

RESEARCH STUDY

ON

ROLE OF TRIBAL WOMEN WAGE EARNER IN ENSURING  
FAMILY FOOD SECURITY IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF  
RAJASTHAN IN CHANGING ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
ECONOMIC SCENARIO

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## CONTENTS

S.No	SUBJECT	Page No
1.	CHAPTER ONE- INTRODUCTION	
2.	CHAPTER TWO- VIABILITY OF THE EXISTING ACTIVITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY-THEIR NEED ASSESSMENT	
3.	CHAPTER THREE- REASONS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEAKAGES OF ASSETS OR COMMODITIES PROVIDED TO TRIBAL COMMUNITY	
4.	CHAPTER FOUR- ROLE OF TRIBAL WAGE EARNER TO ENSURING FAMILY ENRICHMENT THROUGH THE ASSETS OR COMMODITIES MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM	
5.	CHAPTER FIVE- POSSIBLE SAFEGUARDS FOR REACHING THE BENEFITS TO TRIBAL COMMUNITY AND RETAINING ON THEM ON SUSTAINABLE BASIS	
6.	CHAPTER SIX- CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROSPERITY OF THE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH AWARENESS GENERATION AND FINDING OTHER REQUISITE MEASURES	
7.	CHAPTER SEVEN- ENSURING FAMILY FOOD SECURITY IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF RAJASTHAN IN CHANGING AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SCENARIO	
8.	ANNEXURES NUMBER 1 TO 10	
9.	50 CASE STUDIES	
10	ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON AWARENESS GENERATION TO HIV/AIDS	

## PREFACE

The research study on “Role of Tribal Women Wage Earner in Ensuring Family Food Security in Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan in Changing Environmental and Economic Scenario” is a humble effort of Maharana Pratap Institute for Studies & Public Welfare and the organization expresses its sincere gratitude of the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi for imparting the study. We express our sincere regards to the officers and officials for their sympathetic attitude at all the levels.

The organization is thankful to all the officers and officials of Tribal area Development Department, District Administration and district level functionaries of departments associated with the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in the scheduled Area of Rajasthan. The contribution of Manikya Lal Verma Tribal Research Institute is praiseworthy for their wholehearted support is sharing their experiences with the tribal community.

The organization is thankful to the project functionaries visiting the remote areas and completing the assigned task while working with the tribal community, the village level functionaries like Anganwadi, nutrition etc. This research study is original contribution of the organization and all the information used for the task is from published literature of various departments and organizations.

In the last the organization is utmost grateful for the tribal community of the Tribal Sub-Plan area for communicating their honest observations about their status, family income, expenditure pattern and their social and economic issues.

## **CHAPTER-ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Although the Constitution of India does not define Scheduled Tribes as such, Article 366 (25) refers to scheduled tribes as those communities, that are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. This article says that only those communities that have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification will be considered as scheduled tribes. Any further amendment in the list will be through an act of Parliament. The list of scheduled tribe is state specific and a community declared as scheduled tribe in a state need no be so in another state. The essential characteristics were first laid down by Kelkar committee for the community to be identified as scheduled tribe. These characteristics are:

- (a) Primitive traits,
- (b) Distinctive culture,
- (c) Shyness of contact with public at large
- (d) Geographical isolation and
- (e) Backwardness- social and economic.

The characteristics identified in respect of tribal community are certainly true in respect of the people, who resided in the mountains within the forest and their life style was altogether different from the other communities residing in villages or cities. The process of development started with the destructive impact of denudation of forests and encroachments by the civic societies, which ruined the way of life of tribal communities and they were compelled shift to middle streams or down hills for their survival base. The tribal community residing in Tribal sub-Plan area is of this problematic background. This area is situated in Aravalli and Vindhyan mountain ranges where there were thick forests and abundant wild life. This part of Rajasthan is quite different from other areas and occurrence of rainfall is more than the state average to a significant extent, say ranging between 60-90 cms.

The State Government made significant efforts to rehabilitate these tribal people in the villages and started various activities for their

social and economic upliftment. In addition to availability of special central assistance from the Central Government, specific provisions have been made for funding the scheme targeting the well-being of the tribal people. But, in spite of huge funding for the tribal community, no significant change could be achieved in the general condition of the tribal community of this region.

#### **1.1. SCHEDULED TRIBES IN RAJASTHAN:**

Declaration of tribes is a state subject and accordingly the Government of Rajasthan has declared following communities as Scheduled Tribe in the State.

1. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
2. Bhil Mina.
3. Damor, Damaria.
4. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi.
5. Garasia (Excluding Rajput Garasia).
6. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Katkodi, Son Katkari.
7. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna.
8. Koli Dhor, Tokri Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha.
9. Mina.
10. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka.
11. Patelia.
12. Seharla, Sehria, Sahariya.

Rajasthan is the largest state in the country having geographical area of 3,42,339 sq. kms or 10.41% of the total geographical area of the country. The population of the state is 5,64,73,122 or 5.50% of the country as per the 2001 Census. . The population of Scheduled Tribe is 7097706 or 12.57 % of the state, but the concentration of the ST population is greater in some parts of the state. The proportion of scheduled tribes in total population among the districts is given in Table No. 1.1

TABLE NO. 1.1

## DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES- 2001

District	Population			Scheduled Tribes			Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Persons	Rural	Urban	Persons	Rural	Urban	Persons
1. Ajmer	1306994	874676	2181670	40398	12236	52634	3.09	1.40	2.41
2. Alwar	2557653	434939	2992592	228853	11052	239905	8.95	2.54	8.02
3. Banswara	1394226	107363	1501589	1073930	11342	1085272	77.03	10.56	72.27
4. Baran	849638	172015	2021653	211221	5648	216869	24.86	3.28	10.73
5. Barmar	1819431	145404	1964835	115858	2830	118688	6.37	1.95	6.39
6. Bharatpur	1692182	408960	2101142	42654	4423	47077	2.52	1.08	2.24
7. Bhilwara	1598938	414851	2013789	166781	13775	180556	10.43	3.32	8.97
8. Bikaner	1079235	595036	1674271	1910	4035	5945	0.18	0.68	0.36
9. Bundi	783058	179562	962620	186643	8208	194851	23.84	4.57	20.24
10. Chittorgarh	1514255	289269	1803524	377641	10670	388311	24.94	3.69	21.53
11. Churu	1387682	536196	1923878	6203	3860	10063	0.45	0.72	0.52
12. Dausa	1181245	135818	1317063	345150	8037	353187	29.22	5.92	26.81
13. Dholpur	806640	176618	983258	46510	1102	47612	5.77	0.62	4.84
14. Dungarpur	1026787	80856	1107643	703877	17610	721487	68.55	21.78	65.14
15. Ganganagar	1336066	453357	1789423	3983	10761	14744	0.30	2.37	0.82
16. Hanumangarh	1214467	303538	1518005	4554	5475	10029	0.37	1.80	0.66
17. Jaipur	2659004	2592067	5251017	318838	94026	412864	11.99	3.63	7.86
18. Jaisalmer	431853	76394	508247	24469	3365	27834	5.67	4.40	5.48
19. Jalore	1338946	109994	1448940	121310	5489	126799	9.06	4.99	8.75
20. Jhalawar	1012081	168242	1180323	135841	6020	141861	13.42	3.58	12.02
21. Jhunjhunu	1518573	395116	1913689	33490	3304	36794	2.21	0.84	1.92
22. Jodhpur	1909423	977082	2886505	61418	18122	79540	3.22	1.85	2.76
23. Karauli	1037720	171945	1209665	263097	7533	270630	25.35	4.38	22.37
24. Kota	729948	838577	1568525	117831	34138	151969	16.14	4.07	9.69
25. Nagaur	2297721	477337	2775058	5549	948	6497	0.24	0.20	0.23
26. Pali	1429364	390887	1820251	95138	10676	105814	6.66	2.73	5.81
27. Rajsamand	858301	128723	987024	122111	7087	129198	14.23	5.51	13.09
28. Sawai Madhopur	904417	212640	1117057	232544	8534	241078	25.71	4.01	21.58
29. Sikar	1815250	472538	2287788	57830	4682	62512	3.18	0.99	2.73
30. Sirohi	700217	150890	851107	197185	13578	210763	28.16	9.00	24.76
31. Tonk	958503	253168	1211671	143199	2692	145891	14.94	1.06	12.40
32. Udaipur	2142995	490317	2633312	1231814	28618	1260432	57.48	5.84	47.86
Rajasthan	43292813	13214375	56507188	6717830	379876	7097706	15.52	2.87	12.56

It is evident from the information given in above table that average population of scheduled tribe in the state is 12.56 percent. Districts having higher population than the state average are- Banswara- 72.27 percent, Dungarpur- 65.14 percent, Udaipur- 47.86 percent, Dausa- 26.81 percent, Sirohi- 24.76 percent, Karauli- 22.37 percent, Sawai Madhopur- 21.58 percent, Chittorgarh- 21.53 percent, Bundi- 20.24 percent and Rajsamand- 13.09 percent. Districts of Banswara and Dungarpur have more than 50 percent tribal population, whereas districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi have certain blocks having more than 50 percent population of scheduled tribes. Girwa block of Udaipur district has a concentration of scheduled tribe in one of the specific part of about 1/3 of the block and accordingly 81 villages of the block are included in the Tribal Sub-plan Area. Under the provision made by the Government of India, the funding made under Special Central Assistance for welfare of tribal community of Tribal Sub-plan Area is cent percent grant and no matching contribution is required to be met by the State Government.

Development of the people of tribal community is a state subject where the Government of India has made specific provisions, yet the remaining acts are the responsibility of the State Government. In the case of welfare of scheduled tribes, funding in no way a problem as ample funds are received, but the crucial issue is

why the people of Tribal Sub-Plan area could not get the desired benefit for their upliftment. Perhaps the findings made by Kelkar Committee referred to above appear to be responsible for the miserable condition of the tribals as they are extremely shy to express their own problems before the government functionaries.

There are significant disparities in income and asset distribution as tribal people lack in awareness of their rights provided in the Constitution of India and various efforts being made by the Central and state governments. The Constitution of India guarantees protection, socio-economic and political development of scheduled tribes in the following manner:

**(A) Social:**

- (i) Equality before law as mentioned in Article 14.
- (ii) The State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizen or for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as per Article 15 (4).
- (iii) Equality of opportunities for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state as mentioned in Article 16.
- (iv) The state to make provisions for reservations in appointment, posts in favour of any backward class citizens, which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the state- article 16(4).
- (v) The State to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes as per Article 16(4A).
- (vi) The National Commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the constitutional safeguards provided for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes- Article 338.
- (vii) Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the State- Article 339.
- (viii) Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations to remove the difficulties and to improve their conditions – Article 340.
- (ix) To specify the tribes or tribal communities to be scheduled tribes- Article 342.

**(B) Economic:**

- (i) The state to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation- Article 46.

- (ii) Grant-in-aid from the consolidated fund of India to be made available each year for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes and administration of scheduled areas- Article 275(1).
- (iii) The claims of the members of scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a state to be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration- Article 335.

**(C) Political:**

Through the Fifth Schedule, the administration and control of scheduled areas and the scheduled tribes in any state, other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by ensuring submission of Annual Report by the Governors to the President of India regarding the Administration of scheduled Areas and setting up of a Tribal Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes- Article 244 (1).

- (i) Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of the People (Article 330).
- (ii) Reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Legislative Assemblies of the State- Article 332.
- (iii) Reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in every Panchayat- Article 243D.
- (iv) Extension of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the Panchayats (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision-making.

Even after aforesaid provisions and safeguards, the development of tribal communities could not take place to the desired extent. In compliance with the constitutional provisions, Scheduled Areas have been identified in each state for socio-economic development of the scheduled tribe people. The scheduled areas are defined as districts or blocks having more than 50 percent concentration of the scheduled tribes, where the Government of India provides special central assistance, in addition to the various reservations made under ongoing schemes of Central and State Governments. For areas not covered under Tribal sub-plan areas, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) is applicable for benefit of the tribal community. Schemes for MADA cluster and scattered tribal people are also under execution to provide maximum benefit to the people.

Scheduled Areas defined by the Government and as mentioned in the Annual Report 2001-2002 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Government of India (page 130-131) where various areas of Rajasthan have not been incorporated are given below:

- (a) Arnod Block of Chittorgarh district.
- (b) Dhariavad, Kotra, Salumbar, Kherwara, Sarada and Jhadol blocks of Udaipur districts were not incorporated in the list and only 81



villages were incorporated in Udaipur district, which are part of Girva Block of Udaipur district.

- (c) Girva block of Udaipur district covers only 81 villages out of the total 246 villages.

In view of this, the area covered in the survey includes Arnod block of Chittorgarh district and all the six blocks of Udaipur district. Since Girva block has 81 specific number of villages, three clusters of the blocks have been made for providing due representation and the number of blocks considered for the survey have been made as 25 as mentioned in the sanction. The proposal for the survey was prepared on the basis of areas listed in the report of the Ministry of Tribal treating it as a most authentic document, but the left-out areas have been included to make the study truly representative and authentic. From 25 blocks including 3 clusters of Girva block the number has reached to 25 and in total 125 villages have been taken in the study as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

#### **(D) Physiography:**

The area comprises the Aravalli ranges and Vindhyan system. The Aravalli ranges are the most prominent hill features extending from Sirohi, Udaipur and Dungarpur districts. They rise to the highest summit at Mount Abu up to 1722 m above MSL in Sirohi district. These ranges form a labyrinth of low hills in Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara districts. The Banas plains have an altitude of 150 to 300 m MSL, with slope towards east. This plain is drained by Banas river through the northern parts of Chittorgarh and Udaipur district and by several tributaries.

The southern and south-eastern part of the state is mostly a plateau known as Malva plateau which extends into southern parts of Chittorgarh and Banswara districts. This plateau has an average altitude of 500 m above MSL and is dotted with isolated low ranges at few places. The geological sequence of the area is highly varied and complex, revealing the co-existence of the most ancient rocks of Pre-Cambrian age and the Vindhyan super group. These rocks are highly metamorphosed at certain places and show rich occurrence of minerals of great commercial importance.

The soils of this region are skeletal soils or shallow rocky and hilly soils, chromusterts, pellusterts, haplustalfs, ustochrepts etc and the plain lands are most fertile. In the rocky and hilly regions, the soil cover is quite thin but fertile. In view of undulated conditions, soil erosion is a common feature. Though occurrence of rainfall ranges between 60-70 cms, the rainy water is flown to lower areas keeping the land with acute water problem. The scheduled area was once dense forest, but now the mountains and hills have been badly denuded due to uncontrolled and unconscionable felling of trees. As a result, the tribal communities residing in the forests have been compelled to move downwards in search of means of livelihood.

**(E) General Characteristics of TSP Area:**

Prior to discussing the general situation of the Tribal Sub-Plan Area, it will be pertinent to mention that the tribal communities of Rajasthan residing in the identified area, are in fact the communities that were earlier residing in mountains particularly in the forest areas and used to manage their livelihood through the forest by way of procuring food, animals and birds and subsisting on other forest produce. These people had very distinct knowledge of medicinal use of herbs for treatment of diseases. They treated the forest area as their survival base and never took any measure to destruct the forest. However, in view of large scale destruction of forests, the tribal communities lost their source of livelihood and started moving towards the plains with some sort of cultivation practices for their livelihood. General scenario of TSP area is given in Table No. 1.2

TABLE NO. 1.2  
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREA-2001  
(Rural & Urban)

District/ Block	Area Sq. km.	Population (number)			Density per sq.km	Sex Ratio	Growth Rate	
		Male	Female	Persons			81-91	91-2001
1. Banswara District	5037.00	760686	740903	1501589	298	978	30.34	29.94
2. Dungarpur Distt.	3770.00	547791	559852	1107643	294	1027	28.07	26.65
3. Pratapgarh Block	1452.57	121265	115386	236651	163	953	23.42	25.54
4. Arnod Block	701.53	60826	59011	119837	171	971	28.67	31.10
5. Abu Road Block	876.10	97320	97167	184487	211	896	26.66	35.64
6. Dhariavad Block	1080.95	107456	106602	214058	198	992	30.43	29.86
7. Kotra Block	1191.51	92649	90817	183446	154	980	39.26	40.59
8. Salumbar Block	925.82	105092	107331	212423	229	1021	25.39	20.96
9. Kherwara Block	1077.70	134514	134431	268945	250	999	34.82	30.24
10. Sarada Bolck	1083.70	110968	112320	223288	206	1012	23.76	20.37
11. Jhadol Block	1428.34	97881	95888	193769	136	980	32.69	31.78
12. Girwa Block	2061.34	385163	355481	740644	359	923	26.16	28.28
Total TSP Area	20686.56	2621611	256189	5186800	251	978	29.14	29.24

Thus the Tribal sub-plan area is located in 6.04 percent of the state geographical area, having 9.18 percent of the state population. The density of population in TSP area is significantly high of 251 in comparison to state average of 165. The sex ratio of TSP area is comparatively better of 978 female per 1000 male, which is 922 in case of Rajasthan as per 2001 census. However, the rate of growth of population in TSP area was 29.14% during 1981-91 and 29.24 percent during 1991-2001. In case of Dungarpur district, Salumbar and Sarada blocks of Udaipur district the sex ratio is more than 1000 female. Even though the TSP area has

utmost concentration of the scheduled tribe people, they are never serious about their own development and socio-economic upliftment. They are generally satisfied with the present situation like primitive tribes and generally have no anger at their exploiters and similar people. Even the democratic representation that has empowered them to participate in the elections in view of reservations, they are carrying out these tasks but have no lust of power like other people.

Land use pattern of the TSP area is given in Table No. 1.3, which reveals the land put to various uses and the proportionate land available for cultivation. The proportionate distribution of land use is given under the figures of each district/block to reveal the general geographical conditions of the area.

TABLE NO. 1.3

LAND USE PATTERN OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREA- 2001-02

(in Hectares)

District/ Block	Total Geog. Area	Forest	Not avail. For cultivation	Other unculti. waste	Culti. Waste	Fallow Land	Net Area sown
1. Banswara District	506279	112824	72373	13026	31695	45636	230725
% to district area	100.00	22.29	14.30	2.57	6.26	9.01	45.57
2. Dungarpur Distt.	385593	61241	99842	36803	23138	43564	121005
% to district area	100.00	15.88	25.89	9.55	6.00	11.30	31.38
3. Pratapgarh Block	144578	47648	3988	7142	24624	5462	55714
% to block area	100.00	32.95	2.76	4.94	17.03	3.78	38.54
4. Arnod Block	70090	11218	1793	2682	11747	2885	39765
% to block area	100.00	16.00	2.56	3.83	16.76	4.12	56.73
5. Abu Road Block	88404	56795	3392	8489	3151	3683	12894
% to block area	100.00	64.25	3.84	9.60	3.56	4.17	14.58
6. Dhariavad Block	120940	34448	25764	10724	11266	7642	31096
% to block area	100.00	28.48	21.30	8.87	9.32	6.32	25.71
7. Kotra Block	242237	164415	42253	5565	3762	7889	18353
% to block area	100.00	67.87	17.44	2.30	1.55	3.26	7.58
8. Salumbar Block	151343	10780	83099	8623	12569	11728	24544
% to block area	100.00	7.12	54.91	5.70	8.30	7.75	16.22
9. kherwara Block	110211	26828	34095	8363	6951	12624	21350
% to block area	100.00	24.34	30.94	7.59	6.31	11.45	19.37
10. Sarada Bolck	227704	23357	153387	6676	16982	9195	18107
% to block area	100.00	10.26	67.36	2.93	7.46	4.04	7.95
11. Jhadol Block	144100	77479	30236	4724	4036	9188	18437
% to block area	100.00	53.77	20.98	3.28	2.80	6.38	12.79
12. Girwa Block	188746	37892	79766	14703	18696	13594	24095
% to block area	100.00	20.07	42.26	7.79	9.91	7.20	12.77
Total TSP Area	2380225	664925	629988	127520	168617	173090	616085
% to TSP area	100.00	27.94	26.47	5.36	7.08	7.27	25.88

The land use pattern of the tribal sub-plan area is unique in various ways and altogether different from the over-all state conditions. In view of this situation, there are following specific conditions:

- (i) Forest area is spread over in 27.94 percent of TSP area but Kotra block of Udaipur district has highest 67.87 percent forest area and Salumbar block has lowest 7.12 percent forest area.
- (ii) Land not available for cultivation includes put under habitations, mountains, hills, rivers, drainage systems, etc. The area under this category is 26.47 percent. Maximum area exists in Sarada block of Udaipur district to the tune of 67.36 percent of the geographical area and minimum 2.56 percent in Arnod block of Chittorgarh district.
- (iii) Other uncultivated wasteland is 5.36 percent of the total geographical area, but its maximum presence of 9.60 percent exists in Abu Road block of Sirohi district and the minimum area affected is in Kotra block of Udaipur district.
- (iv) Cultivated waste land is 7.08 percent in TSP area, which is minimum of 1.55 percent in Kotra block of Udaipur district and maximum of 17.03 percent in Pratapgarh block of Chittorgarh district.
- (v) Fallow land of TSP area is 7.27 percent with maximum and minimum coverage of 11.45 percent in Kherwara block and 3.26 percent of Kotra block of Udaipur district respectively.
- (vi) The net area sown of TSP area is 25.88, which is significantly less than the state average of 48.93 percent for Rajasthan. This too is not evenly spread in total area as maximum area of 56.73 percent exists in Arnod block of Chittorgarh district and Kotra block of Udaipur district possesses only 7.58 percent of the total geographical area.
- (vii) Cultivated land is the survival base of the rural masses and the lesser availability of land for cultivation practices, with high density of population is the main crux of the problem.

In addition to the above, the TSP area receives significant rainfall in view of its situation in southern part of the state in the Aravalli and Vindhyan ranges, the use of rainy water for harvesting does not seem to be efficiently managed as the area irrigated in this region is only 21.80 percent of the net area sown, which is less than the State irrigated area of 32.33 percent. The geo-physical conditions of the area are responsible for this situation and the occurrence of rainfall has decreased in last few decades as a result of vegetation loss in the mountain and hills. The irrigation by sources is reflected in Table No. 1.4.

**TABLE NO. 1.4**  
**IRRIGATION BY SOURCES IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREA**  
**(In Hectares)**

District/ Block	Net Area sown	Un-irrigated area	Net Irrigated area	Well/ Tube well	Tank	Canal	Others	Gross irrigate area
1. Banswara District	230725	165297	65428	9887	4077	43729	7735	678
% to district area	100.00	71.64	28.36	4.29	1.77	18.95	3.35	108
2. Dungarpur Distt.	121005	96089	24916	12892	2334	8340	1350	275

% to district area	100.00	79.41	20.59	10.65	1.93	6.89	1.12	110
3. Pratapgarh Block	55714	42035	13679	13048	24	607	--	143
% to block area	100.00	75.45	24.55	23.42	0.04	1.09	--	104
4. Arnod Block	39765	31014	8751	8747	4	--	--	92
% to block area	100.00	77.99	22.01	22.00	0.01	--	--	106
5. Abu Road Block	12894	10292	2602	2602	--	--	--	34
% to block area	100.00	79.82	20.18	20.18	--	--	--	133
6. Dhariavad Block	31096	25828	5268	5230	--	--	38	57
% to block area	100.00	83.06	16.94	16.82	--	--	0.12	109
7. Kotra Block	18353	17976	377	375	2	--	--	4
% to block area	100.00	97.95	2.05	2.04	0.01	--	--	107
8. Salumbar Block	24544	21718	2826	2500	326	--	--	30
% to block area	100.00	88.49	11.51	10.19	1.32	--	--	109
9. Kherwara Block	21350	18569	2781	2049	301	375	56	28
% to block area	100.00	86.97	13.03	9.60	1.41	1.76	0.26	102
10. Sarada Bolck	18107	15575	2532	1501	1031	--	--	28
% to block area	100.00	86.02	13.98	8.29	5.69	--	--	112
11. Jhadol Block	18437	16320	2117	2046	64	--	7	26
% to block area	100.00	88.52	11.48	11.10	0.35	--	0.03	123
12. Girwa Block	24095	21044	3051	2994	57	--	--	41
% to block area	100.00	87.34	12.66	12.43	0.23	--	--	134
Total TSP Area	616085	481757	134328	63871	8220	53051	9186	1441
% to TSP area	100.00	78.20	21.80	10.37	1.33	8.61	1.49	107

The information given above reveals that out of the net area sown, 78.20 percent is still un-irrigated and only 21.80 percent cultivated land is irrigated. Most of the irrigated area is taken care of through wells and tube-wells, which is 10.37 percent of the total cultivated land. Canal irrigation has coverage in 8.61 percent area, which is concentrated in Banswara, Dungarpur districts. Pratapgarh block of Chittorgarh and Kherwara block of Udaipur district have very scanty area through medium and minor irrigation projects. The contribution of water harvesting structures in the form of tanks is only 1.33 percent and other sources including watersheds are 1.49 percent. The normal annual rainfall of Rajasthan is 57.51 cms. while Banswara and Dungarpur districts have 95.03 cms and 72.89 cms normal rainfall. Chittorgarh with 84.15 cms, Sirohi 59.12 cms and Udaipur with 64.50 cms rainfall have put a big question mark on the efforts made by the state government for huge investment in anicuts and watersheds as no significant improvement could be achieved.

The gross irrigated area as given in the last column of the above table reveals 107.33 percent of the net irrigated area. This is evident that water receivable through the irrigation system is just sufficient for the rabi crop only and to some extent providing supplemental support to rain-fed cultivation system. In the background of these general conditions, the socio-economic conditions of the tribal community are

studied to reveal the efforts made by the Central government through substantial funding and the State Government through supplementing the funding and implementing all the schemes through available funds for the benefit of the scheduled tribe community residing in the Tribal Sub-plan Area of the State.

## **2. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development), Government of India had commissioned conducting a research study to Maharana Pratap Adhyayan Evam Jan Kalyan Sansthan (Maharana Pratap Institute for Studies & Public Welfare) on “Role of Tribal Woman Wage Earner in Ensuring Family Food Security in scheduled areas of Rajasthan in changing environmental and economic scenario.” The project aimed to find the reasons for bottlenecks in the present system that deprive the tribal community of the benefit of schemes. The main objectives of the study are to find out:

- (i) Viability of the existing activities for the benefit of the tribal community and need assessment from their own perspectives.
- (ii) Reasons responsible for leakages of assets or commodities provided to tribal community.
- (iii) Role of tribal woman wage earner to ensuring family enrichment through the assets or commodities made available to them.
- (iv) Possible safeguards required for retaining the benefits on a sustainable basis;
- (v) Creative activities for prosperity of the tribal community through awareness generation and finding other requisite measures; and
- (vi) Ensuring the environmental and economic scenario through the tribal women community.

In addition to the above, the organization has also been entrusted with the responsibility to spread awareness relating to HIV/AIDS and send and action taken report to the Department of Women and Child Development. The tribal community is self-oriented by nature and hesitant to meet outsiders, which has helped them from protecting from the spread of communicable diseases. However, the organization has

made assessment from this angle and the report has been compiled in accordance with the field data.

### **3. METHODOLOGY:**

As mentioned earlier, the initial project proposal was formulated keeping in view the Annual Report 2001-02 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, where the scheduled areas of Rajasthan consisting of Banswara and Dungarpur districts, Pratapgarh block of Chittorgarh district, Abu Road Block of Sirohi district and 80 villages of Udaipur district. But the areas approved by the Government of India and the Tribal Sub-plan include Arnod block of Chittorgarh and 6 blocks of Udaipur district also in addition to 81 villages of Girwa block of Udaipur district. Accordingly, the area covered under the study is as under:

1. Banswara district comprising of all the 8 blocks viz. Garhi, Kushalgarh, Sajjangarh, Bagidora, Anandpuri, Ghatol, Peepalkhoont and Talwara.
2. Dungarpur district comprising of all the 5 blocks viz. Simalwara, Sagwara, Dungarpur, Bichhiwara and Aspur.
3. Pratapgarh and Arnod blocks of chittorgarh district.
4. Abu Road block of Sirohi district.
5. Dhariavad, Kotra, Salumbar, Kherwara, Sarada, Jhadol blocks of Udaipur district. Girwa block consisting of 81 villages has been sub-divided into three clusters as Girwa-I, Girwa-II and Girwa-III to cover the 81 villages as listed earlier and since the total selected villages are only 1/3 part of the block villages, this system was evolved to get representative information related to the theme under which these villages were selected.

Thus there is minor deviation from the listed areas but this happened by way of reverence to the authenticity of the report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs where the total scheduled areas were not included. However, 5 villages from each block have been selected to make total number of villages as 125. The survey conducted in these villages included one questionnaire for village information and another questionnaire for selected 20 women from each village were queried for various type of information. Thus 2500 households from 125 villages were selected and information gathered from them has been compiled in this report.

The selection of women was done from amongst small and marginal cultivators, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, those engaged in livestock rearing, collection of medicinal produce, traditional tribal activities etc. as mentioned in the guidelines. In the village schedule, the village resources and sharing of benefits by the tribal community has been studied. In addition to this, discussions held with focused groups of the villages have also been given due consideration in this report.

Fifty case studies have also been attempted on the basis of the discussions of the focused groups and community meetings, to understand the specific tribal culture and traditions prevalent as their social traditions. This has formed the base of the case studies. The quantitative data has been compiled and the qualitative data has been used in preparing the research study. An attempt has been made to elaborate the correct picture of the tribal community as visualized, arrived through the outcome of the discussions.

#### **4 GENERAL STATUS OF SURVEYED VILLAGES:**

Since access to a tribal community is not easy, with a view to understanding the situation and to getting maximum possible information from the respondents, help of local representatives, viz, Anganwari Workers, Shiksha Karmies, ANMs health workers etc. was taken to gain the confidence of the tribal community and collect the total information. The situation of the 125 surveyed villages in terms of land use pattern is given in Annexure I. General situation of land use pattern the in surveyed villages of Tribal Sub-plan area is as under:

1. In Banswara district, the total geographical area of 40 villages of 8 blocks is 18291.81 hectares, of which 16.33 percent is forest area, 17.28 percent area is not available for cultivation, 5.71 percent area is categorized as other uncultivated waste, 4.64 percent land is cultivated waste, 7.94 percent land is fallow land and only 48.10 percent land is put under cultivation. Bagidora block of the district has no forest area in any of the surveyed villages.
2. The 25 villages of Dungarpur district spread over 5 blocks cover total geographical area of 15352.55 hectares of which 5.45 percent area is under forests, 27.00 percent area is not available



- for cultivation, 11.78 percent land is other uncultivated waste, 10.43 percent land is cultivated waste, 4.70 percent land is fallow land and area under cultivation is 40.64 percent.
3. In 10 villages of two blocks of Chittorgarh district covered under TSP area have 6232.62 hectares geographical area. The forest area is 18.30 percent and land not available for cultivation is 18.71 percent. Land under the category of other uncultivated waste is 9.09 percent while as there is 8.54 percent area is cultivated waste. Fallow land is 3.69 percent of the geographical area and 41.82 percent land is able to be cultivated.
  4. The situation of Abu Road block of Sirohi district is quite different, as in 5 villages, 65.74 percent is forest area, 9.37 percent land not available for cultivation, 2.98 percent area is other un- cultivated waste, 2.62 percent area is under cultivated waste, 1.97 percent area is fallow land and 17.32 percent area of 5773.37 hectares geographical land is cultivated.
  5. In 45 surveyed villages of Udaipur district spread over 6 blocks and three clusters of Girwa block, the total geographical area is 55373.37 hectares, which cover 25.27 percent forest area, 43.63 percent area is not available for cultivation because of mountains, hills, drainage systems, habitations etc. 6.90 percent land is categorized as other un- cultivated waste, 4.87 percent land is cultivated waste, 1.83 percent area is fallow land and 17.50 percent area is available for cultivation.
  6. The overall profile of the 125 surveyed villages reveal that in 101023.35 hectares of geographical area, 22.52 percent is forest area, 32.84 percent area is not available for cultivation, 7.33 percent area is other uncultivated waste, 5.77 percent land is cultivated waste, 3.49 percent area is fallow land and only 28.05 percent land is cultivated.
  7. Less cultivated land and high density of population is the main cause of poverty. Even the cultivated land is uneven, rocky with very thin cover of soil, which is fertile, but there is need to retain the soil cover and the need to check the erosion by rainy water.

The status of cultivated land of all the 125 villages has been given in table at Annexure II, which reveals that out of the total cultivated land of 28333.78 hectares, 81.42 percent cultivated land is unirrigated and only 18.42 percent is irrigated. Therefore most of the area is based on rain-fed cultivation practices. The 18.42 percent irrigated area covers 8.83 percent from canal irrigation facility in 16

villages, 1.58 percent area is irrigated through tanks, 7.51 percent through wells and tube wells and 0.66 percent area have irrigation facilities by way of water harvesting structures, which is evident that construction of watersheds and anicuts have failed to yield the desired results.

Since irrigation is very limited, the cultivation practices are not substantive for the survival base of the people and mostly they are required to engage themselves in other activities for attaining their livelihood. Area specific details are given hereunder:

1. Villages of Ghatol and Garhi blocks of Banswara district have substantial canal facility as out of the total cultivated area of 41.72 and 66.50 percent respectively. Bagidora and Anand Puri blocks have only 5 and 3 hectares irrigation facility through wells or tube-wells in their respective villages and remaining area is unirrigated.
2. In Pratapgarh block of Chittorgarh district, only one village has irrigation facility of 12.98 hectares through tube-wells and other villages have no source of irrigation.
3. In Abu Road block of Sirohi district only 10.70 percent area is irrigated through wells and tube-wells out of total 1000 hectares of cultivated land.
4. All the five villages of Kherwara block of Udaipur district have absolutely no irrigation facilities.

Since the Tribal Sub-Plan area has basic feature of concentration of tribal population, the surveyed 125 villages have 73.31 percent scheduled tribe population as given in Annexure III. 20 villages have hundred percent tribal population. Other 47 villages have more than 90 percent tribal population. It has been witnessed that the villages having some sort of infrastructure facilities like irrigation, roads, electricity etc, people other than those belonging to scheduled tribes start moving there and in due course of time, they take hold of all the available resources and the people of tribal community are marginalized. This is the process of development and holds good in this area as well. The sex ratio of the 125 surveyed villages of total population is 986 females per 1000 males and in case of the tribal population; the sex ratio is 988 females per 1000 males, which is almost similar.

Information relating to infrastructure facilities and basic amenities is given in Annexure IV having the coverage of educational

facilities, health facilities, drinking water facilities with their respective sources, communication facilities, connectivity with railway or bus services, connectivity with road with its type, market or haats as prevalent in tribal area and availability of electricity facilities. This is the general parameter of development and there is nothing special being a tribal sub-plan area though there are various relaxations in the norms for provision of various facilities, but no such situation is viewed in most of the areas.

The work participation of the people of 125 villages in respect of main workers is given in Annexure V, which reveals that out of total population of 206320 of surveyed villages, 27.31 percent male and 13.23 percent females are main cultivators. 1.29 percent males and 1.27 percent females are agricultural labour, 0.82 percent males and 0.24 percent females are engaged in house hold industrial activities and 11.30 percent males 1.97 percent females are getting employment in other trades.

The work participation of marginal workers as given in Table at Annexure VI reveals that the 5.32 percent males and 14.36 percent females are working as marginal cultivators, 2.11 percent male and 6.29 percent females are working as marginal agricultural labourers, 0.19 percent males and 0.45 percent females are engaged as marginal workers in household industrial activities. The work participation as marginal workers in other trades is 3.47 percent males and 4.56 percent females. Thus 43.73 percent males and 16.71 percent females of their respective population are main workers and 11.09 percent males and 25.65 percent females are marginal workers in their respective groups. The people in TSP area engaged in employment are 54.82 percent males and 42.36 percent females.

The situation of mass unemployment is due to non-availability of adequate land and irrigation facility in farm sector and negligible work opportunities to these unskilled persons in non-farm sector and this is the crux of their socio-economic backwardness. In addition, their own cultural and social practices are the constraints in their development and an average tribal family is in the grip of moneylenders for fulfilling such requirements.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **VIABILITY OF THE EXISTING ACTIVITIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY- THEIR NEED ASSESSMENT**

In Rajasthan, Scheduled Area has been classified as Tribal Sub-plan Area for the implementation of the activities of the Central and the State Government. This area is located in the south east of Rajasthan state comprising of 23 Panchayat Samities of 5 districts, where the scheduled tribe people are concentrated. Since the information of Census of 2001 has been made available on tehsil system, the area distribution has been done accordingly in Table No. 2.1

TABLE 2.1  
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED AREA (TSP AREA)

Name of District/ Tehsil	Tehsils	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages	Total Population	ST Population	% of ST Population
1. District Banswara						
(i) Ghatol Tehsil			317	311332	244828	78.64
(ii) Garhi Tehsil			170	347468	129440	52.31
(iii) Banswara Tehsil			326	371320	326605	61.03
(iv) Bagidora Tehsil			294	287935	231384	80.36
(v) Kushalgarh Tehsil			397	283534	253015	89.24
Total Banswara	5	325	1504	1501589	1085272	72.27
2. District Dungarpur						
(i) Dungarpur Tehsil			281	392424	280782	71.55
(ii) Aspur Tehsil			146	184508	91190	49.42
(iii) Sagwara Tehsil			206	287288	156473	54.47
(iv) Simalwara Tehsil			225	243423	193042	79.30
Total Dungarpur	4	237	858	1107643	721487	65.14
3. District Udaipur						
(i) Jhadol Tehsil			249	193810	135152	69.73
(ii) Kherwara Tehsil			252	268976	202529	75.30
(iii) Kotra Tehsil			304	183504	163903	89.32
(iv) Sarada Tehsil			185	223380	138195	61.37
(v) Salumber Tehsil			234	212492	111419	52.43
(vi) Dhariavad Tehsil			250	214098	168625	78.76
(vii) Girwa Tehsil (Part)			81	137305	93905	68.39
Total Udaipur (TSP area)	7	314	1555	1433565	1013728	70.71
4. District Chittorgarh						
(i) Pratapgarh Tehsil			358	236651	115636	48.86
(ii) Arnod Tehsil			179	119837	80577	67.24
Total Chittorgarh (TSP Area)	2	80	537	356488	196213	55.04
5. Sirohi District						
(i) Abu Road Block	1	25	81	114818	76526	66.65
Total TSP Area	19	981	4535	4514403	3093226	68.52

Thus the total population of the Tribal-Sub-plan Area is 45.14 lakhs of which 30.93 lakhs are scheduled tribes, which comprises of 68.52 percent of the total population of the area. Total population of TSP area is 7.99 percent and scheduled tribe population of TSP area is 43.58 percent of a total population of the scheduled tribes in the state. Concentration of tribal people is highest in Banswara district, where tribal population is 72.27 percent of the total population of the district. Tribal areas of Udaipur district have 70.71 percent tribal population, which

have been covered in Tribal Sub-Plan. Abu Road Panchayat has 66.65 percent tribal population. Dungarpur district ranks fourth with the tribal population at 65.14 percent. Pratapgarh and Arnod blocks of Chittorgarh district have lowest concentration of scheduled tribe population of 55.07 percent. This signifies that the process of development has attracted other non-tribal people to settle down in the scheduled area, which is the general feature of progress.

## 2.1. FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION PATTERN

The State Government has separate Minister for tribal welfare and development and there is a provision of Scheduled Tribe Advisory Council for review and suggestion on the implementation of the schemes. At the administrative level, one Principal Secretary to the Government has been entrusted with the responsibility of tribal area development, who is responsible for coordination, review and monitoring and policy matters. The implementation of the programmes is being done by Tribal Area Development commissioner, Udaipur who is responsible for preparation of schemes, implementation and monitoring of the schemes. The TAD commissioner is assisted by two Additional Commissioners, one director Tribal Research Institute and a staff with total strength of 220 persons.

Annual budget for the Tribal Area sub-plan activities is ranging between Rs. 50-56 crores during 2003-04 and 2004-05 which constitutes the allocation to the Tribal Area Development Commissioner comprising of special central assistance, centrally sponsored schemes. Besides, line departments have their separate allocation for the scheduled area reflected in their respective budget. Some of the activities undertaken with the special central assistance component, in the budget controlled by the Tribal Area Development Commissioner for benefit to the tribal people of the scheduled area with financial allocations and target to benefit through various schemes are given in Table No. 2.2:

TABLE NO. 2.2  
SCHEMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREA

Programme/ Scheme	Nature of funding	Amount (Lakh Rs.)	Persons benefited
A. Through the Agency of agriculture Department			
1. Demonstration of bio-fertilizers 50 % assistance Rs. 300 per demonstration	SCA	6.00	300
2. Minikit distribution- 50% assistance for 0.2 hectares	SCA	32.36	43000
3. Plant protection- 100% subsidy @ Rs. 200 per ha.	SCA	10.00	14000
4. Distribution of PVC Pipe- 200 mtr pipe on 50% subsidy	SCA	50.00	250
5. Cotton demonstration @ Rs. 500 as 50% subsidy	SCA	10.00	2000
B. Horticulture development through BAIF	SCA	121.00	1400
C. Schemes through Horticulture Department			
1. Kitchen Garden Scheme - Seed distribution for growing vegetables	SCA	0.10	2000
2. Tricoderma treatment for horticulture	SCA	0.49	800
3. Farmers' fair scheme	SCA	0.25	625
4. Vegetable development programme - 2 days training	SCA	14.67	1640
D. Sericulture/ Mushroom Cultivation	SCA	12.96	1350

E. Animal Husbandry- AI through BAIF	SCA	8.11	8110
F. Irrigation schemes			
1. Deepening of wells through blasting – No. of wells	SCA	120.00	2000
2. Distribution of diesel pump sets – 50% subsidy Rs. 10,000	SCA	90.00	900
3. Construction of anicuts/ watersheds- No. of anicuts	SCA	513.95	52
4. Community Lift irrigation schemes- Number	SCA	226.06	23
G. Energy			
1. Kutir jyoti Scheme-Rs. 1000 subsidy by GOI and Rs. 600 by state- No. of beneficiaries	SCA	1.94	121
2. Solar Energy – families benefited	SCA	35.00	1000
H. Education			
1. Hostel rent scheme- Reimbursement to students @ Rs. 1500	SCA	4.30	710
2. Encouragement to brilliant students @ Rs. 25000 per student	SCA	5.95	575
3. Assistance to girls for higher education- Rs. 2500 per student	SCA	41.49	1391
4. Eklavya play hostels - training to students	SCA	20.49	100
5. Special coaching in hostels - assistance to Ashram schools	SCA	1.48	118
I. Training & self Employment			
1. Training in it is - students benefited	SCA	3.72	640
2. Fruit Craft Scheme- training to youths	SCA	2.90	20
3. Self Employment schemes	SCA	150.00	1500

The schemes listed above amounting to Rs. 14.83 crores are part of Rs. 56 crores provided by the Government of India under special Central Assistance. There are various other schemes like free distribution of iodized salt to tribal community amounting to Rs. 152.58 lakhs benefiting more than 18 thousand families. In addition ST students are given free text books, uniform and scholarship at all levels even in the private schools to all tribal students of the state. Girls students not residing in hostels are given a bicycle each free of cost. Mid-day meals programme is under implementation in all the elementary schools, which covers scheduled tribe students.

During the year 2004-05, provision of Rs. 443.66 crores was made for the scheduled area of the state, comprising of 383.13 crores under state plan, 21.24 crores under special central assistance, Rs. 39.38 crores under centrally sponsored schemes.

Some activities for benefiting the tribal community are being implemented on the Maharashtra pattern under this component, activities relating to cooperative and fisheries are being implemented. The details of these schemes along with their financial and physical provisions are given for the year 2004-05 in Table No. 2.3

TABLE NO. 2.3  
ACTIVITIES ON MAHARASHTRA PATTERN

Particulars	Unit	Provision (Lakh Rs.)	Target
I. Cooperative			

1. Assistance for purchase of share of Lamps/ Cooperative Societies	Persons	50.00	10000
2. Subsidy for Exhibitions	No.	0.75	3
3. Subsidy for training to Rajas Sangh	Trainee	1.80	90
4. Reimbursement of royalty on minor forest produce- Funds to Panchayats	No.	0.70	45
5. Surcharge on minor forest produce	Persons	16.00	4700
6. Managerial subsidy to Lamps	No.	7.00	35
Total I		76.25	
II Fisheries			
1. Subsidy for purchase of net and boats	Persons	5.00	385
2. Training & Community Centre	Trainees	1.10	117
3. Subsidy on fish seeds	Farmers	16.00	300
4. Formation of fish cooperatives	No.	7.13	33
5. Subsidy for fish conservation	Tanks	1.00	3
6. Fish Insurance	Persons	0.52	2500
Total II		30.75	
Grand Total		107.00	

Sanitation and community health programme implemented in 1400 villages covered TB Control, Fluorosis control. These programmes are implemented through SWACHH a non-governmental organization of the state and funds to the tune of Rs. 522.66 lakhs and Rs. 768.22 lakhs respectively.

Analysis of the funds made available for the development of tribal community of scheduled areas reveals that the total scheduled tribe population of the area is 30.93 lakhs. There are 5.17 lakhs odd tribal families residing in the scheduled area of Rajasthan. The present level of funding has been under execution for more than 20 years. But the condition of tribal community has not changed positively to the desired extent.

The State Government had notified in 1995 and 1996 for reservation of 45 percent vacancies under direct recruitment in scheduled area. The posts belonged to scale no. 7 and 9. In the fully covered districts of Banswara and Dungarpur, the determination of vacancies was made and 45 percent reservation is applicable, but in case of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts, the determination of posts is made on the basis of population proportion of scheduled tribe of the district. This is certainly a remarkable step for ensuring the benefit to tribal community. At the state level, 12 percent reservation exists for the tribal people, but these benefits are generally reaped by the persons other than those scheduled

The activities executed by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) contain two important activities viz. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY) and Indira Avas Yojna (IAY) are helpful to significant extent. The activities undertaken through the funding in scheduled area during 2001-02 are given in Table No. 2.4 to have an assessment of benefits.

