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EVALUATION STUDY OF THE SCHEME "SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUT KITS TO TRIBAL FARMERS IN SUB PLAN AREA OF MAHARASHTRA" DURING 1983-84 AND 1984-85

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Tribal Research & Training Institute
Maharashtra State

28, Queen's Garden, Pune 411 001.

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EVALUATION STUDY OF THE SCHEME "SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL INPUT KITS TO TRIBAL FARMERS IN SUB PLAN AREA OF MAHARASHTRA" DURING 1983-84 & 1984-85

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P R E F A C E

The Bench Mark Survey of Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State (1980) indicates that economy of 71% of the tribals is based on "Agriculture". Naturally the economical development of tribals will be based on development of Agriculture. At present among tribals, agricultural economy is at primitive and under developed stage. Most of the tribals have not so far touched and adopted the modern technology and new technique and application of science for raising their agricultural production. The Government of Maharashtra has introdueed recently the scheme "Supply of agricultural input kits to tribals in Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State" in order to a propogate the new ideas of agricultural technique and application of science. The scheme is one of the parts and parcels of the 20 Point Programmes sponsored by Government of India.

The Government of Maharashtra in Tribal Development Department has entrusted the work of evaluation study to the Institute. The scheme is implemented in Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State. Their impacts are studied on the implementation of schemes during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. It is found that scheme has very good impact provided the scheme is properly implemented, executed removing some bottlenecks and loopholes. The scheme is popular among the tribals.

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The objectives of this evaluation studies were as under :-

(1) To assess the impact of the scheme on the tribal cultivators who actually avail the benefits of the scheme.

(2) Taking into consideration the pecularities of the tribal areas, to assess the feasibility of the scheme.

(3) To examine whether the scheme was implemented properly or otherwise.

(4) To know bottlenecks and loopholes with suggestions for better implementation of the scheme in the tribal areas.

(5) To explore the social, cultural, organisational factors helpful to the effective implementation of the scheme.

(6) To involve the machinery or co-ordination and better implementation of the scheme.

The evaluation study was entrusted to Shri D.M. Raskar, Research Officer, who completed the field-work and report writing under the supervision of Shri M.B. Surana, and Shri V.H.Garbhe, Dy.Directors under my guidance with the help of research team in the Institute.

I hope that the observations made, findings drawn and suggestions made in the report will certainly be immense help to the authorities who are interested in the implementation of the scheme. It may also be useful to planners and executors of the scheme.

(G.M. GARE)
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune-1.

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CHAPTER-I

Introduction

India is an agrarian country. Improvement in agricultural productivity in our country is of utmost importance today, not merely because it provides food and other goods to the rising population, but because it ensures a strong base for the future development of the industrial sector. It has been aptly said that a country is poor not because it is agricultural in nature, but it is so because its agriculture is backward. Our agriculture, as it is well known, has been starved of capital investment and inputs, firstly because of poverty or low level of income of the poor farming community and secondly, because agriculture has traditionally been considered as "a way of life" and not as "a business proposition".

The tribals are the weakest among the weaker sections of the society and due to long period of isolation and economic deprivation, the majority of them are living below the poverty line. Due to poverty, they are unable to save anything in kind or cash which they can utilise in future. They neither get the improved seeds nor the fertilisers to increase their agriculture output from the small holdings.

The economy of the tribals in rural and allied activities constitute their main stay. Among the Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra, the cultivators form majority of the total working population.

The Scheduled Tribes generally live in inhospitable terrain where productivity of the soil is low. Dry upland cultivation alongwith settled cultivation is primary source of livelihood for overwhelming majority of the tribal population in Maharashtra and this constitutes of terraced cultivation as wet rice cultivation besides the upland cultivation.

Tribal area agriculture in Maharashtra is somewhat different from the other areas mainly because of the difference in natural topography. The typical topography of undeveloping and hilly area has made tribal agriculture areas less profitable. This coupled with the lack of awareness on the part of tribals of the improved input kits and agriculture production technique, throws up several challenges which must be tackled if tribal agriculture is to improve.

Tribal tracts in Maharashtra include extensive rainfall areas and incidences of irrigation is somewhat small. Measures to improve soil fertility and water-retention are necessary to increase the productivity of agriculture. Dry farming techniques for planning greater intensity of cropping are an urgent necessity in such areas. The denuded infertile areas can be plaughed back to agriculture only if such suitable measures are taken.

Food and productivity are among the main objectives of the 7th Five Year Plan and in this context efforts to motivate the tribal cultivators needs special attention. Besides, the sale of high yielding varieties at subsidised rate, exchange of such seeds with local varieties and free distribution of seed kits to tribal farmers needs boosting up. Considerable more attention to the use of chemical

fertilizers, plant protection measures and training of tribal farmers in improved methods and practices are the other fields which would need special attention.

The main objectives of the Tribal Sub Plan are as follows:-

1) To narrow the gap between the level of development of the Sub Plan Area and other areas of the State, and

2) To improve the standard and quality of life of the tribal communities.

In order to achieve the above objectives prior to 1982-83 Tribal Sub Plan was consisted of large number of small schemes, most of which were input subsidy schemes. Till 1981-82 there were in all 23 different schemes to be implemented under crop husbandry. Under such circumstances there was dearth of multiple counting of the beneficiaries. Therefore, in order to overcome this difficulty and to increase agricultural production of tribal farmers, Government of Maharashtra was pleased to introduce the scheme of "Distribution of Input-kits" to tribal farmers. Under this scheme, the budget of previous 23 schemes was clubbed together.

Brief discription of the scheme

The scheme is one of the parts and parcles of the 20 Point Programmes which was sponsored by the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Tribal Sub Plan schemes under crop husbandry are mainly individual benefit subsidy oriented schemes, except those of soil conservation and Ayacut development which are implemented on area basis. As stated earlier, it was proposed to group all these schemes together under one head called "Distribution of Input kits to tribal farmers to increase the agriculture production".

Districtwise allocation is given and the implementing authorities (i.e. Zilla Parishads) prepare their programmes of distribution of various input kits to tribal farmers according to the need and local conditions of the tribal areas (i.e. 50% subsidy or 100% subsidy basis).

Selection of the beneficiary

Implementation and impact of any scheme depends much upon selection of the proper beneficiary. In implementation of the scheme, "Supply of input kits to tribal farmers", tentative selection of the beneficiaries is made by the Gramsevak of the village.

