

List No. 117

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EVALUATION REPORT ON THE SCHEME
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
AND PROFESSIONS TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES.

1974

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EVALUATION REPORT ON THE SCHEME
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR COTTAGE
INDUSTRIES AND PROFESSIONS TO
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES.

By

Tribal Research Institute,
Poona.

1974

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EVALUATION REPORT

on the scheme "Financial Assistance for Cottage Industries and Professions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes", implemented by the Social Welfare Department in Maharashtra State.

Introductory

Low potential of agriculture coupled with inadequate or no supplementary employment is in a great measure responsible for the utter destitution of both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in the rural areas.

There is no gain denying the fact that these under-privileged sections of the community live under sub-human conditions. Specially the landless labourers lead a very difficult existence. This touches an all time high in the single crop areas, as the summer months advance and the monsoons set in. They have to thrive, partly on flowers, roots and wild fruits. This struggle for existence lasts nearly for two months.

In some parts of Maharashtra like Marathwada region even to-day during this hazardous period the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes subsist on Shindoli fruits (a kind of dates) and the flesh of rabbits and other edible animals, birds and reptiles, for which the menfolk are constantly on a hunt. The mug crop saves them from this half starved condition, ~~if-the~~ ~~mung~~ but if the mung crop fails due to any natural calamity their plight is aggravated and further prolonged by a month or two till Bajra and ground nuts are harvested. It is hard to assess the proportion of the Scheduled Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, that has to undergo privation for want of food grains. ***The expert opinion puts this proportion in Maharashtra to 25% to 30% of these weaker sections together. The Scheduled Tribes hardly get anything to eat for two x to three months and during the whole monsoon season they thrive on wild roots 'Kandanul'. Nearly 5½ lakh Adivasis remain half starved

***Dhebar Commission Report (Page 161).

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for months in a year. They do not even get agricultural labour the whole year round. They are unemployed at least for four to five months in a year, which is the prime reason of their privation. For seeking a solution for this sub-human conditions we have mainly to lean on the following resources:-

1. Land,
2. Cottage Industries,
3. Animal Husbandry,
4. Forest.

Any one of these in isolation can not provide an effective solution to their ills.

A G R I C U L T U R E

The scope of higher employment in agriculture is curtailed due to the following reasons:-

1. The growing pressure on land,
2. Sub-division and fragmentation of holdings,
3. Employment of family labour,
4. The understanding of mutual help arrived at between the landlords.

The maximum quantum of average employment from agriculture works out to 197 days in the plains. If we add 40 days of self employment to it, an adult * casual labour gets work only for 237 days out of 365 days. This is true even about persons who have some lands, Land therefore is not an adequate answer to the problem.

A N I M A L H U S B A N D R Y

The promotion of animal husbandry amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can provide them an advantage over others. They love the cattle but do not understand the economic utility of the same. With the development of industrial areas there will be ever increasing demand for more milk, meat, eggs and fish.

It can also meet the nutritional deficiency of the Tribal diet and can also meet the country's increasing demand for wool, horns, bones and hides.

But unfortunately no efforts worth the name has been made for the promotion of animal husbandry. As such this source too can not present a solution to the economic ill of these vulnerable sections of the community.

FOREST

Co-operative movements in the forest having fallen into the hands of non-Tribals forest can barely provide labour to the Tribals. Hardly any profit is shared by the Tribals. Although forest can give a substantial fillip to Tribal economy, unfortunately it is not organised to benefit the Tribals. As such forest too can not hold out any tangible promise of improving the lot of these under-privileged sections.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Development of cottage industries therefore was the only ray of hope that could combat this dire poverty facing a very large chunk of our population. And of the three cottage industries viz. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ consumer goods, processing and handcraft or arts, only the processing industry presents bright prospects in the backward areas.

While efforts are being made to tap all the sources discussed above, the Govt. ~~is~~ was concerned about providing some subsidiary employment or professions to enable these persons to tide over the underemployment and thus subsidise their income.

Among other measures undertaken by the government of Maharashtra to improve the economic condition of these less privileged people, the scheme of loan cum subsidy for cottage industries and professions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Vinukta Jatis was introduced for the first time in 1959 through Government Resolution 1) No. 303/

1059/E, dated 3-6-1959. 2) No. STW 1059-D, dated 4.3.1959, with a view to open up new avenues of earning to them or to subsidise to some extent their meagre earnings. To enable them to take up to suitable cottage industries or professions or avocations and to improve their present lot, loan and subsidy was extended to these persons in the ratio of 3:4 the loan and 1 : 4 subsidy together to a maximum extent of Rs.500/- per beneficiary.

The assistance was given for cottage industries, a few of which have been illustrated below:-

1. Carpentry,
2. Rope making,
3. Spinning,
4. Bidi making,
5. Bee keeping
6. Coir making,
7. Extracting of oil,
8. Catechu making,
9. Charcoal kilns,
10. Hair cutting,
11. Hawking,
12. Umbrella repairs,
13. Stove repairs,
14. Tailoring,
15. Lock smithy,
16. Bullock carts,
17. Musical instruments,
18. Shoe making,
19. Tanning,
20. Bone collecting,
21. ~~XXX~~ Grocery.

