

Impact of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) programme on Income and Employment Generation of the Farmers in Odisha-An Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT: Special economic development of the Scheduled tribes and Protection against their exploitation has been an important agenda of the Government. The Tribal Sub plan was initiated during fifth Five year plan to provide direct benefit to the schedule tribes. All the developmental agencies in the district are involved in the project for all round development of the tribal people. Various occupational activities are formulated for the income and employment generation. This paper investigates the Impact of Tribal Sub Plan Programme on Income and employment generation of the farmers in Odisha. The study was conducted in two tribal districts covered under Tribal Sub plan programme in a state of Odisha. A total of 240 respondents were selected for the purpose of accomplishing the objective of our study. Interview Schedule has been prepared in context of the purpose of the present study. Unless occupational competency increased, there will not be much of technological developments. Similarly, much of technological development occur unless adoption of remunerative enterprises. Technological development makes better management of adverse situation. Sustainability and stability in production is another consideration of technological developments. It is apprehended that much initiatives had not been taken for the development of farm activities. The respondents might have concentrated on their traditional practice. significant differential percentage of gaps not observed on various aspects of material possession. The respondents had poor opinions on developments in purchase of required farm implements, purchase of additional land, developing on irrigation system, land reclamation and levelling as well as better education to children and self-sufficient in food. Significant gap percentages obtained on all the socio cultural factor revealed that the socio cultural development as a whole were not satisfactory. The respondents of both Mayurbhanj and Gajapati district had positively opined for more income and employment generation, facilities created for self-employment and to some extent productive time utilization. Though significant differential percentage of opinions observed on easy marketing of the produce, better access to credit and finance as well as increase in capability for farm investments.

Keywords: Tribal Sub Plan, Programme, Income, Employment, Development.

INTRODUCTION

India, a large country often known as a subcontinent, with its genesis in the Indus Valley Civilization (2600 B.C-1800 B.C) has incorporated overwhelming diversities reflected in geographical, historical, economic, political, religious, linguistic and racial spheres. But these diversities are her inherent strength to forge unity, despite fissiparous and separative trends. Precisely, Indian social system rests on four cardinal features, such as holism, hierarchy, continuity and transcendence. Indian society is a composite one with structural uniformity and continuity and contains three broad segments in a continuum in her civilizational or cultural context and they are (1) folk (tribal) communities, (2) peasant (rural caste communities) and (3) Urban (town/city dwellers) communities. These three segments are mutually inclusive and interactive, although each manifests its uniqueness and distinctive cultural matrix. The tribal people of India are a part and parcel of the Indian population and represent a true

synthesis of Indian culture (Narayan, 2002). The term 'tribe' is commonly used in social science literature, particularly in anthropology to denote certain categories of pre-literate cultures. Tribes represent a type of society in the scheme of social evolution. Odisha, one of the socio-economically backward states of India, which occupies a special position in the country's tribal map, is inhabited by 62 ST communities and 13 primitive tribes, with a total strength of approximately six million (5,915,067) constituting 22.43 per cent of the total state population (Meher, 2007). The Constitution of India has not defined STs comprehensively but has provided many privileges to them (Baiju, 2011). Under Article 342 of the Constitution of 1950, ST communities have been declared as such by the President through public notification. As noted, there are deemed to be about 550–700 tribes, including 75 communities designated as 'primitive' in view of their pre-agricultural levels of technology, low literacy levels, stagnant or diminishing

population size, relative isolation from the mainstream population and widespread economic and educational backwardness (Paltasingh & Paliwal 2014).