TABLE NO. 2.4  
BENEFITS THROUGH SGSY AND IAY FOR ST FAMILIES 2001-02

District/ Block	SGSY			IAY	
	No.	Loan	Grant	No.	Grant
<b>I. District Banswara</b>					
1. Anandpuri	26	7.77	2.48	100	8.20
2. Bagidora	126	40.02	9.17	82	10.36
3. Garhi	105	29.73	10.77	172	25.04
4. Ghatol	167	47.22	19.98	283	19.91
5. Kushalgarh	60	22.42	9.22	54	18.73
6. Peepalkhoont	99	39.18	16.56	196	16.44
7. Sajjanganrh	54	16.00	6.25	19	16.44
8. Talwara	30	8.54	3.52	100	26.97
<b>Total Banswara</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>210.88</b>	<b>77.95</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>142.09</b>
<b>II. District Dungarpur</b>					
1. Dungarpur	15	17.46	7.38	130	14.73
2. Aspur	17	9.79	2.03	161	15.10
3. Bichhiwara	93	31.70	11.99	126	19.28
4. Sagwara	28	10.62	11.92	122	18.40
5. Simalwara	21	15.48	7.46	194	23.46
<b>Total Dungarpur</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>85.05</b>	<b>40.78</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>90.97</b>
<b>III. District Udaipur</b>					
1. Jhadol	53	8.72	4.54	76	14.56
2. Kherwara	86	13.58	7.52	59	19.46
3. Kotra	54	8.54	4.78	38	32.41
4. Sarada	88	14.25	7.96	67	26.47
5. Salumber	68	11.03	4.43	79	18.51
6. Dhariavad	86	12.40	7.99	61	15.77
7. Girwa (Part)	37	6.44	3.06	83	21.28
<b>Total Udaipur (TSP area)</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>74.96</b>	<b>40.28</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>148.46</b>
<b>IV. District Chittorgarh</b>					
1. Pratapgarh	100	24.98	8.42	24	4.92
2. Arnod	33	8.77	2.92	24	4.92
<b>Total Chittorgarh (TSP)</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>11.34</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9.84</b>



V. District Sirohi					
1. Abu Road	114	20.59	9.29	57	11.27
Total TSP Area	1564	425.23	179.64	2307	402.63

The objective behind highlighting various schemes for the benefit of tribal community is to describe the various types of activities that are under implementation and funds are made available to over all development of scheduled tribe community in the scheduled area for which Tribal Sub-Plan is prepared for carrying out various activities in the area. In a nut-shell, total funds flow for the scheduled area is Rs. 443.66 crores, of which Rs. 56.37 crores is the budget of Tribal Area Commissioner comprising of Rs. 21.14 crores as Special Central Assistance, Rs. 13.20 crores under Article 275(1) Rs. 22.03 crores under state plan for implementation of schemes on Maharashtra pattern. Remaining funds are part of Scheduled Tribe sub plan for implementation of various sectoral schemes of line departments.

Details of funding under state plan, special central assistance and centrally sponsored schemes during the year 2004-05 are given in Table No. 2.5 to elaborate the funds being provided for various activities in the scheduled area.

TABLE NO. 2.5

SECTORAL FUNDING IN SCHEDULED AREA OF TSP

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	Sector	State Plan	SCA	CSS	Total
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	2186.74	505.85	841.76	3534.35
2.	Rural Development	8388.32	--	1713.01	10101.33
3.	Irrigation	9404.71	1075.01	30.00	10509.72
4.	Energy	3192.46	35.00	--	3227.46
5.	Industry & Mines	1620.27	--	92.57	1620.27
6.	Transport & communications	444.00	--	--	444.00
7.	Scientific Services & Research	4.30	--	--	4.30
8.	Social & Community Services	12948.17	278.40	1348.78	14575.35
9.	Economic Services	124.23	--	4.70	128.93
10	General	--	220.00	--	220.00
	Grand Total	38313.20	2114.26	3938.25	44365.70

So far as funding for overall development of the scheduled area is concerned, the amount is quite substantial for area development, infrastructure creation, asset creation and creation of self and wage employment opportunities. The impact of development is visible in the tribal community. The reservation in Panchayati Raj institutions has played an important role in bringing the tribal community in to the mainstream of development and they have been actively participating in the elections as per reservation criteria. The women of tribal community are also involved in the development processes as per laid down conditions. Reservation of peoples' representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions

has proved a milestone in bringing the tribal women in to the mainstream of the development.

However, the multiplicity of schemes and process of implementation are quite complicated. The Tribal Area Development Department was created for implementation of the schemes for the benefit of tribal community, however it has become just a fund transfer agency to the line department. There is no effective control on the line department in terms of reaching the benefit to the last target beneficiary. This also puts question mark over the huge strength of TAD Department to the tune of 220 persons, who are basically involved in transferring the funds and preparing the progress report for submission to higher ups. Therefore, there is no mechanism to ensure the benefits reaching the appropriate persons for whom the schemes are meant.

The main problem with the plan-formulation and implementation system that the system is basically target oriented. The aim for creation of separate agency for development of scheduled tribe was to get the schemes implemented, but the TAD Department has total office stationed in Udaipur and they are just engaged in releasing sanctions and progress reporting on monthly, quarterly and annual basis as per laid down procedure of the state government or the funding agency of the Government of India. The main problem in the existing system being realized can be categorized in to administration of the activities, control over the line department, distinguishing between the funding from their own budget and the funding made by the TAD Department for specific purpose. In addition, accounting system of actual beneficiaries from the available funds and procedure for adjudging the socio-economic upliftment of the tribal community on regular basis. The impact assessment of the present system is the ultimate motive for adjudging the viability of the existing system for benefiting the tribal community.

### **2.1.1 Administrative System:**

The Tribal Area Development Commissioner is responsible for planning and implementation arrangement for the development of tribal community in scheduled areas. The activities are implemented by the agency of line departments of the respective districts. The TAD Commissioner prepares plan for the requirement of funds on the basis of proposals received from line departments of the TSP area. The total plan for activities proposed under special central assistance, centrally sponsored schemes and state plan funds is prepared by the TAD commissioner and after approval of budget from Central and State Governments, these are implemented. The funds allotted to the budget of TAD are authorized to respective line departments of respective districts and TAD monitors the progress of implementation in physical and financial terms.

The mode of monitoring and the progress review is based on target approach, which is limited to the amount spent and the number of persons benefited. There is no arrangement to verify and review as to what people have benefited and in case some persons have benefited from various schemes, no stock taking is done in family terms. Thus efforts at this level are generally focused on the

expenditure pattern, which generally lags behind in most of the cases. The targets and benefits are assessed in numbers. Since proposals are formulated by the respective line departments, they draw proposals with their own vision and not a single department or the TAD Department has any insight essential for assessing the demand of tribal community.

Line departments get funds from their respective heads as well as from TAD Department and they are expected to utilize the available funds through their own system and procedure. The guidelines of the Government of India are generally kept in view to the extent to keep the system functional and at times serious objections are raised over the expenditure pattern. The line departments of respective districts and TAD Department feel their responsibility is fulfilled with the incurring the expenditure to the indicated extent.

Similar reviews are made at the level of administrative department level and some times at the minister's level. All these persons/ institutions responsible for development of the scheduled area and the people, treat their responsibility over after review or monitoring it in physical and financial terms. The total staff of 220 persons is busy in preparation of proposals, dovetailing in plan and issue of sanctions of funds and submission of reports of periodical progress. Simply the TAD Department is not the only agency adopting this system as this practice obtains at all levels in the Central and State Governments throughout the country.

In case of the development of tribal community, there is necessity of sensitivity in the people responsible for their development to have some sense of responsibility for assessing the needs of the tribal community and the total funding system is needed to be revitalized and modified in accordance with the goals. With this viewpoint, the activities can be divided into following categories:

1. Activities relating to infrastructure creation in the area.
2. Activities relating to provision of basic amenities.
3. Activities relating to creation of assets and commodities for the tribal people.
4. Activities for self/ wage employment of the tribal community, and
5. Activities relating to subsidy/subsidy linked credit for their social and economic upliftment.

Activities mentioned at serial number 1& 2 are common to be used by all the people of the area, but the activities number 3 to 5 are specific to the tribal people where there is reservation or commitment for providing benefits to the actual persons and there must be stock taking of the persons/ families benefited. Such persons must not be made eligible for receiving the benefits again and again only on the ground that they belong to tribal community. It is very well the responsibility of the TAD Department to ensure this. This arrangement is necessary in view of following reasons:

- (a) The development of tribal area or scheduled area is a special programme, which is treated as most important programme by the

- policy makers and provided special central assistance which is total grant from the Government of India and with the specific intention of benefiting the tribal community centralized in some pockets.
- (b) The tribal people are generally peaceful by nature unless there is direct attack over their civilization and culture. They are satisfied with the available resources or assets with them and do not make complaints about any discrimination against them.
  - (c) Most of the tribal people are not aware of the schemes or programmes under implementation for their own benefits and generally do not approach the administration for their own requirements.
  - (d) The tribal community is marginalized, depending on the use of common property resources. Yet, they have no dissatisfaction with such a situation as they do not know about their rights and privileges made by the government..
  - (e) They try to settle their issues within their own panchayats and regard the tribal panchayats as the ultimate forum. They abide by the decisions taken by their panchayats even if they feel discrimination or injustice done. They avoid lodging complaints with the administration or police and avoiding approaching these institutions.
  - (f) There are various safeguards for retaining their assets like selling of land or other immovable assets to non-tribals but the people through their cunning methods manage to purchase their assets by illicit measures and the tribal people never approach the court or administration because of lack of knowledge.
  - (g) They prefer to move within their own community and whatever they get from the government, accept it as gift and try to avail the given facilities.
  - (h) With involvement of tribal community in Panchayati Raj system, some sort of benefits are being provided to them, but these naïve people are managed by other powerful or resourceful persons and they are used to remain like rubber stamps.

Keeping in view these inherent problems, the programme of tribal development in scheduled area is to be implemented, but even after 55 years of the planned era, the benefits have not reached to them to the desired extent. Though, this does not mean that no progress has been made in any of the areas relating to tribal development, but this is just negligible in view to the funds that are made available and the importance that is attached to their socio-economic upliftment.

### **2.1.2 Level of Development:**

So far as development is concerned, it can be called a marked improvement in tribal area in terms of infrastructure creation. The productivity level of TSP area is an example, where Nature has gifted them with most fertile land of the state and with the process of development, the productivity level has been maintained as visible from Table No. 2.6

TABLE NO. 2.6  
PRODUCTIVITY OF VARIOUS CROPS IN TRIBAL DISTRICTS  
Year 2001-02

(Production in Kgs. Per hectare)

Crop	Banswara	Dungar pur	Udaipur	Chittor-garh	Sirohi	Rajasthan
1. Bajra	748	750	756	755	744	745
2. Jowar	413	414	610	654	133	414
3. Maize	1340	819	1478	1805	1831	1453
4. Wheat	2016	3029	2499	2843	2265	2793
5. Barley	2678	2571	1732	2639	2571	2572
6. Rice	343	414	1122	1061	1286	1247
7. Small Millet	202	98	620	300	800	385
8. Gram	1114	1155	477	710	759	759
9. Rabi Pulses	706	1000	1122	757	1406	1272
10. Sesamum	326	326	201	317	282	327
11. Tur	399	161	926	700	1002	576
12. Kharif Pulse	233	211	302	475	361	271
13. Rape & mustard	1085	1088	1084	808	838	1084
14. Linseed	800	750	809	783	782	785
15. Groundnut	1227	1200	1000	1409	1226	1227
16. Caster seed	383	150	630	556	1768	1437
17. Cotton	149	93	98	94	348	94

The information given in the above table reveals that the productivity level is maintained in tribal districts. The cultivators have options to grow the variety of crops in their fields as per prevalent conditions of monsoon and availability of water in the area. Though the land available with tribal community is not that much fertile in view of marginal land with degradation factor. Most of the area is single cropped and the land owned by the tribal people is generally scattered and fragmented. The tribal people generally belong to marginal and small cultivators and number of such cultivators and land in their possession is given in Table No. 2.7

TABLE NO. 2.7  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS WITH SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS

District	Marginal Farmers		% to total		Small Farmers		% to Total	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1. Banswara	78457	36705	50.72	14.59	35804	51375	23.15	20.43
2. Dungarpur	78771	31317	56.57	16.41	29604	42597	21.26	22.32

3. Udaipur	145168	65110	50.98	13.84	71702	101296	24.67	21.53
4. Chittorgarh	80079	42382	34.13	7.82	63982	91252	27.27	16.85
5. Sirohi	27094	14543	35.45	7.06	19371	28079	25.34	16.63

An analysis of number and land of operational holding with marginal and small farmers reveals the following situation:

- (a) In Banswara district, 73.87 percent cultivators belonging to marginal and small farmers have 35.02 percent cultivated land.
- (b) In Dungarpur district, marginal and small cultivators are 77.83 percent of total cultivators and cultivated land in their possession is only 38.73 percent.
- (c) In Udaipur district proportion of marginal and small cultivators is 75.65 percent, who possess 35.37 percent cultivated land.
- (d) In Chittorgarh district, which is famous for opium cultivation, have 61.40 percent marginal and small cultivators and they have 24.67 percent cultivated land.
- (e) In Sirohi district, situated in semi-arid zone, have 60.79 percent marginal and small cultivators, who have 23.69 percent of the total cultivated land.

Therefore, the tribal community generally belongs to small and marginal cultivators and they possess very little land for their livelihood. The land holdings with the tribal people are degraded and marginal and have very low productivity. Land is the source of livelihood for most of the tribals and with this size of land, which is of low productivity, meeting the family requirement for the tribal people is difficult and they have to seek wage employment as per availability in the area.

With the efforts made by the government for education through formal and non-formal system, the literacy level of the rural people of tribal areas has increased significantly but it is still quite low, in terms of even from the state average as is evident from Table No. 2.8

TABLE NO. 2.8  
LITERACY LEVEL IN RURAL AREAS OF TRIBAL DISTRICTS

District/ Tehsil	% total literacy			% Rural Literacy		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
I. Banswara	44.22	60.24	27.86	40.78	57.49	23.78
1. Ghatol	35.92	52.83	18.98	35.92	52.83	18.98
2. Garhi	53.24	70.15	36.34	51.98	69.25	34.71
3. Banswara	52.31	67.25	36.74	41.28	58.74	23.25
4. Bagidora	40.84	57.27	24.03	40.84	57.27	24.03
5. Kushalgarh	37.53	52.79	21.84	35.54	51.07	19.59
II. Dungarpur	48.32	66.19	31.22	45.69	64.12	28.19
1. Dungarpur	51.83	69.66	34.14	46.95	65.92	28.52
2. Aspur	44.21	62.74	27.61	44.21	62.74	27.61
3. Sagwara	52.12	69.84	35.79	49.37	67.91	32.40

4. Simalwara	41.06	58.67	23.49	41.06	58.67	23.49
III. Udaipur	59.26	74.47	43.71	52.52	69.52	35.46
1. Dhariavad	37.61	54.34	20.90	35.22	52.30	18.21
2. Kotra	24.52	37.55	11.14	24.52	37.55	11.14
3. Salumbar	59.80	76.02	44.27	57.38	74.16	41.44
4. Kherwara	57.60	76.86	38.53	55.78	75.68	36.17
5. Sarada	57.08	75.73	38.97	55.34	74.55	36.82
6. Jhadol	59.26	74.73	43.43	59.26	74.73	43.43
7. Girwa	75.64	86.47	63.93	60.97	77.14	44.07
IV. Chittorgarh	54.37	71.82	36.45	49.11	67.91	29.98
1. Arnod	47.08	63.98	29.72	47.08	63.98	29.72
2. Pratapgarh	57.75	72.83	42.00	52.53	68.97	35.45
V. Sirohi	54.39	70.58	37.37	48.97	65.94	31.47
1. Abu Road	58.21	72.03	42.56	43.55	59.43	26.41
RAJASTHAN	61.03	76.46	44.34	55.92	72.96	37.74

It is evident that some of the tribal areas have taken keen interest and placed their literacy level above the state average but in the interior areas, where educational institutions are not to the requisite extent or arrangements for enhancement of literacy level are lacking. The female literacy level of Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district is 11.14 percent, which is a matter of concern.

### **2.1.3 Benefits for Individual/ Group Benefit through Subsidy**

Non-accounting system of the benefits to tribal community is a matter of serious concern for poor and marginal persons or families. In the absence of a proper system, only the target-based approach is taken in to consideration as envisaged in the guidelines of respective schemes. This helps the influential persons to get benefits. This deprives the rights of most needy persons for whom the benefits are actually meant. Subsidy schemes are a major corruption mode as the benefits are quite substantial and every one intends to avail of it from the community. In the absence of proper records, many people manage to get all sort of benefits as there are no barriers put for making eligibility and non-eligibility for the beneficiaries. This is the main reason that with ample funds provided for the benefit of tribal community, most of them remain deprived of the gains, which are due to them.

One of the major reasons responsible for such happening is that there are numerous schemes for the benefit of tribals executed through various departments and there is no coordination among them or no effective system has been developed. It can also be interpreted in another manner that no such necessity could be felt for checking malpractices or overlapping. This also helps the administration to twist the process to suit their own interest.

## **2.2. NEED ASSESSMENT OF THE TRIBAL COMMUNITY**

The total system of development of tribal area or scheduled area is based for the benefit of tribal community and some of the schemes are based on the BPL list. The schemes formulated at the State or Central levels generally lack in need assessment of the people. This is the main drawback of target-based approach and the implementing agencies also adhere to fulfillment of targets and spending the available funds. This system cannot benefit the tribal community for next fifty years as benefits will continue to be shared by powerful persons or malpractices will continue to flourish in view of improper directives. The schemes under implementation in Tribal Sub-plan area also lack in need assessment of the tribal community.

General perception of ongoing schemes and their usefulness to tribal community faulty in so many ways. Efforts have been made through the present research study, which reveal these facts as detailed hereunder:

- (a) Land is the most important natural resource available to tribal community as it also forms their survival base. All the tribal families do not own cultivated land. The general condition of the land owned by tribal community is degraded and marginal. These lands were allotted by ceiling surplus or they started cultivation on waste or barren land, which was available and later, regularized in their name as per prevalent revenue system. Most of the tribal cultivators own degraded or low productivity land. This condition is general in the scheduled area.
- (b) No scheme has been formulated for treatment of degraded or sub-standard land, which is the common need of tribal community. They are generally small and marginal cultivators, but need their available land to be upgraded by suitable measures as they lack in treatment process of such land. This is a vital issue and land upgradation as such can solve the problem of most of the tribal cultivators.
- (c) The tribal people still follow traditional practices of cultivation. Although some of the cultivators have adopted the modern techniques through replication method, but require technical support. The schemes like demonstration for bio-technology or minikit distribution is not sufficient to meet their requirement. The efforts of agriculture department are not fully viable for meeting the requirement of the tribal cultivators, who need complete knowledge of modern system and techniques.
- (d) The science and technology input for enhancing productivity can be helpful to tribal cultivators to the more possible extent as the soil is better, it only needs treatment to make it most productive through soil testing, treatment of lacking nutrients, etc.
- (e) Inputs provided through government machinery are not of standard quality and generally accepted by the cultivators in view of subsidy component. The input support of each component need to be examined in terms of its quality and standard before distribution to cultivators.
- (f) The families having no land need to be provided gainful employment through assessment of their ability and background. Each scheme need to cover skill upgradation, availability of raw material, machinery and equipment, design and quality control system and marketing linkages.



Unless total system is communicated to them in their accessible manner, no scheme can bring the optimum desired results.. This is the reason, why the self employment activities for individual or group beneficiaries are rarely successful in the area.

- (g) Tribal community have superb knowledge of medicinal plants and herbs and mostly use these for their own treatment. The collection of rare and important medicinal produce was started as the responsibility of Tribal Area Development Federation, but the tribal community has not fully benefited from the prevalent system.
- (h) Water harvesting structures, watersheds, anicuts, tube-wells, lift schemes etc. may be functioning properly and yet not benefiting the masses rationally. The assets are owned by pressure groups depriving the poor tribal people.
- (i) Water saving devices, the most needed system in view of water scarcity have not been introduced in the area. The available water from all the sources is not being utilized for maximum benefit.
- (j) Individual or family benefit schemes are not being provided as per assessed needs, but are given on adhoc basis as per the wishes of the implementing authorities.
- (k) Education in the form of formal and non-formal system could not yield much as is revealed by the census figures of the area. Female literacy is significantly low. The expenditure incurred from various available sources has not been able to bring success.
- (l) Marketing linkages have not been managed properly and the tribal community is still being exploited to the maximum possible extent.
- (m) Ration supply is not proper in the tribal area as assessed in the field areas. Even the iodized salt supplied free of cost is not being managed properly.
- (n) Incentives to tribal community in education like hostel, scholarship and other facilities are not being provided to the poor and no motivation for school going children is visible.
- (o) The elected tribal members in PRIs are given opportunities in view of legal mandate but the actual work is being carried out by the government functionaries and most of the funds routed through PRIs are not properly utilized.

A common problem with the government functionaries is preparation of proto-type schemes generally as per prevalent departmental norms. There is hardly any scheme of innovative nature introduced in the scheduled area. This is the crux of the problem as the mindset of persons responsible for policy formulation for the tribal development of the scheduled area as well drawing schemes is based on their departmental pattern, where no attempt is made to do anything specific for the area keeping in view the needs and expectations of the tribal community. The scheme based on the Maharashtra pattern is copy of the activities being implemented in that state and no efforts have been made to alter any component in view of local situations. It is quite

interesting that an activity being executed in Maharashtra is also seen as the necessity of tribal sub-plan area of Rajasthan. The top-down scheme is the main constraint of the development of the region, where no consideration has been made of their local issues. In view of lack of need assessment, project implementing authorities have no information of the number of people requiring facilities in the form of assets or commodities. Everything is being carried out on an ad-hoc basis. Thus the funds provided for the socio-economic upliftment of the poor are not being utilized in a rational manner, which is a matter of grave concern.

### **CHAPTER-3**

#### **REASONS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEAKAGES OF ASSETS OR COMMODITIES PROVIDED TO TRIBAL COMMUNITY**

For welfare of tribal community of scheduled areas, various programmes and schemes are being implemented by the State Government through the funds made available under special central assistance, centrally sponsored schemes, state plan schemes. The funding is made as token of commitment to the constitutional provisions as well as to socio-economic upliftment of the people residing in scheduled areas for which Tribal Sub-plan has been prepared. The programmes and schemes are routed through the budget provisions assigned to Tribal Area Development Commissioner as well as in the departmental budget of line departments. In addition to administering the funds provided to TAD Department, Tribal Area Development Commissioner is also responsible for coordinating the activities from all the sources to avoid duplicity and avoid wasteful expenditure.

The details of activities under execution in the Tribal Sub-plan area have been described in preceding chapter and an assessment of the need of tribal community was attempted on the basis of the research study findings. The expectations of tribal community related to food, housing and employment opportunities are bare minimum. They were living in the remote areas of the state and perhaps never expected any sort of infrastructure creation. Actually the infrastructure facilities are necessary to make an access to them for making requisite provisions. The tribal community in general residing in scheduled area at large is less literate and not aware of the constitutional safeguards as well as programmes and schemes being implemented for their benefit. Therefore, they have very limited expectations from the government. In view of their natural instinct to keep themselves aloof from the government functionaries, they avoid any dialogue and this problem was faced in conducting the research study.. After great reluctance and assurance from their own people, they were persuaded to have a dialogue and narrate about their life style, social, cultural, religious, tribal panchayat system for settlement of conflict among themselves.

The implementing agencies of programmes and schemes for the benefits of tribal community are well aware of the problems and conditions of the tribal community and reaching the total benefits to the tribal community from all the activities have different version. In some

cases the ultimate results are the evidence of the implementation of the schemes and availability of created assets and in other cases only symbolic gesture is visible.

## **1. CHANCES OF LEAKAGES**

With this point of view the programmes and schemes being implemented in the scheduled area can be divided in to following categories:

- (a) Fixed asset creation for individuals
- (b) Movable assets to Individuals or SHGs- Subsidy linked credit.
- (c) Infrastructure creation.
- (d) Provision of community or group assets
- (e) Demonstration, awareness generation etc.
- (f) Literacy both formal and informal systems.
- (g) Incentives for education
- (h) Free or ration supply of commodities.

The schemes of above categories are made with a view to analyzing the usefulness and availability to the tribal community. With this view point the findings of the study reveal the following facts:

### **(a) Fixed Asset Creation for Individuals**

Under this category, Indira Awas Yojna is under implementation which is for construction of new dwelling unit and upgradation of existing houses. Under IAY the amount of Rs. 25000 is being provided directly to the beneficiaries' bank account for construction of new house and for upgradation of existing house Rs. 12500 are given to the beneficiary for carrying out the activities in the existing house mentioned in the application. Here the selection is required to be done through the Gram Sabha meeting of Gram Panchayat and proposals are routed through Panchayat Samities. In actual practice, the names are selected by the Panchayat Samiti after receiving some money as bribe from the beneficiary. The names of such persons are approved in the Gram Sabha and the proposals are processed. The beneficiaries have disclosed this fact. However, the amount released to bank account is full i.e. 80 percent of the sanctioned amount and remaining is released after verification of the work by Panchayat Samiti authorities. The

beneficiary on the available land undertakes the construction. These houses constructed or upgraded are available with the beneficiaries.

**(b). Movable Assets to Individual or SHGs- Subsidy linked credit.**

These assets are given to tribal people as individual beneficiaries or part of self help groups. Under this category, livestock like buffaloes, goats, poultry unit etc. are given with a provision of subsidy and credit support. The amount sanctioned by DRDA as subsidy is passed to bank account and bank releases the loan and credit component to individual beneficiary or group as per the sanction. In this case, banks are required to adjudge the maturity or identification of the group and they perform these activities after receiving some money from the individual or group. Banks are not under the control of the state government, they take longer time in identification and it is observed usually that when they get bribe, the cases are processed. This is a general practice as DRDA send application after processing and when the bank clears the case, the subsidy component is released to bank. In such cases, the assets are retained by the group till the loan amount is cleared. The amount is released in two installments, and after receipt of total credit component, the subsidy component is waived. Here too, the amount is to be deposited on term basis and in case of defaulters; no benefit of subsidy component is received by the beneficiaries.

Only a few individuals and SHGs are seen adhering the time limit and they are able to get the subsidy benefit. In all the cases the assets in the form of livestock are seen intact with the beneficiaries. Even after reservation of tribal in Panchayati Raj Institutions, the bank system of receipt of bribe has not stopped as they clear the proposals after receipt of funds from beneficiaries.

Under the SGSY scheme, mainly livestock units are provided to the tribal community in the surveyed villages. This activity is the easiest option with the individual facilitator or NGO as no work has to be performed. Simply making some entries in the register and linkages with bank with bribe from beneficiaries does the thing. No market linkages are felt necessary as tribal people carry the milk for sale or some carriers reach them for collection of milk and pay quite low rates. An NGO or individual facilitator gets Rs. 10,000 for one group support, which is received without much work. The general problem of unsuccess of the Self Help Group is the non-establishment of marketing

linkages and the groups lack in marketing their produce in the market at remunerative return. In most of the cases the NGOs or individual facilitators restrict their activities till the funds are transferred to the self help groups account or individual member is benefited through any scheme NGO or individual facilitator gets its remuneration and quits the task in between leaving the groups at their own destiny. This is the reason why self-employment activities are rarely successful in the rural areas.

### **(c) Infrastructure Creation:**

Under this category the infrastructures are created in the form of village approach roads, water harvesting structure, tube-wells for irrigation, etc. are the activities, which are carried out by some line department or agency and its quality etc. are adjudged by the funding department through a laid down system. So far as the benefits from these assets is concerned, the activities are made available in the villages but the maximum benefits are taken by pressure groups. In case of canal irrigation, benefits to some tribal people has been visualized whose land lies in the catchment area. The tribal people get wage employment under such activities and get payment on fortnight basis in cash and food grain. The people do not know the wage rates but that was certainly more than what they receive for the private work. In case of tube wells, the tribal people get benefits whose fields are in the catchments area. It has been visualized that discrimination in case of infrastructure facilities is less evident and accordingly everyone in the ambit of the facility circle gets the benefits.

### **(d) Provision of Community or Group Assets:**

Schemes like community lifts and pipe for carrying water are provided to the people for irrigation purposes. The community lifts are generally not successful as payment of electric bills or repairs are problematic and people, while they themselves are ultimate beneficiaries, do not cooperate. Some individual, who pay all the amount, have been seen occupying such assets and use for their own purpose and charge water rates from other beneficiaries. It is justified to some extent as small and marginal cultivators can manage the funds on harvesting and pay dues to the lift operator. People are happy with the arrangement, as they cannot arrange funds for electricity and repairs. It is generally seen that some type of working arrangement is made in all

the community assets. Lift irrigation schemes and tube wells are functional in most of the areas, but tribal people only partly benefit from this arrangement. In view of electric problem, most of the devices are operated through diesel, which is too costly for the poor tribal cultivator to manage recurring expenses on this account. Small and marginal cultivators of tribal community are not capable to afford this system.

**(e) Demonstration and Awareness-Generation etc.:**

Demonstration activities are carried out by agriculture department for application of bio-fertilizers, but no such unit has been installed in the tribal area. The department people generally complete their paper formalities as no tribal people have confirmed holding of any such demonstration. However, the cultivators are using seeds and fertilizers with the credit from cooperative institutions. Some cultivators have reported purchasing the seed from private shops. Distribution of minikits is confirmed by the cultivators and the same are being reportedly used in the fields. Regarding complaints about the quality of the material provided in minikits, the tribal people reported that they use the given material in their fields but the quality is generally not good.

Various awareness generation activities are carried by government departments and NGOs as per their assigned tasks. In case of HIV/AIDS the tribal people are less aware or completely ignorant. However, they have sexual relations within their own society and not many cases have been reported in the tribal community. The tribal people have their own practices and traditions and they restrict their activities as per their customs. Mixing with outside people is somehow restricted in their customs and therefore, transmission of such diseases is rare.

Impact of other awareness generation programmes is not visible. People learn about things to the possible extent within their own society. In case of cultivation practices, they see the practices adopted by other cultivators. It is reported that some government functionaries and NGO persons reach the villages and return after meeting a few people of the village. In general, there is no such impact is visible relating to health and hygiene, literacy, etc.

### **(f) Literacy- Both Formal and Informal**

Literacy campaign has mixed results in the scheduled area. In some blocks the progress has been quite remarkable but most of the areas are still lagging behind. The departmental arrangements or NGO activities are not pro-active to the desired extent as no efforts to carry the adults both male and female are seen and only presence of such institutions is visible. The tribal people take less interest in literacy and this aspect they have confessed during the discussions. The decisions are taken through consensus and unless some effective motivational arrangements are made, they avoid moving in to such centers.

The position of rural female literacy is worst in Kotra and Dhariavad tehsils as reported in Census- 2001 as 11.14 and 18.21 percent respectively. The tribal people of this area are quite reluctant especially in case of women. The efforts made during the last 10 years were quite ineffective in raising the literacy level. Tribal people of rural areas are still hesitant to send their female children to schools and prefer to engage them in household activities. The schools are located at distant places and without proper road connectivity, so people do not allow their children especially girls to move to distant places. Also the social characteristics do not encourage female literacy practices. This is the reason of low literacy rate particularly among female tribal people.

### **(g) Incentives for Education:**

There are multiple schemes are functional for motivating tribal children to attend schools. For general school going children, free text books, uniform, mid-day meal and scholarship is provided at all levels of education. In this regard it was reported that some deductions are made from the given amount and no total funds are given. The scholarship is given once a year and such leakages reported by the people cannot be ruled out. The admissions in hostels and residential schools are free of cost and generally tribal students of rural areas rarely get admission. Very few children of 125 villages are reported to be availing these benefits. It has been witnessed that a class within the schedule tribe community has developed, availing all the possible assistance as no transparent system is prevailing. Furthermore, there is



no complaint or grievance from any of the corner and the privileges are thus availed by the pressure groups within the tribals.

There is a scheme of providing free bicycle to girl non-resident hostellers. None of the girl of 125 villages reported availing this facility.

#### **(h) Free or Ration Supply of Commodities:**

In addition to subsidized ration to BPL families, iodized salt is given to families @ 1 kg. per family per month. The ration supply is irregular and lapses in supply are common. People of various villages make this common complaint. However, the entries in ration cards are complete for the previous durations. The ration shopkeepers exploit the illiteracy of the tribal community in manipulating the rationed commodities.

These are some of the examples and problems and its causes are the lack of awareness about the facilities and privileges available to the people of tribal community. No efforts have been made to provide information to the people about the schemes under execution for their own benefits. It is quite a serious issue that a package of Rs. 443 crores earmarked for the benefit of scheduled tribes of scheduled area but they are not aware of the schemes and programmes under execution for their own benefit. Therefore, everyone managing and looking after tribal welfare wants a part of the pie.

This problem is most common with regard to the grant and subsidy linked schemes. The grantee treats it as privilege to get some benefits out of the free or subsidized money or commodities being released to the tribal community, who are not conversant with the system and procedure. The People engaged in distribution of funds or commodities take bribe from the tribal people before releasing due money or commodities.

## **2. REASONS OF LEAKAGES:**

Leakages in the funds and commodities are general phenomena, which aggravates when the people of the target area are not well informed about the facilities available to them. There are various factors for such leakages and these are generally prevalent in view of improper

administrative control over functioning of the departments and agencies. The reasons of leakages at various levels are listed below:

**(a) Multiplicity of Schemes**

There are innumerable schemes under execution for development of scheduled tribes in scheduled area. Schemes under the budget of TAD Department are provided to various line departments of the respective districts, who have similar activities of their own department. The activities executed by Agriculture, Cooperative, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Education Department, Energy Department are similar to their own schemes. Similarly, DRDA is implementing various schemes and funds for the same are provided from TAD Department. There is no administrative coordination among the various activities of line department or their own and the schemes of TAD and duplicity cannot be ruled out.

Reporting of various activities is made separately and there is no proper system to differentiate between these schemes. Demonstration from departmental budget or TAD budget is known to the respective line department and they report the implementation to TAD and their headquarter separately. Therefore, it is quite difficult to find out the leakages. Benefits to individual and Self Help Groups flow from TAD budget and from DRDA budget. It is quite difficult to find out what is what and what is where.

There is another problem that is; one of improper utilization of funds and the central funds received to TAD especially under special central assistance are carried forward for subsequent years. So far as leakages are concerned, every department tries to complete paper formalities for its safety and therefore prima facie the leakages are not easy to quantify.

**(b) Lack of Awareness:**

The tribal people are not aware about the schemes, which are being run for their own benefit in the scheduled area. In view of this situation they are unable to express their requirements. One serious

problem is about the department to be contacted for their requirements. It has been assessed that tribal community have lesser land in their possession and that too is degraded to provide them adequate livelihood. They want supplemental activities for their family needs. Some of the tribal families have been provided with the livestock, which they are taking care of well and getting some income and providing nutrition support to their family. But it is not available to all the families. They generally prefer goat unit, which increase in due course of time and provide supplemental food but payment of loan becomes a problem, as goat milk is not sold at remunerative price.

If need assessment is done by Tribal Research Institute, which is the task of this organization, proper utilization of funds and fulfillment of the requirement of tribal community can be met to some extent. Presently, at one side the departments are facing the problem of utilization of available funds on the other side the tribal people are struggling for their livelihood. The coordination between the two is the basic requirement, which is needed to be carried out at the earliest.

Best course of awareness generation among the tribal community is the publicity for which every option needs to be taken into operation. Awareness generation drive through NGOs and local PRI functionaries can be an effective medium. First and most simple procedure is to publish the schemes under implementation with eligibility and admissibility as well as the person to whom one should approach. This will help the tribal people to get the benefit from ongoing schemes. Publicity media both print and audio-visual can also be made to publicize the schemes. This will help the people to understand the benefits available for them. The information should be complete from line department as well as from TAD funding as total funds in the TSP area are meant for the benefit of the tribal community. This will make the system transparent and can help in decreasing the leakages of funds.

### **(c) Lack of Proper Control:**

The TAD Department is equipped with sizeable staff to manage the activities, but there is no proper vision about the role and responsibility among the persons. The top bureaucrats are quite reluctant to work in the remote area and field visits for assessing the problems of the people and the mode of execution of schemes is rare, which result in malpractices. The system prevalent for implementation

is quite complicated, as the field situation is never viewed by the officers. Generally the funds are spent at the fag end of the year, when the most needed task becomes to utilize the funds and most of the irregularities take place in this duration. The departmental funds lapse with the close of the year but the funds transferred to agencies remain live for the future duration and this practice is common to show the utilization and using the funds in the later duration. This is general practice with the government functioning throughout the country and TAD alone cannot be blamed for that.

The state government has its own financial limitations in release of funds uniformly during the year and most of the funds are released at the fag end of the year, where transferring to agencies remains the solution. In some cases the central funds are released to state government but the state contribution is received quite late and this process continues during the year.

The role of line department is quite complicated as they are directly responsible to their departmental heads and the TAD work is their second priority. The process of target fulfillment starts after half of the year, when everyone feels obliged to spend the funds and adhere to the given targets. This encourages the leakage at every stage.

The PRIs must be entrusted with the responsibility to get the people encouraged to get benefits from the schemes under implementation. The PRI functionaries are their own elected persons and can very well shoulder the responsibility to help their people in getting due benefits. Their vigilance would help in discouraging the leakages in the funds flow.

#### **(d) Sensitivity in Administration:**

The people of tribal community must be encouraged to meet the administration. This process can be started by field visits of the officers with the objective to spell out the activities being implemented by his department and persons intending to get benefits must meet him or his officials and must assure them about their commitment to help the tribal community. This will help in developing confidence in the tribal community and will certainly enhance the practice of moving to the government departments for their own requirements. This can be

supplemented with proper treatment and assured commitment for their task with the time duration for sanction of the scheme.

This process can help in encouraging them to meet the government functionaries and other people will follow the same path. The people are so simple by nature and want their demand to be listened patiently. This can help in removing the intermediaries from the channel and the leakages can be checked significantly. The beginning can be made by the Minister TAD to lead the administration to follow the similar path. The people will be encouraged with this approach and their hesitation can be removed to legitimate extent.

### **3. SURVEY OF ASSETS AND COMMODITIES**

An attempt has been made through the survey to take stock of available assets provided to the surveyed families. This information has been compiled in table placed at Annexure VII This is on the basis of the information given by the families and as viewed in the village as physical assessment of the assets. According to this information, 148 families of 125 surveyed villages have their houses constructed with the assistance made available under Indira Awas Yojna. Non of the family has confirmed for receiving any assistance for upgradation of their existing houses as per provision. The amount for construction of house was provided through the bank account of the tribal beneficiary. There is no system to tally these figures from the government account as the records are kept as target and achievement.

During the survey, 135 families have confirmed getting credit linked assistance for livestock as group or individual and these are in the form of buffaloes and goats. It was given to understand that none of the tribal families has disposed of their livestock. However, no tally with the official record is possible for confirmation of beneficiaries in the surveyed villages.

The tribal families have also confirmed about receipt of cooperative loans for their agriculture requirement and which generally repay on crop harvesting as per prevalent system. The loan component of surveyed families is 3.13 lakhs received as short, medium and long term support, which they reported to be repaying.

Only 8 tribal families have confirmed getting assistance for upgradation of their land. 24 wells/ tube-wells are installed in 125 villages which are providing irrigation facilities. 13 tribal families have reported to be getting water saving devices. This is brief narration of the presence of government support in the surveyed villages. These commodities and assets are for individual and community use. The facilities for individual use like house under Indira Awas Yojna and cattle are seen with the individual beneficiaries, while other facilities are available in the village. The situation regarding assets for community use are reported as routing the proposal by some of the non-tribal beneficiary and inclusion of names of tribal people to avail the facility. Even in operation, the tribal people are given very rare opportunities as derived from information discussions and generally people are not aware about the background.

### **3.1 Retention of Created Assets or Provided Commodities:**

Generally, moneylenders do not try to capture the assets available with the tribal people. This fact has been revealed in discussions as tribal by nature repay the loans taken from moneylenders as per their capacity. The moneylenders on their part intend to keep them away from capturing the assets or commodities received from the government in view of fear of inviting in prosecution. They are sure of their loans, which are generally received even with lapse of some time, but the moneylenders are sure of their funds along with interest and perhaps this is the main interest of the moneylenders.

The rate of interest prevalent in the area ranges between 3 and 5 percent on monthly basis and the tribal people are compelled to get loan for their requirements, relating to use of alcohol, on festive occasions, for social rituals, meeting of tribal panchayat to settle disputes, where the incumbent has to pay total expenses of their tribal panchayat, social customs or any other domestic requirements. Banks do not provide consumption loans and tribals find the moneylender easily accessible source, who helps them in their need.

An average tribal does not bother for the interest rate and is satisfied with the receipt of funds to fulfill the requirement. No issue related to high rate of interest was reported to any government department and yet it is a known fact but there is no way out for the government to help the tribal people like the moneylenders. Actually,

moneylenders thrive in view of the absence of banks and credit institutions for helping the tribal people for their consumption requirement. The banks feel it is a risky affair as per their clause of non-performing assets and none of the surveyed tribal family has confirmed getting any consumption loan from the bank.

The survey findings reveal that in case it is possible to eliminate the moneylenders and alcoholism from the tribal community, there are better possibilities for their socio-economic upliftment.

Leakages are the general phenomena and multiply when the people are not aware about the benefits receivable to them. Once the process of encouragement to the people followed by responding in the similar manner starts, the leakages are bound to be minimized. In this connection, there is no valid reporting system at any level to keep records about the benefits given in the form of assets and commodities to tribal or other people. The problem can be addressed as every family possesses ration card and making an entry in it is sufficient to keep the system transparent. If this system is introduced, the problem of leakage can be eliminated to a great extent, but there is no system to start any such act, which can discourage corruption.

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**ROLE OF TRIBAL WOMAN WAGE EARNERS TO ENSURING FAMILY ENRICHMENT THROUGH THE ASSETS OR COMMODITIES MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM**

The tribal woman wage earners comprise of small and marginal cultivators, agriculture labour, non-agriculture labour, engaged in livestock rearing, collection of medicinal products etc through traditional tribal activities. The total estimated number of such women in scheduled areas is 5.73 lakhs as indicated in the Table No.4.1. The figures are related to tehsils of the scheduled area of project districts.

TABLE NO. 4.1  
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TRIBAL WOMAN WAGE EARNERS

District/ Tehsil	Marginal & Small Cultivators	Agricultural labour	Household Industry	Others	Total Woman Wage Earners	ST Woman Wage Earners
I. District Banswara						
1. Ghatol	46894	13067	702	1528	62191	48901
2. Garhi	16634	12868	1536	4144	35182	18931
3. Banswara	42026	10583	834	2954	56397	43318
4. Bagidora	47505	6844	1069	1586	57004	45808
5. Kushalgarh	43570	9119	658	1723	55070	50664
Total Banswara	196629	52481	4799	11935	265844	207622
II. Dungarpur						
1. Dungarpur	46440	12321	660	8938	68359	53976
2. Aspur	19994	11670	886	3702	36252	17916
3. Sagwara	23022	20253	1475	4734	49484	28518
4. Simalwara	36087	18725	871	9031	64714	51318
Total Dungarpur	125543	62969	3892	26405	218809	151368
III. Udaipur						
1. Dhariavad	27536	7229	501	3644	38910	30846
2. Kotra	19125	7314	267	2443	29149	25890
3. Salumbar	20195	7276	938	6608	35017	18692
4. Kherwara	28134	11125	283	1747	41289	31842
5. Sarada	15007	7608	1045	5749	29409	17651
6. Jhadol	19306	9355	341	2601	31603	22511
7. Girwa (Part)	6638	2561	536	3856	13591	6749
Total Udaipur (TSP)	135941	52468	3911	26648	218968	154199
IV. Chittorgarh						
1. Pratapgarh	27826	10097	306	1151	39380	33401
2. Arnod	16878	4352	345	539	22114	14869
Total Chittorgarh (TSP)	44704	14449	651	1690	61494	48270
V. Sirohi						
1. Abu road	5985	6236	182	4918	17321	11761
Total Sirohi (TSP)	5985	6236	182	4918	17321	11761
Grand total TSP	508802	188603	13435	71596	782436	573220

The above information reveals that out of total estimated 5.73 lakh tribal woman wage earners out of 7.82 lakh total woman wage earners in the tribal sub-



plan area, i.e., 73.26 percent, which is higher than the population of scheduled tribe of 68.52 by 4.74 percent. This is evident that tribal community women have to work in larger numbers to supplement their family earning. They are generally poor in comparison to other families residing in the area. The surveyed tribal families are 2500 in 125 villages, which are representative of the tribal community and the assessment about them reflects over the total community and therefore, one woman is equated to represent 229 women of the tribal sub-plan area.

The activity specific analysis of woman wage earners is evident that 65.03 percent are cultivators, 24.10 percent are agricultural labours, 1.72 percent are engaged in household industries and 9.15 are engaged in other activities. The generic situation of tribal woman wage earners reveals that the women get short term wages in every sphere and accordingly get much less income in comparison to the male members.

#### **4.1 INCOME AND CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF TRIBAL FAMILIES**

In cultivation sector, women get short term employment as the marginal and small cultivators families are generally growing single crop with some exceptions, where their fields are situated in the vicinity of water resources. In this area even the irrigated areas have very scanty double-cropped area as generally water availability is only for one crop and the cultivators have option to use once in a year.