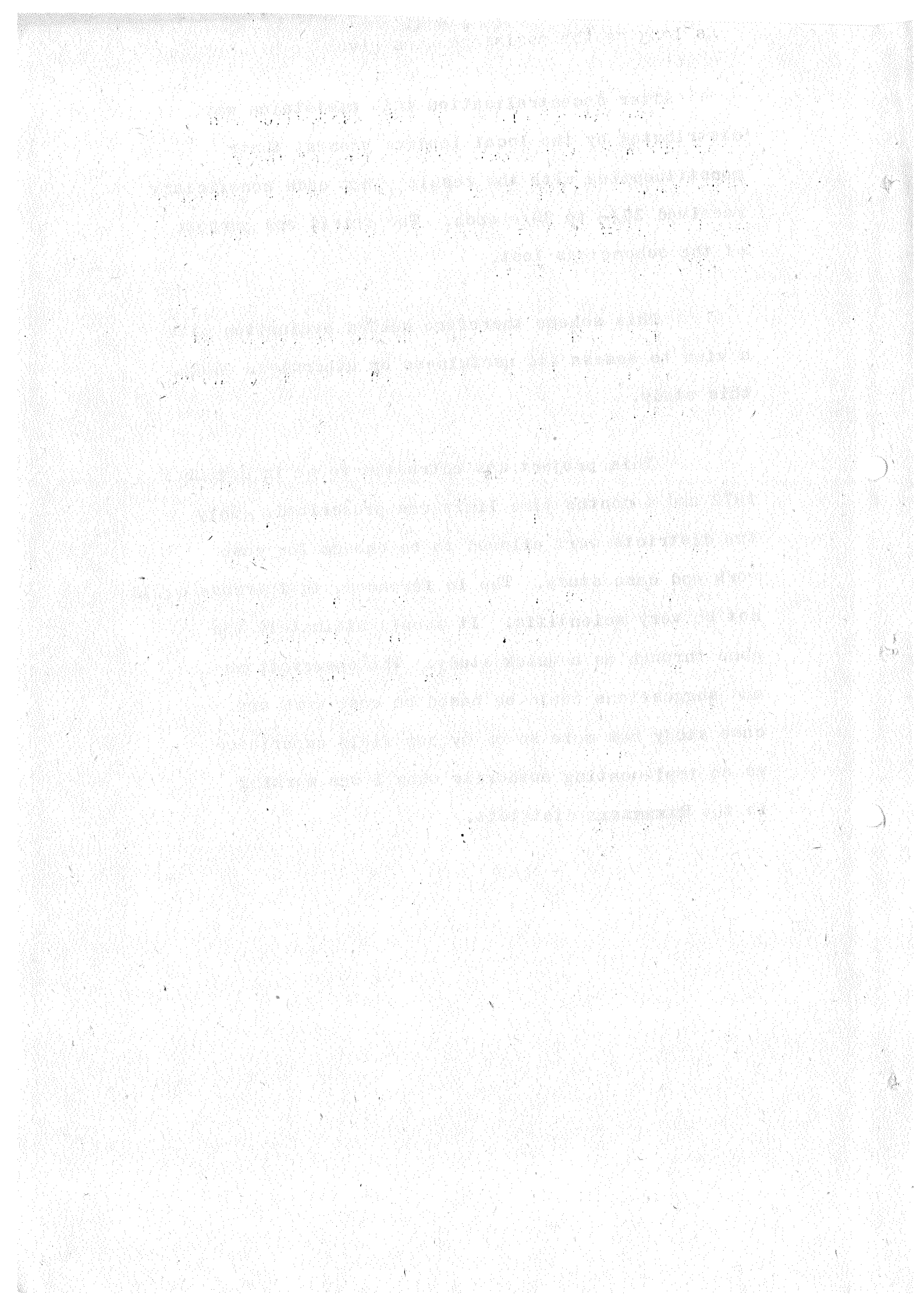
The loan was interest free and returnable in 50 equal monthly instalments beginning after 18 months from the receipt of the loan.

The scheme was implemented throughout the state and was received well by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Wherever it was judiciously implemented it did create confidence in the minds of the people.

After decentralisation this assistance was distributed by the local leaders amongst their constituencies with the result that each beneficiary received 25/- to 30/- each. The spirit and purpose of the scheme was lost.

This scheme therefore needed evaluation with a view to assess its usefulness or otherwise. Hence this study.

This project was entrusted to me in November 1972 and 4 months time limit was prescribed. Only two districts were allowed to be chosen for case work and case study. The inferences, in fairness could not be very scientific. It should ultimately be gone through as a quick study. The observations and suggestions would be based on case work and case study but more so on my own field experience as an implementing authority when I was working in the ~~Dixxxxxxx~~ districts.



As long as the assistance was given in kind and cash with caution, keeping in view the minimum needs of the beneficiary, it did produce the desired results. No sooner the assistance assumed the shape of blind doles, with a view to cover more beneficiaries irrespective of their minimum need, its utility and objective was lost.

Whenever the Social Welfare Officers purchased sewing machines, bullock carts, musical instruments, carpentry tools, hair cutting tools etc. and handed them over to the beneficiaries, it was fruitful and effective. Whenever attempts were made to cover more beneficiaries the amounts were reduced and were not enough for the beneficiary, to meet his purpose. In that case he had either to borrow the remaining amount or to spend the amount for random daily needs. Sometimes he had to pawn his equipment with the money lender from whom he borrowed the additional amount required for his share.

METHODOLOGY

With a view to assess the utility or impact of the scheme of loan cum subsidy for cottage industries and professions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this project was undertaken. Since the scheme was implemented in different ways at different levels and different times. The scheme was reduced to a form of petty doles serving no useful purposes. For some time the scheme was suspended. Evaluation of working of the scheme was therefore felt necessary with a view to investigate the bottlenecks and suggest ways to improve the working thereof. This report is mainly an evaluation project. The following hypothesis were formed for identification of the problem.

1. The scheme could not utilise or develop the creative faculties of the beneficiaries.
2. It did not provide gainful employment to them either.
3. It could not convert their raw materials into processed articles.

The study being an evaluation project, much reliance has been laid on statistical inferences during field study. Two types of questionnaires were made use of viz. A) Mail questionnaires and, B) Narrative questionnaires. The Social Welfare Officers being the implementing officers mail questionnaires were forwarded to them for furnishing the figures of financial provision and expenditure categorywise and the number of beneficiaries industry and professionwise. They were also requested to indicate the basis of sanctions whether they were need-based, random or were accorded, under ~~in~~ pressure. They were further requested to say whether the benefits were given in cash or kind. In addition their opinion about the usefulness of the scheme and their suggestions for improving the working of the scheme were invited. The narrative questionnaires were used during field study by personally contacting the beneficiaries for case study. The ~~xxx~~ narrative questionnaire encompassed almost a socio-economic study of the beneficiary including questions. 1) About the mode of application, 2) About the role of a middleman in the process, 3) Whether the full benefit reached him and, 4) Whether he used the assistance gainfully. From the collected data all the hypothesis made tentatively in the design have been positively proved. Observations and suggestions resulting from the case study are given hereafter in separate chapters.

