.
1	2	3
1.	No. canvassed	76
2.	No. of beneficiaries who received	
	a) Nets (completed)	3
	b) Twines only	73
3.	Length of the net acquired/prepared	
	a) Upto 50 mts	27
	b) 50 - 75 mts	3
	c) 75 - 100 mts	20
	d) 100 - 125 mts	4
	e) Above 125 mts	22

It is seen from the above table that out of the 76 selected beneficiaries 73 (96.05%) received materials like twines and only 3(3.95%) were given nets. These materials costed about Rs. 1.85 lakh and out of this 50% was subsidy. Analysis of the size of the nets acquired/prepared shows that 27 (35.53%) beneficiaries had nets upto 50 mts, 3(3.95%) had nets of 50-75 mts, 20(26.31%) had nets ranging from 75-100 mts, 4(5.26%) had 100-125 mts nets and 22(28.95%) had nets above 125 mts. During the evaluation study it was also observed that 75 beneficiaries were using their nets on boats belonging to others as they had no fishing boat of their own and they were paid on daily wages. It was reported that only 3(3.95%) beneficiaries were fishing

independently and 20((26.31%) were fishing on partnership basis, 3(3.95%) hired out their fishing materials and the remaining 50(65.79%) beneficiaries were using nets on other boats. Fishing materials supplied to these beneficiaries could be used in the deep water fishing and for the purpose they had no other alternative but to use the same on other's boats and work there as paid employees.

The average maintainance cost per net per year as reported by the selected beneficiaries works out to nearly Rs. 151/-. Among these units nearly 42(55.26%) beneficiaries were spending on an average Rs. 100/- on 25(32.90%) beneficiaries Rs. 100-200, 5(6.58%) beneficiaries spent Rs. 200-300, 4 beneficiaries (5.26%) Rs. 400-600.

The annual income from the fishing activities by the selected tribals shows that 7(9.21%) beneficiaries earned less than Rs. 1000, 30(39.48%) had Rs. 1000-2000, 35(46.05%) beneficiaries had an income of about Rs. 2000-4000 and only 4(5.26%) beneficiaries were earning nearly Rs. 5000.

F) Household and small scale industries : The development of Cottage Household and Small Scale Industries plays a very important part in the economy and provides a strong base in supplementing the income of the rural household.

In all 41(33%) such industries assisted under the TSP were canvassed for the present study. The industries canvassed were 4(9.76%) flour mills, 4(9.76%) brick-making industries, 9 (21.95%) carpentry, 3(7.31%) cycle repairs, 2(4.88%) mat-making, 8(19.51%) electric units and 11(26.93%) masons others involving plumbers, turners /black-smiths etc.

These industries were financed by way of 50% loan including loan for working capital and 50% subsidy. The selected 41 industries received a total assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.95 lakh, 50% of it being loan and the remaining 50% was given as subsidy. The average per unit assistance works out to about Rs. 0.02 lakh.

Among the selected 41 units 19(46.34%) entrepreneurs reported that they had prior knowledge of the industries and the remaining 22(53.66%) had no experience in the concerned industrial field. It was attempted to collect the information as regards training in various trades received by the beneficiaries and their family members. The family members were also included for their analysis when once any assistance is given to trade. In case the entrepreneur is not in a position to look after it, at least some members of his family carry as with the activity. It was found that 19 persons including some family members of entrepreneurs were trained mainly through the Industrial Technical Institute. 7 were trained in carpentry, 7 in electric and 4 were trained as turners.

The total investment in all the selected industries amounted to Rs. 63,846 out of which Rs. 29,979(46.96%) was used for purchase of machinery and Rs. 33,867(53.04%) for purchase of other equipments like handcarts, carpentry tools etc. Total expenditure by these 41 units accounted for nearly Rs. 99,311. It was observed that in most of the cases the total assistance given under the TSP was almost sufficient to meet the initial investment for the erection of the industry wherever such case arose.

There were altogether 41 industries canvassed, out of which only 21 reported their income. There were 9 carpentry industries out of which 7 reported their annual income which amounted to Rs. 21,300. The average per unit works out to Rs. 3,043. There were 4 flour mills out of which 2 reported their income which amounted to Rs. 6,800 and the average per unit works out to Rs. 3,400 per unit per annum. Similarly, for the brick making industry the average annual income works out to Rs. 4,767. For the cycle-repairs, the annual income works out almost Rs. 1,900 per unit. Regarding the remaining industries like turners, masons, black-smithy industries etc. the annual average income per unit works out to almost Rs. 2,807.

G) Supply of Milch Animals to Tribals :

In addition to the 7 household-oriented schemes briefed in this chapter by now, because of possible improvement in the nutritional status as also potential to supplement the income of tribals, the scheme of "milch animals" was also taken up for evaluation at a later stage. The scheme aimed at assisting the tribals for purchase of a milch animal (50% loan and 50% subsidy).

A total number of 130 tribal families were covered under the scheme during the years 1976-78. Subsequently no tribals came forward to avail himself of the scheme. A total amount of Rs. 2.10 lakh was spent on the scheme. On the day of enquiry, (March, 1982), however, it was reported that only 25 milch animals were

alive, the remaining 105 animals died earlier. The animals purchased were mostly of Kankrej breed and only a few were of a good local breed as ascertained from the selected beneficiaries. For the purpose of evaluation out of 25 tribals whose milch animals were living 11(44%) were selected at random. Also among the dead animals a 7% sample covering 7 tribal families was studied to assess from them the reasons/conditions in which the animals died. The analysis based on the study is presented below.

a) Live milch animals : Of the 11 live animals selected for the study 2(18%) were of local breed and 9(82%) were of Kankrej breed. All these animals were 4 ft. to 5 ft. high. 64% of the animals were in the age-group of 3 to 6 years and 27% were in the age-group 6 to 9 years at the time of their purchase. The Veterinary Officer, it is reported by the beneficiaries, paid 1 to 3 visits during the last year to see the animals. All the selected beneficiaries reported that they were given some guidance as regards feeding the animals, milking practices etc.

All the selected beneficiaries reported, that the main purpose in acquiring the milch animals in their mind was the consumption of milk in their own family. However, 36% of the selected beneficiaries were also selling part of the milk to others in the neighbourhood. The families of the beneficiaries had at present on an average 5 animals with them viz. 2 work animals, 2 milch animals and a calf. One of the milch animal was

purchased under the Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme. It is important to note that all the selected beneficiaries, with whom the animals supplied under Tribal Sub-Plan were found living, seem to know pretty well the keeping of such animals.

It was reported that the cows were giving milk ranging between 1 and 2.5 litres a day at the time of purchase. A good number of beneficiaries reported that the cows did not allow them to milk and that milk production has gone down now. The milk yield per day from the selected cows, during 1981-82, as ascertained from the beneficiaries may be seen from the table below :

TABLE NO. 4.8
MILK PRODUCTION OF THE SELECTED COWS

Sl. No.	Period	Total no. of cows selected	No. of cows according to their milk yield. (in litres)							No. yield
			Upto 0.5	0.6 to 0.9	1.0 to 1.4	1.5 to 1.9	2.0 to 2.4	2.5 & more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Milk Yield At the time of purchase	11	-	-	3	2	5	1	-	
2.	In March, 1981	11	-	-	5	1	2	-	3	
3.	In June, 1981	11	-	-	3	1	1	1	5	
4.	In September, 1981	11	1	-	2	1	2	-	5	
5.	In December, 1981	11	1	-	3	1	1	-	5	
6.	In March, 1982	11	2	-	-	1	-	-	8	

The table above indicates that half the number of cows are not at all giving any milk yield and among others giving milk the milk production was quite low.

The matter was discussed with the Veterinary Officer in Daman who expressed that the milk production from these cows had gone down because of under nourishment and improper diet. The beneficiaries reported that the feed-expenses on their cows were to the tune of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month per animal and they were feeding mostly grass jowar along with small quantities of feed mixture, pulses etc. In the opinion of the Veterinary Officer the expenses on feed should be in the range of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month per animal on proper feed coupled with proper breeding for an active milch - period of 300 days in a year. Such cows of Kankrej breed in that case can give a milk yield of 5 to 6 litres a day. 4 among the 11 beneficiaries also stated that cows were giving them kicks making lactation impossible. The Veterinary Officer may look into such matters.

To assess the popularity of the scheme, the selected beneficiaries were asked whether they were willing to have more animals under the programme. Practically all of them had expressed unwillingness to acquire more animals. The "no" by all the selected 11 beneficiaries is significant in that inspite of possibility of acquiring a milch animal at a subsidised rate of 50% of the total cost of purchase of the animal they were not interested in any more deal.

b) Dead milch animals : As stated earlier out of 130 animals purchased under the scheme of "Milch Animals" during 1976-78, 105 (80%) animals died before the present survey (March, 1982). It was decided therefore to study

a small sample of tribal beneficiaries keeping these animals. 7(7%) such cases were studied to ascertain the probable reasons of death of these animals. All these 7 animals were reported to be of Kankrej breed. It was reported that all these selected 7 animals were giving milk at the time of their purchase. One of the selected 7 animals died by accidental fall whereas the remaining 6 died due to sickness. One animal died pretty soon after purchase, 2 died within a period of six months of purchase, 2 more animals died within a period of 12 to 18 months and 2 were dead after 2 years of their purchase. Some of the tribals reported that the cows could not assimilate the green grass, which is salty, available in Daman and it appears that the climatic conditions in Daman are not suitable to the Kankrej variety of milch animals. On investigations with the Veterinary Office, it was informed that the Directorate of Animal Husbandary had recommended the purchase of "Gir" breed of animals under their letter No. 14-31/-6842 dated 14-12-1976 after consulting the concerned officers in surrounding areas of Gujarat state.

The scheme of providing milch animals at subsidised rate to the tribal families has resulted in a failure as 80% of the animals had expired within a period of 5 years. The main reasons for failure of the scheme appear to be:

1. Lack of proper feed to the milch animals.
2. Unfavourable climate and feed conditions to majority of the animals purchased under the scheme. It seems the climatic conditions in Daman are unfavourable to the Kankrej breed of animals.

The scheme was operated only during 1976-78 as stated earlier and later on came to almost a stand-still. The scheme is really very useful to uplift the living conditions of the tribals in that they get sufficient milk for consumption within the family as also they can supplement their income by selling surplus milk. The scheme can be once again made operative provided the following recommendations are kept in view :

1. The breed of animals to be purchased should be decided under advice from a body of veteran veterinaries. It appears that 'gir' breed of animals have proved one of the successful breeds in the neighbouring regions of Daman and the same could be tried on an experimental basis for initial few years at least before massive purchase of milk animals are made.
2. The Veterinary Officer in Daman will have to pay regular visits to check the well-being of these animals and treat them for sickness, if any, well in time.
3. The tribal families availing themselves of the assistance under the programme may be given a suitable training on modern lines for the up keep of animals.
4. Steps for proper and regular supply of animal feed must also be ensured.

H. House Construction :

A) Construction of New House: Under the present study 54 units were surveyed. It was noticed that all the 54 houses were constructed on their own lands. Thus, these tribals would be fully owners of the houses constructed

by them. Almost all the houses were found to be of temporary nature having klitcha walls made of palm leaves with mud coatings. Only in 3 cases the houses built were of permanent nature having pucca walls. The houses were constructed by the family members themselves and a small assistance of paid labourers was availed. It was reported by the beneficiaries that the houses constructed would last about 10 years.

The total amount invested in the construction of the selected 54 houses was Rs. 1.24 lakh and the average cost per house worked out to about Rs. 2294. A total amount of Rs. 27000 was given by Government in the form of loan (25%) and 31000 by way of subsidy (75%) and the remaining amount of about Rs. 16 thousand was obtained by the concerned few beneficiaries from other sources. This was the case with 15 persons who financed the balance cost of construction through other sources such as their own savings, loans from private parties and other financial institutions.

b) Replacement of tiles : 166 beneficiaries were taken up for survey under the scheme. The total cost of replacement of tiles for these selected beneficiaries worked out to about Rs. 1.02 lakh, as against the assistance given was to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh, Rs. 0.25 lakh being the loan portion and Rs. 0.75 lakh was disbursed as subsidy. The remaining amount of about Rs. 0.02 lakh was arranged by the concerned few beneficiaries either from their own savings or by way of loan from other sources. For the purposes of giving tiles :

the measurement of the various roofs was taken and the required number of mangalore tiles were supplied to the beneficiaries. However, in a few cases the tiles replacement was less than the requirement and it was for this purpose that the above said amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was obtained by the beneficiaries from other sources.

It was observed that the houses on which the tiles were replaced were mostly of temporary nature (kutchha) and in the absence of proper walls the roofs for the tiles were erected on supporting wooden columns.

The total floor area of the selected 166 houses, as reported by the beneficiaries was 1821 sq. mts. The average residential area per house works out to about 11 sq. mts. which reveals that the houses occupied by the tribals are very small. Nearly 87% of these houses did not have more than 1 living room. The remaining 13% of the houses had 2 small rooms each. There were some houses in villages like Bhimpore and Kadaiya where the floor area was only 5 sq. mts.

1) Irrigation programme under the Tribal Sub-Plan

Quite a large population in Daman is dependent on Agriculture. With a view to raising the agriculture production specially in the tribal areas, Government has initiated extension of some infrastructural facilities like construction of wells, installation of pumpsets and erection of distributory canals both for individual use and community irrigation purposes.

a) Own Irrigation Well Scheme.

