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## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

“A study on the awareness of grants distribution towards tribal communities in Pinavoorkudy”

Dissertation Submitted in the Mahatma Gandhi University,  
Kottayam in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the  
award of Bachelor’s degree of Arts  
(ECONOMICS)

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2021-2024

BHARATA MATA COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University – Kottayam)

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DATE: -

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled “A study on the awareness of grants distribution towards tribal communities in Pinavoorkudy” has been prepared by NIFFIN JOSEPH AND ARYA I.R under supervision and guidance in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Economics of the Mahatma Gandhi University.

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## **DECLARATION**

We Niffin Joseph and Arya I R Bachelor Degree of Economics final year students, Department of Economics, Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara hereby declare that the dissertation submitted for award of Bachelor Degree of Economics is our work. We further declare that the said work has not previously been submitted to any other University or Academic Body.

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Date:

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

At the outset, we bow before God the Almighty for this bountiful blessing without which we would not have completed this Endeavor successfully.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to our academic guide, for HOD, Asst. Prof. Lt. Nithin Thomas for his meticulous guidance and encouragement throughout the project.

We are extremely grateful to our respected for her asst prof Akshara Sasikumar unwavering support generosity and timely corrections.

We remember with great pleasure and gratitude, all the respected teachers of the Department of Economics for their valuable suggestions.

We express our sincere thanks to our Principal Dr Johnson K M, for providing us all the facilities to carry out the project, as a part of under graduation course.

We are extremely indebted to our friends for their encouragement given in our tasks of preparing the dissertation report.

We extend our sincere gratitude to all those who has directly and indirectly helped during the course of our work.

NIFFIN JOSEPH

ARYA I R

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# **CHAPTER - 1**

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

India has a large number of tribal population as compared to another nation of states in the world. They have been considered the first inhabitants of nation, tribal are not receiving their basic need in these days. They are not only suffering from social economic and educational backwardness but also in face discrimination in a large scale and have been exploited. Tribal life are always been tied with the nature or forest and their cultural customs and tradition thus their livelihood has a close connection with the forest. Frequently the govt appear to be limiting their access to the forest which is like a tree without its branches when it come to their tribal identity. Although the Forest Right Act in 2006 gave the provision for the right to the tribal with regards to access the forest and its products.

Tribals are consider as the first origin of earth and they are also called as the "ADIVASI" which means the first inhabitant of the mother land. The term 'TRIBE' originated around the time of Greek city. In the search of google the tribes are describes as "A social, economic, religious or blood ties, with common culture and dialect, which having a recognized leader. In India the tribal population is around 8.2 percent in the living population of the country. Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of tribal population in India. They have been delineated from the mainstream of Indian population through their physical and cultural characteristics, benign a part of this nation they deserve attention and care. But because of the separation and social detachment over year, they have been underprivileged of basic education, skill, development and growth of the modern world.

In the intricate tapestry of society tribal community represent the vibrant thread that weaves together the cultural heritage and indigenous wisdom of a nation. However despite their cultural, tribal community often find themselves in the finger of mean stream development, grappling with systemic challenge such as marginalization economic disparity and



limited access to resource. Recognizing the need for inclusive growth and equitable distribution of opportunities, government around the world have initiated various grand distribution program aimed at the uplifting of tribal communities and for their socio-economic empowerment. This distribution of grand to tribal community is to merely a charitable but also a strategic Investment in the preservation of indigenous cultures, the protection of land and for the promotion of sustainable development. through targeted grand program government attempt to address the historical injustices faced by tribal communities

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The allocation and the distribution of grand to tribal community is critical for their socio-economic development. However the distribution process are criticized for its effectiveness, transparency and inclusivity. This study search for to identify the challenges faced in distribution grand, access the impact of current distribution system on tribal welfare and proper recommendation for enhancing the efficiency and equity of grand distribution towards tribal community. The project aims to address the problem by specific objectives such

- 1) enhancing grand distribution efficiency: For identify inefficiencies, barriers and opportunities and to implement actions to improve the grant distribution process.
- 2) Ensuring grant transparency and inclusivity: Access the level of transparency in grant allocation decisions and involvement of tribal communities in the decision-making process.

## 1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

1) Informing policy decision: The identification of inefficiencies and barriers in the grant distribution process can provide valuable insights for policymakers and allowing them to execute targeted reforms and allocated resources more effectively towards tribal development initiatives.

2) Promoting Equity and Inclusivity: The study suggestion are aim to create a fairies distribution of resources and opportunities for tribal community by improving how grants are allocated and involving investors more effectively.

3) Empowering Tribal Communities: Empowering the tribal communities by involving their representatives and fostering community engagement in decision making enabling them to advocate for their needs and shape development initiatives. This promotes self-determination and community-driven.