##### **4.1.1 Average Annual Income of Tribal family with Male-Female Contribution:**

With a view to assessing the role of tribal woman wage earners for supporting their families, survey of 20 women in each of the 125 villages was conducted to assess the income level of each family. This information is compiled in respect of all the villages in a table at Annexure VIII, which contain the total workers in surveyed families with their break up in main and marginal workers separately for male and female. On the basis of the survey, average annual income of one tribal family was calculated separately for their male and female members to stress the role of tribal women in strengthening their families. Total number of male and female workers are also given in consolidated form of 20 families of each village to analyze the family income contribution of each of working member. Total average of one tribal family of scheduled area as per survey arrives at Rs. 16421 of which consist of Rs. 9823 by male members and Rs. 6598 by female members. The analysis of information given in the annexure reveal following facts:

1. Average income of Rs. 16421 of a family comprising of 5 members is Rs. 1364 per month, which is quite insufficient to meet the essential requirements relating to food, clothes and some other little necessities. The tribal people are able to survive in view of the fact that they have very limited expectations and fulfill their requirements within the available funds.
2. The annual income of surveyed tribal families ranges between Rs. 10000 to Rs. 19000 irrespective of creation of infrastructure facilities like irrigation

- etc. but in such areas, the size of land holding with them is quite meagre. The land available with them for cultivation is generally degraded and of sub-standard quality. They earn their livelihood with their hard labour and the entire family is engaged in it for getting something for their survival.
3. Average tribal family engages itself in other activities as land resources only are not sufficient to meet their family requirements. Though work participation, as cultivator of tribal male and female is quite substantive. But in the off season, the family works as labour for earning some income from other available sources like agricultural and non-agricultural labour. Collection of medicinal produce is quite limited in view of mindless and unbridled felling of trees.
  4. The tribal people collect medicinal produce from the mountain and hills as they are well acquainted with the plants, trees, bushes including the component containing the medicinal value.
  5. Income calculation is quite difficult in view of telling very crude figures of income but the field functionaries took very patient view for arriving at the income from land resources, wages in estimated number of days, which the people are unable to remember. The income from livestock, poultry etc. are estimated on average basis. Thus the family income was calculated to find out the survival base of the tribal community. However, these figures are very crude estimates.
  6. Contribution of male and female in cultivation activities are calculated on the basis of quantum of work the male and female members described. In actual terms, the female partner assists the male members as part of their family support and it is quite difficult to differentiate the contribution of each of the family members.
  7. There is substantial gap in the income of tribal families as some are able to get some work in nearby areas in non-farm sector, which they are able to seek. Generally people classified as cultivators also work as labour in remaining duration of the lean period. Therefore, the classification in respect to work participation among the categories is treated as their primary activity.
  8. Women also take care of the livestock as part of their responsibility and earnings from the livestock and poultry possessed by the tribal families have been calculated in their income. Similarly the women wandering in hills and mountains in search of medicinal produce are also credited with their income.
  9. These are the basic issues taken into account while calculating the family income of each surveyed family. These are very crude estimates, which can be understood in view of complete ignorance about the accrual of income during one year. It is a general problem among the persons of unorganized sector and tribal community is not an exception.
  10. All said, sincere efforts have been made to assess the income of the tribal community of surveyed villages.

#### **4.1.2 Annual Consumption Pattern of Surveyed Tribal Families**

The assessment of the income was done to match it with the family expenditure pattern of the surveyed families. For this purpose, broad categories have been made as food, clothing, house maintenance and repairs, medical expenses, alcohol and drugs, social customs and repayment of loan from moneylenders, government, cooperative, banks etc. Village-wise details of 20 surveyed families in each village have been compiled and given in table placed at Annexure IX. The salient features of the information relating to expenditure pattern of the tribal families are given below:

1. The expenditure details of all the twenty families have been collected from the questionnaires and given as average of the families as mentioned in the annexure. These estimates are based on the memory of the woman wage earners to arrive at the near correct position.
2. Expenditure on food includes the cost of food grains produced in the field and retained for domestic requirement. In addition, receipt of food grain from government works received as part of wages and purchased from the market to meet the family requirements. This also includes consumption of milk, eggs, pulses and vegetables grown or purchased from market.
3. Expenditure on clothes is also estimated as per purchases made for the family. Generally purchases are made by women members in the haats or market and stitched as their customary dress.
4. Houses of the tribal community are generally kachcha prepared from mud and chhappar. These houses require annual maintenance especially before rains. Some houses are built with the government assistance, which can be easily distinguished from other houses.
5. Medical expenses are generally incurred on chronic diseases as tribals cure many of their diseases through application of herbal produce known to them as per conventional wisdom. Accordingly, the expenditure on treatment is generally minimum.
6. Use of alcohol and drugs is a common feature of tribal families and they use it as their customary habit. Now most of the tribals purchase these items from the market, especially when male members get money as wages or by sale of surplus produce. In addition, such consumption is a common feature on festive occasions. One more issue cropped up during the survey that at tribal panchayat meets to settle some disputes, the expenditure is generally in the form of meat and drinks is to be borne by the litigants.
7. Social customs include visits to sacred places on festivals and also some ceremonies at the village. The expenses are incurred on purchase of ornaments and other requisite commodities and this is specific feature of the tribal community.
8. Repayment of loans taken from moneylenders, government agencies, cooperatives or banks is a regular factor of tribal community generally from poor segments. Loans from moneylenders are taken to meet the family requirements of urgent or emergent nature for which consumption loans are possible only from them. The tribal people try to repay the loan as per their habit and the moneylenders remain assured about the safety of their debts.
9. The information given on the consumption pattern of general tribal family, where proportionate figures are evident from the average of all the surveyed villages shows that average annual income of a tribal family is Rs. 16421 out of which 54.94

percent is spent on food, 11.54 percent on clothes, 1.05 percent on house repair and maintenance, 2.07 percent on treatment, 14.54 percent on alcohol and drugs, 7.28 percent on social customs and 8.58 percent on repayment of loans.

10. The expenditure on food grains and clothes increases with the increase in the incomes and decreases when income falls. Other expenses are generally unchanging in tune with their habits generally of the male members.

11. Tribal women on an average provide substantial support to the family, which is on an average 38.96 percent of the total average family income and of course of the annual expenditure.

12. Use of alcohol and drugs has been stopped in many of the villages but consumption on festivals or at tribal panchayats is mandatory and generally incurred by an average tribal family.

13. Generally, tribal community is not used to saving or creation of some assets from saving. Most of the assets are given by the government as part of socio-economic upliftment of the tribal community. They do not feel any insecurity in view of easy access to loan from moneylenders. However, they do not bother about the rate of interest and are generally hesitant to approach bank in view of innumerable paper formalities.

14. Money matters are generally handled by tribal women and male workers pay the income or wages saved up to reaching home. An average tribal is fond of drinking and spends money as per the permission of his pocket and sometimes returns home with empty pockets.

15. In case of female members, the leakages in earning are near zero and the entire amount is spent on family needs. Women are committed to prosperity and survival of the family and try their best to run family by every possible means. The supplemental support of tribal women is quite significant specially in food security of the family.

16. Most of the tribal women in work-participatory age-group work for the family may be as cultivators, agricultural labour or in non farm sector to take care of the family requirements.

#### **4.1.3: Support of Tribal Woman Wage Earner in Family Enrichment**

An attempt has been made to assess the family support of woman wage earners for meeting the family requirements. This information has been compiled from two surveyed women and average position of twenty women has been recorded in annexure X. Though it is quite difficult to estimate from the total family income the quantum of spending from the earning of women, but it is necessary to assess her role in meeting the family requirements.

The details given in the table at Annexure X provide the details of average income of one tribal woman of family and its supplemental support in various categories of family expenditure or consumption. The information has been given as a share of tribal woman wage earners in the form of supplemental support in food security, health and nutrition, clothes, social customs and repayment of family loans from different sources. This information is slightly different from that given in Annexure VIII as that covers the share of all tribal family women in family income, whereas the information given in Annexure represents one woman wage earner of

each of the twenty families and its role in the family support in various aforesaid categories.

The purpose of collection is to assess the role of one tribal woman of each of the surveyed families in terms of its average income and mode of spending for the family consumption. Though the information may be notional as it is quite difficult to assess the expenditure category supplementing the women wages, but it is an effort to analyze the role of the tribal woman in helping the family for survival and running the family. The special features of the survey relating to earning of individual woman wage earners of one family and its quantum of support in various categories is given below:

1. The annual income of individual tribal woman wage earner ranges between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 9000 in surveyed families. This is the representative information for most of the poor tribal families. The average earning of one woman is Rs. 6219 which is spent in proportion of 47.60 in supplementing food requirements of the family, 11.11 percent in health and nutrition, 16.03 percent in clothes, 13.52 percent in social customs and 11.74 as support in repayment of family loans.
2. Average support of surveyed tribal wage earners in their family income and expenditure is 37.87 percent as the average income and expenditure of one tribal family is Rs. 16421 and average income of a woman wage earner of family is Rs. 6219 per year.
3. Share of average woman wage earners with respect to expenditure on respective component is 31.62 percent in food, health and nutrition, 52.56 percent in clothes, 70.36 percent in social customs and 51.81 percent in repayment of family loans. In case of house maintenance and consumption of alcohol and drugs, this component is treated as expenses incurred by male members and no support in these activities has been extended by the women.
4. So far as the food security is concerned, all the expenses for supplemental requirements are borne by the woman as she feels it as moral commitment to provide food to the family. The purchasing of clothes is done by women and they use requisite funds from their own income to supplement the family requirements. Social customs make participation of woman mandatory, where they generally move with male counterparts and 70.36 percent of respective component is spent mostly on ornaments and other requirements related to woman members of the family. The loan component is shared by the women and they pay it considering as part of their moral commitment.
5. This is evident that the tribal woman is quite dedicated to the family and works to all possible extent as per availability of work to meet the family requirements.
6. In some cases, the women surpass male members in cultivation activities and carry out the farm activities in their family fields as well as work as an agricultural labour in other fields for family support.
7. In most cases, women work neck to neck with their male counterpart and earn substantially. Leakages in the earning of women are quite insignificant whereas in case of male members, overspending in drinking is a prevalent

evil, which puts adverse impact on the family budget, which is met by the woman counterpart and who tries her level best to ensure survival of the family.

8. Some women have tried their level best to cut the expenses on alcohol and drugs and the impact is visible in some villages, but the woman members in many of the cases were helpless to stop it completely specially on social customs and the meeting the requirement of tribal panchayats, who expect to get meat and liquor while meeting for solving the conflict. These expenses are borne by the litigant and people accept it without any grudge in view of their respect for their tribal panchayat members.

This is the analysis of information gathered from the surveyed villages with the intention to assess the role of tribal women in supplementing their family security and safety. The roles of the tribal women is quite significant in family well-being and have their key role in family upkeep. The tribal woman specially of poor category helps the family in meeting the family requirements as well as helpful in securing the family from the assistance reached to the families.

#### **4.2: ROLE OF TRIBAL WOMAN IN SECURITY OF ASSETS AND COMMODITIES MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM:**

The Central and State Governments are committed to helping the tribal families of the scheduled areas through various schemes meant for creation of infrastructure facilities, basic amenities, individual and group assistance for creation of assets and commodities. The survey conducted covers the information about existing assets and commodities made available to the tribal families. This has no relevance with the funds released for providing commodities and assets as it is quite impossible to get the requisite information from a government department, that claims to keep the information as target and achievement and information about individual or groups provided with the assets and commodities.

With this handicap, the analysis of the gathered information has been made and in addition to filling the information forms from individual female members of families, it was also verified during discussions with the community representatives, who have also confirmed the version of the given information by the tribal women in case of assets and commodities provided to them. In the rural areas, people keep vigil about the benefits provided by the government in the form of assets and commodities. The people of scheduled area have general complaint about the commodities made available through ration shops in the form of subsidized commodities and revealed that the ration shop does not provide commodities on a regular basis.

The ration cards are complete in the sense that entries signifying supply of each commodity on regular basis are made therein, but the shop keepers admit that sometimes the commodities are received late and they provide those for the duration for which those are meant and entries are made in their ration cards. This is the general problem as government functionaries and ration shop owners are extra cautious that none of the people of the area complain about this situation which

encourages these elements to sell the commodities in the market as such news related to this kind of practice often appears in news paper, but tribal area is quite safe since people are not aware about the actual condition and also unaware about the mischief made in their own ration cards. Similar is the situation about free distribution of bicycles to tribal girl students as they are not aware about the facilities available for and due to them. From the government side, the commodities required to be provided to tribal community free or part sharing, are lost in transit for various reasons as there is no system for keeping the records as all the given commodities bear signature or thumb impressions of the beneficiaries, may be with fake names as no one bothers to make a field check.

In the government the procedure is, if any complaint is received about any irregularity or corruption prevailing at any place, that comments are invited from respective department or its unit functioning in the district, who does not admit to such charges and the matter is deemed to be closed after perusal of the indicated position by the competent authority. The matters are looked into if there is a pressure from an important dignitary and even in such cases the efforts are made to dilute the position to the possible extent. The matters crop up only through some sort of seizure of commodities and when the news appears in the media.

#### **4.2.1: Assets and Commodities through DRDA:**

As per the prevalent system and as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Rural Development, the amount sanctioned under Indira Awas Yojna is transferred into the bank account of the individual beneficiary and there cannot be any irregularity but there are many instances citing the processing of papers only after receipt of some bribe from the beneficiary. These assets are seen in the area and entry is made in the passbook showing receipt of 80 percent of total sanctioned amount. The remaining 20 percent is released after verification and that too is received in the form of money or commodities like smokeless chulah and toilet pot.

In case of commodities or funds transferred to the beneficiaries by way of making receipt in the departmental papers, however on many occasions nothing is known to the beneficiaries. This is the prevailing system where the respective Central Ministry or the State Government Department does not deem it proper to have transparency for delivering total money or commodities in full.

However, the assets and commodities reaching to the tribal families have been found intact with them and besides the surveyed beneficiary surveyed families, other people of village community have also confirmed the existing assets and commodities. It can also be interpreted that all the assets and benefits that reach the tribal families will be retained by them as they have attained the level with the help of women wage earners that the assets and commodities will not be disposed of, whatever the exigency may be. But this is the general view on the basis of the study findings and applies to general tribal families.

So far as the benefits available through the implemented schemes, it can be safely maintained that there is a necessity of strict vigilance over the available

benefits reaching in full. If this level is achieved, there is no problem in provision of funds but this situation cannot be continued for indefinite period. As benefiting about 6 lakhs families with present funding level of Rs. 443 crores annually is significant amount made available by the Central and State Government for socio-economic upliftment, creation of infrastructure facilities and basic amenities, etc. These issues are very important and need proper attention at the policy-making and implementation levels.

#### **4.2.2: Incentives for Education:**

Students of tribal community are provided free textbooks, uniform and scholarships at every stage. Textbooks and uniform is provided by Education Department and the scholarship is provided to schools by Social Welfare Department. People of surveyed villages have confirmed receipt of all the facilities mentioned above. Students residing in Ashram School complain about the quality of food, clothes and soap etc. However, the availability of these things is assured to the students.

#### **4.3.3 Activities of Agriculture and Allied Services:**

The activities run by Agriculture and Horticulture departments carry out demonstration and distribute minikits. Cultivators of villages have confirmed the receipt of minikits but express concern about the quality, which is a common problem. However, no complaints are made by the tribal people about the quality or loss incurred to them through inferior quality.

#### **4.3.4: Activities relating to Irrigation Facilities:**

Some area of the surveyed villages have canal irrigation facilities, but the release of water is a problem and this is in view of low rainfall during past two years. Tube-wells are functional in few villages and some tribal families have confirmed receiving benefits. However, no lift irrigation facility was seen in any of the surveyed villages.

### **CHAPTER FIVE**

#### **POSSIBLE SAFEGUARDS FOR REACHING THE BENEFITS TO TRIBAL COMMUNITY & RETAINING THEM ON SUSTAINABLE BASIS**

For overall development of the tribal community of the scheduled areas, the Central and State Government has given utmost priority by allocating funds under Special Central Assistance, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes. In addition, sectoral inflow is also made for benefiting the tribal community with earmarking proportionate funds and targets in the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Total funds made available for development of the tribal people of scheduled area are Rs. 443 crores in 2004-05. There are multiple schemes in execution under the budget operated by Tribal Area Development Department, line departments and District



Rural Development Agencies where direct funding is made by the Government of India and expects the State Government to release matching share admissible under various schemes as per their respective guidelines. Thus the basket of schemes is quite large and schemes implemented by various departments are overlapping in terms of funds and benefits. In such situation there is necessity to coordinate all the schemes at one central place and make necessary precautions for avoiding duplicities.

One more problem with the present nature of funding is the target based approach of the activities for benefiting the scheduled tribe community of the scheduled area as well as other schemes being implemented in the area as part of regular development process and there also funds are earmarked for benefiting the tribal community residing in scheduled areas. Similarly, Tribal Area Development Department is the budget handling authority but not implementing the schemes as there is no direct agency of its own and all the activities funded are transferred to respective line department. This way the line department of the Tribal Sub-Plan area has double funding for the same nature of activities and they are expected to make judicious use.

Year after year, funds received from various sources are not fully utilized as no such modalities have been developed. In the target based funding pattern, schemes are decided by respective departments or ministries and the grassroots implementing departments are expected to spend the amount as well as achieve the given target. With this system, every scheme implementing line department fixes the targets in its own way and spends the funds as per their laid down procedures. In this process of overall development of tribal community concentrated in the scheduled area the efforts are being made to provide infrastructure facilities, basic amenities, income generation, training for skill upgradation and other needs of the community.

## **5.1 NECESSITY OF TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREA**

The tribal community residing in the identified area retains the primitive traits (residing in the mountains of the region and fulfilling their socio-economic requirements from the resources available in the vicinity of Aravalli and Vindhyan mountains). These people were residing in the dense forests and possessing their own culture and traditions quite distinct from the mainstream society. Due to large-scale devastation of forest areas, these people were compelled to move down the hills for their survival as their livelihood resources were lost. Special characteristics of these tribal people are as under:

- (i) The people retain primitive traits since the times they were residing in dense forests of mountains and hills of the region.
- (ii) The people have distinctive culture, social customs and traditions. They have their traditional rules and regulations, which are being adhered to strictly. They follow distinct religious and social systems that regulate in their society.

- (iii) These people earlier had their geographical isolation from the cultured society and moved to the plains only for selling their surplus produce and purchasing the essential commodities, which were not available in their area. However, their demands were very few.
- (iv) The people of tribal community of this region are quite shy by nature and avoid contact with non-tribals at large. They usually move within their own society and avoid meeting the government officials in general. They have fear the police and try to avoid them as much as possible.
- (v) The scheduled tribe people are quite backward both, socially and economically. They retain their past instinct not to bother for future and feel satisfied by just meeting their food requirements. They have very limited necessities, specially related to most essential necessities and make efforts only up to the level of their fulfillment.

The Constitution of India has taken various safeguards for retaining their tradition and culture and introduced various safeguards to be followed by the popular government both at the national and state levels. The tribal people of the scheduled area were rehabilitated in the plains only because of massive destruction of forests and they are still backward in various spheres. For their overall development, the Tribal Area Sub-Plan was formulated and implemented for protecting them from extinction, exploitation and for ensuring their survival. Even after their resettlement in the plains, the tribal people could not adjust themselves to the environment and are still struggling for coping with the changed situation.

The Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy was evolved by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C.Dube for rapid socio-economic development of tribal people and adopted, for the first time in the fifth five year plan and has been continuing since then. The salient features of the TSP strategy are:

- (i) The TSP is a plan within the ambit of a state meant for welfare and development of tribals. Such a plan is part of over all plan of a state and therefore called sub-plan. The benefits percolated to the tribals and tribal areas of state from TSP are in addition to those percolated from the overall plan of a state.
- (ii) The TSP strategy is in operation in 21 states and 2 union territories.
- (iii) The sub-plans identify the resources for TSP areas, prepare a broad policy framework for the development and define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.
- (iv) The most significant aspect of this strategy is to ensure flow of funds in equal proportion of scheduled tribes population of the state.
- (v) The funds for tribal development are sourced from state plans, special central assistance, sectoral programmes of the central ministries and departments of the state government and institutional finance as per laid down strategy of specific programmes.

## **5.2 ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENTS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES AS THEIR PERCEIVED DEMANDS:**

In any specific programme like this, there is some sort of time scaling for provision of requisite facilities to the identified community and this sort of effort is required for socio-economic development of tribal community of the scheduled area. The Manikya Lal Verma Primitive Tribes Research and Training Institute in Udaipur, functioning under the administrative control of Tribal Area Development Department, which is expected to conduct research, training, policy analysis and advisory service specific related to tribal communities. This organization has done remarkable work, but still the basic issues as need assessment of tribal community as perceived by them has not been conducted so far, which is an essential component of the developmental process of this community. In absence of this information, entire work with significant funding is being undertaken for last thirty years. Basically, in reference to the development of tribal community of the scheduled area, following information is required to be with the Tribal Area Development Department, which is the nodal agency and expected to attempt a time-bound programme to provide specific nature of facilities to the needy tribal families of scheduled area. Though there are pros and cons for the package made presently as per the assessment of the knowledgeable persons and they are the best judges of the requirements. On the other hand there is another view to assess their perceived demands and prepare programmes accordingly. Even though the need-assessment is made by an organization or agency, there are chances of biases as the persons assigned the task have their own perception. The problem with the tribal community, which is the main hindrance in benefiting them, is their unawareness about their own development. In this background the situation can be described as under:

- (i) The tribal people are unable to express their demands like other people of the society in view of their shyness and hesitate to meet the people of other communities, government and peoples representatives.
- (ii) They are not aware about the schemes and programmes under implementation for their own development and mostly illiterate.
- (iii) Though the administration is vigilant about their situation but in view of their own shyness, the benefits could not reach them in toto and the very purpose for their development is thus defeated.
- (iv) Distribution of subsidies or assistance is not the permanent solution of their backwardness, but some concrete decisions need to be taken to benefit them in a time bound manner. This is essential that the funding to significant extent without proper benefit is draining the scarce resources.
- (v) With these inherent problems in the background, it is essential to begin with the process of identifying the areas of intervention, which is needed for the overall development of the tribal community of the scheduled areas. Since most of the tribal families are dependent on agriculture, this sector is important to be addressed, where three components can be made for systematic development. Keeping in view the situation that land is a scarce resource and cannot be expanded to benefit all the people, the existing land available with the tribal community needs to be developed to ensure its productivity to the maximum possible extent.

- (vi) Another component related to land based issue is the provision of facilities like irrigation, which too can be possible up to the level of available of water resources. In this context, it is necessary to take village-based approach to identify the possible storage of rainwater in water storage structures and use ground water to its recharge level.
- (vii) Water saving devices need to be introduced in the area not only for the tribal community but all the users as the saving of big cultivators will help in benefiting the small and marginal cultivators.
- (viii) Technology-transfer needs to be made in the field of selection of crop, seeds and fertilizers, pesticides and other requisite inputs and train them about the use and application to get perfect results.
- (ix) Skill upgradation of tribal cultivators is necessary for keeping them acquainted with the advancement in the field for getting best from their land resources.
- (x) The families of small and marginal cultivators, agricultural labours need to be provided self employment opportunities through training, capacity building and establishing marketing linkages for ensuring remunerative prices.
- (xi) Housing is an essential item for providing them and for this purpose, village wise list be prepared in the Gram Sabha of PRIs and phasing be made to benefiting the families as per availability of funds.
- (xii) Facilities like education, health and communication are essential features for overall development of the area and the people and selection of facility areas needs to be done, from a point closer to the focal point.
- (xiii) It is essential to select the beneficiaries for each programme and adhocism prevailing in selection procedure needs to be checked completely. Every department needs to be instructed to select the beneficiaries on the basis of the necessity of the people as well as with the ultimate objective to benefit genuine people.
- (xiv) Transparency in selection and benefiting process will be a good beginning and target-fulfillment needs to be replaced by benefiting the identified persons or families by avoiding duplicity.
- (xv) Rescheduling of the activities on the basis of need assessment be done and beneficiaries in one spell ought to be removed out of the list so as to avoid wastage of funds.
- (xvi) This process will help in ensuring the benefits reaching the needy persons and would help the tribal people of scheduled area in time bound manner.
- (xvii) The time-span for continuance of Tribal Sub-Plan should be maximum 15 years for ensuring benefiting the people and the area in the given duration.

### **5.3 SAFEGUARDS FOR RETENTION OF BENEFITS ON SUSTAINABLE BASIS:**

As per the assessment of the field survey, reaching the benefits to identified tribal persons and families is more important than ensuring retention of benefits as main problem is reaching the benefits to deserving persons and families. If this

system is regulated, the retention of the assets and commodities can be ensured. The vulnerable feature of the tribal community of TSP area the social constraints, which need to be addressed and removed to create suitable environment for ensuring the benefits on sustainable basis. In this connection following measures have emerged as findings of the research study:

### **5.3.1. Awareness-Generation**

The first and foremost requirement of sustainable development of tribal community of scheduled area is to keep the people aware about the implementation of the schemes for their benefits. The awareness generation can be done through published material about all the activities in the scheduled area through the central and state government funding including regular activities of the state government. This material must include brief description of the scheme, objectives, admissibility, procedure for availing the benefit and preparation of proposal. In every village there are literate persons, who can tell the village community about the published material and the people will come forward for getting every sort of assistance. In addition, publicity through print and audio-visual media needs to be done in the local area to tell them about the schemes in piece meals like agriculture related issues, education, health, wage and self employment, training, individual and group schemes being implemented in the area. In all such publicity measures, it must necessarily be mentioned who the contact person about specific scheme or programme is, as this is most important issue for the people of tribal community.

This will have positive response from the people and the implementing departments will not face any problem in utilization of the funds provided to them during one financial year. The officers of all the departments of scheduled areas need to be instructed to convey the message during their field visits about the schemes they are implementing and people must not hesitate to contact them in case the people have any problems. The procedure needs to be spelt down to them clearly to avoid any confusion and sanction the activity in one spell.

The publicity material needs to mention specifically that the benefits available to tribal community are for them only and cannot be transferred to any other person and in case of any problem, the people need to meet the government officials or any person trying to dispose of the given assets or commodities is found guilty of selling or transferring the same to any other person will be punished stringently. Though such practices could not be observed in this research study, but specific mention will have positive impact.

People can also be made aware through PRI functionaries and during the Gram Sabha developmental schemes can be narrated at large. Similarly, help of local government employees such as teachers, para medical staff, patwaries etc. can also be taken in this regard. Also NGOs must be encouraged to work on grass root basis for the proper implementation of welfare schemes run by the governmental agencies.

### **5.3.2. Sensitivity of the Programme Implementing Agencies:**

This is a common fact that the people of tribal community are quite hesitant to meet the government functionaries. Once the people start moving to the government departments, they should be responded to properly and be helped in preparation of their application along with support documents and giving them assurance to get their work done in specific time frame. This is a faith gaining process and the responsibility of officers and officials increases manifold, but at the same time this is an essential component to benefit them. The people of the scheduled areas need to be advised to meet the Tribal Area Development Commissioner in case of any problem being faced by the people of tribal community. This process will help in addressing their problem and in case of any complaint of mishandling the people or taking any bribe in lieu of the benefits, the matters ought to be handled strictly. Since the TAD Commissioner is the overall in-charge of the programme, there is necessity to designate one person of office to handle grievance of the people.

Sensitivity at each level in the administration is essential and even the Minister in charge making tour of the tribal area must patiently hear the problems of the people and seek to redress their problem. The decision-making process must be quick and result oriented. The confidence-building process is quite sensitive and once the people of tribal community start reposing faith in the government machinery, the benefit-sharing will be easy.

### **5.3.3. Social constraints:**

The tribal community is addicted to alcoholism and drugs, which is the main constraint in their development. It has been witnessed during the study that alcoholism is the main cause of their poverty for which they need to approach the moneylenders who exploit them most. Though alcoholism is not the only issue for borrowing and even the people not addicted to drinking also take loans. But the fact remains that they spend significant amount of their income over it. Actually, this is the main constraint of development as prosperity further encourages them to increase their drinking habit. The rich people of tribal community deem it a prestige symbol to have drinks with their community people by expressing their status. Some organizations have taken a lead by making women folks discourage drinking habit of tribal male with their united efforts, but this has succeeded partly as drinking on religious occasions or festive days is not checked through these measures. About 14.5 percent of the family income is spent on alcoholism, which is quite high for a poor family and if the women folk are able to check it completely, the money can be used for family betterment.

During discussions with the people of village community, the fact emerged that the tribal community have curtailed the drinking budget quite significantly, as about 15-20 years back the level of expenditure of family income was about 50 percent. This is the result of awareness generation and the ability of the women to protest effectively. Even today, a common tribal male returns home drunk if he gets some money in the form of wages or sale of produce. In some families both male

and female members drink but this is quite rare. The figures of consumption of country liquor in five districts of Tribal Area given in Table No. 5.1 reveal following position:

TABLE NO. 5.1  
CONSUMPTION OF COUNTRY LIQUOR IN TRIBAL DISTRICTS  
(In lakh bulk litres)

District	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1. Banswara	1.52	1.59	2.63	2.59	4.70
2. Dungarpur	1.86	2.46	2.62	3.64	4.78
3. Udaipur	28.91	29.23	31.67	33.12	34.74
4. Sirohi	23.02	15.21	15.61	29.78	24.30
5. Chittorgarh	32.67	38.22	40.08	34.32	38.93
Total	87.98	86.71	92.61	103.45	107.45

The above information is for the district as a whole and certainly covers the total population of urban and rural areas of each district, however, the increasing trend of consumption of liquor reveals that the country liquor is generally used by low income group community and tribal people are the main victims of it. In addition, these are the government figures of sales, the use of illicit liquor and home made liquor is in addition to this quantity as many tribal people still prepare their own even after complete ban.

The cost of one bulk litre of country liquor is about Rs. 110 and the consumption during the 2001-02 was about Rs. 11819. 50 lakhs. Although this is not the parameter of consumption by tribal community but this reveals increasing trend of consumption in the area. For prosperity and ensuring the development of tribal community awareness generation through women folk can be helpful.

#### **5.3.4. Role of Tribal Panchayat:**

The tribal community has their own panchayats where most of the issues are settled. The tribal people in general lodge their complaints before the tribal panchayat in view of their faith and strict tribal discipline to respect their panchayat. No case of complaint against the decision of tribal panchayat has been registered in police or court as they generally avoid approaching the agencies.

The tribal panchayat functionaries meet to settle down the complaints, which are generally related to the problems within their society, and the aggrieved party has to bear the expenses of panchayat, that is, meat and drink is to be offered. This is a customary practice within their community and no one has the courage to distrust them or disobey their decisions. However, the poor tribal has to bear the expenses, which is an additional burden over his family and one of the most important reasons for taking loans from the moneylender. Thus tribal panchayat is a necessary evil for the tribal community as the members are sometimes biased and take decisions as per their biases and prejudices.

Penalty of various issues is quite rigid and costly. Mishandling tribal woman or unmarried girl is reported to be ranging between Rs. 10000 and 50000 in different areas. The girl has option to marry any tribal youth of her choice but illicit relations with married women and unmarried girls are a punishable offence. Other issues relating to conflict are land based issues, personal rivalry etc. Any married tribal woman can willingly accept another man but the incumbent has to bear the penalty, which is given to aggrieved party. The decisions of tribal panchayat are adhered and obeyed by all concerned and not traditionally allowed to move to police or court.

### **5.3.5. Role of Money Lenders:**

In the tribal community moneylenders survive and exist in view of their own requirements. These people provide money to tribal people at a higher rate of interest than that prevailing in the market. The rate of interest prevailing in the area is ranging between 2 and 5 percent per month and repaid on crop harvesting. The food grain is also lent on 150 percent return basis on ensuing crop. These are general problems prevailing in the tribal community and every needy person has to approach the moneylender in emergencies.

The existence of moneylenders is basically for the reason that credit institutions do not pay consumption loans and the financial necessities of the tribal community relating to activities, which do not come in the orbit of banks and other credit institutions. The impact of moneylender loan is quite visible on the family, as sometimes the tribal is unable to repay it over longer duration than the commitment. In such cases the moneylenders prefer continuance of credit as the interest component continues to increase. No evidence of seizure of land is reported though the land records are kept as guarantee. It was reported by the people of the area that money lenders want safe game and do not want to indulge them in liquidity in view of strict law disallowing purchase or capture of tribal land or other asset by non tribal person. However, the moneylenders take middle approach and in case of long overdues, get it sold to some other tribal and receive their money. The role and presence of moneylenders is a necessary evil as they help the tribal people in bare necessity, where no other source exists. However, the higher rate of interest nothing short of exploitation.

The number of authorized moneylenders in tribal sub-plan area is 281 of which 184 are functional in Pratapgarh and Arnod blocks of Chittorgarh district. In Banswara district, the number of authorized moneylenders is 44 in the entire district. Similarly 36 moneylenders are functioning on authorized basis in Dungarpur district. In the Tribal Sub-Plan area of Udaipur district, 16 moneylenders are authorized to carry on money-lending business. In Abu Road block of Sirohi district only one moneylender is authorized to carry on business. But in actual terms, the number of persons doing money-lending business is significantly high though the number is not possible to be given as their activities are not legal and the work of lending money is operational with mutual understanding. In some areas, tribal people are doing this business with their own community people and charging



similar interest rates. In addition to money, the food grain is also used for lending the needy persons on net plus 50 percent grain on ensuing crop.

The people engaged in money lending provide short duration loans to be repaid on the next harvested crop. Since commercial and cooperative banks provide loans only for government activities, the money-lending business is flourishing in the area. There are various advantages to the tribal community for taking loans from these people generally related to short duration process, no much paper formalities, based on mutual understanding and reluctance of banking sector to provide loans to tribal community in view of risk in repayment. Unless banks are persuaded to come forward to help the tribal community, the money lending business will continue to flourish.

### **5.3.6. Customs and Traditions:**

There are various customs and traditions prevalent in the tribal world and the community abides by them. The tribal people move to religious places on festivals to perform their religious rituals as also for recreation. On festivals meat and drink is their customary habit. The average annual expenditure on such issues is average 7.28 percent of annual family income. The expenditure on alcoholism and social customs of an average family is about 21.82 percent of annual income. If this can be curtailed to whatever degree, the economic condition of general poor tribal family can improve significantly.

### **5.3.7. Marginalizing the Tribal Community.**

The severe problem for survival of the tribal community in scheduled area is their marginalization, which has been evidenced during the present study. This is quite serious as even the State Government is not vigilant about the consequences of this problem. For elaboration of this problem the villages of scheduled areas can be classified in to following four categories:

- (1) Villages having more than 90 percent tribal population = 67 villages
- (2) Villages having tribal population between 70-90 percent.= 26 villages
- (3) Villages having tribal population between 50 to 70 percent.= 12 villages
- (4) Villages having tribal population less than 50 percent= 20 villages.

The findings of the research study bring to the fore a very crucial aspect about the tribal community relating to their marginalization. This problem is acute where the infrastructure facilities are created. The people of other communities start moving in those villages in view of better economic return and the land resources are transferred from one hand to another. This is a regular process of immigration and infiltration in view of better resources for earning. The marginalization is minimum where the infrastructure facilities are lacking. In 67 villages where the concentration of tribal community is more than 90 percent, no or very little facilities exist. Similarly in 20 villages, where the number of scheduled tribe community is less than 50 percent, infrastructure created has tempted the people of other community to reach such villages and start economic activities and money-lending

business to catch hold of their land resources. Today the tribal people of below poverty line generally possess marginal and degraded lands.

The above situation can be interpreted in another manner by expressing the fear of development process for well being of the tribal community. This fact is especially relevant to creation of irrigation facilities in tribal area. The lands of such areas have become more productive and the people of other communities like to take over those by every possible means. Thus the developmental process in tribal sub-plan area is not perfectly safe for the existence of tribal community. This is a great danger and no administrative system is taking any safeguards. The legal barriers are not quite effective in securing the interest of tribal community. Though the pace of development is quite slow in this area, the irrigated areas are likely not to remain with the tribal community

The marginalization process is very slow but quite visible. Since tribal people have reached the plains or lower reaches of the mountains or hills, they are given available surplus land for cultivation practices. The land of this category is generally degraded with low productive yield. If irrigation facilities are made available for the benefit of the tribal people through any of the prevalent schemes, the quality of land start improving with the water availability. Non-tribal people, who try to snatch such lands from the tribal families through whatsoever means, generally prefer such lands.

In this connection, in addition to creation of infrastructure facilities in the TSP area, awareness generation for sound economic base of these people is required. For this purpose, the income generation activities are the supplemental efforts to enhance their economic strength. The total development process is needed to be systematic and in series to make the development of the tribal community sustainable. In absence, the area would be developed in due course of time but the tribal community concentrated in this area would be marginalized or extinct.

### **5.3.8. Planning and Implementation for Sustainable Development:**

There is need for village level planning for sustainable development of tribal community. Taking village as a unit of development, all the required facilities need to be planned for each village and implemented accordingly. This is necessary as the tribal people are unable to express their needs properly and in befitted manner. The need assessment is to be carried out through the discussions in the village community and later approved in the meeting of Gram Sabha to fulfill the requisite formalities.

This assessment will be for the left out activities in each village as well as the income generation activities which the tribal people can do with their capacity building. In this manner, the villages benefited will be completely developed in totality and similarly the people of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan will be benefited in an integrated manner. The income generation activities need to be done on cluster basis as it will be easier for the marketers to purchase the goods in requisite quantity

and exploitation of the tribal people will be minimized. The people of each cluster will become demonstration centre for the people to learn from each other and start some innovation by practice.

The infrastructure creation in these areas will help in generating additional employment opportunities and well being of the people will be sustained with such efforts. The people of the TSP area need to be motivated for starting saving to be used for thrift and credit mode to benefit needy persons and develop self-confidence among them. The people may also be motivated to prepare their groups to get it formalized with the government and banks to provide benefit of subsidy linked credit facilities from ongoing activities.

For making the TSP area intoxication free, people's participation and awareness generation can help in eradicating the problem. Some groups need to be formed for motivating and imposing social restrictions on the people to stop use of alcoholic contents, which is an evil to tribal society.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROSPERITY OF THE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH AWARENESS GENERATION AND FINDING OTHER REQUISITE MEASURES**

Various creative activities for the prosperity of tribal community of Tribal Sub-plan area are under implementation through the funds received in the form of special assistance, centrally sponsored schemes and state plan schemes have been detailed in preceding chapters. The proposals for various activities are prepared by the Tribal Area Development Department in the state secretariat and the Commissioner office at Udaipur. Besides, coordination of all the activities being executed in the scheduled area, is the responsibility of Commissioner, Tribal Area Development Department.

#### **6.1 AWARENESS GENERATION:**

For better implementation of all the schemes under implementation, it is most essential to communicate to the tribal community of scheduled area about the activities designed for their own prosperity. The schemes are prepared at the centre and state levels as per the overall sectoral assessments; the activities are generally not based on the need-assessment of the tribal community. The target based approach of all the schemes under implementation is another weakness as these activities are generally based on funding for attaining specific targets in physical

terms. The multiplicity of the schemes implemented by various implementing departments is another problem, where chances of duplicity or leakages cannot be ruled out. The main constraint of the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan is the reality, where the TAD has no implementation agency of its own and has to carry out the activities through respective line department of the project districts. Coordination of implementing departments is perhaps the biggest problem as the number of implementation agencies of five project districts is more than fifty and coordination is required to be among 250 units.

The main task of the TAD is to issue financial sanctions to respective departmental units of line department and watch their progress through periodical reporting system. Line department officers take the work of TAD as per their own priority as they are supposed to attend to their own departmental commitments also to avoid lapse of funds. The funds provided by TAD as part of TSP are the second priority works as the financial commitment lies with the TAD. The duplicity and leakages occur in view of similar nature of activities and the interest of line departments to utilize maximum funds. TAD is unable to watch the qualitative and quantitative aspects of activities and relies solely on the reporting system. The monitoring of target-based approach is limited to incurring of the expenditure and achievement of the target in proportion to the funds, which fulfills all the prerequisites of budgetary responsibilities of TAD.

Though TAD Commissioner office is equipped with more than 200 staff, efforts at close monitoring at field level are completely missing, which encourages leakages in implementation process as TAD has no alternative except to rely on the line departments. The schemes under implementation lack in need assessment as it varies from area to area and even within blocks of the project districts. The ultimate problem in terms of beneficiary-group- needs remains unattended. Accordingly, the people to be benefited and being benefited are quite different. As such the fulfillment of the people's aspirations remains a distant dream.

Though the Government of India has taken various measures for the overall development of the tribal people of scheduled areas, the Government of Rajasthan has also been taking keen interest for upliftment of the tribal community with its commitment for their overall development. But the sad fact remains that benefits could not reach them even after twenty five years of development of tribal sub-plan and more than fifty five years of planned developmental activities. With the available funds under special central assistance, centrally sponsored schemes and state plan there are various schemes initiated by the central ministries and the tribal area development department of the state government. In addition, funds flow from the budget of line departments is also going on in the scheduled area for their respective disciplines. Presently following activities are being implemented in the Tribal Sub-Plan area:

1. Seed Distribution.
2. Distribution of fertilizers.
3. Distribution of bean storage.
4. Demonstration of improved fertilizers.

5. Distribution of minikits
6. Plant protection programme
7. Horticulture development
8. Sericulture
9. Training and subsidy to fish farmers
10. Subsidy for purchase of share capital
11. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna
12. Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojna
13. Prime Minister Grameen Sadak Yojna
14. Indira Awas Yojna
15. Lift irrigation scheme
16. Distribution of diesel pump-set
17. Deepening of wells through blasting
18. Energisation of wells
19. Electrification of villages
20. Construction of roads
21. Purchase of buses
22. Distribution of free text books and stationery
23. Training programmes
24. Running of Ashram Hostels
25. Hostel rent scheme
26. Distribution of scholarships to tribal students
27. Assistance to girls for higher education
28. Scholarship to students getting first class in examination.
29. Distribution of free iodized salt to tribal community.

For implementation of above schemes, financial provisions made under state plan during 2004-05 are amounting to Rs. 383.13 crores, special central assistance Rs. 21.24 crores and centrally sponsored schemes Rs. 39.38 crores making a total of Rs. 443.65 crores. The huge amount being spent for the development of 616439 tribal families each year for benefit under community and individual activities. In addition to the above, various concessions and facilities are being provided to the people of tribal community. However, the people of tribal community are not well informed about the schemes and programmes under implementation for their benefits. This is a very critical situation as the beneficiaries are not aware about the efforts being made for their development and prosperity and the government claims to have benefited thousands of the people through these schemes. Therefore, the problem is who are being benefited every year and how much time it will take to benefit all the people of tribal community. Needless to say, this question is difficult to answer for the implementing authorities. If so called beneficiaries do not know the quality of their lives is improving, the purpose of such schemes is defeated.

Therefore the first and foremost necessity is to make the people aware about the activities under implementation and also make assessment whether the activities being implemented are useful for the socio-economic upliftment of the tribal community. If these activities do not fulfill the purpose for which the Tribal Sub-Plan has been prepared, there is necessity to make an assessment of their requirements and expectations from the government.

## **6.2 CREATIVE ACTIVITIES FOR PROSPERITY OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY:**

The research study assigned to Maharana Pratap Institute for Studies and Public Welfare for assessment of the role of tribal woman wage earners in ensuring family food security in Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan and the findings of the survey in 125 villages reveal that the people are completely unaware about the schemes being implemented about their own welfare. They are able to spell one or two schemes, which have been implemented in their own areas. Therefore, awareness-generation is the first and foremost necessity and since the Tribal Area Development Department is the nodal agency, the ultimate responsibility lies on TAD to make the people know about the schemes and assess, whether the schemes are fruitful for the purpose for which they are being implemented.

There are various measures for awareness generation of the people like distribution of printed material with full details of activities, their objectives and eligibility conditions. In addition to the print media, audio-visual media can be more useful for this purpose. Help of PRI functionaries can be taken as most of them belong to tribal community. They can be useful for making proper publicity only after being aware about the schemes and can be helpful in communicating the message to the entire community. For creative measures for prosperity of the tribal community as assessed during the study through discussions with the community and an outcome of the felt needs are detailed below.

### **6.2.1. Land Development:**

Cultivation is the prime activity of rural people and tribal people are engaged in cultivation practices. The cultivated land owned by the tribal people is marginal and degraded. The location of tribal sub-plan area is Aravalli and Vindhyan mountain ranges, where the cultivated land is situated in hills having very thin soil cover. The productivity of the land owned by poor tribal people is quite low and unable to provide for their livelihood. There is urgent necessity to upgrade the status of land with suitable treatment measures.

The work participation rate of people residing in the scheduled area reveals that 62.98 percent males and 65.12 percent females are engaged in cultivation activity, 6.58 percent males and 17.85 percent females are working as agricultural labour, 1.95 percent males and 1.63 percent females are doing household industrial activities and 28.50 percent male and 15.40 percent female are working in other trades for surviving their families. The work participation rate among males is 51.82 percent and female 42.36 percent of their respective population. Most tribal families are poor or are borderline cases. The cultivated land of the scheduled area is unable to provide substantial return in view of its geographical conditions and degradation.

The prime need of the tribal community is the treatment of their cultivated land to provide average return from it. For this purpose the specific measures are required to be taken as per land conditions. Net sown area in Banswara and Dungarpur districts is 45.57 percent and 31.38 percent respectively. In Pratapgarh and Arnod tehsils of Chittorgarh district, the net cultivated area is 38.54 percent and 56.73 percent of the geographical area. In Abu Road tehsil of Sirohi district the cultivated land is 14.58 percent of the geographical area. In Udaipur district, the area available for cultivation is quite meagre which is 25.71 percent in Dhariavad tehsil, 7.58 percent in Kotra tehsil, 16.22 percent in Salumbar tehsil, 19.37 percent in Kherwara tehsil, 7.95 percent in Sarada tehsil, 12.79 percent in Jhadol tehsil and 12.77 percent in TSP area of Girwa tehsil. With this level of land available for cultivation, the tribal community is trying to survive in the most unfavourable conditions.

If the available land is treated appropriately, it can provide 10 percent additional income over the existing level. The cultivated land in this area is available in patches and as such the small holdings are not economically viable. However, land is the survival base of the people and its treatment is necessary for getting better results from the available resources. Land treatment can be done with the specialist support while testing the level of deterioration and application of suitable measures for making the land productive at least at the average level.

In agriculture sector 65.12 percent of woman cultivators are working, of which more than half are presently working as marginal workers. The land development will provide them more opportunities in cultivation sector with added employment duration.

### **6.2.2. Transfer of Technology for Advanced Agricultural Practices:**

Most cultivators are engaged in agricultural activities follow the traditional system, which can bring remunerative returns. Advanced knowledge of cultivation needs to be improved through training. The training is required to be given in the respective villages with demonstration mode to be understood by the cultivators easily. This will help in getting substantial results from the cultivation activity. The cultivators of tribal community are generally small and marginal farmers and the equipment support needs to be given free of cost along with the knowledge to use them. The equipment fit for plains and hilly areas will be different as per geographical conditions. .

In the scheduled tribal area, women are carrying out all the agricultural activities including ploughing their fields. Technological input would help them in understanding the modern cultivation practices, help in decreasing their labour component with equipment support. This will also help them in switching from traditional cultivation practices to working with modern equipment to get better results.

### **6.2.3. On Farm Development Activities:**

On farm development activities are the pre-requisite of the area as the land is not remunerative in present conditions. The activities suitable for this area are drainage system for outlet of rainy water, land leveling, contour bunding and demonstration. Selection of activities for the on farm development will be different in view of physiographic conditions and can not be universal for the entire scheduled area. Even in case of one block or tehsil, different strategies will be required to be adopted. Moisture level is to be kept in view while preparing strategy as per local conditions. This also includes the use of land for specific cultivation activity and measures to be taken to make the area suitable for getting maximum returns from the land. The specialist support for such activities has to be rendered by agronomists, working in the local environment and possessing specific capability of on farm development activities.

