CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

After analysing the quantitative and qualitative data collected for the study, this chapter presents the conclusions of the study. While doing so, it also summarises the key points in the data presented in the previous chapters. This chapter itself is divided into six parts:

Part I - Socio and Demographic Status;
Part II - Economic Scenario;
Part III - Health Scenario;
Part IV - Schemes and Major Interventions;
Part V - Action Plan;
Part VI - Conclusion.

6.1 Socio and Demographic Status

Demographic Status

Examining the demographic characteristics of Sahariya respondents household, it is found 52.7 percent of population are male and 47.3 percent are female. Average sex ratio in India is 933 females per thousand males and 946 females in rural India (as per 2011 census). It is learned that sahariya household sex ratio of 899 females per thousand males is lower than the country sex ratio.

Marital Status

89.3 percent of Sahariya respondents are married and rest 10.7 percent are widowed. It affirms that there is an early death in saharia families and need to be analysed. It is noted that there is no unmarried, divorced, separated and deserted categories among the respondents which clearly indicates that their community is very strong in this areas. Out of 239 respondents 36.0 percent of sahariya respondents agreed about the early marriage in their community, 26.4 percent
disagreed, 13.8 percent of other community respondent agreed, 7.1 percent disagreed. Totally 62.3 percent of the respondents agreed while 37.7 percent disagreed. Hence it reveals that early marriage is very much prevailed in sahariya community which may lead to affect healthy life of women and child. it is learned that traditional practices are playing major role and followed by lack of awareness in early marriage in sahariya families.

**Family Size**

It is understood that Vast majority of 75.8 percent of the Saharia respondents are leading nuclear family while least of 24.2 percent of the Saharia respondents have joint family. The average members of Sahariya family size is 5.1 and confirming that high proportion of the families are leading large families. Sahariya families need to manage the large families within available resources and livelihood opportunities. Vicious circle of poverty prevailed and is hindering the development.

**Housing**

81.9 percent of the Sahariya respondents’ house type are Kutcha, 18.1 percent are having Pucca houses. 91.3 percent of Sahariya respondents are living in own houses. 73.8 percent of Sahariya respondents houses are not electrified. 96 percent of houses are not having toilet facilities. Sahariya tribal are practicing open defecation.

**Education**

71.8% of Sahariya respondents were illiterate while 22.8 percent had completed primary education, 4.7 percent crossed middle school and only 0.7 percent reached higher secondary level. None of them has pursued Diploma/ITI, Graduation and any other professional courses. Education is a major difficult milestone in the life of Sahariya. 69.9 percent of the respondents agreed about the child drop out while 30.1 percent disagreed. Child drop out in sahariya families prevailed for higher extend, it will be the pulling factor for many development opportunities of the lives children and families. Analysis clears that poverty reduction, decrease in
migration and educating the parents are essential for the child education to be continued.

6.2 Economic Scenario

Sources of Income

Major proportion of the respondents (32.2) affirm that Sahariya households are depending on Kadhan (stone quarry) labour work for their livelihood. Another 20.1 percent of the respondents affirm agricultural labour while 15.9 percent opined about MNREGA. The sources of collection of MFP and migrant labour also affirm by considerable respondents (11.3 each). It is clear that Sahariya households are not having sustainable livelihood options for their regular income. Their economy is from hand to mouth. The poor Saharias cannot manage to have even two square meals a day.

Work participation of Sahariya respondents in Kadhan reveals that majority of 64.4 percent work in Kadhan. Sahariyas are sincere and hard worker so that they are able to work at Kadhan (Stone mine) during the scorching sunlight which yield very high temperature. They are not skilled labourer to depend upon other livelihoods. Work availability in kadhan shows that 39.6 percent are getting job upto 15 days at kadhan in a month. 36.4 percent are availing job upto 20 days. only 17.7 percent of respondents are getting job around and above of 25 days. 45.9 percent of respondents availed job upto 15 days only. Hence it is clear that major portion of the sahariya household is without job for 15 days in a month. It is the result of closing down of many of licensed stone mine due to the expiry of lease date. During rainy season also Kadhan remained closed. So that sahariya are in want of job and to migrate other places in search of job.

