



SUMMARY
OF
AN EVALUATION REPORT
ON
INTEGRATED TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
KHEDBRAHMA

NIEPA DC



D03948

DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
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FOREWORD

Planned development implies a systematic approach wherein plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation form interdependent and essential functions. The planning exercise will not be complete without a feedback on the impact of a programme/project, the bottlenecks experienced, the achievement of objectives or the reaction of the beneficiaries to the programme.

It is in recognition of this need that the Directorate of Evaluation was set up. Over the years, the Directorate of Evaluation has conducted many useful studies. It is worthwhile to note that many of these studies relate to programmes which directly pertain to the weaker sections of society.

The present study attempts to evaluate the Integrated Tribal Development Project in Khedbrahma, district Sabarkantha. The study compares the level of development in the Tribal area of Khedbrahma vis a vis the non-Tribal area of the same District, at two points of time i.e. at the time of initiation of the programme (1975-76) and 1982-83. The interim report based on the study was presented to the Tribal Development Department in 1984 and proved useful in formulating proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The final report which is now in your hands is a precise and factual effort. It contains many

valuable suggestions which I hope will be useful to the Government in formulation and execution of programmes for tribal development as well as policy decisions in this regard.

C.B. Giridhar
Secretary (Planning)
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Acknowledgements

Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP) Programme is the important national level programme aiming at the economic and social upliftment of the ^{Rural} ~~urban~~ ~~poor~~ ~~poors~~ living in tribal areas. At the instance of the then Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department, an evaluation study for Integrated Tribal Development Project, Khedbrahma was undertaken by the Directorate of Evaluation.

In order to facilitate the planners, concerned executives and others, the main findings and recommendations of the evaluation study have been presented as the summary.

This Directorate is extremely grateful to Shri Shambhu Dayal I.A.S., Ex-Secretary; Shri S.K. Duggal I.A.S., Ex-Secretary; Shri T.D. Soyantar I.A.S., Secretary, Tribal Development Department and Shri N.A. Vora, Deputy Commissioner, Office of the Tribal Development Commissioner for their constant encouragement, Co-operation and valuable suggestions during entire period of the study. We are extremely thankful to Smt. Ritaben Teatia., I.A.S. Deputy Secretary, General Administration Department for her valuable suggestions.

At district and project level Shri Dhirubhai Patel, Ex-President, District Panchayat, Sabarkantha; Shri Zaverbhai Chavda I.A.S., Collector, Sabarkantha; Shri T.S. Randhava I.A.S., Ex-District Development Officer, Sabarkantha and Shri R.A. Suthar, Ex-Project Administrator, Khedbrahma Project have also rendered their immense help to this Directorate by way of suggestions as well as by extending their full co-operation at the

time of field visits. District Statistical Officer, District Panchayat, Sabarkantha; concerned Taluka Development Officers and Gram Sevaks have also extended their full co-operation during field work. Some prominent social workers have also sent their valuable opinions regarding impact of the programme. This Directorate is very much thankful to all these officials and non-officials.

We are grateful to all the members of the Departmental Evaluation Committee for their active participation in the discussions and accepting most of the recommendations.

I cannot forget to acknowledge my thanks to Shri G.D. Vasavada, Ex-Director who initiated the study and was associated at different stages of the study.

I am also thankful to my Deputy Director, Research Officer, Research Assistants, Statistical Assistants and typists who have worked very hard at various stages for completing the report in time.

I hope the report will be useful for policy decisions, formulation and implementation of the programme.

1st May, 1986

M.H. Shah
Director
Directorate of Evaluation,
Gandhinagar.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Since the inception of the First Five Year Plan, special welfare measures has been undertaken for the economic and social upliftment of the tribal people in tribal areas. A nationwide programme of Community Development Project was initiated in 1952. Subsequently, the special programme for the tribal development was initiated in 1955 in the form of Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks. However it was felt that some concentrated efforts were still needed for the overall development of the tribal area and people staying in tribal area. As a result, for special attention of tribal areas a national level new programme known as Tribal Area Sub-Plan was launched in the year 1974-75.

1.2 Objectives of the programme.

The main objectives of the programme are bifurcated in two parts viz. (1) Long term objectives & (2) Immediate objectives.