#### **6.2.4. Introduction of Bio-technology Devices:**

Biotechnology application to cultivation practices is the need of the hour as it helps the cultivators in many ways. Bio-fertilizers can be prepared with locally available material and costs less in comparison to chemical fertilizers. Bio-fertilizers help in increasing the production yield, save water and help in retaining the natural fertility of the soil. Women of tribal community can undertake it with little training and financial support. Women can also install vermi-compost unit, which in due course can be source of additional income to the tribal family. One time investment and training is sufficient for understanding the process and the earthworm increase helps them to prepare more beds up to the availability of cattle dung. In due course of time the earth worm and vermi-compost will be surplus and can be sold at remunerative prices. This activity can increase income level of tribals.. Similarly organic pesticides prepared in this area can be sold to other cultivators, as availability of input is in sufficient quantity in the tribal belt.

Produce from bio-technology system yields higher return to the cultivators and such practices in food grains vegetables, fruits etc will help in saving the people from unhealthy impact of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

#### **6.2.5. Diversification of Cultivation Practices:**

Tribal people grow traditional crops in their fields, as they have no knowledge of other crops such as cash crops etc. The production is hardly sufficient for most of the marginal and small cultivators. There is need to communicate with them about the improved varieties by way of holding training cum demonstration for growing such crops. Tribal people have very small operational holdings and traditional crops cannot ensure their livelihood requirements. Diversification in cultivation practices will help in getting substantial return from their fields.

Selection of crops is to be done on the basis of soil conditions of hilly region as the soil cover is very thin but quite fertile. Vegetable crops and commercial cash crops can yield good returns and remunerative prices. Such practices need to be fully communicated through demonstration in their own fields, which will be



replicated in other areas after viewing the success and substantial economic return. Tribal women engaged in cultivation practices and agricultural labour will be able to get suitable employment through these activities.

#### **6.2.6. Marketing Linkages for Remunerative Return:**

Tribal people are exploited by the traders, who try to purchase their surplus produce at nominal price. The moneylenders purchase their produce at very low cost and the tribal people are compelled to sell their produce to them as per the terms of the loans. The price is decided by the moneylender, which is gainful to him only. Some moneylenders stipulate food grain to be returned on ensuing crop along with 50 percent more as per loan terms. These problems do not allow the poor to get remunerative price of their produce. This sort of exploitation prevails in the entire scheduled area.

This is the responsibility of the administration to check such practices and establish marketing linkages for providing them market price for their produce. The economic strength of the tribal community helps them to grow more crops for their well-being and the economic cycle starts moving. The efforts of land development transfer of technology, on farm development, adoption of biotechnology practices and diversification in cultivation practices want remunerative return for the prosperity of the poor and encourages adopting further similar practices.

#### **6.2.7. Cultivation and Processing of Medicinal Produce:**

Tribal people instinctively are quite efficient at collection of medicinal produce. They should be encouraged to collect the medicinal produce. The tribal men and women need to be trained about the specific medicinal produce, which is in great demand in the country and abroad for preparation of medicines.

Most tribal people possessing the knowledge of medicinal produce and its application have expired or lost their interest in view of adoption of allopathic system of treatment, but these practices need to be revived for the benefit of the people at large. The knowledge of medicinal produce and its application need to be encouraged as this is not only cost effective, but also an effective cure for many diseases. The traditional science can be developed with technology inputs and this system can bring very encouraging results. Cultivation of the medicinal produce of rare varieties is in great demand in the country and abroad. The need is to identify the medicinal plants, which can be grown in this region.

#### **6.2.8. Development of Forests:**

The forest area of the tribal region has vanishing fast which need to be regenerated with the help of tribal women. They should be offered benefits as available under social forestry scheme with some liberal conditions to use the forest produce. It is an established fact that tribal people do not harm the forests. The hilly area of Tribal Sub Plan has enormous potential to grow horticulture trees in the hills. The need is to provide them facility to grow and collect the fruits for

marketing. In this field cluster based approach can be very useful as there will be no problem of marketing and buyers will automatically move to these areas for purchase from the fields. The tribal people will benefit from this, as this will help in maintaining the green belt as well as the tribal people will get assured income.

In addition to forest area, waste land, barren land and other unutilized land can be used for horticulture activities. The selection of fruit varieties need to be done with the specialists support on the basis of local geo-physical conditions. In this case only pits need to be treated for adaptability of the tree. If each tribal family is allowed to grow fifty fruit trees, the income of the poor tribal people will increase significantly. Tribal women are sincere workers and they can be trained suitably to manage the task.

#### **6.2.9. Animal Husbandry:**

Tribal people are engaged in allied activities like animal husbandry, poultry and fisheries in some pockets. They have goats for their domestic requirements but these do not benefit them economically. It is necessary to provide them with buffaloes and cows for getting supplemental income from the activity. In this region poultry activity with unhatched practices can be initiated with training to upkeep. Marketing linkages are essential for providing them assured market price.

Dairy and poultry are good activities, which the tribal women can handle along with their domestic work. In view of lack of proper connectivity, the processing of milk in to ghee, cheese or khoa can be better options, but for selling of eggs, khoa or other milk produce, they have to carry their produce to market on daily basis. The transportation can be viable if the produce is in larger quantity.

These activities can be supplemental to their cultivation practices and most of the input requirements can be met from agriculture residue. Actually animal husbandry activities are only beneficial with the support of agriculture produce and cultivators can get good return. In case of monsoon failure, animal husbandry can help the tribal families to survive and mitigate the problem. Dairy, poultry activities can be taken up with one week training for upkeep, but helps in providing additional income to the family. Any of the family members can do this work but women can manage the task more efficiently. In this activity, one time support from the government and bank can be helpful in managing it effectively.

Goat is beneficial to the tribal community as they provide milk for meeting the family requirement and male goat is sold at good price in the market. Main interest in goat activity is the birth cycle of twice a year, which helps in getting sufficient male goat. However, financial returns from this activity are quite meagre, whereas in case of buffalo and cow the income is substantial for longer duration and with more than two milch livestock per family offering good supplemental support to the family.

#### **6.2.10. Water Harvesting: Measures**

The tribal community is residing mostly in hilly areas, where water is drained in the monsoon season and in later part of the year, the people have to face severe drinking water and irrigation problems. At some spots, people are compelled to carry water for their domestic use. In these areas, small anicuts as per admissibility can be constructed to meet the drinking water and irrigation requirements. Some anicuts cannot contain water for longer duration but increase in water level of wells significantly, whereas in some areas, the water remains for longer duration to irrigate crops.

In this region, average annual rainfall is 600 mm and water harvesting structure can be helpful in the hilly tracts, where people reside and undertake cultivation practices. With this support, the cultivation practices can be made remunerative with two crops a year. Tube wells are another source of irrigation and can be dug in water efficient areas only. The rain water and ground water resources can be tapped as per feasibility.

Tube well digging is an ongoing activity but very few habitations have benefited so far. This activity can be taken up in other water surplus areas as drainage systems possess potential of good ground water. This activity is possible in some of the areas having assured water resources. Water harvesting structures can be constructed in larger areas and pumping can be done with the help of diesel pump sets already being distributed.

Presently only 18.57 percent of the cultivated area is irrigated, which is quite insignificant in the area having 600 mm average annual rainfall. Irrigation facilities need to be increased in the scheduled area with every possible measure. This can be helpful to the tribal community for getting substantial employment during the year and dependence on the monsoon can be mitigated to some extent. Though water harvesting in this region is not economically viable but it is necessary for social regions and some relaxation need to be made for the tribal region for betterment of the poor small and marginal farmers. With the help of this facility, about 50 percent of the tribal families can cross the poverty line. This activity is the most felt need of the tribal community as per their own assessment.

#### **6.2.11. Income Generating Activities in Tribal Sub-plan Area:**

Out of the total work force in the surveyed area of TSP, 78.59 percent males are main workers and 21.41 percent are marginal workers. In case of females, 39.45 percent females are main workers and remaining 60.55 percent are marginal workers. The main workers too are not substantially employed and there is necessity to provide employment opportunities to all the male and female tribal people for their prosperity. The land resources for cultivation purposes are not sufficient to employ all the people and even the cultivators are not getting livelihood to the requisite extent.

Under Swaran Jayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojna tribal people need to be benefited through individual and group based activities. In this area, there is problem of functional NGOs who can help the people to be associated in to groups and assisted with the requisite activities as per need and provided credit linked

subsidy for their prosperity. In some areas, individual facilitators have been assigned the task, which can also be considered in this tribal region and people of the area can be benefited with this scheme in a phased manner as per availability of funds.

Tribal people want some sort of income generating activity but do not know much. Individual facilitators can be selected from literate tribal youth from this area, who are well versed with their problems and can tie up with the banks and DRDA in effective manner. The activities the tribal female and male members can undertake effectively are dairy, poultry, honey bee units, horticulture and collection and processing of medicinal produce. These activities can be done by most of the tribal families as they have expressed their inclination and can handle the work with training and assistance. Marketing needs can be solved with making it a cluster based activity, where the purchasers will be attracted in view of bulk supply. As part of awareness process, the tribal people need to be known about the prevalent market rates of the commodities for enabling themselves to negotiate at the reasonable cost.

Tribal people will take interest as they can carry out the activities in their own village. There must be some functional flexibility on group based approach as people want everything in their personal possession and similarly want individual profit. Awareness generation, group cohesiveness, training, input support, market linkages need to be managed jointly. This approach is functional and can be done in sustainable manner.

#### **6.2.12. Selection of Beneficiaries:**

The selection process for the beneficiaries for each scheme needs to be transacted in a transparent manner to benefit the tribal community in rationale manner. The record of beneficiaries for each scheme need to be maintained and separate beneficiary cards be prepared as per the pattern of ration card, where benefits from each scheme need to be recorded in the beneficiary card so that the duplicity of activities and benefits be minimized. Adoption of this process is essential to benefit all the eligible people of tribal community in equal footing.

The eligibility criteria must not be determined merely by belonging to scheduled tribe, but need to be defined as small and marginal cultivator, women, people living below poverty line, handicapped, widows and families having no male or female worker. This will help in benefiting all the people of tribal community and leakages will be minimized to the large extent. This will also put check on fake beneficiaries having no identity and simply mentioning their names and addresses in the beneficiary list TAD Commissioner should designate their officers to have test check of the beneficiaries and distribution of assets and commodities.

Maximum chances of malpractices occur in social and community sector in distribution of subsidies in the form of assets, credit linked loans, scholarships, free books etc. Entry in the beneficiary card will help in cross checking as the list must have distinctive number of family and the beneficiary card will have entry of

benefit under scheme. The authentication needs to be done by the designated officer, who can be made responsible for fake entries in the scheme list. This procedure will automatically indicate the duplicity in benefits under one or similar scheme. Since the amounts provided for the benefit of scheduled tribes are quite huge, chances of misappropriation are also greater. The proposed process will minimize the chances.

The permanent assets and valuable commodities need to be verified by designated officer during the field visits and officers of other departments other than the implementing line department needs to be placed for this task and the officer visiting any village will verify the assets and commodities in person along with the actual possession.

### **6.2.13. Involvement of PRIs and Tribal Panchayats**

In Tribal Sub-Plan area, most of the PRI functionaries belong to scheduled tribes in view of larger concentration of tribal community. PRIs are the constitutional bodies and funds flow to these bodies for the purpose of development is being done in some schemes. Though the activities as per 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional amendment have not been transferred to PRIs, the process of funds flow has been started in rural development activities. Sarpanchs of the Gram Panchayat are implementing various developmental activities and many of the line departments have no such network up to the village level.

There is necessity for training PRI functionaries about the objectives and methodology of various schemes, focusing on manner in which the schemes can be beneficial to the poor tribal people. Since many of PRI functionaries belong to ST community, they are well versed with the problems of the people and the nature of exploitation the people of tribal community are subjected to. They can be helpful in minimizing the exploitation through their own approach by suggesting purposeful solutions. The PRI functionaries can generate awareness in appropriate manner and their potential in the area needs to be tapped.

Tribal community has their own panchayat, whom they regard most and abide their instructions and decisions. Many of the conflicts amongst the tribal community are settled by the tribal panchayat. These persons can also be helpful with similar familiarization efforts to make the tribal community aware. People have utmost faith in the institution and these people can help in checking use of liquor, social customs and traditions which are harmful for the socio-economic upliftment of the tribal community. For example, the expenditure on death rituals of tribals and discontinuance of marriage etc. are the social evils, which need to be discontinued Since people have faith in their tribal panchayat, these people can help in discontinuance of social evils, which are a big slap on the economy of tribal families.

### **6.2.14 Infrastructure Development in Scheduled Area:**

Even after receipt of huge funds for the development of the scheduled area, the infrastructure network is very weak and require addressal for speedy development of the area and the people. Infrastructure facilities play important role in acceleration of the developmental process. The road connectivity of the area is not sufficient for movement of the people in search of employment and marketing their commodities.

Public transport system is one of the essential aspects for movement of the poor from one place to another. The norms for provision of facilities have been relaxed for the Tribal Sub-Plan area and the administration is required to frame a time bound programme for provision of some essential facilities in each village and hamlet. These facilities can be road connectivity, communication facilities, safe drinking water for each village and education, health and market centre at a moderate distance.

Irrigation facilities are concentrated over major and medium projects with long gestation period and benefiting the limited area and the people. Water harvesting is the important requirement of the tribal community and small structure preferable village level units can be more helpful in benefiting the larger sections of the society. Similarly, health facilities need to be established at a reasonable distance. It is also necessary for the administration to see the facilities fully equipped with man and machinery. Veterinary services are also essential for livestock rearing and mobile vans need to be kept to attend the ailing animals at the earliest. This arrangement can be helpful in checking large-scale casualties. Presently insurance cover is possible for the livestock arranged through bank loan, but this must be applicable for all the livestock categories.

These are the issues, which the tribal people addressed as their needs and also perceived during the village assessment of village resources. These issues also hold good for the Tribal Sub-Plan area in general. Here the issues of general nature for community interest have been discussed and efforts have been made to transcribe their own version as their perceived needs.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **ENSURING FAMILY FOOD SECURITY IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF RAJASTHAN IN CHANGING ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SCENARIO**

The Tribal Sub-Plan scheme in the scheduled area of Rajasthan provides protection to tribal people, which cover food security, shelter and livelihood resources for overall development of the tribal community. Funds flow to tribal sub-plan area is being made through special central assistance, centrally sponsored schemes and state plan budget amounting to Rs. 443.66 crores during the year 2004-05. The activities under implementation cover all the sectoral activities, where interventions are needed. The overall situation of tribal community has generally improved in past 10 years and the people of tribal community have benefited from these schemes.

In addition to these efforts in case of monsoon failure, wage employment activities are started through the natural calamity fund on the basis of impact of the severity. Generally wage employment activities are undertaken to provide food grain and cash for meeting basic needs of the people. Special efforts for food security have also been made by providing food grain at the disposal of Block Development Officer and Tehsildar for providing instant relief to the family in starvation.

The general problem in the tribal community is alcoholism, which is the social and economic constraint in their development. The assets available with the tribal community in the form of land, house and other movable and immovable creations are in the name of male members and accordingly income generation through these resources are treated in the name of male members. The tribal women also work in all the family activities, but the contribution of female worker of the family is generally given as second order and most of their activities are taken as uneconomic and domestic. The female members of the family work over the family cultivated land are given lesser priority in terms of their contribution as well as share in the income.

So far as reporting of work participation is concerned, the male members of the family report themselves as main workers irrespective of the fact that most of the tasks are carried out by female members of the family. Similarly the upkeep of livestock is treated as domestic

activity as it is not possible to quantify their contribution in domestic activity, unless the commodity is marketed. However, the role of tribal women in the family is quite significant and they work for the well being of their family. In case of wage activities, contribution of women is accounted for completely as it is possible to quantify in terms of man-days as well as in money terms. Woman members of the family attend to all the domestic activities and also do wage earning for the family prosperity. The contribution of woman in family in surveyed villages is 40.18 percent over the average annual family income of Rs. 16421. In real terms the contribution is certainly more as domestic activities carried out by woman are not quantifiable in monetary terms. Therefore, the contribution of tribal woman wage earner is quite significant for the prosperity of the tribal family.

Although the investment being made in the Tribal Sub-Plan area for the development of the tribal community is quite significant, it lacks in many ways in view of target based approaches, where benefits of various activities do not reach to the grassroot level completely. The efforts made by the Government have provided substantial support to the tribal community, there are still various issues left unattended as people of the scheduled area are still unemployed, marginally employed and even the fully employed are not up to the requisite level. There is need to create employment opportunities for sustainable development of the tribal people.

General situation of the tribal families in the surveyed villages reveals that out of the total working force, 78.59 percent males are main workers and 21.41 percent are marginal workers. In case of female workers, the proportion of main workers and marginal workers is 39.45 percent and 60.55 percent respectively. For an assessment of the total tribal population of tribal sub-plan area, out of 6.16 lakh families. About one lakh male members and 2 lakh female members are to be provided employment opportunities for ensuring their well-being and reaching the level of general population of the state.

Considering the situation of tribal people, who are generally uneducated and unskilled, creation of employment opportunities is quite a serious issue. However, efforts have been made for ensuring employment opportunities in such a large number in their own villages itself. In this connection an assessment of geographical conditions has been made, which reveal that the total scheduled area is significantly



varying in geo-physical terms. An effort has been made to search avenues for creating employment without putting any additional burden on the budget. This is possible to create employment opportunities with the same resources presently allocated on various programmes for the development of tribal community.

For this purpose, analysis of the geographical area has been made, where the forest area, barren land, waste land and fallow land other than the current fallow land has been quantified tehsil-wise as land records are kept in this manner. Out of the total geographical area of TSP of 2254394 hectares, details of each category land is given in Table No. 7.1

**TABLE NO. 7.1**  
**ASSESSMENT OF LAND FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**  
**2001-02**

(Area in Hectares)

District/ Tehsil	Geogra- phical area	Forests	Barren land	Waste Land	Fallow Land (Old)	Total	% to geog. area
<b>I BANSWARA</b>							
1. Basnwara	114908	24772	22970	2799	11295	61836	53.81
2. Ghatol	130233	42504	9764	14384	7412	74064	56.87
3. Garhi	70672	5166	11443	10286	8075	34970	49.48
4. Bagidora	85843	12886	8302	2759	6193	30140	35.11
5. Kushalgarh	104623	27496	8802	1289	5280	42867	40.97
Total I.	506279	112824	61281	31517	38255	243877	48.17
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>							
1. Dungarpur	122707	14265	34804	9540	12905	71514	58.28
2. Aspur	69156	5244	12448	4638	5854	28184	40.75
3. Sagwara	79955	4857	15124	4979	10338	35298	44.14
4. Simalwara	113775	36875	14504	3981	6523	61883	54.39
Total II	385593	61241	76880	23138	35620	196879	51.06
<b>III. CHITTORGARH</b>							
1. Pratapgarh	144578	47648	7142	17197	3438	75425	52.17
2. Arnod	70090	11218	2642	7928	2028	23816	33.98
Total III	214668	58866	9784	25125	5466	99241	46.23
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>							
1. Abu Road	88404	56795	8489	1285	1849	68418	77.39
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>							
1. Dhariavad	120940	34448	24016	11266	4921	74651	61.73
2. Jhadol	144100	77479	27180	4036	5290	113985	79.10
3. Kherwara	110211	26828	31252	6951	7963	72994	66.23
4. Kotra	242237	164415	39774	3752	5230	213171	88.00
5. Salumbar	151343	10780	78458	12569	11408	113215	74.81
6. Sarada	227704	23357	29290	16982	7270	76899	33.77
7. Girwa (TSP)	62915	12630	24184	6232	3926	46972	74.66
Total V	1059450	349937	254154	61788	46008	711887	67.19
Grand Total TSP	2254394	639663	410588	142853	127198	1320302	58.56

% to Geog. Area		28.37	18.21	6.34	5.64	58.56	
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The special feature of the scheduled area is its improper distribution of land under different categories. The forest area is 28.37 percent of the total geographical area but varies in various tehsils. Abu road tehsil of Sirohi district and Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district have 64.24 percent and 67.87 percent forest area respectively out of the total geographical area. The barren land of TSP area is 18.21 percent of the geographical area but Salumbar tehsil consists of 51.84 percent barren land as a proportion of geographical area. Culturable waste land in TSP area is 6.34 percent of the geographical area but its maximum presence is 14.55 percent in Garhi block of Banswara district. Fallow land other than current fallow is 5.63 percent in TSP area but Sagwara block of Dungarpur district has 12.93 percent area of this category.

There are 4535 villages in TSP area and the land under the above category is 13,20,302 hectares, which comes to 291 hectare as average land of combined categories. Out of the total available average land 291 hectare per village, it is possible to identify 100 hectare land per village for the benefit of the tribal community. Total land in 4535 villages with average 100 hectares usable land for the benefit of tribal community is used for tree plantation by providing them on lease basis, 4.5 lakh persons can be benefited from the proposed scheme.

If one hectare unused land is leased to one person belonging to poor tribal family, it will require about Rs. 1000 per person for its development and plantation of trees of his or her choice, preferably horticulture, jetropha, etc. about 2500 plants can be grown in each area of one hectare keeping distance of average 2 metre as suggested for such plantation, benefits will start accruing within a period of one to three years. This proposal is framed keeping in view the availability of unused land. In case of forestland, only area classified under the category of unclassified forestland is to be considered as per the system of social forestry. Other land is under the possession of Panchayat or the Government. For benefiting the tribal community leasing this land will not be a problem.

The land of these categories are undulated, rocky and ravinous but plantation over such land is possible after due treatment in the plantation area, generally the pit, where the plant is to be grown. In addition to the departmental activities, Rs. 1000 per hectare will be required for activities like maintenance, vegetative fencing etc.

Watering and maintenance can be the responsibility of the beneficiary. After three years, when the benefits will start accruing, all the families will be able to cross the poverty line. Though the land and people calculation comes to 4.5 lakhs, it is further slashed down to 3 lakhs comprising of 1 lakh male and 2 lakh female beneficiaries for practical purposes.

After the trees start bearing fruit, honey been bin can be placed in each area for providing additional benefits to the tribal families. They are accustomed to such activities and tribal people will be able to start the activity with training and financial support. This proposal has been framed in view of the fact as it will address various issues of the tribal community for family prospects, environmental ungradation, preparation of green belt and overall benefit to the state as the ultimate beneficiary.

This proposal is additional over the existing income level of the tribal community. Even the lowest earning family of Rs. 10,000 per year, will be able to cross the poverty line. There are other benefits from the scheme. The beneficiary family will be able to get additional income of Rs. one lakh annually from the proposed activity, which will be a recurring benefit to the tribal family.

The proposed scheme will address various aspects of the area, which are not addressed so far even after huge investment being made in this area. The tribal community is accustomed to such activities and land is also no problem in the area. Furthermore, the tribal families reside sparsely as every newly married couple gets its own house separate from parents and resides there. The details of benefits from various aspects are given below:

### **7.1. Ensuring Food Security:**

Tribal woman is playing key role in the well being of the family. Her average contribution in the family income is about 40 percent in addition to the household activity, which is not treated as economic activity. The household activities consist of preparation of food, collection of fuel-wood, carrying water for the family requirement, upkeep of livestock etc. In addition, she moves to work for total day duration on the availability of work for wage employment or working in the field. Though her employment duration is less in comparison to

male members, she still manages even for the available duration of work. Generally, the tribal families possess very limited cultivated land, which is undulated and degraded. With hard work, the tribal family tries to get substantial return. In case of wage earning, the woman has to work hard during the day and attend the domestic responsibilities.

In tribal community, women generally do not take alcoholic contents, not even from that prepared by male members at home. Festivals are the exceptions, where women also take drinks as ceremonial custom but male members can be seen ever drunk. The contribution of women for the family prosperity is significant and in the present era, her role for the family food security is important as she rarely spends any money for her personal requirements, except for clothes or some customary ornaments purchased at fairs. For her contribution towards the family prosperity is the prime objective where the food security is the most important aspect.

Every tribal woman of work participation age group, is a worker irrespective of the duration of employment she is able to get. Goat rearing is an important aspect of tribal family as it cost very little for rearing. Average livestock per family is 5 consisting cows, buffalo, sheep and goat. With this system, average tribal family ensures nutritional support to the family. In totality the contribution of tribal women in the family earning including activities not treated as economic, is more than half in comparison to male, in real terms. This is the reason that general tribal family is having food security with her pivotal role.

## **7.2. Environmental Security:**

Present status of environment of the TSP area has been badly affected and destructed in view of enmass felling of trees. Most of the hills are denuded even after efforts of Forest Department. This problem is not possible to be checked as the people responsible for destruction manage it with every possible means. Though 28.37 percent area is demarcated as forest area but the situation is quite graver, as it is not possible for the forest department to protect it from destruction. Actually, the tribal community has been displaced from the forests in view of destruction and compelled to adopt other activities, for which they are not trained. If the proposed scheme is considered, the land leased to the tribal community will be put under forests with assured

security of maintenance. If 3 lakh families are leased one hectare of land, 3 lakh hectare land will be put under forests, with little investment and safety for sustenance. In horticulture sector, 2500 trees are planted in one hectare area and the number of trees the tribal people will be able to conserve will be 75 crores and this can convert in to a great achievement in the field of tree plantation and even afforestation. The plantation with this system will be secure as tribal people will never allow outsiders to fell trees as they have very sensitive approach towards their own security and the tribal community will make its own arrangement to protect their own trees.

Tribal people do not fell a green tree and collect fuel wood of dead trees and bushes. Even tree plantation is possible in rocky hills and once the trees survive, the tribal people will protect those and even fill the dead plants through replantation. Environment of the TSP area can be protected and developed with the proposed manner. Some wild plants also grow in the waste land possessing medicinal values, which can also be collected by the tribals. Since women plays vital role in the activities, they will certainly adopt this practice and upkeep their trees.

The Tribal Sub-Plan area has high concentration of tribal community and once it is known to outsiders that trees planted in the waste land belong to tribal people, they will never try to encroach the area for cutting of trees as tribal community is always united in their interest and gather immediately to help each other.

### **7.3. Women and Environment:**

Women and environment are closely related to each other. Tribal women have their earnest liking for the protection of environment as it is for their own survival. Tribal community places idols of their deities or dead souls and the total area becomes holy for them. No one from the tribal community destroys any possession from the area and protect it as their religious responsibility. Women have profound faith in their deities and never allow anyone from the tribal community or outsiders to make any encroachment into the area. Even animals are not allowed to such areas and local people call it as ORAN in their language.

Women folk love the tree most and protect it even at her life cost. The benefit of the scheme in the scheduled area is higher concentration of the tribal community and once any area is leased to any tribal

woman, its protection is fully ensured. This will also help in protecting in retaining the thin soil cover, which is ruined with the heavy flow of rainwater at slopes. Plantation will help in soil conservation as well as retaining the moisture of the soil. Harvesting rainy water at appropriate location by construction of water harvesting structure can help the people.

With environmental destruction, occurrence of rainfall in the scheduled area has also been affected. In the monsoon cycle of five years, now only one year is average rainfall and other four years are deficient from rainfall occurrence. With protection of environment in the proposed manner, the rainfall cycle could be effective in the scheduled area. Rainfall and environment are favourably related to each other and environment protection can change the present problem of erratic and untimely rainfall.

Awareness generation among the tribal women can be very helpful in development of environment in the surrounding area of each village. This will help in security from pollution related diseases and keep the people healthy. The agriculture residue, domestic waste and cattle dung can be used for preparation of bio fertilizers helpful for using in cultivated fields and horticulture activity. Training for preparation of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides with the use of local material can retain the natural fertility of the soil and will protect people from health hazard caused by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Cleanliness at the outlet of water sources, surroundings of living places and animal stalls are also essential and women can play vital role through awareness and training. Women can help in keeping the village environment clean and pollution-free. Since domestic activities are the responsibility of women, male members of family do not attend to these issues.

#### **7.4. Role of Tribal Women in Economic Well-being of the Family:**

With the increase in literacy level of tribal community and awareness generation through their literate and experience rich colleagues, the scenario has changed significantly. Though the comparative level in all the indicators, the scheduled area is far behind, development trends of past twenty years are not in any way insignificant. Even in the present situation, tribal people do not allow the persons or institutions of their own faith and keep strict distance with the outside environment. Some of the people and institutions are getting undue advantage of this situation. However, tribal community is

slightly relaxed in their attitude in view of their active participation in the Panchayati Raj System. The elected woman representatives move outside and interact with the people of other community. There is hardly any difference between the tribal and non tribal families in terms of housing, dress, eating and consumption of commodities of domestic use. Tribal families also use tea in their families and serve it to the visitors. They maintain cordial relations with the known visitors and have interaction without any shyness or fear.

The economic status of tribal families of scheduled areas has been strengthened significantly, where tribal women have played an important role. Even now the general economic condition of average tribal family is miserable, as there are no sizeable opportunities for gainful employment. This is because of the fact that the activities under implementation for the well-being of tribal community are not widely publicized. The target-based approach of the ongoing activities does not fully fulfill their needs and the due benefits do not reach them, as they should.

Keeping tribal women as a key functionary for the economic well being, there is necessity of greater literacy, awareness generation and access to facilities. There is general complaint of irregular supply of ration goods. The level of exploitation is still quite significant and there is need to administer these issues properly. The proposed scheme for the well being of the tribal community in general keeping tribal woman as the key role player, there is hope of over all improvement.

As per findings of the research study, the expectations of the tribal community from the government are minimum as they want their lands to be developed, provision of water for drinking and irrigation, housing and employment opportunities. The proposed activity will cover various aspects as the economic well being of tribal families will address all the other issues. This activity can bring revolutionary change in the entire below poverty line tribal community and there is every possibility of addressal of other important issues like educating their children, providing nutritional food to the family and maintain clean environment.

While implementing the proposed activity, it will also be necessary to adopt cluster based approach for selection of varieties of horticulture and other plantation. The cluster based approach will help

the tribal women access to the market as the buyers will reach at their door for negotiating in view of ample supply and level of exploitation will decrease significantly. This scheme can change the total scenario of the tribal community as it matches to their need and expectations.

During the course of discussions with the tribal community in general and women members in particular, the response at the proposed activity was quite encouraging and they feel it most liked activity for their overall development. The women members have expressed their views as they will certainly welcome the activity. The economic aspect of the scheme is quite encouraging and general annual income of average tribal family can increase manifolds if this kind of scheme is implemented.

As a result of use of wasteland, the people residing in other areas will also like to adopt similar activities and the total waste land of the state can be put to productive use with little efforts and without any much additional burden on the budget.

### **7.5. Role of Tribal Women in Changing Economic Scenario:**

The economic scenario of the country is changing very fast and India has to play vital role in the world economy. In view of changing situations, there is necessity to grow selective varieties for use within the country as well as in the overseas market. From this point of view, the tribal women can play important role for meeting the requirements of the commodities necessary within the country as well as in the external market. From this point of view the present need for using the wasteland for growing jatropha and fruits on large scale. This can be done with the proposed scheme.

Jatropha cultivation is a better alternative for meeting the diesel requirements of the country in view of increasing rates of petroleum products. The country has to bear huge foreign exchange, which can be saved through domestic production of jatropha. This variety of plant is adaptable to the area and can be grown even in wastelands with very little water. The plant is not consumed by animals and can last for fifty years. The plantation can provide substantial earning to the tribal families. Average earning from one hectare can be about rupees one lakh per annum.



Tribal women can grow this plant on the leased land with training for plantation and upkeep of trees. The seeds are used for preparation of bio-diesel and State Government is establishing its network for purchasing the produce at fixed price. Tribal women can undertake this responsibility very well and prove their worthiness. This plant possesses medicinal value also and that can fetch additional earning. The falling leaves can be used as compost manure for the plantation area as well as other cultivated areas. The technology for growing, maintenance and processing is quite simple and the tribal women can easily undertake the task. The gestation period of the activity is two years and seeds can be obtained from the plants and sold after drying.

Jatropha can be grown in water scarcity areas and the plant can survive with the monsoon rains. However, irrigation facilities can lead to higher yield. This activity is necessary in the national interest as well as for the benefit of the tribal community using the wasteland, which is presently lying untapped.

Horticulture activity with the application of biotechnology can help in selling the produce in the external market, if the produce is substantial. Tribal women can understand the total process with short duration training of about one fortnight, which contains the use of biotechnology in plantation and growth. Upkeep of the plants is necessary from protection of wandering animals and some sort of fencing is required. In case of large scale plantation, marketing will not be a problem as the Tribal Area Development Department can manage in establishing marketing linkages. Cluster based approach can be helpful for selling the produce with assured procurement.

Marketing in overseas market requires good quality product, good taste and Horticulture Department of the State can provide all requisite support in supply of quality plants. For bio-technology application, Agriculture Department can help in establishing units at the village level by training the tribal women to prepare their organic fertilizer and pesticides with local material. Total process need to be communicated to the tribal women through demonstration in their own fields. Certification of product through biotechnology is necessary, which can be managed by the Agriculture Department of the State Government or agency authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. This process is necessary for selling the produce in external market and even within the country as the certification will

help in providing higher price in local market and serve as one of the pre-condition for the external market. Total process of production is to be communicated to tribal women, who can understand through demonstration. Packaging and marketing need to be managed by the State Government as the tribal community cannot own this responsibility. However, in case of bulk supply, market linkages will be established without much effort.

## **7.6 Role of Tribal Women in Changing Environmental Scenario:**

Environment is a wide-ranging subject, spoken of in every sphere of life. This is in view of the fact that the environment has been damaged to the dangerous level leading to various ecological problems. Environment is basically the responsibility of Environment and Forest Ministry at the national level and Department of Environment and Forests at the state level. Forests are an integral part of environment in view of its significant relevance and protection of forests plays major role in protection of environment. The environment deterioration has been caused mainly due to deforestation drives and as a result of ecological balance has been adversely affected.

With reference to the scheduled areas, environmental aspect is of paramount significance, as the tribal community is the main sufferer in view of all that happened. Tribal community is very much associated with the forests as prior to rehabilitation in villages, they lived in dense forests. Forest regeneration is very much essential for survival of tribal community as they have long association with the forests. In the changing scenario, environment protection is most important aspect for survival of the human beings, wild life and ecology of the earth.

Environment degradation has seriously affected the rainfall cycle and its occurrence. The vegetation of the land is also affected where human acts are most important factor. It is now certain that forest department alone cannot protect the ecological balance as there are various human, social and political factors responsible for all such distortions. In the present situation even the forest area is not safe from encroachments. Although forest land cannot be used for any other purposes in view of strict legal regulations but there is vast variation in the area reported by forests department and as per land records. This information is available for district as a whole as forest circle do not

coincide with revenue or development system of land management. The information given in Table No. 7.2 reveals the aforesaid position:

**TABLE NO. 7.2**  
**AREA COVERED UNDER FORESTS**

(In hectares)

District	As per Forest Classification				Land records
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassified	Total	
1. Banswara	--	123667	--	123667	112824
2. Dungarpur	25707	40605	3018	69330	61241
3. Chittorgarh	158003	118750	3337	280090	193652
4. Sirohi	61434	98674	--	160108	152495
5. Udaipur	191541	115254	3457	310252	405327
Total	436685	496950	9812	943447	925539

The forest classification relates to the area classified under different forest categories and unauthorized possession through encroachment is not entertained though the situation is different, whereas the information as per land records of revenue administration, the information pertains to the actual use of the area. As per the above information, the area in possession with the forest department is much less than reported in first four districts but in case of udaipur district, the situation is different as some area not declared by forest department is demarcated as forest area. With this situation, the position in the Tribal Sub-Plan area is to be assessed in terms of the expenditure incurred by forest department and revenue earning. In view of incapability of the forest department to protect forest area and keep the forest area covered with tree and vegetation, alternative arrangement is needed to regenerate the forest resources.

In the changing scenario, tribal women can play important role as they are well versed with the afforestation activities and if benefits are given in lieu of plantation and maintenance. This will help in maintaining the forest area well preserved and the ultimate objective of the government will be fulfilled. For this purpose, forest department has to give areas to tribal community especially belonging to poor category under economic classification, who will not only maintain and upkeep the forest area in befitted manner but this will help in

prospering the tribal community. In the present situation protection of forest and wild life is becoming extremely difficult in view of lack of vigilance, shortage of manpower and to a greater extent due to corrupt practices, the forest department is unable to keep those alive. The issue can be considered at the policy making level as to which category of area is to be given to tribal community for reforestation and preservation. The land will ultimately remain the property of the forest department but the greenery would return in the scheduled area.

Under this arrangement forest department of the state government has to provide support to tribal women in selection of appropriate variety of fruit plantation, providing them sappling, training and preparation of vegetative barriers. This can be an innovative effort and can revive the old days of tribal prosperity. In addition to plantation, the tribal women can collect medicinal produce grown in the area, honey preparation and processing as well as assured conservation of ecological balance.

Similarly, with the implementation of the proposed scheme, other ancillary activities like honey production and processing can be undertaken in the area as the horticulture activity and other cultivated crops can help in establishing the system. This can yield additional employment generation to other persons of tribal community.

The scheduled area is vulnerable and possesses good potential for initiating various activities in the proposed manner. There is possibility of additional employment generation of one lakh male and two lakh female tribal people directly and about one-lakh persons with indirect employment from the proposed activity. There is necessity to chalk out the programme appropriately and ensure time bound implementation.

## LAND USE PATTERN OF STUDIED VILLAGES OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

(Area in Hectares)

District/ Block & Village	Total Geog. Area	Forest Area	Area not available for cultivation	Other Un Cultivated Waste	Cult. Waste	Fallow Land	Net Area Sown
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>							
<b>A. GHATOL</b>							
1. Antkaliya	187.67	48.48	5.70	9.05	5.04	10.30	109.10
2. Padoli Rathor	355.70	--	25.09	20.51	26.61	45.41	238.08
3. Badana	1405.02	133.00	483.02	62.00	43.00	64.00	620.00
4. Miya Ka Parda	79.00	--	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	58.00
5. Makanpura	370.67	195.06	50.58	--	9.92	17.00	98.11
Total A	2398.06	376.54	568.39	96.56	90.57	142.71	1123.29
<b>B. GARHI</b>							
1. Sundani	668.42	251.10	68.42	41.20	42.10	62.00	203.60
2. Moya Wasa	513.12	--	50.46	22.20	18.00	162.12	260.34
3. Bheempur	434.08	--	120.68	22.34	--	54.12	236.94
4. Jantora	471.40	--	50.80	45.67	35.63	65.39	273.91
5. Asan	862.34	8.04	205.34	139.78	120.42	48.34	340.42
Total B	2949.36	259.14	495.70	271.19	216.15	391.97	1315.21
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>							
1. Rohanwari	343.00	--	19.00	--	18.00	59.21	246.79
2. Dhuliya Garh	294.40	--	109.26	18.21	--	15.41	151.52
3. Bankaner	212.65	--	6.07	23.13	25.31	15.16	142.98
4. Harmat	307.55	--	54.63	15.27	18.11	29.42	190.12
5. Dhalar	410.75	--	70.82	36.83	14.56	50.68	237.86
Total-C	1568.35	--	259.78	93.44	75.98	169.88	969.27
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>							
1. Mooni Para	155.00	--	20.00	8.00	--	--	127.00
2. Bhagatpura	146.00	--	8.00	6.96	5.04	3.00	123.00
3. Kakaniya	617.00	287.00	61.00	18.00	8.00	21.00	222.00
4. Mor	341.00	4.00	32.00	11.00	12.00	11.00	271.00
5. Jari	424.00	11.00	27.00	5.00	4.00	32.00	345.00
Total D	1683.00	302.00	148.00	48.96	29.04	67.00	1088.00
<b>E. TALWARA</b>							
1. Talwara	2143.00	304.00	406.00	154.00	118.00	135.00	1026.00
2. Deogarh	59.00	--	4.00	--	--	3.00	52.00
3. Ambapara	218.00	38.00	21.00	1.00	--	11.00	147.00
4. Badrel Khurd	88.00	--	7.00	1.00	--	5.00	75.00
5. Gamda	347.00	15.00	50.00	14.00	12.00	32.00	224.00
Total E	2855.00	357.00	488.00	170.00	130.00	186.00	1524.00
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>							
1. Nawatapra Hira	572.00	126.00	115.95	36.05	29.65	84.91	179.44
2. Kali Ghati	385.26	--	249.88	7.96	--	--	127.42
3. Bori	1375.00	897.99	107.52	9.95	--	40.80	318.74
4. Baori	456.00	195.00	25.99	34.73	11.28	16.00	173.00
5. Rampur	627.00	26.00	172.96	65.29	88.20	75.02	199.53
Total F.	3415.26	1244.99	672.30	153.98	129.13	216.73	998.13
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>							
1. Phalwan	418.96	45.60	41.09	35.89	15.94	72.36	208.08
2. Parwali	325.76	143.66	29.34	12.71	18.65	12.00	109.40
3. Dalpura	147.68	3.03	27.31	--	8.09	6.00	103.25
4. Patiya Galiya	545.31	--	159.85	16.16	13.18	56.12	300.00

5. Bareth	391.07	15.92	86.18	35.81	25.86	54.82	172.48
Total-G	1828.78	208.21	343.77	100.57	81.72	201.30	893.21
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>							
1. Baldiya	42.00	--	5.00	3.00	--	--	34.00
2. Garadiya	435.00	88.00	96.00	11.00	15.00	19.00	206.00
3. Kharod Chatra	169.00	24.00	10.00	6.00	---	4.00	125.00
4. Paatapor	236.00	23.00	26.00	8.00	13.00	12.00	154.00
5. Maska Kalan	712.00	103.28	48.69	82.52	67.34	42.02	368.15
Total-H	1594.00	238.28	185.69	110.52	95.34	77.02	887.15
<b>TOTALBANSWARA</b>	<b>18291.81</b>	<b>2986.16</b>	<b>3161.63</b>	<b>1045.22</b>	<b>847.93</b>	<b>1452.61</b>	<b>8798.26</b>
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>							
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>							
1. Faloj	935.92	--	189.23	127.81	157.28	56.73	404.87
2. Antri	238.31	--	32.31	41.81	25.19	--	139.00
3. Bhuwali	603.60	--	161.38	121.10	101.00	7.01	213.11
4. Sabli	793.61	--	456.39	71.25	32.10	46.42	187.45
5. Sati	79.30	--	17.40	18.25	4.00	--	39.65
Total- A	2650.74	--	856.71	380.22	319.57	110.16	984.08
<b>B. ASPUR</b>							
1. Deolan	1174.10	119.10	446.00	58.00	51.00	51.00	449.00
2. Katisor	1036.10	36.28	124.46	215.36	97.00	28.00	535.00
3. Masana	214.00	26.00	82.00	21.00	24.00	--	61.00
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	84.00	--	13.00	10.00	--	2.00	59.00
5. Leelwasa	304.00	143.00	43.00	29.00	15.00	2.00	72.00
Total- B	2812.20	324.38	708.46	333.36	187.00	83.00	1176.00
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>							
1. Mandav	939.16	173.00	206.00	209.16	106.00	15.00	230.00
2. Bheeloora	1653.00	--	410.00	198.00	220.00	124.00	701.00
3. Charwara	168.00	43.00	54.00	10.00	16.00	--	45.00
4. Ranoli	436.00	43.00	210.00	28.00	25.00	2.00	128.00
5. Johra	83.64	--	15.04	--	10.16	3.00	55.44
Total-C	3279.80	259.00	895.04	445.16	377.16	144.00	1159.44
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>							
1. Kesharpura	243.00	--	38.00	42.00	48.00	11.00	104.00
2. Rasta	1891.00	140.00	461.00	128.00	174.00	117.00	871.00
3. Peeth	1218.81	--	308.49	72.12	28.00	98.00	712.20
4. Ambaru	274.00	32.00	31.00	20.00	9.00	7.00	175.00
5. Salera	396.00	--	138.00	31.00	57.00	12.00	158.00
Total -D	4022.81	172.00	976.49	293.12	316.00	245.00	2020.20
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>							
1. Mana Talai	419.00	21.00	71.00	102.00	61.00	29.00	135.00
2. Mara	198.00	--	23.00	15.00	29.00	21.00	110.00
3. Vasuwa	383.00	61.00	52.00	36.00	33.00	15.00	186.00
4. Palwara	997.00	--	323.00	152.00	241.00	29.00	252.00
5. Karauli	590.00	--	239.00	51.00	38.00	46.00	216.00
Total-E	2587.00	82.00	708.00	356.00	402.00	140.00	899.00
<b>TOTALDUNGARPUR</b>	<b>15352,55</b>	<b>837.38</b>	<b>4144.70</b>	<b>1807.86</b>	<b>1601.73</b>	<b>722.16</b>	<b>6238.72</b>
<b>III. CHITTORGARH</b>							
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>							
1. Hathani Kundi	407.99	264.70	2.37	34.07	28.15	6.00	72.70
2. Ranchhorpura	163.16	21.02	1.37	23.00	39.07	16.00	62.70
3. Bari	311.34	122.78	19.27	31.33	25.30	6.00	106.66
4. Kher Magri	400.72	100.87	56.96	48.17	51.00	28.00	115.72
5. Angora	436.02	16.02	86.38	58.64	102.22	17.98	154.78
Total A	1719.23	525.39	166.35	195.21	245.74	73.98	512.56
<b>B. ARNOD</b>							