44.6 percent of respondents are dissatisfied about the wage rate in Kadhan (stone quarry work) and 15.6 percent highly dissatisfied. 29.6 percent of respondents opined as sometimes satisfied while 8.6 percent of the respondents are satisfied. Lowest 1.6 percent of the respondents says highly satisfied. Meshthri (cutting the stone) is getting Rs.300/-, Bailthar (Helper) used to get Rs.150/- as wage from Kadhan. It needs very hard work in scorching sunlight. Sahariya used to take
advance payment from contractor and spent the money. If they do not get job during rainy season or else, they have to suffer a lot for employment. As they have taken advance payment they are bound to the contractors for their terms and conditions. Due to that Sahariyas are not empowered to calculate and get their wages accordingly.

Livestock Availability

35.6 of Sahariya respondents are having cows, 13.4 percent of Sahariya have poultry and 7.4 percent Saharia respondents have Goats. Even though 35.6 percent of respondents are having cows, it is not supportive for families as most of the cows are country breed and not taking care by Sahariya families. They never used to tie and feed the cows and not milking also. These cows used to have opened grazing and lie down in common place altogether. Sahariya families are not getting much benefit from these cows, keeping them traditionally.

Land

Overall 65.8 percent of Respondents are having land holding while 34.2 percent of respondents are without land. Land was allotted by government 30 to 40 years back, some of them have sold or mortgaged the land. 36.7 of percent Sahariya respondents land are cultivable, 31.6 percent of the respondents have uncultivable land (stone and small boulder). 17.3 percent of the respondents are having dry land and rest 12.2 percent of the respondents’ land is located in wet and hill area. It is learned from the analysis that majority of the sahariya respondents’ land is not prepared for cultivation.

Migration

Out of 239 respondents, 64.4 of percent of respondents agreed the migration of Sahariya families in search of job while 35.6 percent refused it. It is clear that majority of Sahariya household used to migrate for job. Insufficient work availability is becoming the main factor for migration.
Debt Status

61 percent of Sahariya respondents are living with debt status while 39 percent are free from debt. Majority of the sahariya household are living with debt and without sustainable income. 71.5 percent of the respondents said money lenders are the debt sources for Sahariyas. 11.7 percent of the respondents’ opined getting loan from relatives, 11.3 percent of the respondents agreed bank as loan source. Minimum of 5.4 percent of the respondents are getting loan from SHGs (Self help group). It is noted that majority of the Sahariya household depend on money lender for loan sources. Many times Sahariya used to get advance payment from employers and repay with interest while not able to be pay on time. Also it learned that Sahariya household used to mortgage Land, cycle, household items and ornamentals with money lenders. Many times they are not able to regain it back. Without security they are unable to approach the bankers also.

6.3 Health Scenario

33.9 percent of the respondents opinion about the possibility for Silicosis/TB infection is due to work in Kadhan. 30.1 percent of the respondents said that working in Kadhan which leads to fever due to hard labour without any precaution in work site. 29.7 percent of the respondents say Headache as health hazard in working at Kadhan. Only 6.3 percent of the respondents refused about the health hazards while working in Kadhan. It is clear that Sahariya households working in Kadhan are very much vulnerable to Silicosis/T.B. which leads to death soon.

11.4 percent of Sahariya respondents’ family members already are affected by silicosis /T.B. while 8.7 percent of the respondents confirmed death in their family due to silicosis. 79.9 percent of the respondents families are not affected. It is clear that 20.1 percent of the respondents’ families are affected by Silicosis / T.B.

There are two main reasons for death due to silicosis infection / T.B. One is negligence in further review and incomplete full course of medicine and negligence in treatment in initial stage is another. The third reason no major difference in health condition after consumption of medicine also to be considered. The fact is that Sahariya community from study area needs to go for 70 K.m. distance to meet the
doctor in government hospital for treatment. It requires money and losing of livelihood also for that day. Hence Sahariya is becoming negligent in initial stage as well as for further review and completing the course of medicine.

Overall 48.1 percent of the respondents accepted RMPs as first contact place, 28.5 percent of them accept Sadhus / Baba. 12.1 percent agreed that Sahariya household visit private hospital for treatment while 11.3 only agreed PHC is the first contact place for illness. It is found that Sahariya households prefer RMPs and Private Hospitals than PHC.

