

# AN ASSESSMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF JASHPUR DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH

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## ABSTRACT

*The objective of this study is to assess the impact of Govt sponsored economic development programme on the rural development (especially amongst Pahadi Korva primitive tribe group) of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh state in India. Data of both types, primary and secondary, have been used for the study. Secondary data has been collected through Governmental reports and published data in public domain. For primary data, using random sampling, 65 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 50 were completed. Data was collected from these 50 respondents who are mainly Pahadi Korva tribal beneficiaries relating to the economic development programme in Jashpur district. The survey was administered between September and November 2017. The researcher found that the economic development programmes facilitated the beneficiaries to bring most of the land under cultivation, which in turn enhanced their living standards.*

**Keywords:** Rural Entrepreneurship, Primitive Tribe Group, Rural Development Programme

## 1.Introduction

Rural development is a comprehensive concept, which encompasses enhancement of quality of life and economic advancement of people residing in rural areas. Rural areas are comparatively sparsely populated, and more or less isolated from the mainstream population. As far as economic lives of rural people are concerned, it is mainly focused around agriculture and forestry. But due to globalization and urbanization, the economic scenario in rural areas has changed drastically. There are certain factors like- Effective execution of Govt sponsored economic development programme, Promotion of Rural Entrepreneurship & Education, Infrastructural development, Skill development which has played an instrumental role in holistic development of rural areas. Jashpur district is situated in northern Chhattisgarh. It is a tribal dominated district. Pahadi Korva and Birhor are the primitive tribal groups (PTGs), which forms most of the tribal population of Jashpur. The present study aims to assess the impact of Govt economic development programme on the socio-economic life of the Pahadi Korva primitive tribe group of Jashpur District of CG.

## 2.Literature Review

Mishra DC (2005) in his research regarding the impact of Govt subsidies and local ecosystem on Pahadi Korva tribe has thrown a flood of light on plight of Pahadi Korva, and how the economic development of the Govt have influenced the socio-economic lives of this primitive tribe group.<sup>1</sup>Van Der Ploeg et al (2000) in their scholarly work opined that rural development is analyzed as an autonomous, self driven, multi-level, multi-actor and multi-faceted process deeply rooted in historical traditions that represents at all levels a fundamental rupture.

**Objectives:** The present study aims to assess the impact of Govt economic development programmes on the lives of the Pahadi Korva tribal and to analyze the constraints in implementing the programmes. The study also aims to investigate the aspirations of this tribal community with respect to these rural development programmes of the Govt.

**Hypothesis:** Govt sponsored economic development programmes has increased the agricultural production and enriched the socio-economic lives of the Pahadi Korva tribal.

### 3. Research Methodology & Sample

The Study is based on both primary and secondary sources data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire and observation method. The interview schedule contained questions relating to the benefits obtained from various Govt sponsored economic development programmes and their impact on the lives of Pahadi Korva Tribal. Secondary sources were information collected from various Govt departments- Tribal welfare department, Zila Panchayat department, Rural Engineering services department, Agriculture department of District administration, Govt of CG. In order to have an insight into the execution of these programmes at village level, 4 villages (2 villages from Bagicha Tribal Development Block and 2 villages from Manora Tribal Development Block) were selected on the basis of purposive random sampling method. Sample size: The distribution of sample villages and number of beneficiaries is displayed in the Table 1:

**Table 1: Distribution of Sample beneficiaries**

S.No.	Block	Number of Villages	Number of beneficiaries
1	Bagicha	2	25
2	Manora	2	25
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>

Thus, in total 50 household beneficiaries (25 from Bagicha and 25 from Manora Block) were selected for this research work. These beneficiaries were benefitted from various developmental schemes and received assistance under economic development programmes.

**Govt sponsored Rural development Programmes in Chhattisgarh:** Ministry of Panchayat & Rural Development (Govt of Chhattisgarh) is running various programmes for the multi-dimensional development of rural areas. These programmes are as follows: [1] Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA). [2] Programmes by National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). [3] Atal Khetihar Majdur Beema Yojna. [3] Aam Aadmi Beema Yojna [4] Indira Aawas Yojna. [5] Sanshad Aadarsh Gram Yojna. [6] Akkikrit Jalgrahan Shetra Prabandh Karyakram (I.W.M.P.) [7] Swacha Bharat Mission (Gramin). [8] Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna. [9] Gramin Yantriki Sewa<sup>3</sup>. Pahadi Korva (Primitive Tribe Group) is branch of Kolarian tribe and belonging Mundari language. According to Anthropological description of family they belong to Austro-Asiatic family. The tribe has two-sub tribe known Pahadi Korva and Dihari Korva<sup>4</sup>. Pahadi Korva Development Agency was constituted on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1978 at District Jashpur (erstwhile Madhya Pradesh) with the sole objective of holistic development and promoting the interest of Pahadi Korva tribal community, which in turn contributes in rural development of the region. Since 1979-80 to 2003-04, the agency received total Rs.7,94,85,000 allocation and expenditure was Rs. 7,80,64,763. Furthermore, the agency spent Rs. 2,16,82,700, Rs. 1,19,10,493 and Rs. 4,44,71,570 in Family Beneficiaries Programme, Community Development