1.2.1 Long term objectives

1.2.1.1 To narrow the gap between the level of development of tribal and non-tribal area of the State and

1.2.1.2 To improve the quality of life of tribal communities.

1.2.2 Immediate objectives

1.2.2.1 Elimination of exploitation of the tribal people in all the forms.

1.2.2.2 Speeding up of the processes of their socioeconomic development

1.2.2.3 Building up inner strength in tribal people.

1.2.2.4 Improving their organisational capabilities.

2. Need and objectives of the study

2.1 Need of the study

At the instance of the then Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department this Evaluation Study has been taken up by the Directorate of Evaluation in the year 1984-85.

The main objectives of the Evaluation Study are as under:

2.2 Objectives of the study.

2.2.1 To examine the development approaches adopted under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

2.2.2 To examine the effectiveness of the existing administrative, financial and monitoring arrangements for the implementation of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

2.2.3 To find out the relevance and priorities of various programmes/schemes being implemented under Integrated Tribal Development Project.

2.2.4 To examine the implementation of the Area Development Programme.

2.2.5 To examine how far individual oriented schemes have benefitted the tribals.

2.2.6 To assess the impact of the selected programmes on the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribes.

2.2.7 To examine how much success has been achieved in the programme on elimination of exploitation.

2.2.8 To identify constraint and suggest remedial measures to achieve the objectives of Tribal Area Sub-Plan strategy.

3. Sampling design.

For field work a sample of 800 households was selected from 40 selected villages for in-depth study. Moreover 20 households for success story were selected. The following criteria was used for selection of villages.

10 villages from each of 4 tribal talukas under Khedbrahma Project were selected. Keeping in mind the distance of villages from taluka headquarters, proportionate no. of villages were selected from two types of villages viz. (i) those falling within 15 kms. radius from taluka headquarters and other from beyond that distance. These villages include 2 Sarvangi villages. Selection of villages and households was done by using simple random sampling. Moreover with a view to obtain information of success story, additional 5 households were selected from each taluka purposively. In selection of such households preference was given to household of Sarpanch, Chairman of Co-operative society, Secretary of Co-operative society, Educated family etc.

4. Material

Following schedules were canvassed for primary data

- 4.1 State level schedule for Tribal Development Commissioner office.
- 4.2 I.T.D.P. level schedule for project Administrator.
- 4.3 Block/Taluka level schedule for Block/Taluka Development Officer.
- 4.4 Knowledgeable person schedule for the knowledgeable tribal respondents.
- 4.5 Village level schedule for village level workers i.e. Gram Sevak.
- 4.6 Household schedule for the selected households.

4.7 Household schedule for success story

4.8 Qualitative schedule for the officials and non-officials.

Over and above the information collected through schedules, discussions were held with the Non-Officials, Project Administrator, Taluka Development Officers, Sarpanchs, Leaders of villages, villagers etc.

5. Field work & preliminary draft report

Field work was carried out during March-84 to July 84. Draft report was sent to Tribal Development Commissioner in May-1985. Meeting was held in the office of the Tribal Development Commissioner in the same month.

Secretary and concerned officers viz. Dy. Commissioner, Project Administrator, Director of Evaluation etc. were present in the meeting. The report had been revised in light of the comments received in the meeting and

revised draft report was sent to Tribal Development Department in September-

1985 for discussing it in D.E.C. The revised draft report has already been

D.E.C. of the
discussed in the meeting of the Tribal Development Department on 18-3-86.

The Departmental Evaluation Committee has approved the revised draft report.

6. Administrative & Financial arrangement

6.1 For evolving a single line administrative control without disturbing

existing set up of Collector and District Panchayat, senior level officer of

the rank of Additional Collector has been appointed as the Project Adminis-

trator of the project for integration, co-ordination, supervision and

monitoring of the programme. Project Administrator is assisted by nucleus

staff consisting of Assistant Project Administrator (co-operation,

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry etc.) and Chitnis.

The pattern of delegation of powers in regards to sanction of grants in our State is different from the pattern followed in some other States. Our project agency is a nucleus organisation to oversee, supervise, co-ordinate, push and direct various existing agencies in I.T.D.P. areas and not as a comprehensive agency like in some other states. The financial and administrative powers in respect of implementation of the schemes in I.T.D.P. areas are being exercised by the heads of the departments concerned.