The programme consisted in assisting individuals in constructing their own wells for irrigation purposes as also installation of pumpsets. The water from these wells could be utilised by them including their neighbours for irrigation of their crops. A number of individual applications (15) for construction of own irrigation wells has been received since 1978-79. However, till now only 3 such wells were constructed and a few more (5) recommended for construction. The requests by other tribals were not granted as their fields were coming under the command area of the Damanganga Irrigation Project under construction.

The assistance was given in the form of 50% loan and 50% subsidy. The LAMP catered to the loan portion for this scheme. The aim of construction of such well was to have two to three crops every year. However, these cultivators could not have sufficient irrigation in their own fields as well as the neighbouring fields as the water column was quite low specially during the summer season. The wells were constructed in the area to be irrigated and necessary technical guidance was also given from time to time at the time of construction. Only 2 of these 3 wells had installed electric pumpsets and the third one had not even applied for the pumpset. Only 2 cultivators did have irrigation from the own wells constructed for irrigation under the TSP at the time of the study. The total irrigated area was less than 2 ha. It was observed that the water from these wells was not utilised by the neighbouring cultivators for irrigation. The crops cultivated by these beneficiaries were mostly paddy, wheat and vegetables.

b) Community Irrigation Wells Scheme :

During the preliminary field enquiry it was found that out of the total of 48 wells to be constructed in 15 villages, 24(50%) wells were reported to have been completed. 18 wells (37.50%) were under construction of which 4 were nearing completion and the remaining 6 wells (12.50%) were abandoned due to non-availability of sufficient water for irrigation. The village-wise break up of the wells is shown in Table No. 4.9 below.

TABLE NO. 4.9DETAILS REGARDING WELL CONSTRUCTION

Village	No. of wells			
	Taken up for construction	Construc- tec	Under construc- tion	Aban- doned
1	2	3	4	5
1. Marwad	3	1	2	-
2. Devka	1	1	-	-
3. Bhimpore	7	4	-	3
4. Dunetha	5	-	5	-
5. Ringanwada	2	-	2	-
6. Varkund	1	-	1	-
7. Kachigam	5	-	2	3
8. Zari	5	4	1	-
9. Thanapardi	3	3	-	-
10. Magarwada	6	4	2	-
11. Nailapardi	1	1	-	-
12. Dhabel	2	-	2	-
13. Pariari	2	1	1	-
14. Bhampti	2	2	-	-
15. Damanwada	3	3	-	-
TOTAL	48	24 (50.00%)	18 (37.50%)	6 (12.50%)

At the time of the preliminary enquiry, (May 31) it was found that the farmers in the command area of 5 completed wells did not use water for irrigation purpose and the reason given by the implementing agency was that the farmers were not interested to take the water even when the same was made available free of cost. It was felt that more motivation and education of the farmers towards use of irrigation is required.

The total area irrigated by 21 wells in use was only 10.14 ha., out of which 8.39 ha (83%) were irrigated by the Tribals and 1.75 ha. (17%) by non-tribals. The average area irrigated per well was nearly 0.48 ha. as against a proposed command area of about 2.5 ha. per well. This indicated under utilization of the potential to the extent of 31% and steps to utilize the created potential may be taken up expeditiously.

An attempt was made to study the details on 24 completed wells, like their depth, the diameter, time taken for construction etc.

It was found that about 17 wells (70.83%) had a diameter ranging from 4-5 mts. and remaining 7 wells (29.17%) had it between 3 and 4 mts.

As regards depth of the wells, in the case of majority of these wells numbering about 17(70.83%), the depth of water went upto 11 to 12 mts. 4 wells (16.67%) beyond 12 mts, 2 wells(8.33%) 9 to 10 mts. and remaining 1 well (4.17%) was less than 8 mts. deep. It took nearly 2 years on the average for completion of a well. Of these 24 completed wells, 10 wells were

completed within 3 to 4 years and the remaining 14 wells were ready nearly 2 to 3 years prior to the date of enquiry (May 1981).

It was found that the pumpsets were installed not only on completed wells but also in some cases on incompleting wells (14). The pumpsets were electrically operated and were mostly of 3 H.P.

It was reported that in the case of 12 (50%) of the completed wells electric pumpsets were installed within a period ranging from 6 to 12 months from the completion of the wells, in about 7 cases (29%) it took less than 6 months and for the remaining 5 (21%) wells the installation of pumpsets took quite a long period ranging between 1 and 2 years.

However, during the subsequent field visit i.e. in March, 1982 during the course of the present study the implementing agency (P.W.D.) informed that 48 community irrigation wells were taken up for construction from 1975-77 upto 78-79. 6 of these wells had been abandoned. In all, 42 wells were constructed, only 4 of which were partly completed. 20 of these wells are located in Nani Daman and remaining 22 are located in Moti Daman. The average cost of construction of a well works out to Rs. 0.55 lakh. The 6 abandoned wells incurred an amount of Rs. 8000/- per well approximately. These wells were abandoned at an early stage of their construction for lack of water.

At present (March, '82), 38 wells had been completed. However, only 20 of these wells were in operation for the current season. The main reason for non-utilisation of created irrigation potential is that

Government has imposed irrigation tax on the cultivators irrigating their land through these wells from the year 1981-82. In the case of the remaining completed 18 wells the farmers have not paid irrigation tax and thus could not utilize water. Earlier to 1981-82 the water was available free of cost to the farmers in the command area on an experimental basis to create awareness and aptitude for utilization of irrigation among them.

Although the command area of the irrigation wells remains same since the date of construction of community irrigation wells the number of beneficiaries is likely to change from season to season depending on the actual cultivation done and irrigation tax paid. During the year 1981-82 (rabi season) 75 farmers have been utilising the facility.

As far as the benefits of the proposed Daman Ganga Irrigation Project are concerned, the same is yet in progress and the benefits will accrue only after 1985-86. On Nani Daman side, survey work for canals has been completed but work on land acquisition is yet to be taken up. The canal work may be completed at the earliest by 1985 and actual benefits to the farmers may be available only after the command area development is completed which may be even some more years later. On Moti Daman side, even the survey work has not been completed so far and benefits are not likely to be available in coming 5 to 6 years.

Thus although most of the community irrigation wells do come under the above said irrigation project, it is hoped that for a period of 5-6 years, the farmers would be in a position to derive benefits from these community irrigation wells. Later with the commissioning of the Daman Ganga Project these wells, could be used as storage capacity for irrigation as expressed by the Executive Engineer - Daman.

Details of the selected beneficiaries under community irrigation wells scheme.

To assess the benefits accrued under the scheme for the wells used for irrigation at the time of the study 30 beneficiaries (34%) were selected for study. The views of these beneficiaries are presented in Table No. 4.10 below :

TABLE NO. 4.10

VIEWS OF THE BENEFICIARIES UNDER COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS

Sl. No.	Item	number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Total no. of wells under construction	48	100%
2.	No. of wells completed	24	50%
3.	No. of wells used for irrigation (as on 31-3-79)	21	87.5%
4.	No. of beneficiaries total	89	100%
5.	No. of beneficiaries (canvassed)	30	34%
6.	No. of beneficiaries who found wells constructed at convenient place.	28	93%

It is observed from the above table that 28(93%) beneficiaries were satisfied with the location of the wells. However, only 15(50%) were getting adequate water and the remaining 50% were not getting the required water for irrigation as felt by them. As regards the construction of necessary distributory canals only 2 persons (6.67%) were of the opinion that Government did not construct necessary pucca distributory canals for the purposes of irrigation of their fields. The rest were happy with the arrangements.

Details of the command area of the wells constructed by the Government under Tribal-Sub-Plan and area irrigated under Tribal Sub-Plan scheme may be seen from the table below :

TABLE NO. 4.11

AREA CULTIVATED AND IRRIGATED BY THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES UNDER COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS

Sl. No.	Item	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	30	-
2.	Total cultivated area (Ha.)	24.20	100.00
	a) By tribals	21.00	87.50
	b) By non-tribals	3.20	12.50
3.	Total land under the command area (Ha.)	10.35	100.00
	a) Tribals (Ha.)	9.25	89.37
	b) Non-tribals(Ha.)	1.10	10.63
4.	Irrigated area (Ha.)	7.30	100.00
	a) By tribals	6.50	89.04
	b) By non-tribals	0.80	10.96

The total cultivated area of these (30) selected beneficiaries under the present scheme, was nearly 24.00 ha. of which 21 ha. belonged to tribals. Of this area of 24.00 ha. nearly 10.35 ha. is under the command area of these wells. Total irrigated area by these selected 30 beneficiaries was 7.30 ha. of which 6.50 ha. was irrigated by the tribals and 0.80 ha. by the non-tribals. This shows that a greater part of the benefits of this scheme was shared by the tribals as intended.

CHAPTER - 5

VIEWS OF THE NON-BENEFITED TRIBALS

With a view to getting a comprehensive picture of the impact of the TSP views of persons (tribals) who did not avail themselves of any assistance under the TSP, were also contacted. A special schedule, called 'non-beneficiary' schedule was designed to ascertain their views. It was targeted to cover 5 units in each selected village. Thus, the total targeted coverage worked out to 105 units, of which, in all, only 39 units could be assessed at the time of the study, this represented a coverage of 37.14%. The main reason for lower coverage was that most of the households had taken assistance from the TSP under one scheme or the other.

It was observed that only in 2 villages i.e. Zari and Magarwada the targeted units were covered. This was followed by 4 canvassed units from Marwad village. In 11 villages the coverage ranged from 1 to 3 nonparticipants and in the remaining 7 villages no non-participant could be traced or canvassed.

Demographic aspects of the canvassed non-beneficiaries

The details on the age composition etc. of the canvassed 39 non-beneficiaries may be seen from Table No. 5.1

TABLE NO. 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED NON-BENEFICIARIES
ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE AND SEX

Sl. No.	Item	No.	Percentage(A)
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of non-beneficiaries canvassed	39	100.00
	(a) Males	33	84.62
	(b) Females	6	15.38
2.	Non-beneficiaries according to their age at the time of survey.		
a.	Below 15 years	-	-
b.	15 - 20 "	1	2.56
c.	21 - 30 "	9	23.09
d.	31 - 40 "	10	25.64
e.	41 - 50 "	8	20.51
f.	51 - 60 "	8	20.51
g.	Above 60 "	3	7.69

Nearly 85% of the canvassed non-beneficiaries were males and the remaining 15% were females. Regarding the age of the persons canvassed it was found that 19 were in the age group of 21 to 40 years representing about 48.73% of the remaining 20 persons, 1 was below 20 years, 8 in the range of 41 to 50 years and the rest were above 50 years. On an inquiry it was found that only about 18% of the canvassed persons were members of co-operative societies.

Occupations of the selected non-participants.

The 39 non-beneficiaries canvassed were all gainfully employed and 19 of them were also having some subsidiary occupations.

Table No. 5.2 below gives the occupational distribution of these non-beneficiaries both as regards their principal and subsidiary occupations.

TABLE NO. 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED NON-BENEFICIARIES
ACCORDING TO THEIR PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

Sl. No.	Item	No.	Percentage %
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of non-beneficiaries canvassed	39	100.00
2.	Non-beneficiaries having principal occupation as :	39	100.00
	a) Cultivators	10	25.64
	b) Agricultural labourers	5	12.82
	c) Fisherman	9	23.08
	d) Daily wage earners in casual labour	12	30.77
	e) Other occupations	3	7.69
3.	Non-beneficiaries having subsidiary occupations as :	19	48.71
	a) Cultivators	12	30.77
	b) Daily wage earners in casual labour	6	15.38
	c) Other occupations	1	2.56

Of the canvassed non-beneficiaries nearly 48% were having subsidiary occupations, 31% being mainly in the agricultural sector. As far as the principal occupation is concerned, nearly 38% were having agriculture as their main occupation either directly cultivating the land or working as paid labourers. Another 31% were working on daily wages in various casual works, fishing activity was carried out by nearly 23% of the persons and the remaining 8% were engaged in other gainfull occupations of miscellaneous nature.

AWARENESS ABOUT THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

During the course of the enquiry the non-beneficiaries were asked whether they were aware of the assistance under the TSP and the reasons why they could not participate in the programme. It was reported that all the 39 canvassed persons were aware of the assistance under one scheme or the other. Nearly 72% of them were knowing about it through the Block Development Officials and another 21% had taken care of to know themselves about such assistance, the remaining 7% were informed either through the officials from the Collectorate or Fisheries Department. 22 of the non-beneficiaries, representing nearly 56% had already approached the Government Offices to apply for such an assistance. However, as on the date of the survey, they did not receive any such assistance. Of the remaining 17 persons who did not apply for any assistance, representing nearly 44%, 5 did not apply for any assistance as they felt that their applications would not be entertained and another 6 persons were not at present interested in any scheme, these 11 persons accounted for nearly 38% of the total canvassed non-beneficiaries. Besides this, there were 6 persons representing 15% who reported that it would be difficult for them to repay the loan amount in case they were sanctioned assistance under any scheme.

In order to achieve success in the implementation of the TSP in its full perspective, the officials from the Collectorate, Daman as also related offices may take necessary persuasive measures so that every tribal family in Daman derives proper and maximum benefits from the plan so that the ultimate objective envisaged under the Tribal Sub-Plan to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the tribals at large in Daman is achieved in no distant a future.