1. Achlawada	1958.78	--	845.90	141.00	116.00	3.61	852.27
2. Chakhoonda	485.55	--	14.25	27.12	25.10	40.20	378.88
3. Luhar Khali	281.81	21.22	27.88	35.91	28.21	25.18	143.41
4. Veerawali	904.15	--	43.21	116.30	65.24	71.11	608.29
5. Hameerpura	883.10	594.30	68.33	41.18	52.00	16.00	111.29
Total- B	4513.39	615.52	999.57	361.51	286.55	156.10	2094.14
Total CHITTOR	6232.62	1140..91	1165.92	566.72	532.29	230.08	2606.70
IV. SIROHI							
A. ABU ROAD							
1. Redwa Kalan	648.00	50.00	100.00	32.00	53.00	40.00	373.00
2. Fatehpura	363.00	157.00	53.00	--	--	18.00	135.00
3. Mahi Khera	1083.00	542.00	151.00	108.00	80.00	21.00	181.00
4. Tankiya	3308.00	2950.00	169.00	20.00	--	--	169.00
5. Khara	371.00	96.00	68.00	12.00	18.00	35.00	142.00
Total Aburoad/ Sirohi	5773.00	3795.00	541.00	172.00	151.00	114.00	1000.00
V. UDAIPUR							
A. DHARIYAVAD							
1. Kali Bheet	1779.00	--	356.00	504.00	404.00	65.00	450.00
2.Laku Ka Lewa	567.00	--	46.00	131.00	172.00	24.00	194.00
3. Saredi	183.00	--	8.00	36.00	65.00	7.00	67.00
4. Hirawas	406.00	--	62.00	34.00	12.00	17.00	281.00
5. Mau	279.55	--	100.23	36.18	47.04	--	96.10
Total-A	3214.55	--	572.23	741.18	700.04.	113.00	1088.10
B. KOTRA							
1. Duingariya	1547.00	1421.00	18.00	19.00	11.00	7.00	71.00
2. Gau Peepla	551.00	164.00	75.00	38.00	39.00	29.00	206.00
3. Pathar Pari	888.00	323.00	369.00	--	--	14.00	182.00
4. Kundal	254.00	166.00	15.00	--	7.00	8.00	58.00
5. Dhedmariya	369.00	--	194.00	19.00	26.00	8.00	122.00
Total-B	3609.00	2074.00	671.00	76.00	83.00	66.00	639.00
C. SALUMBAR							
1. Budel	82.00	1.00	27.00	18.00	5.00	3.00	28.00
2. Jamboora	103.00	--	19.00	18.00	11.00	6.00	49.00
3. Malpur	230.00	10.00	77.00	31.00	25.00	--	87.00
4. Rathri	703.00	90.00	241.00	84.00	59.00	32.00	197.00
5. Kant	992.00	140.00	578.00	62.00	46.00	16.00	150.00
Total- C	2110.00	210.00	942.00	213.00	146.00	57.00	511.00
D. KHERWARA							
1. Magra	651.00	312.00	115.00	31.00	8.00	14.00	171.00
2. Daben	176.00	87.00	35.00	18.00	13.00	--	23.00
3. Akot	522.46	--	338.46	28.00	81.00	15.00	60.00
4. Choki	652.37	303.00	140.37	29.00	21.00	18.00	141.00
5. Leelri	125.45	--	64.45	13.00	14.00	--	34.00
Total-D	2127.00	702.00	693.28	119.00	137.00	47.00	429.00
E. SARADA							
1. Keora Kalan	1410.00	125.00	1163.00	17.00	21.00	--	84.00
2. Oda	982.00	--	867.00	--	17.00	16.00	82.00
3. Kotri	1827.00	316.00	1321.00	37.00	21.00	17.00	115.00
4. Amarpura	255.00	--	108.00	62.00	29.00	--	56.00
5. Jawad	1698.00	--	536.00	413.00	283.00	45.00	421.00
Total-E	6172.00	441.00	3995.00	529.00	371.00	78.00	758.00
F. JHADOL							
1.Nandbel	199.00	42.00	66.00	11.00	--	12.00	68.00
2.Talai	872.00	494.00	110.00	43.00	32.00	19.00	174.00
3.M. Phalasiya	751.00	269.00	150.00	51.00	31.00	49.00	201.00
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	618.00	171.00	187.00	37.00	18.00	29.00	176.00

5.Gejvi	291.00	--	109.00	23.00	18.00	18.00	123.00
Total- F	2731.00	976.00	622.00	165.00	99.00	127.00	742.00
G. GIRWA							
1. Bichhri	597.00	--	303.00	47.00	33.00	15.00	199.00
2. Dhol Ki Pati	227.00	28.00	19.00	39.00	37.00	5.00	99.00
3. Baleecha	609.00	157.00	107.00	68.00	38.00	15.00	224.00
4. Keli	414.00	--	347.00	9.00	10.00	2.00	46.00
5. Kaliwas	555.00	65.00	142.00	46.00	79.00	72.00	151.00
Total-G	2402.00	250.00	918.00	209.00	197.00	109.00	719.00
H. GIRWA							
1.. Alsigarh	2380.00	--	1960.00	129.00	79.00	3.00	209.00
2. Barapal	6525.00	3050.00	2341.00	27.00	23.00	27.00	1057.00
3. Padoona	4040.04	--	3561.04	21.00	--	47.00	411.00
4. Saroo	5730.00	3229.00	988.00	268.00	213.00	114.00	918.00
5. Cahnawada	3291.00	1820.00	796.00	--	--	30.00	645.00
Total-H	21966.04	8099.00	9646.04	445.00	315.00	221.00	3240.00
I. GIRWA							
1. Teeri	1193.00	186.00	639.00	129.00	32.00	19.00	188.00
2. Dakan Kotra	2038.00	--	1122.00	413.00	110.00	24.00	369.00
3. Jagat	2927.50	656.00	925.00	519.53	296.00	73.00	458.00
4. Wali	2901.00	156.00	2117.00	188.00	144.00	49.00	247.00
5. Budal	1982.00	210.00	1298.00	76.00	67.00	29.00	302.00
Total -I	11041.50	1208.00	6101.00	1325.50	649.00	194.00	1564.00
Total UDAIPUR	55373.37	13991.00.	24160.55	3822.68	2697.04	1012.00	9690.10
GRAND TOTAL	101023.35	22750.45	33173.80	7404.48	5829.99	3530.85	28333.78



## STATUS OF CULTIVATED LAND WITH MODE OF IRRIGATION

(Area in hectares)

District/ Block/ Village	Net Area Sown	Un- irrigated area	Area under irrigation				
			Canal	Tank	Well/ Tube well	Others	Total
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>							
<b>A. GHATOL</b>							
1. Antkaliya	109.10	31.00	78.10	--	--	--	78.10
2. Padoli Rathor	238.08	74.59	163.49	--	--	--	163.49
3. Badana	620.00	441.00	175.00	--	--	4.00	179.00
4. Miya Ka Parda	58.00	6.00	52.00	--	--	--	52.00
5. Makanpura	98.11	98.11	--	--	--	--	--
Total A	1123.29	650.70	468.59	--	--	4.00	472.59
<b>B. GARHI</b>							
1. Sundani	203.60	18.30	185.30	--	--	--	185.30
2. Moya Wasa	260.34	98.22	162.12	--	--	--	162.12
3. Bheempur	236.94	145.90	91.04	--	--	--	91.04
4. Jantora	273.91	75.31	198.60	--	--	--	198.60
5. Asan	340.42	102.80	237.62	--	--	--	237.62
Total B	1315.21	440.53	874.68	--	--	--	874.68
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>							
1. Rohanwari	246.79	241.79	--	--	5.00	--	5.00
2. Dhuliya Garh	151.52	151.52	--	--	--	--	--
3. Bankaner	142.98	142.98	--	--	--	--	--
4. Harmat	190.12	190.12	--	--	--	--	--
5. Dhalar	237.86	237.86	--	--	--	--	--
Total-C	969.27	964.27	--	--	5.00	--	5.00
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>							
1. Mooni Para	127.00	127.00	--	--	--	--	--
2. Bhagatpura	123.00	86.00	--	19.00	--	18.00	37.00
3. Kakaniya	222.00	199.00	--	--	5.00	18.00	23.00
4. Mor	271.00	260.00	--	--	11.00	--	11.00
5. Jari	345.00	313.00	--	--	--	32.00	32.00
Total D	1088.00	985.00	--	19.00	16.00	68.00	103.00
<b>E. TALWARA</b>							
1. Talwara	1026.00	269.00	752.00	--	5.00	--	757.00
2. Deogarh	52.00	49.00	--	3.00	--	--	3.00
3. Ambapara	147.00	127.00	--	--	20.00	--	20.00
4. Badrel Khurd	75.00	71.00	--	--	4.00	--	4.00
5. Gamda	224.00	200.00	--	--	24.00	--	24.00
Total E	1524.00	716.00	752.00	3.00	53.00	--	808.00
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>							
1. Nawatpra Hira	179.44	167.44	--	--	12.00	--	12.00
2. Kali Ghati	127.42	126.42	--	--	1.00	--	1.00
3. Bori	318.74	295.74	--	21.00	2.00	--	23.00
4. Baori	173.00	137.00	--	--	20.00	16.00	36.00
5. Rampur	199.53	176.53	--	--	23.00	--	23.00
Total F.	998.13	903.13	--	21.00	58.00	16.00	95.00
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>							

1. Phalwan	208.08	208.08	--	--	--	--	--
2. Parwali	109.40	109.40	--	--	--	--	--
3. Dalpura	103.25	103.25	--	--	--	--	--
4. Patiya Galiya	300.00	299.00	--	--	1.00	--	1.00
5. Baeth	172.48	170.48	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
Total-G	893.21	890.21	--	--	3.00	--	3.00
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>							
1. Baldiya	34.00	34.00	--	--	--	--	--
2. Garadiya	206.00	206.00	--	--	--	--	--
3. Kharod Chatra	125.00	125.00	--	--	--	--	--
4. Paatapor	154.00	154.00	--	--	--	--	--
5. Maska Kalan	368.15	326.15	--	42.00	--	--	42.00
Total-H	887.15	845.15	--	42.00	--	--	42.00
Total Banswara	8798.26	6394.99	2095.27	85.00	135.00	88.00	2403.27
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>							
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>							
1. Faloj	404.87	325.16	--	79.71	--	--	79.71
2. Antri	139.00	120.00	--	11.00	8.00	--	19.00
3. Bhuwali	213.11	148.00	--	65.11	--	--	65.11
4. Sabli	187.45	137.00	--	50.45	--	--	50.45
5. Sati	39.65	21.40	--	18.25	--	--	18.25
Total- A	984.08	751.56	--	224.52	8.00	--	232.52
<b>B. ASPUR</b>							
1. Deolan	449.00	299.00	--	48.00	102.00	--	150.00
2. Katisor	535.00	400.00	--	--	135.00	--	135.00
3. Masana	61.00	38.00	--	--	19.00	4.00	23.00
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	59.00	57.00	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
5. Leelwasa	72.00	70.00	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
Total- B	1176.00	864.00	--	48.00	260.00	4.00	312.00
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>							
1. Mandav	230.00	230.00	--	--	--	--	--
2. Bheeloora	701.00	577.00	--	--	74.00	50.00	124.00
3. Charwara	45.00	42.00	--	--	3.00	--	3.00
4. Ranoli	128.00	126.00	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
5. Johra	55.44	42.32	--	10.06	3.06	--	13.12
Total-C	1159.44	1017.32	--	10.06	82.06	50.00	142.12
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>							
1. Kesharpura	104.00	102.00	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
2. Rasta	871.00	800.00	--	--	71.00	--	71.00
3. Peeth	712.20	585.20	--	--	98.00	29.00	127.00
4. Ambaru	175.00	169.00	--	--	6.00	--	6.00
5. Salera	158.00	158.00	--	--	--	--	--
Total -D	2020.20	1814.20	--	--	177.00	29.00	206.00
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>							
1. Mana Talai	135.00	129.00	--	--	6.00	--	6.00
2. Mara	110.00	93.00	--	--	17.00	--	17.00
3. Vasuwa	186.00	184.00	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
4. Palwara	252.00	228.00	--	18.00	6.00	--	24.00
5. Karauli	216.00	166.00	--	--	50.00	--	50.00
Total-E	899.00	800.00	--	18.00	81.00	--	99.00
Total Dungarpur	6238.72						
<b>III.CHITTORGARH</b>							
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>							
1. Hathani Kundi	72.70	72.70	--	--	--	--	--
2. Ranchhorpura	62.70	62.70	--	--	--	--	--
3. Bari	106.66	106.66	--	--	--	--	--

4. Kher Magri	115.72	115.72	--	--	--	--	--
5. Angora	154.78	141.80	--	--	12.98	--	12.98
Total A	512.56	499.58	--	--	12.98	--	12.98
<b>B. ARNOD</b>							
1. Achlawada	852.27	848.66	--	3.61	--	--	3.61
2. Chakhoonda	378.88	278.68	--	--	100.20	--	100.20
3. Luhar Khali	143.41	121.41	--	--	22.00	--	22.00
4. Veerawali	608.29	497.17	--	--	111.12	--	111.12
5. Hameerpura	111.29	110.28	--	--	1.01	--	1.01
Total- B	2094.14	1856.20	--	3.61	247.31	--	250.92
Total CHITTOR							
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>							
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>							
1. Redwa Kalan	373.00	320.00	--	--	53.00	--	53.00
2. Fatehpura	135.00	110.00	--	--	25.00	--	25.00
3. Mahi Khera	181.00	178.00	--	--	3.00	--	3.00
4. Tankiya	169.00	165.00	--	--	4.00	--	4.00
5. Khara	142.00	120.00	--	--	22.00	--	22.00
Total Aburoad/ Sirohi	1000.00	893.00	--	--	107.00	--	107.00
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>							
<b>A. DHARIYAVAD</b>							
1. Kali Bheet	450.00	330.00	--	--	120.00	--	120.00
2. Laku Ka Lewa	194.00	175.00	--	--	19.00	--	19.00
3. Saredi	67.00	60.00	--	--	7.00	--	7.00
4. Hirawas	281.00	11.00	270.00	--	--	--	270.00
5. Mau	96.10	--	96.10	--	--	--	96.10
Total-A	1088.10	576.00	366.10	--	146.00	--	512.10
<b>B. KOTRA</b>							
1. Duingariya	71.00	70.00	--	--	1.00	--	1.00
2. Gau Peepla	206.00	196.00	--	--	10.00	--	10.00
3. Pathar Pari	182.00	170.00	--	--	12.00	--	12.00
4. Kundal	58.00	58.00	--	--	--	--	--
5. Dhedmariya	122.00	114.00	--	--	8.00	--	8.00
Total-B	639.00	608.00	--	--	31.00	--	31.00
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>							
1. Budel	28.00	24.00	--	--	4.00	--	4.00
2. Jamboora	49.00	47.00	--	--	2.00	--	2.00
3. Malpur	87.00	--	--	25.00	45.00	17.00	87.00
4. Rathri	197.00	165.00	--	--	32.00	--	32.00
5. Kant	150.00	105.00	--	--	45.00	--	45.00
Total- C	511.00	341.00	--	25.00	128.00	17.00	170.00
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>							
1. Magra	171.00	171.00	--	--	--	--	--
2. Daben	23.00	23.00	--	--	--	--	--
3. Akot	60.00	60.00	--	--	--	--	--
4. Choki	141.00	141.00	--	--	--	--	--
5. Leelri	34.00	34.00	--	--	--	--	--
Total-D	429.00	429.00	--	--	--	--	--
<b>E. SARADA</b>							
1. Keora Kalan	84.00	45.00	--	--	39.00	--	39.00
2. Oda	82.00	54.00	--	--	28.00	--	28.00
3. Kotri	115.00	27.00	--	--	88.00	--	88.00
4. Amarpura	56.00	20.00	--	34.00	2.00	--	36.00
5. Jawad	421.00	376.00	--	--	45.00	--	45.00
Total-E	758.00	522.00	--	34.00	202.00	--	236.00

<b>F. JHADOL</b>							
1.Nandbel	68.00	34.00	20.00	--	14.00	--	34.00
2.Talai	174.00	149.00	19.00	--	6.00	--	25.00
3.M. Phalasiya	201.00	141.00	--	--	60.00	--	60.00
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	176.00	138.00	--	--	38.00	--	38.00
5.Gejvi	123.00	97.00	--	--	26.00	--	26.00
Total- F	742.00	559.00	39.00	--	144.00	--	183.00
<b>G. GIRWA</b>							
1. Bichhri	199.00	191.00	--	--	8.00	--	8.00
2. Dhol Ki Pati	99.00	96.00	--	--	3.00	--	3.00
3. Baleecha	224.00	201.00	--	--	23.00	--	23.00
4. Keli	46.00	45.00	--	--	1.00	--	1.00
5. Kaliwas	151.00	141.00	--	--	10.00	--	10.00
Total-G	719.00	674.00	--	--	45.00	--	45.00
<b>H. GIRWA</b>							
1.. Alsigarh	209.00	195.00	--	--	14.00	--	14.00
2. Barapal	1057.00	1000.00	--	--	57.00	--	57.00
3. Padoona	411.00	411.00	--	--	--	--	--
4. Saroo	918.00	900.00	--	--	18.00	--	18.00
5. Cahnawada	645.00	615.00	--	--	30.00	--	30.00
Total-H	3240.00	3121.00	--	--	119.00	--	119.00
<b>I. GIRWA</b>							
1. Teeri	188.00	170.00	--	--	18.00	--	18.00
2. Dakan Kotra	369.00	345.00	--	--	24.00	--	24.00
3. Jagat	458.00	446.00	--	--	12.00	--	12.00
4. Wali	247.00	151.00	--	--	96.00	--	96.00
5. Budal	302.00	238.00	--	--	64.00	--	64.00
Total -I	1564.00	1350.00	--	--	214.00	--	214.00
Total UDAIPUR	9690.10	8180.00	405.10	59.00	1029.00	17.00	1510.10
Grand Total	28333.78	23070.85	2500.37	448.19	2126.37	188.10	5262.93

## CONCENTRATION OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

(Population in Number)

District/ Block Village	Total Population			Scheduled Tribe Population			% ST Pop.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>							
<b>A. GHATOL</b>							
1. Antkaliya	378	374	752	281	289	570	76.00
2. Padoli Rathor	1063	1011	2074	766	735	1501	72.37
3. Badana	2499	2403	4902	1716	1668	3384	69.03
4. Miya Ka Parda	251	267	518	251	267	518	100.00
5. Makanpura	329	343	672	173	192	365	54.32
Total A	4520	4398	8918	3187	3151	6338	71.07
<b>B. GARHI</b>							
1. Sundani	1076	1005	2081	503	498	1001	48.10
2. Moya Wasa	681	608	1289	300	283	583	45.23
3. Bheempur	696	698	1394	232	222	454	32.57
4. Jantora	505	532	1037	297	326	623	60.08
5. Asan	1407	1302	2709	551	532	1083	39.98
Total B	4365	4145	8510	1883	1861	3744	44.00
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>							
1. Rohanwari	918	938	1856	760	771	1531	82.49
2. Dhuliya Garh	293	300	593	274	282	556	93.76
3. Bankaner	224	229	453	222	225	447	98.68
4. Harmat	576	569	1145	475	477	952	83.14
5. Dhalar	679	643	1322	656	623	1279	96.75
Total-C	2690	2679	5369	2387	2378	4765	88.75
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>							
1. Mooni Para	289	266	555	286	265	551	99.28
2. Bhagatpura	264	287	551	259	283	542	98.37
3. Kakaniya	456	479	935	456	479	935	100.00
4. Mor	441	465	906	435	412	847	93.49
5. Jari	597	550	1147	597	550	1147	100.00
Total D	2047	2047	4094	2033	1989	4022	98.24
<b>E. TALWARA</b>							
1. Talwara	5454	5188	10642	2889	2896	5785	54.36
2. Deogarh	186	201	387	104	120	224	57.88
3. Ambapara	249	238	487	249	238	487	100.00
4. Badrel Khurd	254	254	508	247	240	487	95.87
5. Gamda	894	836	1730	781	701	1482	85.66
Total E	7037	6717	13754	4270	4195	8465	61.55
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>							
1. Nawatpra Hira	161	155	316	124	123	247	78.16
2. Kali Ghati	303	305	608	299	302	601	98.85
3. Bori	353	375	728	353	375	728	100.00
4. Baori	543	553	1096	412	439	851	77.65
5. Rampur	865	838	1703	731	707	1438	84.44
Total F.	2225	2226	4451	1919	1946	3865	86.83
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>							
1. Phalwan	1669	1612	3281	1643	1595	3238	98.69
2. Parwali	385	387	772	336	341	677	87.69
3. Dalpura	240	255	495	200	208	408	82.42

4. Patiya Galiya	791	706	1497	734	664	1398	93.39
5. Bareth	1073	1088	2161	1056	1069	2125	98.33
Total-G	4158	4048	8206	3969	3877	7846	95.61
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>							
1. Baldiya	120	109	229	120	109	229	100.00
2. Garadiya	591	580	1171	591	580	1171	100.00
3. Kharod Chatra	368	333	701	363	333	696	99.29
4. Patapor	404	425	829	403	425	828	99.88
5. Maska Kalan	1104	1028	2132	1034	953	1987	93.20
Total-H	2587	2475	5062	2511	2400	4911	97.02
Total Banswara	29629	28735	58364	22159	21797	43956	75.31
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>							
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>							
1. Faloj	1434	1347	2781	976	894	1870	67.24
2. Antri	703	743	1446	317	324	641	44.33
3. Bhuwali	982	954	1936	971	945	1916	98.97
4. Sabli	1052	1063	2115	677	730	1407	66.52
5. Sati	234	213	447	233	213	446	99.78
Total- A	4405	4320	8725	3174	3106	6280	71.98
<b>B. ASPUR</b>							
1. Deolan	1416	1507	2923	988	1086	2074	70.95
2. Katisor	1754	1991	3745	387	396	783	30.91
3. Masana	409	484	893	178	217	395	44.23
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	611	685	1296	148	156	304	23.46
5. Leelwasa	589	702	1291	174	189	363	28.11
Total- B	4779	5369	10148	1875	2044	3919	38.62
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>							
1. Mandav	923	1045	1968	298	339	637	32.37
2. Bheeloora	2801	2868	5669	961	945	1906	33.62
3. Charwara	179	206	385	172	204	376	97.66
4. Ranoli	495	481	976	95	98	193	19.77
5. Johra	266	269	535	242	248	490	91.59
Total-C	4664	4869	9533	1768	1834	3602	37.78
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>							
1. Kesharpura	224	215	439	175	171	346	78.82
2. Rasta	3336	3323	6659	2814	2810	5624	84.46
3. Peeth	3056	2908	5964	1043	990	2033	34.09
4. Ambaru	370	393	763	365	388	753	98.69
5. Salera	465	457	922	465	457	922	100.00
Total -D	7451	7296	14747	4862	4816	9678	65.63
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>							
1. Mana Talai	414	419	833	412	413	825	99.04
2. Mara	1473	1470	2943	668	692	1360	46.21
3. Vasuwa	620	659	1279	573	611	1184	92.57
4. Palwara	1518	1416	2934	1399	1320	2719	92.67
5. Karauli	893	972	1865	624	678	1302	69.81
Total-E	4918	4936	9854	3676	3714	7390	74.99
Total Dungarpur	26217	26790	53007	15355	15514	30869	58.24
<b>III. Chittorgarh</b>							
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>							
1. Hathani Kundi	246	247	493	246	247	493	100.00
2. Ranchhorpura	129	117	246	129	117	246	100.00
3. Bari	180	159	339	180	159	339	100.00
4. Kher Magri	319	316	635	319	316	635	100.00
5. Angora	345	329	674	338	323	661	98.07
Total A	1219	1168	2387	1212	1162	2374	99.46

<b>B. ARNOD</b>							
1. Achlawada	965	974	1939	864	891	1755	90.51
2. Chakhoonda	540	501	1041	93	79	172	16.52
3. Luhar Khali	828	781	1609	828	781	1609	100.00
4. Veerawali	699	640	1339	343	326	669	49.96
5. Hameerpura	259	239	498	259	239	498	100.00
Total- B	3291	3135	6426	2387	2316	4703	73.19
Total Chittorgarh	4510	4303	8813	3599	3478	7077.	80.30
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>							
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>							
1. Redwa Kalan	1006	970	1976	970	943	1913	96.81
2. Fatehpura	471	467	938	471	467	938	100.00
3. Mahi Khera	785	762	1547	780	756	1536	99.29
4. Tankiya	909	855	1764	905	854	1759	99.72
5. Khara	604	549	1153	585	534	1119	97.05
Total -SIROHI	3775	3603	7378	3711	3554	7265	98.47
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>							
<b>A. DHARIYAVAD</b>							
1. Kali Bheet	1800	1879	3679	1542	1594	3136	85.24
2.Laku Ka Lewa	529	572	1101	526	570	1096	99.55
3. Saredi	203	195	398	148	152	300	75.38
4. Hirawas	412	378	790	257	248	505	63.92
5. Mau	173	149	322	141	99	240	74.53
Total-A	3117	3173	6290	2614	2663	5277	83.90
<b>B. KOTRA</b>							
1. Duingariya	300	301	601	262	271	533	88.69
2. Gau Peepla	973	937	1910	910	873	1783	93.35
3. Pathar Pari	794	801	1595	740	756	1496	93.79
4. Kundal	239	234	473	200	192	392	82.88
5. Dhedmariya	541	531	1072	539	531	1070	99.81
Total-B	2847	2804	5651	2651	2623	5274	93.33
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>							
1. Budel	118	121	239	118	121	239	100.00
2. Jamboora	140	127	267	140	127	267	100.00
3. Malpur	369	398	767	365	398	763	99.48
4. Rathri	437	433	870	382	383	765	87.93
5. Kant	673	749	1422	533	596	1129	79.40
Total- C	1737	1828	3565	1538	1625	3163	88.72
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>							
1. Magra	632	613	1245	631	613	1244	99.92
2. Daben	102	105	207	102	105	207	100.00
3. Akot	279	250	529	271	240	511	96.60
4. Choki	420	433	853	402	419	821	96.25
5. Leelri	157	136	293	147	124	271	92.49
Total-D	1590	1537	3127	1553	1501	3054	97.67
<b>E. SARADA</b>							
1. Keora Kalan	393	387	780	349	351	700	98.74
2. Oda	512	494	1006	498	483	981	97.51
3. Kotri	448	453	901	448	453	901	100.00
4. Amarpura	527	511	1038	153	144	297	28.61
5. Jawad	1250	1328	2578	332	341	673	26.11
Total-E	3130	3173	6303	1780	1772	3552	56.35
<b>F. JHADOL</b>							
1.Nandbel	434	373	807	278	244	522	64.68
2.Talai	598	602	1200	598	602	1200	100.00
3.M. Phalasiya	1195	1154	2349	1128	1097	2225	94.72

.Jhanjhar ki Pal	672	626	1298	630	586	1216	93.68
5.Gejvi	440	430	870	428	417	845	97.13
Total- F	3339	3185	6524	3062	2946	6008	92.09
G. GIRWA							
1. Bichhri	2128	1924	4052	525	471	996	24.58
2. Dhol Ki Pati	567	515	1082	427	410	837	77.36
3. Baleecha	986	877	1863	726	693	1419	76.17
4. Keli	193	206	399	137	137	274	68.67
5. Kaliwas	750	775	1525	749	775	1524	99.93
Total-G	4624	4297	8921	2564	2486	5050	56.61
H. GIRWA							
1.. Alsigarh	1462	1498	2960	1408	1457	2865	96.79
2. Barapal	2922	2912	5834	2756	2771	5527	94.74
3. Padoona	2667	2528	5195	2465	2357	4822	92.82
4. Saroo	2868	2810	5678	2655	2619	5274	92.88
5. Cahnawada	2068	1976	4044	1693	1624	3317	82.02
Total-H	11987	11724	23711	10977	10828	21805	91.96
I. GIRWA							
1. Teeri	2053	1963	4016	1801	1714	3515	87.52
2. Dakan Kotra	1294	1287	2581	967	978	1945	75.36
3. Jagat	2344	2303	4647	1060	996	2056	44.24
4. Wali	1357	1343	2700	493	465	958	35.48
5. Budal **	349	373	722	202	228	430	59.56
Total -I	7397	7269	14666	4523	4381	8904	60.71
Total UDAIPUR	39768	38990	78758	31262	30825	62087	78.83
Grand Total	103899	102421	206320	76086	75168	151254	73.31



## INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AND BASIC AMENITIES IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

District/ Block/Village	Edu. FAc	Health Fac.	Drink-ing Water	Com- Muni- cation	Rly / Bus Fac	Road Conne- ctivity	Market Haat	Ele- ctricity
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>								
<b>A. GHATOL</b>								
1. Antkaliya	M	--	W,TK,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
2. Padoli Rathor	S	SC	T,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
3. Badana	SS	PHC	W,R	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
4. Miya Ka Parda	P	--	W,TK,HP	--	--	KR	-	YES
5. Makanpura	P	--	W,TK,HP	-	--	KR	--	YES
<b>B. GARHI</b>								
1. Sundani	P, SS	PHC	W,TK,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Moya Wasa	S	SC	W,TK,HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Bheempur	M,SS	D,HC,PHC	T,TK,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Jantora	S	SC	W,TK,HP	--	--	PR	--	YES
5. Asan	SS	H	T,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>								
1. Rohanwari	H	AP	W,HP,R	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Dhuliya Garh	M	AP	W,R	--	--	KR	--	YES
3. Bankaner	M	--	W,HP,R	--	--	KR	--	YES
4. Harmat	M	--	W,HP,R,	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Dhalar	S	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>DKUSHALGARH</b>								
1. Mooni Para	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
2. Bhagatpura	P	--	W	--	BS	KR	--	YES
3. Kakaniya	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
4. Mor	M	--	W,TK,HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Jari	M	AP	W,HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>E. TALWARA</b>								
1. Talwara	M,SS	,D,HC,FW	T,HP	PTO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Deogarh	P	--	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Ambapara	M	HC	W,HP	PO	BS	KR	--	YES
4. Badrel Khurd	P,S	D,PHC	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Gamda	S	HC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>F. Peepal Khoont</b>								
1. NawatpraHira	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
2. Kali Ghati	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
3. Bori	S	HC	W,HP,R	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Baori	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
5. Rampur	M	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>								
1. Phalwan	SS	PHC	TW, HP	PTO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Parwali	M	AP	W,HP,R	--	--	KR	--	YES
3. Dalpura	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
4. Patiya Galiya	S	HC	H,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Bareth	M	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>								
1. Baldiya	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
2. Garadiya	M	SC	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
3. Kharod Chatra	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
4. Paatapor	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Maska Kalan	S	HC	W,TK,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES

<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>								
1. Faloj	SS	PHC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Antri	S	PHC	W,TK,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Bhuwali	S	SC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Sabli	SS	PHC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Sati	P	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
<b>B. ASPUR</b>								
1. Deolan	SS	D	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Katisor	M,SS	D	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Masana	P	--	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
4. LokiaBanKora	M	HC	W,TK,HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Leelwasa	P	MCW	W,TK,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>								
1. Mandav	M,SS	SC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Bheelora	M,SS	PHC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Charwara	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
4. Ranoli	M	D	W,HP,TK	--	--	KR	--	YES
5. Johra	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
<b>D. SIMALWARA</b>								
1. Kesharpura	P	--	HP	--	--	KR	--	--
2. Rasta	M,SS	SC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
3. Peeth	M,S	PHC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Ambaru	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Salera	M	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>E. BICHHIWARA</b>								
1. Mana Talai	P	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
2. Mara	SS	D	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Vasuwa	P,S	SC	TW,T,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Palwara	P,SS	HC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Karauli	P,S	HC	TW,HP	PO	BS/RS	PR	--	YES
<b>III. CHITTORGARH</b>								
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>								
1. Hathani Kundi	P	AP	W,TK,HP	--	--	--	--	--
2. Ranchhorpura	P	--	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
3. Bari	P	--	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
4. Kher Magri	P	--	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
5. Angora	M	AP	W,HP	PO	--	--	--	--
<b>B. ARNOD</b>								
1. Achlawada	P,S	SC	W,TK,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Chakhoonda	M	SC	W,HP	PO	--	KR	--	YES
3. Luhar Khali	M	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Veerawali	S	HC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Hameerpura	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>								
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>								
1. Redwa Kalan	S	CWC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Fatehpura	M	SC	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
3. Mahi Khera	S	CWC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Tankiya	S	SC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Khara	M	SC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>								
<b>A. DHARIYAVAD</b>								
1. Kali Bheet	P,M,SS	MCW	TW,TK,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Laku Ka Lewa	P,S	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Saredi	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--

4. Hirawas	P	--	HP	--	--	PR	--	YES
5. Mau	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES
<b>B. KOTRA</b>								
1. Duingariya	M	AP	W,HP	--	BS	KR	--	--
2. Gau Peepla	P,S	PHS	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Pathar Pari	P,S	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Kundal	P	--	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Dhedmariya	M	AP	W,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	ELE
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>								
1. Budel	P	--	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
2. Jamboora	P	--	W,HP	--	--	--	--	--
3. Malpur	P,M	PHS,CHW	HP	--	--	KR	--	--
4. Rathri	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Kant	P,S	D	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>								
1. Magra	M	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Daben	P	--	W	--	--	--	--	--
3. Akot	P	--	HP	--	--	KR	--	--
4. Choki	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Leelri	P	--	W,HP	--	BS	KR	--	--
<b>E. SARADA</b>								
1. Keora Kalan	M	SC	W,HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
2. Oda	M	SC	W,HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Kotri								
4. Amarpura	P,M	CWC	W,HP	P	BS	PR	--	YES
5. Jawad	P,SS	D	TW,HP	P	BS	PR	--	YES
<b>F. JHADOL</b>								
1.Nandbel	M	SC	W,HP	P	BS	KR	--	YES
2.Talai	P,S	D, PHS	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	--	YES
3.M. Phalasiya	P,S	SC	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES-	YES
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal								
5.Gejvi								
<b>G. GIRWA</b>								
1. Bichhri	P,SS	PHC	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Dhol Ki Pati	M	SC	W, HP	--	BS	PR	--	YES
3. Baleecha	P,S	MCW/CWC	W,TK,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	--	YES
4. Keli	P	W,HP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
5. Kaliwas	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	--
<b>H. GIRWA</b>								
1.. Alsigarh	P, SS	PHS	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Barapal	P, SS	D, PHC	TW,TK,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
3. Padoona	P,SS	D	W,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
4. Saroo	P,M,SS	HD	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
5. Cahnawada	P,SS	D	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
<b>I. GIRWA</b>								
1. Teeri	P, SS	PHC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
2. Dakan Kotra	P, S	SC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
3. Jagat	P,M,SS	D,PHC	TW,HP	PO	BS	PR	YES	YES
4. Wali	P,M,S	CWC,PHS	TW,HP	PO,P	BS	PR	YES	YES
5. Budal	M	AP	W,HP	--	--	KR	--	YES

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

P= PRIMARY SCHOOL,

M= MIDDLE SCHOOL,

S= SECONDARY

SCHOOL

SS= SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

HEALTH FACILITIES

AP= AID POST                      SC= SUB CENTRE              FW= FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE  
PHC= PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE      D= DISPENSARY              H= HOSPITAL  
HC= HEALTH CENTRE    CHC= COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE  
MCW= MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRE  
DRINKING WATER FACILITIES  
W=WELL              TK= TANKA      HP= HAND PUMP              T= TANK              TW=TUBE WELL  
R= REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY  
COMMUNICATIONS  
PO=POST OFFICE              P=PHONE              PTO= POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE  
RAILWAY/ BUS FACILITIES  
RS= RAILWAY STATION              BS= BUS STAND  
ROAD CONNECTIVITY  
PR= PACCA ROAD                      KR= KACCHA ROAD

**WORK PARTICIPATION RATE IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA  
MAIN WORKERS**

(in

Number)

District/ Block/ Village	Cultivators		Agriculture Labours		Engaged in House- hold Industrial Activities		Engaged in Other Activities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>								
<b>A. GHATOL</b>								
1. Antkaliya	196	197	0	1	1	0	6	1
2. Padoli Rathor	369	400	3	1	36	3	44	4
3. Badana	1072	967	35	26	5	3	70	16
4. Miya Ka Parda	92	97	8	10	0	0	2	0
5. Makanpura	143	153	3	3	1	0	16	3
Total A	1872	1814	49	41	43	6	138	24
<b>B. GARHI</b>								
1. Sundani	331	49	30	1	14	2	107	11
2. Moya Wasa	217	5	4	0	0	0	81	1
3. Bheempur	203	70	14	1	28	21	98	12
4. Jantora	151	159	8	7	5	4	56	47
5. Asan	370	8	15	1	26	3	132	1
Total B	1272	291	71	10	73	30	474	72
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>								
1. Rohanwari	369	161	2	2	5	--	49	26
2. Dhuliya Garh	128	125	--	--	--	--	4	1
3. Bankaner	105	97	--	--	--	--	4	--
4. Harmat	315	322	9	8	1	--	5	2
5. Dhalar	274	160	--	1	--	--	6	2
Total-C	1191	865	11	11	6	--	68	31
<b>D. Kshalgarh</b>								
1. Mooni Para	130	9	--	--	1	1	2	--
2. Bhagatpura	93	20	2	3	--	--	38	2
3. Kakaniya	222	192	1	--	--	--	2	--
4. Mor	149	3	25	21	1	--	17	10
5. Jari	296	37	--	--	--	--	5	2
Total D	890	261	28	24	2	1	64	14
<b>E. TALWARA</b>								
1. Talwara	990	470	79	78	168	16	1044	210
2. Deogarh	99	20	--	--	--	--	11	--
3. Ambapara	85	7	--	--	--	--	21	--
4. Badrel Khurd	94	7	4	--	--	--	13	1
5. Gamda	364	183	3	--	3	--	68	6
Total E	1632	687	86	78	171	16	1157	217
<b>F. Peepal Khoont</b>								
1. Nawatpra Hira	66	71	6	3	1	1	5	--
2. Kali Ghati	146	166	1	--	1	1	3	--
3. Bori	145	143	--	1	--	--	--	--
4. Baori	238	261	--	2	2	--	5	1
5. Rampur	164	105	8	11	4	3	154	12
Total F.	759	746	15	17	8	5	167	13
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>								
1. Phalwan	671	595	4	2	2	2	48	9
2. Parwali	211	207	--	1	--	--	8	--
3. Dalpura	113	116	--	--	--	1	4	1

4. Patiya Galiya	393	341	4	2	--	--	14	3
5. Bareth	390	315	--	--	2	5	22	7
Total-G	1778	1574	8	5	4	8	96	20
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>								
1. Baldiya	43	55	--	--	--	--	3	2
2. Garadiya	275	95	1	--	--	--	6	2
3. Kharod Chatra	167	114	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Paatapor	164	109	--	--	--	--	1	--
5. Maska Kalan	473	304	8	--	--	2	9	--
Total-H	1122	677	9	--	--	2	19	4
Total-Banswara	10516	6915	277	186	307	68	2183	395
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>								
1. Faloj	43	55	--	--	--	--	3	2
2. Antri	275	95	1	--	--	--	6	2
3. Bhuwali	167	114	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Sabli	164	109	--	--	--	--	1	--
5. Sati	473	304	8	--	--	2	9	--
Total- A	596	72	20	21	49	13	744	90
<b>B. ASPUR</b>								
1. Deolan	315	128	47	12	11	3	108	6
2. Katisor	328	42	20	27	44	3	321	27
3. Masana	120	49	12	4	6	1	17	6
4. LokiyaBanKora	181	22	8	48	1	1	87	12
5. Leelwasa	111	4	6	7	--	--	120	24
Total- B	1055	245	93	98	62	8	653	75
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>								
1. Mandav	156	13	32	1	34	11	87	8
2. Bheeloora	406	98	33	10	96	33	641	68
3. Charwara	1	--	--	7	--	--	10	2
4. Ranoli	120	136	3	--	3	2	54	5
5. Johra	127	3	--	--	--	--	3	--
Total-C	810	250	68	18	133	46	795	83
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>								
1. Kesharpura	4	1	--	--	--	1	6	2
2. Rasta	1310	603	36	14	14	14	104	13
3. Peeth	470	205	84	183	50	17	778	117
4. Ambaru	170	8	23	193	2	--	2	--
5. Salera	106	15	20	81	2	2	23	20
Total -D	2060	832	163	471	68	34	913	152
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>								
1. Mana Talai	169	17	2	--	--	--	5	--
2. Mara	417	251	--	--	10	4	136	26
3. Vasuwa	119	56	2	1	2	--	19	6
4. Palwara	424	5	2	1	--	--	39	5
5. Karauli	202	146	8	7	6	3	133	25
Total-E	1331	475	14	9	18	7	332	66
Total Dungarpur	5852	1874	358	617	330	108	3437	466
<b>III. Chittorgarh</b>								
<b>A. Pratapgarh</b>								
1. Hathani Kundi	89	106	31	35	2	--	4	--
2. Ranchhorpura	54	56	9	3	1	--	3	--
3. Bari	89	97	2	--	--	--	1	--
4. Kher Magri	131	132	17	32	--	--	4	1
5. Angora	152	170	--	2	4	--	19	10
Total A	515	561	59	72	7	--	31	11

<b>B. ARNOD</b>									
1. Achlawada	337	316	17	24	--	--	49	4	
2. Chakhoonda	305	292	9	13	--	--	10	2	
3. Luhar Khali*	393	289	6	2	2	--	4	--	
4. Veerawali	304	207	34	21	4	3	37	9	
5. Hameerpura	202	170	--	--	2	2	2	--	
Total- B	1541	1274	66	60	8	5	102	15	
Total CHITTOR	2056	1835	125	132	15	5	133	26	
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>									
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>									
1. Redwa Kalan	259	64	69	42	--	--	93	10	
2. Fatehpura	134	29	1	--	--	--	37	14	
3. Mahi Khera	288	6	28	14	--	--	20	48	
4. Tankiya	172	95	122	113	3	1	82	42	
5. Khara	119	42	116	111	1	--	46	6	
Total SIROHI	972	236	336	280	4	1	558	120	
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>									
<b>A. Dhariyavad</b>									
1. Kali Bheet	661	30	14	5	7	5	146	30	
2.Laku Ka Lewa	220	7	6	4	11	--	41	16	
3. Saredi	55	--	4	1	--	--	13	1	
4. Hirawas	172	8	2	--	1	--	13	5	
5. Mau	23	12	--	--	--	--	28	1	
Total-A	1131	57	26	10	19	5	241	53	
<b>B. KOTRA</b>									
1. Duingariya	86	39	2	8	--	--	2	1	
2. Gau Peepla	81	3	--	--	--	--	10	1	
3. Pathar Pari	337	2	3	--	--	--	2	4	
4. Kundal	87	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	
5. Dhedmariya	143	2	--	--	--	--	5	--	
Total-B	734	47	5	8	--	--	21	6	
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>									
1. Budel	53	4	1	--	--	--	14	2	
2. Jamboora	71	53	2	1	--	--	--	--	
3. Malpur	176	217	--	--	2	1	12	4	
4. Rathri	180	16	5	2	1	--	50	28	
5. Kant	178	42	40	13	12	1	115	194	
Total- C	658	332	48	16	15	1	191	228	
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>									
1. Magra	283	4	1	--	--	--	1	--	
2. Daben	24	1	8	--	--	--	2	--	
3. Akot	44	--	10	--	--	--	9	--	
4. Choki	97	1	2	--	3	--	5	1	
5. Leelri	2	3	--	--	--	--	14	--	
Total-D	450	9	21	--	3	--	31	1	
<b>E. SARADA</b>									
1. Keora Kalan	11	--	5	--	3	1	141	9	
2. Oda	15	7	5	1	1	2	133	8	
3. Kotri	17	20	--	--	--	--	102	2	
4. Amarpura	165	182	--	2	22	8	125	46	
5. Jawad	229	100	8	--	19	2	272	37	
Total-E	437	309	18	3	45	13	773	102	
<b>F. JHADOL</b>									
1.Nandbel	109	11	9	2	--	--	48	7	
2.Talai	186	72	23	9	3	--	34	4	
3.M. Phalasiya	306	3	3	--	2	--	20	1	

4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	238	4	1	--	--	--	3	2
5.Gejvi	197	2	--	1	1	--	13	2
Total- F	1036	92	36	12	6	--	118	16
G. GIRWA								
1. Bichhri	66	3	--	--	4	--	485	22
2. Dhol Ki Pati	23	5	1	--	3	3	237	7
3. Baleecha	42	4	18	3	7	20	296	75
4. Keli	65	8	2	--	--	--	11	--
5. Kaliwas	267	234	--	1	6	4	116	41
Total-G	463	254	21	4	20	27	1145	145
H. GIRWA								
1.. Alsigarh	411	453	1	6	1	1	254	41
2. Barapal	694	204	5	1	15	1	470	13
3. Padoona	652	134	22	23	5	1	297	18
4. Saroo	1031	440	6	--	1	1	100	9
5. Cahnawada	76	11	13	1	2	--	355	18
Total-H	2864	1242	47	31	24	4	1476	99
I. GIRWA								
1. Teeri	300	243	4	1	4	1	375	32
2. Dakan Kotra	149	23	7	--	9	4	388	17
3. Jagat	259	21	7	1	26	4	472	69
4. Wali	361	32	1	1	19	6	185	233
5. Budal	138	29	8	3	3	--	17	6
Total -I	1207	348	27	6	61	15	1437	357
Total UDAIPUR	8980	2690	249	90	193	65	5433	1007
Grand Total	28376	13550	1345	1305	849	247	11744	2014



## ANNEXURE-VI

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA  
MARGINAL WORKERS

(in

District/ Block/ Village	Cultivators		Agriculture Labours		Engaged in House- hold Industrial Activities		Engaged in Other Activities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>								
<b>A. GHATOL</b>								
1. Antkaliya	1	3	15	36	--	--	--	--
2. Padoli Rathor	3	--	--	1	2	--	2	3
3. Badana	26	150	29	68	1	4	3	36
4. Miya Ka Parda	4	17	5	8	--	--	--	--
5. Makanpura	1	9	17	31	--	1	--	1
Total A	35	179	66	144	3	5	5	40
<b>B. GARHI</b>								
1. Sundani	12	142	24	26	2	1	4	3
2. Moya Wasa	1	2	13	1	--	--	8	--
3. Bheempur	10	45	11	31	2	6	6	4
4. Jantora	19	37	10	16	--	2	16	9
5. Asan	4	3	36	24	1	2	38	--
Total B	46	229	94	98	5	11	72	16
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>								
1. Rohanwari	44	248	9	10	1	5	1	1
2. Dhuliya Garh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Bankaner	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Harmat	8	19	8	5	--	--	--	--
5. Dhalar	66	174	--	2	--	--	--	--
Total-C	118	441	17	17	1	5	1	1
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>								
1. Mooni Para	2	125	--	--	1	--	--	--
2. Bhagatpura	7	36	--	20	--	1	16	9
3. Kakaniya	9	31	6	16	--	--	--	--
4. Mor	5	61	48	114	--	--	--	--
5. Jari	17	295	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total D	40	548	54	150	1	1	16	9
<b>E. TALWARA</b>								
1. Talwara	148	508	107	217	33	39	108	54
2. Deogarh	17	103	--	--	--	--	2	--
3. Ambapara	9	103	3	5	--	--	2	2
4. Badrel Khurd	15	119	1	3	--	--	--	2
5. Gamda	1	121	--	15	2	--	9	28
Total E	190	954	111	240	35	39	121	86
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>								
1. Nawatpra Hira	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Kali Ghati	62	50	--	--	--	1	--	--
3. Bori	2	5	21	19	1	--	--	--
4. Baori	50	40	--	1	--	--	--	--
5. Rampur	10	158	18	24	--	1	47	6
Total F.	127	255	39	44	1	2	47	6
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>								
1. Phalwan	96	232	20	45	--	3	1	3
2. Parwali	4	9	4	23	--	--	--	--