4) Improving socio-economic outcomes: through its focus on enhancing the effectiveness of grant, the study aim to improve the socio-economic outcomes with in tribal communities by ensuring that resource are allocated efficiently and the intended benefits reach those indeed.

## 1.4 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To know the effectiveness, equity and impact of tribals community in grant distribution.
- 2) To analysis the distribution of grant towards the tribal community.
- 3) To know the transparency and accountability of grant distribution towards tribal community.
- 4) To know the government interference towards tribal community in grant distribution.

## 1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY TOOL OF ANALYSIS

The collection of data to be conducted with a sample size of 50 respondents selected and the method of sampling is applied. The collection of primary data is based on the questionnaire.

The questionnaire is hand over to the tribal communities in a village called (PINA VOORKUDY) in the Ernakulam district which constitute the research area of the project and collects data form the areas

Overall, a well -designed research methodology is critical to ensuring that research results are reliable, valid, and useful for informing decision-making and advancing knowledge in a particular field.

Microsoft excel is the tool used for data analysis which help to perform a variety of tasks, including data cleaning, sort in, filtering, and visualization, to create tables, charts, graphs for the better acknowledgement. Questionnaire was prepared by using the tool named google form as it can summarise the survey result at glances with charts and graphs.

## 1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1) Assessing the effectiveness of government schemes and grants targeted at the tribal community.
- 2) Analysing the accessibility and utilization of these schemes by tribal community members.
- 3) Identifying challenges and barriers faced by the tribal community in accessing government support.
- 4) Evaluating the impact of government support programs on the socio-economic development of the tribal community.
- 5) Examining the transparency and fairness of the process for allocating grants to tribal community.

The study duration was 2023-2024 in which we assemble data

## 1.7 LIMITATIONS

1) Availability Of Data: The study may suffer from a lack of accurate and understable data on grant distribution towards tribals.

2)Reporting Bais: Reporting bias in the data may result in over or under-representation of certain grants or their outcomes which leads to skewed conclusion about the effectiveness of the distribution process.

3) Contextual Factor: Local governance structures, cultural considerations, or historical injustices may not be fully included in the study which can influence the impact of grants on tribal communities.

4)Timeframe Constraints: The ability to assess the long-term effects of grant distribution on tribal development and well-being could be hindered by time constraints in the study.

5) Scope of Analysis: Limiting the scope of the study to certain regions or grant types may result in overlooking variations in grant distribution practices and outcomes across different tribal communities and funding sources.

## CHAPTER-2

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 SUMIT KUMAR MINZ: “TRIVAL DEVELOPMENT, POLICIES IN INDIA: ITS IMPLICATIONS AND PROSPECTS”**

This study aimed that the government primary responsibility is to formulate and implement equitable policies to ensure justices for the weaker section of society, such as the tribal community in India, who faces challenges in accessing basic necessities. Despite continues effort by government at union and state level bridge the development gap and promote sustainable growth among the tribal communities through various policies and programs since independence, it appears insufficient to uplift them from decades of under development. This research paper extensively examines the schemes, policies and programs initiated by the government of India aimed at the comprehensive growth and development of tribal community.



## 2.2 PARESH K. PATEL: “AN IMPACT OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN SCHEMSE ON TRIBAL COMMUNITY”

The concept of the welfare state, as outline in Indian constitution, aims to ensure social justice, particularly for the most marginalized groups like scheduled tribes. Tribal administration has gained momentum since the fifth five-year plan, with the adoption of the tribal sub – plan area approach to uplift tribal communities. This article, titled “An Impact Of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme on tribal communities. A study focus on a case study of Gujarat, specifically the dang district, an important institution in the tribal sub-plan area. Based on empirical research, the article draws broad conclusion and provides suggestion for improving administrative and management practices for tribal development. The study is expected to be of interest to policymakers, sociologists, development planners and concerned individuals interested in development issues. The combination of TSP and plans for dispersed tribes, with separate plans tailored for five primitive tribes. The combination of TSP and plans for dispersed tribes is known as TSP. This prompts an examination of the phenomenon of social change among tribal communities through tribal sub- plans schemes, raising sociological question about the impact and changes brought about by these schemes on tribal society.

## 2.3J.SURESH KUMARD.SHOBANA: “IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN NAGALAND”

The study aims India's tribal population constitutes a significant minority with distinct cultural identities, traditions, and beliefs. The Indian government has implemented various programs and schemes to support their socio-economic development, aiming to provide essential amenities such as housing, healthcare, education, and sanitation facilities. In Nagaland, the state government has instituted several programs to foster the socio-economic advancement of tribal communities, offering financial and other forms of assistance to improve their living standards, education, and health. These initiatives focus on providing financial support, technical assistance, and capacity building to enable tribal communities to engage in income-generating activities, enhance agricultural productivity, and access better healthcare and education. The Nagaland government is committed to ensuring the successful implementation of these programs, enabling tribal communities to benefit from these Endeavor. This study explores the impact of tribal development initiatives in Nagaland and government interventions.