- A P P E N D I X -

A P P E N D I X - I

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE

A. PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE ADOPTED FOR THE SCHEME

1. The scheme included in the Tribal Sub-Plan are attracted by the pattern of assistance. In the below statement, the pattern of assistance proposed to the Home Ministry are shown. The subsidy portion is limited to 50% in some cases. 75% subsidy is kept for the scheme^{of}/construction of houses. The Home Ministry has cleared the pattern of assistance vide their D.O. letter No. 2494/JS/(TD)/77 dated 2nd February, 1977.

2. The recovery of loan portion will start after 5 years from the date of sanction of loan and loan recovery will be completed within 10 years in equal annual instalments. Subsequently the Home Ministry at Officer's Level discussions in New Delhi suggested to modify the loan recovery period of some of the schemes to enable the beneficiaries to repay the loan, when they derive benefit from the scheme. Accordingly, the recovery period was revised for some schemes with approval of the Government of India.

3. No interest will be charged on the^{loans}/sanctioned to the tribals.

4. The loan will be sanctioned to the tribals on personal security and bond signed by two sureties (solvency certificate of sureties may not necessarily^{be}/asked).

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN OF DAMAN

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of assistance	Period of recovery of loan
1	2	3	4
1.	Agricultural Extension	Existing pattern under normal scheme plus additional D.A. of Rs. 5/- per day when the tour is out of Daman.	---

1	2	3	4
2.	Grant of financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural inputs	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	After one year in two equal quarterly instalments.
3.	Grant of financial assistance for purchase of insecticides & Plant protection Equipments.	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	---do---
4.	Grant of Financial assistance for purchase of agricultural Equipments and Tools.	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	After five years in five equal annual instalments.
5.	Rural Compost Pits	1. Subsidy of Rs.20/- per katcha pit 2. For pucca pit 50% subsidy in kind and 50% cost form of labour by beneficiary.	
6.	Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of work animals	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	After five years, in five equal annual instalments.
7.	Horticulture	Subsidy 50% Loan 50% Incentive of Rs.1/- per grant.	---do---
8.	Soil conservation & Land Development	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	---do---
9.	Grant of Financial assistance for purchase of Milch Animals.	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	After one year, in ten equal monthly instalments.
10.	Grant of Financial Assistance for Poultry Development.	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	After six months, in four equal quarterly instalments.
11.	Training of Tribals in Fisheries.	Batch of 25 tribals= two batches. Training allowance Rs.5/- per day per head.	---
12.	Grant of Financial Assistance for purchase of Small Boats and Equipments.	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	After one year, in five equal annual instalments.

1	2	3	4
13.	Grant to the Panchayat for providing Streets lights in Tribal areas.	Grant to the Panchayat for energy and other charges.	-----
14.	Assistance to the Cooperative Societies in the form of revolving ^{funds} & consumption	<p>1. The existing pattern of assistance for multipurpose taluka level societies will be extended to this society.</p> <p>2. For revolving funds pattern of assistance adopted in Dadra and Nagar Haveli will be adopted in Daman with As per 'B' slight modification (copy enclosed).</p>	
15.	Development of Cottage House Hold and Small Scale Industries.	Subsidy 50% Loan 50%	<p>i) After five years in ten equal annual instalments.</p> <p>ii) Working capital after one year within four equal quarterly instalments.</p>
16.	Craft Training to the Tribal youth	6 months course. Stipend of Rs.600/- per student at the rate of Rs.100/-p.m.	-----
17.	Book Grant to the Tribal Students	Full set of text books stationery exercise books. Existing pattern in the Edn. Deptt. Std. I to X and also college students.	-----
18.	Uniforms to the Tribal students	About Rs.75/- per student for two sets of uniforms including stitching charges Std. I to X.	NIL
19.	Grant of construction of House.	Existing pattern (75% subsidy 25% Loan)	After five years in ten equal annual instalments.
20.	Legal Aid to the Tribals	Fees as fixed by the Court	No <i>recovery</i>

B. CONSOLIDATED PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE FOR TRIBAL LARGE SIZED MULTIPURPOSE AGRICULTURE COOP. SOCIETY LTD.

- a) Share Capital : Initial share capital contribution of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the society on its registration, additional share capital contribution may be granted in case the Government is satisfied that the society is really in need of such contribution however it may not exceed Rs.5.00 lakh by the end of March, 1979.
- b) Managerial Subsidy : 100% subsidy for meeting the expenditure on Managing Director, Technical, Supervisory and Administrative Staff expenses for a period of 5 years, by the end of 5 years each society is expected to become fully self supporting. The amount of subsidy to the society shall not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh by the end of March, 79 and Rs. 10.00 lakh by the end of 5 years.
- c) Revolving : i) Rs.1.00 lakh as revolving fund for share capital to the society on its registration.
ii) The revolving fund shall be utilised by the society for giving loans to prospective tribals to enable them to become member and for contribution of additional share capital by the existing members towards the share capital of the society. Each prospective member will be paid loan upto maximum Rs.100/- for purchase of share of the society in the form prescribed.

- iii.) The beneficiary member shall repay loan taken of revolving fund from the society in a five equal yearly instalments in a period of six years. The first instalment will be due at the end of 2nd year. The loan will be interest free.
- iv) The revolving fund after attaining 100% membership of tribal will be converted into grant-in aid. The society will approach the Govt. for its conversion of revolving fund into grant-in-aid after attaining 100% membership of tribals. The conversion will be by a special order. The grant-in-aid shall be transferred to reserve fund of the society.
- v) The society on receipt of the amount of revolving fund from Govt. will deposit this amount in a separate account. The amount will be withdrawn for extending loan to the tribals its back investment loan into share capital to the society and after getting sanction the normal share capital loan proposals by the Board of the Directors of the society and final approval from the Collector of Daman.

d) Revolving fund for consumption finance.

i) Rs. 5.00 lakhs maximum as revolving fund for consumption finance can be sanctioned upto March, 1979.

ii) The revolving fund shall be utilised by the society for giving consumption loans to the member of the society. Each member shall be eligible for a maximum consumption loan subject to the purpose-wise ceiling shown in item V.

iii) The loans shall be repayable within a maximum period of 2 years in monthly equal instalments.

iv) The loan shall be at concessional rate of interest not exceeding 4% per annum.

v) The consumption loans shall be for the following purposes:-

	<u>Limit</u>
a) Medical expenses	Rs. 250/-
b) Education expenses	Rs. 100/-
c) Marriage ceremonies	Rs. 250/-
d) Funeral, birth etc.	Rs. 75/-
e) Other religious ceremonies	Rs. 75/-
f) General consumption	Rs. 75/-

vi) The revolving fund shall be converted into special Grant-in-aid after a period of 5 years. The society shall approach to Government for the conversion of the revolving fund into grant-in-aid and which will stand transferred to Reserved fund.

- e) Subsidy for construction of Godown. Subsidy will be admissible @ 50% of the cost of the godown subject to a maximum of Rs.20,000/- ceiling the cost of godown being Rs.40,000/-
- f) Loan for construction of Godown. Loan will be granted at the rate of 50% of the cost of the godown subject to a maximum of Rs.20,000/-.
- g) Assistance for purchase of transport vehicle
- a) Loan to exceeding 75% of the actual cost of the vehicle (tempo/truck) at the time of registration with the dealer excluding insurance and taxes.
 - b) Subsidy not exceeding 25% of the cost of the vehicle.
 - c) 90% of the loan and subsidy be given to the society at the time of taking over the delivery from the authorised dealer. The remaining 10% subsidy and loan may be given after registration certificate is submitted to the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Loan shall be repayable within 10 years with a moratorium of 5 years.

A P P E N D I X - II

T A B L E NO. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR 1976-77 to 1980-81

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl.No.	Title of the scheme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	<u>AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>					
1.1	Agricultural Extension	0.35	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.15
1.2	Agricultural Inputs	0.10	0.26	0.20	0.25	0.72
1.3	Plant Protection equipment, Insecticides & Pesticides	0.25	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.08
1.4	Agricultural Equipments	0.20	0.35	0.64	0.35	0.14
1.5	Compost Pits	0.10	0.07	0.04	-	-
1.6	Work Animals	0.45	0.70	1.00	0.30	0.60
1.7	Horticulture	0.50	-	0.06	0.03	-
1.8	Irrigation Wells	3.03	7.05	9.77	4.96	3.58
1.9	Soil conservation & Land Development	2.07	1.90	0.17	0.15	0.02
1.10	Milch Animals	1.00	1.00	-	-	0.10
1.11	Poultry Development	1.00	1.16	1.09	0.22	0.02
1.12	Training in Fisheries	0.05	0.26	0.33	-	-
1.13	Fishing Materials	1.00	1.51	1.98	1.27	0.72
1.14	Cooperative Societies	3.00	6.00	4.00	0.50	0.73
	T O T A L	13.10	20.88	19.75	8.48	6.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.	<u>ENERGY AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION</u>					
2.1	Street lights to Panchayats	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.18
2.2	Electrification of tribal wados	1.30	1.00	0.76	1.00	0.25
	TOTAL	1.35	1.09	0.86	1.10	0.43
III.	<u>VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES</u>					
3.1	Development of Cottage, Household and small scale industries	1.50	1.51	0.52	0.20	0.50
3.2	Craft Training to the Tribal youths	0.50	0.75	0.52	0.34	0.21
	TOTAL	2.00	2.26	1.04	0.54	0.71
IV.	<u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</u>					
4.1	Rural Roads	1.47	1.77	1.79	0.41	0.01
4.2	Communication in tribal areas	-	-	-	4.00	9.12
	TOTAL	1.47	1.77	1.79	4.41	9.13

Contd/--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V.	<u>EDUCATION</u>					
5.1	Ashram Shala (P.W.D.)	1.07	4.88	9.56	4.80	1.22
	Ashram Shala (Education)	-	-	-	0.05	0.72
5.2	Social Education	0.40	0.40	0.08	0.15	0.14
5.3	Book grants	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.14
5.4	Uniforms	0.60	0.52	0.49	0.61	0.63
	TOTAL	2.22	5.92	10.28	5.82	2.85
VI.	<u>HEALTH</u>					
6.1	Mobile Dispensary	1.00	1.57	0.44	0.64	0.48
	TOTAL	1.00	1.57	0.44	0.64	0.48
VII.	<u>OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES</u>					
7.1	Community Centre	0.20	2.75	0.73	1.00	1.05
7.2	Drinking water wells	1.50	3.38	1.10	1.54	0.15
7.3	Construction of Houses	1.50	1.61	1.38	0.52	0.32
7.4	Legal Aid to Tribals	-	-	-	-	-
7.5	Administrative set up	0.85	0.68	1.56	1.19	1.17
	TOTAL	4.05	8.42	4.77	4.25	2.69
	GRAND TOTAL	25.19	41.91	38.93	25.23	23.15

Source: Annual Plans for Tribal Sub-Plan.

T A B L E NO. 2

DETAILS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN FROM 1976-77 TO 1980-81

Scheme No.	Title of the Scheme	Details of achievement/ Targets	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	<u>AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>						
1.1	Agricultural Extension	No. of demonstrations conducted	37	56	48	60	90
		No. of farmers covered under Shibirs	424	140	421	50	-
		No. of farmers covered under study Tours	37	104	43	81	-
1.2	Agricultural Inputs	No. of farmers covered	34	199	92	173	294
1.3	Plant protection Equipments Insecticides & Pesticides	No. of plant protection equipments given to Panchayat	22	-	-	-	-
		No. of plant protection equipments given to farmers	27	23	17	12	-
		No. of farmers who received Plant protection materials	-	19	97	137	194
1.4	Agricultural Equipments and Tools	Bullock Carts (beneficiaries)	-	10	40	6	-
		Monoblock Pumps (beneficiaries)	-	13	-	2	3
		Construction of pump houses (beneficiaries)	-	-	-	10	-
		Sets of Agricultural implements and Tools (beneficiaries)	32	-	11	-	-
1.5	Rural compost pits	No. of Kutcha Pits	500	-	-	-	-
		No. of Pucca Pits (beneficiaries)	-	40	9	-	-
1.6	Work Animals	No. of Animals (beneficiaries)	49	68	67	28	39

contd/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.7	Horticulture	No. of beneficiaries Community Horticulture Garden	200 -	- -	- -	- 1	- Spill over work on community horticulture garden.	- -
1.8	Community Irrigation Wells	No. of wells completed	-	10	-	14	11	3
		No. of wells for which work is in progress	10	21	-	18	7	4
		No. of wells abandoned due to non-availability of water	-	6	-	-	-	-
1.9	Soil Conservation	No. of beneficiaries under land development	43	22	-	-	-	-
		Work taken up under soil conservation			Work of placing stone grayones along bank of river Damanganga at Sari Village covering a dis- tance of 1.5 Kms.	Construction of sluice gate and bunds for protecting low lying lands at Jampore & Dholar. Land reclaimed is 20 Hectares.	-	Work under progress
1.10	Milch Animals	No. of beneficiaries	66	64	-	-	-	-
1.11	Poultry Development	10+1 birds units (beneficiaries)	204	-	-	-	-	-
		100 birds units (beneficiaries)	-	22	-	8	3	-
1.12	Training in Fisheries	No. of students	50	50	-	25	-	-