6.2 The district heads of different departments are under the control of either District Development Officer or Collector. Taluka Development Officers are also under the control of D.D.O; Project Administrator has no direct control at all. At present there is no direct staff support at taluka level for performing activities of project. Hence the work suffers in long run.

6.3 At present there is no single agency or department of Government which is concerned with the implementation of the schemes of eradication of poverty. Subsidies are coming from different departments, among which there is no co-ordination. As a result there are all chances of duplication of subsidies to the same beneficiary.

7. Comparision between the level of development in tribal
vrs. non-tribal area

For comparision an attempt has been made to analyse the data collected from taluka and district level. The comparative picture of the selected indicators for tribal and non-tribal areas of Sabarkantha district is given in appended statement-I. The main observations are as under.

7.1 Literacy during 1971-81

The percentage of literacy in tribal and non-tribal area has increased from 22.4% to 30.6% to 43.5% respectively during 1971 to 1981. In tribal and non-tribal areas it has gone up by 36.6% and 26.5% respectively. Still there is gap of 13% between tribal and non-tribal areas in the district.

7.2 Irrigation

In 1975-76 the percentages of net area irrigated to net area sown were 16.6% and 26.8% in tribal and non-tribal area respectively. This has increased to 34.9% and 32.2% respectively in 1980-81. It means there is substantial increase in the irrigation facility in tribal area. The percentage of irrigation in tribal area is higher than that in non-tribal area.

7.3 Animal Husbandry

In veterinary facility tribal area is lagging far behind the non-tribal area. There is no A.I. centre in the district. There are three A.I. Sub-centres, all located in non-tribal area. Number of stockman centres in tribal area is almost half the number in non-tribal area.

In spite of poor facility, people in tribal area are taking more and more benefit of the existing facilities. Number of animals treated in Government institutions in tribal area was 10930 in 1975-76 which has gone up to 13613 in 1982-83.

7.4 Co-operation

In 1981-82 the number of co-operative societies and members therein were 378 and 37615 respectively in tribal area. As against this, corresponding figures were 1506 and 3,15,177 respectively in non-tribal area. It means tribal area is still far behind the non-tribal area.

It may be pointed out that the percentage increase in the number of society in tribal area and non-tribal area were 103.2 percent and 67.3 percent respectively. It means rate of development in tribal area is faster than the non-tribal area.

7.5 Electrification

As far as electrification is concerned the gap in the level of development has substantially reduced. During 1975-76 to 1981-82 the percentage of villages electrified to total number of villages has gone up from 14.7% to 80.7% in the tribal area as against 39.0% to 93.8% in non-tribal area. Here also the rate of development in tribal area is very fast as compared to non-tribal area.

7.6 Banking

Number of banks and average population covered by bank were 13 and 33,259 respectively in 1983-84 in tribal area. Corresponding figures for non-tribal area were 67 and 15,969 respectively. It means there is large gap in the level of development. It may be pointed out that during this period 7 new branches have been opened in tribal area against 28 branches in non-tribal area.

As far as co-operative banks are concerned, population coverage per bank is reduced from 19.2 thousand to 12.0 thousand in non-tribal area as against 29.6 thousand to 27.0 thousand in tribal area. Gap in the level of development has increased.

7.7 Small Savings

The economic condition of the people in the tribal area is being steadily improving. The amount collected in small savings has increased from 1.74 lakhs to 52.52 lakhs (30.2 times) in tribal area while in non-tribal area it has increased from 1.36 lakhs to 346.40 lakhs (255 times) during the same period. Here the rate of increase is faster in non-tribal area compared to tribal area. It means there is improvement in the economic condition in tribal area but the rate is very slow.

7.8 Transport and Communication

Road length per one lakh population in tribal area has increased from 154 kms. to 305 kms. during 1975-76 to 1981-82. Corresponding figures in non-tribal area were 138 kms. to 251 kms. It means tribal area is in a better condition as compared to non-tribal area. in terms of roads.

Percentages of villages with the facility of post office in tribal area have increased from 21.1 percent to 25.9 percent during 1975-76 to 1981-82. Corresponding percentages for non-tribal area were 33.4% and 40.6% respectively. It means tribal area is still lagging far behind the non-tribal area.