3. Dalpura	8	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Patiya Galiya	13	38	1	2	--	--	--	--
5. Bareth	61	138	74	62	1	--	7	6
Total-G	182	427	99	132	1	3	8	9
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>								
1. Baldiya	21	7	--	--	--	--	--	1
2. Garadiya	42	230	2	3	--	--	--	--
3. Kharod Chatra	1	3	1	45	--	--	--	--
4. Paatapor	83	177	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Maska Kalan	21	155	62	114	--	--	2	3
Total-H	168	572	65	162	--	--	2	3
Total-Banswara	906	3605	576	987	47	66	272	170
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>								
1. Faloj	19	201	35	225	4	3	36	34
2. Antri	3	8	1	7	--	5	39	58
3. Bhuwali	341	368	11	87	2	1	--	1
4. Sabli	86	153	11	151	8	3	49	31
5. Sati	43	17	2	7	--	1	58	47
Total- A	492	747	60	477	14	13	182	171
<b>B. ASPUR</b>								
1. Deolan	147	235	43	260	2	8	27	3
2. Katisor	54	467	33	165	6	21	53	57
3. Masana	11	49	15	37	--	4	11	2
4. LokiyaBanKora	14	105	6	12	--	--	7	7
5. Leelwasa	5	44	6	72	1	-	15	22
Total- B	231	900	103	649	9	33	113	91
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>								
1. Mandav	11	33	22	30	2	15	34	25
2. Bheeloora	25	141	28	186	15	101	94	88
3. Charwara	36	--	24	43	--	1	7	1
4. Ranoli	35	68	--	1	1	3	54	48
5. Johra	3	150	--	2	--	--	--	--
Total-C	110	392	74	262	18	120	189	162
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>								
1. Kesharpura	81	27	58	111	--	--	6	3
2. Rasta	283	945	85	267	8	19	13	6
3. Peeth	122	174	42	198	11	30	105	202
4. Ambaru	2	2	4	6	2	1	50	44
5. Salera	64	14	17	137	2	1	20	21
Total -D	552	1162	206	719	23	51	194	276
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>								
1. Mana Talai	34	201	13	20	--	--	--	--
2. Mara	162	369	5	5	3	6	32	15
3. Vasuwa	72	123	46	137	--	1	10	4
4. Palwara	129	376	39	146	8	6	27	1
5. Karauli	58	252	5	30	3	2	49	60
Total-E	455	1321	108	338	14	15	118	80
<b>T-DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>III. Chittorgarh</b>								
<b>A. Pratapgarh</b>								
1. Hathani Kundi	36	8	1	1	3	--	--	--
2. Ranchharpura	16	11	--	1	6	3	--	--
3. Bari	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1
4. Kher Magri	17	7	24	21	--	--	6	3
5. Angora	67	66	--	3	--	--	1	--

Total A	136	95	25	26	9	3	7	4
<b>B. ARNOD</b>								
1. Achlawada	117	140	51	108	9	12	5	--
2. Chakhoonda	3	2	2	2	--	--	1	--
3. Luhar Khali	90	126	61	95	1	--	--	--
4. Veerawali	9	76	2	21	--	--	--	1
5. Hameerpura	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total- B	219	344	116	226	10	12	6	1
Total CHITTOR	335	439	141	252	19	15	13	5
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>								
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>								
1. Redwa Kalan	3	79	44	208	1	--	12	1
2. Fatehpura	1	13	3	7	--	--	42	20
3. Mahi Khera	--	187	3	118	--	2	2	9
4. Tankiya	3	3	76	172	3	4	47	90
5. Khara	1	5	9	19	--	--	16	140
Total SIROHI	8	287	135	524	4	6	293	260
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>								
<b>A. Dhariyavad</b>								
1. Kali Bheet	35	180	69	312	2	5	52	13
2.Laku Ka Lewa	15	140	1	132	--	3	15	41
3. Saredi	6	6	23	93	--	--	17	1
4. Hirawas	1	35	--	118	--	2	1	--
5. Mau	2	14	3	--	--	--	18	2
Total-A	59	375	96	655	2	10	103	57
<b>B. KOTRA</b>								
1. Duingariya	55	46	33	75	1	1	--	--
2. Gau Peepla	381	250	6	5	1	6	--	--
3. Pathar Pari	1	--	46	169	--	--	38	184
4. Kundal	26	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Dhedmariya	65	65	--	2	--	--	--	--
Total-B	528	476	85	251	2	7	38	184
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>								
1. Budel	--	42	1	4	--	1	8	18
2. Jamboora	1	2	4	15	--	--	--	--
3. Malpur	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Rathri	16	169	--	4	--	--	5	7
5. Kant	21	98	4	9	1	1	15	62
Total- C	38	312	9	32	1	2	28	87
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>								
1. Magra	35	327	--	--	--	--	--	--
2. Daben	12	49	18	18	--	--	--	--
3. Akot	65	123	1	--	--	--	--	--
4. Choki	163	231	--	13	--	1	--	--
5. Leelri	66	71	1	--	1	--	--	1
Total-D	341	1142	20	31	1	1	--	1
<b>E. SARADA</b>								
1. Keora Kalan	38	113	5	7	3	16	25	52
2. Oda	90	232	12	20	--	1	53	2
3. Kotri	18	35	2	--	--	--	53	15
4. Amarpura	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
5. Jawad	48	169	5	9	9	15	45	59
Total-E	196	549	24	36	12	33	176	131
<b>F. JHADOL</b>								
1.Nandbel	52	157	6	22	--	--	50	34
2.Talai	22	137	20	91	1	4	23	15

3.M. Phalasiya	180	9	48	68	1	1	15	2
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	--	1	17	2	--	--	66	21
5.Gejvi	3	155	--	4	--	--	--	3
Total- F	257	459	91	187	2	5	154	75
G. GIRWA								
1. Bichhri	58	8	--	--	7	4	425	17
2. Dhol Ki Pati	9	9	6	--	--	--	4	--
3. Baleecha	4	15	2	4	--	--	168	60
4. Keli	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Kaliwas	4	64	--	--	--	1	--	--
Total-G	75	96	8	4	7	5	597	77
H. GIRWA								
1.. Alsigarh	42	107	4	63	6	16	72	65
2. Barapal	114	539	52	133	1	5	120	60
3. Padoona	142	420	156	305	3	5	28	9
4. Saroo	88	452	14	133	4	3	81	61
5. Cahnawada	392	486	87	135	--	1	137	22
Total-H	778	2004	313	769	14	30	438	217
I. GIRWA								
1. Teeri	63	334	30	114	--	1	217	110
2. Dakan Kotra	8	47	5	8	--	--	88	185
3. Jagat	39	53	103	141	5	2	286	49
4. Wali	50	3	3	3	5	46	91	45
5. Budal	11	1	2	1	--	--	12	7
Total -I	171	438	143	267	10	49	694	396
Total UDAIPUR	2443	5851	789	2232	51	142	2228	3453
Grand Total	5532	14704	2192	6440	199	461	3602	4668

**ECONOMIC STATUS OF SURVEYED FAMILIES IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA**  
(20 Surveyed Families of Each village)

District/ Block/ Village	No. of families surveyed	Total Workers	Main Workers		Marginal workers		Average Annual one family Income (Rs)	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>								
<b>A. GHATOL</b>								
1. Antkaliya	20	45	20	21	2	2	10000	8000
2. Padoli Rathor	20	44	20	22	1	1	8000	5000
3. Badana	20	52	22	19	5	6	8000	6000
4. Miya Ka Parda	20	43	18	19	1	5	8000	7000
5. Makanpura	20	49	21	22	2	4	7000	5000
Average- A	20	47	20	21	2	4	8200	6200
<b>B. GARHI</b>								
1. Sundani	20	53	22	12	5	14	8000	5000
2. Moya Wasa	20	41	22	6	10	3	10000	4000
3. Bheempur	20	46	21	20	1	4	10000	8000
4. Jantora	20	49	21	16	4	8	8000	5000
5. Asan	20	42	22	9	--	11	11000	5000
Average- B	20	46	22	12	4	8	9400	5400
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>								
1. Rohanwari	20	53	22	10	5	16	12000	6000
2. Dhuliya Garh	20	43	22	21	--	--	8000	5000
3. Bankaner	20	46	24	22	--	--	9000	5000
4. Harmat	20	56	24	25	--	7	10000	7000
5. Dhalar	20	52	22	12	6	12	10000	5000
Average-C	20	50	23	18	2	7	9800	5600
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>								
1. Mooni Para	20	48	21	2	--	25	12000	5000
2. Bhagatpura	20	46	22	4	5	15	10000	4000
3. Kakaniya	20	44	21	9	3	11	12000	7000
4. Mor	20	49	23	8	4	14	11000	6000
5. Jari	20	52	24	8	1	19	10000	7000
Average- D	20	48	22	6	3	17	11000	5800
<b>E. TALWARA</b>								
1. Talwara	20	56	25	12	5	14	11000	6000
2. Deogarh	20	42	21	4	--	17	9000	6000
3. Ambapara	20	47	22	2	1	22	11000	5000
4. Badrel Khurd	20	49	23	1	3	22	11000	5000
5. Gamda	20	41	21	13	2	5	10000	6000
Average- E	20	47	23	6	2	16	10400	5600
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>								
1. Nawatpra Hira	20	45	22	23	--	--	8000	5000
2. Kali Ghati	20	57	21	23	5	8	11000	7000
3. Bori	20	49	20	21	3	5	11000	7000
4. Baori	20	55	23	24	3	5	9000	7000
5. Rampur	20	46	23	8	4	11	10000	7000
Average- F.	20	50	21	20	3	6	9800	6600
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>								
1. Phalwan	20	62	24	20	6	12	10000	8000
2. Parwali	20	47	21	23	--	3	12000	7000
3. Dalpura	20	48	21	25	1	1	9000	8000

4. Patiya Galiya	20	46	23	22	--	1	10000	9000
5. Bareth	20	56	21	20	7	8	11000	8000
Average-G	20	52	22	22	3	5	10400	8000
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>								
1. Baldiya	20	47	20	22	2	3	8000	8000
2. Garadiya	20	49	20	9	4	16	8000	3000
3. Kharod Chatra	20	46	20	14	--	12	7000	5000
4. Paatapor	20	56	23	10	8	15	7000	5000
5. Maska Kalan	20	47	22	19	3	3	8000	7000
Average -H	20	49	21	15	3	10	7600	5600
Average -	20	49	22	15	3	9	9575	6100
<b>BANSWARA</b>								
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>								
1. Faloj	20	56	5	6	12	33	8000	9000
2. Antri	20	42	20	9	5	8	10000	7000
3. Bhuwali	20	49	10	14	15	10	10000	7000
4. Sabli	20	44	18	13	5	8	10000	7000
5. Sati	20	48	21	19	4	4	10000	6000
Average - A	20	48	15	12	8	13	9600	7200
<b>B. ASPUR</b>								
1. Deolan	20	54	21	16	5	12	10000	7000
2. Katisor	20	51	22	5	7	17	10000	8000
3. Masana	20	53	22	23	6	2	10000	7000
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	20	47	20	15	4	8	14000	5000
5. Leelwasa	20	49	22	21	2	4	13000	5000
Average - B	20	51	22	16	5	8	11400	6400
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>								
1. Mandav	20	42	15	12	5	10	12000	6000
2. Bheeloora	20	46	14	12	10	10	12000	7000
3. Charwara	20	47	9	5	15	18	12000	7000
4. Ranoli	20	46	21	20	1	4	10000	8000
5. Johra	20	48	23	1	--	24	9000	4000
Average -C	20	46	17	10	6	13	11000	6400
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>								
1. Kesharpura	20	47	2	1	21	23	7000	6000
2. Rasta	20	48	23	17	3	5	12000	6000
3. Peeth	20	64	26	25	5	8	10000	8000
4. Ambaru	20	55	22	24	5	4	10000	8000
5. Salera	20	49	21	20	4	4	9000	8000
Average -D	20	53	19	17	8	9	9600	7200
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>								
1. Mana Talai	20	51	21	9	9	12	14000	5000
2. Mara	20	54	20	15	12	7	12000	7000
3. Vasuwa	20	49	25	3	3	18	11000	7000
4. Palwara	20	56	19	1	11	25	11000	7000
5. Karauli	20	48	22	16	2	8	12000	6000
Average -E	20	52	21	9	8	14	12000	6400
Average -	20	50	19	13	7	11	10720	6720
<b>DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>III. CHITTORGARH</b>								
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>								
1. Hathani Kundi	20	49	15	22	8	4	10000	8000
2. Ranchhorpura	20	46	21	22	2	1	8000	5000
3. Bari	20	48	22	25	--	1	7000	8000
4. Kher Magri	20	47	21	20	3	3	9000	8000

5. Angora	20	58	22	25	4	7	10000	9000
Average - A	20	49	20	23	3	3	8800	7600
<b>B. ARNOD</b>								
1. Achlawada	20	56	21	17	9	9	10000	8000
2. Chakhoonda	20	48	22	23	2	1	10000	9000
3. Luhar Khali	20	57	23	21	5	8	11000	8000
4. Veerawali	20	54	23	19	4	8	12000	6000
5. Hameerpura	20	49	26	23	--	--	9000	8000
Average - B	20	53	23	21	4	5	10400	7800
Average - CHITTOR	20	51	22	22	3	6	9600	7700
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>								
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>								
1. Redwa Kalan	20	56	22	17	4	13	10000	8000
2. Fatehpura	20	51	21	7	6	17	12000	5000
3. Mahi Khera	20	53	23	8	5	17	10000	7000
4. Tankiya	20	54	29	13	6	6	9000	6000
5. Khara	20	49	23	13	6	7	9000	8000
Average- Sirohi	20	53	24	12	5	12	10000	6800
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>								
<b>A. DHARIYAVAD</b>								
1. Kali Bheet	20	52	26	5	6	15	12000	6000
2.Laku Ka Lewa	20	53	22	3	6	22	11000	7000
3. Saredi	20	48	21	--	9	18	10000	5000
4. Hirawas	20	56	24	7	3	22	12000	7000
5. Mau	20	41	23	7	2	9	11000	6000
Average -A	20	50	24	4	5	17	11200	6200
<b>B. KOTRA</b>								
1. Duingariya	20	49	19	6	5	19	10000	7000
2. Gau Peepla	20	51	18	1	18	14	12000	5000
3. Pathar Pari	20	52	22	1	10	19	9000	4000
4. Kundal	20	40	20	--	--	20	8000	4000
5. Dhedmariya	20	49	20	--	8	21	7000	5000
Average -B	20	48	20	2	8	18	9200	5000
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>								
1. Budel	20	49	18	2	7	22	11000	6000
2. Jamboora	20	48	22	16	2	8	9000	6000
3. Malpur	20	54	25	29	--	--	9000	8000
4. Rathri	20	46	21	6	7	12	10000	6000
5. Kant	20	52	21	23	3	7	10000	8000
Average - C	20	50	21	15	4	10	9800	6800
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>								
1. Magra	20	49	21	--	4	24	10000	5000
2. Daben	20	52	16	1	5	30	9000	4000
3. Akot	20	48	15	--	9	24	7000	4000
4. Choki	20	52	22	--	4	26	8000	3000
5. Leelri	20	47	10	1	13	23	7000	4000
Average -D	20	50	17	1	7	25	8200	4000
<b>E. SARADA</b>								
1. Keora Kalan	20	45	21	3	4	17	9000	4000
2. Oda	20	46	21	3	5	17	8000	4000
3. Kotri	20	49	22	7	6	14	6000	4000
4. Amarpura	20	44	23	21	--	--	8000	5000
5. Jawad	20	46	20	9	3	14	9000	6000
Average -E	20	46	21	9	4	12	8000	4600
<b>F. JHADOL</b>								
1.Nandbel	20	51	20	4	7	20	8000	6000

2.Talai	20	49	23	5	4	17	9000	6000
3.M. Phalasiya	20	52	21	2	5	24	10000	7000
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	20	41	20	3	1	17	8000	4000
5.Gejvi	20	52	21	2	6	23	8000	4000
Average - F	20	49	21	3	5	20	8600	5400
G. GIRWA								
1. Bichhri	20	49	24	7	5	13	8000	4000
2. Dhol Ki Pati	20	49	23	21	2	3	7000	6000
3. Baleecha	20	56	24	8	9	15	12000	7000
4. Keli	20	43	23	20	--	--	11000	6000
5. Kaliwas	20	52	22	19	5	6	9000	5000
Average -G	20	50	23	15	4	8	9400	5600
H. GIRWA								
1.. Alsigarh	20	55	23	24	2	6	8000	7000
2. Barapal	20	57	24	6	6	21	9000	7000
3. Padoona	20	54	23	21	4	6	8000	6000
4. Saroo	20	61	26	6	8	21	9000	6000
5. Cahnawada	20	59	26	6	4	17	10000	8000
Average -H	20	57	24	13	5	15	8800	6800
I. GIRWA								
1. Teeri	20	56	23	8	10	15	13000	6000
2. Dakan Kotra	20	53	23	6	10	14	8000	6000
3. Jagat	20	54	20	8	8	18	10000	7000
4. Wali	20	62	26	17	12	7	12000	7000
5. Budal	20	59	23	22	9	5	8000	5000
Average -I	20	57	23	12	10	12	10200	6200
Average- UDAIPUR	20	51	22	8	6	15	9222	5667
Average- TSP Area	20	51	22	14	5	10	9823	6598



## PATTERN OF AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF SURVED TRIBAL FAMILIES

(Amount in Rs.)

District/ Block/village	Food	Cloth	House M/R	Treat- ment	Alcohol & drugs	Social Customs	Loan ML/ Bank/ Govt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>								
<b>A. GHATOL</b>								
1. Antkaliya	9000	2000	200	300	4000	1000	1500	18000
2. Padoli Rathor	6500	1500	--	--	3000	1000	1000	13000
3. Badana	6500	1500	--	--	3000	1500	1500	14000
4. Miya Ka Parda	8000	1500	200	300	2000	1500	1500	15000
5. Makanpura	7000	1000	--	--	2000	1000	1000	12000
Average- A	7400	1500	80	120	2800	1200	1300	14400
<b>B. GARHI</b>								
1. Sundani	7000	1000	--	--	2000	1500	1500	13000
2. Moya Wasa	8000	1500	200	300	1500	1000	1500	14000
3. Bheempur	10000	2000	200	300	2000	2000	1500	18000
4. Jantora	6500	1000	--	--	2000	1500	2000	13000
5. Asan	9000	1500	200	300	2000	1500	1500	16000
Average- B	8100	1400	120	180	1900	1500	1600	14800
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>								
1. Rohanwari	9000	2000	200	300	3000	2000	1500	18000
2. Dhuliya Garh	7500	1500	--	--	1000	1500	1500	13000
3. Bankaner	8500	1500	--	--	2000	1000	1000	14000
4. Harmat	8500	2000	200	300	3000	1500	1500	17000
5. Dhalar	9000	1500	200	300	1000	1500	1500	15000
Average -C	8500	1700	120	180	2000	1500	1400	15400
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>								
1. Mooni Para	9000	2000	200	300	2500	1500	1500	17000
2. Bhagatpura	8500	1500	--	--	1000	1500	1500	14000
3. Kakaniya	10000	2000	200	300	3000	2000	1500	19000
4. Mor	10000	2000	200	300	1500	1500	1500	17000
5. Jari	10000	2000	--	--	2000	1500	1500	17000
Average- D	9500	1900	120	180	2000	1600	1500	16800
<b>E. TALWARA</b>								
1. Talwara	10000	2000	200	300	1500	1500	1500	17000
2. Deogarh	8000	2000	200	300	2000	1000	1500	15000
3. Ambapara	9000	2000	200	300	2000	1500	1000	16000
4. Badrel Khurd	8500	2000	200	300	2500	1000	1500	16000
5. Gamda	8000	2500	200	300	2000	1000	2000	16000
Average- E	8700	2100	200	300	2000	1200	1500	16000
<b>F. PEEPALKHOONT</b>								
1. Nawatpra Hira	6500	2500	--	--	2000	1000	1000	13000
2. Kali Ghati	9500	2000	--	--	2500	2000	2000	18000
3. Bori	9000	2000	200	300	3000	1500	2000	18000
4. Baori	8500	2000	200	300	2500	1000	1500	16000
5. Rampur	8000	2000	400	600	2000	2000	2000	17000
Average- F.	8300	2100	160	240	2400	1500	1700	16400
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>								
1. Phalwan	10000	3000	400	600	2000	1000	1000	18000
2. Parwali	10000	2500	200	300	2000	2000	2000	19000

3. Dalpura	10000	2000	--	--	2000	1500	1500	17000
4. Patiya Galiya	9000	3000	--	--	3000	2000	2000	19000
5. Bareth	9000	2000	400	600	3000	1500	2500	19000
Average -G	9600	2500	200	300	2400	1600	1800	18400
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>								
1. Baldiya	8000	2000	400	600	3000	1000	1000	16000
2. Garadiya	5000	1500	--	--	2500	1000	1000	11000
3. Kharod Chatra	6000	2000	--	--	2000	1000	1000	12000
4. Paatapor	6000	1500	200	300	2000	1000	1000	12000
5. Maska Kalan	7000	2000	200	300	3000	1000	1500	15000
Average -H	6400	1800	160	240	2500	1000	1100	13200
Ave.-BANSWARA	8312	1875	145	218	2250	1387	1488	15675
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>								
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>								
1. Faloj	8000	2000	400	600	2000	2000	2000	17000
2. Antri	10000	2000	400	600	2000	1000	1000	17000
3. Bhuwali	10000	2000	200	300	1000	2000	1500	17000
4. Sabli	10000	2000	200	300	2000	1000	1500	17000
5. Sati	9000	2000	400	600	2000	1000	1000	16000
Average- A	9400	2000	320	480	1800	1400	1400	16800
<b>B. ASPUR</b>								
1. Deolan	9000	2000	--	1000	2000	1500	1500	17000
2. Katisor	10000	2000	400	600	2000	1000	2000	18000
3. Masana	10000	2000	400	600	1000	1500	1500	17000
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	11000	2000	400	600	2000	1500	1500	19000
5. Leelwasa	10000	2000	200	300	3000	1000	1500	18000
Average - B	10000	2000	280	620	2000	1300	1600	17800
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>								
1. Mandav	10000	2000	200	300	3000	1000	1500	18000
2. Bheelora	12000	2000	400	600	2000	1000	1000	19000
3. Charwara	11000	2500	200	300	2000	1500	1500	19000
4. Ranoli	9000	3000	200	300	3000	1000	1500	18000
5. Johra	7000	1500	--	--	2000	1000	1500	13000
Average -C	9800	2200	200	300	2400	1100	1400	17400
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>								
1. Kesharpura	7000	1500	200	300	--	2000	2000	13000
2. Rasta	10000	2000	400	600	2000	1500	1500	18000
3. Peeth	13000	2000	--	1000	--	1000	1000	18000
4. Ambaru	10000	2000	200	300	2000	2000	1500	18000
5. Salera	12000	2000	400	600	--	1000	1000	17000
Average -D	10400	1900	240	560	800	1500	1400	16800
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>								
1. Mana Talai	11000	2000	200	300	2500	1500	1500	19000
2. Mara	10000	2000	400	600	4000	1000	1000	19000
3. Vasuwa	10000	2000	200	300	2000	1500	2000	18000
4. Palwara	10000	2000	400	600	2000	1500	1500	18000
5. Karauli	13 000	2000	400	600	--	1000	1000	18000
Average -E	10800	2000	320	480	2100	1300	1400	18400
Ave.-DUNGARPUR	10080	2020	272	488	1820	1320	1440	17440
<b>III.</b>								
<b>CHITTORGARH</b>								
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>								
1. Hathani Kundi	9000	2000	200	300	3000	1500	2000	18000
2. Ranchhorpura	6000	1500	200	300	2500	1000	1500	13000
3. Bari	9000	1500	--	--	2000	1000	1500	15000
4. Kher Magri	10000	2000	200	300	2000	1000	1500	17000



1.Nandbel	8000	1500	200	300	2000	1000	1000	14000
2.Talai	10000	2000	400	600	--	1000	1000	15000
3.M. Phalasiya	10000	2000	400	600	2000	1000	1000	17000
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	7000	2000	400	600	--	1000	1000	12000
5.Gejvi	6500	1500	--	--	2000	1000	1000	12000
Average - F	8300	1800	280	420	1200	1000	1000	14000
G. GIRWA								
1. Bichhri	8000	1500	200	300	--	1000	1000	12000
2. Dhol Ki Pati	7000	2000	--	--	1500	1000	1500	13000
3. Baleecha	11000	2000	400	600	1000	2000	2000	19000
4. Keli	10000	3000	400	600	--	2000	1000	17000
5. Kaliwas	8000	1500	--	--	2000	1000	1500	14000
Average -G	8800	2000	200	300	900	1400	1400	15000
H. GIRWA								
1.. Alsigarh	10000	1500	200	300	1000	1000	1000	15000
2. Barapal	9000	2000	400	600	1500	1000	1500	16000
3. Padoona	10000	2000	200	300	--	500	1000	14000
4. Saroo	6000	2000	--	--	4500	1000	1500	15000
5. Cahnawada	11000	2000	400	600	2000	1000	1000	18000
Average -H	9200	1900	240	360	1800	900	1200	15600
I. GIRWA								
1. Teeri	11000	3000	400	600	--	2000	2000	19000
2. Dakan Kotra	7000	2000	200	300	2000	1500	1000	14000
3. Jagat	12000	2000	400	600	--	1000	1000	17000
4. Wali	10000	2000	400	600	3500	1000	1500	19000
5. Budal	8000	1500	200	300	--	1000	2000	13000
Average -I	9600	2100	320	480	1100	1300	1500	16400
Average- UDAIPUR	8911	1778	209	335	1222	1167	1267	14889
Average TSP Area	9021	1895	173	340	2388	1195	1409	16421

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AND STATUS OF ASSETS OF SURVEYED VILLAGES-  
AVERAGE

District/ Block Village	House	Cattle Unit	Coop. Loan	Land	Well/ Tank/ Tube well	Water saving device
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>						
<b>A. GHATOL</b>						
1. Antkaliya	2	1	5000	--	--	--
2. Padoli Rathor	1	1	6000	--	--	--
3. Badana	--	--	4000	--	--	--
4. Miya Ka Parda	1	2	7000	--	--	--
5. Makanpura	2	--	3000	--	--	--
Total A	6	4	25000	--	--	--
<b>B. GARHI</b>						
1. Sundani	3	1	4000	--	--	--
2. Moya Wasa	--	--	4000	--	--	--
3. Bheempur	--	--	7000	--	--	--
4. Jantora	--	--	2000	--	--	--
5. Asan	2	--	5000	--	--	--
Total B	5	1	22000	--	--	--
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>						
1. Rohanwari	--	--	3000	--	1	-
2. Dhuliya Garh	2	1	5000	--	--	--
3. Bankaner	--	--	3000	--	--	--
4. Harmat	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Dhalar	--	--	2000	--	--	--
Total-C	2	1	13000	--	1	--
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>						
1. Mooni Para	--	--	1000	--	--	--
2. Bhagatpura	--	--	--	--	--	1
3. Kakaniya	--	--	3000	--	--	1
4. Mor	--	--	--	--	1	1
5. Jari	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total D	--	--	4000	--	1	3
<b>E. TALWARA</b>						
1. Talwara	3	2	5000	--	--	--
2. Deogarh	--	1	3000	--	--	--
3. Ambapara	--	--	1000	--	--	--
4. Badrel Khurd	--	--	3000	--	--	--
5. Gamda	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total E	3	3	12000	--	1	--
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>						
1. Nawatpra Hira	2	--	3000	--	--	--
2. Kali Ghati	--	2	4000	--	--	--
3. Bori	--	--	--	--	1	--
4. Baori	1	--	2000	--	--	1
5. Rampur	2	1	4000	--	--	--
Total F.	5	3	13000	--	1	1
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>						
1. Phalwan	1	--	--	--	--	--

2. Parwali	2	1	--	--	--	--
3. Dalpura	--	1	1000	--	--	--
4. Patiya Galiya	--	1	3000	--	--	--
5. Bareth	1	--	1000	--	--	--
Total-G	4	3	5000	--	--	--
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>						
1. Baldiya	2	1	2000	--	--	--
2. Garadiya	1	--	4000	--	--	--
3. Kharod Chatra	1	1	--	--	--	--
4. Paatapor	2	1	3000	--	--	--
5. Maska Kalan	--	--	4000	--	--	--
Total-H	6	3	13000	--	--	--
<b>TOTAL-BANSWARA</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>116000</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>						
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>						
1. Faloj	3	2	6000	--	--	--
2. Antri	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Bhuwali	1	--	4000	--	1	1
4. Sabli	2	1	5000	1	--	--
5. Sati	1	2	8000	--	1	1
Total- A	7	5	23000	1	2	2
<b>B. ASPUR</b>						
1. Deolan	2	2	5000	--	--	--
2. Katisor	--	--	2000	--	1	--
3. Masana	--	--	3000	--	--	1
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	2	1	--	--	--	--
5. Leelwasa	2	2	--	--	--	--
Total- B	6	5	10000	--	1	1
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>						
1. Mandav	3	--	--	--	--	--
2. Bheeloora	--	2	4000	--	--	1
3. Charwara	2	1	3000	1	--	--
4. Ranoli	1	1	2000	--	--	--
5. Johra	1	2	5000	--	1	--
Total-C	7	6	14000	1	1	1
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>						
1. Kesharpura	1	2	3000	--	--	--
2. Rasta	--	--	3000	--	1	--
3. Peeth	2	1	4000	1	--	1
4. Ambaru	3	2	--	--	--	--
5. Salera	2	3	2000	--	--	--
Total -D	8	8	12000	1	1	1
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>						
1. Mana Talai	3	1	3000	--	--	--
2. Mara	--	2	1000	--	--	--
3. Vasuwa	2	1	2000	1	--	--
4. Palwara	4	3	5000	--	1	--
5. Karauli	1	--	2000	--	1	--
Total-E	10	7	13000	1	2	--
<b>TOTAL-DUNGARPUR</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>72000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>III. CHITTORGARH</b>						
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>						
1. Hathani Kundi	2	2	3000	1	--	--
2. Ranchhorpura	1	--	1000	--	--	--
3. Bari	1	3	2000	--	--	--
4. Kher Magri	2	3	--	--	--	--

5. Angora	2	1	3000	--	--	--
Total A	8	9	9000	1	1	--
<b>B. ARNOD</b>						
1. Achlawada	--	--	4000	--	1	--
2. Chakhoonda	2	3	--	--	1	--
3. Luhar Khali	3	2	5000	--	1	--
4. Veerawali	1	1	2000	--	--	--
5. Hameerpura	3	2	--	--	1	-
Total- B	9	8	11000	--	4	--
Total CHITTOR	17	17	20000	1	5	--
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>						
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>						
1. Redwa Kalan	2	2	3000	--	1	--
2. Fatehpura	1	1	2000	1	1	1
3. Mahi Khera	2	1	4000	--	--	--
4. Tankiya	3	4	2000	--	--	--
5. Khara	2	3	1000	--	1	--
Total Aburoad/ Sirohi	10	11	12000	1	3	1
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>						
<b>A. DHARIYAVAD</b>						
1. Kali Bheet	1	--	2000	--	1	--
2.Laku Ka Lewa	2	--	1000	1	1	--
3. Saredi	--	2	3000	--	1	--
4. Hirawas	--	3	6000	--	--	--
5. Mau	2	--	7000	--	--	--
Total-A	5	5	19000	1	3	--
<b>B. KOTRA</b>						
1. Duingariya	3	--	2000	--	--	--
2. Gau Peepla	--	1	3000	--	1	--
3. Pathar Pari	3	2	--	--	--	--
4. Kundal	1	3	1000	--	--	--
5. Dhedmariya	--	--	2000	--	1	--
Total-B	7	6	8000	--	2	--
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>						
1. Budel	2	--	3000	--	1	--
2. Jamboora	--	2	1000	1	--	--
3. Malpur	--	--	2000	--	1	1
4. Rathri	2	--	3000	--	--	--
5. Kant	1	3	6000	--	--	1
Total- C	5	5	15000	1	2	2
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>						
1. Magra	3	1	2000	--	--	--
2. Daben	1	2	3000	--	--	--
3. Akot	2	--	1000	--	--	--
4. Choki	1	3	2000	--	--	--
5. Leelri	--	2	2000	--	--	--
Total-D	7	8	10000	--	--	--
<b>E. SARADA</b>						
1. Keora Kalan	--	--	2000	--	1	--
2. Oda	2	--	--	--	1	--
3. Kotri	--	3	2000	--	1	--
4. Amarpura	2	2	--	--	--	--
5. Jawad	--	2	2000	--	1	--
Total-E	4	7	6000	--	4	--
<b>F. JHADOL</b>						
1.Nandbel	2	--	2000	--	--	--

2.Talai	--	2	3000	--	1	--
3.M. Phalasiya	--	--	2000	--	1	--
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	2	1	--	--	--	--
5.Gejvi	--	2	2000	--	1	--
Total- F	4	5	9000	--	3	--
<b>G. GIRWA</b>						
1. Bichhri	2	--	3000	--	--	--
2. Dhol Ki Pati	--	3	--	--	--	--
3. Baleecha	3	--	--	--	--	--
4. Keli	2	3	--	--	--	--
5. Kaliwas	--	--	4000	--	1	--
Total-G	7	6	7000	--	1	--
<b>H. GIRWA</b>						
1.. Alsigarh	2	--	1000	--	--	--
2. Barapal	--	4	2000	--	--	--
3. Padoona	1	3	--	--	--	--
4. Saroo	4	--	3000	--	--	--
5. Cahnawada	--	2	--	--	--	--
Total-H	7	9	6000	--	--	--
<b>I. GIRWA</b>						
1. Teeri	2	--	4000	--	--	--
2. Dakan Kotra	--	1	2000	--	--	--
3. Jagat	3	--	3000	--	--	--
4. Wali	--	4	--	--	--	--
5. Budal	1	2	4000	--	--	--
Total -I	6	7	13000	--	--	--
Total UDAIPUR	52	58	93000	2	5	2
Grand Total	148	135	313000	8	24	13



**ROLE OF TRIBAL WOMEN WAGE EARNERS IN SUPPLEMENTING FAMILY**  
Annual Income of one Woman Wage Earner (Rs.) and its Family Support Pattern

District/ Block/ Village	No. of women Wage Earner Surveyed	Average Annual Income of one woman wage earner (Rs.)	Supplemental support of Wage Earner Women in family (Rs.)				Helping in Payment of loans (Money lenders, govt, bank, cooperative etc. (Rs.)
			Food security	Health & Nutri	Cloth	Social custom	
<b>I. BANSWARA</b>							
<b>A. GHATOL</b>							
1. Antkaliya	20	7000	4000	1000	1000	500	500
2. Padoli Rathor	20	4000	2000	500	1000	500	--
3. Badana	20	5000	2000	500	1500	500	500
4. Miya Ka Parda	20	4000	2000	500	1000	500	--
5. Makanpura	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
Average A	20	5200	2600	600	1100	600	300
<b>B. GARHI</b>							
1. Sundani	20	4000	2000	500	500	500	500
2. Moya Wasa	20	2000	1000	--	500	500	--
3. Bheempur	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Jantora	20	4000	1000	500	1000	1000	500
5. Asan	20	5000	2000	1000	500	1000	500
Average- B	20	4400	1800	600	700	800	500
<b>C. BAGIDORA</b>							
1. Rohanwari	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
2. Dhuliya Garh	20	5000	2000	500	500	1000	1000
3. Bankaner	20	5000	2000	500	1000	500	1000
4. Harmat	20	4000	2000	--	500	500	1000
5. Dhalar	20	4000	2000	500	500	500	500
Average-C	20	4600	2000	400	700	700	800
<b>D. KUSHALGARH</b>							
1. Mooni Para	20	4000	1000	500	1000	500	1000
2. Bhagatpura	20	4000	2000	500	500	500	500
3. Kakaniya	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Mor	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
5. Jari	20	5000	1500	500	1000	1000	1000
Average- D	20	5000	1900	600	900	800	800
<b>E. TALWARA</b>							
1. Talwara	20	5000	2000	500	500	1000	1000
2. Deogarh	20	5000	1500	500	1000	1000	1000
3. Ambapara	20	4000	1500	500	1000	1000	--
4. Badrel Khurd	20	5000	2000	1000	1000	500	500
5. Gamda	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
Average- E	20	5000	2000	600	900	900	600
<b>F. PEEPAL KHOONT</b>							
1. Nawatpra Hira	20	3000	2000	--	500	500	--
2. Kali Ghati	20	5000	3000	500	1000	500	--

3. Bori	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
4. Baori	20	5000	2000	500	500	1000	1000
5. Rampur	20	7000	3000	500	1000	1000	1500
Average- F.	20	5000	2400	400	800	800	600
<b>G. ANAND PURI</b>							
1. Phalwan	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Parwali	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
3. Dalpura	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Patiya Galiya	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Bareth	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
Average -G	20	6600	3000	800	1000	1000	800
<b>H. SAJJANGARH</b>							
1. Baldiya	20	6000	3000	1000	1000	1000	--
2. Garadiya	20	3000	1000	500	1000	500	--
3. Kharod Chatra	20	4000	1000	--	1000	1000	1000
4. Paatapor	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
5. Maska Kalan	20	6000	2500	500	1000	1000	1000
Average -H	20	4800	1900	500	1000	900	500
Average -	20	5075	2200	563	887	813	612
<b>BANSWARA</b>							
<b>II. DUNGARPUR</b>							
<b>A. DUNGARPUR</b>							
1. Faloj	20	7000	3000	500	1500	1000	1000
2. Antri	20	7000	4000	500	1500	500	500
3. Bhuwali	20	7000	3000	1000	1500	500	1000
4. Sabli	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Sati	20	5000	1500	500	1000	1000	1000
Average- A	20	6400	2700	700	1300	800	900
<b>B. ASPUR</b>							
1. Deolan	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
2. Katisor	20	6000	2500	500	1000	500	1500
3. Masana	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	500	1500
4. Lokiya Ban Kora	20	5000	2000	500	1000	500	1000
5. Leelwasa	20	5000	1000	500	1000	1000	1500
Average - B	20	5600	2100	600	1000	700	1200
<b>C. SAGWARA</b>							
1. Mandav	20	5000	2500	500	1000	500	500
2. Bheeloora	20	7000	4000	1000	1000	500	500
3. Charwara	20	7000	2000	1000	1500	1500	1000
4. Ranoli	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Johra	20	4000	2000	500	500	500	500
Average -C	20	6200	2900	800	1000	800	700
<b>D. SIMAL WARA</b>							
1. Kesharpura	20	6000	3000	500	1500	500	500
2. Rasta	20	6000	2000	500	1000	1000	1500
3. Peeth	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Ambaru	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Salera	20	8000	3000	1000	2000	1000	1000
Average -D	20	7000	3000	800	1300	900	1000
<b>E.BICHHIWARA</b>							
1. Mana Tala	20	5000	3000	500	1000	500	--
2. Mara	20	6000	2500	500	1000	1000	1000
3. Vasuwa	20	7000	2500	1000	1500	1000	1000
4. Palwara	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Karauli	20	6000	3000	1000	1000	500	500
Average -E	20	6000	2600	800	1100	800	700

Average –Dungarpur	20	6240	2660	740	1140	800	900
<b>III. CHITTOGARH</b>							
<b>A. PRATAPGARH</b>							
1. Hathani Kundi	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Ranchhorpura	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
3. Bari	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Kher Magri	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Angora	20	9000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Average- A	20	7400	3600	900	1000	1000	900
<b>B. ARNOD</b>							
1. Achlawada	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Chakhoonda	20	8000	5000	500	1000	500	1000
3. Luhar Khali	20	8000	4500	500	1000	1000	1000
4. Veerawali	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
5. Hameerpura	20	7000	4000	500	1000	1000	500
Average- B	20	7400	4100	600	1000	900	800
Average - CHITTOR	20	7400	3850	750	1000	950	850
<b>IV. SIROHI</b>							
<b>A. ABU ROAD</b>							
1. Redwa Ka lan	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Fatehpura	20	5000	2500	500	1000	500	500
3. Mahi Khera	20	7000	4000	500	1000	1000	500
4. Tankiya	20	6000	3000	1000	1000	1000	--
5. Khara	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Average Aburoad/ Sirohi	20	6800	3500	800	1000	900	600
<b>V. UDAIPUR</b>							
<b>A. DHARIYAVAD</b>							
1. Kali Bheet	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
2.Laku Ka Lewa	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
3. Saredi	20	5000	2500	500	1000	500	500
4. Hirawas	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Mau	20	6000	3000	500	1000	500	1000
Average -A	20	6200	2900	700	1000	800	800
<b>B. KOTRA</b>							
1. Duingariya	20	7000	4000	500	1500	--	1000
2. Gau Peepla	20	5000	2000	500	1000	500	1000
3. Pathar Pari	20	4000	3000	--	--	--	1000
4. Kundal	20	4000	2000	--	1000	--	1000
5. Dhedmariya	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
Average-B	20	5000	2600	300	900	300	900
<b>C. SALUMBAR</b>							
1. Budel	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Jamboora	20	6000	3000	500	500	1000	1000
3. Malpur	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Rathri	20	6000	3000	500	1000	500	1000
5. Kant	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Average - C	20	6400	2800	800	900	900	1000
<b>D. KHERWARA</b>							
1. Magra	20	5000	2000	500	1000	1000	500
2. Daben	20	4000	2000	500	1000	500	--
3. Akot	20	4000	3000	--	1000	--	--
4. Choki	20	3000	2000	--	500	500	--
5. Leelri	20	4000	2000	--	1000	500	500
Average -D	20	4000	2200	200	900	500	200
<b>E. SARADA</b>							

1. Keora Kalan	20	4000	2000	--	1000	500	500
2. Oda	20	4000	3000	500	500	--	--
3. Kotri	20	4000	2000	--	1000	500	500
4. Amarpura	20	5000	2000	1000	1000	1000	--
5. Jawad	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Average -E	20	4600	2200	500	900	600	400
F. JHADOL							
1.Nandbel	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2.Talai	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
3.M. Phalasiya	20	7000	4000	500	1500	1000	--
4.Jhanjhar ki Pal	20	4000	2000	500	500	500	500
5.Gejvi	20	4000	2000	--	1000	1000	--
Average - F	20	5400	2400	600	1000	900	500
G. GIRWA							
1. Bichhri	20	4000	2000	500	1000	500	--
2. Dhol Ki Pati	20	6000	2500	500	1000	1000	1000
3. Baleecha	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Keli	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
5. Kaliwas	20	5000	1500	500	1000	1000	1000
Average -G	20	5600	2200	700	1000	900	800
H. GIRWA							
1.. Alsigarh	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Barapal	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
3. Padoona	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Saroo	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
5. Cahnawada	20	8000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Average -H	20	6800	3000	900	1000	1000	900
I. GIRWA							
1. Teeri	20	6000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2. Dakan Kotra	20	6000	3000	500	1000	1000	500
3. Jagat	20	7000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000
4. Wali	20	7000	4000	500	1000	500	1000
5. Budal	20	5000	3000	500	1000	500	--
Average -I	20	6200	3000	700	1000	800	700
Average UDAIPUR	20	5578	2589	600	956	744	689
Average TSP Area	20	6219	2960	691	997	841	730

CASE STUDY NO. 1  
DISTRICT : BANSWARA    BLOCK : GHATOL  
VILLAGE PADOLI RATHOR

Devi Bhil aged 38 is woman wage earner contributing to the prosperity of her family of 6 persons. Total family annual income is Rs. 13,000 where her own contribution is Rs. 5000. Two years ago, she got training for stitching of clothes over a period of 8 months through Gramodaya Sansthan and now works at her home. The trainer organization helped her in various aspects of stitching of clothes of village community and she has mastered the art of designing and stitching different types of dresses popular among the tribal women. She works for 6 hours every day, while at the same time also taking care of her family responsibilities.

The organization only provided training, but there was the need for acquiring sewing machine and related accessories, which she managed through a loan of Rs. 700 from the money lender of the same village. Devi reported that she had repaid the loan amount along with interest at the rate of 10 percent in one year. She is able to stitch clothes to the satisfaction of the village community and she earns Rs. 400-500 per month.

She has three children and all are going to school. She mentioned that she does not have to bother for the school expenses of her children as every thing is provided by the government including scholarship. With her earning, she helps her family significantly and has made some saving too. She is not aware of the banking facilities and retains her saving with her for emergencies. Her husband spends about Rs. 3000 on alcohol and sometimes Devi provides the requisite money to him. She has never been angry at her husband as that is the customary habit and her husband prepares alcohol at his own from locally available material. Albeit, in her own way, she dissuades her husband from spending large amount of money on alcohol.

With the support of Devi, the family is supplemented in food, clothes and other domestic requirements. Devi disclosed that during her illness or moving out for social reasons, she helps the family though her savings and sometimes they are compelled to borrow money from the moneylender. She is aware that the rate of interest is quite high, but the loan is available without any problem. Devi has been provided

assistance of Rs. 20000 for house construction under Indira Awas Yojna.

**CASE STUDY NO. 2**  
**DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: GHATOL**  
**VILLAGE: MIYA KA PARDA**

Miya ka Parada is small village having population of 518 persons and all the residents belong to scheduled tribe community. The village is spread over a geographical area of 79 hectares of which 58 hectare are is cultivated with canal irrigation facilities in 52 hectare area. The village is able to get single crop as availability of canal water is casual and not assured. This caused during past three years due to insufficient rain and water storage in the dam. This year the late monsoon occurrence has helped in storage of sufficient water and people are hopeful for getting rabi crop through irrigation.

Ramudi Bhil aged 32 years is resident of the village having a five members' family. She was provided with one goat unit from DRDA under credit cum subsidy three years back. She has paid back total amount of bank and also availed herself the subsidy facility. Now she has 38 goats. The milk is used in the family and male goats are sold in the market.