Contd/-

1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
1.13	Purchase of small boat and other fishing equip.	No. of beneficiaries	50		75	65	42	24
1.14	Cooperative Societies	No. of Societies (cum.)	1		1	1	1	1
		No. of branches (cumulative)	-		3	3	3	3
		No. of members	" 878		878	1172	1184	1200
II.	<u>ENERGY & RURAL ELECTRIFICATION</u>							
2.1	Street lights to Panchayats.	-			Pictures are provided to all the Six Panchayats for providing street lights to tribal hamlets and also consumption charges are paid.			
2.2	Electrification of Tribal wados	-			Covering the missing links to tribal wados	Covering the missing links	Covering the 3 phase of 3 missing link of 0.42 Kms.	Extension phase 1.73 Km. 1 phase 0.42 Kms. 1.2 Kms. of LT 3 phase erected for irrigation well.
III.	<u>VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES</u>							
3.1	Development of cottage household & small scale industries.	No. of beneficiaries	61		52	7	6	20
3.2	Craft Training to tribal youth	No. of beneficiaries	36		30	9	14	4
IV.	<u>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</u>							
4.1	Rural Roads	Kms.	3.40		3.58	5.37	Spill over work completed.	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.2	Communication in Tribal areas	-	-	-	-	Work of submergible bridge started	Spill over is in progress.
V.	<u>EDUCATION</u>						
5.1	Ashram Shala	-	Construction of Ashram shala at Zari was started	Construction work is in progress	Ashram Shala at Zari completed & Bhimpore started	Construction of Ashram Shala at Bhimpore completed.	Work of construction of compound wall of A.S. Zari & Bhimpore is in progress
5.2	Social Education	-	Two T.V.Sets were purchased & installed at Zari and Kachigam one projector and one public audio system was purchased.	Bhajan instruments and dresses for cultural programme were purchased and given to Panchayats. One T.V.set was purchased & installed at Pariali.	Films were purchased for exhibiting in tribal areas.	Sports materials were purchased and distributed to the Panchayat.	Sports materials were distributed to panchayats and Schools.
5.3	Book grants	No.of students benefitted	575	868	1235	1374	1555
5.4	Uniforms	-do-	575	785	1235	1374	1555

Contd/-...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI.	<u>HEALTH</u>						
6.1	Mobile Dispensary	Persons treated by mobile van.	One mobile van purchased. Separate Nos. of tribals not available who were treated along with the general public.	2757		One additional mobile van purchased. 5780	2526 2708
VII.	<u>OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES</u>						
7.1	Community Centre	No. of community Centres constructed.	Work of one centre in progress.	Two community centres completed. And one in progress.	One community centre completed	Work of two centres started	Two centres completed at Marwad & Bhimpore.
7.2	Drinking water wells.	No. of Wells	16	15	9	Spill over work completed	Work of Cyster cum-stand post completed.
7.3	Construction of houses.	No. of houses constructed	72	22	-	Spill over work expenditure incurred.	Spill over work, expenditure incurred.
		No. of houses provided with mangalore tiles-	164	162	133	-	-

Source: Annual Plans for Tribal Sub-Plan.

T A B L E NO. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY OCCUPATION IN RURAL AREAS (1971 CENSUS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Population		S/C		S/T		Total workers		Cultivators		W O R K E R S		Livestock For- estry Fishing Hunting Planta- tion Orchard & Allied Activi- ties	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Marwad	829	857	35	55	177	178	426	150	244	25	129	114	12	-
2.	Devka	438	458	12	19	118	135	185	54	50	1	52	52	42	-
3.	Kadaiya	546	576	27	32	116	226	229	35	108	3	32	24	52	-
4.	Bhimpore	731	752	33	57	257	250	379	122	230	47	82	60	16	4
5.	Janivankad	475	465	26	43	32	23	231	29	203	18	8	11	1	-
6.	Dunetha	1088	1049	49	65	292	279	512	150	191	17	47	61	22	18
7.	Varkund	798	972	71	126	39	37	313	145	117	22	19	25	40	19
8.	Ringanwada	161	150	14	32	33	32	64	63	45	46	9	17	-	-
9.	Dabhel	795	824	12	29	60	50	409	144	267	111	77	29	8	-
10.	Kechigam	711	748	13	47	266	273	361	234	194	75	114	134	3	8
11.	Zari	200	188	-	-	200	188	98	33	63	12	21	20	-	1
12.	Thanapardi	194	252	38	87	82	84	91	29	73	19	10	10	-	-
13.	Magarwada	1596	1639	19	30	406	416	737	226	532	71	139	149	11	-
14.	Nailapardi	160	196	-	-	155	194	74	50	53	32	16	18	-	-
15.	Devapardi	67	74	2	5	60	64	36	19	21	11	6	8	1	-
16.	Pariari	422	479	41	93	216	235	210	84	110	29	63	55	13	-
17.	Jampore	193	206	-	-	72	86	85	60	27	9	21	37	7	9
18.	Dholar	354	352	-	-	25	27	167	4	122	1	9	2	-	-
19.	Bhampti	123	168	32	60	86	97	53	53	36	44	7	13	2	-
20.	Palhit	70	93	2	13	23	35	34	50	30	46	1	4	1	-
21.	Damanwada	446	527	5	8	55	62	135	84	48	23	17	24	28	27
22.	Rural Total	10397	11025	436	861	2770	2866	4879	1823	2764	662	879	867	259	86
23.	Urban	8673	8644	94	82	785	744	4053	732	116	20	76	93	1836	27
T O T A L		19070	19669	530	883	3555	3610	8932	2555	2880	682	955	960	1595	113

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Mining and Quarrying		Manufacture and services		Processing Household Industry		Construction		Trade and commerce		Transport storage communication		Others	
		M	F	m	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Marwad	-	-	4	-	16	9	1	-	15	1	1	-	4	1
2.	Devka	-	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	10	-	11	-	5	1
3.	Kadaiya	2	1	3	-	6	-	6	6	4	-	3	-	13	1
4.	Bhimpore	1	-	4	1	11	-	8	2	4	1	3	-	20	7
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	13	-
6.	Dunetha	21	6	43	21	37	-	58	16	30	12	28	-	35	9
7.	Varkund	-	-	37	11	21	1	30	42	20	14	7	-	28	11
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
9.	Dhabel	-	-	15	4	12	-	6	-	13	-	-	-	11	-
10.	Kachigam	14	6	8	7	7	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	13	4
11.	Zari	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	6	-	1	-
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
13.	Margarwada	-	-	10	1	11	-	9	3	3	-	2	-	20	2
14.	Nailapardi	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Devapardi	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
16.	Pariari	-	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	1	-	3	-	5	-
17.	Jampore	2	1	6	2	12	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	2
18.	Dholar	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	12	1	7	-	8	-
19.	Bhampti	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
20.	Palhit	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	-	-	6	1	24	-	3	2	15	1	9	1	35	5
Rural Total		40	14	145	48	201	10	144	71	139	20	90	1	218	44
Urban		1	-	282	48	259	8	379	66	532	229	346	33	726	208
TOTAL		41	14	427	96	460	18	523	137	671	249	436	34	944	252

T A B L E NO. 4

VILLAGEWISE AREA AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Total no. of house-holds in the village			Geographical area in sq. Kms. (Area of the village in Ha, and Town in Kms.)	Population as per 1971 Census						Total			
		Tribals	Non-tribals	Total		Male	Tribals		Non-Tribals		Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Marwad	-	-	291	297.9 Ha.	177	178	355	652	679	1331	829	857	1686	
2.	Devka	-	-	140	138.2 Ha.	118	135	253	320	323	643	438	458	896	
3.	Kadaiya	-	-	172	293.7 Ha.	116	116	232	430	460	890	546	576	1122	
4.	Bhimpore	-	-	249	426.6 Ha.	257	250	507	474	502	976	731	752	1483	
5.	Janivanhad	-	-	141	280.4 Ha.	32	23	55	443	442	885	475	465	940	
6.	Dunetha	-	-	381	567.4 Ha.	292	279	571	796	770	1566	1038	1049	2137	
7.	Varkund	-	-	392	264.6 Ha.	39	37	76	759	935	1694	798	972	1770	
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	54	138.8 Ha.	33	32	65	123	118	246	161	150	311	
9.	Dabhel	-	-	256	606.1 Ha.	60	50	110	735	774	1509	795	824	1619	
10.	Kachigam	-	-	242	641.4 Ha.	266	273	544	445	470	915	711	743	1459	
11.	Zari	-	-	63	94.0 Ha.	200	100	300	-	-	-	200	100	300	
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	81	68.3 Ha.	32	34	106	112	160	280	194	252	446	
13.	Magarwada	-	-	544	631.1 Ha.	406	416	822	1190	1223	2413	1596	1639	3235	
14.	Nailapardi	-	-	67	29.9 Ha.	155	194	349	5	2	7	160	196	356	
15.	Devapardi	-	-	25	32.3 Ha.	60	64	124	7	10	17	67	74	141	
16.	Pariari	-	-	161	115.5 Ha.	216	235	451	206	244	450	422	479	901	
17.	Jampore	-	-	79	115.0 Ha.	72	66	158	121	120	241	193	206	399	
18.	Dholar	-	-	117	81.6 Ha.	25	27	52	329	325	654	354	352	706	
19.	Bhampti	-	-	55	52.3 Ha.	86	97	183	37	71	108	123	160	291	
20.	Palhit	-	-	32	27.2 Ha.	23	35	58	47	53	105	70	93	163	
21.	Damanwada	-	-	176	72.0 Ha.	55	62	117	391	465	856	446	527	973	
22.	Daman Rural	-	-	3718	66.4 Sq.Kms	770	2866	5636	7627	6159	15786	10397	11025	21422	
23.	Daman Urban	-	-	3117	5.6 "	785	744	1529	7088	7900	15788	8673	8644	17317	
	Total (R&U)	-	-	6835	72.0 Sq.Kms.	3555	3610	7165	15515	16059	31574	19070	19669	38739	
	Percentage	-	-				(49.62)	(50.38)	(100.00)	(49.14)	(50.86)	(100.00)	(49.23)	(50.77)	(100.00)

T A B L E N O . 5

AN EVALUATION STUDY ON TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - DAMAN SEASONWISE AREA UNDER CROPS.

Sl.No.	Crops	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	4
<u>I. Before Tribal Sub-Plan</u>				
1.	Paddy	2021.88	-	2021.88
2.	Wheat	-	27.50	27.50
3.	Wal	-	1616.00	1616.00
4.	Garden Crops	246.00	-	246.00
5.	Other Crops	96.00	83.00	179.00
6.	Total	2363.88	1726.50	4090.38
<u>II. After Tribal Sub-Plan</u>				
1.	Paddy	2136.37	-	2136.37
2.	Wheat	-	48.49	48.49
3.	Wal	-	1760.00	1760.00
4.	Garden Crops	294.30	-	294.30
5.	Other Crops	138.40	120.30	358.70
6.	Total	2569.07	1928.79	4497.86

T A B L E NO. 6

VILLAGEWISE SOURCES OF IRRIGATION AND AREA IRRIGATED

Area (in ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Before Tribal Sub-Plan				1979-80					Total Area	Increased or decreased (+ or -)								
		Wells No.	Wells Area	Tube Wells No.	Tube Wells Area	Tanks No.	Tanks Area	Others No.	Others Area	Total Area										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Marwad	10	10.00	-	-	2	6.00	-	-	16.00	14	10.00	-	-	2	6.00	-	-	16.00	-
2.	Devka	8	8.00	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	13.00	10	10.00	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	15.00	+2
3.	Kadaiya	11	11.00	-	-	2	3.00	-	-	14.00	11	11.00	-	-	2	3.00	-	-	14.00	-
4.	Bhimpore	23	13.00	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	20.00	30	25.00	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	27.00	+7
5.	Janivankad	15	10.00	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	18.00	17	15.00	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	23.00	+5
6.	Dunetha	58	57.00	-	-	1	8.00	-	-	65.00	61	67.00	-	-	1	8.00	-	-	75.00	+10
7.	Varkund	2	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	2	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-
8.	Ringanwada	3	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	4	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-
9.	Dhabel	33	26.00	-	-	2	7.00	-	-	33.00	34	26.00	-	-	2	7.00	-	-	33.00	-
10.	Kachigam	43	29.00	-	-	1	6.00	-	-	35.00	45	29.00	-	-	1	6.00	-	-	35.00	-
11.	Zari	3	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	5	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	+5
12.	Thenapardi	12	21.00	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	23.00	13	23.00	-	-	1	2.00	1	25.00	50.00	+27
13.	Magarwada	2	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	3	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	+2
14.	Mailapardi	23	52.00	-	-	2	10.00	-	-	62.00	31	60.00	-	-	2	10.00	-	-	72.00	+10
15.	Devapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Pariati	19	40.00	-	-	1	8.00	-	-	48.00	21	41.50	-	-	1	8.00	-	-	49.50	+1.5
17.	Jampore	15	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	15	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	-
18.	Dholar	6	15.00	-	-	1	8.00	-	-	19.00	7	17.00	-	-	1	4.00	-	-	21.00	+2
19.	Ghampti	5	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	7	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	+2
20.	Palhit	3	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	3	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	-
21.	Damanwada	11	28.00	-	-	1	11.00	-	-	39.00	11	28.00	-	-	1	11.00	-	-	39.00	-
TOTAL		310	397.00	-	-	18	80.00	-	-	477.00	344	443.50	-	-	18	80.00	1	25.00	548.50	71.50