Block Development Officer is the implementing officer of the scheme. On the basis of allocation of funds to Panchayat Samiti, he instructs the Gramsevaks of the villages to prepare a list of worthy tribal cultivators whose names are included in the list of Below Poverty Line families for selecting the beneficiaries. On receipt of such lists from Gramsevaks, the Sabhapati of Panchayat Samiti in consultation with the members of Panchayat Samiti and in presence of the Block Development Officer, makes final selection of the beneficiaries. While selecting the beneficiaries, the Block Development Officer can delete the beneficiary from the list, but he or Gramsevaks of the villages can not add any beneficiary in the list.

At present benefit of the scheme is given to selected tribal beneficiaries from 14 tribal districts of Maharashtra State. Under the scheme, a kit of improved seeds and fertilizers alongwith pesticides is given to each

beneficiary. This kit contains improved inputs required for an area of 40 R (one acre). The commodities included in the kit (alongwith their proposed cost) to be given to each beneficiary is given in the following table:-

Table No. 1.1.

Sr. No.	Kind of the kit	Cost in Rupees
1.	A kit of Kharip cereals and Kharip pulses for 40 R	400/-
2.	A kit of wheat for 40 R.	250/-
3.	A kit of cotton for 40 R	150/-
4.	A kit of gram or rabbi pulses for 20 R.	150/-
5.	A kit of groundnut for 20 R	300/-
6.	A kit of 10% B.H.C.-A common pesticide 20 kgs.if required.	40/-

Under the scheme, the selected tribal farmer receives any of the kits mentioned above according to his local conditions and needs to the extent of Rs.650/- per tribal farmer. The beneficiaries so selected are given the benefit of the scheme continuously for two years. Thereafter, the benefit of the scheme goes to other selected beneficiaries. The total provision for this programme during the reference period (i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85) was Rs.65-00 lakhs for every years. It means minimum 10,000 tribal farmers could have been given the benefit of the above scheme.

The Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State covers 6,756 villages with 14 towns of 75 tahsils from 15 districts. However, the scheme of supply of input kits to the tribal cultivators was implemented in 14 districts with exception of Wardha district.

Districtwise allocation of funds and number of the beneficiaries covered under the scheme during the reference period is given in table No. 1.2

Table No. 1.2

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	District	Allocation of budget amount during		No.of the beneficiaries covered during	
		1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Thane	16.60	18.00	2555	6312
2.	Raigad	1.49	1.60	230	N.A.
3.	Nasik	6.62	N.A.	1019	2040
4.	Dhule	12.29	12.00	1890	3314
5.	Jalgaon	1.55	1.00	238	N.A.
6.	Ahmednagar	1.78	2.00	273	N.A.
7.	Pune	4.81	4.81	740	N.A.
8.	Nanded	2.09	2.50	322	N.A.
9.	Amravati	3.03	3.00	466	N.A.
10.	Yeotmal	1.86	1.50	286	393
11.	Nagpur	2.46	3.00	3.78	N.A.
12.	Bhandara	5.72	5.50	880	1076
13.	Chandrapur	1.50	5.10	230	N.A.
14.	Gadchiroli	3.20	5.20	4.93	930
	Total	65.00	65.21	10,000	

(N.A. = Not available)

CHAPTER - II

Objectives, Methodology & Coverage of the Evaluation Study

The problems of tribal sub-plan arise due to the problems of tribal cultivators and the problems of the area. Being used to subsistence farming for generation together, they not only lack physical resources but much more than that is a lack of confidence in themselves that they could really do it and probably lack of sufficient desire due to not having experience of the benefits of improved farming.

The scheme of "Supply of Input-kits to tribal cultivators" is being implemented in 14 tribal districts of Maharashtra State - since 1982-83 with a view to increase agriculture production of tribal cultivators. As per instructions of Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, the Institute was entrusted with the evaluation work of the above scheme.

While undertaking the evaluation study of "supply of Agriculture Input-Kits to tribal cultivators", following objectives were kept in view -

1) To assess the impact of the scheme on the tribal cultivators who actually availed the benefits of the scheme.

2) Taking into consideration the peculiarities of the tribal areas, to assess the feasibility (suitability) of the scheme.

3) To examine whether the scheme was implemented properly or otherwise.

4) To know the bottle-necks and loopholes in the better implementation of the scheme in the tribal areas.

5) To suggest remedies over the loopholes in the implementation of the scheme.

6) To explore the social, cultural and organisational factors helpful to the effective implementation of the scheme.

7) To find out the ideal pattern of the scheme for better impact on the tribal cultivators.

8) To evolve the machinery for co-ordination and better implementation of the scheme.

Methodology

Before starting the evaluation work, the reference period was fixed for the two years, i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85 in order to procure fresh and upto date information. It was decided to collect basic requisite information about the scheme. The Director of Agriculture Department, H.Q. Pune and the concerned District Agricultural Development Officers were asked to furnish the requisite information separately for both the years in the prescribed proforma supplied to them.

As the requisite information was not received within the specified time, the same was collected by the representatives of the institute by paying several visits to the concerned offices. Discussions were also held with the Deputy Director of Agriculture Department, the District Agriculture Development Officers and the Desk Officers of Agriculture Department who look after the implementation of the Scheme to know the details of the scheme.

After collection of the basic information, a thought was given to the selection of districts and tahsils to carry out the survey work of case studies. Taking into consideration many constraints like volume of work, time at the disposal lack of manpower and geographical peculiarities of the area, it was not possible to coverup all the districts. Hence, it was decided to select only two districts (one from Gondwan region i.e. Gadchiroli and another from Sahyadri region i.e. Thane), on the basis of backwardness of the area on one hand, and maximum allocation of funds (financial provision) on the other hand by sampling procedure.

After final selection of the districts, it was proposed to select two tahsils from each district (one from fully covered Tribal Sub Plan Area and another from partly covered Tribal Sub Plan Area). Selection of the tahsils for the field work was made on the basis of maximum number of the beneficiaries in tahsils.

It was further decided to contact in all 100 to 120 beneficiaries from the selected tahsils. Selection of the villages (i.e. 5 to 6 in each tahsil) to be visited for the survey work was made by systematic random sampling method.

In nutsheel, the selection of the districts/ tahsils/villages and the beneficiaries can be put in tabular form as under :-

Table No. 2.1.

Table showing the tahsilwise number of villages covered by random method and number of the beneficiaries cantacted.

Sr. No.	District	Tahsils selected	No. of villages covered	No. of the beneficiaries contacted.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gadchiroli	1) Etapalli (fully covered)	8	30
		2) Chamorshi (partly covered)	9	33
2.	Thane	1) Dahanu (fully covered)	5	30
		2) Palghar (partly covered)	6	26
	Total		28	119

It is clear from the above table that in all 119 beneficiaries of 28 different villages from the selected four tahsils had been contacted.