The unique concept known as Tribal Sub-plan (TSP), was developed by an Expert Committee set by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972. The said Committee was headed by Prof. (Dr.) S.C. Dube as its Chairman. The entire exercise was meant for the rapid socioeconomic development of tribal people of our country. The concept was adopted during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). Concept adopted was so tenacious that it continues even today. The objective of Tribal Sub-Plan is to substantially reduce poverty and unemployment and creation of productive assets and in favour of Schedule tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts. The TSP concept emphasized on area development (areas of tribal concentration, dispersed tribes outside the area covered under Sub-Plan and Primitive Tribal Communities) of tribals as also ensuring protective measures to safeguard their vital interests. The TSP concept envisioned a wider canvas to engulf as many tribal people as possible. In nutshell, TSP concept is the harbinger of new hopes and aspirations for the tribal world and a milestone as a conceptual frame with the bifacial objectives of narrowing the hiatus between the levels of development of tribal and other areas and to improve the quality of life of tribal communities. Further, the elimination of all forms of exploitation is explicitly ingrained in the above objectives, in order that the tribals become self-reliant and self-confident in their way of life. The TSP approach emphasized on sincerity of efforts, rather than mere routinization and fulfillment of targets (both physical and financial) and achievements. The approach further accentuated multi-sectoral packages which included education, health care services, full employment economy, integrated efforts for tackling the problem of shifting cultivation, credit and marketing, horticulture, irrigation, forestry, drinking water, nutrition, needs for connectivity, agriculture and allied activities, animal husbandry, cottage and handloom weaving, crafts and art objects, potential economic activities, such as bee-keeping, tussar rearing, lac cultivation, etc. Different Programmes from Govt. and Private sectors are involved with Tribal Sub Plan programme (TSP) for upliftment of tribal people. In Odisha through OTELP (Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme) tribal farmer grow more number of crops along with some poultry due to development of Irrigation facility and training on Integrated crop management practices (Deepak *et al.*, 2010). There is a need for adopting a holistic approach to tribal development aimed at comprehensive development of the area as a whole with a focus on the development of infrastructural facilities (Patel, 2014). The forest based livelihood interventions namely, agroforestry, energy plantation, pasture development, timber plantation, tasar, silk rearing, lac cultivation, bamboo planting, fruit farming and value addition in sal leaf plate and cup making are the best options having potential to generate employment opportunities for the tribal people (Islam *et al.*, 2014). To protect the interest of tribals, various regulative measures have been taken by the

state and central governments. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited., (TRICOR) should not be a lending agency and should act as facilitator by giving subsidy on the unit cost. TRICOR is implementing various economic support programmes to create additional employment and income for tribal development (Vijaykumar, 2015).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Ex-post facto research design has been selected in the present study. The two Tribal Sub Plan districts in Odisha *i.e.* Mayurbhanj from North Central Plateau and Gajapati from North Eastern Ghats agro-climatic Zones of Odisha has been selected purposively. Out of these selected districts, two blocks in each district and four gram panchayat in each block has been selected randomly. Thus a total of 240 respondents were selected for the purpose of accomplishing the objective of our study. Only those respondents have been selected who have got the benefit of Tribal Sub Plan Programme. An interview schedule was prepared. In order to collect information, from the respondents under the study, at least a well-constructed pretested interview schedule will be used as a tool. The collected data were analyzed using various statistical tools like Average, Frequency, Percentage, mean, mean score. These findings are presented in this article. The source of data for this includes both primary sources and secondary sources. The secondary sources include the reports of planning commission; Different Tribal Development Reports, Thesis etc. were collected. An Interview Schedule was prepared in order to collect the primary data from the respondents under the study. The collected data was confirmed by holding informal interviews with responsible and knowledgeable local informants like Village PRI members, key person of officers and leaders.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Various occupational activities are formulated for the income and employment generation. Development relating to technological, farm activities, input use, material possession, environment, socio-cultural and economical were chosen the variables to assess the impact. The data collected on the scale point of strongly agree, agree and disagree over the framed statements were analysed with the score value of 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

Technological development. As observed from the table-1, the respondents of both Mayurbhanj and Gajapati district were almost of similar opinions as significant differential percentages were not observed on various aspects of technological developments. The respondents of both the districts had positively opined for the developments on increase in production and productivity, more exposure to sources of farm information, better use of available resources and to some extent on adoption of recommended practices. The pooled mean score value had indicated significant differential gap percentages of all the aspects of technological developments covered under the study. The results were in line with Marcus (2013) and Patel (2014).