## 2.4 Dr NEERA GAUTAM: “EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE IN INDIA: SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES”

IN this study India, consider as pluralist country, celebrates rich diversity across cultures, religions, languages, and racial backgrounds. Scheduled Tribes (STs) represent a significant segment of the historically disadvantaged sections of society. Despite various initiatives to promote formal education post-independence, the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes remains notably low, with even lower rates for females compared to the national average. Educating Scheduled Tribe children is deemed essential, not only due to constitutional obligations but also as a vital component for the holistic development of tribal communities. This paper sheds light on commendable programs and schemes aimed at advancing education among STs in India. In India the tribes form a significant section of the population mainly because of two factors (a) they constitute 8.14 % of the total population in (2001) census and (b) they have distinct cultures and economic pursuits in different ecological settings and the focus on education for their better living with the help of government provided schemes and policies.

## 2.5 ANNESHA SAHA, MANIDIP ROY: “GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL EDUCATION IN TRIPURA”

In this study the research aims geographical expanse of India encompasses tribal communities in central, southern, and northeastern regions. Active involvement and empowerment of these tribal communities are vital for the socio-economic progress of the nation. However, they still face disparities in areas such as education and livelihood opportunities, hindering their equal treatment.

Achieving a harmonious lifestyle in tribal communities requires access to education, skills, and knowledge, which are essential for securing sustainable livelihoods and contributing to national productivity. Education plays a pivotal role in the growth and development of a nation, empowering individuals to support the system and fostering societal and economic progress despite community-

government policies at both the central and state level and assesses the patterns of financial aid

provided by the government

## 2.6 MS SRAYA BANERJEE: “TRIBAL EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES AND ITS AWARENESS AMONG TRIBAL YOUTH”

IT is the study which is in West Bengal, India, diverse tribal communities with distinct customs, languages, and traditions reside primarily in rural areas, maintaining tight-knit social structures and preserving ancient practices. Education has emerged as a key tool for social upliftment within these communities, with governmental and non-governmental efforts focused on reducing educational disparities by establishing schools in remote regions, promoting indigenous languages, and integrating tribal culture into the curriculum. Specialized programs tailored to the unique cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic needs of tribal youths aim to bridge the educational gap effectively. The study, conducted in Jhargram district, collected data from 100 tribal youths through surveys, revealing that social media campaigns are the most effective channel for engaging tribal youths regarding educational schemes. To enhance awareness, priority should be given to increasing social media presence and organizing more community-based initiatives. The overarching objective of the West Bengal Tribal Development Department is to furnish educational opportunities for tribal youths, recognizing education as a fundamental pathway for socio-economic advancement and individual empowerment, particularly within marginalized communities.

## 2.7 GAJANAN RAUT: “GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND IDENTIFYING CONVERGENCE PROSPECTS FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT”

IN his study he introduced of 'convergence planning' has become integral in shaping policies, guidelines, and schemes, aiming to maximize and sustain benefits for communities and the underprivileged across various development programs. To ensure the effective planning and implementation of government programs, planners and implementers require orientation and access to resource materials detailing the objectives of each scheme. This facilitates the development of comprehensive district and state plans with optimal resource convergence. Recognizing the necessity for a comprehensive resource for planners, implementers, and beneficiaries, the SCSTRTI has undertaken the task of compiling relevant government schemes applicable to diverse beneficiaries, including individuals, households, institutions, communities, and various areas.

## 2.8 DAS, PRABIR, GUHA: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT (WEST BENGAL 2011)

IN this study they concentrate on the challenges faced by Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal from 1947 to 2011, analysing the actions taken by both the central and state governments in addressing these issues. A concise review of existing literature on the topic sets the stage for the discussion. Various perspectives on the appropriate policy direction for India's tribal population over time are explored extensively. The study examines measures implemented by the state and central governments pertaining to the Scheduled Tribes in India across key areas such as economy, education, healthcare, and social security

## 2.9 ABHA RANI: “GOVERNMENT SPONSORED WELFARE SCHEME FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT”

IN this study the research mention that the entrepreneur plays crucial role in the economic and industrial advancement of any nation so for this growth the government introduced various schemes for there education which helps them to achieve better employment to enhance the socio-economic status of SCs and STs while fostering entrepreneurial skills among them through skill development training and education at various levels.