7.9 Education

During T.A.S.P. period there is excellent progress in providing primary education facility in tribal area. In 1975-76, 19.5% of the villages were lacking in this facility which is reduced to only one percent in 1982-83. It means 99% of the villages were with this facility in tribal area. In non-tribal area the percentage of villages with the facility of primary school has increased from 86.3% to 96.0% during the same period. It means tribal area is in a better condition.

For secondary education there were only 72 secondary schools in tribal area against 132 in non-tribal area in 1982-83.

7.10 Utilisation of Medical and Health Facilities

Number of persons taking benefits of Government health institutions is increasing rapidly. In 1975-76 only 524 indoor patients were treated in tribal area as against 6738 in non-tribal area. Corresponding figures for 1981-82 were 8287 and 32695 respectively. It means number of indoor patients has increased by about 15 times in tribal area against about 4 times in non-tribal area.

8. Results of the field study

Household schedules were canvassed in 320 sampled households to know the position at two points of time i.e. at the commencement of T.A.S.P. programme and at the end of 1982-83. A detailed analysis was undertaken to work out certain indicators. The comparative picture at two points of time is shown in appended statement No. II and III. Main findings are given below:

8.1 General

8.1.1 Out of 320 households, 94.36% were representing scheduled tribe families.

8.1.2 92% of the selected beneficiaries had agriculture as their main occupation followed by agriculture labour (5%).

8.1.3 90% had one or more subsidiary occupation. Agriculture labour was the main subsidiary occupation followed by animal husbandry.

8.2 Agriculture

8.2.1 Uses of inputs has increased considerably during T.A.S.P. period.

8.2.2 About 90% of the selected households who were possessing land have reported that there was increase in agriculture production.

8.3 Irrigation

8.3.1 Percentage of area irrigated to area sown has increased from 13.3% to 35.9% during 1975-76 to 1982-83.

8.4 Co-operation

8.4.1 42% of the selected households were the members of the co-operative societies in 1975-76. During Tribal Area Sub-Plan period it has gone upto 53.5%.

8.5 Education

8.5.1 Percentage of literacy has gone up from 24.6% to 36.6%.

8.5.2 Number of persons with the qualification of graduate, S.S.C. and below S.S.C. have increased from 5 to 23, 32 to 127 and 736 to 1310

respectively. In short there is remarkable progress in the field of

education. However it may also be pointed ^{out} that out of the selected

households 35% reported that they could not send any of their children even for primary education due to the poor economic condition.

8.5.3 It is our observation during field visits that education has helped them for mental development. Their hunger for education is increasing day by day.

8.5.4 There is acute shortage of school buildings in tribal area.

8.5.5 Some eligible students did not get their school uniform. Sometimes the uniform supplied were also not of the fitting size. They were too short.

8.6 Economic condition

8.6.1 In 1975-76, 74.50% of the households were below poverty line. It is reduced to 44.25% in 1982-83. It means about 30% of them could cross the poverty line during T.A.S.P. period.

8.6.2 There is substantial increase in the number of households with the annual income of more than Rs 6000/-. It was 4.38% in 1975-76 which has increased to 19.38% in 1982-83.

8.6.3 During our field visits also we could see that there was improvement in the dress, living condition, food habits etc. There is overall improvement. However in remote area the rate of improvement was extremely slow.

8.7 Benefits under individual beneficiary schemes

8.7.1 Only 25% of the selected households got assistance under one or more individual beneficiary schemes. Coverage seems to be less.

8.7.2 Each tribal family who is below poverty line is eligible to get subsidy upto Rs 5000. However, total amount of subsidy disbursed was very less. For 76% of the households it was less than Rs 2000. Moreover, as opined by many beneficiaries, follow up actions after giving assets were not upto the desired level.

8.8 Saving capacity

8.8.1 Percentage of selected households who could save money has increase from 2% to 9% during T.A.S.P. period. The amount of saving was very less.

8.8.2 From the above also it can be said that the rate of improvement in the economic condition is slow. However it is improving steadily.

8.9 Assets acquired and disposed off

8.9.1 About 84% of the households could acquire some assets during T.A.S.P. period. Here also the amount involved is very less. In about 50% of the cases it was less than Rs 1000/-, In a case it has exceeded Rs 4000/-.