In order to gather the information from the areas quoted above, case studies were undertaken to collect detail information for bringing up the present evaluation study.

CHAPTER-III

CASE STUDIES

Besides the general study of the scheme of "Supply of Agricultural Input-kits to thee tribal cultivators", it was decided to take up some case studies from the selected areas for the present evaluation report. In order to take case studies for studying the impact of the scheme, a sample survey is the appropriate measure to rely upon. Keeping in view the volume of work, availability of data, nature of work and the time given, it was decided to contact 100 to 120 beneficiaries so as to cover the selected areas for the field work. In all 119 beneficiaries from 28 villages of the selected four tahsils were contacted for case studies.

The main objectives of the case studies were set as under:-

1. To assess the general impact of the scheme over the tribal cultivators who actually availed the benefit of the scheme.
2. To study the inclination of the tribal cultivators towards the use of improved seeds and fertilizers.
3. To study present picture of distribution of the Input-Kits and the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries and the implementing authorities.
4. To assess the Administrative working of the scheme.
5. To know the views/ideas of the tribal cultivators about the better implementation of the scheme.
6. To see whether agriculture production of the beneficiaries (compared to earlier period when they were not given the benefit of the scheme) has increased or not. If not, the reasons behind it.

For undertaking the case studies of the beneficiaries, a schedule was designed in such a fashion that it will fetch all the objectives of the case studies cited above along with the bio-data and the requisite information of the beneficiaries. The schedule was re-designed after testing it in some villages so as to get the correct requisite information. The schedule so designed for the case studies is given in appendix-I of the report.

As stated in the earlier paragraph, in all 119 case studies from 28 villages of the selected four tahsils were carried out.

The analgytical presentation of the data collected through the case studies is given in details in the following tables. (Table No. 3.1 to 3.6)

TABLE NO. 3.1

Table showing the tahsilwise/villagewise number of the case studies carried out for the evaluation study.

District	Tahsil	Village	No. of case studies carried out
1	2	3	4
Thane	Dahanu (fully covered under T.S.P.)	1. Dhamatne	5
		2. Veti	12
		3. Murbad	3
		4. Poth	6
		5. Waroth	4
	Total Tahsil.	5	30

1	2	3	4
	Palghar (Partly covered under T.S.P.)	1. Shigaon	4
		2. Khutad	4
		3. Durvesh	2
		4. Bot	8
		5. Kosbad	4
		6. Netali	4
	Total Tahsil	6	26
District Total	2	11	56
Gadchi	Etapalli (fully covered under T.S.P.)	1. Gurpalli	4
		2. Udera	4
		3. Burgi	3
		4. Pandewahi	3
		5. Reknar	6
		6. Parsalgondi	4
		7. Todsa	5
		8. Etapalli Tola	1
	Total of Tahsil	8	30
	Chamorshi	1. Kurul	7
		2. Ankhoda	5
		3. Ghot	5
		4. Regdi	4
		5. Markomda	4
		6. Konsari	3
		7. Bamanpalli	3
		8. Adpalli	1
		9. Pandewahi	1
	Total of tahsil	9	33
District Total	2	17	63
Grand Total	4	28	119

TABLE No.3.2

District-wise/Tahsil-wise case studies carried out of the beneficiaries according to the different tribes.

District	Tahsil	Number of case studies carried out of the different tribes									
		Warli	Malhar Koli	Mahadeo Koli	Gond	Raj-Gond	Madia Gond	Gowari	Halba	Pardhan	Total
.1.	.2.	.3.	.4.	.5.	.6.	.7.	.8.	.9.	.10.	.11.	.12.
Thane	Dahanu	14	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	Palghar	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
District Total :		23	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Gadchiroli	Etapalli	-	-	-	1	-	26	2	1	-	30
	Chamorshi	-	-	-	21	1	-	1	4	6	33
District Total :		-	-	1	22	1	26	3	5	6	63
GRAND TOTAL :		23	32	1	22	1	26	3	5	6	119

The above taole shows that majority of the beneficiaries were from Malhar Koli and Warli tribes in Thane District, Madia Gond and Gond in Gadchiroli District.

TABLE NO. 3.3.

Districtwise/Tahsilwise land-holding of the beneficiaries studied under case studies according to their size classes.

District	Tansil	No.of beneficiaries holding land				Total
		Upto 2.50 acres	2.50 acres to 5 acres	5 acres to 10 acres	above 10 acres	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thane	Dahanu	10 33%	5 17%	8 27%	7 23%	30 100%
	Palghar	12 46%	11 42%	2 8%	1 4%	26 100%
(A) District Total		22 39%	16 29%	10 18%	8 14%	56 100%
Gadchi-roli	Etapalli	15 50%	8 27%	5 17%	2 6%	30 100%
	Chamorshi	18 55%	9 27%	4 12%	2 6%	33 100%
(B) District Total		33 52%	17 27%	9 14%	4 6%	63 100%
Grand Total (A+B)		55 46%	33 28%	19 16%	12 10%	119 100%

The above table shows that 74% beneficiaries studied were small farmers (i.e. holding lands below 5 acres). Percentage of marginal farmers (i.e. holding lands upto 2.50 acres) in both the districts taken together was 46% while the beneficiaries holding the lands above 10 acres were 10%. Both Etapalli and Chamorshi Tahsils of Gadchiroli district were having 50 to 55% marginal farmers.

TABLE NO. 3.4

Tahsilwise number of beneficiaries possessing different types of lands

District	Tahsil	Number of beneficiaries possessing lands of			Total
		High Quality	Middle Quality	Low Quality	
Thane	Dahanu	3 10%	11 37%	16 53%	30 100%
	Palghar	1 4%	4 15%	21 81%	26 100%
District Total		4 7%	15 27%	37 60%	56 100%
Gadchi-roli	Etapalli	-	9 30%	21 70%	30 100%
	Chamorshi	-	13 39%	20 61%	33 100%
District Total		-	22 35%	41 65%	63 100%
Grand Total		4 3%	37 31%	78 66%	119 100%

Case study of the beneficiaries revealed that of the total lands possessed by the contacted beneficiaries from Thane and Gadchiroli districts, 66% land was low quality while percentage of medium quality land was 31%. Percentage of high quality land is found negligible. It was also revealed that there was no high quality land with the beneficiaries studied from Etapalli & Chamorshi tahsils Gadchiroli district.