Analysis of Satisfaction level about the PHC services showed, that 46.0 percent of the respondents are above dissatisfied level while only 20.5 percent of the respondents are above satisfied level, rest 33.5 percent of the respondents are in neutral. It is learned from the FGDs with Sahariya that qualified doctor is not visiting the PHC most of days, required staff are not available in the PHC. Many kind of medicine advised to purchase from outside medical shop, also compounder bribing money also for treatment. This may be reasons for Sahariya household dissatisfaction of service in PHC and preferring RMPs.

Alhocolism

69.0 percent of respondents accepted the alcoholism habit in Sahariya household and 31.0 percent of respondents disagreed. It clears that majority of Sahariya household are alcoholic addicts.

6.4 Schemes and Major Interventions

MNREGA

75.2 percent of Sahariya benefitted with MNREGA program and other 24.8 percent are not benefitted under this scheme. It is clear that majority of the Saharia household benefitted under this scheme. 23.2 percent majority of respondents received employment for 21 to 30 days under MNREGA, followed by 19.6 percent received employment for 11 to 20 days. Very least 0.9 percent of the respondents received for 71 to 80 days of employment. 5.4 percent of respondents only received the highest employment for 91 to 100 days. 51.7 percent of respondents got
employment up to 30 days only. 22.4 percent of respondents are only employed for more 51 days. Majority of the Sahariya household are not employed as per Act of MNREGA for 100 days. The analysis revealed that less budget availability is the major reason for less job availability under MNREGA.

**PDS / Ration Hard**

83.9 percent of Sahariya respondents are having ration card while only 16.1 percent of the Saharia respondents have not availed. Opinion on provision availability in PDS is presented here. 52.7 percent of the respondents said that Provision is not available as per the entitlement while 47.3 percent agreed the provision availability. It clears that majority of 52.7 percent of the respondents are not satisfied with the PDS functioning. It is understood by FGD that it is opened once in a month and the maximum quantity is not provided.

**Indira Awas Yojana**

Majority of 79.9 percent of Sahariya respondents have not availed the benefit of Indira Awas Yojana. It is understood from the field that less number of houses were only allotted and also bribe is taken place for the allotment. The poorest Sahariyas were not given the bribe for getting the Government benefit.

**Anganwadi Centre**

28 percent of Sahariya respondents’ children are only benefitted, rest 72 percent of respondents disagree about the benefit from anganwadi centre. Majority of Sahariya children are not benefitting from the anganwadi centre regularly, it will be factor to mismanagement of child health. The majority of 45.5 percent respondents said that anganwadi centre was not available in their habitation.

**Solar Light**

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 32.2 percent of them received benefit of Solar Light scheme. Out of 138 respondents, 90.6 percent of respondents opined this intervention implemented in satisfied and above level. Only 9.4 percent of the respondents said sometimes satisfied. Majority of 92.7 percent of the respondents
agreed this intervention had positive impact and while meager of 7.2 percent of respondents said no difference. Hence this intervention is potential intervention for the benefit of Sahariya tribe to have the light in darkness. But it is learned that another 4 villages did not get benefit of this intervention and living in the darkness. Way should be found out to take this potential intervention to unreached village also.

**Cycle Distribution**

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 27.5 percent of the respondents benefitted from this intervention while 38.9 percent did not benefit. 33.6 percent of the respondents registered that this intervention is not implemented in their area. It is learned from the analysis, out of 131 respondents, 100 percent of the respondents registered their opinion above satisfied level. 31.3 percent of the Sahariya respondents and 68.7 percent of the other respondents agreed that Cycle distribution is having only positive impact in the life of Sahariya children and families. Eventhough only 27.5 percent of the Sahariya benefitted from this intervention this intervention is identified as fully potential, but scale is to be increased.

