

## **Impact of Integrated Village Development Project (IVDP) on Income Consumption and Employment in Tribal Area of Southern Rajasthan**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study has examined the impact of IVDP in southern Rajasthan and assessed the employment generated and changes in income and consumption through IVDP. The annual increase in income of beneficiary families over and above the income of non-beneficiary families varied from Rs. 4259 (medium farmers) to Rs. 4595 (marginal farmers). Percentage increase in net annual income was maximum (25.05 %) in marginal beneficiary farmers followed by small (20.18 %) and medium farmers (15.58 %). In marginal and small farmers the percentage increase in net annual income was maximum in agriculture followed by hiring out of labour and livestock while in medium farmers the percentage increase in net annual income was maximum in agriculture followed by livestock and hiring out of labour. The per year increase in consumption expenditure was Rs.3487 in marginal farmers, Rs.2878 in small farmers and Rs.1953 in medium farmers. The total increase in consumption expenditure over and above the total consumption expenditure of non-beneficiary families varied from 7.47 per cent on medium farmers to 19.20 per cent on marginal farmers. The increased consumption expenditure over increased net income varied from 45.85 per cent (medium farmers) to 75.88 per cent (marginal farmers). The saving (difference) from the increased income varied from Rs. 1108 (marginal farmers) to Rs.2306 (medium farmers). Consumption expenditure on clothing, health, recreation and other items increased with increase in size-groups. Consumption expenditure on food and education decreased with increase in size-groups. The absolute increase in employment in marginal, small and medium beneficiary farmers over non-beneficiary farmer families were 30, 27 and 17 mandays per year, which was 10.38 per cent, 7.6 per cent and 3.65 per cent, respectively as a result of IVDP assistance.

The tribals population in India is 84.32 million. It account for 8.2 per cent of the total population. The government of India through various legislative and economic measures has been trying hard for the upliftment and development of these neglected groups of people to bring into the main stream. A number of special programmes are being implemented for tribals' development in India. In India, socio-economic conditions of maximum tribal people are not good and are dependent on agriculture and forest lands. The speed of transformation of technology continues to be slow. The Southern Rajasthan is dominated by tribal population.

The agriculture in Southern Rajasthan is characterized by recurrent droughts, sloppy lands,

dominance of low value and low demand crops, inadequate infrastructure, small size of land holdings, poor sources of irrigation, poor productivity of livestock, lack of off farm employment opportunities and farmers are generally adopting mono-cropping. As a result, the income of farmers is largely crop and livestock based and continues to low. Lack of adoption of Modern technology and very low use of input in agriculture is because of high risk involved. In this region a number of schemes have been implemented by the government but these have had little effect on reducing poverty in the region. In the past two decades, excellent technologies have been developed which can transform both, the productivity and income in the tribal area of southern Rajasthan.

The total tribal population in Rajasthan is 7,097,706. The Southern region of Rajasthan comprises 59.9 per cent of total tribes of the state. Of the total population of southern region 31.7 per cent are tribes. The important tribes inhabiting in the region include Bhil, Bhilmina, Damor, Garasia and Kathodi.

Integrated Village Development Project combining extension and research programme was under operation by Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur with the objectives of transformation of tribal village through integrated farming system technologies for socio-economic upliftment and doubling the income of farmers in three years. Keeping in view all above tasks, a study was undertaken in tribal area of Southern Rajasthan to see the impact of integrated village development project. The specific objectives of the study to see the impact of IVDP on income, consumption and employment through IVDP in tribal area of southern Rajasthan.

### METHODOLOGY

Southern Rajasthan comprises of nine districts of these districts IVDP was running in three districts viz. Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur. Among these districts Udaipur district was purposively selected for the present study on the basis of maximum number of villages under IVDP. Kotra tehsil was selected purposively as the IVDP runs only in Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district. Two villages were selected, one village with IVDP i.e. Malavari and another without IVDP Vaskhera. Forty farmers

(beneficiaries) from the selected IVDP village and 40 farmers from non-IVDP selected village were randomly selected. In all a sample of 80 respondents was selected.

Primary data were used for the study. Primary data were collected through pre-structured schedule from selected respondents through personal interview method for the agriculture year 2007-08. The data were subjected to simple analysis like percentage and averages for measuring the impact of IVDP on the Income, consumption and employment of the beneficiaries.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Change in income

Change in net annual income of beneficiary families over non-beneficiary families is presented in table 1. The results of the study revealed that marginal farmers who obtained assistance under IVDP for livestock were able to increase their annual net income by Rs. 1862 over and above Rs. 11413 earned by non-beneficiary marginal farmers. In percentage terms it was 16.31 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. Agriculture and labouring were the other profitable activities in raising the net income in absolute terms on marginal farms. The absolute increase in net income from agriculture was estimated to the tune of Rs. 1608 which was about 59.35 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary farms. The absolute increase in net income through labouring was estimated to the tune of Rs. 1125 which was about 26.67 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiaries farms.