## CHAPTER - 3

### **ANALYSIS ON GRANTS DISTRIBUTION TOWARDS TRIBAL COMMUNITIES**

Tribals in Kerala, known as Adivasis, constitute a culturally rich and diverse community primarily inhabiting the forested regions of the Western Ghats. Despite their small population, they possess unique traditions, languages, and lifestyles. Traditionally hunter-gatherers and agriculturists, they maintain a close connection to the forests and natural resources of the region. Government initiatives in education, healthcare, and livelihood development have aimed to improve their socio-economic status, while efforts to preserve indigenous knowledge and promote sustainable practices like organic farming and eco-tourism are ongoing. However, challenges such as land alienation, displacement, and inadequate infrastructure persist, requiring continued efforts to ensure the preservation of tribal culture and rights alongside their socio-economic empowerment and inclusion in mainstream society.

In the study of tribal communities we focus on the grant that provided to the tribal communities for their better education and living standard. This topic has been taken to know their educational standards and make them aware of their schemes for their better improvement in education and to make impact through the grants provided for this study we take a particular area called Pinavoorkudy in Ernakulam district where a group of 128 families of tribes are living. We take the survey by preparing a questionnaire by the objectives that we focus to know about their awareness about their benefit in grant distribution. About (50) responses are taken even 50 of them ever studying in that area among them female students are more than male and they are very much aware of these grants that provided to them.

This study give a conclusion of they are not getting there grants now in a regular intervals of time but if they are getting there grants they are distributed equally and the government interference is great in there grants distribution and the government provides and implement more facilities and schemes for there education and living standard. In the tribal area which we conducted survey they are more concerned about their future and more aware about their studies.



# CHAPTER - 4

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### INTRODUCTION

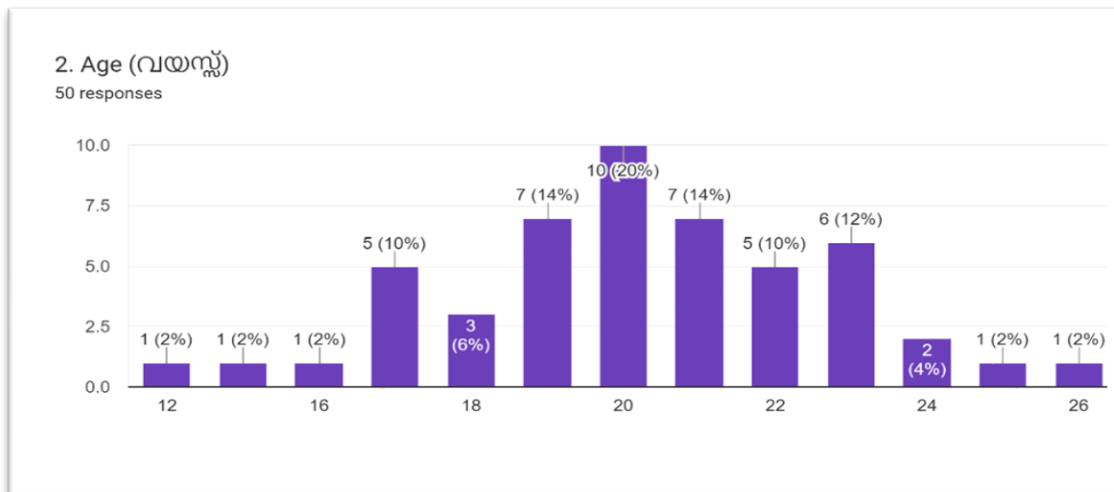
The below data are created themselves related to the problem of the topic Grant distribution towards the tribal community. The data collected here is primary by preparing questionnaire.