Farm activities. It is observed from the table-2 that there was not much of developments on increase in cropping pattern and cropping intensity, cultivating better remunerative enterprise diversification to better enterprises, growing crops round the year, adoption of farming system approach and suitable combination of enterprise. These are the criteria for the developments on farm activities resulting both production and income generation. Moreover, the respondents of both Mayurbhanj districts and Gajapati district were of similar opinions. However, better developments were observed on more area covered under cultivation and more utilization of family labour. The results were in line with Behera (2009); Thakur & Sharma (2012).

Input use. The data in the table-3 revealed that the respondents of Mayurbhanj districts had better adopted quality seeds and materials, competency in purchasing quality inputs, consciousness to use organic inputs and use of recommended dose of inputs. But, the respondents of Gajapati district had better adopted of quality seeds and material. The pooled mean score indicate better adoption of quality seed and material and to some extent use of recommended dose of inputs. But, the pooled mean score revealed for the significant deficiencies in all the developmental activities on input use. The findings are in line with the findings of Makwana (2017).

Material possession. The data in the table-4 revealed that the respondents of both Mayurbhanj and Gajapati district similar opinions as significant differential percentage of gaps not observed on various aspects of material possession. The respondents had poor opinions on developments in purchase of required farm implements, purchase of additional land, developing on irrigation system, land reclamation and levelling as well as better education to children and self-sufficient in food. First priority of the tribal farmers is self-sufficiency in food. Better education to children is the second priority with adequate income, the tribal farmers are doing land reclamation and levelling, developing own irrigation system, purchase of required farm implements and purchase of additional land in order of preference. It indicates that there was not much of income and employment generation. However, there was some developments on purchase of household articles, better housing and fulfilment of family requirement. The results were in line with Bakshi *et al.* (2000).

Environment. The data in the table -5 revealed that the respondents of Mayurbhanj district had stated that better development on economic use of water and soil health maintenance. But, the respondents of Gajapati districts had stated better development on maintenance of soil health and not agreed for economic use of water. Poor responses were received from the respondents of both the districts towards developments on pasture development in waste land, restoring ecological balance, increase area under plantation, consciousness to protect environment, plantation in degraded land as well as conservation of soil and moisture. The Pooled mean score value with significant gap percentages were also observed in all the aspects of environmental

development mention in the table-5 The results were in line with Deepak (2010).

Socio cultural development. As observed from the table-6 the respondents of both Mayurbhanj and Gajapati district almost of similar opinions as significant differential percentages were not observed on various aspects of socio cultural developments mention in the table-6. The respondents of Mayurbhanj district had stated for the developments of team work and team spirit, increasing decision making capability, better coordination among people, good harmony established in village and collective decision for village development. The respondents of Gajapati districts had positively stated for the developments on increasing decision making capabilities and better coordination among people. All the socio cultural indicator mention in the table-6 are very much essential for participatory programme formulation, optimum user available resources and effective programme implementation along with marketing of produce at reasonable price. Significant gap percentages obtained on all the socio cultural factor mention in the table conclude that the socio cultural development as a whole were not satisfactory. The results were in line with Patel (2014); Makwana (2017).

Economical-As obtained from the table-7 the respondents of both Mayurbhanj and Gajapati district had positively opined for more income and employment generation, facilities created for self-employment and to some extent productive time utilization. Though significant differential percentage of opinions observed on easy marketing of the produce, better access to credit and finance as well as increase in capability for farm investments, the mean score value indicate for not much of developments. The pooled mean score value indicating significant gap percentage conclude that there was not much of economic developments except more income generation. The results were in line with Shennadage *et al.* (2009). Vijaykumar (2015); Meher (2017); Meshram *et al.* (2018).