TABLE NO. 3.5

Districtwise/tahsilwise number of the beneficiaries having sourcewise facility of water-supply for agricultural cultivation.

District	Tahsil	Total No. of beneficiaries.	No. of beneficiaries having facility of water supply to agriculture through -				
			Well	Nallah	Tank	Others	Total
Thane	Dahanu	30	2 7%	9 30%	-	-	11 37%
	Palghar	26	5 19%	7 27%	-	-	12 46%
(A) District Total		56	7 12%	16 29%	-	-	23 41%
	Gadchi-Etapallirolli	30	2 7%	3 10%	1 3%	-	6 40%
	Chamorshi	33	2 6%	2 6%	7 21%	5 15%	16 48%
(B) District Total		63	4 6%	5 8%	8 13%	5 8%	22 35%
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		119	11	21 9%	8 18%	5 4%	45 38%

The above table reveals that out of the 119 beneficiaries studied, under case study only 45 beneficiaries (i.e. 38%) were having facility of water supply to their lands through wells, nallahs, tanks or canals etc. Among the beneficiaries those having water supply facility, the proportion of the beneficiaries having water supply through nullahs was found to be high as compared with other facilities.

Table No. 3.6

Districtwise/Tahsilwise distribution of respondents having noticeable impact of the scheme.

District	Tahsil	Total No. of beneficiaries.	Number of respondents having impact of the scheme	
			No. of respondents	Percentage to total No. of beneficiaries.
Thane	Dahanu	30	27	90%
	Palghar	26	21	81%
(A) District Total		56	48	86%
Gadchiroli	Etapalli	30	15	50%
	Chamorshi	33	21	64%
(B) District Total		63	35	56%
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)		119	83	70%

Table No. 3.6 shows that percentage of noticeable impact of this scheme in both the districts taken together is found among the 70% beneficiaries who were contacted personally by the field officer under his study. The noticeable impact was observed to be more in Sahyadri region compared to Gondwan region.

(Contd...19)

In addition to the case studies, interviews and discussions were also held with the concerned implementing officers and with the heads of the officers to know their views about the scheme. A separate schedule was also designed to take account of the views expressed by the implementing officers and agencies. The list of the Officers interviewed is appended at Annexure-III.

In addition to the departmental officers the Sub-Regional Manager, Tribal Development Corporation Aheri was also contacted for appraising ~~th~~ his views in the implementation of the scheme. Similarly, (so far as Gadchiroli District is concerned) the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project Etapalli as a co-ordinator in the Tribal Sub Plan Area Programmes was also called on to give his assessment of the achievements through the implementation of the scheme. Moreover, the plots of some of the beneficiaries wherein the Input-kits were utilised were also visited for ascertaining the impact of the scheme.

The information collected through the schedules, personal visits, interviews and discussions etc. was tabulated. The observations (given in the next chapter) derived are mainly based on the information so collected.

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CHAPTER-IV

OBSERVATIONS

(1) Tribal cultivators being the weaker Section of the society, one should not wonder if their land holdings are small or marginal. It was observed that 75% of the contacted beneficiaries were having lands below five acres. Percentage of marginal farmers (i.e. ecultivators holding the lands below 2.50 acres) among the total farmers was observed to be 46 percent.

(2) It was strange to observe that the tribal cultivators who received the input-kits were unlucky not merely to have small holdings, but, low quality coupled with slopy lands caused low yields for them. Percentage of high quality land among the contacted beneficiaries was observed to be negligible. It was totally absent in case of the beneficiaries from Gadchiroli District.

(3) It was observed that the biggest problem in development of tribal cultivators was the non-availability of efficient and effective man power for implementing the scheme. As the tribal areas are distinct and without normal facilities, most of the field officials are reluctant to go there. They always consider it as punishment postings. Even those who go there, try to get out at the earliest and are disgruntled while they work there.

(4) So far as irrigation facilities to agriculture are concerned, it was observed from the case studies that out of 119 contacted beneficiaries, only 45 beneficiaries (i.e. 38%) had facility of water supply to their lands through different sources like Nallahs, Wells, Tanks or Cannals etc. Ofcourse, it was a scanty and seasonal source of water supply for irrigation purpose. It means that majority of the beneficiaries had to depend upon rainfall only for cultivation.

(5) It was also observed that, out of the total beneficiaries who had water supply facility, proportion of the beneficiaries having water supply through nallahs was maximum. It means that even though some of the beneficiaries had water supply facility to their lands, it was only seasonal and not throughout the year. This state of affairs had certainly affected the yields of their lands.

(6) Impact of the scheme is visible through the increase in acreage under improved seeds of all the beneficiaries who were given the kits for second time. It can conveniently be concluded that the scheme of distribution of 'Input-Kits' was received with appreciation in both increase in acreage and increase in the yields. Due to implementation of the scheme, the beneficiaries are convinced of the improved varieties of the seeds.

(7) From the point of view of impact of the scheme, it can be stated that the scheme could produce positive results. It was observed from the case studies that percentage of noticeable impact of the scheme in both the

selected districts taken together was visible 70% cases. The sizeable net increase in agriculture income was observed from Rs.100/- to Rs.500/- depending upon personal attributes of the beneficiaries and vagaries of nature. However, it was observed that, even though the income of 70% contacted beneficiaries had increased, income of very few contacted beneficiaries had gone up above poverty line.

(8) The noticeable impact of the scheme was observed to be more in Sahyadri Region than what it was in Gondwan Region. For example, in Dahanu tahsil of Thane District 90% of the beneficiaries could increase their income through this scheme. This is so because cultivable area was plain and accessible and the tribal beneficiaries were always in public contact and simultaneously they had adopted the improved technique of agriculture.

(9) In Gadchiroli District (Especially in Etapalli Tahsil) it was observed that only 50% beneficiaries could increase their agriculture income. It was also observed that the increase in income of the beneficiaries from Gadchiroli district was comparatively low than the income of the beneficiaries from Sahyadri Region. The factors responsible for low increase in yields were as follows :-

(a) Untimely distribution of the kits due to inaccessibility of the area on one hand and lethargy on the part of field officials who were entrusted with distribution of the kits on the other hand.

(b) Distribution of unsuitable and unknown varieties of the seeds to the beneficiaries. For example, distribution of grams in Etapalli Tahsil. The lands and climate of

Etapalli was not so much suitable for production of Gram. Similarly, the tribal cultivators in Etapalli Tahsil were not so much acquainted with sowing of grams. Therefore, some of the beneficiaries had actually consumed the seeds of gram and thus the very purpose of supplying seeds to the beneficiaries was defeated.