8.9.2 About 6% of the selected households disposed off their assets. Here also the amount involved is very less. It was less than Rs 1000/- for 70% of the cases.

8.10 Mandays available

During TASP period there was increase of about 56 thousand mandays per annum for selected households. As a result the average no. of mandays available to an individual worker per annum has increased from 163 to 178 indicating 11% increase.

8.11 Skill Formation

8.11.1 Rural people do not take much benefit of the training schemes like TRYSEM. Only 20 persons from 820 selected households have taken training.

8.12 Health and Medical Services

8.12.1 As far as the distance of availability of medical facilities from the villages is concerned, there is marginal improvement. About 90 per cent households had this facility within the distance of 5 kms. during 1975-76 and 1982-83.

8.12.2 As per report of T.B. eradication camp arranged at Meghraj taluka in 1984-85, it was reported in the newspaper that out of 2000 doubtful cases examined in the camp, 251 were found to be suffering either from T.B. or Cancer. This seems to be rather alarming situation.

8.12.3 Nearly 12% of the households had serious complaints about the functioning of the P.H.Cs.

8.12.4 People's awareness about the methods of F.P. is increasing. About 90% of them were aware of it.

8.12.5 About 23% of the households adopted any of the F.P. methods. About 180 persons were operated. Tubectomy operations are more adopted compared to Vasectomy.

8.13 Drinking water facility

8.13.1 Out of the selected households about 85% had facility of drinking water both in 1975-76 and 1982-83. 99% of them opined that the water was potable.

9. Opinions of Senior Level Officers, Prominent Social Workers, Knowledgeable persons and Grass root level officials

An attempt has been made to get the opinions of the Senior Level Officers like District Development Officer, Collector, Project Administrator, prominent social leaders, other knowledgeable persons like Sarpanch, Chairman of the Co-operative Society etc. and Gram Sevak about their impressions regarding impact of the programme. Such opinions could be made available from 3 senior level officers including social workers, 4 Taluka Development Officers, 30 knowledgeable persons and 20 Gram Sevaks i.e. the opinions of 112 persons were gathered. Abstract of the opinions about main indicators is given in Statement No. IV.

The main observations are narrated below.

9.1 Economic Condition of Tribals

About 74% of the respondents opined that there is improvement in the economic condition of tribals, 12% opined that there was no change. However 14% reported that the level of living has gone down during TASP period.

9.2 Quality of life of Tribals

About half of the respondents reported that there is significant improvement in the quality of life. About 27% opined that there is marginal improvement while 12% reported that there is no improvement. However there were still 11% who opined that the quality of life has gone down.

9.3 Development in Education

About 95% of the respondents opined that there is improvement in the level of education. This shows that the tribals have started utilising educational facilities created during T.A.S.P. period by sending their children to schools.

9.4 Medical Facilities

About 65% of the respondents opined that there is improvement in the medical facilities provided, while 27% opined that there is no change.

9.5 Drinking water Facilities.

About 54% of the respondent reported that there is improvement in drinking water facilities, while about 44% reported no change.

9.6 Road Transport

About two third of the respondents expressed the views that there is improvement in road transport, while the remaining respondents felt no improvement.

9.7 Availability of Essential Commodities

Little more than three-fourth of the respondents opined that there is improvement in availability of essential commodities.

9.8 Employment Opportunity

About 37% of the respondents opined that there is significant increase in employment opportunity, 41% opined that there is marginal increase whereas 22% had opined that there is no change in the situation.

9.9 Indebtedness

About 23% of the respondents reported that the position of indebtedness is significantly improved, while 29% reported marginal improvement. About 12% opined that there is no change in indebtedness. However 36% opined that the indebtedness has increased. Thus about little more than half of the respondents (52%) expressed the views that the position regarding indebtedness has improved.

9.10 The above findings of the opinion survey is quite matching with the findings of the detailed analysis of the data collected through various sources viz. household survey and secondary data. Thus the findings of various sources of data indicates that the level of development in tribal area is gradually improving.

10. Exploitation

The state Government has taken many measures like (i) Land alienation (ii) Money lending (iii) Prohibition and excise policy (iv) Exploitation in purchase and sale of commodities (v) Labour including forest labour, bonded labour if any etc.