Comparative analysis on various aspects of development. Attempt has been made for the comparative analysis on various aspects of developments covered under study. The mean score value of each statement were pooled together to assess the average mean score value of the variables for comparative analysis. The results obtained from the analysis have been presented in Table 8. Mixed responses were observed from the Table 8 about various aspects of development. Moreover, the respondents of both the districts were of similar opinions on all aspects of development as significant differential opinions not observed. The pooled mean score value indicated there was some developments on all aspects except material possession. But, material possession is the best indicator of development. The tribal farmers usually had given priority to essential materials for their livelihood. It is therefore concluded that the developments opined by the respondents were not significant. Significant gap percentages had also supported the same.

Table 1: Extent of technological developments.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff. (%)	Total(n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Increase in production and productivity	2.62	2.29	12.59	2.49	17.00
ii	Adoption of recommended practices	2.08	2.20	5.45	2.13	29.00
iii	More exposure to sources of information	2.23	2.18	2.24	2.21	26.33
iv	Increase in occupational competency	1.99	1.82	8.54	1.93	35.67
v	Better use of available resources	2.21	2.20	0.45	2.20	26.67
vi	Better management of adverse situation	2.04	2.06	0.97	2.05	31.67
vii	Adoption of remunerative enterprises	1.71	1.78	3.93	1.74	42.00
viii	Sustainability and stability in production	2.06	2.12	2.83	2.08	30.67

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 2: Extent of developments on farm activities.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district (n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff. (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Increase in cropping pattern and cropping intensity	1.98	1.95	1.52	1.97	34.33
ii	Growing of better remunerative enterprises	1.88	1.93	2.59	1.90	36.67
iii	Diversification to better enterprise	1.97	1.96	0.51	1.97	34.33
iv	More area covered under cultivation	2.35	2.03	13.62	2.22	26.67
v	Growing crops round the year	1.95	1.98	1.52	1.96	34.67
vi	More use of available resources	2.38	2.25	5.46	2.33	22.33
vii	Skill enhancement in use of inputs and materials	2.00	1.94	3.00	1.98	43.00
viii	Adoption of farming system approach	1.85	1.80	2.70	1.83	39.00
ix	Better suitable combination of enterprises	1.88	1.84	2.13	1.87	37.67
x	More utilisation of family labour	2.33	2.45	4.90	2.38	20.67

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 3: Extent of developments on Input use.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff. (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Use of quality seeds and materials	2.48	2.24	9.67	2.38	20.67
ii	Competency in purchasing quality inputs	2.13	1.85	13.15	2.02	32.67
iii	Consciousness to use organic inputs	2.19	1.88	14.16	2.06	31.33
iv	Adoption of soil test basedfertilisers	2.05	1.95	4.88	1.99	33.67
v	Use of recommended dose of inputs	2.13	2.09	1.88	2.10	30.00
vi	Competency in proper time and method of input use	1.89	1.75	7.41	1.83	39.00
vii	Adequate use of bio-fertilisers and green Manuring	1.72	1.62	5.81	1.68	44.00

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 4: Extent of developments on material possession.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Purchase of household articles	2.16	2.09	3.24	2.13	29.00
ii	Better housing	2.10	2.07	1.43	2.09	30.33
iii	Family requirement fulfilled	2.24	2.09	6.70	2.18	27.33
iv	Purchase of required farm implements	1.79	1.81	1.10	1.80	40.00
v	Self-sufficient in food	2.00	1.98	1.00	1.99	33.67
vi	Purchase of additional land	1.12	1.08	3.57	1.10	63.33
vii	Developing own irrigation system	1.15	1.27	9.45	1.20	60.00
viii	Better education to children	2.02	1.91	5.45	1.98	34.00
ix	Land reclamation and levelling	1.74	1.48	14.94	1.63	45.67