T A B L E NO. 7

VILLAGEWISE AREA CULTIVATED UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS BEFORE AND AFTER IMPELEMENTATION OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of the village	TOTAL CROPPED AREA IN HA.											
		Before Tribal Sub-Plan						After Tribal Sub-Plan(1979-80)					
		Paddy	Wheat	Wal	Garden Crops	Other Crops	Total	Paddy	Wheat	Wal	Garden Crops	Other Crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad	162.00	0.35	145.00	12.00	7.00	327.03	171.30	0.55	150.00	15.00	10.50	347.35
2.	Devka	54.23	-	25.00	6.00	1.00	86.23	58.20	0.20	30.00	7.00	1.20	96.60
3.	Kadayia	94.41	-	43.00	10.00	1.20	148.61	98.58	0.20	47.00	13.00	1.50	160.28
4.	Bhimpore	128.42	0.50	92.00	16.00	1.50	238.42	131.38	0.90	96.00	21.00	2.70	251.98
5.	Zanivankad	83.66	0.30	45.00	21.00	2.00	151.96	88.58	0.00	51.00	23.00	2.60	166.08
6.	Dunetha	331.20	1.00	268.00	16.00	5.00	621.20	339.30	1.74	300.00	18.00	7.00	666.04
7.	Varkund	60.85	0.30	42.00	6.00	10.00	119.15	65.38	0.30	48.00	7.00	17.00	138.68
8.	Ringanwada	44.04	0.50	32.00	8.00	14.00	98.34	47.20	0.30	38.00	9.00	20.00	114.50
9.	Dabhel	215.86	0.45	185.00	52.00	24.00	477.31	219.45	0.15	200.00	57.00	35.00	511.50
10.	Kachigam	180.22	0.50	158.00	32.00	24.00	394.72	186.00	0.85	168.00	35.00	31.00	420.85
11.	Zari	40.49	1.00	38.00	2.00	12.00	102.49	56.00	4.00	44.00	5.00	18.00	127.00
12.	Thanapardi	51.82	2.00	42.00	9.00	4.00	108.82	56.00	6.00	47.00	11.00	6.00	126.00
13.	Magarwada	308.00	5.00	285.00	18.00	14.00	630.00	318.00	7.00	300.00	22.00	20.00	667.00
14.	Nailapardi	20.00	3.00	16.00	-	1.80	40.80	24.00	6.00	18.00	-	2.70	50.70
15.	Devapardi	25.00	-	20.00	-	0.50	45.50	28.00	-	23.00	-	1.30	52.30
16.	Pariari	64.00	4.00	58.00	5.00	14.00	145.00	72.00	6.00	62.00	7.00	20.00	167.00
17.	Jampore	21.00	1.00	15.00	8.00	4.00	53.00	24.00	1.80	19.00	11.00	7.00	62.80
18.	Dholar	30.00	3.00	332.00	10.00	7.00	90.00	42.00	4.60	35.00	12.00	10.10	103.70
19.	Bhampti	33.00	2.00	28.00	6.00	22.00	91.00	46.00	2.00	30.00	8.00	20.00	114.80
20.	Palhit	19.00	0.80	14.00	3.00	3.00	39.80	22.00	1.20	18.00	4.30	4.30	49.80
21.	Damanwada	37.00	2.00	32.00	6.00	7.00	84.00	42.00	3.00	36.00	9.00	12.00	102.00
T O T A L		2021.88	27.50	1616.00	246.00	179.00	4090.38	2136.37	48.49	1760.00	294.20	258.70	4497.86

T A B L E N O . 3

VILLAGEWISE AMENITIES LIKE ROADS, COMMUNITY CENTRE, & DRINKING WATER WELLS

Sl.No.	Name of the village	No. Type and Length of road constructed		Whether Hamlet/wado where the road is constructed is of tribal concentration (Yes or No)	Location of the community centres	No. of drinking water wells constructed.
		Pucca Number	Length			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Marwad	5	0.807	yes	yes	1
2.	Devka	2	0.3115	yes	-	2
3.	Kadaiya	4	0.8221	yes	-	3
4.	Bhimpore	7	1.668	No	-	3
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Dunetha	3	0.376	yes	-	2
7.	Varkund	1	0.322	yes	-	2
8.	Ringanwada	2	0.431	No	-	2
9.	Dabhel	2	0.920	No	-	-
10.	Kachigam	2	0.452	No	yes	3
11.	Zari	3	1.19455	yes	yes	2
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Magarwada	5	2.711	yes	-	12
14.	Nailapardi	1	0.720	yes	-	1
15.	Devapardi	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Pariari	1	0.252	yes	yes	2
17.	Jampore	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Dholar	1	0.247	yes	-	2
19.	Bhampti	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	1	0.110	yes	-	-
T O T A L		40	12.344	-	4	40

T A B L E NO. 9

AN EVALUATION STUDY OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AT DAMAN. NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
SELECTED AND CANVASSED

Sl. No.	Name of the village/Town	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	Schemewise no. of beneficiaries canvassed							Total	Percentage
			Agricul- tural imple- ments	Work Ani- mals	Land and deve- lop- ment	Poul- try develo- pment	Fish- ing materi- als	Indus- try	House cons- truction		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Marwad	29	1	-	-	5	6	-	17	29	5.11
2.	Devka	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	10	1.76
3.	Kadaiya	15	1	1	-	1	6	-	6	15	2.65
4.	Bhimpore	46	2	6	-	10	11	-	17	46	8.11
5.	Janivankad	7	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	7	1.23
6.	Dunetha	74	10	7	-	20	4	1	32	74	13.05
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	9	2	2	-	3	-	2	-	9	1.59
9.	Dabhel	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.35
10.	Kachigam	48	6	4	5	8	-	1	24	48	8.47
11.	Zari	52	12	11	10	2	2	6	9	52	9.17
12.	Thanapardi	22	1	2	2	3	2	5	7	22	3.88
13.	Magarwada	56	8	7	3	9	3	6	20	56	9.88
14.	Nailapardi	50	9	5	1	4	5	4	22	50	8.82
15.	Devapardi	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	1.23
16.	Parpati	30	9	5	-	2	3	-	11	30	5.29
17.	Jampore	11	2	1	-	1	1	-	6	11	1.94
18.	Dholar	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	0.71
19.	Bhamti	21	4	4	4	-	-	1	8	21	3.71
20.	Palhit	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0.88
21.	Damanwade	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	9	12	2.12
22.	Urban Area	57	2	-	-	3	31	13	8	57	10.05
T O T A L		567	72	61	25	72	76	41	220	567	100.00
PERCENTAGE		100.00	12.70	10.76	4.41	12.70	13.40	7.23	38.80	-	-

T A B L E NO. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO THE ASSISTANCE RECEIVED
BY TYPE OF SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	Schemewise Assistance											
			Agriculture Implements			Work Animals			Land Development			Poultry Development		
			Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Marwad	29	481	482	963	-	-	-	-	-	-	1226	1225	2451
2.	Devka	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	245	490
3.	Kadaiya	15	49	49	98	1431	1430	2861	-	-	-	245	245	490
4.	Bhimpore	46	1199	1199	2398	5521	5521	11042	-	-	-	2696	2696	5392
5.	Janivankad	7	-	-	-	2720	2721	5441	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunotha	74	4044	4044	8088	5335	5335	10670	-	-	-	22597	22598	45195
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	9	2710	2710	5420	1761	1761	3522	1125	-	-	11250	11250	22500
9.	Dhabel	2	-	-	-	930	930	1861	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	48	2176	2176	4352	3883	3883	7766	2873	2874	5747	1961	1960	3921
11.	Zari	52	6553	6553	13106	10207	10207	20414	7067	7067	14134	2450	2451	4901
12.	Thanapardi	22	2045	2045	4090	2319	2319	4638	975	975	1950	11028	11028	22056
13.	Magarwada	56	7858	7858	15716	6728	6729	13457	619	619	1237	19605	19605	39210
14.	Nailapardi	50	7384	7384	14768	4341	4341	8682	385	385	770	980	980	1960
15.	Devapardi	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Pariari	30	3296	3296	6592	4695	4695	9390	-	-	-	3921	3921	7842
17.	Jampore	11	2210	2210	4420	899	898	1797	-	-	-	3676	3676	7352
18.	Dholar	4	481	481	962	592	591	1183	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	21	5519	5519	11037	3525	3525	7050	426	426	852	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	12	2710	2710	5420	453	453	906	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Urban area	57	1710	1710	3420	-	-	-	-	-	-	7745	7745	14490
Total		567	50425	50425	100850	55340	55340	110680	12345	12345	24690	89625	89625	179250
Percentage			5.51	5.51	11.02	6.05	6.05	12.10	1.35	1.35	2.70	9.80	9.80	19.60

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Fishing materials			Cottage House-hold and small scale industries		Work-ing capital	Total	House cons-truction		Total	Total			
		Loan	Sub-sidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy			Loan	Sub-sidy		Loan	Sub-sidy	work-ing capital	Total
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Marwad	8460	8460	16920	-	-	-	-	2157	6469	8626	12324	16636	-	28960
2.	Devka	1000	1000	2000	-	-	-	-	940	2819	3759	2185	4064	-	6249
3.	Kadaiya	8480	8480	16960	-	-	-	-	1629	4086	6515	11834	15090	-	26924
4.	Bhimpore	14956	14956	29912	-	-	-	-	5058	15176	20234	29430	39548	-	68978
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	2500	2500	-	5000	1500	4500	6000	6720	9721	-	16441
6.	Dunetha	4992	4991	9983	609	609	-	1218	7690	23071	30761	45267	60648	-	105915
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	2661	2661	1000	6322	-	-	-	18382	18382	1000	37764
9.	Dhabel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1500	2000	1430	2431	-	3861
10.	Kachigam	-	-	-	2989	2989	1000	6978	4491	13493	17984	18373	27375	1000	46748
11.	Zari	2496	2496	4992	2018	2018	2130	6166	4370	13091	17461	35161	43883	2130	81174
12.	Thanapardi	2499	2499	4998	5902	5902	10900	22704	1382	4147	5529	26150	28915	10900	65965
13.	Magarwada	3492	3492	6984	6961	6961	5000	18922	4468	13405	17873	49731	58668	5000	113399
14.	Nailapardi	6475	6476	12952	1405	1405	2000	4810	7066	21199	28265	28037	42170	2000	72207
15.	Devapardi	-	-	-	1500	1500	-	3000	1532	4637	6219	3032	6187	-	9219
16.	Pariari	3500	3500	7000	-	-	-	-	2717	8190	10907	18129	23602	-	41731
17.	Jampore	1496	1496	2992	-	-	-	-	1225	3682	4907	9506	11962	-	21468
18.	Dholar	1000	1000	2000	-	-	-	-	500	1500	2000	2573	3572	-	6145
19.	Bhampti	-	-	-	-	-	3000	3000	2105	6316	8421	11575	15785	3000	30360
20.	Palhit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	2570	3437	859	2578	-	3437
21.	Damanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875	5626	7501	5038	8789	-	13827
22.	Urban Area	34463	34463	68926	7100	7100	2876	17076	2278	6834	9112	53296	57852	2876	114024
Total		93310	93309	186619	33645	33645	27906	95196	54342	163169	217511	389032	497858	27906	914796
Percentage		10.20	10.20	20.40	3.68	3.68	3.05	10.41	5.94	17.83	23.77	42.53	54.42	3.05	100.00

T A B L E N O . 11

DETAILS ON THE RESIDENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	Total No. of households selected	No. of Houses		No. of houses having electricity premises	Drinking facility in the premises	Households having facility outside the premises					Sani- tary faci- lity in the pre- mises	House-holds having no. of living rooms.				
				Owned	Rent free			Upto 50 mts.	51-100 mts.	101-150 mts.	151-200 mts.	251-400 mts.		1	2	3		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Marwad	29	18	15	3	13	-	2	4	11	2	1	-	-	-	16	-	-
2.	Devka	10	8	8	-	8	-	5	-	4	-	1	3	-	-	8	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	15	10	10	-	10	-	5	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	10	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	46	29	29	-	28	1	6	3	20	2	-	4	-	-	29	-	-
5.	Janivankad	7	4	4	-	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
6.	Dunetha	74	41	41	-	40	1	7	-	29	9	1	2	-	-	39	2	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	9	3	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
9.	Dhabel	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
10.	Kachigam	43	34	34	-	34	-	9	1	17	7	4	3	2	-	32	2	-
11.	Zari	52	22	22	-	18	4	13	-	9	6	5	2	-	-	12	9	1
12.	Thanapardi	22	9	9	-	8	1	1	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	6	3	-
13.	Magarwada	56	36	35	1	31	5	16	5	20	3	1	2	5	-	27	9	-
14.	Nailapardi	50	28	28	-	28	-	6	1	21	6	-	-	-	-	20	8	-
15.	Devapardi	7	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	-
16.	Pariari	30	14	14	-	14	-	1	-	7	6	1	-	-	-	9	5	-
17.	Jampore	11	8	8	-	-	8	5	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	6	2	-
18.	Dholar	4	3	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
19.	Bhampti	21	13	13	-	12	1	1	2	4	2	-	4	1	1	10	2	1
20.	Palhit	5	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	1
21.	Damanwada	12	9	9	-	8	1	1	-	6	1	1	2	-	-	3	6	-
22.	Urban Area	57	41	38	3	28	13	22	4	21	8	2	-	6	1	27	14	-
T O T A L		567	342	335	7	304	38	103	29	189	61	25	24	14	1	269	71	2

