



A STUDY OF ADIVASI PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED BENEFITS OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHEMES IN RAIGAD DISTRICT

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Abstract

There are number of schemes by central, state and local self governments in India for the development and upliftment of the adivasi population. But most of the schemes are not reaching to the real beneficiaries. In this study we are trying to find out whether these schemes are reaching to the real beneficiaries or not. At the same time whether the adivasi people are satisfied with these schemes or not. Objectives of the study are to study the schemes enjoyed by the adivasi people of Raigad district, to study the difficulties which adivasi people are facing in getting the schemes? To study the documents required for getting the schemes to the adivasi people and to study whether the adivasi people are satisfied with the schemes or not of Raigad district. For this study we have randomly selected 20 villages from Raigad district. From these villages we have randomly selected six families, so we have got around 120 respondents for our study. We have used schedule and interview method for collection of information from these adivasi people. After analysis we come to understand that all the respondents could get at least one scheme from the government. No doubt they face number of difficulties to get these scheme but they are satisfied with the schemes they get.

1.1- Introduction

Raigad district of Maharashtra is having a mix society. Urban, rural and adivasi culture co-exist in this district. It is adjacent to Mumbai city, so it is urbanized. At the same time it has Adivasi population also. When you travel a few miles from Mumbai, you will get the Adivasi area which is living in acute poverty and lack of all the urban facilities. Very low level of income accompanied by lack of means of livelihood. Adivasi population, which is living, so close to a cosmopolitan city but in the acute poverty and away from the urban facility, needs a study of this population. At the same time there are number of government schemes and programmes from central, state and local governments to help these people to improve their standard of living. In such situation we want to know whether these schemes of the government are really helpful to these adivasi people or not. For this we have undertaken a study to find out which schemes are taken by these adivasi people and what are the benefits of these schemes?

1. 2- Objectives of the Study

The study is based on the following objectives;

1. To study the schemes enjoyed by the adivasi people of Raigad district.
2. To study the difficulties which adivasi people are facing in getting the schemes?
3. To study the documents required for getting the schemes to the adivasi people.
4. To study whether the adivasi people are satisfied with the schemes or not of Raigad district.

1.3- Hypothesis of the Study

Following four null and alternate hypotheses set for the study;

1. H0- Adivasi Villagers are not getting the government schemes.
H1- Adivasi Villagers are getting the government schemes.
2. H0- Adivasi's are receiving the schemes within one year.
H1- Adivasi's are not receiving the schemes within one year.
3. H0- Adivasi's are not facing any difficulty in receiving the schemes.
H1- Adivasi's are not facing any difficulty in receiving the schemes.
4. H0- Adivasi Villagers are not satisfied with the schemes they received.
H1- Adivasi Villagers are satisfied with the schemes they received.



1.4- Review of research

We have reviewed the following literature based on the studies of tribal people in India; In a study of Prayas¹ (A study of the government schemes for poverty alleviation of tribal people), there was an effort to highlight the impact of government schemes on poverty alleviation of tribal people. Objectives of this study are to briefly review the government’s strategy for tribal development and analyze the tribal development schemes using the livelihoods framework. And to identify gaps and problems in the design as well as functional aspects of select government schemes based on the experiences of grassroots activists, and identify important features for design of alternative schemes. In methodology of study -(i) Interviews of grassroots social activists, based on a uniform interview guide takes place, and (ii) Group discussions with the community level workers takes place. For this eleven activists were interviewed by Prayas. Major findings of the study are the current policy of the government is not supportive to the micro-enterprises. There are a number of reasons for this failure, such as lack of infrastructure, market and limited capabilities of the rural people. However, the government interprets this as the failure of the people and has decided to reduce the support for such activities. The appropriate policy for the micro-enterprises would be designing a phased program giving major emphasis on capability building and rural market based self-employment activity.

In another study of A. S. Ambily², there is a study of effectiveness of welfare schemes for the development of tribals in Kerala. Objective of this study was to study the effectiveness of welfare measures launched by government of India for the development of tribal’s in Kerala. Author selected MGNREGA scheme prominently for the study. The researcher used interview schedule for the collection of primary information. A sample of 107 tribals were chosen for the study from different regions of Kannur district of Kerala. The study concluded that the work generated in Kerala is only 53.7 days in 2013-14 which is very low. At the same time awareness among the workers about the provisions of the Act regarding compensation for delayed payment, grievance redressal mechanism and unemployment allowance is very low.

1.5- Methodology of study: - Raigad district is full of adivasi population. Out of this we have randomly selected 20 villages for study. Yet the population was becoming unmanageable we have selected six families from these 20 villages. So we have got around 120 respondents for our study.

1.6- Data collection: - The study is purely based on primary data. In primary data we have framed a schedule of selected questions and fill up these schedules by asking the questions to the adivasi people. The questions were based on different schemes which adivasi people receives from the government from the year 2016 to 2018.

1.7- Scope of research: - The study is restricted to Raigad district only. At the same time it is restricted to the study adivasi population. Total 120 respondents are selected by lottery method from the 20 villages of Raigad district. 6 respondents are selected from each village.

1.8- Analysis of data: - The information collected from the adivasi people is edited, classified and tabulated for analysis. We have used simple percentage method to analyze the responses of the adivasi population.