(c) Lack of propoganda of the scheme and ignorance of the beneficiaries in the area.

(d) Comparatively inferior quality lands of the beneficiaries.

(e) Lack of agriculture implements and improved technique of agriculture among the beneficiaries.

(f) Heavy or insufficient rainfall.

(10) It was noticed that out of the 119 beneficiaries studied under the case study, agriculture income of 36 beneficiaries could not change to sizeable extent. The main reasons putforth by the beneficiaries for non-increase in the agriculture yields were :-

(a) Natural calamities like drought,

(b) Destruction of the crops due to insects,

(c) Untimely distribution of the seeds and fertilizers,

(d) Lack of demonstration and guidance to the beneficiaries in the tilling and inter-tilling operations (right from sowing operations to harvesting).

(e) Inadequate supply of the seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

(f) Inferior quality of the lands coupled with uneven surface and lack of water supply.

(11) It was observed that the scheme was commonly implemented in all the districts because of which the beneficiaries could not derive the expected returns. The cropping pattern of different area was not taken into account. Taking into consideration the peculiarities of the areas, the scheme should have been implemented differently in different regions.

(12) It was learnt from the officials of the Agriculture Department, that for effective implementation of the scheme there was a need of monitoring cell with the Department, to watch the progress of the scheme in tribal areas. Due to paucity of answerable staff with the Agricultural Department it was observed that the scheme was implemented haphazardly. There was no systematic recording or booklet of the scheme with the beneficiaries. The officials of Agricultural Department also argued that at the District Planning and Development Council level, there was diversion of the funds of the scheme of "Input-Kits" to other schemes such as purchase of bullock carts and bullock pairs etc.

(13) It was observed that the scheme was not executed with proper planning and scheduled programmes of distribution of the kits to the beneficiaries, with the result that in some villages the Gram Sevaks either merely handed over the kits to the beneficiaries or compelled the beneficiaries to take the kits even after the sowing time. The timely distribution of seeds and fertilizers was imperative. Consequently, the beneficiaries either consumed the seeds or disposed off the kits given to them. Therefore, the very purpose of the scheme was foiled. Thus, there was misutilization of the kits on the part of the beneficiaries.

(14) At the time of case study, it was learnt from the beneficiaries that some Gram Sevaks of the villages did not stay at their Head quarters. Therefore, there was delay in distributing the Input-Kits. Similarly, the absence of the Gram Sevaks had badly affected in extending the guidance to the beneficiaries with the result that the yields of the beneficiaries could not increase upto expected goals. It was also learnt that instances of demanding money from the beneficiaries for supplying the seeds and fertilizers also took place in some villages.

(15) In some cases it was observed that the Input-Kits of seeds and fertilizers were distributed to the beneficiaries in time. However, the beneficiaries were not in a position to utilise the same for want of agricultural implements necessary for sowing operations.

(16) It was observed that 99% of the contacted beneficiaries had to undertake some jobs for their livelihood as the low yields from their marginal and inferior quality of lands, failed to provide their bare maintenance. Most of them had to undertake jobs like agriculture labourers in fields. Some of the beneficiaries expressed their plight as they were not in a position to secure any job despite of their willingness.

(17) It was noticed that roadside villages or villages having good communication facilities had better impact of the scheme compared to the interior villages. This was so because the accessible villages received the kits in time. Similarly it was easy for follow-up machinery to go in the villages and to watch the progress of the scheme. In such villages the guidance to the beneficiaries was easily extended.

(18) Most of the respondents had reported that no training programmes and field demonstrations were organised by the field staff. (i.e. Gram Sevaks). Therefore, they could not gather first hand knowledge of the kits distributed to them. Had they been given the training and shown the practical demonstration in the field operations, the results might have been encouraging.

(19) Case studies of some of the beneficiaries revealed that they did not utilise the full quantity of fertilizers given to them. There was tendancy among them to keep some quantity of fertilizers for the next year or for other crops. Due to this tendancy, there was not sizeable increase in their agricultural production.

(20) It was observed from the case study of the beneficiaries from interior villages that distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers to them was not made in right time. Therefore, some of them had to sow their own usual country seeds, which ultimately affected their yields. Had the supply of improved seeds was made to the beneficiaries in time, their yields would have gone up. The beneficiaries had consumed the improved seeds as they received it after sowing operations. The reason putforth by the field staff for late distribution of seeds was that the supply of the kits from Agriculture Development Officer was received late; while in the opinion of the Agriculture Development Officer, there was delay in issuing Government orders about sanction of budget provisions. In their opinion such Government orders were issued late in the month of June-July.

(21) It was observed that the impact of the scheme in Gadchiroli district (especially in Etapalli Tahsil) was comparatively low. The reasons being illiteracy, superstitious believes and lethargy among the beneficiaries alongwith inaccessibility of the area. In some villages the beneficiaries thought that free acceptance of the seeds and fertilizers may perhaps compell them to undergo Family Planning operations. In other words, there was some sort of fear in their minds while accepting the kits and therefore they did not spontaneously came forward to ask for seeds and fertilizers being supplied by the Government. It was also learnt that the beneficiaries from this Tahsil were not so much eager to use chemical fertilizers as they thought that the use of chemical fertilizers will cause damage to the crops. In short, the beneficiaries from Etapalli Tahsil were observed to be not properly educated to take up this scheme.

(22) In some villages of Gadchiroli district it was noticed at the time of case study that the beneficiaries were avoiding to tell the truth. It was learnt that even if they could not get sanctioned quantity of seeds and fertilizers and pesticides etc., from the Gram Sevaks out of the fear they told that they had received the sanctioned quantity at the right time. The beneficiaries were observed to be under the pressure of the Gram Sevaks. They think that if they express the real facts in distribution of kits, they will be badly trapped by the Gram Sevaks in some other cases.

(23) In Chamorshi tahsil it was told by some non-tribal people that many of the tribal cultivators who had received seeds and fertilizers, sold that to non-tribals at cheaper

rate to meet out their urgent needs and to have money in hands.

(24) It was observed in Etapalli Tahsil that some of the beneficiaries did not take pains to go to the office of Gram Sevaks to collect the input kits of seeds and fertilizers due to non-availability of communication facilities. Moreover, the idleness on the part of the beneficiaries proved to be hurdle in getting the kits of the seeds and fertilizers.