The village has an ORAN spread over one hectare area where 47 trees exist. The village community has established idol of forest goddess and pray the goddess for the well being of their village. No one from the village community fells any tree from Oran in view of their religious faith. Ramudi also follows religious faith in the goddess and collects dry firewood from the Oran like other village people. Her annual income from sales of male goats is Rs. 7000 per year and takes care of the essential expenses on family requirements. She has herself planted five trees in Oran and intends to plant more in the vacant area.

No person from outside the village can harm trees of Oran of village as people keep vigil and protect these. Ramudi got assistance of Rs. 500 per childbirth from the government and is now educating her children. In view of availability of milk, the family is assured of their family food requirements. Ramudi retains her money at home and spends for the family requirements. The family is now free from the clutches of moneylenders as Ramudi revealed; she does not have to take loan for emergency requirements. She feels that borrowing money from the moneylender is ruins families.. Ramudi is of the view that with the increase of her goat units, her earning will increase and within one or two years, they will be much better off.

**CASE STUDY NO. 3**  
**DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: GARHI**  
**VILLAGE: MOYA WASA**

Moya Wasa village of Garhi block has 583 persons of scheduled tribes out of the total population of 1289. Out of the total geographical area of 513.12 hectares of the village. 260.34 hectares is under cultivation and remaining area consists of wasteland and hills and habitations. 162.12 hectare land is irrigated by canal but is generally owned by the people of the other communities. Tribal community is marginalized and possesses very little irrigated land.

Gulab Damor aged 35 is a woman worker assisting her family through wage earning to the tune of Rs. 4000, in the total family income of Rs. 14,000. Gulab work as marginal labour and gets employment for limited duration in the year. In addition to her domestic obligations, she has 10 hens but could get a few eggs from unhatched hens. She was very much surprised when told about unhatched hens providing one egg per day. She expressed her willingness to join the activity if provided through bank loan with subsidy.

Gulab got assistance of Rs. 500 per birth for two children and was told very specifically that the facility was only for two children. Now her children are going to school as no expenditure is required in educating the children and scholarship is an incentive. Gulab helps her family through her earning. Her contribution to the family kitty may not be large, but it is useful, all the same.

Gulab disclosed that her family is a regular borrower from the moneylender though cooperative loan is also received which her family had to repay on crop harvesting. The moneylender has to be approached for other domestic requirements as observing social customs and drinking is a customary tribal habit. However, her family is able to repay their loans and there is no outstanding amount due to moneylender.

Attending the fair is the customary habit and her family participates in religious functions and spending money on purchase of customary items is a regular feature of the tribal families.

**CASE STUDY NO. 4**  
**DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: GARHI**

## VILLAGE: JANTORA

Jantora village has 471.40 hectare area of which 273.91 hectare is cultivated area. Irrigation facilities are available in 198.60 hectare through canal system. Total population of the village is 1037 of which 623 are from tribal community. Out of total 167 families residing in the village, 99 are tribal families.

Jasoda Bhil aged 40 is a housewife and her family size is 4 comprising of her husband and two unmarried daughters. Though the village has canal irrigation facility, Jasoda's family has 1 hectare unirrigated land and total annual income of the family is Rs. 13,000 where her own contribution is Rs. 5000, which she gets from embroidery. She was imparted training from ICDS village fund for the duration of 4 months and later purchased sewing machine with facility for embroidery through bank loan. She is still repaying the bank loan. Her husband works as cultivator and also earns as marginal wage earner during the lean period.

Jasoda works for 5-6 hours a day but sometimes she gets insufficient work. In her village, people provide cloth for stitching and embroidery work is very limited in the area. She supplements her family through her earning and worried for marriage of her daughters. She told that loan will be taken from the moneylender as there is no scope for savings at the current rate of incomes.

She feels that coming years will be very crucial for her as repayment of loan would require extra work, which she and her husband will be required to do in addition to their cultivation. She admits that after marrying off her daughters, the expenditure will be reduced to some extent and they will be able to manage it somehow.

She feels that in case irrigation facilities are made available and the land is treated, their income can increase substantially. Jasoda is trying to manage her family with substantial support and feels that in case her husband leaves drinking completely, there can be no problem during the coming years and she has started persuading her husband to do so, but has yet not succeed in making him give up this.

## CASE STUDY NO. 5

DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: BAGIDORA



## VILLAGE: DHULIYA GARH

Dhuliya Garh village has no irrigation facility. The total cultivated land of 151.52 hectares is rain-fed out of the geographical area of 294.40 hectares of the village. Concentration of tribal population is 93.76 percent, out of the village population of 593 persons. Sex ratio of the village is 1024 females against 1000 males but it is still higher to 1029 female in scheduled tribe community.

Mani Damor aged 40 is a remarried woman, when she left her husband and chose to live with another man, her new husband had to pay penalty of Rs. 10000 imposed by tribal panchayat. Both husband and wife have no quarrel with the tribal panchayat and have repaid total amount in three years along with interest. Nata system prevalent in tribal community is recognized by their society.

Mani was married through nata system to her husband ten years ago and there were no children from earlier marriage. Mani received subsidy of Rs. 20000 for construction of house under Indira Avas Yojna and happy to construct new house at the same venue with the assistance. Annual income of the family is Rs. 13000 of which Mani contributes Rs. 5000 to maintain her family. She is happy with new arrangement and pulling on her family of four members. Her children are getting education and she works hard over her family field to assist her husband, while at the same time doing her family work and also wage earning in lean period.

Mani is a courageous woman and believes in peaceful living with love and affection. She left her earlier husband in view of her physical dissatisfaction as also on account of her inability to get child in his association. However, she is happy with the family and working hard for the well-being and prosperity of the family with her sincere efforts.

She realizes the importance of money and saves some money for emergency requirements. She has motivated her husband to avoid drinks except on the festival days and is happy that he sticks to his word. Mani is illiterate but is keen on keeping the environment clean. Her house is well maintained.

CASE STUDY NO. 6

DISTRICT: BANSWARA BLOCK: BAGIDORA

VILLAGE: DHALAR

Village Dhalar has concentration of 96.75 percent tribal community as out of total village population of 1322 persons and sex ratio of tribal community is 623 females for 656 males. There is no sex discrimination among the tribal families in general and also holds good for this village. More than half of the geographical area is cultivated but no irrigation facilities exist in the village. This is the reason for almost no immigration of other communities. The land is undulated largely degraded. Fields are tilted with acute soil erosion problem.

Kamla Damor aged 34 is a cultivator and works as a wage earner in post harvesting season as single crop cannot ensure the survival of the family. Both husband and wife work as casual labour as they are not skilled to do any gainful activity. After discharging her domestic responsibilities, Kamla starts to the work point at 8 in the morning and returns from there at about 6. Both husband and wife work together to the maximum possible duration. Kamla feels this is just enough to make them forget their worries.

Though Kamla's annual income is not more than half in comparison to her husband but he recognizes the importance of her work for the prosperity of the family. He admits that Kamla had insisted on his giving up drinking except on customary occasions and he has been abiding to her wishes. The family owns 7 goats for meeting family milk and other requirements. The number, thanks to Kamla's efforts has increased from one she-goat.

Kamla keeps her daughter at home as school is far away and inaccessible due to hilly area, but sends her male child to school. Her daughter moves into hills along with her goats and collects fuel wood from the dry plants. No person from the village fells green trees and people plant more trees every year to maintain the level of availability of dry fuel wood for the community and individual requirements.

In late evenings, Kamla joins other women in gossip and singing some tribal songs as part of her daily routine and moves with likeminded women of her age.

**CASE STUDY NO. 7**  
**DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: KUSHALGARH**  
**VILLAGE: MOONI PARA**

Village Mooni Para has high concentration of tribal community, as out of 555 people, 551 are tribals with male and female number of 265 and 286 male

respectively. Out of total geographical area of 155 hectares, 127 hectares is cultivated, but having no source of irrigation. This is a single cropped area and women are mostly marginal workers.

Ladli Devi Bheel aged 44 live with her husband as her two male married children are living in separate houses and her only daughter is married, living in another village. Ladli Devi and her husband own 0.75 hectare land after handing over some land to her children. Annual income of the family is Rs. 18000 where contribution of Ladli Devi is nearly Rs. 6000. The family provides some support to their married children, though independent as per tribal culture. Regarding it as her parental responsibility she supports her male children and extends help to her daughter in need. This family has limited necessities and Ladli Devi works for the well being of her family as well as helps her children at the time of need.

Ladli Devi reveals that they need not to take loan from the moneylender as they are self-sufficient, but in earlier she used to borrow money for domestic requirements. She is happy with present. She motivates the people to grow trees on the wasteland. The land is situated along the hill-slope where water drains out in the rainy season. She is of the view that some water harvesting structure can help the village community in raising the water level of existing wells for drinking water requirements as well as for cattle. In case, some tube well is dug for irrigation purposes, it can help the village community to save them from devastation. Last two years were famine years with acute drinking water problem but presently there is no problem with sufficient rains.

Ladli Devi is not aware of any group based activity support from the government and feels if such activities are initiated in the village, those will help the women to supplement their existing income. She feels that if irrigation facilities are made available, she and her husband need not to go for wage earning in the lean period.

**CASE STUDY NO. 8**  
**DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: KUSHAL GARN**  
**VILLAGE: KANKARIYA**

Kankariya village is totally tribal. The population of the village is 935 with male and female number of 456 and 479 respectively. Out of

the total village land of 617 hectares, 287 hectares area is under forests, 222 hectares irrigated with 23 hectares irrigated through well and anicuts. There are 156 families residing in the village. Sex ratio of the village is tilted at women which reveals that there is no gender issue among the tribal community as a whole in general and in the village in particular.

The village community has planted trees on waste and barren land and like to intensify their efforts for growing more trees for fuel-wood and other requirements. Jamna Bai aged 33 of a BPL family belongs to tribal Bheel sub-caste and her family owns 1.6 hectare un-irrigated land. Family consists of 7 members- two old parents and three children. Annual income of the family is Rs. 19000, where only two are working members. Jamna Bai works on her family field and later works as wage earner along with her husband to provide livelihood support to family with her own earning of Rs. 7000. The family owns 8 goats and 4 hens for supplemental requirement of food and other necessities. Though per capita annual income is Rs. 2700, her husband spends about 3000 on drinks and family has to repay the debts at the rate of Rs. 1500 per annum.

Jamna Bai is eager to join some income generating activity as she has heard from her relations in another village but sadly there is no such activity going on here for the benefit of poor people. People of this village are generally idle for about 8 months and Jamna Bai is one of the leading examples to work for the remaining duration of the year as a wage earner. Last three years were rain deficient and some labour intensive activities were carried on in the nearby area but this year late rainfall has been helpful in increasing the water level of wells. Jamna expresses her demand for providing some source for irrigation to make her land double cropped. However, she does not know who or what agency can help her overcome the hardships, which have become the hallmark of the entire village.

CASE STUDY NO. 9  
DISTRICT: BANSWARA BLOCK: TALWARA  
VILLAGE: DEOGARH

Deogarh village of Talwara block has 57.88 percent tribal population out of 387 persons. In the tribal community the male and female population is 104 males and 120 females. This is quite a remote village of the area. Out of 59 hectares of village area, 52 hectares is cultivated land with 3 hectare area irrigated with tank, which is owned by non-tribal community. The village situated in the lower reaches of hills but rainwater flows to another side keeping the village without water. There is one well and two hand pumps for drinking water requirements. There are 163 families residing in the village of which 96 belong to tribal community. Sharing of common facilities is not a problem in the village as there is no discrimination among the village people.

Surti Damor aged 29 years is a working woman of 6 members in her family. Her husband owns half hectare land. After harvesting the crop, the couple works as labour in nearby village. Total family income is Rs. 15000 including Surti's contribution of Rs. 6000. Surti owns goat unit of 6 from her own efforts, which provides some support to the family in food requirements. Surti's income comes from association in family field, wage earning and sale of 2-3 male goats in the market.

Surti is an illiterate woman, not aware of the activities for her own benefit and prosperity. She claims that no one from the government side has ever visited the village for providing any sort of assistance. She is not aware of the process or to approach the person or department for assistance.

Surti complains of irregular distribution of rationed wheat and sugar and not aware of any free distribution of iodized salt at the rate of one kg. per family. However, the ration card entries are complete, for which she has no explanation. She however, agreed to ask the ration shop owner about the entries without providing the commodities. She admits that children are getting free books, uniform and scholarship regularly. No fee is charged from her children. Her complaint about irregularities in the distribution of commodities is shared by others in the area, too. This is indication enough of malpractices at that end.

CASE STUDY NO. 10  
DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: TALWARA

## VILLAGE: BUDREL KHURD

Budrel Khurd has a population of 508 of which 487 are from tribal community. The population of male and female is equally distributed, but in case of tribal families it is 247 males and 240 females. Out of the total geographical area of 88 hectares, 75 hectares is cultivated of which 4 hectare is irrigated through wells belonging to non tribal community. There are 84 families of which two are non-tribal. There is no electricity, while the road is also kachha, making it difficult for the village community to walk on foot for a distance of 4 kms.

Sarda Damor aged 19 is married tribal woman. working as Shiksha Karmi in the village, while her husband is still studying in graduation for which she is providing the required amount of money. Her father-in-law is an aged man but engaged in cultivation of his 1/6<sup>th</sup> hectare land having annual family income of Rs. 16,000 of which share of Sarda is Rs. 14400. This is an only example of a woman working in government and assisting her family to the most possible extent. Without her contribution, the family obviously would be hard put to make both ends meet.

Sarda is hopeful of her husband getting good job after graduation in view of reservation policy in TSP area. In addition to her work, she makes the village women aware about the benefits of environment protection. She has motivated village women to plant trees for well being of the village community. Sarda is well aware about HIV/AIDS and also knows about the protection measures. She was associated with our programme in awareness generation of village women.

However, strange though it may seem, Sarda is not aware about various schemes under implementation for benefit of the tribal community for their social and economic upliftment but remembers about Indira Awas Yojna and Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna for village connectivity. Budrel Khurd is not connected by pacca road, which is most essential for access to various facilities but has not succeeded in approaching the appropriate authorities. During the discussions, she was advised to meet the Zila Pramukh along with Sarpanch Gram Panchayat to put up their legitimate demand, to which she agreed.

DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: PEEPAL KHOONT  
VILLAGE: BORI

Bori village of Peepal Khoont block is a larger village having total geographical area of 1375 hectares, which possesses 897 hectare forest land and 318.74 hectare cultivated land. Irrigation facilities are available in 21 hectares from tank and 2 hectares from well. The entire population of 728 belongs to scheduled tribe residing in 123 families. The village has pacca road and electricity.

Talki Damor aged 28 has a family size of 7, owing to her early marriage at the age of 13, has five children. Now she realizes that it was her mistake but she is striving hard to ensure the well-being of her family. With one and half hectare of irrigated land, the family is getting good earning as both Talki and her husband work in their field and her children take care of the household work in addition to attending school.

During the meeting with women group for awareness generation about HIV/ AIDS Talki played an important role to communicate the disadvantages of more children and also cited her own example along with the problems being faced by her in looking after a large family. She disclosed that even her children feel shy to tell the sibling, as five is a large number, even in their eyes.

Annual income of the family is Rs. 18000 where share of Talki is Rs. 7000. She is unhappy with the drinking habit of her husband and expresses her inability to solve the problem. She revealed that borrowing was the ultimate solution as her husband quarrels for providing him money for meeting his requirements. She also mentioned that the village men folk are ruining their families, as country liquor is available in the village itself.

During discussions, it was suggested her to form women's group for awareness generation against the disadvantages of liquor consumption by tribal males and make joint efforts to motivate them to get rid of the habit. She liked the idea and agreed to mobilize other women. According to her version, water for irrigation is the main necessity. In addition, village waste land can be put into productive use if tribal women are permitted to raise trees with ownership to use the produce.

CASE STUDY NO. 12  
DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: PEEPAL KHOONT  
VILLAGE: BAORI

Village Baori has a total population of 1096 persons with 851 from the tribal community. Female population of 439 outnumber 412 male population. Total area of the village is 456 hectares comprising of 195 hectares forest land and 173 hectare cultivated land. Irrigation facilities exist for 20 hectares from tube well and 16 hectare from anicut. The approach road to village of 3 kilometers being kachha road is a problem as it makes connectivity with other places difficult..

Nathi Bheel aged 36 is a midwife trained by the medical department and has been working in the area for the last five years. Her family owns 1.2 hectare uncultivated land where both husband and wife work during monsoon crop and later her husband works as labour for the remaining duration of the year. Nathi is called for assisting the women for delivering child and she charges Rs. 100 per case for her services. In addition, she helps tribal women in getting assistance of Rs. 500 from department for delivering two children. She is honest to her profession and never pleads for assistance for third child in any family.

Total earning of Nathi's family is Rs. 16000 where her own contribution is Rs. 7000, which she earns from midwifery work and assisting her husband in cultivation. Nathi's family is small consisting of one male and female school going children. She is quite vigilant about the food and nutrition of the family. She is vigilant about liquor habit of her husband but accepts the situation in view of their customary practices. She avoids borrowing money from moneylenders to the possible extent but never hesitates for securing an agriculture loan which is repaid regularly.

Nathi is aware about the environment related issues and mentioned that the tribal community can develop the forest and wasteland area with proper support from the government. Once the degraded area is treated, plantation will help in maintaining the natural fertility of the soil and people of tribal community will continue to maintain.



CASE STUDY NO. 13  
DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: ANAND PURI  
VILLAGE: PHALWAN

Phalwan village of Anand Puri block has 98.69 percent tribal population out of 3281 people. Out of the total 498 families, ST families are 489 and mostly belonging to small and marginal cultivators. Total geographical area of the village is 418.96 hectares comprising of 45.60 hectare forest area, 41.09 hectare for habitation and other hilly and drainage land, 35.89 hectare uncultivated waste, 15.94 hectare culturable waste 72.36 hectare fallow land and 208.08 hectare cultivated land, which is totally unirrigated.

Laxmi Rawat is a tribal woman aged 36 years living with her family of 7 members consisting parents and three children. Laxmi is not a literate woman but when the forest people reached to the village for seeking association of the village community to develop forest, she willingly agreed to participate in the programme and became member of village forest development committee. In the span of six years, the forest trees mostly of timber, are quite grown and the village community is proud of their efforts.

Laxmi reported that women of the team keep vigil over their trees and no outsider has the courage to enter into their leased forest land to harm their efforts. Laxmi has 1.15 hectare cultivated land, where she works along with her husband. Since the area is single cropped, the couple seeks wage employment in the lean period to take care of family requirements. Laxmi also has a goat unit consisting of 9 goat of her own, without any assistance, which she treat as supplementing source of the family food and nutrition requirements.

Total earning of the family is Rs. 18000, where her own contribution is Rs. 8000, sufficient for the family requirement. Her support in family well being is almost equal, but her husband spends Rs. 2000 on liquor. Other expenses are equally shared. Her family has to borrow money from the moneylender for emergency requirements and crop loan from cooperative bank. However, the repayment is always regular and timely. The general problem of tribal people is repayment of loan in time. Laxmi feels quite enthusiastic about her decision to participate in the village forest development committee as

income from sale of trees will be significant and she has already planned for her future strategy of family sustenance.

CASE STUDY NO. 14

DISTRICT: BANSWARA BLOCK: ANAND PURI

VILLAGE: DALPURA

Total geographical area of village Dalpura is 147.68 hectares of which 3.03 hectare is forest land, 27.31 habitation, hills and drainage land, 8.09 hectare cultivated waste, 6 hectare fallow land and 103.25 hectare cultivated land. There are 82 families having population of 495 persons. Scheduled tribe population of the village is 408 comprising of 200 male and 208 female revealing no discrimination against the female child. The life of the village is quite difficult as there is no source of irrigation, though drinking water is available through wells and hand pumps. Summer days are quite problematic as water is to be supplied through tankers.

Sapudi Rawat aged 26 is a working woman, who has left her husband and is now married to a man of her choice through nata system. The family had to pay Rs. 10,000 to aggrieved party but she is happy with her new arrangement. She disclosed that she and her husband had decided to abide by the decision of tribal panchayat and worked hard for two years to pay the amount in full. She expressed her happiness by mentioning that she was disturbed by her earlier marriage and had to discontinue the arrangement as this is a privilege of tribal woman to leave her husband and live with any one of her choice, she is happy that she has been able to manage accordingly. She was aware of the penalty from tribal panchayat and agreed with her new husband to manage it through hard work. Now she is free from all the botherations and living peacefully, having a kid.

Sapudi has maintained her house well and possesses five goat for family requirements. Total earning of the family is Rs. 17000, where her own contribution is Rs. 8000. Her husband has drinking habit and usually sits with other village youth, but she never minds his acts, although this is a bad habit in view of the prosperity of the family. She shared with us about her plan to unite village women to show collective strength to stop liquor completely. She is sure of getting support of other women. She is hopeful for early solution of the problem and intends to make the village free from liquor.

Sapudi is well aware of environmental issues and intends to plant trees in the wasteland of the village.

CASE STUDY NO. 15  
DISTRICT: BANSWARA    BLOCK: SAJJAN GARH  
VILLAGE: BALDIYA

Village Baldiya is totally a tribal village with a population of 229 persons with 120 male and 109 female belonging to 29 families. Total geographical area of the village is 42 hectares with cultivated land of 34 hectares. All the families belong to small and marginal cultivator category and their problem is to cultivate the unirrigated land for meeting their livelihood. The village has no road and electricity and there is only one primary school for meeting village education requirements. Very few children go to school in view of distance and no communication linkages.

Manti is a tribal Bheel woman of 30 years living with her family of six persons with three children. Family possesses one hectare cultivated land where only a single crop is possible with good monsoon. Manti and her husband work on their family land and move out for wage employment in nearby villages at the distance of 3 kms. Last year, when her mother in law expired, the village panchayat decreed performance of social rituals and organizing a feast to people of their community in view of their social customs. The family had to borrow Rs. 10000 from the moneylender to obey the decision of tribal panchayat.

The family is still repaying the debt along with interest and total payment will be made in next twelve months. Presently the family is facing acute financial crisis but the family is hopeful to overcome soon. Even the moneylenders appreciate about the regular repayment system of tribal people and do not hesitate to advance further loans in need. Annual income of the family is Rs. 16000 shared equally by male and female but her husband is casual drinker although worried for the repayment of loan. The rate of interest prevalent in the area is 5 percent per month.

Manti informs that the land in their possession is undulated requiring proper treatment, but not aware about the procedure for getting it. Similarly, the village community wants a small anicut for

irrigating their fields but they have no knowledge whether any assistance is possible for meeting their problem. Manti is aware about the value of trees and has planted 15 trees for meeting the fuel-wood requirements of the family. There is general faith not to cut live trees and Manti is also following this system. She has prepared a platform to pray to pray their dead souls as symbol of their faith.

CASE STUDY NO. 16

DISTRICT: BANSWARA BLOCK: SAJJAN GARH  
VILLAGE: MASKA KALAN

Maska Kalan village of Sajjan Garh block has 93.20 percent of tribal population out of total number of 2132 persons. Sex ratio of the tribal people is 922 females over 1000 males which is slightly less than the total village number of 931 female. Revenue area of village is 712 hectares consisting of 103.28 hectare forest area, 368.15 hectare cultivated area and the remaining put to other uses including wasteland. Out of the total cultivated area of 368.15 hectares, 42 hectare land is irrigated through village tank. Other land is situated in the hilly slopes where irrigation is quite difficult and requires some water harvesting structure at the middle reaches of the hills.

Meera Bheel aged 33 is a married woman residing with her family of 6 members. Total earning of the family is Rs. 15000 where her share is Rs. 7000. Being single cropped area, the couple works as wage labour for the remaining duration of the year subject to the availability of work. Her husband spends about Rs. 3000 a year in liquor consumption but the lady is pulling on the family with patience and hard work. Family owns goat unit of 4 to substantiate the family requirements.

Meera told that she had to take two quintals of food grain on loan from another family to be returned as three quintals as per prevalent practice. In addition to the money lending business, food grain lending is common in the area to be returned on the next harvesting time with 50 percent additional as interest. This is requirement based loaning system, where the needy family has to bear the extra burden and even the tribal well off are engaged in this type of trade.

Meera has sincere regards for forest goddess and take dry wood from the forests for domestic requirements. Even the forest department people are aware of this fact and allow the tribal community to collect

dry wood and medicinal wild produce grown in the area. Tribal community is aware of the medicinal values of the plants, trees and bushes and collect it from forests, hills and waste land, where such growth is a common feature. Though the produce is not fully remunerative to the tribal community, but it helps in substantiating the family expenses. Meera revealed that after rains, she moves along with other village women in search of medicinal produce and they work for the whole day wandering in search of plants they want.

CASE STUDY NO. 17

DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR BLOCK: DUNGARPUR

VILLAGE: FALOJ

Falaj village of Dungarpur district has a population of 2781 persons of which 1870 belong to scheduled tribe, comprising of 976 males and 894 females. The sex ratio of the total population is 939 female per thousand male, whereas in tribal community the ratio is 916. Total geographical area of the village is 935.92 hectare where no forest land exist. Cultivated land is 404.87 hectares and other land is not able to put under cultivation. The government has constructed one tank to irrigate 79.71 hectare land and other cultivated land is unirrigated.

Champa Devi Bheel is a married woman aged 26. She was married thirteen years back and has three children presently studying in elementary level as the facility exists in the village itself. She disclosed that the main attraction in sending children to school is free education and some scholarship. In this village even girls are continuing education up to secondary level. With the changing scenario, the tribal people prefer to marry their children after 18 as the schooling facility encourages the parents to continue the study till the child takes interest.

Champa communicated that her husband had cut a live tree in connivance with some other interested people from outside for which the tribal community took a serious action to penalize him by imposing a fine of Rs. 10000 and plant 10 trees along with the protection responsibility. Champa is basically a marginal cultivator getting little support from her husband and for the remaining duration she works as wage labour in nearby area to support the family. She revealed that her husband never bothers for the family and works very casually. Out of the total family income of Rs. 17000, her own contribution is Rs. 9000 as she ploughs the fields also. On enquiry, she mentioned that most of

the tribal ladies plough land, which is treated as male activity in other societies.

Champa is sincere to the family and possesses five she-goats and seven hens to provide nutrition support to the family. She revealed that penalty amount of the tribal community was paid by taking loan from the moneylender, which she has repaid fully along with the interest and now she is able to run the family meeting the necessities fully.

**CASE STUDY NO. 18**  
**DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR   BLOCK: DUNGARPUR**  
**VILLAGE: BHUWALI**

Bhuwali village is situated in the hills having a population of 1936 of which 1916 are from tribal community, comprising of 971 males and 945 females. There are 333 families of which 329 are tribal families with an average of 6 persons per family. Geographical area of the village is 603.60 hectares of which only 213.11 hectare is cultivated and remaining are is not fit for cultivation due to various reasons. The cultivated land are mostly tilted and only 65.11 hectare land is irrigated through tank constructed by the government. Mostly the cultivators belong to marginal and small farmers category.

Punji Devi Bheel is a married woman aged 37 and has a family of 6 members consisting of two children in local school. The village has facility of secondary level education and even girls of the village go to school as people are motivated to send their children for education. Punji Devi has a family cultivated field of 0.70 hectares with irrigation facilities and therefore the family is able to grow two crops. In addition, she owns a goat unit for meeting family requirement. She has been successful in motivating to her husband to avoid drinking as a usual practice, but she revealed that he uses it on festival occasions as it is a common habit in the tribal community. However, her prepares alcohol on his own as a customary habit.

Punji Devi also mentioned that as per the prevalent practice, the people keep remains of dead body tagged on the tree and carry to Beneshwar on festival days where the final ritual is performed as per their religious procedure. She told that this is common practice in the tribal community and being followed for centuries. Her family expenditure for the festivals and fairs is more than Rs. 1500 as women purchase ornaments and clothes from the market. She purchases all the clothes for the family and her husband likes it. In the family income of Rs. 17000, her own contribution is Rs. 7000 as she works on the field

along with her husband. Her husband ploughs fields with the help of bullocks of his own and she is required to perform other field activities. She had grown 10 trees in the village Oran, which is customary place of religion of the village community, where one platform is built with an idol of goddess forest. Every person from the village enters into the area only after seeking permission of the goddess and collects only dry wood for domestic requirements.

CASE STUDY NO. 19

DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR BLOCK: ASPUR

VILLAGE: LOKIYA BAN KORA

Village Lokiya Ban Kora has a population of 1296 of which people of tribal community are only 304 comprising of 148 males and 156 females. The sex ratio of the village is tilted towards women, which is the common phenomenon of the district. There are 267 families residing in the village of which tribal families are 63. Total area of the village is 84 hectares of which 59 hectare is cultivated land and there is no forest area demarcated. Only two-hectare area is irrigated through well.

Dhanki Bheel aged 38 is housewife having a family of 5 comprising of the couple and three children. All the children have completed their education up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard and two male children are attending school situated in a village at 4 kilometers. The girl child, eldest in the family, is married and residing in another village. Dhanki's family owns no land and the couple is working as wage earner earning about Rs. 19000 annually of which her own contribution is Rs. 5000.

Dhanki's husband works under a contractor for 10 hours a day and leaves home soon after sunrise to reach at the workplace in time. Dhanki works in the village as wage earner as per availability of work and looks after her goat unit of 6 helping the family food supplement. Dhanki's husband gets his wages on every tenth of the succeeding month and returns home after consuming liquor. Dhanki revealed that her husband is not using alcohol regularly but on the day of getting his wages as also on festive occasions, he drinks but within limits.

Though the contribution of Dhanki in family income is quite meagre, but her husband allows her to spend as per her liking and this has helped the family to get nourishing food with supplemental milk. Dhanki has to spend some money for maintenance of kaccha house and

treatment. Borrowing money is something they can't help as on social and religious occasions money is required, which is taken from the money lender on 5 percent rate of interest but repay as per their ability. Old debt of Rs. 10,000 for marriage of her daughter has been repaid in full in three years.

She confirmed that supply of ration commodities are not regular and iodized salt is received only three-four times in the year.

#### CASE STUDY NO. 20

DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR BLOCK: ASPUR

VILLAGE: LEELWASA

Village Leelwasa has 28.11 percent tribal population in the total of 1291. There are 363 tribal persons consisting of 174 males and 189 females and the female number is larger than men. Out of total 245 families, 69 tribal families reside in the village. Out of the total village area of 304 hectares, 143 hectare area is demarcated as forests and 72 hectares is cultivated land. Most of the families are working as labour as the land is not sufficient to provide employment to the people of village community, which is also applies to tribal community.

Ratni Bheel is a tribal woman of 31 years, residing in a house on hills and owns 0.4 hectares of unirrigated land. Family size is 5 consisting of the couple and three children of school going age. Two girls attend school in the village primary school and the elder son is studying in middle school situated three kilometers away. School going is an incentive, as the parents need not to pay any cost for educating the children.

Annual income of the family is Rs. 15000 where contribution of Ratni is Rs. 5000. Her husband works in his field during monsoon season and later works as a wage earner, while Ratni works as a casual worker on availability of work and also collects medicinal produce from the forest. She also possesses 7 she goats which help in meeting family food and nutrition requirements. Ratni is also member of village forest development committee and helps in growing horticulture trees in the village forest land. She is hopeful for increase in her income from the forest produce after one year. Ratni revealed that after formation of village forest development committee, the forest area is developing very fast, in terms of growth and guaranteed protection of trees. Cutting of live trees has been stopped after formation of the committee where tribal women have the majority.



Ratni mentioned that all the members are allowed to take dry wood and medicinal produce from the forest area and they treat it as a religious crime to cut live trees. There is a penalty provision, which discourages the tribal community to attempt cutting of live trees to help outsiders in greed of money. Penalty of Rs. 10000 is charged from the guilty person and deposited with the tribal panchayat. It was known that tribal panchayat collects penalty from the people but does not maintain accounts of expenditure.

CASE STUDY NO. 21  
DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR    BLOCK: SAGWARA  
VILLAGE: BHEELOORA

Bheeloora village of Sagwara block has total area of 1653 hectares of which 701 hectare is cultivated land and 410 hectare is covered under habitation, hills and drainage lines, 198 hectares is uncultivated waste, 220 hectares is cultivated waste and 124 hectares is fallow land. The cultivated land of 701 hectares has 124 irrigated land with tube well and anicuts constructed by the government. Out of total population of 5669 persons, 33.62 percent are tribals with 1906 persons- 961 males and 945 females. The villages has education facilities up to senior secondary level, a PHC, a post office, road and bus stop. There is good environment of education and most of the children of the tribal community attend school.

Phaludi Garasia aged 38 has a family size of 7 members and to meet the family requirements, the family annual income is of Rs. 19000 where her own contribution is Rs. 7000. Her in-laws are non-working persons, but surely help in home care like goat rearing and collecting fodder. Phaludi has 0.55 hectare irrigated land where she and her husband work together for most part of the year.

Though there is no forestland, but the tribal community has created an Oran of 50 hectare in wasteland to grow trees. This area is protected and even non tribal people of the village do not harm it. Tribal people have prepared one earthen platform to establish idol of forest goddess where Phaludi and other women go to pray before entering into the area. She revealed that her husband has to approach the moneylender for meeting emergency requirements but the loan amount does not exceed Rs. 2000 which is repaid with interest as per availability of money.

Phaludi's contribution to the family is quite substantial as it supplements in food, clothes, repayment of loan and social issues like fair and festivals. She possesses cultural instinct and leads women in cultural activities on festive occasions, while wearing tribal costume and ornaments.

**CASE STUDY NO. 22**  
**DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR   BLOCK: SAGWARA**  
**VILLAGE: JOHRA**

Johra is a small village having population of 535 of which 490 belong to the tribal community. Male and female population of tribals is 242 and 248 respectively. There are 93 families out of which the number of tribal families is 84. Total village area is 83.64 hectares of which cultivated area is 55.44 hectares. There is no forest area in the village. Irrigated area of the village is 10.06 from tank and 3.06 from wells. The land with the tribal community is mostly unirrigated as the tank is very old and used by non-tribal cultivators.

Jeetu Bheel aged 44 lives with her husband as her married son resides separately in the same village along with his family. Her two daughters are married. Her husband gave the land to his son and Jeetu and her husband work as wage earner mostly outside the village. Annual income of the family is Rs. 13000 where her own contribution is Rs. 4000. Jeetu mentioned that her son and daughter in law live in separate house as per prevalent practice of tribal culture but there is no division of the family and sometimes they take food in her house. Jeetu is happy as they pay respect to her as well as her husband.

Jeetu expressed her ignorance about various schemes being implemented by the government for the benefit of tribal community, but is well aware about the BPL as ration commodities are received and the families get assistance under wage and self-employment. However, no assistance to her family has been extended so far. Regarding extra marital relations, she disclosed that every thing is good unless known to some one as tribal panchayat penalize such persons on disclosure. She claims to know about many men and women but remain silent and never discloses even to her husband. She is of the view that if any act pleases them, there is no harm but secrecy needs to be maintained. She also revealed that in one case the man and woman were penalized 10000 by tribal panchayat. On commitment not to disclose to no one, she disclosed that even panchayat persons are involved in such acts, but they have no fear in view of their status. In her view point the panchayat functionaries must be honest and decide each issue on the

merit but it never happen so and they spend the penalty for their own leisure rather than for the community benefit but no one has the courage to inquire in to such matters.

**CASE STUDY NO. 23**  
**DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR BLOCK: SIMALWARA**  
**VILLAGE: PEETH**

Village Peeth of Simalwara block is situated in 1218.81 hectares where cultivated area is 712.20 hectares. Remaining area is not fit for cultivation but there is no forestland. Out of the cultivated area of 712.20 hectares, 98 hectares area is irrigated through tube wells and 29 hectares through anicut. There are 1179 families with 5964 persons residing in the village of which tribal population is 2033 with 1043 males and 990 females. Tribal population is 34.09 percent. 70 percent of the families have their cultivated land but tribal people are generally marginal and small cultivators.

Gomti Garasia aged 29 was married at the age of 13 and has four children and all are attending school, since the village has educational facilities up to senior secondary level. The family owns 0.7 hectare irrigated land for cultivation and accordingly the family annual income is Rs. 18000 with her own contribution is Rs. 8000. Though the family is a marginal farmer, they are able to grow two crops and the surplus is used for meeting other family requirements. Gomti thanks the anicut constructed six years back which has helped the cultivating families of the surrounding area to have earning with hard labour.

Gomti mentioned that her husband took an oath after marriage not to touch liquor even on ceremonial occasions and she is proud of her husband to stick to his words even in the face of a r great insistence from other tribal youth. She is happy not to approach to moneylender but avails herself pf the cooperative loan payable on crop harvesting. Gomti revealed that though there is a bank branch, she or her husband never attempted to open the account in view of hesitation though both are literate. She retains her savings at home. She is a member of women's group and deposits saving of Rs. 20 per month to start some activity in due course of time. The group has started thrift and credit activity as motivated by an NGO.

In addition, she has associated with other women to grow trees on the waste land as woman sarpanch has provided them land for such task. They grew fruit trees with consensus of the women and expect

earning after two years. She keeps her house and surrounding area clean and encourages other women of her community to act like-wise.

**CASE STUDY NO. 24**  
**DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR   BLOCK: SIMALWARA**  
**VILLAGE: SALERA**

Salera village of Simalwara block has total tribal population of 922 persons consisting of 465 male and 457 female members. Sex ratio of the village is near equality as there is no discrimination between boy or girl child in tribal community. Average family size is more than six. Out of total 396 hectares of geographical area of the village, only 158 hectares is put to cultivation use and remaining 238 is put to other uses other than forest. Total cultivated area is unirrigated, which reveals the lack of efforts by the government in tribal concentrated area. To make matters worse, the village is situated on the hilly slopes and no efforts to harvest the water from flowing into drains have been made.

In the fully tribal populated area, the main problem for absence of creation of facilities is lack of any initiative by the tribal people and government never tries to understand their problem. In such areas, everything is done in view of norm based approach and for providing irrigation or land development, there are no such norms but departments responsible for such task work on the local requests along with the pressure from the people's representatives.

Ramila Bheel aged 29 resides along with her own family comprising of four children. She revealed that she and her husband are responsible for lack of proper knowledge, but realizes that rearing and bringing up more children within meagre means is quite difficult. Though most of the families own cultivated land, but due to absence of irrigation facilities and erratic monsoon conditions, cultivation alone cannot make them survive and every family has to work as wage earner subject to the availability of work for the limited duration. Total annual family income is Rs. 17000 including her contribution of Rs. 8000 as she works equally and is happy for sharing the family expenditure fully to sustain the family.

She retains some savings for emergency use but reveals that necessity to approach moneylender is the helplessness of the tribal community as there are occasions of emergency, where it becomes inevitable. She claims to be one of the few families to need very meagre loan as small issues are tackled by her own savings and her husband appreciates her approach.

**CASE STUDY NO. 25**  
**DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR   BLOCK: BICHHIWARA**  
**VILLAGE: MANA TALAI**

Mana Talai village has a geographical area of 419 hectares consisting of 21 hectare forest area, 71 hectares area under habitation and others, 163 hectares waste land, 29 hectares fallow land and 135 hectare cultivated land of which 6 hectares is irrigated through wells.

Total population of the village is 833 of which 825 are tribals with male and female number of 412 and 413 respectively. Out of 134 families in the village 132 belong to tribe with average family size of 6 members.

Nathi Bheel aged 48 has a family size of 7 members comprising the couple, a married son with three children. Though her son lives in a separate house, the family unit is one. Out of the total family income of Rs. 19000, contribution of Nathi is Rs. 5000. She works with her husband in the field during rain fed crop and later they work as wage earners. Nathi is member of village forest development committee and collects medicinal produce from forest area as well as from the hills where wild plants possessing medicinal value grow. She is not literate but is quite aware of the need for environmental issues and vigilant for protection of live trees. Her house and surrounding area is quite clean, which demonstrates her ability to keep the environment clean.

Nathi revealed that her husband and son use liquor during festivals as a customary habit of the tribal community. She has constructed her house with the assistance from the government under Indira Awas Yojna. She owns a goat unit consisting of 1+10, which provides her food supplement and some earning from selling male goat.

Nathi mentioned that the village people want to construct anicut for water harvesting and irrigating their cultivated land for better earning but could not succeed as they do not know the process. Their lands are undulated and small, unable to provide substantial returns. The village has potential for development in the area of fruit plantation, honey bee collection, water harvesting, collection of medicinal produce and its processing. There is sufficient wasteland, which can be put to productive use and people like Nathi know to some extent, but there is no one to guide them for their economic upliftment and sustainable development.

**CASE STUDY NO. 26**  
**DISTRICT: DUNGARPUR    BLOCK: BICHHIWARA**  
**VILLAGE: PALWARA**

Village Palwara has geographical area of 997 hectares but only 252 hectare are is under cultivation. Remaining 323 hectare are under habitation and other uses, 393 hectare waste land and 29 hectare fallow land. 18 hectare land is irrigated through tank and 6 hectares is through

wells. The population of the village is 2934 with 498 families of which 2719 people belong to tribal community. No body from the tribal community has irrigated land. Land resources of the village are not sufficient for the people and more than half population survives on ancillary activities. People are engaged in mining and quarrying, agricultural and non agricultural labour in the village.

Birji Damor aged 19 is a wage earner on mines and accompanies her husband to work. Her family consists of 7 members- old parents, husband brother-in-law and sister-in-law and one son. There are four working members in the family and in total annual family income is Rs. 18000, where her own contribution is Rs. 5000. The family has 4 goat helping in food supplement but she reveals that her father-in-law is addicted to drinking, which causes difficulties in meeting the family requirements. The family has to take loan from the money lender to meet the family requirements.

Birji reveals that the contractor exploits the women engaged in mining activity but there is no alternative except to adhere to his wishes. On enquiry she expressed her ignorance about AIDS/ HIV and after understanding the consequences of the problem, she mentioned that the remedy is to leave the job and do some activity in the village itself. Out of the suggested activities the tribal woman can perform, she is willing to do horticulture, honey collection, medicinal product collection, etc.

There is dearth of good NGOs coming forward to help the people through ongoing activities. There are enormous funds for betterment of the tribal community and the tribal poor are starving, looking for assistance. Support, guidance and assistance can lead to a situation where the tribal poor feel secure and able to make both ends meet.

#### CASE STUDY NO. 27

DISTRICT: CHITTORGARH BLOCK: PRATAPGARH

VILLAGE: HATHANI KUNDI

Hathani Kundi village of Pratapgarh block of Chittorgarh district has total tribal population of 493 persons with male and female break up of 246 and 247 respectively. There are total 88 families, mostly belonging to marginal and small farmer's category. Total geographical area of the village is 407.99 hectares of which 264.70 hectare is forest area, 2.37 hectares under habitation, 62.22 hectare waste land, 6 hectare fallow land and 72.70 hectare cultivated land. The land is

fertile known for opium production, which cannot be grown without a permit. Total land is unirrigated like other tribal concentrated areas and people are able to get rain-fed crop only from their fields.

Ladli Devi Damor aged 26 is a wage earner, having the family size of 6 persons including in-laws and two children. She was married at the age of 16 and her children are studying in village primary school. Parents are aged and generally remain at home in view of old age and inability to work hard. Both Ladli and her husband work on their field, she also works as midwife assisting women in child delivery, for which she got training and possesses ability to manage the work quite safely. She also moves to nearby villages as per requirement. Her husband works as labour during the non-farming period.

Total annual income of the family is Rs. 18,000, where her own contribution is Rs. 8000. she is well aware of general diseases of women and children and possesses knowledge about AIDS/HIV including protection measures for safeguard. Her husband takes liquor and has not been able to give up his habit even after her repeated insistence and although he knows the prosperity of the family is being affected. Ladli works hard for ensuring well being of the family.

She got assistance for construction of her house from the government. She is vigilant about the family problems and tries to get overcome them with her sincere work. Village women have formed a village forest development committee where she is also a member. In addition to forest land the women group has developed some waste land with the help of forest department. Ladli is hopeful of being able to enhance her income after three years, when she would be able to reap the fruits of this effort.



CASE STUDY NO. 28  
DISTRICT: CHITTORGARH    BLOCK: PRATAPGARH  
VILLAGE: RANCHHOR PURA

This village has total geographical area of 163.16 hectares with 21.02 hectare forest land, 1.37 habitation land, 62.07 hectare waste land, 6 hectare fallow land and 62.70 hectare cultivated land. The village has no irrigation facility and the cultivators are able to get only one crop and later work as wage earner. Population of the village is 246 persons with 126 male and 117 female. There are 41 families belonging to scheduled tribe and most of the cultivators belong to marginal and small farmers category. The land is fertile but in absence of irrigation facilities, the yield is not substantial. No efforts to provide relief to the people are made though the rainfall occurrence is more than 60 cm.

Jamna Bai Rawat aged 35 is a member of women's self help group formed for awareness generation for protection against HIV/AIDS but later the group is introduced with the bank. They are presently saving some money to meet the requirement of the group members. Women are interested to start toy making from wood. Jamna Bai is literate and so far made 10 women literate without any assistance from any organization or the government.

Jamna Bai is able to earn Rs. 5000 and makes substantial support to the family annual income of Rs. 13000. It is difficult to meet the requirement of the family of 5 but she is educating her children in a school situated in nearby village at 3 kms. Jamna Bai has 6 goats to provide nutritional support to the family. She revealed that being an opium producing area, tribal people are harassed by the police and on search beating the male members and misbehaving with women is a common feature. Her husband is a drug addict as it is easily available in the village, though no licence is given to any village cultivator. The people of the village need water for meeting their irrigation requirement, which can provide significant support in increasing their income and prosperity.

CASE STUDY NO. 29  
DISTRICT: CHITTORGARH    BLOCK: ARNOD

## VILLAGE: CHAKHOONDA

The village with population of 1041 has 16.52 percent concentration of tribal people with 172 persons from 28 families. This village has least tribal population in the area. Total area of the village is 485.55 hectares of which 378.88 hectare area is under cultivation. Irrigated area is 100.20 hectare through tube wells which are generally owned by non-tribal people. There is significant variation in the size and quality of operational holding and the land of tribal cultivators is unirrigated, fragmented, degraded with low productivity.