**Well Construction**

After analyzing the data, it is found that Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 24.2 percent of them benefitted and 75.8 percent of the Sahariya respondents were not benefitted. Out of 121 respondents 68.6 percent of the respondents are in above satisfied level while 13.2 percent of the respondents are sometimes satisfied.66.1 percent of respondents have positive impact while 31.4 percent of the respondents said no difference by the implementation of well construction intervention. As majority of 66.1 percent respondents said positive impact, this intervention has potential to bring the changes. While considering opinion of the 31.4 percent of the respondents, it is found the reasons that full quantum of work was not carried out as per the proposal by the implementers. When depth decreased, the available water for irrigation also decreased. Insufficient water could not save the crop. And also best quality of construction material like stone, cement, and sand are not provided and second quality material was given. Exploitation is taken place in this intervention. Hence certain percent of respondents were not satisfied.
Land Bunding

Land bunding is the intervention to stop the soil erosion and degradation of the land and maintain soil fertility. Earthen bund will be constructed against water flowing direction to stop rain water. Water table will be increased and moisture will be maintained in the land for good yielding. It will decrease the irrigation input cost for wheat and chick-pea as they are cultivating in study area.

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents 40.3 percent of the respondents received benefit from this intervention while 59.7 percent of the respondents are not benefitted.

Altogether 89.9 percent of the respondents registered above satisfied level. 91.3 percent of the respondents agreed this intervention is having positive impact. Few respondents are not satisfied and said no difference in impact level as cross section of the bund was not maintained in some places, output work was lesser than prescribed cubic feet. Follow up of work was not carried out like plantation of lemon grass on the bund and maintenance work. Overall it is learn that it is a very potential intervention implemented in this study area, and needs to be scaled up with proper follow up maintenance plan. A case study of land bund is given below.

Land Reclamation / Stone Bunding

Out of 149 respondents, 29.5 percent of respondents benefitted in Land reclamation / stone bunding intervention, 36.9 percent of the respondents did not benefit. 33.6 percent of the respondents said land reclamation intervention was not implemented in their village. Out of 134 respondents, 32.8 percent of the Saharia respondents and 58.2 percent of the other respondents opined that land reclamation intervention have positive impact while rest 9.0 percent shared no idea about this intervention.

Land reclamation intervention is very potential intervention to change lives of Sahariya tribe. 91 percent of the respondents opined that this intervention has positive impact in the beneficiaries life. Herewith the gap is identified that 29.5 percent of Sahariya respondents only benefitted from this interventions. Need to look
the way to allocate more resource in this intervention to address the maximum number of sahariya household to be benefitted.

**Land Levelling**

It is found from the analysis that out of 149 respondents, only 12.8 percent of the Sahariya respondents benefitted from land leveling intervention. Out of 109 total respondents 20.2 percent of the respondents are in above satisfied level. 22.0 percent of the respondents are dissatisfied while 35.8 percent of the respondents do not have idea about land leveling intervention. As per the opinion of majority of the respondents, this intervention is not identified as potential intervention. The intervention gap identified from FGD are that minimum number of Sahariya household only are assisted by this intervention and less number of actual work days only carried out by the implementers in the field. As per the community opinion, the intervention was not implemented as per the proposal and work completion report and exploitation has taken place.

**Check Dam**

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, only 16.1 percent are benefitted and 83.9 percent of them are not benefitted. Out 114 respondents, 95.6 percent of the respondents were in above satisfied level. 96.5 percent of the respondents agreed that the intervention of check dam is having positive impact in the life of study area community. It is understood while having a dialogue with the community, check dam is constructed as per the feasibility study. It is community based program and it may not implemented directly in the land of Sahariya household. The surrounding land area will be benefitted through this intervention are, fertile soil retained from erosion, soil moisture maintain in the surrounding area, water table increased in the dug well. Even though less number of sahariya households directly benefitting from this intervention, it is very potential intervention for this terrain for sustainable agricultural activities.
Plantation

Out of 149 respondents 32.9 percent of the Sahariya respondents received benefit of Plantation intervention. Out of 139 total respondents 88.5 percent of respondents are satisfied about the implementation of plantation intervention. 60.4 percent of respondents agreed that the intervention is having positive impact. Rest 39.5 percent of respondents said no difference by implementation of plantation intervention. Plant has not survived because no fencing activity was carried out, domestic and wild animals destroy the plant, irrigation facilities was not arranged. Implementing agency was not given full assistance for watering the plant. The recurring cost was not able to be borne by the Sahariya to safeguard the plant. Apart from that lethargic and negligence of Sahariya are also the reason. Plantation activity will give the benefit after sometime only, But Sahariya are struggling for day to day livelihood; hence they did not have given more importance to safeguard the plant for long term future.