T A B L E N O . 12
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO THEIR ANNUAL INCOME FROM PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of family members	Family members having Annual income from Principal Occupations						Total	(Income in Rs.)			
			Less than 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-6000	6001-8000		Family members having annual income from subsidiary occupations	Less than 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad	90	30	20	3	-	-	-	53	6	-	-	6
2.	Devka	52	14	9	2	-	-	-	25	9	-	-	9
3.	Kadaiya	50	17	11	-	-	-	-	28	10	-	-	10
4.	Bhimpore	164	46	28	3	2	-	-	79	22	2	-	24
5.	Janivankad	24	9	2	-	-	-	-	11	2	1	-	3
6.	Dunetha	251	87	41	4	-	-	-	132	20	-	-	20
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	26	1	2	-	-	2	-	5	2	-	1	3
9.	Dhabel	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	4
10.	Kachigam	184	67	29	2	1	-	-	99	26	3	-	29
11.	Zari	148	42	24	9	3	2	-	80	23	4	-	27
12.	Thanapardi	63	21	9	3	1	2	-	36	8	3	-	11
13.	Magarwada	215	53	32	6	5	3	1	100	18	6	-	24
14.	Nailapardi	151	46	20	11	3	1	-	81	30	2	-	32
15.	Devapardi	40	18	7	-	-	-	-	25	5	-	-	5
16.	Fariari	94	34	13	4	2	1	-	54	12	-	-	12
17.	Jampore	50	15	9	2	3	-	-	29	8	-	-	8
18.	Dholar	19	3	1	2	-	1	-	7	5	-	-	5
19.	Bhampti	82	25	6	8	1	1	-	41	13	1	-	14
20.	Palhit	16	8	1	1	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	4
21.	Damanwada	63	20	9	-	-	-	-	29	8	-	-	8
23.	Urban Area	273	77	30	21	2	12	-	142	12	1	-	14
Total		2058	634	304	81	23	25	1	1068	247	23	1	272
Percentage		100.00	30.81	14.71	3.94	1.12	1.21	0.05	51.90	12.09	1.12	0.05	13.22

Contd/-

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total Income (Principal + Subsidiary)					Total Gainfully employed members	Percentage	
		Less than 1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-6000			6001-8000
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Marwad	29	21	2	1	-	-	53	4.96
2.	Devka	13	8	4	-	-	-	25	2.34
3.	Kadaiya	17	8	3	-	-	-	28	2.62
4.	Bhimpore	44	23	10	2	-	-	79	7.40
5.	Janivankad	8	2	1	-	-	-	11	1.03
6.	Dunetha	84	41	7	-	-	-	132	12.36
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	0.47
9.	Dhabhel	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	0.19
10.	Kachigam	58	33	7	1	-	-	99	9.27
11.	Zari	34	25	14	4	3	-	80	7.49
12.	Thanapardi	20	9	3	1	3	-	36	3.37
13.	Magarwada	49	30	7	9	4	1	100	9.36
14.	Nailapardi	41	24	11	4	1	-	81	7.58
15.	Devpardi	18	6	1	-	-	-	225	2.34
16.	Pariari	32	14	5	2	1	-	54	5.05
17.	Jampore	14	10	2	3	-	-	29	2.71
18.	Dholar	3	-	1	2	1	-	7	0.66
19.	Bhampti	23	4	12	-	2	-	41	3.84
20.	Palhit	8	1	1	-	-	-	10	0.94
21.	Damanwada	18	10	1	-	-	-	29	2.72
22.	Urban Area	77	28	22	3	12	-	142	13.30
Total		591	299	116	32	27	3	1068	51.90
Percentage		28.72	14.53	5.64	1.55	1.31	0.15	51.90	

T A B L E NO. 13

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO THEIR PRINCIPAL AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	No. of house-hold	No. of members in House hold	No. of members having		Principal Occupation						
					Princi- pal occu- pation	Subsi- diary occupa- tion	Culti- vators	Agri- cul- ture labo- urers	Fisher- man	Fish- ing Labo- urers	Daily waged	Gene- ral Lab- our- ers	Govt. Ser- vant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad	29	18	90	53	6	2	2	5	4	-	36	-
2.	Devka	10	8	52	25	9	1	7	4	1	-	10	-
3.	Kadaiya	15	10	50	28	10	3	-	9	-	-	15	-
4.	Bhimpore	46	29	164	79	24	11	-	10	4	1	49	-
5.	Janivankad	8	4	24	11	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	-
6.	Dunetha	74	41	251	132	20	15	2	4	5	6	95	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	9	3	26	5	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
9.	Dhabel	2	1	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10.	Kachigam	48	34	184	99	29	8	6	2	-	3	69	-
11.	Zari	52	22	148	80	27	29	10	3	1	5	18	1
12.	Thanapardi	22	9	63	36	11	7	4	1	1	-	8	-
13.	Magarwada	56	36	215	100	24	22	11	5	3	1	41	4
14.	Nailapardi	50	28	151	81	32	24	6	8	5	-	38	-
15.	Devaparli	7	6	40	25	5	3	-	-	3	-	16	-
16.	Pariari	30	14	94	54	12	10	7	3	7	-	27	-
17.	Jampore	11	8	50	29	8	3	-	1	10	-	15	-
18.	Dholar	4	3	19	7	5	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
19.	Bhampti	21	13	82	41	14	11	6	-	8	9	4	-
20.	Palhit	5	5	16	10	4	2	1	-	1	1	5	-
21.	Damanwada	12	9	53	29	8	3	4	1	1	-	19	-
22.	Urban Area	57	41	273	142	14	5	-	35	7	3	69	5
Total		567	342	2053	1068	272	168	69	89	62	29	542	10
Percentage		-	-	100.00	51.90	13.22	8.16	3.35	4.33	3.01	1.41	26.34	0.49

Contd/-

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Principal Occupation			Subsidiary Occupation							
		Household Industrialist	Other Occupations	Cultivators	Agri-culture Labourers	Fisher-men	Fish-ing lab-ourers	Daily waged	General Labour-ers	Govt. Ser-vants	Household Indus-trialist	Other Occupa-tions
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1.	Marwad	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
2.	Devka	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Jnaiivankad	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2
6.	Dunetha	1	4	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
8.	Ringanwada	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
9.	Dhabel	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	-	11	20	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	2
11.	Zari	-	13	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
12.	Thanapardi	-	15	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
13.	Magarwada	2	11	12	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
14.	Nailapardi	-	-	21	1	1	-	-	9	-	-	5
15.	Devapardi	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16.	Pariari	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
17.	Tampore	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Dholar	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
19.	Bhumpti	-	3	-	6	1	-	-	7	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
22.	Urban Area	7	13	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total		13	36	164	22	3	-	-	61	-	2	20
Percentage		0.63	4.18	7.97	1.07	0.15	-	-	2.96	-	0.10	0.97

T A B L E NO. 14

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS IN THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

S1. No.	Name of the village	No. of members in the households	No. of members who are employed	No. of members who are unemployed	No. of un-employed seeking/avail-able for work	No. of members not seeking/available for work at present	Children upto 14 years un-employed	Old age and other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Marwad	90	53	37	3	34	30	4
2.	Devaka	52	25	27	-	27	27	-
3.	Kadaiya	50	28	22	-	22	22	-
4.	Bhimpore	164	79	85	-	85	85	-
5.	Janivankad	24	11	13	1	12	5	7
6.	Dunctha	251	132	119	4	115	115	-
7.	Vorkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	26	5	21	-	21	14	7
9.	Dhabul	3	2	1	-	1	1	-
10.	Kachigam	184	99	85	-	85	49	36
11.	Zari	148	80	68	-	68	65	3
12.	Thanapardi	63	36	27	-	27	27	-
13.	Magarwada	215	100	115	1	114	112	2
14.	Nailapardi	151	81	70	-	70	69	1
15.	Devapardi	40	25	15	1	14	14	-
16.	Pariari	94	54	40	-	40	40	-
17.	Jampore	50	29	21	2	19	19	-
18.	Dholar	19	7	12	-	12	9	3
19.	Bhampti	82	41	41	-	41	40	1
20.	Palhit	16	10	6	-	6	6	-
21.	Damanwada	63	29	34	-	34	34	-
22.	Urban Area	273	142	131	7	124	124	-
	Total	2058	1068	990	19	971	907	64
	Percentage	100.00	51.90	48.10	0.92	47.18	44.07	3.11

TABLE NO. 15

NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING CULTIVATED LAND AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION (AREA IN HA.)

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of selected household's	No. of households having land under cultivation	No. of households cultivating land in the range of								
				Total cultivated land			below 0.50			0.50 to 1.00		
				Owned/ self operated	Leased in	Total	Owned/ self operated	Leased in	Total	Owned/ self operated	Leased in	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Marwad	18	3	0.48	0.10	0.58	2	1	3	-	-	-
2.	Devka	8	1	0.04	-	0.04	1	-	1	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	10	9	1.71	-	1.71	9	-	9	-	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	29	15	6.18	-	6.18	9	-	9	6	-	6
5.	Jahiyankad	4	4	2.90	-	2.90	1	-	1	2	-	2
6.	Dunetha	41	24	10.25	-	10.25	16	-	16	7	-	7
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	3	3	5.40	-	5.40	-	-	-	1	-	1
9.	Dhabel	1	1	1.60	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	34	22	9.45	1.55	11.00	10	3	13	5	1	6
11.	Zari	22	22	22.90	-	22.90	6	-	6	7	-	7
12.	Thanapardi	9	8	4.89	-	4.89	4	-	4	3	-	3
13.	Magarwada	36	21	12.96	-	12.96	11	-	11	5	2	7
14.	Nailapardi	28	26	14.39	0.10	14.49	16	-	16	7	-	7
15.	Devapardi	6	4	1.12	-	1.12	4	-	4	-	-	-
16.	Pariari	14	10	6.90	-	6.90	7	-	7	3	-	3
17.	Jempore	8	6	1.90	-	1.90	5	-	5	1	-	1
18.	Dholar	3	3	1.10	-	1.10	3	-	3	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	13	12	8.85	-	8.85	6	-	6	4	-	4
20.	Palhit	5	5	1.05	-	1.05	5	-	5	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	9	7	1.72	-	1.72	6	-	6	1	-	1
22.	Daman Urban	41	2	3.59	0.40	3.99	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total		342	208	119.38	2.15	121.53	122	4	126	52	3	55

No. of households cultivating land in the range of										
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	1.00 to 2.00			2.00 to 3.00			3.00 to 4.00		
		Owned/ self operated.	Leased in	Total	Owned/ self operated.	Leased in	Total	Owned/ self operated.	Leased in	Total
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Marwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Janivankad	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunctha	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
9.	Dhabel	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Zari	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Thanapardi	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Magarwada	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
14.	Nailapardi	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
15.	Deveparidi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Pariari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Jampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Urban Area	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		23	-	23	1	-	1	3	-	3

T A B L E NO. 16

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBERS OF SCHEMES ASSISTED AND NO. OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVED THE ASSISTANCE UPTO 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number canvassed	No. of households	No. of Households availing assistance in				Households in which		
				One Scheme only	Two Schemes	3 Schemes	More than 3 Schemes	One member availed	Two member availed	Three or more member availed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Marwad	29	18	9	7	2	-	15	3	-
2.	Devka	10	8	6	2	-	-	8	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	15	10	6	3	1	-	7	3	-
4.	Bhimporc	46	29	15	9	5	-	22	7	-
5.	Janivankar	7	4	1	3	-	-	4	-	-
6.	Dunetha	74	41	19	15	2	5	36	5	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	9	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	-
9.	Dabhol	2	11	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
10.	Kachigam	48	34	26	3	3	2	33	1	-
11.	Zari	52	22	8	4	5	5	19	2	1
12.	Thanepardi	22	9	1	3	5	-	4	4	1
13.	Magarwada	56	36	24	6	3	3	35	1	-
14.	Nailapardi	50	28	15	5	6	2	25	3	-
15.	Devapardi	7	6	5	1	-	-	5	1	-
16.	Pariari	30	14	7	4	-	3	13	1	-
17.	Jampore	11	8	5	3	-	-	8	-	-
18.	Dholar	4	3	2	1	-	-	3	-	-
19.	Bhampti	21	13	8	3	1	1	12	1	-
20.	Palhit	5	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
21.	Damanwada	12	9	7	1	1	-	9	-	-
22.	Urban Area	57	41	30	8	3	-	32	9	-
Total		567	342	200	82	39	22	298	42	2
Percentage			100.00	58.48	23.98	11.11	6.43	87.13	12.28	0.59

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T A B L E NO. 17

DETAILS OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RURAL DAMAN/DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Co-operative Society	No. of villages Canvassed	Membership as on 30.6.1980		
			Tribals	Non-Tribals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Marwad Jutha Seva Sahakar Mandali	3	44	437	481
2.	Bhimpore Jutha Seva Sahakar Mandali	2	45	440	485
3.	Varkund J.S.S. Ltd.	2	30	546	584
4.	Dabhel J.S.S. Ltd.	3	124	681	805
5.	Magarwad J.S.S. Ltd.	3	120	659	779
6.	Damanwada J.S.S. Mandali	<u>3</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>734</u>
	Total Service Societies	21	405	3463	3868
7.	LAMP Society (For Tribal only)	21	1192	-	1192
	GRAND TOTAL (Cooperation)	21	1597	3463	5060