(25) The difficulty in distribution of Input-Kits on the part of Gram Sevaks who distributed the kits was also noticed. The villages in tribal areas especially in Etapalli tahsil are situated in such a way that the kits do not reach in the villages before the rainy season if the grants are sanctioned late. Under such circumstances neither the Gram Sevaks go to the villages of the beneficiaries to distribute the kits, nor the beneficiaries go to the Gram Sevaks to collect the kits. In this way the stocks of the kits lay idle at the office of the Gram Sevak. The Gram Sevak is answerable to the Agriculture Extension Officer of Panchayat Samiti for non-distribution of the kits. Therefore, it was learnt that, he wrote in the distribution register that all the kits with sanctioned quantity have been distributed to the beneficiaries and took the signatures or thumb impressions of the beneficiaries as the case may be at his convenient time. In this way, in some villages, it was observed that there was negligence of the duty and mis-utilization of the input kits on the part of Gram Sevaks.

(26) It was observed that the impact of the scheme was more fruitful in Dahanu tahsil of Thane district. It was learnt that the M.L.A. Sabhapati of Panchayat Samiti and members of the Panchayat Samiti were alert about the implementation of the scheme. They were contacting the local leaders and were making propaganda about the scheme among the beneficiaries by conducting several meetings of the beneficiaries. Moreover, it was noticed that the villages selected for implementation of the scheme were from the command area of Surya Project (Medium Irrigation Project). Naturally, most of the beneficiaries from these villages could get irrigation facilities to increase their agriculture produce.

(27) In Palghar Panchayat Samiti, most of the beneficiaries told that they could not get fertilizers and pesticides as per their requirements. Some of the beneficiaries told that they often visited the societies office to get the fertilizers but the supply was not readily made available to them. They were informed by the societies that there was shortage of supply from Agriculture Development Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane.

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CHAPTER - V

SUGGESTIONS

1) At present benefit of the scheme is given to the beneficiaries from different villages located in different parts of the Tahsil, and it is difficult for implementing agency to watch the progress of the scheme. Therefore, it is suggested that instead of selecting various scattered villages the programmes should be implemented only in selected 4/5 villages having compact area so that it will facilitate easy distribution of the kits alongwith supervision and guidance to the beneficiaries. Special agriculture technical experts should be deputed for these villages. They would extend full technical guidance to the beneficiaries and watch over the results. By doing so people from neighbouring villages will automatically watch the progress of the scheme and act accordingly. This sort of an experiment will prove more effective and will give ideal results. Moreover, the villages in which no other schemes have been implemented should be given priority for implementing this scheme.

2) While selecting the beneficiaries, only the cultivaters who are interested in using improved seeds and fertilizers should be chosen as the beneficiaries and not all the cultivators. This will not facilitate misutilization of the kits, on the part of the beneficiaries. At present, selection of the beneficiaries depends upon sweet will of the Gram Sevak of the village who does not properly know the willingness of each and every cultivator. Therefore, while selecting the beneficiaries care should be taken for selecting deserving persons.

3) To avoid the misutilization of the input kits, on the part of village functionaires viz. Gram Sevaks, Agricultural Extension Officer, of Panchayat Samiti should obtain utilization certificates of the kits which is not done at present. The Gram Sevak should maintain beneficiarywise uptodate records alongwith the acreage brought under cultivation, follow up and it should be checked by the Agricultural Extension Officer. The yields of the beneficiaries should be checked by the Gram Sevaks. Misutilization of the kits through village functionaires entrusted with distribution of the kits should be seriously viewed.

4) To ensure proper and timely distribution of the kits to the beneficiaries in the remote areas, communication facilities should be extended to reap the adequate advantage. The overhead charges of transportation if paid by the field staff should reimbursed to them. The supply of seeds and fertilizers should be made available in their villages before rainy season only so that they can easily accept the kits in time and avail the benefit of the scheme.

5) To have better impact of the scheme, timely distribution of the kits on the part of implementing agency is essential. Therefore, it is suggested that the Government should sanction the budget provisions well in advance. The supply of seeds and fertilisers should be made available to the beneficiaries atleast 15 days before onset of mansoon.

6) Not only timely distribution of the kits but the timely operation of the kits on the part of the beneficiaries are essential for better impact of the scheme. For example, the beneficiary should sow the seeds at right time, give the fertilizers to the crops at right time and use the pesticides at right time. Similarly, the intertilling operations should be performed at right time. To undertake these operations at right time, the beneficiaries should have agricultural implements and bullock pairs and he should be properly oriented and trained.

7) It was learnt from most of the beneficiaries that if at the time of sowing period their agricultural implements get damaged, they find it very difficult to get them repaired immediately for want of money. Therefore, it is suggested that the beneficiaries should be provided with some amount of money as repair funds for repairing agricultural implements alongwith input kits. This will enable the beneficiaries to undertake their agricultural operations in time.

8) As most of the beneficiaries were observed to be illiterate, and reported that no training programmes and field demonstrations were organised by the field staff for them. It is suggested that the beneficiaries should be guided regularly by the field staff. They should be given training and demonstration in the use of improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides on their own land.

9) The supersticious believes of the tribal cultivators especially from Etapalli tahsil in the use of chemical fertilizers should be removed by organising large scale propaganda camps and training of tribal farmers besides demonstration of plots. Similarly, the beneficiaries should be asked to use cow-dung for crops which is good mannuar for the crops. Use of cow-dung does not destroy the fertility of the soil as in case of chemical fertilizers. Provision for distribution of 10 to 20 Kg. organic fertilizers should be made alongwith seed minikits.

10) It was observed that low quality lands of the tribal people coupled with undulating topography contributes to lower productivity. The economic condition of tribal people is so poor that they are unable to undertake measures for ameliorating soil and other imperfections. Therefore, it is suggested that larger use of compost and organic manures for improving soil nutrients should be encouraged in these areas.

11) There should be formation of Taluka level committees to watch the progress of implementation of the scheme. The Block Development Officer or Sabhapati of Panchayat Samiti as the case may be should be the Chairman of the Committee. Members of the Committee should be Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project or Block Development Officer and member Secretary should be Agricultural Extension Officer, Random plot cutting should be checked by the Extension Officer

(Agriculture) so that there will be more alertness on the part of the beneficiaries.

12) It was observed that distribution of seeds and fertilizers was commonly made in all the districts because of which the beneficiaries could not derived the expected returns. Needs of seeds are different from tahsil to tahsil. It is, therefore, suggested that before distributing the seeds and fertilizers to the beneficiaries, soil testing of the land owned by the beneficiaries should be done. Accordingly, only suitable varieties of the seeds and fertilizers should be distributed in that area.