Gendi Garasia aged 26 is a married tribal woman having family number of 5. She was married at the age of 11 and now has three children. She cultivates her field and her husband is working in a factory but employment is limited to 10-20 days subject to the availability of the work. She has two buffaloes and gets some earning by selling milk. She says that livestock has been managed with the support of her brother who had helped her and she is the only tribal woman having buffaloes in the village. She cultivates her field and her annual income is Rs. 9000 which is substantial support in the family income of Rs. 19000. Her husband consumes liquor and opium in spite of his making promises to her.

Gendi reveals that people try to exploit the tribals in every sphere of life including price of agricultural produce. The rate of interest is quite high but the poor have no option. Even the rationed commodities are not received fully. The tribal community has no voice and no one remains standing beside us in protection.

Gendi disclosed that borrowing money is necessary evil of the tribal as we have no way of taking care of our unforeseen requirements. She is aware that the rate of interest the moneylenders charge is very high up to 10 percent per month but she is unable to manage the expenditure in view of liquor factor as Rs. 3000 is substantial amount, which can ensure the family prosperity. However, she is still hopeful to motivate her husband in response to the suggestion regarding the need for creating awareness among the women to face the situation jointly as it was the problem of total tribal community. She assured to think over the suggestion and try to motivate the women to make liquor free village.

CASE STUDY NO. 30  
DISTRICT: CHITTORGARH BLOCK: ARNOD  
VILLAGE: LUHAR KHALI

Luhar Khali village of Arnod block has total tribal population of 1609 with male and female number 828 and 781 respectively. Total area of the village as per revenue records is 281.81 hectares where forest land is 21.22 hectares, 27.88 hectare used in habitation and other similar uses, 64.12 hectare waste land, 25.18 hectare fallow land and 143.41 hectares is used for cultivation purposes. There are 298 families of tribal community and operational holding is quite small. 22 hectare area is irrigated through tube well installed by the government for the benefit of tribal community.

Moli Meena is a tribal woman aged 29 having a family of 5 persons and her children are studying in village school up to middle level. Her family field of 0.46 hectare is irrigated and she is able to get two crops from the field. Moli mentioned that tube-well is run with diesel and user member has to pay diesel charges for irrigating the crop. The members have formed their group and they keep deposit money @ Rs. 1000 per user with the head to keep the tube well running and maintains individual accounts on the basis of pump-running duration.

Moli mentioned that her family takes cooperative loans for agriculture requirements and annual income of the family is 19000 where her own contribution is Rs. 8000 as her husband engages her in light task. In terms of her own contribution in family prosperity she reiterates that there cannot be such distribution but on insistence mentioned that she considers it her duty to supplement in each task including clothes, food, nutrition, housing and festivals.

Moli has two buffaloes of her own and she gets some income from milk-processed items. This helps in running the domestic activities during the year as the agriculture produce is received twice a year, but the requirement of commodities arises on each day. She mentions that even the well-to-do tribal people exploit poor tribal and charge same rate of interest. she is of the view that there is no issue of tribal or non-tribal and one who owns the money gets privilege to exploit others.

**CASE STUDY NO. 31**  
**DISTRICT: SIROHI   BLOCK: ABU ROAD**  
**VILLAGE: REDWA KALAN**

Village Redwa Kalan has 96.81 percent tribal population as out of total village population of 1976, tribal population is 1913 comprising of 970 male and 943 female. Out of total 332 families, 10 are from non-tribal community. The village has secondary school and other essential facilities like road and electricity. Total village area is 648 hectares of which 373 hectares is being used for cultivation purposes. Remaining area consist of 50 hectare forest land, 100 hectare habitation, hills, drainage etc., 85 hectare waste land and 40 hectare fallow land.

Methi Rawat is tribal woman of 38 years of age and number of family members are 6. all the four children are studying in village school She was married at the age of fourteen and resides in separate house built of mud and chappar. Her husband owns one hectare uncultivated land where one rain fed crop is possible and the couple works as wage earner in the nearby area. In view of road connectivity, the couple moves through bus and return in the evening. Her children take care of the house though there is no problem of safety and security.

Family has four she-goat for meeting the milk supplement for the family and annual income from all sources is Rs. 18000 of which her own contribution is Rs. 8000. Methi mentioned that before five years on the death of her mother in law, loan of Rs. 10000 was taken from the money lender which is still being repaid along with the interest. She confesses that loan is essential aspect of tribal community and timely repayment is necessary to get rid of the problem.

She is aware of some activities for the benefit of tribal community but reiterates that no one has sympathy for the tribal people. She does not remember to receive iodized salt being given free of cost to tribal community. Even the ration commodities are made available irregular manner and no one feels the responsibility to see the ground problems. She however, appreciates the education free of cost and admits receipt of scholarship to her children though there are some deductions made from the signed amount, but she is still happy to get some money for the well being of her children.

**CASE STUDY NO. 32**  
**DISTRICT: SIROHI   BLOCK: ABU ROAD**  
**VILLAGE: MAHI KHERA**

Village Mahi Khera has total land area of 1083 hectares of which 542 hectares is forest land, 151 hectare is under habitation, hills, drains etc, 188 hectare waste land, 21 hectare fallow land and only 181 hectare land is available for cultivation purposes. There are 239 families residing in the village and total village population is 1547 of which 1536 are tribal people. Sex ratio of tribal community is 780 male and 756 female and only two families are non-tribal. Out of 181 hectare cultivated land, only 3 hectare land is irrigated through well in possession of non-tribal family. Operational land size is less than one hectare and most of the cultivators belong to marginal farmers category.

Mani Meena aged 36 has a family of 7 persons including parents and three children. Her children attend school as the facility exist in the village and the couple works in the cultivated land. Her husband works as wage earner in the remaining duration of the year but Mani is member of women team where Gram Panchayat has permitted the group to grow trees on the waste land. This is supplementary source of earning as each member cares for the total plantation area. The women have built mud platform and established idol of goddess forest where each member enters after bowing before the idol as token permission and carry out requisite activities. Dry wood collection is permitted which they collect for their fuel wood requirement.

Total annual income of Mani's family is Rs. 17000 which includes her own contribution of Rs. 7000. She admits that it is quite difficult to pull on the family with in limited amount and has to go to moneylender for emergency requirements which are regular and recurring. She feels that in case the government manages such loan to the poor tribal people, they can be saved to some extent from the clutches of money lenders. Mani is not aware of any assistance received to her family during past 5-6 years, except the education and ration facilities. In case government intends to help tribal people, her first priority is irrigation followed by land development, fruit plantation in forest land with permission to use fruits. She claims that these issues can prosper her and other tribal people to significant extent.

**CASE STUDY NO. 33**  
**DISTRICT: UDAIPUR    BLOCK: DHARIAVAD**  
**VILLAGE: HIRAWAS**

Hirawas village of Dhariawad block of Udaipur district has total village land area of 406.00 hectares of which 281 hectare is cultivated land and there is no forest land. The village has canal irrigation facility in 270 hectare area. The irrigation is done through irrigation project which could not collect requisite water for last three years, but there are good prospects as all the water sources have been filled in. Total population of village is 790 of which 505 belong to tribal community. Male and female constitute 257 and 248 respectively and there are total 151 families of which tribal families are 96.

Kesar Bai Bheel aged 35 is resident of this village having a family of 5 members. Her three children are getting education in Ashram School and according family has no problem for the children as the government bears total expenditure. Family owns cultivated land of 0.78 hectares with irrigation facility. For last three

years, there was no water at the source and accordingly the people were facing severe problem but in view of rainfall, she is hopeful of good crop this year.

Kesar Bai is a member of women group and depositing saving of Rs. 20 per month in the group and now engaged in cloth stitching after getting training for 3 months. Annual income of the family is 19000 of which her contribution is Rs. 7000 which she earns by working with her husband in the field and stitching clothes in free time. She mentioned that for last three years the income of the family decreased significantly and she had to do stitching work for supporting the family. She is sure that during this year her husband will not be required to search wage employment.

Like every tribal family, Kesar Bai has 3 she-goats for milk supplement. She mentioned that although the education in Ashram school is free, but she used to give some money to her children for petty needs outside.

CASE STUDY NO. 34  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: DHARIAVAD  
VILLAGE: MAU

Mau village of Dhariavad block has 279.55 hectare geographical area of which 100.23 hectare is covered by habitation, undulating land, hills and drains, 83.22 hectare is waste land. Only 96.10 hectare is put under cultivation. There are 53 families with 322 persons residing in the village of which 36 belong to tribal community with male, female number of 141 and 99 respectively. Regarding the abnormality, the village community treat it as girl students residing in Ashram school.

Merki Bai Rawat aged 25 is married woman of the village having family of 6 members. She has two children below 5 and her mother in law cares while she is at the work. Annual income of the family is Rs. 17000 where she support to the extend of Rs. 6000. Total cultivated land is irrigated and merki is also benefited with this facility. Her husband owns 1.2 hectare land and if canal water is regular, the family is able to get two crops.

She mentioned that during the year of crop failure, government helps them with supplemental employment under relief operations but this year there is enough water in the source. She disclosed that the rivalry in the tribal community is general and also exists in this village

also. Last year her crop was burnt by the village miscreants and her husband approached to tribal panchayat, after long interrogation, tribal panchayat penalized the culprits and asked them to pay within one week as well as Rs. 1000 to tribal panchayat. However, her husband had to bear the expenses of panchayat meeting which was borne by her husband and that was an extra burden but she has no right to criticize the working system and penalty issues of their panchayat. Everyone have to obey their decisions and have no right to interrogate or comment over such issue.

The government has provided assistance for construction of house and the family is happy with this help. Merki reveals that her priorities are training and self employment for women which she and other women can carry at home. The tribal people have very limited expectations as they have yet to develop their vision with broad perspective.

**CASE STUDY NO. 35**  
**DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: KOTRA**  
**VILLAGE: GAU PEEPLA**

Village Gau Peepla has 292 families with a population of 1910 persons of which people of tribal community are 1783 with 910 male and 873 female. Area of the village is 551 hectares of which cultivated land is 206 hectares. 164 hectare forest land, 75 hectare not fit for cultivation, 77 hectare waste land and 29 hectare fallow land. Only 10 hectare land is irrigated through tube well and owned by non tribal families.

Chhoti Bheel aged 34 is a tribal cultivator having 0.80 hectare cultivated land, where only single crop is possible with rains, which is quite erratic. The family has to survive on wage earning during 8 months of the year and the employment opportunities are not suffice. However, she owns 5 she goats to provide supplemental food to the family. Total annual income of the family is Rs. 17000 where her contribution is only 5000 which she earns from support in the cultivation and wage earning to the possible duration.

Chhoti is very much devoted to tree plantation and environment protection. Cutting of trees in oran grown on the wasteland in 10 hectare area with the permission of gram panchayat have fruit trees which will start reaping after two years. Chhoti is hopeful for getting additional income from the plantation activity. The group does not allow anyone from the village or outside to cut trees or wood from this land as the area is dedicated to their ancestors. The village community

have developed this area in respect to their departed souls and collect dry wood as per their system.

Chhoti knows little about the government schemes like housing, road but not aware about the activities under implementation of the tribal community. However, as per her version the priorities for village are water for irrigation, land development, provision of milch cattle, development of wasteland with using rights to tribal community. She is sure for safety and security of area allotted to tribals with grown up trees. This idea has relevance as this can save the expenditure of forest department for protection and there can be no violation if the area is leased to tribal community. They can also collect medicinal product if some incentive and skill development is done by the government.

**CASE STUDY NO. 36**  
**DISTRICT: UDAIPUR    BLOCK: KOTRA**  
**VILLAGE: KUNDEL**

Meena Bheel aged 32 is resident of Kundel village having family size of 6 members consisting of her mother in law and three children. Kundel village is spread in 254 hectare area of which only 58 hectare land is cultivated. Forest land is demarcated in 166 hectares, habitation and uncultivated village land is 15 hectares, wasteland is only 7 hectares and fallow land of 8 hectares. Total population of the village is 473 of which 392 belong to tribal community. Number of tribal and non-tribal families in the village is 68 and 13 respectively.

Total village cultivated land is unirrigated and 62 families are surviving on the land as their primary source of income. However, the earning from the land is not sufficient for the people and they have to work for remaining duration as per availability of work. Meena told that tribal person works only in necessity and never thinks for the future. Her annual family earning from all the sources is Rs. 12000 including her own contribution of Rs. 4000. She admits that work opportunities in the village or surrounding area are limited.

Meena admits that it is difficult to survive with the present income level but she is not aware of any alternative source for enhancement in family income. Though she has 7 she goats which increase every year but the male goat are sold and thus the number does not increase substantially. Selling male goat is her necessity as it helps in meeting family requirements.

She feels the requirement of irrigation for getting two crops, help from forest department to form women group and help them in growing trees of economic importance. Training and support can help in developing and protection of forest land. There is no significant waste land in the village to meet their fuel wood and other requirements and she feels acute problem in gathering fuel wood for domestic use.



Mostly women of this village could not get enough employment opportunities to support their families and according any activity for self-employment will help in prospering their families.

CASE STUDY NO. 37  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: SALUMBAR  
VILLAGE: MALPUR

Village Malpur of of Salumbar block has total geographical area as per revenue records is 230 hectares consisting of 10 hectare forest land, 77 hectares cultivated waste including habitation area, 56 hectare waste land and 87 hectare cultivated. The total cultivated land is irrigated through various sources. One tank constructed by the government is able to irrigate 25 hectare land. Tube well with diesel pump set is irrigating 45 hectare area while 10 hectare land is irrigated through anicut. There are 143 families having a population of 767 persons of which tribal population is 763, i.e. only one family residing in the village is non-tribal.

Ganga Bai Rawat aged 29 is a resident of the village married through nata system as an oral agreement with new husband with the permission of tribal panchayat. She left her married husband as he usually beat her for a suspicion over her character. She managed this arrangement and joined new family five years back. Ganga Bai admits that she had no child from her earlier husband and the tribal panchayat imposed a penalty over her and new husband which they accepted and paid the total penalty amount taking loan from village money lender. She mentioned that the couple had to work hard to repay the loan along with interest and now she is leading peaceful life with her husband and has two children.

Nata system is accepted by the tribal panchayat but the old family had to be compensated for this arrangement. Ganga Bai reveals that in case a woman leaves her husband and resides with her parents, there is no penalty but as soon as woman joins new family through nata, the penalty is imposed. Nata is not a regular system of marriage, but this is a working arrangement acceptable to tribal community and treated wife for all purposes.

Ganga Bai and her husband earn Rs. 17000 where her own earning is Rs. 8000 which the family gets from the 0.7 hectare land able to provide two crops. In addition she has 7 she-goats though no economic return is possible but helps the family in supplemental food and nutrition support to the family. In addition, Ganga Bai is member of

women group and developed one oran in 5 hectare waste land with the permission of the gram panchayat.

CASE STUDY NO. 38  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: SALUMBAR  
VILLAGE: RATHRI

Rathri village of Salumber block has total geographical area of 703 hectares of which 90 hectare is forest land, 241 hectare is uncultivated village land, 143 hectare waste land, 32 hectare fallow land and only 197 hectare cultivated land. Irrigated land in the village is only 32 hectares through tube well. Total population of the village is 870 of which 765 persons belong to tribal community There are 136 tribal and 18 non tribal families in the village. The irrigated land is owned by non tribal families and tribal families have unirrigated land.

Jimni Meena resident of this village aged 40 is having a family of 6 members. Annual income of the family is Rs. 16000 including her own contribution of Rs. 6000. Both husband and wife work for rain fed crop in their field and later her husband work as wage earner. Jimni reveals that she gets lesser opportunities of work in the village and accordingly devotes more time at home with children. She has formed a woman group for collection of medicinal product and minor forest produce for selling into the market. She is aware that price of the sale items is given less and accordingly wants some government agency to work for the benefit of the poor tribal community as they are exploited at all the ends.

On expiry of her father in law, the family was compelled to invite people of nearby village which overburdened the loan amount of Rs. 20000, which she could return along with the interest in five years. She criticizes the tribal panchayat functionaries compelling to perform social rituals beyond the capacity of the poor family but no one has courage to challenge the decision of the panchayat. She is sure that most of the tribal people are against the role of tribal panchayat who take decisions to penalize the persons who express some sort of reluctance over their decisions.

Jimni expresses her requirement as irrigation is the first priority followed treatment of their degraded fields, training and assistance for

self employment activities, permission to grow trees on the village waste land with right to use the produce are the priority areas, which she feels can benefit the tribal community at large.

**CASE STUDY NO. 39**  
**DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: KHERWARA**  
**VILLAGE: MAGRA**

Village Magra of Kherwara block has total village area of 651 hectares, where only 171 hectare area is available for cultivation. Remaining area consists of 312 hectare forest area, 115 hectare habitation, hills, drains and other infrastructures, 39 hectare waste land and 14 hectare fallow land. Total cultivated area is unirrigated and this situation is affecting the prosperity of the village. Total population of the village is 1245 persons of which 1244 are from tribal community. One teacher of middle school from non tribal community resides in the village

Dhami Garasia aged 30 is resident of the village having family of 5 members. Her 3 children are studying in the village middle school. Total annual income of the family is Rs. 15000 of which her own contribution is Rs. 5000, which she earns from working on her field and wage earning available in the village for short duration. Last year her name was recommended by the Gram Sabha for assistance under Indira Awas Yojna and got Rs.. 20000 from District Rural Development Agency, Udaipur as assistance.

In addition, the village forest development women group of 20 members formed two years back to, which has grown fruit and timber trees in the demarcated area. Dhami is member of the group and started dreaming for the better future. She revealed that women of the village are willing to cover more area under similar activity but the forest department officials are of the view that the decision will be taken after witnessing the safety and earning from the activity.

Dhami mentioned that the hills surrounding the village are potential area for development if water is stored at appropriate place for meeting the village requirement of cultivation, horticulture and cattle drinking. If government provides all the requisite arrangement, the village community can show the results of development within three years. She admits that the tribal community can express their needs, if there is some one to understand and make any solution. It is not possible for them to submit anything on paper and meet the government

department, as they are unaware to meet the appropriate officer or department.

CASE STUDY NO. 40  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: KHERWARA  
VILLAGE: CHOKI

Choki village of Kherwara block has geographical area of 652.37 hectares of which 303 hectare area is demarcated as forest area, 140.37 hectare is unculturable in view of being used for habitation , hills and drains etc, 50 hectare is waste land, 18 hectare is left as fallow land and only 141 hectare is available for cultivation purposes. Population of the village is 853 persons of which 821 belong to tribal community, having sex ratio tilted at women with 402 male and 419 female. There are total 149 families residing in the village including 143 tribal families. Tribal population of the village is 96.25 percent. Total cultivated area of the village is unirrigated fit for rain fed cultivation.

Geeta Bheel aged 31 resides in the village having family size of 6 members. Her children are getting education in village middle school. Total income of the family is Rs. 11000 including her contribution of Rs. 3000. Her family owns one hectare cultivated land which is undulated and degraded and unable to meet the family requirement. Geeta's husband works as agricultural labour in remaining duration of the year and able to get employment for 50-60 days.

Geeta is literate and got training for midwife and performs delivery cases in the village and nearby areas. She gets one hundred rupees per case and people regard her for her hard work and dedication to the work. She claims that no case handled by her was unsuccessful and therefore she had to move in nearby villages in view of her fame. In addition, she communicate information to the village women for keeping the environment clean, provide nutrition support to the family. She also owns 3 goats for supplementing the food and nutrition of the family.

Though her earning is comparatively lesser, she is able to pull on her family and always careful for meeting all the necessities of the family. She claims that her husband has left consumption of liquor at her insistence and abiding his words. She admits that her income is less but she has managed to meet family requirements within her family income and expresses satisfaction over the present situation. She feels

that irrigation facilities and use of waste land can help in prospering the village community as tribal people have little knowledge about their socio-economic upliftment.

CASE STUDY NO. 41  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR    BLOCK: SARADA  
VILLAGE: KEORA KALAN

Village Keora Kalan of Sarada block is situated in hills having total geographical area of 1410 hectares. The forest area is 125 hectares, 1163 hectares is surrounded by hills, drains and used for village habitation and 38 hectare is waste land. Only 84 hectare is available for cultivation. The population of the village is 780 persons of which 700 are tribal persons comprising of 89.74 percent. There are 141 families residing in the village of which 126 families are tribal. Cultivated land of 84 hectares has 39 hectares irrigated land through wells and 45 hectare land is unirrigated. Half of the tribal families have irrigated land and remaining families have unirrigated land or are wage earners.

Gyarsi Garasia aged 26 is a tribal woman living in the village with her family members of 6 persons consisting of the couple, her husband's parents and two children. Before two years the family was given assistance for deepening their well and now it is possible to irrigate half hectare area and helping other cultivators to take water from the well. This assistance has been helpful in prospering the family as earlier her family income was less than ten thousand and the couple had to work as labour for the remaining duration of the year, but now she works whole time in her field along with her husband and their earning has been increased to Rs. 13000, where her own contribution is Rs. 4000.

There is one oran of more than 100 hectares in village waste land helping the village community to take dry wood for the fuel wood requirements. The oran was unsystematic before 4 years, but the women have treated the land and planted about 250 fruit trees provided by forest department. These trees will take two more years to provide benefit to the women group as per decision of the village panchayat. Village community is permitted to take wood as one head load per family but no one is permitted to cut any tree. The penalty for such an act is Rs. 10000 and accordingly the people of the village remain disciplined and never break the community rules. Even the non-tribal people honour their system. Gyarsi revealed that women group of 20

members requested the village panchayat for permitting them to grow fruit trees and every thing was done with the permission and assistance from forest department. In case any other group is formed and seek such permission, there will be no problem but prosper the village.

#### CASE STUDY NO. 42

DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: SARADA

VILLAGE: AMARPURA

Village Amarpura of Sarada block has total village land of 255 hectares of which only 56 hectare is available for cultivation and out of the remaining area, 108 hectares is hilly, drainage and habitation land and 91 hectare waste land. There is one tank irrigating 34 hectare land and well irrigation is possible in 2 hectare area. Total population of the village is 1038 of which tribal people are 297 i.e., 28.61 percent of the total population. There are total 210 families and tribal families are only 59. Most of the tribal families work as labour to meet their family requirements.

Puja Devi Bheel aged 30 is a wage earner to survive her family of four. Her husband is also working as labour and both are engaged to work for arranging livelihood of the family. Total annual income of the family is Rs. 13000 where Puja Devi's share is Rs. 4000 as there is limited work in the village and her husband moves out in search of employment and sometimes return home without getting any work.

Puja Devi is educating her children in village middle school and she admits that education is free of cost so she can afford to send her children to school. She expressed her interest in some self employment scheme where she can earn while residing at her home. She is of the view that wage employment is not assured and it is difficult to meet the family requirements. She had two she-goats helping the family food supplement and getting some income from sale of male goat. She expressed the hope to develop the goat unit at her own and in case some assistance is made available from the government, she will like to have two buffaloes for ensuring her family prosperity.

Puja Devi is not literate but understand about the schemes for the benefit of the tribal community. She feels if the government provides her about one hectare area from the available waste land, she can use it for some beneficial activity and get substantial income. She is aware that there is sufficient waste land which can be provided to the wage earner families of the village and the tribal people will develop the land with their hard work. The tribal people can express their needs and the government had not to be burdened with any extra fund but use the

available money for the betterment of the tribal people, who also want to get rid from their poverty.

**CASE STUDY NO. 43**  
**DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: JHADOL**  
**VILLAGE: NANDBEL**

Nandbel village of Jhadol block is situated in the hills where the infrastructure facilities are very meagre and the people have to struggle for their survival. Total land of this revenue village is 199 hectares but the cultivated land is only 68 hectares. Forest area of 42 hectare is degraded and 66 hectare uncultivable land is surrounded by hills, drains and habitation. Waste land is only 11 hectares and 12 hectare fallow land is not fit for cultivation without proper treatment. Population of village is 807 with 159 families and average family size is 5 members. Tribal population of the village is 64.68 percent comprising of 278 male and 244 female making the number of 522 persons. The tribal families are 96 but in view of scattered living, the houses are more.

The cultivated land of 68 hectares is equally distributed in irrigated and unirrigated land and 20 hectare area is irrigated through canal and 14 hectare through tube well constructed by the government for benefiting the tribal people. Sharing the village resources is quite inadequate, as canal area is owned by non-tribal families and in due course of time, the tube well irrigated land will also snatched by non-tribal community as it happens in case of available facilities.

Ramli Bheel aged 27 is a married lady living with her husband. Though the family members are 6, but she lives in separate house along with her two children and husband. The family owns 0.4 hectare land presently irrigated through tube well and the family is able to get annual income of Rs. 14000 of which Ramli contributes Rs. 6000. Old parents are not able to work and reside in the village. Ramli and her husband help the old couple with food grain grown in the field and also other material as per their capacity and this is totally informal arrangement between the family living in two separate dwelling units.

Ramli admits that her father in law drinks self made liquor and the couple has to manage the expenditure as loyal son and daughter in law. This position disrupts their family expenditure and the money lender need to be approached occasionally for meeting their unusual requirements. She revealed that out of the total family earning, about half is spent on the parents and she feels helpless to abide the wishes of her husband.

**CASE STUDY NO. 44**  
**DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: JHADOL**

## VILLAGE: GEJVI

Gejvi village of Jhadol block is a revenue village having 291 hectare area surrounded by hills. There is no forest land and 109 hectare land comprises of hills, drainage systems and habitation. 41 hectare waste land is lying unused and another 18 hectare fallow land is not possible to use in view of severe degradation problem. Only 123 hectare land is available for cultivation. There are 171 families with population of 870 of which 845 people belong to tribal community. Only five families of the village are non tribal. Out of the total cultivated land of 123 hectares, 97 hectare area is unirrigated and 26 hectare is irrigated with wells.

Sami Bheel aged 28 is a tribal woman having three children. Family owns one hectare unirrigated land where one crop is possible if monsoon is favourable. In case rainfall is adequate, the family is able to get food grain for the annual requirement of the family and other necessities are met through the wage earning, which too is not sure. Total annual income from all the sources is Rs. 12000 of which Sami is able to earn Rs. 4000 which is helpful to meet the family requirements. She admits that her husband consumes liquor of about Rs. 2000 during the year of which most of the consumption is during the festival This disrupts her family but she is helpless to curtail the wasteful expenditure.

Sami admits that for necessities she is required to take loan from the money lender, which is further problematic to repay it. She retains some money out of her own wages secret from her husband and feels it necessary for meeting the urgent family needs like clothes, religious matters etc. She is aware of government assistance for the benefit of tribal community but so far no support could be possible in view of lack of procedural awareness. Her first priority is irrigation and plantation. She feels that trees need to be grown and retained for the benefit of the village prosperity. Even the wasteland is provided to tribal community, it may prosper all the families with little financial investment.

## CASE STUDY NO. 45

DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: GIRWA (TSP CLUSTER-I)

VILLAGE: DHOL KI PATI



Village Dhol ki Pati of Girwa block is situated within the hills having 227 hectare area. The cultivated area is 99 hectares with 3 hectare irrigated land through well. Forest area is demarcated in 28 hectares, which is completely degraded. Area under habitation and hills is 19 hectares and undulated even in the inhabited area. Waste land is spread in 76 hectares and 5 hectare area is lying fallow land for years and presently unfit for cultivation without proper treatment. Tribal population of the village is 77.36 percent out of total 1082 persons. Tribal population of 837 comprises of 427 male and 410 female. Out of total 192 families residing in the village, 167 belong to tribal community.

Laxmi Bheel aged 36 belong to tribal community resides in the village in her mud house with family members of five. Her elder son is studying in Girwa Ashram School and resides in the hostel, where the total expenditure is met by the government. Her two daughters are studying in the local middle school residing with her. Family has 0.72 hectare unirrigated land which provides maize for the requirement of the family if the rainfall is normal. For the remaining duration the couple has to work as labour to meet the family requirements. In rural areas, the wage employment is quite limited. In case of deployment in government work, the couple gets food grain and wage at the approved rate of Rs. 71. Cost of food grain receivable @ Rs. 6 per kg. is given 5 kg per man-day and remaining cash. But such activities are limited and the couple has to search wage employment even at the lower rate.

The couple has 4 she-goat, which help in supplementing food and nutrition requirement as the goat milk is not sold in the market. However, the cost of milk is added in the income of the female member to arrive at the annual income as well as the annual expenditure under each component. Laxmi has associated poor women like her to request the sarpanch to allow plantation on the wasteland as that would help in addition of the income after few years of hard work. The village is situated in remote area and accordingly the awareness for the tribal people does not know various benefits. Laxmi revealed that even the Sarpanch of tribal community expects some favour for permitting the wasteland for plantation. She further admitted that even the well off tribal take similar rate of interest.

CASE STUDY NO. 46

DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: GIRWA (TSP CLUSTER-I)

## VILLAGE: BALEECHA

Baleecha village of Girwa block of tribal sub-plan area has total population of 1863 of which 1419 persons belong to tribal community. Similarly out of total 371 village families, 284 belong to tribal people. Village has total geographical area of 609 hectares of which 157 hectares is forest area; 107 hectare area is covered under hills, drains and housing locality. 106 hectare waste land is also hilly completely denuded. 15 hectare fallow land is lying unused for many years and not fit for cultivation. Only 224 hectare land is put under cultivation. Only 23 hectare area is irrigated through wells which have undergone several deepening in view of water depletion.

Ganeshi Garasia aged 24 is tribal woman married 9 years back, has three children of which two attend school. She possesses 0.48 hectare irrigated land and the well was deepened last year at the government cost. With this support she is able to get two crops from her field and has two buffaloes given by her father. With this arrangement the total family annual income is Rs. 19,000 where her own contribution is Rs. 7000. Ganeshi revealed that with the assistance of her father, she is able to provide food and nutrition support to the family and able to fulfill her family requirements. She admits that without the support of her father it could be difficult for her to manage the family, which she is able to manage with the available assets.

She still feels that some additional income is necessary to provide sufficient education to her children, though government is providing full facilities for schooling the children, but that is not enough. She is aware about the group based income generation activities where credit and subsidy is receivable from the government and she wants such support to carry out some activities at her own house. She admits that her husband takes liquor at the festivals but wants to eliminate it completely and advocates other women of similar views to take some purposeful measures to remove all the social evils from the tribal community. The reason of the backwardness according to her is the shyness of the tribal community and hesitation to meet the government officials, who can provide help to her family as well as to the other tribal poor, starving in poverty. She feels that plantation, honeybee activity and processing of the medicinal products are the best suited activities for the tribal community, but there is need for proper guidance.

DISTRICT: UDAIPUR    BLOCK: GIRWA (TSP CLUSTER-II)  
VILLAGE: BARAPAL

Barapal village of Girwa TSP is situated on the national highway and is Gram Panchayat headquarter. Total geographical area of the village is 6525 hectares consisting of 3050 hectare forest area, 2341 hectare hilly, drains and habitation area, 50 hectares waste land area, 27 hectare fallow land and 1057 hectares cultivated land. Population of village is 5834 persons of which 5527 people are from tribal community. Out of total 1025 families, 971 are tribal families. Out of the total cultivated land of 1057 hectares, only 57 hectares is irrigated through tube wells and owned by non-tribal families. The land is situated on the hills and undulated. There is only thin layer of soil of average one feet followed by rocks. Cultivators try to retain the soil cover to keep their land cultivable.

Beni Bai Bheel aged 40 is a tribal woman lives with three members as her two daughters are married. Her married son lives in other house. Out of the total family income of Rs. 16000 from cultivated land of 1.05 hectares, six she goats and collection of medicinal produce from the forest area. Beni's contribution is Rs. 7000 which she earns as cultivation partner in single crop and other ancillary activities. Beni mentioned that she had to support the family of her married son and married daughters as per her capacity and both are leading their life peacefully.

Beni disclosed that in view of road side village, the truck operators used to stop near a hut where immoral traffic activities were performed. It was difficult for the women to move within the village. One NGO came to rescue of the women group and the activity was stopped to great extent. There are some AIDS/HIV patients in the village as consequence of the activity. This NGO has also helped in formation of women groups and the process of assessment by the bank is awaited to initiate further course of training and income generation. The people of the village admit their mistake and now the situation is different.

CASE STUDY NO. 48

DISTRICT: UDAIPUR    BLOCK: GIRWA (TSP CLUSTER-II)

## VILLAGE: SAROO

Village Saroo is also situated in the hilly area and possesses a geographical area of 5730 hectares of which 3229 hectare is forest land, 988 hectare hilly, drainage passage and habitated area, 481 hectares wasteland, 114 hectares fallow land and 918 hectare cultivated land. There is only 18 hectare irrigated land through wells and remaining area is single cropped. Since the village is situated within the hilly area at high altitude, cultivated land is undulated and degraded. The people of the village have made stone barriers to check soil erosion and the area is being used for cultivation purpose in view of moisture. The village community revealed that the newly formed area is able to provide some yield through moisture cultivation.

Tribal population of the village is 92.88 percent out of total village population of 5678 persons. Number of families in the village is 962 of which 894 belong to tribal community. There are mainly marginal cultivators possessing less than one hectare cultivated and unirrigated land.

Rohini Garasia aged 27 is a tribal woman having six members and her two children are school going while other two are still younger. Rohini helps her husband in the cultivation process and the family has developed small patch under the drainage passage with the help of loose stone barrier, which is a working arrangement and in case of heavy rains, the standing crop is damaged. She admits that during rabi crop the chances of damage are rare but fear still remains.

Rohini mentioned that if small anicuts are constructed in large number as the area is steep sloppy, it can be helpful for them as well other villages situated at the down reach. One NGO working in the area has planted jetropha trees in the rainy season on the field boundaries to check the soil erosion and hopeful for succeeding after two years. Rohini is aware about the size of land lying unused and hopes for using it for the benefit of tribal community while developing it and helping in plantation. She is hopeful that the present family annual income of Rs. 18000 can further increase if some scheme for their benefit is implemented in the village. She admits that tribal community can very well grow and protect trees as per their past practice and help in developing green cover over the area.

CASE STUDY NO. 49  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: GIRWA (TSP CLUSTER-III)  
VILLAGE: DAKAN KOTRA

Village Dakan Kotra of Girwa is situated in the hills and the area of the village is 2038 hectares of which 1122 hectares is covered by hills, low drainage ridges and habitated area, 523 hectares waste land and 24 hectare fallow land. Only 369 hectare area is put under cultivation which is sloppy and rocky with very thin soil cover. The people residing in the area have protected the soil cover as that is the survival base for cultivation.

Total population of the village is 2581 persons of which 75.36 percent belong to tribal community. Out of 467 families residing in the village, 372 families are from tribals. Only 24 hectare of the cultivated land is irrigated by wells and owned by non tribal families. In this village each family possesses some land may be small patch and trying to cultivate crop to get some food grain for family needs. Total cultivated land is in the form of patches and cultivation is generally uneconomical in true sense, but they people have no other source of livelihood and whatever is received helps in livelihood.

Gavry Bheel aged 20 is a tribal woman having two children. Family owns 0.40 hectare cultivated land which is able to provide single crop and the couple has to work as wage earner in nearby areas. Annual income of the family is Rs. 13000, where her contribution is Rs. 5000 which she gets from cultivation and collecting wood and minor forest/ medicinal produce from the hills. Family also possesses 12 goats where male goat are sold in the market. Gavry mentioned that the forest area is quite wide spread and similarly the waste land is also significant but both are in degraded condition. It is difficult for the outside persons even to reach at many places but villagers feel no difficulty to reach and collect things of their requirements. There is necessity to develop the forest area in a systematic manner to get due benefits. Similarly the waste land can be used but there is necessity to store rainy water for various activities like plantation, irrigation and cattle drinking. Water is the prime necessity of the area. Which is presently drained down wards and there is acute water shortage in the remaining duration of the year. Stored water can change the situation of total area, but no efforts in this direction could be made by the government. In absence of proper safety, outsiders cut trees for various reasons.

CASE STUDY NO. 50  
DISTRICT: UDAIPUR BLOCK: GIRWA (TSP CLUSTER-III)  
VILLAGE: BUDAL

Village Budal of Girwa block has 1982 hectare area, where 201 hectare is demarcated as forest land, 1298 hectares covered by hills and used for habitation, 143 hectare waste land, 29 hectare fallow land and only 302 hectare is available for cultivation. Situated in the hills, the land is rocky and steep. Rainy water damages the soil cover to significant extent and the hills are completely denuded. Even the cultivated land has very thin layer of soil over rocks and necessary to retain it for getting some return in the form of agriculture produce. Out of total 302 hectare cultivated land, 64 hectare area is irrigated through wells owned by non-tribal families.

Population of the village is 722 with 139 families. Tribal population of the village is 430 with male female distribution as 202 and 228 respectively with 83 families. People of the village have livestock but tribal families prefer to maintain goat and hens as it is within their capacity to procure and maintain, as grazing is no problem.

Veena Bheel aged 28 is a literate woman living in the village with her family of 5 members. She was married at the age of 14 and her children are studying in the village school. Annual income of the family is Rs. 13000 where her contribution is Rs. 5000. Veena mentioned that with her income the family is able to survive to fulfill the necessities. Her husband is not using any alcoholic content, which could be possible with her own efforts and the family

Veena is the member of village forest development committee and planted trees with the support of forest department, but she feels that survival of trees is difficult in view of water problem though all the women members are trying to maintain those presently but during the summer it will be difficult to survive them. Veena revealed that there is vast area under waste land and the women group has kept it as oran in the name of village ancestors. This area is protected by the tribal community and keep vigil from being damaged by animals and human beings. She is aware about environment development and every woman is vigilant to keep cleanliness in the village as well as in the surrounding area.

ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON AWARENESS GENERATION TO HIV/AIDS

The Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India had assigned conducting a research study on “Role of Tribal Women Wage Earner in Ensuring Family Food Security in Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan in Changing Environmental and Economic Scenario” It was specifically mentioned in the sanction letter No. 1-22/2004-Research dated 9-2-2005, to submit Action Taken Report on Awareness generation to HIV/AIDS in 125 villages of scheduled areas spread over in 5 districts of Rajasthan.

The research study was conducted in 125 villages of 25 blocks/ clusters of Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Udaipur district. While conducting the study through questionnaire system regarding village as a whole and 20 women wage earners from each village. In addition in all the 125 villages, awareness generation programme relating to HIV/AIDS was spread over in all the 125 villages, where the survey was conducted. Action taken report of the same is detailed as follows:

## 1.ABOUT HIV/AIDS

AIDS is a communicable disease that spreads through the infection of Human Immuno- Deficiency Virus (HIV) in to the human body. The impact of the infection diminishes the immunization capacity of human body against the diseases, resulting in vulnerability to various diseases. The affected person from AIDS finds it difficult to save the body against assault of various diseases and ultimately the affected person dies, as consequence of incapability to fight those diseases.

Generally HIV infection is known by blood test after 3 months of the entrance of such virus and after determination from the blood report the affected person is called HIV positive. A HIV positive person can lead normal life for the duration of 6-10 years, but possesses the capacity to transmit the disease to other persons. The HIV virus affects CD-4 cells present in blood possessing the capacity to provide immunity to outer diseases. After 6-10 years the patient becomes incapable of fighting the assault of immune from general virus and bacteria and infested by communicable diseases like TB . This situation is called AIDS (not a disease by itself, but an open invitation to any disease in the last analysis proves fatal).

There is difference between HIV positive and AIDS. HIV positive means that the deadly virus have entered into the human body but its symptoms are noticed only when the number of cells in the blood in CD-4 decreases below 200 and then the situation is called AIDS. Thus the difference between HIV positive and AIDS is the process which takes time duration as per resistance power of human body but the HIV positive results into AIDS irrespective of the time duration that may vary from person to person.

## 2. STD:

Sexually transmitted diseases or STD spread due to sexual relations from the affected person. Symptoms of STD in the affected person can be like:

- (1) Red blots over sexual organ or in the surrounding area.
- (2) Itching or irritation over sexual organ or in the surrounding area
- (3) Puss over sexual organ or in the surrounding area
- (4) Passing puss or blood with the urine, white fluid or difficulty in urine.

## 3. SPREAD OF HIV

HIV enters and spread into human body through:

- (i) Insecure sexual relations
- (ii) Use of un-tested blood
- (iii) Through infested syringe or needle
- (iv) From HIV infested mother to the child.

## 4. MISUNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT HIV

HIV/AIDS is a very dangerous disease that provides fertile ground to several diseases. There are various wrong notions prevalent against HIV/ AIDS.. These need to be removed for the prevention of and protection from the disease. HIV infected persons are human beings and need proper response from the society. Therefore it is necessary to know about the issues. The following do not cause HOV/AIDS.

- (a) Common use of things like telephone, books, pen with HIV/AIDS patient.



- (b) Physical interactions like shaking hands, touching the body, standing nearby or remaining together.
- (c) Working in the same office and using instruments or equipments.
- (d) Eating together, using or sharing plate, glass or other using other utensils.
- (e) Using the same toilet, toilet sheets, wash basin.
- (f) Coughing, sneezing
- (g) Bite by mosquitoes, flies, etc.

## 5. PROTECTION MEASURES:

In view of its severity disease and seriousness of its consequences, it is always safe to adopt preventive measures for protection from HIV/ AIDS. One can remain safe by adopting following precautionary measures:

- (a) One should never enter into sexual relationship with any body other than life partner and this is the safest method to remain prevented.
- (b) One must avoid sexual relationship with persons affected from HIV/AIDS
- (c) While performing sexual intercourse, one must use condom for safety and this is the only safety measure that guarantees certain protection.
- (d) No one should use the syringe or needle used by drug addicted persons in any condition.
- (e) While injecting the medicine into the body, needle or syringe boiled for 20 minutes must be used. However, it is always safe to use disposable syringe from the sealed packed.
- (f) Woman affected from AIDS must avoid conception or must do with the advice of registered medical practitioner.
- (g) In case of necessity of blood, it must be tested to be HIV free.
- (h) One must not use blades used by other person.
- (i) Instruments for pointing hole in nose or ear must be infection free. Similar precautions are necessary while tattoos are made on human organs through pointed needle... This practice is common among the tribal community. Even while following and honouring these age-old practices, safety is essential.

## 6. TESTING MEASURES

- ? In case one feels that HIV virus has entered into the body for any of the given reason, one must get it tested immediately. This facility is available in every district hospital.
- ? HIV infection can be known by examination of the blood.
- ? Generally the infection of HIV in human body is known after three months from the entrance of HIV virus but it can be transmitted to others in case necessary precautions are not taken.
- ? HIV testing report is kept secret and cannot be given to anyone without the consent of the affected person. However, one must confess this to the life partner and the children for their safety sake.
- ? HIV testing fee is charged at the rate of Rs. 10 per patient. In case of indoor patient, no fee is charged.
- ? In case of ignorance or lack of appropriate information, one may consult a doctor of the locality to know the agency performing HIV test.
- ? Counseling in pre and post duration of HIV helps in communication of proper and appropriate information

## 7. AWARENESS GENERATION PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT

After discussing with the village community about the matters related to the village like available resources – land, water, human, etc. their existing level of use and proposed use as per people's perception, their need assessment, the issues related to HIV/AIDS were discussed separately with the men and women groups to discuss and clarify various related aspects freely. The men and women were told about the consequences of the disease. Causes responsible for its spread and measures to protect from being affected.

The women group was communicated to keep vigil over their husband about extra marital relations with other women. In case of prevalence of such situation, she must be cautious to use contraceptive even while making intercourse with her husband. This is essential to remain protected from the disease. It is always safe to have sex relationship with the husband and no one else. If it is inevitable to have

such relations, the woman must use contraceptive measures for remaining safe and protected with the possible disease.

It is not possible to know before hand that the person, the woman intending to have sex relationship, is free from HIV/AIDS as its determination and symptoms are known at very late stage, but it is always safe to protect oneself from the being infested with the disease. Other issues related to use of blood, syringe or needle, were also discussed and clarified. Presently there is no treatment of this disease in the world and therefore, only prevention and protection can help from being affected or infested.

Similarly while interacting with the men group, all the measures were communicated in simple and accessible language and were advised to protect themselves against it. During the interaction over the issue and possible precaution, some persons in the male and female group put various questions about the disease, causes of its spread and measures to be adopted and those were clarified in detail to be understood and adopted. Thus people of 125 villages where the study was undertaken became well versed with the situation.

#### 8. STATUS OF THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREA AS PER FIELD ASSESSMENT:

There is vast difference in the life style of the tribal community in the scheduled area of Rajasthan. In this area, extra marital sex is banned by the tribal panchayat and serious financial penalty is imposed on men and women who are found guilty of the act. If a woman is able to convince the tribal panchayat that she was not guilty, only man is penalized or the vice versa. In case the act is done by mutual consent, both are penalized and decision of the tribal panchayat is final. No one has courage to raise his or her voice against the decision of tribal panchayat. Minimum penalty on extra marital sexual relationship is Rs. 10,000, which has to be deposited with the tribal panchayat within the given timeframe. Generally it is arranged by taking loan from the moneylender.

In view of this situation, the extra marital relations are maintained with great secrecy as this is related to human nature and cannot be stopped by instilling the fear of being penalized. Actually, this is the beginning of the break down of marriage in the tribal

community, which is legalized by the tribal panchayat. The woman intending to break the marriage has to take into confidence to the man to whom she intends to marry through nata system as nata is not a marriage but an arrangement with mutual consent as the couple intending to marry through nata system is well aware about the penalty to be imposed by the tribal panchayat and the money so recovered is given to the aggrieved person, who is deserted by the woman through break of the marriage. Therefore, performance of extra marital sex relationship cannot be denied but this happens very secretly, rarely and generally with mutual understanding, which is also opportunity based.

However, the sexual relationship generally happens within the tribal community as no outsider could gather courage to perform such act in view of fear for life, if it comes to be known. This is the factor why the tribal community of the scheduled area is still safe from HIV/AIDS. Some instances have been observed at the national highways but those are exceptional in nature as money factor plays a role in such acts. Some cases have been observed in Barapal village of Girwa block, situated at the national highway and one NGO has made serious efforts to check to the possible extent. Some people in this village are reported to be affected from HIV/AIDS.

The tribal community of scheduled area of Rajasthan is relatively safe from HIV/AIDS and this is in view of strict social restrictions. Generally tribal people avoid interaction with non-tribal people and this factor also holds good in case of extra marital sex relations.

People of the tribal community, we interacted with, were happy to know about the risks of being affected by HIV/AIDS as was evident from their free and frank questions. This could be possible because of having separate meetings with men and women groups.

The awareness generation programme regarding HIV/AIDS was carried out in all the 125 villages in the similar mode and was attended by the total village community present. The programme was performed in separate groups of men and a woman, which was the right approach to interact, in the appropriate manner.