Goatery Program

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 37.6 percent are benefitted. Out of 146 total respondents 85.6 percent of them were in above satisfied level. 81.5 percent of the respondents said that goatery program was having positive impact in the sahariya household as economic development activity. Hence goatery intervention is identified as potential intervention to bring the economic development in the lives of Sahariya community. While considering certain percent of the respondents said that no difference and no idea also, It is learnt that there some of the gap in the implementation. There was no proper training to impart knowledge towards goat management and disease control in the field level and also availability of quality veterinary services at local level is poor. Government doctor is not coming regularly to animal health centre. Compounder only available, He is being bribed money for vaccination. So many goats die and Sahariya were not able to protect them. Cattle insurance was not done either by NGO or beneficiary and it is also a drawback in this intervention. Many Sahariya families sold the goatery units for their need instead of rearing continually for asset creation.
Hand pump installation / Drinking water

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 84.6 percent are benefitted. Out of 216 total respondents 87 percent of them were in above satisfied level. 86.5 percent of the respondents said that hand pump installation was having positive impact in the sahariya household to fetch water for drinking, bathing, household usage and for cattle also. According to majority of the respondents’ opinion, it is identified as potential intervention for lives of Sahariya tribal.

Engine and Pipe distribution

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 29.5 percent were benefitted and 56.4 percent of them are not benefitted. 14.1 percent of the Sahariya respondents reported that the intervention was not implemented in their village. As majority of 85.8 percent of the respondents have given their opinion as positive impact, engine and pipe distribution is potential intervention. The gap identified is village development committee(VDC) president mortgaged the engine and pipe in one place but till now it is not returned. So all other beneficiaries are unhappy, it shows that all members of the committee did not have the responsibilities on the benefit. In another village, engine and pipe provided to kisan (farmer) group which is having composition of all other community members also. The NGO volunteer was one of the kisan group member and he undertook the engine and pipe in his custody. Sahariya are not able to get it from him for irrigation purpose. Social exploitation has taken place.

Vegetable Seed Distribution

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 44.3 percent are benefitted and 22.1 percent of them are not benefitted. 33.6 percent of the Sahariya respondents reported that the intervention was not implemented in their village. As majority of 79.5 percent of the respondents have given opinion that vegetable seed distribution program is having positive impact this intervention is the potential intervention. Still the gap is, different varieties of seeds were provided at a time. Beneficiaries did not have understanding of each variety of seeds and its seasons. Many of them used to sow the offseason seeds and finally there is no growth. Initial training was not provided to the beneficiaries apart from the seed distribution.
**Awareness Program**

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 49.7 percent are benefitted and 36.2 percent of them are not benefitted. 14.1 percent of the Sahariya respondents reported that the intervention was not implemented in their village. As majority of 71.9 percent of the respondents have given opinion that awareness program is having positive impact, this intervention is identified as potential intervention.

**Self Help Group (SHG)**

Out of 149 Sahariya respondents, 37.6 percent are benefitted and 62.4 percent of them are not benefitted. Out of 138 total respondents 29.7 percent of the Sahariya respondents and 28.3 percent of the other respondents agreed of positive impact in the study area by the result of SHG. Majority of 58.0 percent of respondents have given opinion that SHG intervention is having positive impact in the lives of children and women. It is also a potential intervention for Sahariya to save the money and internal lending. The gap is identified that SHG was not formed and functioning properly while government implementing this scheme. It was informed to run the SHG for 6 months to get the benefit. After benefitting from the government, the SHG is broken and did not continue to function. Same kind of attitude prevailed in the community to function SHG for receiving subsidiary benefits. So NGOs are also struggling to change the attitude of Sahariya community.