T A B L E NO. 13

SELECTED BENEFICIARIES WHO HAVE TAKEN LOAN FROM LAMP SOCIETY FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	No. of members availing assistance	Total Assistance availed	Assistance from Co-operative societies for different purposes							
					For Marriage		Medical		Religious Festival		House construction	
					No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Marwad	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	46	1	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300
5.	Janivankad	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunetha	74	2	425	1	325	1	100	-	-	-	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	9	1	3200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3200
9.	Dabhel	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	48	7	1700	2	325	2	500	1	75	1	300
11.	Zari	52	1	75	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Thanapardi	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Magarwada	56	3	4100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
14.	Nailapardi	50	3	950	2	550	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Devapardi	7	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-
16.	Pariari	30	3	270	2	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Jampore	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Dholar	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	21	2	170	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	12	1	100	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Urban Area	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		567	25	11390	9	1545	4	700	2	175	4	3900

Contd./-

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Assistance from Coop-Societies for different purposes				Members who have taken loan upto (Rs.)				
		Other		Total		Upto 100	101 - 200	201 to 300	301 to 1000	1001 and above
		No.	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)					
1	2	14	15	15	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Marwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	-	-	1	300	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6.	Dunetha	-	-	2	425	1	-	-	1	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	1	3200	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dabhel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10.	Kachigam	1	500	7	1700	2	3	1	1	-
11.	Zari	-	-	1	75	1	-	-	-	-
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Magarwada	2	4000	3	4100	1	-	-	-	-
14.	Nailapardi	1	400	3	950	-	-	-	-	2
15.	Devapardi	-	-	1	100	1	-	2	1	-
16.	Pariari	1	100	3	270	3	-	-	-	-
17.	Jampore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	1	70	2	170	2	-	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	-	-	1	100	1	-	-	-	-
22.	Urban Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		6	5070	25	11390	12	3	4	3	3

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T A B L E N O . 19

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED NO. OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE ASHRAM SHALAS AT DAMAN

Sl. No.	I T E M S	Numbers
1	2	3
1.	No. of Ashram Shalas	2
2.	Total expenditure incurred on construction of Ashram Shalas	21,94,864
3.	Total enrolment in the Ashram Shalas	
	A. Zari Ashram Shala (Started in 1978-79)	
	1. Total	110
	1) Male	73
	2) Female	83
	2. Tribals	57
	1) Male	27
	2) Female	16
	3. Non-Tribals	
	1) Male	110
	2) Female	81
	2. Tribals	86
	1) Male	58
	2) Female	24
	3. Non-tribals	23
	1) Male	103
	2) Female	71
	2. Tribals	47
	1) Male	24
	2) Female	56
	3. Non-Tribals	47
	1) Male	100.00
	2) Tribals	75.39
	3) Non-Tribals	24.61
	2. Bhimpore (1980-81)	100.00
	1) Total	41.04
	2) Tribals	58.96
	3) Non-Tribals	

T A B L E N O . 20

DETAILS OF THE COMMUNITY IRRIGATION WELLS ACCORDING TO THE COMMAND AREA ACTUALLY IRRIGATED

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Geographical area of the village in Ha.	Population of the village	No. of Wells					Command Area (Ha.)		No. of persons using water for irrigation		
				Taken up for construction	Constructed	Under construction	Abandoned	Used for irrigation	For all the proposed wells	Average per well	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad	297.95	2010	3	1	2	-	-	7.50	2.50	-	-	-
2.	Dovka	138.28	1181	1	1	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	-	-	-
3.	Bhimpore	426.77	1876	6	3	-	3	2	15.00	2.50	11	-	11
4.	Dunetha	567.38	2705	5	-	5	-	-	12.00	2.50	-	-	-
5.	Ringanwada	147.35	474	2	-	2	-	-	5.00	2.50	-	-	-
6.	Varkund	264.62	2012	2	1	1	-	2	5.00	2.50	6	1	7
7.	Kachigam	641.38	1994	5	1	2	3	-	12.50	2.50	-	-	-
8.	Zari	93.97	538	5	4	1	-	3	12.50	2.50	6	-	6
9.	Thanapardi	69.77	489	3	3	-	-	3	7.50	2.50	8	10	18
10.	Magarwada	659.18	4394	6	4	2	-	5	15.00	2.50	18	6	24
11.	Nailapardi	29.90	441	1	1	-	-	1	2.50	2.50	5	-	5
12.	Dabhel	606.05	2820	2	-	2	-	-	5.00	2.50	-	-	-
13.	Pariari	115.45	1000	2	1	1	-	1	5.00	2.50	1	-	1
14.	Bhampti	52.59	356	2	2	-	-	2	5.00	2.50	10	-	10
15.	Damanwada	71.99	1101	3	3	-	-	2	7.50	2.50	5	2	7
T O T A L		4181.53	23391	48	24	18	6	21	120.00	2.50	70	19	89

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Total Area Irrigated at the time of survey			Average per well	Average per beneficiary
		Tribal	Non-Tribals	Total		
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Marwad	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bhimpore	1.00	-	1.00	0.50	0.09
4.	Dunetha	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Varkund	0.90	0.10	1.00	0.50	0.14
7.	Kachigam	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Zari	0.90	-	0.90	0.30	0.15
9.	Thanapardi	1.00	0.90	1.90	0.63	0.10
10.	Magarwada	1.90	0.65	2.55	0.51	0.11
11.	Nailapardi	0.85	-	0.85	0.85	0.17
12.	Dabhel	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Pariari	0.12	-	0.12	0.12	0.12
14.	Bhampti	1.20	-	1.20	0.60	0.12
15.	Damanwada	0.52	0.10	0.62	0.31	0.09
T O T A L		3.39	1.75	10.14	0.48	0.11

T A B L E N O . 21

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES OF OWN IRRIGATION WELLS UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

Sl.No.	I T E M S	Villagewise Data		
		Nailapardi	Thanapardi	Ringanwada
1	2	3	4	5
<u>A. Household details</u>				
1.	Total No. of beneficiaries selected:	1	1	1
2.	Total No. of family members	4	6	7
	a) Male	2	4	3
	b) Female	2	2	4
3.	No. of married members	2	2	2
4.	No. of unmarried members	2	3	4
5.	No. of others	-	1	1
6.	No. of Literates	2	3	4
7.	No. of illeterates	2	3	3
8.	No. of family members according to occupation			
	1) <u>Principal</u>			
	a) Agriculture	1	1	2
	b) Agricultural Labourers	1	1	-
	2) <u>Subsidiary</u>			
	a) Labourers	1	1	-
	b) Cart Driving	1	-	-
	c) Carpentry	-	1	-
9.	Total annual Income (Rs.)	3730	4500	5250
	a) Principal	2530	2600	5250
	b) Subsidiary	1200	1900	-

Contd....

Sl.No.	I T E M S	Nailapardi	Thanapardi	Ringanwada
1	2	3	4	5
B. - <u>Land holdings and production</u>				
1.	Total cultivated area. (Ha.)	0.60	1.00	1.40
2.	No. of wells with pumpsets	-	1	1
3.	No. of wells used for irrigation	-	1	1
4.	Household Production			
	a) Agriculture Production			
	i) Paddy Qty. (Kgs.)	960	1200	400
	Value (Rs.)	960	1200	400
	ii) Wheat Qty. (Kgs.)	-	-	400
	Value (Rs.)	-	-	1800
	iii) Wal Qty. (Kgs.)	40	-	150
	Value (Rs.)	120	-	450
	iv) Vegetables Value (Rs.)	-	200	-
	b) Non Agricultural Production			
	i) Farm Yard Manure Value (Rs.)	300	250	-
	c) Total Value of Production (a+b) (Rs.)	1380	1650	2650

Sl.No.	I T E M S	Nailapardi	Thanapardi	Ringanwada
1	2	3	4	5
<u>C. - Financial assistance availed</u>				
1.	For the construction of wells (Subsidy) (Rs.)	2025	2687	4245
2.	For other schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan (Rs.)	-	-	-
1)	a. Loan (Rs.)	1349	2690	7633
	b. Subsidy (Rs.)	2349	2710	7633
	c. Total assistance (Rs.)	3698	5400	15266
3.	Loan (Rs.)	1349	2690	7633
4.	Subsidy (Rs.)	4374	5397	11878
5.	Assistance from LAMP Subsidy Loan (Rs.)	-	-	3000
6.	Assistance from private parties (loan) (Rs.)	2000	1000	-
<u>D. Particulars of the well constructed</u>				
1.	Time taken for construction of the well	4 months	13 months	1 month
2.	Diameter of the well (mts.)	3.8	3.8	6.3
3.	Expected area to be irrigated by the well (Ha.)	0.60	1.00	1.00
4.	Area actually irrigated by the well (Ha.)	-	-	1.00

TABLE NO. 22

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND DETAILS REGARDING CULTIVATED AREA AND INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed under				No. of Agricultural Implements & Tools acquired	Area under cultivation for beneficiaries under Agricultural Implements (Ha.)		No. of beneficiaries who attended the demonstration/training (Agri.)	Increase in production due to assistance for agricultural implements.			
		Agri-cul Imple-ments & Tools (Total)	Bullock Carts	pump-sets	Agri-cultural imple-ments		1976-77 (Before T.S.P.)	1979-80 (After T.S.P.)		Upto 5 %	6% to 10%	11% to 15%	Above 16%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Kadaiya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bhimpore	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Dunotha	10	5	1	4	68	5.80	6.00	1	2	1	-	1
5.	Ringanwada	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Kachigam	6	3	-	3	6	1.95	1.95	1	2	-	-	1
7.	Zari	12	8	2	2	20	2.10	2.90	4	1	-	-	1
8.	Thanapardi	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Magarwada	8	5	2	1	4	4.00	4.20	-	-	1	-	1
10.	Nailapardi	9	3	2	4	53	3.35	4.20	4	2	-	-	1
11.	Paricri	9	4	-	5	91	10.10	10.10	1	4	-	-	1
12.	Jampore	2	-	1	1	16	0.20	0.20	1	-	-	-	1
13.	Dholar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Bhampti	4	1	2	1	19	0.80	0.80	-	-	1	-	-
15.	Damanwada	2	-	1	1	22	1.30	1.50	1	1	-	-	-
16.	Daman (Urban)	2	-	1	1	25	0.90	1.00	1	1	-	-	-
Total		72	35	14	23	324	30.51	32.85	11	13	3	-	7

TABLE NO. 23

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES WHO WERE ASSISTED BY
PUMPSETS UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - DAMAN

Sl. No.	Village	No. Canvassed	No. of pumpsets with pump house	No. of pumpsets for Irrigation wells	Area irrigated (Ha.)	
					Before T.S.P. 1976-77	After T.S.P. 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dunetha	1	1	1	-	0.60
2.	Ringanwada	1	1	1	0.06	0.30
3.	Zari	2	1	2	1.30	1.70
4.	Thanapardi	1	1	1	-	-
5.	Magarwada	2	2	2	0.40	0.65
6.	Nailapardi	2	2	2	0.20	0.60
7.	Jampore	1	1	1	0.30	0.30
8.	Bhampti	2	2	2	-	0.30
9.	Damanwada	1	1	1	0.20	0.50
10.	Daman Urban	1	1	1	-	0.40
Total		14	13	14	2.46	5.35

TABLE NO. 24

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES WHO WERE ASSISTED
BY WAY OF BULLOCK CARTS UNDER T.S.P. - D.MAN

Sl. No.	Village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed under bullock carts	No of beneficiaries having work animals with them.	No. of beneficiaries who rented the bullock carts	Hire charges (yearly) Rs.	No. of beneficiaries who were satisfied with the assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Marwad	1	1	1	360.00	1
2.	Kadaiya	1	1	1	100.00	1
3.	Bhimpore	2	2	-	-	2
4.	Dunetha	5	5	3	1000.00	5
5.	Ringanwada	1	1	1	150.00	1
6.	Kachigam	3	2	2	500.00	3
7.	Zari	8	8	6	1140.00	8
8.	Magarwada	5	5	1	150.00	5
9.	Nailapardi	3	3	3	1150.00	3
10.	Pariari	4	4	1	150.00	4
11.	Dholar	1	1	1	200.00	1
12.	Bhampati	1	1	1	300.00	1
Total		35	34	21	5200.00	35

TABLE NO. 25

AREA CULTIVATED BEFORE AND AFTER LAND-DEVELOPING UNDER
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN BY THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number canvassed	Total Area Cultivated		Average area cultivated per beneficiary			% increase in relation to land development
			Area before	Area after land development	Before	After	Increase or decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kachigam	5	1.05	1.25	0.21	0.25	+0.04	19
2.	Zari	10	3.70	4.40	0.37	0.44	+0.07	19
3.	Thanapardi	2	0.70	0.90	0.35	0.45	+0.10	29
4.	Magarwada	3	0.50	0.50	0.17	0.17	-	-
5.	Nailapardi	1	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	-
6.	Bhampti	4	0.80	0.90	0.20	0.23	+0.03	15
Total		25	7.25	8.45	0.29	0.34	+0.05	17