programme and Infrastructure development programme respectively (Source: Pahadi Korva Development Agency, Jashpur-Nagar, C.G). The agency executes following developmental programmes for all around Tribal development of the region, which inevitably helps in the rural development: Supply of Pair of Bullocks, Agriculture development Programme, Animal husbandry development programme (Poultry, Goat Farming, Pig farming), Horticulture Development programme, Land reform and development programme, Land leveling, Organization of Health Camps & Medical Relief, Assistance for House construction, Fisheries Development Programme(Fish seeds distribution), Group Insurance, Training of Shishal rope making & purchase of the machine, Training of Mat- making & supply of the raw material, Supply of School Uniform, Supply of Dhoti, Saris, Woolen clothes & Blankets, Supply of Iodine Salt, Sericulture Development Programme, Training of Wooden Craft, Supply of Toffee, Training of forestry, Milch animal distribution programme, Adult education, Scholarship distribution, Agricultural Tour, Cycle distribution, promotion of cottage industries, Supply of agricultural equipment& Diesel Pumps, medicinal seeds and fertilizers, Industrial Tour, Gobar Gas unit construction, Group Insurance, Inter-State Tour, Legal aid, Distribution of Naspati Plant, Emergency relief, Distribution of Chind grass and Rabi & Kharif seeds, Establishment of Solar units, Supply of Books & Stationary items to students, Soap Distribution, Supply of improved Chulha, Sports activities, Supply of nylon net, Supply of fruit bearing plants, Identity Card Lamination, Assistance for House Construction, Purchase of cultivable land for landless tribal, Tailoring, Black-smithy & Carpentry training etc.

#### 4.Result & Discussion

It is noteworthy that Bagicha and Manora tribal development blocs of Jashpur district constitute about 73% and 83% of tribal population respectively. As a matter of fact, these development blocks have highest concentration of Pahadi Korva tribal population. The Pahadi Korva tribes are concentrated in about 76 villages of Bagicha Block and 12 villages of Manora Block, and constitute 11% and 1.25% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the block respectively. The total population of Pahadi Korva tribes in Jashpur district is 10725 spread in 2450 families (Source: Pahadi Korva Development Agency, Jashpur-Nagar, C.G). Ten developmental schemes were selected for the purpose of our analysis. These ten schemes and distribution of beneficiaries across the sample block are given in the Table 2. A perusal of the Table 2 shows that in Agricultural area, the most prevalent scheme is Distribution of Pair of Bullock (*Bail-Jodi*). Maximum percentage of Pahadi Korva tribal beneficiaries (74%) have got assistance under this scheme, followed by assistance of distribution of Rabi & Kharif Seeds (72%), Distribution of cultivable Land (70%), Land Reforms (68%), Assistance for Construction of House (66%) and Distribution of Agricultural Equipment (62%). As far as animal husbandry programme is concerned, very few beneficiaries got assistance for Goat rearing (20%), poultry farming (16%), Assistance for rearing Milch animals (6%). It was also found that almost negligible percentage (2%) of beneficiaries was associated with rural entrepreneurship (Like- Carpentry, Black-smithy and Tailoring).

**Table 2: Number and percentage of sample household who got assistance under Economic development****Programme of Pahadi Korva Development Agency**

S.No	Name of the Scheme	Manora Block (N=25)		Bagicha Block (N=25)		Total (N=50)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	%	No. of Beneficiaries	%	No. of Beneficiaries	%
1	Distribution of Pair of Bullock	19	76	18	72	37	74
2	Distribution of Seeds	20	80	16	64	36	72
3	Distribution of Agricultural Equipment	16	64	15	60	31	62
4	Distribution of Cultivable Land	21	84	14	56	35	70
5	Land Reforms	19	76	15	60	34	68
6	Assistance for Construction of House	17	68	16	64	33	66
7	Goat Rearing	4	16	6	24	10	20
8	Poultry	1	4	7	28	8	16
9	Distribution of Milch Animals under Dairy development programme	Nil	Nil	3	12	3	6
10	Small Enterprises (Carpentry, Black-smithy, Tailoring)	Nil	Nil	2	8	1	2

Source: Our Field Survey

This section throws a flood of light on the impact of various rural developmental schemes under tribal development programme of Pahadi Korva Development Agency. As a matter of fact, it is not reasonable to generalize and conclude that such schemes are effective or ineffective. Several socio-economic factors influence the performance of these schemes. It was found out that as a result of the Schemes - Distribution of pair of Bullock, Agricultural equipment and Seeds, the cultivable areas in both the sample block (Manora & Bagicha) increased substantially.