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 5: Extent of developments on environment.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Conservation of soil and moisture	2.02	2.04	0.98	2.03	32.33
ii	Plantation in degraded land	2.06	1.93	6.31	2.00	33.33
iii	Consciousness to protect environment	1.93	1.94	0.52	1.93	35.67
iv	Economic use of water	2.28	1.93	15.35	2.14	28.67
v	Maintenance of soil health	2.21	2.34	5.56	2.26	24.67
vi	Increase area under plantation	1.87	1.96	4.59	1.90	36.67
vii	Attempting to restore ecological balance	1.94	1.98	2.02	1.96	34.67
viii	Pasture development in waste land	1.85	1.70	8.11	1.79	40.33

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 6: Extent of Socio-cultural developments.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Good linkage with officials	1.99	1.98	0.50	1.99	33.67
ii	Development of team work and team spirit	2.24	2.05	8.48	2.16	28.00
iii	Community approach in planning	2.09	1.99	4.78	2.05	31.67
iv	Increase in decision making capability	2.29	2.16	5.68	2.23	25.67
v	Better coordination among people	2.42	2.20	9.09	2.33	22.33
vi	Good harmony established in village	2.14	2.03	5.14	2.10	30.00
vii	Collective decision for village development	2.12	2.04	3.77	2.09	30.33
viii	Helping others in crisis	1.98	1.85	6.57	1.93	35.67
ix	Conflict resolution system	2.01	1.75	12.44	1.91	36.33

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 7: Extent of Economical developments.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	More income generation	2.68	2.42	9.70	2.58	14.00
ii	More generation of employment	2.17	2.25	3.56	2.20	26.67
iii	Facilities creates for self-employment	2.10	2.16	2.78	2.13	29.00
iv	Productive time utilisation	2.08	2.09	0.48	2.09	30.33
v	Easy marketing of the produce	2.06	1.65	19.90	1.89	37.00
vi	Better access to credit and finance	1.90	1.50	21.05	1.74	42.00
vii	Increase in capability towards farm investment	1.97	1.52	22.84	1.79	40.33

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

Table 8: Comparative analysis of the developments.

Sr. No.	Development	Mean score				
		Mayurbhanj district(n=144)	Gajapati district(n=96)	Diff (%)	Total (n=240)	Gap (%)
i	Technological	2.12	2.08	1.89	2.10	30.00
ii	Farm activities	2.06	2.01	2.43	2.04	32.00
iii	Input use	2.08	1.91	8.17	2.01	33.00
iv	Material possession	1.81	1.75	3.31	1.79	40.33
v	Environment	2.02	1.98	1.98	2.00	33.33
vi	Socio cultural	2.14	2.01	6.07	2.09	30.33
vii	Economical	2.14	1.94	9.35	2.06	31.33

(Maximum obtainable score-3)

CONCLUSIONS

The motto of the Tribal sub plan is to enrich the tribal farmers to enrich their knowledge and skills for effective implementation of developmental activities. Training and other extension approaches are organised regularly to update their knowledge and skills. The pooled mean score value had indicated significant differential gap percentages of all the aspects of technological developments covered under the study. The findings therefore suggest that the extension officials involved in Tribal Sub plan activities have to take intensive effort on poor development areas and

further strengthening of better development aspects for the betterment of the tribal farmers. In the context of the extent of development of farm activities, the extension officials involved in the process have to analyse the reasons of deficiencies and take adequate steps for the improvement of farm activities particularly the deficient areas. According to material possession, the findings therefore suggested for intensive effort in formulating need based feasible programme with knowledge and skill proficiency for effective implementation resulting better production and income generation. As per comparative analysis of all aspects of development, it is concluded that the officials

involved in the process of programme implementation have to analyse the deficiencies and take all possible steps to enrich the knowledge and skill proficiency that may motivate the respondents to adopt and raise both income and employment generation. The Tribal Sub Plan project has formulated need based programme for economical upliftment of the tribal farmers. Various extension activities are organised for knowledge and skill enrichment for effective implementation of the programme to achieve the desired goal.

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