**Table 1. Activity wise change in net annual income of beneficiary families over non beneficiary families**

Category/Activities	Average net income of beneficiary families	Average net income of non-beneficiary families	Absolute increase in net income of beneficiary over non-beneficiary	Per cent increase in net income
1	2	3	4(4=2-3)	5(5=4÷3)
<b>Marginal farmers</b>				
Livestock	13275	11413	1862	16.31
Agriculture	4317	2709	1608	59.35
labour	5342	4217	1125	26.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>22934</b>	<b>18339</b>	<b>4595</b>	<b>25.05</b>
<b>Small farmers</b>				
Live stock	13272	11779	1493	12.67
Agriculture	9520	7227	2293	31.72
Labour	5059	4167	892	21.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>27851</b>	<b>23173</b>	<b>4678</b>	<b>20.18</b>

<b>Medium farmers</b>				
Livestock	7680	6939	741	10.67
Agriculture	20681	17378	3303	19.00
Labour	3232	3017	215	7.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>31593</b>	<b>27334</b>	<b>4259</b>	<b>15.58</b>

The total net income of marginal farmers who obtained assistance under IVDP for different activities could be able to increase their annual net income by Rs. 4595 over and above Rs. 18339 earned by the non-beneficiary farmers which was 25.05 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary farmers. The percentage increase in net annual income of marginal farmers was maximum from agriculture followed by hiring out of labour and rearing of livestock on their farms.

Small farmers who obtained assistance under IVDP for agriculture could be able to increase their net income by Rs. 2293 over and above Rs. 7227 earned by non-beneficiary families. In percentage term it was 31.72 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. Livestock rearing and labouring were the other profitable activities under IVDP in raising the net income in absolute terms. The absolute increase in net income through livestock was estimated to the tune of Rs. 1493 which was 12.67 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary farms. The absolute increase in net income for labouring was estimated to the tune of Rs. 892 which was 21.40 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiaries families. Beneficiary small farmers could be able to increase their annual net income by Rs. 4678 over and above Rs. 23173 earned by non-beneficiary families, which was 20.18 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. In small farmers, the percentage increase in net annual income was maximum from agriculture followed by hiring out of labour and rearing of livestock.

Medium farmers who obtained assistance under IVDP for agriculture could be able to increase their net income per year by Rs. 3303 over and above Rs. 17378 earned by non-beneficiary families. In percentage terms it was about 19.00 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. The absolute increase in net income through livestock was estimated to the tune of Rs. 741 which was only 10.67 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. The absolute increase in net income by labouring was estimated to the tune Rs. 215 which was 7.12 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. Beneficiary medium farmers could be able to increase their annual net income by Rs. 4259 over and above Rs. 27334 earned by non-beneficiary families, which was 15.58 per cent higher than that of non-beneficiary families. In medium farmers the percentage

increase in net annual income was maximum from agriculture followed by rearing of livestock and hiring out of labour.

Thus, it can be concluded that the average net annual income of beneficiary farmers has increased to a large extent by the assistance of IVDP. The maximum percentage increase in net income (25.05 %) was observed in marginal farmers followed by small (20.18 %) and medium farmers (15.58 %). This may be due to proper and timely getting the assistance. In marginal and small farmers the percentage increase in net annual income was maximum in agriculture followed by hiring out of labour and livestock while in medium farmers the percentage increase in net annual income was maximum in agriculture followed by livestock and hiring out of labour.

#### **Change in consumption expenditure**

The change in annual consumption expenditure of beneficiary over non-beneficiary families is presented in table 2. It is evident from the table that the per year increase in consumption expenditure was Rs. 3487 in marginal farmers, Rs. 2878 in small farmers and Rs. 1953 in medium farmers. Per family increase in annual net income by adoption of IVDP in marginal, small and medium beneficiary farmers was Rs. 4595, Rs. 4678 and Rs. 4259, respectively, over and above non-beneficiary farmers.

The change in the total increase in consumption expenditure over and above the total consumption expenditure of non-beneficiary families was maximum in the marginal farmers i.e. 19.20 per cent followed by small (12.92%) and medium farmers (7.47%).