REVIEW:

The total population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ranks up to fifty nine lakhs and eighty thousand in Maharashtra State. The individual population figure being 3,025,761 and 2,954,249 respectively. This bulk of humanity constitutes 15.03% of the total population. The period under review is the 3rd plan period. Districtwise expenditure on cottage industries and professions has been appended at appendix x III for Scheduled Castes and IV for Scheduled Tribes. It will be seen therefrom that an amount of Rs. sixteen lakhs forty thousand seven hundred and eighty six has been spent in Maharashtra State over a period of five years between 1961 and 1965. The loan amount spent is Rs.12,23,465 and subsidy to the extent of

Rs.4,17,321. The proportion of loan has been 3/4 interest free, while that of subsidy has been 1/4. The overall expenditure per head of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with reference to their population works out to Rs.0.26 over a period of five years. It will be seen that annually it works out to 3 paise per head since the loan amount is to be refunded. The actual amount spent is only the subsidy amount viz.4,17,321. Thus, the per capita expenditure over a period of five years dwindles almost to nothing.

If this position is separately viewed category wise the following picture would evolve:-

<u>Population</u>	<u>Total expenditure for five years.</u>	<u>Average per head</u>
S.Cs. 3,025,761	3,25,386 (S) - 9,66,891 (L) ----- 12,92,277	0.32 0.32
S.Ts. 2,954,249	91,935 (S) 2,56,574 (L) ----- 3,48,509	0.11

The per head provision under this scheme for a period of five years works out to Rs.0.32 for Scheduled Castes and Rs.0.11 for the Scheduled Tribes. If the subsidy amount above is taken into consideration the per capita expenditure dwindles to nothing at all.

An amount of Rs.3,25,386/- as subsidy and Rs.9,66,891/- was spent for the Scheduled Castes during the plan period for 26 districts benefitting 5972. The average per district comes to 12,515 as subsidy and 37,188 as loan for five years benefitting 229.3 beneficiaries on an average. If this is further divided by 5 we get the annual assistance and the beneficiaries per year per district. That works out to Rs.2503 as subsidy and Rs.7434 as loan given on an average to 45.8 beneficiaries. When we

to Rs.2503 given to 45.8 persons in each district. In its ultimate analysis it amounts to paying about Rs.40/- each to about 45 persons in a district.

An amount of Rs.91,935 as subsidy and Rs.2,56,574/- was spent for the Scheduled Tribes during the plan period over 17 districts benefitting x in all 1333 beneficiaries. The average per district comes to Rs.5408 as subsidy and Rs.15092 as loan sanctioned to 78.4 beneficiaries per district for 5 years. In the final analysis it works out to Rs.1081/- paid as subsidy to 16 persons per district. That means on average Rs.67 each were paid to 16 persons, annually in each district.

The districtwise average reflects as under:-

District	Beneficiaries		Annual average expenditure	
	Annual average			
xx	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	Subsidy	Loan
1. Parbhani	40.5	4.5	S.C. 1855 S.T. 4620	8189 1386
2. Bhir	33.8	2.5	S.C. 2000 S.T. 250	6000 750
3. Osmanabad	64.6	..	S.C. 3735 S.T. --	11205 --
4. Nanded	42.6	..	S.C. 2502 S.T. 495	14762 1485
5. Aurangabad	72.4	24.8	S.C. 2802 S.T. 1625	14762 2875
6. Buldhana	42.4	--	S.C. 2500 S.T. --	7500 --
Wardha	24.8	--	S.C. 1248 S.T. --	3733 --
8. Bhandara	25.6	--	S.C. 2275	7195
9. Nagpur	46.8	--	S.C. 3714	11142
10. Yotmal	25.8	5	S.C. 1455	4305
11. Anraoti	48.8	15.6	S.C. 2715 S.T. 961	8145 2883
12. Akola	44.4	--	S.C. 2325	6975
13. Chandla	26.4	15.6	S.C. 3434 S.T. 961	10302 2883

District: Beneficiaries Annual: Annual average expenditure
Average.

	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	Subsidy	Loan
14. Kat Bombay	75.8	38	S.C. 2525 S.T. 1000	7575 3000
15. Thana	45	49	S.C. 2295 S.T. 2746	6885 8231
16. Kolaba	56.4	2.4	S.C. 2400 S.T. 1067	7200 3142
17. Ratnagiri	42.4	6	S.C. 1895 S.T. 250	5685 750
18. Nasik	36.2	26.8	S.C. 1765 S.T. 4528	5295 12783
19. Dhulia	18	22.4	S.C. 1254 S.T. 1750	3765 4710
20. Jalgaon	33.2	10.8	S.C. 1760 S.T. 650	4785 1650
21. Ahmednagar	49	25.8	S.C. 2250 S.T. 900	6950 2700
22. Poona	27.4	12.4	S.C. 2927 S.T. 720	8175 2160
23. Satara	49.2		S.C. 1896 S.T. --	5519 --
24. Sangli	57.4		S.C. 2318 S.T. --	6358 --
25. Sholapur	107.4	9.5	S.C. 5070 S.T. 1945	8744 4159
26. Kolhapur	53	-	S.C. 4420 S.T. --	13260 --

The maximum annual average of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries is the highest in Sholapur district which reads as 107.4 and were given an assistance of Rs.13814 together as loan and subsidy. That means each beneficiary received an assistance of Rs.129/- which is most inadequate for any industry or profession. The lowest average of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is from Dhulia district where total average assistance given is Rs.5019/-. The per head assistance thus works out to Rs.278/-. This, however, makes good reading as compared with Sholapur.

The maximum average of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries is recorded in Thana district where on an average 49 beneficiaries were given a total assistance of Rs.10977. It will thus be seen that on an average each beneficiary received an assistance of Rs.224/- which sounds reasonable and need-based. The lowest average of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries has been recorded by Bhir district where 2.5 beneficiaries received an assistance of Rs.1000/-. The average per head assistance works out to Rs.400/-. Here again the assistance sounds reasonable and needbased.

If we pick up five districts with maximum average beneficiaries and other five having minimum average, it will present a different picture.