**Constraints in implementation of Economic development programme of Pahadi Korva Development Agency:**

**Lack of Training imparted to the beneficiaries:** Effective training is not imparted to the beneficiaries regarding rearing, keeping and care of Livestock. Furthermore, backward and forward linkages were found lagging in the execution of the schemes. It is imperative that for the success of the schemes related to animal husbandry, the beneficiaries must be trained regarding the skill of rearing and caring of livestock. Thus for the success of the scheme, it is important to see that proper backward and forward linkages are provided. **Inadequate supervision of the scheme:** It was observed that inadequate guidance was given to the beneficiaries and Ineffective supervision was done by the implementing agency. The post-financing implementation part of the scheme, feedback of the programme, monitoring of the physical process of

the scheme under implementation was virtually absent. Personal contact between the beneficiaries and the implementing agency was not all there. Consequently, the scheme became a bit mechanical. **Improper identification of the beneficiaries:** It has been noticed that the selection of the beneficiaries, which is done by the officers of the agency, is improper. The agency officers while making the identification and selection of the beneficiaries, does not take the ability, efficiency, capability, willingness, acumen and aptitude of the beneficiaries into consideration. The officers are, more or less, are focused on completing their target fixed by the State Govt. The suitability of the beneficiary for the scheme is not taken in to account. Resultly, genuine household beneficiary are generally deprived of the benefits of the schemes. It is the Governmental norm that only those beneficiaries, who possess agricultural land in their names, would be entitled for getting the Pair of Bullock scheme. It has been noticed that suppose a beneficiary gets the benefit of Milch animal (Cow, buffalo) scheme, he sells those animals in open market, and purchases Bullock, for cultivation of his encroached forest land. Thus, there is improper monitoring and evaluation of the schemes also. **Poor follow-up of the scheme:** The Follow-up is either very poor or completely absent. After the beneficiary is provided with the assistance, few officers of the implementing agency takes keen interest to meet the beneficiary to check his assets and rectify his problems. **Poor repayment of Loans:** It has been seen that beneficiaries who have taken loan assistance from the banks are very casual and not at all serious for the repayment of the loans. Consequently, the Banks ends up in getting NPA (non performing assets).

**Aspirations of the Pahadi Korva beneficiaries:** The Table 3 displays the aspirations of the Pahadi Korva households with regard to the scheme for rural development. It is clear from the Table 3 that almost all the beneficiaries (94%) aspire for timely distribution of Kharif & Rabi seeds, and distribution of Agricultural equipment. The percentage of beneficiaries aspiring for Pair of Bullocks was quiet high (81%). About 58% and 51% beneficiaries aspired for Land reforms & development and Provision of clean & safe drinking water respectively. In animal husbandry schemes about 44% and 32% beneficiaries aspired for Goat Rearing and Poultry farming respectively. It was interesting to find out that only 22% beneficiaries were interested for getting them recruited in Govt Jobs.

**Table 3: Aspirations of the Pahadi Korva households with regard to the scheme for Rural Development**

S.No.	Programs	Aspiration (in % )
1	Timely distribution of Kharif & Rabi seeds, and distribution of Agricultural equipment	94
2	Distribution of Pair of Bullock	81
3	Land reforms & Land Development	58
4	Goat Rearing	44
5	Poultry Farming	32
6	Government Jobs	22
7	Provision of clean & safe drinking water	51

Source: Our Field Survey

### 3. Conclusion

These economic development programmes (Distribution of Kharif & Rabi seeds, Agricultural Equipment, Pair of Bullocks, and Land Reforms & Development) facilitated the beneficiaries to bring most of the land under cultivation, preferably in the Kharif season. Moreover, the distributed Bullock Pair immensely helped the beneficiaries in leveling of their agricultural land also. There appear to be a very desirable, constructive and positive impact on their economic capabilities. In other words, their income & expenditure level got somewhat enhanced. There was increase in the Agricultural production as well. The beneficiaries showed keen inclination in sending their wards for schooling, intake of proper food and living in well- structured houses. All these are the testimony of the fact that the socio-cultural lives of the beneficiaries has been raised as a result of these schemes, which inevitably resulted in rural development.

### 4. References

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