1.8.1- Benefits of government scheme: - Now we turn to the schemes, we have asked the people whether they get the government schemes or not. Then surprisingly all the respondents told that they get one or the other scheme of the government. This is a good sign that all the respondents have received at least one scheme from the government.

Table No. - 1- Benefits of government scheme

Response	No. of villagers	Percentage
Yes	120	100
No	00	00

Source: - Author’s computation based on primary data



1.8.2- Schemes received by adivasi people: - After this we have asked the people which government schemes they received? Then 68 respondents or 56.67% respondents told that they receive hand pump from the government. 13.33% people received the computer from the schemes. 3.33% people received mini xerox machine and 26.27% people told that they received sewing machine from the scheme. All these schemes are useful for starting an occupation by the villagers.

Table No. 2- Schemesreceived by adivasi people

Name of the Schemes	No. of Responses	Percentage
1. Hand pump	68	56.67
2. Computer	16	13.33
3. Mini Xerox machine	4	3.33
4. Sewing machine	32	26.27

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.8.3. Government offices providing schemes: -Next question was related with the office from where the villagers received the scheme. Then 73.33% adivasi people told that they received the scheme from the Adivasi development project, Pen. Only 6.67 % people says that they received the scheme from Zillaparishad or District council. 20% population says that they received the scheme from Panchayatsamiti. Nobody from the respondents received any scheme from the Grampanchayat. This indicates that adivasi development project, Pen is instrumental in providing the developmental schemes to the adivasi people in the district of Raigad.

Table No. 3. Government offices providing schemes

Name of the Office	No. of Responses	Percentage
1. Grampanchayat	00	00
2. Panchayatsamiti	24	20
3. ZillaParishad (District council)	8	6.67
4. Adivasi development project, Pen	88	73.33

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.8.4- Time taken by the Government office to provide the scheme: - Time is the important factor in receiving the scheme. Here, 44 respondents or 36.67% respondents told that they received the scheme within six months. While 63.33% respondents told that they received the scheme within the period of six months to one year. Nobody told that they receive any scheme beyond a period of one year. This is quite encouraging that all the villagers are getting the schemes within one year. No doubt there is a scope to reduce this time period but in the country like India, this time period is acceptable.

Table No. 4-Time taken by the Government office to provide the scheme

Period	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Upto6 months	44	36.67
6 months to 1 year	76	63.33
1 year and above	00	00

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.8.5- Documents required for the scheme: - Then we come to the difficulties villagers faced while getting schemes. First question of this type was related with which types of documents are necessary to get the scheme. 93.33% respondents told that they had to produce caste certificate. 50% respondents submitted the Aadhar card. 53.33% respondents submitted ration card. Only 10% respondents required MSCIT certificate. This is expected while computers are given. 46.67% respondents required the documents related with the land. 86.67% people told that they had submitted residence proof for getting scheme and lastly, 76.67% respondents submitted other documents which are not enlisted above.



Table no. 5-Documents required for the scheme

Documents	No. of villagers	Percentage
1. Caste certificate	112	93.33
2. Aadhar card	60	50
3. Ration card	64	53.33
4. MSCIT certificate	16	10
5. Documents related to land	56	46.67
6. Residence proof	104	86.67
7. Other documents	92	76.67

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.8.6- Difficulties faced by adivasi people to get the scheme: - Direct question was asked to adivasi people about which difficulties they face to get the schemes, then 50% adivasi told that they visited several times to government offices to take the feedback of their scheme. While remaining villagers give other reasons but could specify the difficulties.

Table No.6- Difficulties faced by adivasi people to get the scheme

Difficulties	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1. Several visits to office and feedback	60	50
2. Other reasons	60	50

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.8.7- Benefits of government schemes received by the adivasi people: - With reference to benefits of the schemes received by the adivasi people, 93.33% people feel that the scheme was beneficial for occupational purposes and 6.67% people feel that scheme was beneficial for educational purpose.

Table No. 7-Benefits of government schemes received by the adivasi people

Benefits	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1. Occupational	112	93.33
2. Educational	8	6.67

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.8.8- Opinion of the villagers about the scheme: - Last question was related with opinion of the people, then 90% villagers were satisfied with the scheme they received from the government. 3.33% people said that they got information. 6.67% people said that they want more such schemes for the development of the people.

1.8.8- Opinion of the villagers about the scheme

Opinion	No. of villagers	Percentage
1. Got information	4	3.33
2. Satisfied	108	90
3. More such schemes needed	8	6.67

Source: - Author's computation based on primary data

1.9- Interpretation and conclusion: - Our first null hypothesis was adivasi villagers are not getting the government schemes is rejected since all the villagers told that they got the scheme from the government. Second null hypothesis was adivasi's are receiving the schemes within one. This hypothesis is accepted since all the respondents told that they received the schemes within one year. Our third null hypothesis was adivasi's are not facing any difficulty in receiving the schemes. This null hypothesis is rejected since all the respondents told number of difficulties while getting government schemes. Last hypothesis was adivasi villagers are not satisfied



with the schemes they received. This null hypothesis is also rejected by the study because all the respondents said that they are satisfied with the schemes they received. From these hypothesis testing we can conclude that the adivasi population in Raigad district is receiving the government schemes and they are satisfied with the schemes of the government.

1.10- References

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