TABLE NO. 26

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED POULTRY UNITS ASSISTED UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number canvassed	10+1 birds unit			Assistance received			Average assistance per units	100 birds units			
			No. of units	No. of birds supplied	No. of birds in existence	Loan	Subsidy	Total		Number canvassed	No. of units	No. of birds supplied	No. of birds in existence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad	5	5	55	Nil	1225.41	1225.50	2450.91	490.18	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	1	1	11	-do-	245.08	245.10	490.18	490.18	-	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	1	1	11	-do-	245.08	245.10	490.18	490.18	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhimporc	10	10	110	-do-	2450.81	2451.00	4901.81	490.18	-	-	-	-
5.	Dunetha	15	15	165	-do-	3676.28	3676.50	7352.78	490.18	5	5	500	-
6.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	300	-
7.	Kachigam	8	8	88	-do-	1960.71	1960.80	3921.51	490.18	-	-	-	-
8.	Zari	2	2	22	-do-	490.16	490.20	980.36	490.18	-	-	-	-
9.	Magarwada	4	4	44	-do-	980.32	980.32	1960.64	490.18	5	5	500	-
10.	Nailapardi	4	4	44	-do-	980.32	980.40	1960.72	490.18	-	-	-	-
11.	Pariari	1	1	11	-do-	245.08	245.10	490.18	490.18	1	1	100	-
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	-	-do-	-	-	-	-	3	3	300	-
13.	Jampore	-	-	-	-do-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	-
14.	Daman urban	1	1	11	-do-	245.08	245.10	490.18	490.18	2	2	200	-
Total		52	52	572	-	12744.33	12745.12	25489.45	490.18	20	20	2000	-

Contd -

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Assistance received			Average assistance per unit.
		Loan	Subsidy	Total	
1	2	15	16	17	18
1.	Marwad	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	-	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	-	-	-	-
4.	Bhimporc	-	-	-	-
5.	Dunetha	18602.20	18602.20	37204.40	7440.88
6.	Ringanwada	11250.00	11250.00	22500.00	7500.00
7.	Kachigan	-	-	-	-
8.	Zari	-	-	-	-
9.	Magarwada	18380.00	18380.50	36761.00	7352.00
10.	Nailapardi	-	-	-	-
11.	Pariari	3676.10	3676.10	7352.20	7352.20
12.	Thanapardi	11028.30	11028.30	22056.60	7352.20
13.	Jampore	3676.10	3676.10	7352.20	7352.20
14.	Daman urban	7500.00	7500.00	15000.00	7500.00
Total		74113.20	74113.20	148226.40	7411.32

TABLE NO. 27

DETAILS ON THE SIZE OF THE NET AND AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARIES SELECTED FOR THE FISHERIES ASSISTANCE UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number canvassed	No. of beneficiaries from fishing community	No. of beneficiaries who received		Size of the net acquired prepared from twine					Total
				Complete nets	Twine and other materials for net	Upto 50 mts.	50-75	75-100	100-125	Above 125	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Marwad	6	-	-	6	3	-	1	-	2	16920.00
2.	Devka	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2000.00
3.	Kadaiya	6	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	1	16960.00
4.	Bhimpore	11	-	-	11	3	1	6	1	-	29912.00
5.	Dunetha	4	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	8984.00
6.	Zari	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	4992.00
7.	Thanapardi	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5000.00
8.	Magarwada	3	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	6984.00
9.	Nailapardi	5	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	1	12952.00
10.	Devapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jampore	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2992.00
12.	Dholar	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2000.00
13.	Pariari	3	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	7000.00
14.	Daman Urban	31	-	-	31	7	-	5	3	16	67952.00
Total		76	-	3	73	27	3	20	4	22	184640.00
Percentage		100.00	-	3.95	96.05	35.53	3.95	26.31	5.26	28.95	

TABLE NO. 28

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES WHO TOOK ASSISTANCE FOR COTTAGE, HOUSEHOLD & SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number canvassed	Type of industries							Assistance given		
			Flour mills	Bricks making	Carpentry	Cycle repairs	Mat making	Electric wiring	Others	Loan	Subsidy	Working capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Janivankad	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2500.00	2500.00	-
2.	Dunetha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	609.44	609.44	-
3.	Ringanwads	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2661.70	2661.70	1000.00
4.	Kachigam	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2989.00	2989.00	1000.00
5.	Zari	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	2013.32	2013.32	2130.00
6.	Thanapardi	5	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	5902.70	5902.70	10900.00
7.	Magarwada	6	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	6961.30	6961.30	5000.00
8.	Nailapardi	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1405.35	1405.85	2000.00
9.	Devapardi	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1500.00	1500.00	-
10.	Bhampti	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000.00
11.	Daman Urban	13	-	-	2	1	1	3	6	7100.30	7100.30	2876.00
Total		41	4	4	9	3	2	8	11	33649.11	33649.11	27906.00

Contd/-

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number canvassed	No. of beneficiaries with background of the assisted industry	Beneficiaries without any knowledge of the industry	Beneficiaries/ family members trained in the trade				No. of beneficiaries who took other loans	
					Carpentry	Wiring	Tuners	Others	No.	Amount
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Janivankad	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Dunetha	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Ringanwada	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
4.	Kachigam	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	500.00
5.	Zari	6	1	5	2	1	-	2	-	-
6.	Thanapardi	5	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
7.	Magarwada	6	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Nailapardi	4	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Devapardi	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Bhampti	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Daman Urban	13	5	8	2	2	2	1	-	-
Total		41	19	22	7	7	2	3	1	500.00

TABLE NO. 29

DETAILS OF THE HOUSES FOR THE SELECTED BENEFICIARIES FOR THE
REPLACEMENT OF TILES

Sl. No.	Village	Number canvassed	Distribution of rooms			Carpet area for all the houses (mts.)	Average area per house (mts.)	Type of walls	
			with one room	two rooms	more than 2 rooms			Kutchha including leave walls	Pucca.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Marwad	17	15	2	-	131 Sq. Mts.	10.64	17	-
2.	Devka	3	3	-	-	93 Sq. Mts.	11.62	3	-
3.	Kadaiya	4	4	-	-	20 Sq. Mts.	5.0	4	-
4.	Bhimpore	10	10	-	-	54 Sq. Mts.	5.4	10	-
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunetha	23	27	1	-	296 Sq. Mts.	10.6	23	-
7.	Dabhel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kachigam	21	20	1	-	163 Sq. Mts.	3.0	21	-
9.	Zari	2	1	1	-	45 Sq. Mts.	22.5	2	-
10.	Thanapardi	6	5	1	-	75 Sq. Mts.	12.5	6	-
11.	Magarwada	15	14	1	-	171 Sq. Mts.	11.5	15	-
12.	Neilapardi	13	11	2	-	150 Sq. Mts.	11.5	13	-
13.	Devapardi	5	2	3	-	65 Sq. Mts.	13.0	5	-
14.	Pariari	9	7	2	-	90 Sq. Mts.	10.0	9	4
15.	Jampore	5	4	1	-	34 Sq. Mts.	16.3	5	-
16.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Bhempti	5	5	-	-	64 Sq. Mts.	12.3	5	-
18.	Palhit	5	2	3	-	37 Sq. Mts.	17.4	5	-
19.	Daman wada	7	3	4	-	116 Sq. Mts.	16.6	7	-
20.	Daman Urban	6	6	-	-	62 Sq. Mts.	10.3	6	-
Total		166	144	22	-	1321 Sq. Mts.	10.97	166	-

TABLE NO. 30

GENERAL DETAILS OF THE BENEFICIARIES FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

Sl. No.	Name of the village/town	Number canvassed	No. of houses constructed		Type of construction		Mode of construction	
			No. of houses constructed	on own land	Kutcha	Pucca	By family members & paid labourers	By engaging paid labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Marwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Devka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Kadaiya	2	2	2	2	-	2	-
4.	Bhimpore	7	7	7	7	-	7	-
5.	Janivankad	3	3	3	2	1	3	-
6.	Dunetha	4	4	4	4	-	4	-
7.	Dabhal	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
8.	Kachigam	3	3	3	3	-	3	-
9.	Zari	7	7	7	7	-	7	-
10.	Thanapardi	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
11.	Wagarwada	5	5	5	4	1	4	1
12.	Nailapardi	9	9	9	9	-	9	-
13.	Devapardi	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
14.	Pariari	2	2	2	2	-	2	-
15.	Jampore	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
16.	Dholar	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
17.	Bhampti	3	3	3	3	-	3	-
18.	Palhit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Damanwada	2	2	2	2	-	2	-
20.	Daman Urban	2	2	2	1	1	2	-
Total		54	54	54	51	3	53	1
Percentage			100%		94.44	5.56	93.15	1.35

TABLE NO. 31

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED NON-BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE,
SEX, MEMBERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of schedules canvassed	Age Group							Sex		Total	No. of persons who were members of cooperative society
			0-14	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Marwad	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	1
2.	Dovka	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	3	-
3.	Kadaiya	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	-
4.	Bhimpore	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunatha	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	3	2
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dabhol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-
11.	Zari	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	2	5	1
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Magarwada	5	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	4	1	5	1
14.	Nailapardi	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2
15.	Devapardi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
16.	Periari	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	3	-
17.	Jampore	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
18.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	3	-
20.	Palhit	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
21.	Damanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		39	-	1	9	10	3	3	3	33	6	39	7
Percentage		(100.00)		(2.56)	(23.09)	(25.64)	(25.51)	(25.51)	(7.69)	(34.62)	(15.33)	(100.00)	(17.95)

TABLE NO. 32

DETAILS OF THE SELECTED NON-BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPAL & SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of non-beneficiaries canvassed	Principal Occupations						Subsidiary Occupations			
			Agri-culture	Agri-culture labour	Fish-ing	Fish-ing labour	Daily wages & others	Other gainful occupations	Agri-culture	Agri-culture labour	Daily wages and others	Other gainful occupations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Marwad	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
2.	Devka	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
3.	Kadaiya	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
4.	Bhimpore	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunetha	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
7.	Varkund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dabhel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Kachigam	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
11.	Zari	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
12.	Thanapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Magarwada	5	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Nailapardi	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
15.	Devapardi	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16.	Pariari	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
17.	Jampore	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
18.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Shampti	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		39	10	5	7	2	12	3	12	-	6	1
Percentage		(100.00)	(25.64)	(12.32)	(17.95)	(5.13)	(30.77)	(7.69)	(30.77)		(15.33)	(2.56)

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TABLE NO. 33

DETAILS OF THE NON-BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO THEIR AWARENESS ABOUT TRIBAL SUB-PLAN PROGRAMME AND REASONS FOR NON PARTICIPATION.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries canvassed	No. of persons aware of assistance through Government Officials.					No. of persons who approached Government Offices for Assistance	No. of persons who had any suggestions about T.S.P.	
			Through own efforts	Collectorate	B.D.O.	Z.A.D.	Fishes Department			Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Marwad	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
2.	Devka	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Kadaiya	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
4.	Bhimpore	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Dunetha	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Dabhel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Dachigam	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Zari	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
12.	Thenapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Magarwada	5	3	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
14.	Nailapardi	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15.	Devapardi	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Pariari	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
17.	Jampore	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Bhampti	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Palhit	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Damanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		39	8	2	28	-	1	-	22	-
Percentage			(20.51)	(5.13)	(71.79)	-	(2.57)	-	(56.42)	

Contd/-

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of persons who did not want to get any assistance	Reasons for not participating in the Tribal Sub-Plan programme					No. of persons who have not applied
			Applied But not received	Difficult to repay the amount	Not interested in any scheme	Not applied because will not get		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1.	Marwad	2	2	-	2	-	2	
2.	Devka	1	2	-	1	-	1	
3.	Kadaiya	-	3	-	-	-	-	
4.	Bhimpore	-	1	-	-	-	-	
5.	Janivankad	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Dunetha	-	2	1	-	-	1	
7.	Varkund	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Ringanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Dabhel	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Kachigan	1	-	-	2	-	2	
11.	Zari	1	2	1	1	1	3	
12.	Thenapardi	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	Magarwada	-	4	-	-	1	1	
14.	Nailapardi	-	1	1	-	-	1	
15.	Devapardi	-	-	1	-	-	1	
16.	Pariari	-	3	1	-	-	1	
17.	Jampore	-	2	-	-	1	1	
18.	Dholar	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19.	Bhampti	-	-	1	-	2	3	
20.	Palhit	-	-	1	-	-	1	
21.	Domanwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		5	22	6	6	5	17	
Percentage		(12.82)	(56.42)	(15.38)	(15.38)	(12.82)	(43.59)	



Sub. Nari ... Unit
 National Institute of Educational
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 17-B, Shaubhido Marg, New Delhi-110015
 DOC. No. ...
 Date: 21/3/85

APPENDIX IV

PROJECT - TEAM

DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION.

I. Supervisory Officers.

1. Shri R.V. Drankar ... Dy. Director (Evaluation)
2. Shri Ivo Furtado ... Research Assistant (Evl.)
3. Shri A.M. Shaikh ... Research Assistant (Evl.)

II. Field Workers Team

1. Shri C.B. Penkar ... Statistical Assistant (Evl.)
2. Shri R.P. Naik ... " " "
3. Shri M.R. Naik ... " " "
4. Shri U.M. Raikar ... " " "
5. Shri R.S. Tari ... Investigator (Evl.)
6. Shri S.H.N. Pednekar ... " "
7. Shri J. Neves Fernandes ... " "
8. Smt. Fatima Vaz ... " "
9. Shri U.S. Naik ... " "
10. Kum. Rekha Kesserker ... Steno. (Typing work)