Table 4.1

### AGE

50 Responses

Age	Interval	Percentage
10-15	2	4%
15-20	16	32%
20-25	30	60%
25-30	2	4%



## INTERPRETATION

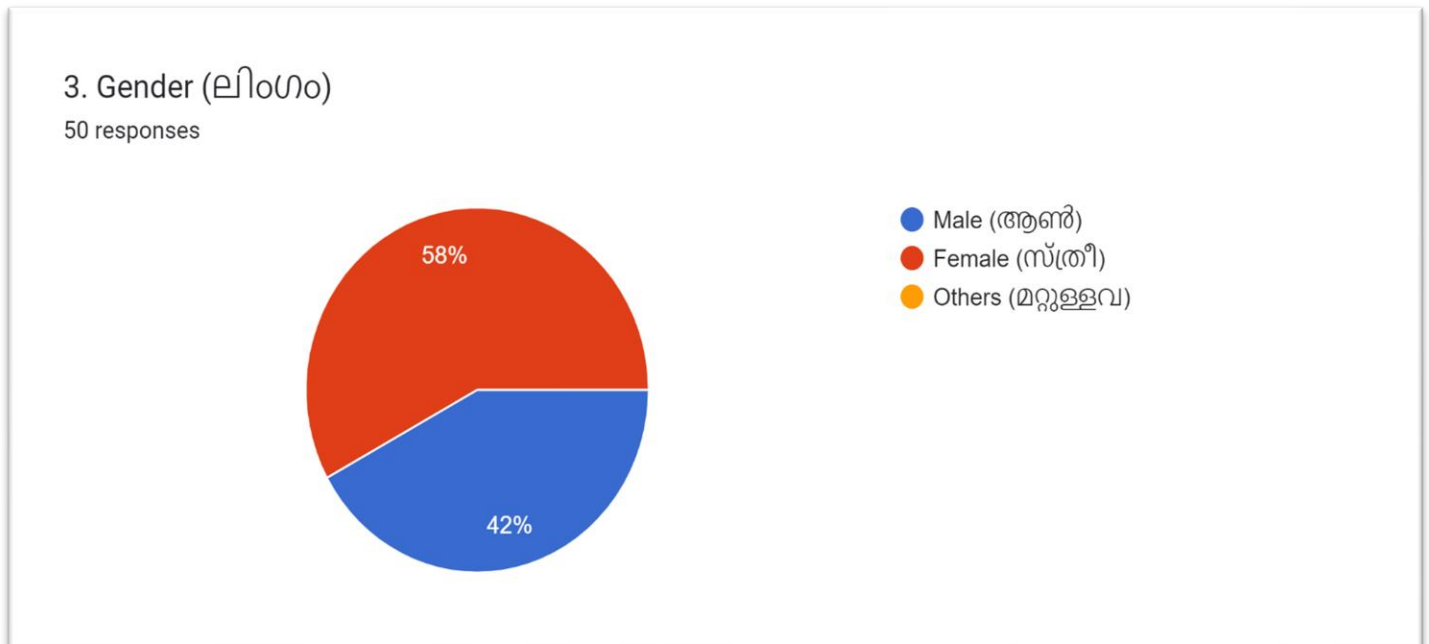
The above diagram shows the majority of respondents came from the age category is in between 20-25.

Table 4.2

### GENDER

50 Responses

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	42	58%
Female	58	42%



## INTERPRETATION

In the above diagram majority of the respondents are female than male.58 percentage of female gender respond to the questionnaire.

Table 4.3

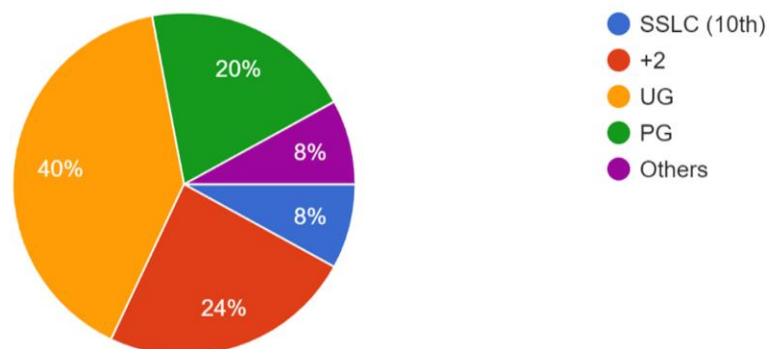
### EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

50 Responses

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
SSLC	8	8%
+2	24	24%
UG	40	40%
PG	20	20%
Others	8	8%

#### 5. Educational Qualification (വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യത)

50 responses



# INTERPRETATION

Majority of the respondents of the questionnaire are of the degree (graduate students).40 percent of the response are from the side of the degree level students.

Table 4.4

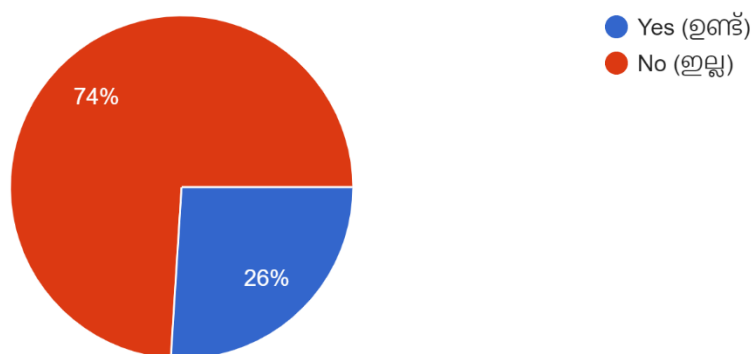
Do you get grants at regular intervals of time?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	26%
No	74	74%

6. Do you get grants at regular intervals of time? (കൃത്യമായ ഇടവേളകളിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗ്രാന്റുകൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It seems like a significant portion, about 74%, don't receive grants at regular intervals of time, while 26% do.