Scheduled Castes

District	Average No. of beneficiaries per annum	Average annual expenditure	Expenditure per head in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1. Sholapur	107.4	13814	129-00
2. Bombay	75.8	10100	134-00
3. Aurangabad	72.4	12755	177-00
4. Osmanabad	64.6	14940	233-00
5. Kolaba	56.4	9600	171-00
6. Dhulia	18	5019	278-00
7. Yeotmal	25.8	4760	190-00
8. Bhandara	25.6	9470	378-00
9- Wardha	24.8	4976	207-00
10. Chanda	26.4	13736	528-00

District Chandrapur makes the best reading with Rs.528/- given per head. It is in keeping with the maximum ceiling of Rs.500/- fixed under the scheme.

it makes reasonable and need-based reading. Bhandara ranks second with Rs.378/-. Dhulia follows next with Rs.278/- per head.

Similarly let us examine ten districts with maximum and minimum averages in respect of the Scheduled Tribes.

District	Average No. of beneficiaries per annum	Average annual expenditure	Average expenditure per head. in Rs.
1. Thana	49	10977	224-00
2. Bombay	38	4000	105-00
3. Nasik	26.6	17311	665-00
4. Ahmednagar	25.8	3600	144-00
5. Aurangabad	24.8	4500	187-00
6. Bhir	2.5	1000	400-00
7. Parbhani	4.5	1848	410-00
8. Yeotmal	5	1800	360-00
9. Ratnagiri	6	1000	166,66
10. Sholapur	9.5	6104	642-00

The implementation of Nasik district appears evidently need-based with Rs.665-00 distributed per head. Sholapur ranks second with Rs.642-00 per head and Parbhani follows next with Rs.410-00 per head. Bombay makes the poorest reading with Rs.105/- granted per head. That reflects random sanctioning. The implementation does not appear to be need-based. Similarly Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar make equally poor reading with Rs.166/- and Rs.144/- per head respectively.

For case study two districts viz. Dhulia and Amravati were selected. Beneficiaries from two talukas of Dhulia district and four talukas of Amravati district were contacted and interviewed for case study. Twenty four villages were covered for case study and sixty beneficiaries were interrogated.

District	Total	Name of:	No. of villages and No.
1	2	Taluka	3 of persons contacted.
1	2	3	4
1. Dhulia	212	Dhulia	1. Dhulia (10) 2. Chinchhed (1)
		Sindkheda	1. Bhadane (3) 2. Virdal (2) 3. Dangurne (1) 4. Chinthane (4) 5. Varul (2)
			Total (23)
2. Amravati	219	Morshi	1. Erla (1) 2. Morshi (3) 3. Ladhi (1) 4. Nerpingk (1) 5. Gora (1) 6. Tembakheda (1) 7. Pinpri (1) 8. Amboda (1) 9. Belora (1)
		Chandur Bazar	1) Ashogaon (3)
		Warud	1. Warud (5) 2. Shendurjanaghat (2) 3. Jarud (3) 4. Benoda (4) 5. Pusla (2) 6. Andapur (1)
		Paratwada	1. Paratwada (6)
			Total (37)

Compared with the figures of total number of beneficiaries assisted during the plan period in the above two districts viz. Dhulia and Amraoti the number of beneficiaries contacted comes to 10.8% and 12.7% resply.

The cases covered under the case study have been given financial assistance for the following 16 industries and professions:-

1. Grocery,
2. Tailoring,
3. Shoe making,
4. Rope making,
5. Cuttery,
6. Hawking,
7. Bamboo work,
8. Musical instruments,
9. Black smithy,
10. Broom making,
11. Bone collecting,
12. Brick cutting,
13. Hair cutting,
14. Pan shop,
15. Piggery
16. Stone breaking.

The extent of financial assistance received by the beneficiaries covered under the case study under different professions and industries is reflected below:-

Industry or profession.	Beneficiaries:			Benefits		
	Dhulia	Amraoti	Dhulia	Amraoti	Dhulia	Amraoti
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cutlery	-	1	-	-	75	225
2. Hawking	3	2	125	375	114	376
3. Bamboo work	-	3	-	-	58.50	200.50

Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Musical instruments.	4	10	115	335	640.50	1612.50
5. Block smithy	-	1	-	-	75	225
6. Broom making	3	-	165	495	-	-
7. Bone collecting.	1	-	25	75	-	-
8. Stone making breaking.	1	-	50	150	-	-
9. Grocery	2	2	80	240	100	300
10. Tailoring	2	2	70	210	125	375
11. Shoe making	2	6	50	150	277.50	832.50
12. Rope making	2	2	50	150	137.50	412.50
13. Bricks	-	1	125	375	-	-
14. Hair cutting	-	1	-	-	25	75
15. Pan shop	-	1	-	-	50	150
16. Piggery	-	1	-	-	37.50	112.50
	20	30				

~~For~~ Musical instruments is the profession under which maximum assistance has been given Rs.652/- by way of subsidy and Rs.1947.50 by way of loan has been granted to 14 beneficiaries.

Next comes shoe making where Rs.327.50 as subsidy and 982.50 as loan has been sanctioned to 8 beneficiaries.

Tailoring has the third place with Rs.95/- as subsidy and Rs.585/- as loan given to 4 beneficiaries.

Rope making finds the fourth place where Rs.187.50 and Rs.562.50 as loan has been provided to four beneficiaries.

Hawking follows next with Rs.114/- as subsidy and Rs.336 as loan given to five beneficiaries.

The lowest assistance has been given to hair cutting and bone collection viz. Rs. 25/- as a subsidy and 75/- as loan to each of the two beneficiaries helped under these two trades.

Broom making, Bamboo work, rope making and musical instruments is the hereditary occupation of Mangs. Under these trades 24 beneficiaries have been helped. Besides two mang beneficiaries have been helped under cutting and hawking. Roughly 26 ~~more~~ persons from Mang Community out of 53 cases studied have been helped.

Similarly shoe making is the traditional occupation of the Chambhars. Eight persons have been helped under this trade.

Piggery is carried on by scavengers. One person has been helped under this profession.

It will thus be seen that the Mahar Community has been neglected while giving assistance. Hardly 15 beneficiaries from Mahar community have been helped. The reason is the general bias social and political.