The percentage change in consumption expenditure to increased net income over and above non-beneficiary varied from 45.85 per cent in the beneficiary medium farmer families to 75.88 per cent in the beneficiary marginal farmer's category. After deducting the increase in consumption expenditure from the increase in income, the difference (saving) was highest i.e. Rs. 2306 in the beneficiary medium farmers category and it was lowest i.e. Rs. 1108 in the beneficiary marginal farmers.

In all the size-groups, of the total increase in consumption expenditure over and above the non-

**Table 2. change in annual consumption expenditure on beneficiary families over non-beneficiary families  
(Rs./family/year)**

Category	Change in consumption expenditure					7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Food	Education	Clothing	Health	Recreation							
Marginal	2088	22	227	200	205	192	553	3487	19.20	4595	11088	75.88
Farmers	(59.88)	(0.63)	(6.51)	(5.74)	(5.88)	(5.50)	(15.86)	(100)				
Small	1617	15	190	167	187	90	614	2878	12.92	4678	1800	61.52
Farmers	(56.18)	(0.52)	(6.60)	(5.80)	(6.43)	(3.13)	(21.34)	(100)				
Medium	825	9	140	123	156	85	615	1953	7.47	4259	2306	45.85
Farmers	(42.24)	(0.46)	(7.17)	(6.30)	(7.99)	(4.35)	(31.49)	(100)				

Figures in parentheses indicate of the total increase consumption expenditure.

\*Domestic items includes radio, bicycle

\*\*Other items includes biri, tobacco, liquor.

beneficiary families, it was maximum on food items followed by other items (includes biri, liquor, tobacco etc.), recreation, clothing, health, domestic items and education. The increase in expenditure on food items varied from 42.24 per cent (on medium farmers) to 59.88 per cent (on marginal farmers). In education the change in expenditure was least i.e. it varied from 0.46 per cent (on medium farmers) to 0.63 per cent (on marginal farmers). The percentage increase in expenditure varied from 3 to 8 per cent in case of clothing, health, recreation and domestic items. Whereas, in case of other items, it varied from 15.86 per cent (on marginal farmers) to 31.49 per cent (on medium farmers). Thus, it can be concluded that the total increase in consumption expenditure over and above the total consumption expenditure of non-beneficiary families varied from 7.47 per cent on medium farmers to 19.20 per cent on marginal farmers. The increased consumption expenditure over increased net income varied from 45.85 per cent (medium farmers) to 75.88 per cent (marginal farmers). The saving (difference) from the increased income varied from Rs. 11 08 (marginal farmers) to Rs. 2306 (medium farmers).

Consumption expenditure on clothing, health, recreation and other items increased with increase in size-groups. Consumption expenditure on food and education decreased with increase in size-groups.

### Change in employment

The change in employment of beneficiary over non-beneficiary farmers' families is presented in table 3. It can be seen from the table that the absolute increase in employment of marginal, small and medium farmers families were 30, 27 and 7 mandays per year, respectively as a result of IVDP assistance and in percentage terms change in employment of marginal, small and medium farmers families were 10.38 per cent, 7.64 per cent and 3.65 per cent, respectively.

Thus, it can be concluded that the increase in employment per family per year was maximum in marginal farmers followed by small and medium farmers. The change in—employment over non-beneficiary farmers was maximum in marginal farmers (10.38%) and minimum in medium farmers (3.65 %).

**Table 3. change in employment of beneficiary over non-beneficiary families (mandays/year/farm)**

Category	Employment generation on beneficiary farmers	Employment generation on non-beneficiary farmers	Absolute gain in employment by beneficiary farmers	Percentage gain in employment over non-beneficiary farmers
1	2	3	4(4=2-3)	5 (5=4÷3×100)
Marginal farmers	319	289	30	10.38
Small farmers	380	353	27	7.64
Medium farmers	482	465	17	3.65

### CONCLUSION

It could be concluded that in marginal and small farmers the percentage increase in net annual income was maximum in agriculture followed by hiring out of labour and livestock while in medium farmers the percentage increase in net income was maximum in agriculture followed by livestock and hiring out of labour. The per year increase in consumption expenditure was Consumption expenditure on clothing, health, recreation and other items increased with increase in size-groups. There were increase in employment in marginal, small and medium beneficiary farmers over non-beneficiary farmer families as a result of IVDP assistance. Thus, the IVDP has increased the income, consumption expenditure and employment opportunities over the non-beneficiaries in the study area.

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