**6.5 Action Plan**

**Strategy 1: Creating assets for Sustainable livelihood by Employment Guarantee Schemes**

**Objective:** Increase village based sustainable income Sahariya tribal households

**Agriculture and allied activities**

It is emphasised that wage employment programs (MNREGA) must be catered to create permanent assets for Sahariya livelihood options. Sahariya community is having uncultivable land that it can be changed into cultivable. Rain
water harvesting structures like farm pond, check dam, land bunding interventions are to be carried out with full rigor. Community well may be constructed to increase the irrigation facilities for supporting of cultivation and plantation activities. Drought fitted fruit saplings to be provided by agricultural department to use the uncultivable land of Sahariya tribal.

Artificial insemination can be given to their cows so that local breed of cows will be more productive. All vaccination may be available in the village level for free of cost. Goatery program can be scaled up in this area to increase the livestock and their income level.

**Estimate for Land reclamation work for 1 acre of uncultivable land (Based on the respondents opinion):**

15 person days x 15 members = 225 person days per acre

225 person days x Rs.142/- (Minimum wage) = Rs.31950/-

2.25 family can get 100 days work in a year through this intervention and thereafter land will produce the benefit for the beneficiary family.

**Strategy 2: Ensure educational provisions**

**Objective:** All Sahariya children attain educational standards appropriate to age.

**Education**

High school and higher secondary school are to be established in field level, so that child drop out ratio will be minimized. And also incentives and transport facilities must be availed for Sahariya children. More number of tribal residential schools may be provided to avoid child drop out, so that the children of migrant parents would be benefitted.
Strategy 3: Strengthen health mechanism in rural areas

Objective: Sahariya households enjoys healthy life

Health

PHC may be fully functional with availability of doctor and staff without absence. All kinds of medicines are to be made available for easy access. T.B./Silicosis patient are to be reviewed and follow up advice may be provided in PHC itself by medical camps to avoid the negligence of Sahariya patient in completing the full course of medicine. Institutional delivery facilities can be availed in the PHC centre round the clock. More focus is to be given for sterilisation of family planning. Need to ensure the anganwadi centre be opened on all the working days.

Strategy 3: Increase Infrastructure efficient development process

Objective: Ensure accessibility, availability and affordability for Sahariya households

Infrastructure development and assets creation

Government should take initiative in infrastructure development like construction of anganwadi centre, road facilities, bus connectivity and electricity.

Strategy 4: Empowerment for entitlement

Objective: Sahariya household free from exploitation

Installation of Measuring Scales and units

Provision of village based measuring units and weighing scales will empower the Sahariya household in many ways. They can weight or measure the unit before selling the minor forest produces, weigh and check the PDS provisions and other purchased items. It will ensure and avoid the exploitation from the local vendors.
Community voice and action initiatives (advocacy)

NGOs need to carry out the community voice and action initiatives in the field level, educate the community about their entitlement and then teach them to measure the actual. Thereafter they can have a dialogue with Government officials and other stakeholders for further improvement.

Awareness creation on behavioral change

NGOs and Government need to work out the plan together to create awareness among the Sahariya tribal regarding literacy, early marriage, child labour, alcoholism and T.B./Silicosis so that they are free from all these.

Strategy 5: Strengthen Government mechanism with collaboration

Objective: Increase the effectiveness of Government schemes for Sahariya Household

Monitoring mechanism

Government should maintain the proper monitoring mechanism especially in the anganwadi centre, school, primary health centre and veterinary health centre. Output of the work should be measured especially in land development and well construction work whether it is as per submitted report to avoid the exploitation of Sahariya community.

Coordination between likeminded organizations and Government

Proper coordination should be maintained and network meetings are to be conducted for best practices sharing and avoid the overlapping of activities for effective implementation.
6.6 Conclusion

Sahariya community is the living examples of all kind of problems in their life under the clutches of vicious cycle of poverty, illiteracy, social exploitation, unemployment, debt, and alcoholism. In order to break this situation, potential interventions and implementation strategies are essential. Government should ensure the provisions and the entitlement to be provided in community level. NGOs also need to carry out the interventions along with government and also educate the community. Sahariya’s participation and cooperation are vital in this process. Above all the government bureaucrats, NGO representatives and other stakeholders should have humanity and like-mindedness in this huge task of Sahariya development.

6.7 Further Research Gap

Similar kind of research can be conducted in their respective areas for the benefit of tribal population.