Table 4.5

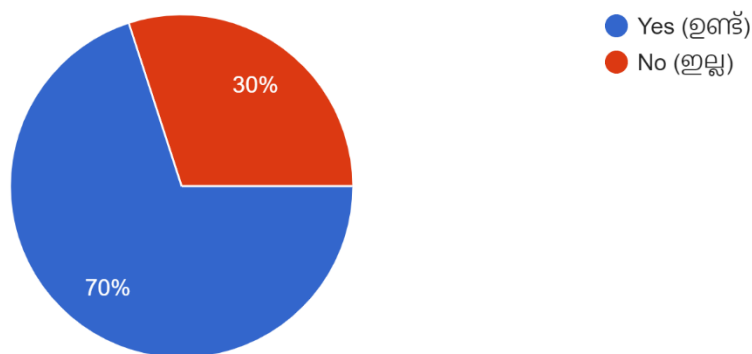
Have you ever faced any situation in which grant distribution has been disrupted

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	70%
No	30	30%

7. Have you ever faced any situation in which grant distribution has been disrupted? (ഗ്രാന്റ് വിതരണം തടസ്സപ്പെടുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും നേരിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ)

50 responses





## INTERPRETATION

It appears that the majority, 70%, have faced situations where grant distribution was disrupted, while 30% haven't encountered such disruptions.

Table 4.6

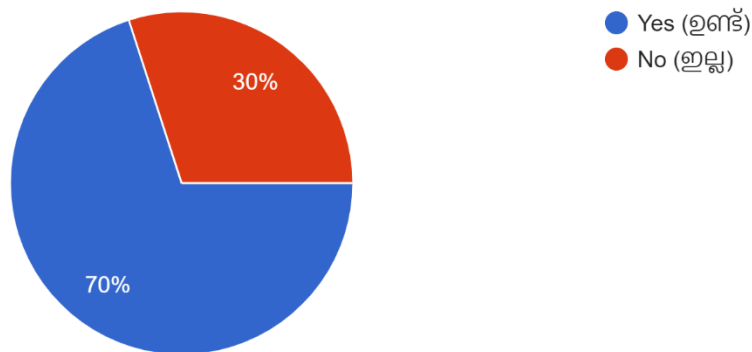
Have the grant helped with proper educational assistance?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	70%
No	30	30%

8. Have the grant helped with proper educational assistance? (ശരിയായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സഹായത്തിന് ഗ്രാന്റുകൾ സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It seems that 70% of respondents found that grants have provided proper educational assistance, while 30% did not feel they received adequate support in this regard.

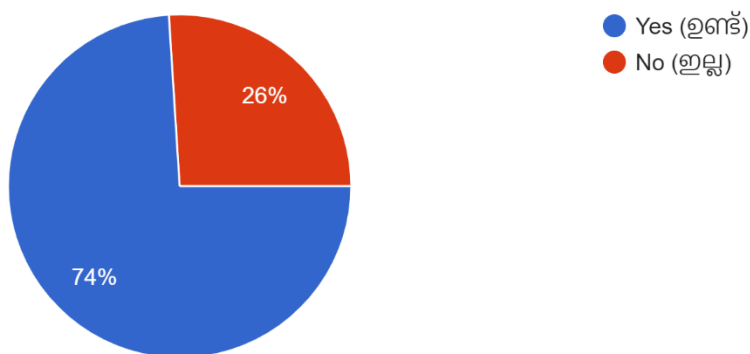
Table 4.7

Has these grants helped you to improve your living standard?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	74	74%
No	24	26%

9. Has these grants helped you to improve your living standard? (നിങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതനിലവാരം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഈ ഗ്രാന്റ് നിങ്ങളെ സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ)  
50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It looks like a significant majority, about 76%, feel that the grants have helped improve their living standards, while 24% did not experience such improvements.

Table 4.8

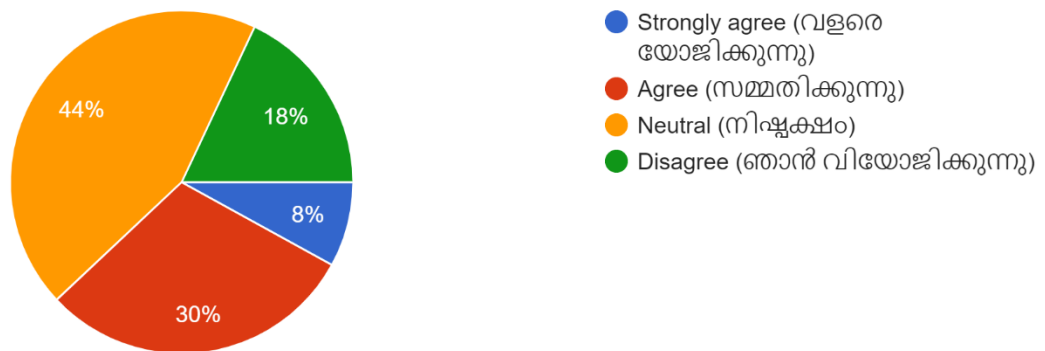
I agree that the grants are distributed equally?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	8%
Agree	30	30%
Neutral	44	44%
Disagree	18	18%

10. I agree that the grants are distributed equally? (ഗ്രാന്റുകൾ തുല്യമായി വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്ന് ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It appears that a majority, around 44%, are neutral about whether grants are distributed equally. Among those who have an opinion, 8% strongly agree, 30% agree, and 18% disagree with the notion that grants are distributed equally.