An attempt has been made to know the impact of the programme in reducing exploitation which is one of the long term objectives of the programme. Observations are as under:

10.1 Study shows that exploitation by shahukars who were previously the main exploiters is being reduced. However, their exploitation by Government servants, non-officials, traders, better placed tribals is still existing. Now they are the main exploiters.

10.2 Some villagers opined that they have to grease palm at all levels right from submission of application till release of ~~of~~ ^{the} subsidy. Sometime the amount to be given is so high that there is very little left out for them from the amount of subsidy. It was also the opinion of villagers that sometimes the local leaders are also involved in exploitation.

10.3 In case of death of a woman paternal party is harassed by maternal party. Police and Vakil take undue advantage for making money from the paternal party. In short, exploitation had been transferred from one place to another. Situation seems to be alarming.

10.4 From the above mentioned observations it can be said that T.A.S.P. Programme has definitely achieved good results in development of the tribal area and people living in the tribal area. In many fields it has succeeded to bring tribal area at par with the level of non-tribal area. In some important programmes like irrigation, education, electrification, transport etc., the progress is remarkable. On the other hand there are some areas like health, communication, co-operation, banking facility, animal husbandry etc. where acceleration in the progress is necessary. Programme has helped the tribals to improve their economic condition. However the rate of improvement is rather slow. Much development efforts are still needed.

11. Recommendations

Main recommendations based on the findings are as under.

11.1 Tribal area is in badly need of A.I. Centres. Moreover A.I. sub-centres may also be opened in tribal area.

11.2 More stockman centres may be opened in tribal area.

11.3 Present facility for co-operative banks is quite inadequate.

More co-operative banks may be opened in tribal area.

11.4 More no. of post offices may be opened in tribal area.

11.5 More secondary schools are needed in tribal area.

11.6 Project Administrator may be provided administrative support at taluka level as distinct from the Taluka Panchayat who should be answerable to the Project Administrator.

11.7 It is high time to think about establishing a single window system for implementation of family oriented anti-poverty programmes at taluka level.

11.8 There is acute shortage of school buildings in the tribal area. Till the pacca construction takes place, it may be considered to construct kachcha school rooms.

11.9 Eligible students for getting uniforms should be supplied the uniforms in right time and in correct size.

11.10 Under individual beneficiary schemes more follow up actions are needed. Once the villager is assisted under I.R.D.P., more assets in terms of more subsidy may be given to him till he crosses the poverty line.

11.11 For increasing employment opportunity in tribal area, establishment of small or big industries is one of the important remedial measures.

11.12 Youths in tribal area may be trained in many trades like repairs of electric appliances, oil engines, carpentry, masonry etc. An attempt should be made to attract more and more rural youths for training under TRYSEM.

11.13 Vasectomy operations may be given more stress.

11.14 It is desirable to investigate whether the drinking water is one of the reasons for skin diseases.

11.15 At present rural economy is based on agriculture and agricultural labour. This economy can be accelerated, if and only if there is diversification of occupation in rural areas.

11.16 To protect tribals from social and other exploitation, Lok-Adalat may be organised in tribal area.

11.17 For protecting the tribals from various types of exploitation, the following suggestions may be thought of.

11.17.1 More no. of LAMPS should be established in tribal areas.

11.17.2 All consumer goods should be made available through fair price shops or co-operative societies.

11.17.3 Involvement of tribals in co-operative societies should be increased.

11.17.4 Some arrangement should be thought of for loans for non-productive purposes like consumable items, social ceremonies, marriages, death ceremony etc.

- 11.17.5 Loans should be provided for purchase of land.
- 11.17.6 More control should be imposed on shahukars.
- 11.17.7 Loan granting procedure should be made simple.
- 11.17.8 For making the tribals free from the clutches of debt, only principal amount without interest should be recovered from them.
- 11.17.9 Inter-transactions of land should be prohibited .
- 11.17.10 Illegal mortgages, should be avoided by imposing controls or regulations.
- 11.17.11 Delay in recording "Varsai" rights should be avoided .

STATEMENT-I

Comparison of selected indicators for tribal and non-tribal area of Sabarkantha District based on Secondary data.