Maximum assistance provided has been given only in two cases. Rs. 125/- as subsidy and Rs. 375/- as loan for brick cutting and on equal amount has been given for rope making, both in Amraoti district.

The lowest assistance given is also from Amraoti district where Rs. 50/- (Rs. 12.50 as subsidy and Rs. 37.50 as loan) only have been given for rope making while another person has been granted the maximum amount of Rs. 500/- for the same profession as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

There appears to be no uniformity in the rate of assistance under different industries and professions. The assistance has not been need-based. Whims and fancies

of sanctioning authorities or other under currents mostly determined the extent of assistance peering through different industries and professions the anomaly would be glaring.

Grocery or kirana shop.

Four persons have been granted assistance ~~xxxxxxx~~ between Rs.100/- and Rs.300/-. None of these beneficiaries are started any shop. It is equally ridiculous to expect a person to start grocery business with a capital of a hundred rupees. Help under this category has been mostly random just to please somebody or kneeling under some pressure. It has therefore not been gainfully utilised.

Tailoring: Four beneficiaries have been assisted under this category. Tailoring could be a gainful assistance provided adequate help is given. It will be seen that in only one case maximum assistance of Rs.500/- has been given which could enable the beneficiary at least to buy a sewing machine. In other cases amounts between Rs.120/- to Rs.200/- have been sanctioned, which is a sheer waste and an attempt to indebt the beneficiary. It will be seen that the entire loan amounts of Rs.585/- is outstanding.

Shoe making or shoe repairs:-This too is a profession worth encouraging since it is a hereditary occupation. That is another reason why in each case there is a trace of the beneficiary carrying on the profession. The assistance, however, ought to be adequate. Out of 8 beneficiaries only one has been sanctioned Rs.300/- and other has Rs.200/- each. In one case Rs.50/- have been sanctioned which is a rude mockery both of the scheme and of the beneficiary.

Rope making:- Only one beneficiary has been sanctioned maximum of Rs.500/- while another one has been granted only Rs.50/-. This disparity alone vitiates the ~~xxxxxxx~~ spirit of the scheme. The sanctioning authorities should not assume philanthropic role just to dole out petty amounts,

Bamboos work:- Inadequate assistance has been granted in this trade. The maximum assistance given is Rs.100/- each and the lowest is Rs.58/-.

Musical instruments:- Financial assistance between Rs.100/- and Rs.300/- has been sanctioned. Nearly 14 beneficiaries have been assisted. In Dhulia district the beneficiaries have joined in a team and are doing very well. In Amraoti I could see the musical instruments with the beneficiaries, while one or two have pawned their instruments with the money lender. This is a seasonal profession which is lucrative during marriage season.

Brick cutting:- Only one case was covered under this trade in Amraoti district. The beneficiary has received maximum assistance viz. Rs.500/-.

Hair cutting:- In rural area hair cutting saloons are rare. People have to go to market places for a hair cut. Often mobile barbers who move in the villages refuse to give hair cut to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, for fear of incurring displeasure of non-backward class customers. Therefore persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take up to this profession. During case study I contacted a beneficiary who had his instruments in good condition. He told me that he has enough work in the villages where he moves about on a bicycle. He can easily earn three to four rupees in one round.

Pan Shop:- Assistance given under this profession has been without justification and preliminary investigation. No where could I find a pan shop. In one case Rs.150/- have been given and in another Rs.50/- have been sanctioned. It is ridiculous to expect a beneficiary to start a pan shop with a capital of Rs.50/-.

Piggery:- A beneficiary assisted under this trade has received Rs.150/- which is most inadequate.

Broom making:- Assistance between Rs.150/- to Rs.300/- has been granted, to each beneficiary, which appears to be quite adequate. Unless however the broom makers work together in a co-operative team, the assistance is not gainfully utilised.

Loan repayment

Trade	Loan granted:	Loan received:	Percent.
1. Black smithing.	225	nil	nil
2. Broom making	495	10	2%
3. Bone collecting	75	25	33%
4. Stone breaking	150	nil	-
5. Grocery	240	25	10%
6. Tailoring	210	-	-
7. Shoe making	150	55	33%
8. Rope making	150	70	46%
9. Cuttery	225	45	20%
10. Hawking	711	10	1.4%
11. Bamboo work	200.50	50	25%
12. Musical instruments	1947.50	760.50	39%
13. Bricks	375	nil	-
14. Hair cutting	75	-	-
15. Pan shop	150	-	-
16. Piggery	112.50	-	-
Total	5491.50	1200.50	23.5%

The overall position of loan recovered comes to 23.5% which is not satisfactory. The work of recovery of loan has now been entrusted to the Block Development Officers.

It is found that only three beneficiaries covered under case study have refunded the loan amount.

From the loans given for black smithy, stone breaking, tailoring, bricks, hair cutting and piggery the recovery has been totally nil. The highest percentage of loan recovered is 46.6% from rope making. Second comes 39% from musical instruments. Third place goes to shoe making and bone collecting with 33% each. Instances were also noticed where the beneficiary produced challan for having refunded an instalment of loan, but entry thereof was not taken, in the loan register.

The middleman:- The middleman has always played a nefarious role in development programmes. I remember a certain chairman of a committee at the Zilla Parishad level writing open post cards to beneficiaries demanding money for sanctions given to them.

During my case study I have come across a case where a ~~member~~ member of the Zilla Parishad received half the money granted to his own cousin brother. Out of Rs.300/- granted to the beneficiary this middleman has knocked off Rs.150/- against a background when this emerging leader of the decentralised set up himself was granted Rs.300/- for cutlery business which he never started. Out of the loan amount of Rs.225/- a loan amount of Rs.180/- is outstanding in his name.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The amount provided and spent on cottage industries and professions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is extremely meagre as compared with their population. The average expenditure per head over a period of five years comes to Rs.0.32 for the Scheduled Tribes. The annual average per head dwindles to 6 paise and 2 paise respectively. In only the subsidy amounts are presumed as expenditure the per capita expenditure comes to nothing at all.

2. The sanctions have not been need based. For the same trade one beneficiary is granted Rs.500/-, while the other is sanctioned only Rs.50/-. There is thus a glaring disparity in the sanctions.