13) Even though improved and high yielding varieties of seeds of paddy, pulses have been distributed in the state since inception of the scheme, area covered under these varieties was observed to be very less in tribal areas. There is wide scope to propagate these varieties in tribal areas. Therefore, special attention to this aspect will have to be paid by extending staff of the Agricultural Department in the State.

In order to save large chunks of tribal area from the ravanges of drought every year, it is suggested that the tribal farmers should be motivated to divert their upland cultivation from paddy to other more tolerant and drought resistant crops like millets, pulses and oil seeds etc. Such steps alongwith mixed cropping practices if popularised intensively in the tribal areas will result into growth of the yields. Similarly there should be intensive research into dry-land crops like millets,

pulses and oil seeds to evolve improved varieties and practices of these crops for tribal areas. Moreover, introduction of short duration varieties is of particular relevance.

14) Though a sizable extent of tribal areas receive fairly good rainfall, the run off losses are very high on account of undulating topography contributing to low productivity and minimum use of fertilizers. Therefore measures like check bund, counter bunds should be taken on priority basis in tribal areas. Similarly, programmes of minimum water shed are necessary to improve the agriculture in tribal area.

To have better achievement of the scheme irrigation facilities should be made available to the lands of the beneficiaries through rivers, tanks, wells, cannals etc. Especially in Etapalli Block there is no irrigation facilities available to the lands of beneficiaries. Once the yields of the beneficiaries goes up by providing irrigation, the beneficiaries will automatically take more interest in agriculture.

15) It is suggested that spread of dry farming techniques in tribal areas should get top-most priority. The research farms of Agriculture and Soil Conservation Department of the State Government in tribal areas should be converted into research-cum-extension centres and they should specially be entrusted with the responsibility of extending dry-land farming techniques to the tribal cultivators.

16) Among the factors responsible for low increase in agriculture production were ignorance and supersticious believes etc. of the beneficiaries. It is, therefore, suggested that spread of education will bring change in their present state of affairs. The education is supposed to change their attitude towards using of improved seeds and fertilizers. Therefore, spread of Agricultural education among the tribals is a must. Moreover, education, communication, electrification and compactness etc. are the major factors for any scheme to be popularised. If these aspects are fulfilled, the scheme will automatically be popularised in better way.

17) The main problem in development of tribal cultivators is non availability of good manpower. It is necessary to increase the staff intensity to manageable limit and ensure that only good quality workers willing to serve in tribal areas having sympathy for tribals should only be posted in tribal areas. For better implementation of the scheme these workers should be given suitable incentives so that they will stay there and work - sincerely at least for three years. The provisions of facilities like housing, marketing and entertainment etc. should be made available in tribal areas.

18) In order to have good and quick supervision over the implementation of the scheme, the supervising personnel in the block viz. Agricultural Extension Officer, should be provided with motor-cycles. Moreover, for effective implementation of the scheme special staff should be

provided in the village as the Gram Sevaks alone is incapable to look after all the matters of the scheme.

19) It was observed that pest found in tribal areas when it comes, rages huge quantity of the crops. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of initiation of the tribal cultivators in-to the knowledge and technique of pest control chemicals. It is, therefore, suggested that supply of hand-sprayers at subsidised rates alongwith the training to tribal cultivators in pest control should be made available.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

G-1. While preparing the list of progressive outstanding cultivators in the tahsil, the outstanding tribal cultivators who availed the benefit of the scheme should find place in the list of progressive cultivators, and therefore they should be given special training and demonstration in the agriculture cultivation, for further inspiration. This experiment will enlight the beneficiaries to produce maximum yields from the given kits. Special study tours should be arranged for these beneficiaries to have experience of the modern technique of agriculture.

G-2. The field staff should frequently visit the beneficiaries. He should prepare a "food production plan" for all these beneficiaries in which extent of land, type of soil, cropping pattern, climatic factors and preferences of the tribal cultivators should determine the new cropping requirement of the -

beneficiaries. The main objective of this plan should be to maximise earning of the beneficiaries from agriculture through double or multiple cropping consistent with agro-climatic factors and preference of the tribal cultivators.

G-3. It is suggested that "complete land use plan" for a few tribal blocks in each district should be drawn up. Such a plan should visualise utilization of cent percent of cultivable land during rainy season and as high percentage as possible during Rabbi season. - Introduction of short term high yielding varieties which mature early, leave sufficient residual moisture for a second crops must form an important part of the implementation of the scheme. Such an attempt is necessary as the hilly tribal areas can hardly expect substantial irrigation for various reasons. In other words, it is suggested that improvement in tribal economy must be attempted on the premise of minimum availability of irrigation facilities.

G-4. It was observed that lack of adequate number of service centres in the tribal areas acts as a disincentive to tribal cultivators to take to improved agricultural equipments and pump sets etc. Moreover, lack of storing facilities and knowledge of modern methods in storing has often driven the tribal cultivators to sell their agricultural products at a low price. Therefore, attention should be given to these aspects in tribal areas.

G-5. Tribal area markets are generally observed to be centres of exploitation and therefore, it is suggested that efforts to improve the physical infrastructure facilities and statutory control over the sale and purchase of commodities in these markets by enforcing the provisions of relevant agriculture production and marketing legislation of the State are urgently necessary.

G-6. Development functionaries should remain in constant touch with the tribal beneficiaries. Apart from their official duties and functions, they should maintain cordial relationship with the beneficiaries and participate frequently in their various social activities and functions, So that good confidance about the functionaries will be created among the beneficiaries and they will act - accordingly.

G-7. Finally, it is suggested that - to have better impact of the scheme, social, cultural and religious institutions of the tribal people should be harnessed. The traditional tribal leaders at clan, village and group levels who command respect among their people but have not given place in the "Panchayati Raj" system should be associated with the implementation work of the scheme.

contd...

G- 8 :

In some tribal belt, there is godd scope for medicinal plants. In Dhule district near about Nandurbar Tahsil plantation of owa " ओवा " has a good scope. Similarly in some other parts of tribal belt some traditional medicinal plants may be cropped. In such area mini kits of such type of seed with suitable fertiliser doses may be considered.

G-9 :

In all tribal belt there is good scope for horticulture development. The mango, Moha, Jambhul, Lemon orange and other Citrus fruits plantation have tremendous Potential. The horticulture in put mini kits on similar lines of Agricultural input kits may be considered to encourage horticulture development. Research and action plan to spread it appears very necessary.