Sr. No.	Indicator	Tribal Area			Non-Tribal Area		
		Initial	At the end	%age increase or decrease	Initial	At the end	%age increase or decrease
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Literacy rate (for all)	22.4 (1971)	30.6 (1981)	(+)36.6	34.4 (1971)	43.5 (1981)	(+)26.5
2.	Literacy rate (female)	10.4 (1971)	17.0 (1981)	(+)63.5	20.4 (1971)	29.0 (1981)	(+)42.2
3.	<u>Irrigation</u>						
	% of net area irrigated to net area sown.	16.6 (1975-76)	34.9 (1980-81)	(+)110.2	26.8 (1975-76)	32.2 (1980-81)	(+)20.2
4.	<u>Animal Husbandry(No.s.)</u>						
i)	A.I. Sub-centre	- (1975-76)	- (1981-82)	-	3 (1975-76)	3 (1981-82)	-
(ii)	No. of live-stock dispensary	5 (1975-76)	5 (1981-82)	-	6 (1975-76)	7 (1981-82)	-
(iii)	Stockman centre	9 (1975-76)	11 (1981-82)		18 (1975-76)	23 (1981-82)	
(iv)	Animals treated (In '000)	11 (1975-76)	14 (1981-82)	(+)27.3	39 (1975-76)	25 (1981-82)	(-)36.0
(v)	Livestock population per dispensary(In'000)	32 (1975-76)	35 (1981-82)	(+)3.65	98 (1975-76)	98 (1981-82)	(-)
(vi)	Total livestock per stockman centre(In'000)	45 (1975-76)	39 (1981-82)	(-)13.3	33 (1975-76)	30 (1981-82)	(-)9.1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>5. Co-operation</u>							
(i) No. of co-operative societies		186 (1975-76)	378 (1981-82)	(+)103.2	900 (1975-76)	1506 (1981-82)	(+)67.3
(ii) Membership		46132 (1975-76)	87615 (1981-82)	(+)89.9	183715 (1975-76)	315177 (1981-82)	(+)71.6
(ii) No. of members per '00 population		14 (1975-76)	20 (1981-82)		21 (1975-76)	29 (1981-82)	
<u>6. Electrification</u>							
% of villages electrified.		14.7 (1975-76)	80.7 (1981-82)	(+)449.0	39.0 (1975-76)	93.8 (1981-82)	(+)140.5
<u>7. Banking</u>							
<u>(i) Scheduled Banks</u>							
(a) No. of banks		6 (1975-76)	13 (1983-84)		39 (1975-76)	67 (1983-84)	
(b) Population per bank(In'000)		54 (1975-76)	33 (1983-84)	(-)39.0	22 (1975-76)	16 (1983-84)	(-)27.0
<u>(ii) Co-operative bank</u>							
(a) No. of bank		11 (1975-76)	16 (1983-84)		45 (1975-76)	89 (1983-84)	
(b) Population per bank(in'000)		30 (1975-76)	27 (1983-84)	(-)10.0	19 (1975-76)	12 (1983-84)	(-)37.0
<u>8. Small Savings</u>							
(i) Amount collected (Rs in lakhs)		1.74 (1975-76)	52.52 (1981-82)	(+)2918.4	1.36 (1975-76)	346.40 (1981-82)	(+)25370.6

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>9. Transport and Communication</u>							
i) Road length in kms. per lakh of population							
a)	Pucca road	55 (1975-76)	123 (1981-82)	(+)124.0	76 (1975-76)	135 (1981-82)	(+)78.0
b)	Kachcha road	99 (1975-76)	182 (1981-82)	(+)84.0	62 (1975-76)	116 (1981-82)	(+)87.0
c)	Total	154 (1975-76)	305 (1981-82)	(+)98.0	138 (1975-76)	251 (1981-82)	(+)82.0
10) <u>Post Offices</u>							
	% of villages with the facility of post offices.	21.1 (1975-76)	25.9 (1981-82)	(+)23.0	33.4 (1975-76)	40.6 (1981-82)	(+)22.0
11) <u>Education</u>							
(i)	% of villages with the facility of primary school	80.5 (1975-76)	99.0 (1981-82)	(+)23.0	86.8 (1975-76)	96.0 (1981-82)	(+)10.6
(ii)	No. of secondary schools per one lakh of population	11.0 (1975-76)	17.0 (1981-82)	(+)54.5	16.0 (1975-76)	17.0 (1981-82)	(+) 6.25
12. <u>Medical & Health facilities</u>							
(i)	No. of Hospitals	- (1975-76)	2 (1981-82)		1 (1975-76)	3 (1981-82)	
(ii)	No. of dispensary	14 (1975-76)	14 (1981-82)	-	30 (1975-76)	32 (1981-82)	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
(iii)	No. of family planning centres	6 (1975-76)	7 (1981-82)		13 (1975-76)	21 (1981-82)			
(iv)	No. of beds	49 (1975-76)	270 (1981-82)	(+)	451.0 (1975-76)	222 (1981-82)	623 (1981-82)	(+)	161.0
(v)	No. of beds per 10,000 population	1.5 (1975-76)	6 (1981-82)	(+)	350.0 (1975-76)	3 (1981-82)	6 (1981-82)	(+)	100.00