3. Sanctions for trades like grocery, tuttery and pan shop have been accorded without any preliminary enquiries. No where could such a trade or shop started by the beneficiary be traced. Further it is ridiculous to sanction Rs.100/- or Rs.50/- for these trades.

4. The element of follow up after the assistance is granted is totally absent.

5. Recovery of loans has been distressingly slow. It comes to 23.5%. Trade wise the highest percentage of recovery is 46% under rope making. There has been no loan recovery under black smithy, stone breaking, tailoring, brick making and hair cutting and piggery.

6. Entries of loan returned have not been taken in recovery registers.

7. Instances of middlemen having grabbed as much as half the benefit from the beneficiaries have been noticed.

8. There appears to have been no co-ordinations between the Block Development Officers and Social Welfare Officers about exchanging the list of Tribal youths trained in the vocational centres conducted at the blocks for considering their claims for such grants.

Contd..

and the Tribal Welfare Department providing the subsidy. In case of Industrial Cooperatives the Tribal Welfare Department could provide the members share capital and the corporation would provide the loan or obtain it from the Finance Corporation or nationalised banks.

8. The element of follow up should be introduced and the recovery machinery should be geared up.

9. The efficiency of the field, staff should be judged by his efforts in the sphere of organising industrial co-operatives.

10. Tendency to cover more beneficiaries by sanctioning petty amounts as seen in the case study should be curbed. The amounts sanctioned should not be permitted to become a constituency-loot amongst the local leaders.

11. The sanctions should be strictly need-based so that the benefits are gainfully utilised.

12. The Tribal Welfare Officer should obtain the list of youths trained in vocational centres at the Block level to be considered for assistance under the scheme.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The total plan outlay under loan cum subsidy for cottage industries has been extremely meagre. In the ultimate analysis it works out to Rs.0.32 and Rs.00-11 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The plan outlay should be substantially increased. As against the outlay of Rs.1800000 made in the third five year plan, at least an amount of one crore should be provided.
2. The ceiling of Rs.500/- in the rates of Rs.375/- loan and Rs.125/- as subsidy should be raised to Rs.1000/-.
3. The ratio of 3/4 loan and 1/4 subsidy should be modified as 50% subsidy as in the case of supply of cattle.
4. Glaring disparity in the rates of assistance for the same trade by the ~~sanctioning~~ sanctioning authority should be checked.
5. No sanctions should be accorded without conducting preliminary enquiries about trade of profession. The applicant is carrying on or wants to start.
6. Efforts on forming co-operative societies in different trades should be made and priority should be given to such societies while sanctioning financial assistance under the scheme.
7. Co-ordination between the Tribal welfare Department and Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Cooperation in this scheme could achieve unique results. The Corporation providing the loan

Appendix 'I'

Loan cum subsidy for cottage industries and professions

1. Name of the district : :
2. Name of the beneficiary :
3. Address :
4. Cottage Industry of profession for:
which assistance received.
5. Normal occupation :
6. Landed property :
7. A) Hereditary occupation :
- B) Other sources of income :
8. Benefit received in cash or kind :
9. The mode of application and
recommendation :
10. Did he receive the full benefit :
11. If not, how much did he share :
12. How did he share :
13. Who wrote his application and
how much did he pay for it. :
14. Who recommended his application :
15. What were the conditions :
16. Was it helpful to him :
17. How did he utilise the benefits :
 - a) gainful
 - b) Luxuries
 - c) Marriage
 - d) Paid the old debts
 - e) Was the whole thing or a part
of it grabbed by the middlemen.
18. Have you repaid the loan :
19. Is the scheme useful :
20. What are your suggestions.

Appendix III

Scheduled Castes

District	Total beneficiaries during the plan period	Annual average	Total expenditure		Annual average	
			Subsidy	Loan	Subsidy	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Parbhani	162	405	11419	32757	1855	8189
2. Bhir	169	33.8	10000	30000	2000	6000
3. Osmandbad	323	64.6	18676	56025	3735	11205
4. Nanded	213	42.6	12513	73813	2502	14762
5. Buldhana	212	42.4	12500	37500	2500	7500
6. Wardha	124	24.8	6219	18667	1243	3733
7. Bhandara	126	25.6	11375	35975	2275	7195
8. Nagpur	234	46.8	18571	55713	3714	11142
9. Yavatmal	129	25.8	7275	21525	1455	4305
10. Amraoti	244	48.8	13575	40725	2745	8145
11. Akola	322	64.4	11325	34875	2325	6975
12. Chanda	132	26.4	17170	51510	3434	10302
13. Bombay	379	75.8	12623	37875	2525	7575
14. Thana	225	45	11475	34425	2295	6885
15. Kolaba	232	56.4	12000	36000	2400	7200
16. Ratnagiri	212	42.4	9475	28425	1895	5685
17. Nasik	181	36.2	8825	26475	1765	5295
18. Dhulia	90	18	6274	18825	1254	3765
19. Jalgaon	166	33.2	8800	23925	1760	4785
20. Ahmednagar	245	49	11250	34750	2250	6950
21. Poona	285	57	14635	40875	2927	8175
22. Satara	246	49.2	9483	27599	1896	5519
23. Sangli	287	57.4	11592	31791	2313	6853
24. Sholapur	537	107.4	25353	53722	5070	8744
25. Kolhapur	163	54	13260	39780	4420	13260
Aurangabad	382	72.4	18425	45350	3685	9070
Total	5972		325386	966891		
Beneficiaries			325386	966891		
Average per district.	229.3		Average: S : 12515			
			L : 37133			

APPENDIX IV

Statement of physical and finance at targets for Scheduled Tribes

District	No. of beneficiaries benefited during the 3rd Five year Plan	Average No. of beneficiaries per year	Expenditure incurred during plan period	Average expenditure per year	Subsidy	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Parbhani	26	4.5	1884	5544	492	1386
2. Bhir	5	2.5	500	1500	250	750
3. Nanded	47	9.4	2475	7425	495	1485
4. Yeotmal	25	5	2250	6750	450	1350
5. Amraoti	47	9.4	3620	10860	724	2172
6. Chanda	78	15.6	4805	14415	961	2883
7. Bombay	113	38	3000	9000	1000	3000
8. Thana	245	49	13729	41157	2746	8231
9. Kolaba	102	204	5338	15713	1067	3142
10. Ratnagiri	12	6	500	1500	250	750
11. Nasik	133	26.6	22639	63917	4528	12783
12. Dhulia	112	22.4	7850	23550	1570	4710
13. Jalgaon	54	10.8	3250	8250	650	1650
14. Ahmednagar	129	25.8	4500	13500	900	2700
15. Poona	62	12.4	3600	10800	720	2160
16. Sholapur	19	9.5	3890	8318	1945	4159
17. Aurangabad	124	24.8	8125	14375	1625	2875