Table 4.9

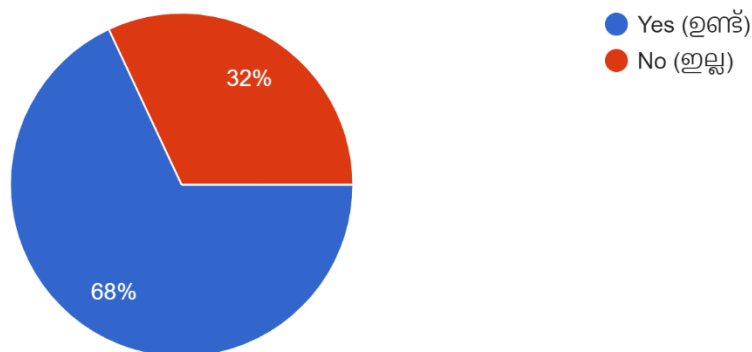
Do you feel more empowered by the initiatives implemented by the government?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	68	68%
No	32	32%

11. Do you feel more empowered by the initiatives implemented by the government? (ഗവൺമെന്റ് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന... കൂടുതൽ കരുത്തുറ്റതായി തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It seems that a significant majority, around 68%, feel more empowered by the government's initiatives, while 32% do not feel the same level of empowerment.

Table 4.10

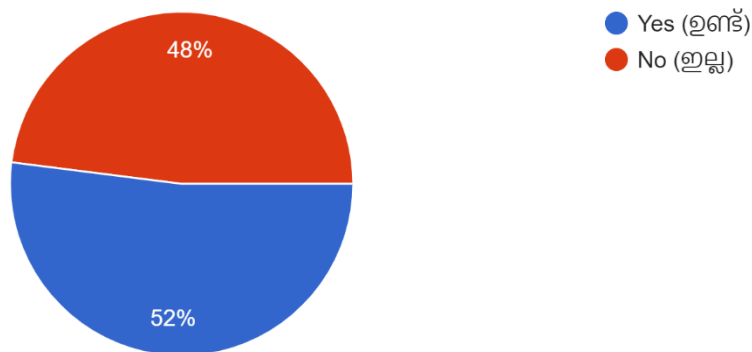
Have your political and social participation increased with the assistance of the scheme?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	52	52%
No	48	48%

12. Have your political and social participation increased with the assistance of the scheme? (പദ്ധതിയുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ നിങ്ങളുടെ...ാഹിക പങ്കാളിത്തം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It's fairly balanced, with 52% saying their political and social participation has increased with the assistance of the scheme, while 48% have not experienced such an increase.

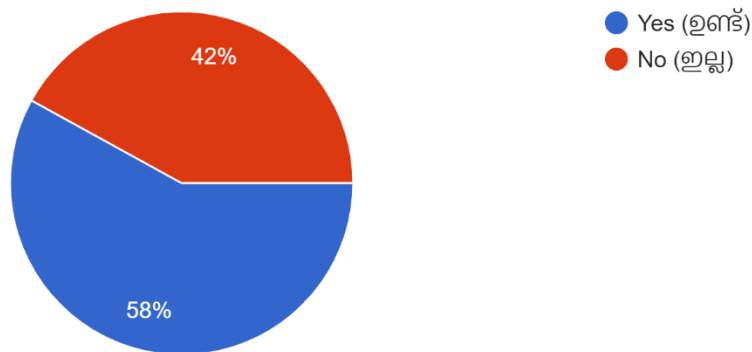
Table 4.11

Have you experienced satisfaction when dealing with government officials regarding the scheme?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	58	58%
No	48	48%

13. Have you experienced satisfaction when dealing with government officials regarding the scheme? (ഒരു പ്രോഗ്രാമിനെയോ സ്കീമിനെയോ... നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സംതൃപ്തി ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ)  
50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It seems that a majority, about 58%, have experienced satisfaction when dealing with government officials regarding the scheme, while 42% have not had a satisfactory experience.