G-10 :

Some out standing beneficiaries may be selected and assisted continuously for 3 to 4 years so that in this span period they will be lifted above the poverty line.

G-11 :

Since there is heavy demand for the scheme, the budget provision may be increased. It is also suggested that limit of subsidy of Rs. 650/- may be extended upto Rs. 1000/- in deserving cases.

Annexure-I

- 12 -

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे-१.

बी-बियाणे व खतांचे आदिवासींना "मिनिकिट" वाटप योजना मूल्यमापन पहाणी [१९८३-८४ व १९८४-८५]

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प्रपत्र क्र. १ - लाभधारकाची माहिती

चौक नं. १ - सर्वसाधारण माहिती

[१] जिल्हा

[२] एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्पाचे नांव

[३] तालुका

[४] गाव

[५] पाडा

[६] लाभधारकाचे नांव

[७] जमात

[८] वय

[९] शिक्षण

[१०] कुटुंबातील एकूण माणसे

[११] कुटुंबातील मिळवती माणसे [पुरुष व स्त्रिया मिळून]

[१२] लाभार्थी दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील दुर्बल घटक आहे काय ? — होय/नाही

[१३] लाभधारकाचा मुख्य व्यवसाय

[१४] लाभधारकाचा दुय्यम व्यवसाय

[१५] मुख्य व दुय्यम व्यवसायापासून लाभधारकास मिळणारे अंदाजे वार्षिक उत्पन्न.

चौक नं. २

[१] लाभार्थी करत असलेल्या जमिनीचे एकूण क्षेत्र. — हेक्टर आर

[२] जमिनीचा प्रकार — भारी, मध्यम, हलकी

[३]	शेतीसाठी पाण्याची उपलब्धता	विहिर/नाल्याचे पाणी/काही नाही	
[४]	मिळालेल्या मिनिकिटचा प्रकार व त्याचे वजन.	१९८३-८४	१९८४-८५
[५]	मिनिकिट मिळाल्याचा काळ ? उदा. गावातील पेरणीपूर्वी किंवा नंतर.		
[६]	मिनिकिट कोणाकडून मिळाले ?		
[७]	मिनिकिट मिळाल्यानंतर किती दिवसांनी त्याचा वापर केला ? किती क्षेत्रासाठी केला.		
[८]	मिनिकिट पुरविणा-या यंत्रनेने प्रशिक्षण किंवा प्रात्यक्षिक दिले होते काय ?	होय/नाही	
[९]	मिनिकिट मिळण्याअगोदर सुधारित बीयाणे व खते वापरीत होता काय ?	होय/नाही	
[१०]	वापरत असल्यास त्याची कारणे.	उदा. [अ] माहिती नसणे [ब] उपलब्ध नसणे [क] महाग असणे [ड] इतर	

चौक नं. ३

[१]	खताचे मिनिकिट मिळाले होते काय ?	होय/नाही	
[२]	मिळाले असल्यास कोणते व किती ?	१९८३-८४	१९८४-८५
[३]	किती क्षेत्रासाठी त्याचा वापर केला ?		
[४]	मिनिकिट वापरलेल्या क्षेत्रासाठी पाण्याचा पुरवठा केला होता काय ?	होय/नाही	होय/नाही

[५] पाणी पुरवठा केला नसल्यास त्याची प्रमुख कारणे. उदा. [अ] पाण्याची सोय नसणे
[ब] ऐपत नसणे
[क] जरूरी नसणे
[ड] इतर

चौक नं. ४

	१९८३-८४	१९८४-८५
[१] मिळालेले मिनिकिट बीयाणे मुख्य पीक म्हणून पेरले की अंतर पीक म्हणून पेरले होते ?	मुख्य पिक/अंतर पिक	मुख्य पिक/अंतर पिक
[२] पिकांस रोगराई/किड यांचा प्रादुर्भाव झाला होता काय ?	होय/नाही	होय/नाही
[३] झाला असल्यास कोणता ?		
[४] त्यासाठी काय उपाय केले ?		
[५] मुख्य पिक म्हणून बीयाणे वापरले असल्यास त्यापासून आलेले एकूण उत्पन्न.	१९८३-८४ किलो	१९८४-८५ किलो
[६] अंतर पिक घेतले असल्यास कोणते घेतले होते ? त्या पासून किती उत्पन्न झाले ?		
[७] मिनिकिट पासून मिळालेले उत्पन्न व त्या अगोदरचे घेतली उत्पन्न यात फरक पडला काय ?	होय/नाही	होय/नाही
[८] फरक पडला असल्यास किती उत्पन्न वाढले ?		
[९] उत्पन्न वाढले नसल्यास त्याची प्रमुख कारणे	उदा. [अ] पाउस कमी पडणे [ब] रोग पडणे [क] मशागत न करणे [ड] इतर	

[१०] लाभधारकाचे योजनेविषयी मत.

[११] सर्व्हेक्षण अधिका-याचे लाभार्थीबाबत तसेच योजनेबाबत सर्वसाधारण मत.

[१२] सर्वेक्षण अधिका-याचे नांव व हुद्दा.

[१३] सर्व्हेक्षणाची तारीख

Annexure-II

आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे-१.

बी-बीयाणे व खताचे आदिवासींना अभिनिकट वाटप योजना मूल्यमापन पहाणी. [१९८३-८४ व १९८४-८५]

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प्रपत्र क्र. २

[योजना राबविणा-या यंत्रणेसाठी]

[१] जिल्हा

[२] एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्पाचे नांव.

[३] तालुका

[४] योजना राबविणा-या अधिका-याचे नांव व हुद्दा

[५] योजनेचे लक्ष व साध्य

	१९८३-८४		१९८४-८५	
	लक्ष	साध्य	लक्ष	साध्य

[६] योजना यशस्वीपणे राबविली गेली असे आपणास वाटते का? १

[७] योजनेतील गुण/दोषाविषयी योजना राबविणा-या अधिका-याचे मत.

[८] योजना अधिक चांगली राबविण्यासाठी सुचवावयाचे उपाय.

ANNEXURE - III

The list of Officers interviewed in this Survey is appended as below.

1. The Deputy Director and Desk Officers of Agricultural Depa-rtment, (H.Q.) Pune.

2. The District Agricultural Development Officers of Thane and Gadchiroli districts.

3. The Block Development Officers of Panchayat Samities, Dahanu and Palghar of Thane District.

4. The Block Development Officers of Panchayat Samities of Etapalli and Chamorshi from Gadchiroli District.

5. The Agricultural Officers of the above said Panchayat Samities who look after the scheme.

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