Total 1333

91,935 2,56,574

Average per district 78.4

Average per district : S : 5408
L : 15092

District:	Village:	Cutelery	Hawking	Bamboos work	Music instrument.										
age	S	L	R	O	S	L	R	O							
#1	2	3	4	5	6:7	8	9:10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dhulia	-	xxx	75	225	225				40	110					110
			25	75	10	65			25	75	30				45
			25	75	-	75			25	75	45				30
			125	375	10	365			115	335	120				215
Amraoti	75	225	45	186	-	186	25	75	37.50	112.50	28				84.50
			50	150	-	150	25	75	37.50	112.50	90				22.50
						58.50	50.50	-	50.50	75.0	225.00	150			75
	75	225	45	180	114	336	-	336	58.50	200.50	50	150.50	75	225	150
									50	150	-				150
									75	225	-				225
									37.50	112.50	20	92.50			92.50
									37.50	112.50	112.50	-			-
									37.50	112.50	90	22.50			22.50
									75	225	-				225
									537	1612.50	640.50	972.00			
									537.0	1612.50	640.50	972.00			
									+115	335	120	215			

S = Subsidy
L = Loan
R = Amount recovered.
O = Loan outstanding.

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Appendix VII

District	Grocery				Tailoring				Shoe making				Rope making				
	S	L	L	0	S	L	R	C	S	L	R	C	S	L	L	0	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
*****	50	150	-	150	40	120	-	120	25	75	20	55	25	75	40	35	
	30	90	25	65	30	90	-	90	25	75	35	40	25	75	30	45	
Total	80	240	25	215	70	210	-	210	50	150	55	95	50	150	70	80	
*****	75	225	25	200	62.50	187.50	-	187.50	70	210	25	184	12.50	37.50	-	37.50	
	25	75	75	-	62.50	187.50	-	187.50	70	210	-	210	125	375	75	3000	
	100	300	100	200	125.00	375.00	-	375.00	25	75	-	75	65	137.50	422.50	75	337.50
									12.50	37.50		37.50					
									-75	225		50	175				
									277.50	832.50	86	746.50	137.50	412.50	75	337.50	
Dhulia	80	240	25	215	70	210	-	210	50	150	55	95	50	150	70	80	
Amrohi	100	300	100	200	125	375	-	375	277.50	832.50	86	746.50	137.50	412.50	75	337.50	
	180	540	125	415	195	585	-	585	327.50	982.50	141	841.50	187.50	562.50	145	417.50	

Appendix VI

District : Raopur : Bone making : Bone collections : Stone breaking

	S	I	R	D	S	L	R	O	S	L	R	O	S	L	R	O
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Dhulia

845	135	135	25	25	75	25	50	50	150	150
45	135	10	125							
75	225	225								

Anraoti 75 225 225 165 495 10 405 25 75 25 50 50 150 150

APPENDIX VIII

District : Brick cutting : Hair cutting : Pan shop : Piggery

S. : 1. : R. : 0	S : 6	L : 7	R : 8	S : 9	L : 10	R : 11	S : 12	L : 13	S : 14	L : 15	R : 16
2 : 3 : 4 : 5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Anraoti	125	375	375	25	75	75	37.50	112.50	112.50	37.50	112.50
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12.50 37.50 37.50
 50.00 150.00 150.00

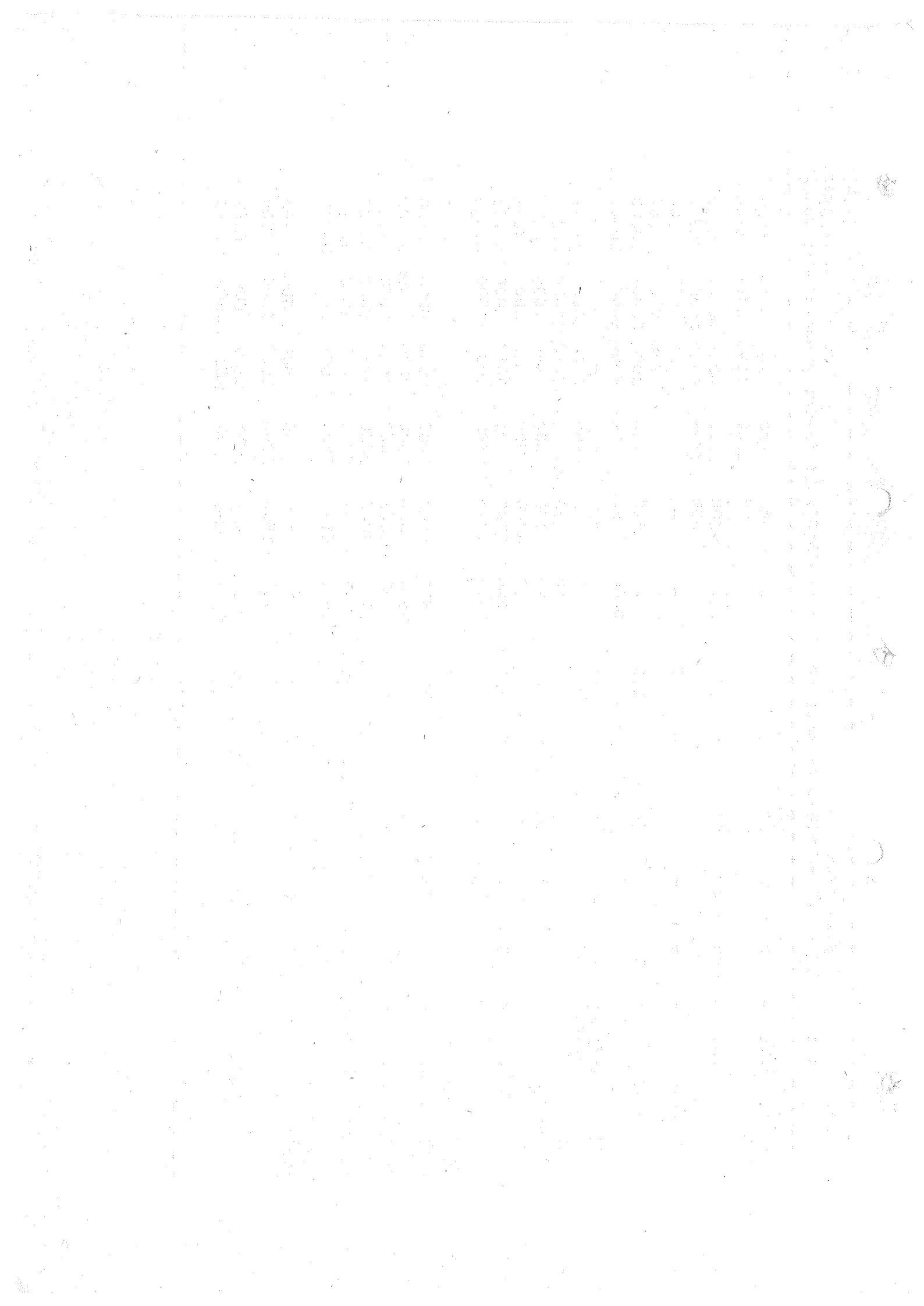
S. = Subsidy
 L = Loan
 ? = Amount recovered.
 0 = Loan outstanding.