Note: Year mentioned in brackets indicates the reference year.

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STATEMENT-II

Comparison of selected indicators for selected households at two points of time (Based on field study)

(Khedbrahma Project)

Sr. No.	Indicator	Position in		% increase or decrease
		1975-76	1982-83	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	% of area irrigated to net area shown	18.3	35.9	(+) 96.2
2.	% of members of Co-operative societies	42.0	53.5	(+) 27.4
3.	% of Literacy	24.6	36.6	(+) 27.4
4.	Educational standard (Nos)			
	i) Graduate	5	23	
	ii) H.S.C. or S.S.C	32	127	
	iii) Below SSC but Std. VIIth above	51	211	(+) 313.7
	iv) Upto std. VIIth	685	1099	(+) 60.4
5.	% no of households below poverty line	74.50	44.25	(-) 40.6
6.	% no of households who could save money	2	9	
7.	Average no. of mandays available to an individual worker per annum	163	178	(+) 9.2

Note: Sample size 320 Households

: STATEMENT- III :

Percentages of selected households using inputs, (based on field study)
(Khedbrahma Project)

Sr. No.	Name of Crop	Reference Year	% of household using inputs				
			Irrigation	Hybrid seed	Chemical fertilisers	Manure	Pesticides & insecticides
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Maize	1975-76	5.9	5.5	19.7	98.1	5.2
		1982-83	8.0	53.7	72.2	99.1	14.4
		% of increase or decrease			266.5	1.0	
2.	Wheat	1975-76	89.3	20.6	28.4	94.7	4.4
		1982-83	94.4	85.9	88.2	98.7	23.6
		% of increase or decrease	5.7	317.0	210.6	4.2	
3.	Cotton	1975-76	8.2	5.1	25.9	100.0	11.4
		1982-83	21.5	92.4	92.4	100.0	66.5
		% of increase or decrease	162.2		256.8		486.8

STATEMENT -IV

Percentage distribution of opinions of selected persons about some important indicators of Development

Sr. No.	Indicator	Type of change					Total
		Signi- ficant improve- ment	Margi- nal Improve- ment	No change	Margi- nal deteri- oration	Deter- iorat- ion	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Economic conditions of tribals	38 (33.9)	45 (40.2)	13 (11.6)	4 (3.6)	12 (10.7)	112 (100.0)
2.	Quality of life of tribals their culture and heritage	56 (50.0)	30 (26.8)	14 (12.5)	4 (3.6)	8 (7.1)	112 (100.0)
3.	Spread of Education	70 (62.5)	36 (32.2)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	4 (3.5)	112 (100.0)
4.	Medical facilities	22 (19.6)	51 (45.6)	30 (26.8)	-	9 (8.0)	112 (100.0)
5.	Drinking water facility	28 (25.0)	32 (28.6)	49 (43.7)	-	3 (2.7)	112 (100.0)
6.	Road transport facility	23 (20.6)	51 (45.5)	38 (33.9)	-	-	112 (100.0)
7.	Availability of essential commodities of daily use	35 (31.3)	51 (45.5)	26 (23.2)	-	-	112 (100.0)
8.	Employment opportunity	41 (36.6)	46 (41.1)	24 (21.4)	1 (0.9)	-	112 (100.0)
9.	Indebtedness	26 (23.2)	32 (28.6)	13 (11.6)	13 (11.6)	28 (25.0)	112 (100.0)

() indicates percentage to total.

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