Expenditure incurred on loan cum subsidy and professions and targets achieved.

Scheme	Physical targets												Financial targets												Total
	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	Total	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	Total	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	Total							
1. Bombay																									
S.T.																									
U.C.	29	78	70	170	32	379	625	2500	2500	7500	3000	4000	1000(S)	1000(S)	1000(S)	1000(S)	1000(S)	3000	12625						
Thane S.T.	15	24	93	109	4(245)	200	1875	7500	7500	7500	7000	12000	3000(L)	3000(L)	3000(L)	3000(L)	3000(L)	3000	37875						
S.O.																									
Kolaba S.T.	9	4	12	69	8	102	490	1800	1800	5400	12837	6560	4279	19650	1800	1300	1000	1000	13729						
S.O.																									
Retnagiri S.T.M	6	11	116	131	18	282	1470	500	500	688	2800	8400	2063	2750	6000	2250	12000	15713	33000						
S.O.																									
Masik S.T.	19	41	36	21	16	133	750	7000	4889	14000	14667	33000	33000	63917	2000	2000	2000	2000	63917						
S.O.																									
Dhulia S.T.	20	18	20	38	16	112	375	1500	1500	4500	1750	1750	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	7850						
S.O.																									
Jaigson F.L.	4	12	16	14	8	54	1125	4500	4500	750	1775	5325	1775	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	8274						
S.O.																									
Ahmednagar S.T.	7	30	43	62	19	116	249	750	2250	3000	5325	7500	7500	18828	1000	1000	1000	1000	18828						
S.O.																									
S.O.	17	52	38	114	24	245	250	1000	1000	3000	3750	2000	2000	3750	3000	3000	3000	3000	11250						
S.O.																									

Scheme. Physical targets : 61-62:63-64:64-65:65-66: Total : 61-62:62-63: 63-64: 64-65:65-66: Total

Parbhani S.D.	-	9	7	6	4	26	-	500	400	398	500	1848
								1500	1350	1194	1500	5544
S.C.	-	60	46	34	24	162	-	2500	2975	2944	3000	11419
								7500	7425	8832	9000	32757
Bhir S.D.	-	7	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	250	250	500
										750	750	1500
S.C.	11	30	40	64	24	169	500	1750	1750	3000	3000	10000
							4500	5250	5250	9000	9000	30000
Aurangabad S.D.	-	54	139	93	32	393	-	2188	5988	-	-	-
S.C. 15	-	54	139	93	32	393	750	2188	5988	5750	4000	18676
							2250	5568	17963	17250	12000	56025
Mandla S.D.	1	4	22	12	8	47	125	500	500	350	1000	2475
							375	1500	1500	1050	3000	7425
S.C.	5	29	86	61	32	213	625	2397	2491	3000	4000	12513
							1375	7425	7463	7000	12000	37813
Nagpur Division												
Buldhana S.C.	7	54	40	61	40	213	500	2000	2000	3000	5000	12500
							1550	6000	6000	9000	15000	37500
Wardha S.C.	6	13	18	71	16	124	250	1000	1000	1969	2000	6219
							750	3000	3000	5970	6000	18667
Bhandara S.C.	8	50	54	46	24	128	625	2250	2700	3000	3000	11375
							1375	6750	7500	10850	9000	35975
Nagpur												
Yeotmal S.D.	3	5	12	6	4	25	250	500	500	500	500	2250
							750	1500	1500	1500	1500	6750
S.C.	16	24	31	46	12	129	375	1500	1500	2300	1500	7275
							1125	4500	4500	3000	4500	21525



Scheme

Physical targets.

Financial targets.

61-62:62-63:63-64:64-65:65-66:Total : 61-62:62-63: 63-64:64-65: 65-66: Total

Amraoti J. D.	3	11	8	9	16	47	120	500	500	500	2000	3620
							360	1500	1500	1500	6000	10860
S.O.	10	24	52	134	24	244	500	2000	4200	3875	1000	13575
							1500	6000	12600	11625	9000	40725
Nagpur S.O.	15	55	25	99	40	234	625	3500	4446	5000	5000	18571
							1875	10500	13338	15000	15000	55713
Akola S.O.	11	42	72	78	24	222	625	2500	2500	3000	3000	11625
							1875	7500	7500	9000	9000	34825
Oranda S. D.	9	13	7	31	18	73	375	700	480	1000	2250	4805
							1125	2100	1440	3000	6750	14415
S.O.	18	30	26	10	48	132	500	1725	1945	7000	6000	17170
							1500	5175	5835	21000	18000	51570