Table 4.12

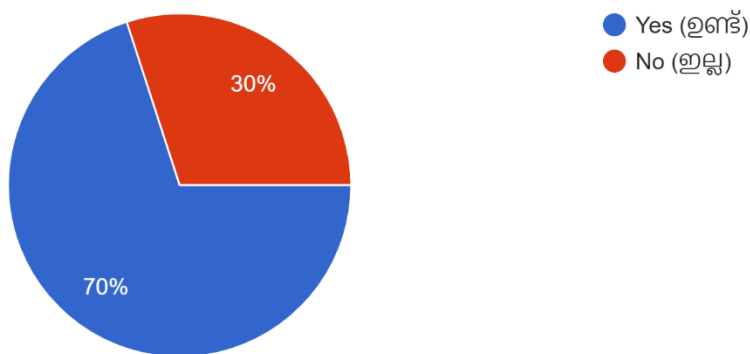
Are you able to accept the grant through online mode?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	70%
No	30	30%

14. Are you able to accept the grant through online mode? (ഓൺലൈൻ മോഡ് വഴി നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗ്രാന്റ് സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമോ)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It appears that 70% of respondents are able to accept the grant through online mode, while 30% cannot.

Table 4.13

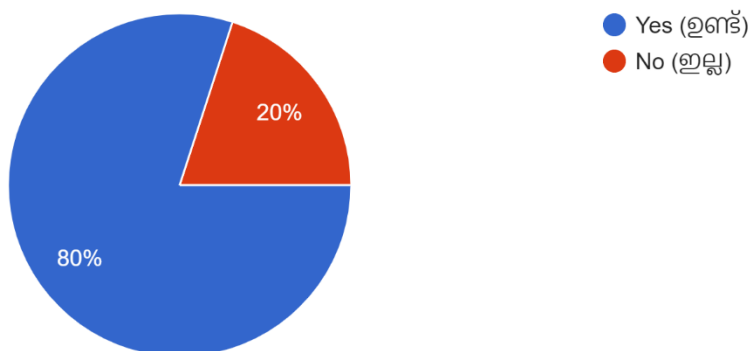
Do you receive grants directly into your bank account?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	80%
No	20	20%

15. Do you receive grants directly into your bank account? (നിങ്ങളുടെ ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ടിലേക്ക് നേരിട്ട് ഗ്രാന്റുകൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ)

50 responses





## INTERPRETATION

The majority, around 80%, receive grants directly into their bank accounts, while 20% do not.

Table 4.14

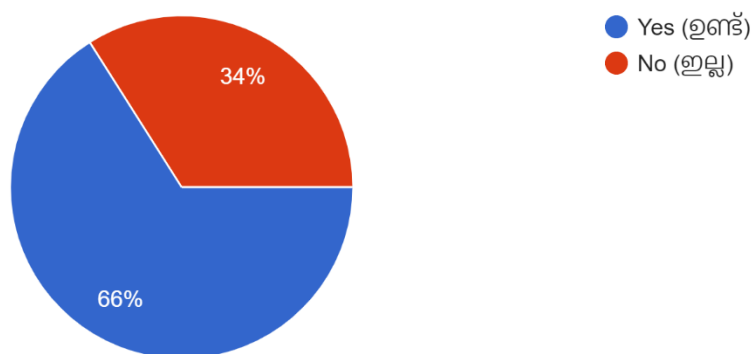
Have you experienced development due to the availability of the scheme?

50 Responses

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	66	66%
No	34	34%

16. Have you experienced development due to the availability of the scheme? (ഈ സ്കീമിന്റെ ലഭ്യത കാരണം നിങ്ങൾ വികസനം അനുഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ)

50 responses



## INTERPRETATION

It seems that 66% of respondents have experienced development due to the availability of the scheme, while 34% have not.

# CHAPTER - 5

## 5.1 FINDINGS

- **Grant Distribution:** Majority (74%) of tribal members do not receive grants at regular intervals.
- **Impact of Grants:** When received, grants are found to be useful for tribal communities.
- **Government Intervention:** Overall, the government's intervention is deemed acceptable by the tribal population
- **Improved Living Standards:** Grants have contributed to improving the living standards of tribal members.
- **Utilization of Grants:** Despite irregular distribution, when grants are received, they are reported to be beneficial for the tribal communities, indicating their effective utilization.
- **Areas for Improvement:** While grants have been beneficial, addressing the irregularities in distribution could further enhance their effectiveness and ensure consistent support for tribal communities.
- **Equitable Distribution Impact:** The perception of equal distribution suggests that tribal members feel that the allocation of grants is fair and unbiased, promoting a sense of equity within the community.

## 5.2 SUGGESTIONS

- **Transparent Allocation procedure:** To foster confidence and trust among tribal members, make sure that the allocation procedure is transparent. This can involve transparent decision-making procedures and unambiguous eligibility requirements.
- **Community Consultation and Involvement:** To make sure that the unique needs and goals of tribal communities are taken into consideration, include them in the decision-making processes around grant allocation.
- **Establish procedures for routine monitoring and assessment of grant programmes** in order to gauge their effectiveness, pinpoint areas in need of development, and guarantee accountability for the use of money.
- **Encourage Local government and Leadership:** Assist tribal groups in creating local government frameworks and leadership so they may take charge of development projects and actively engage in decision-making.
- **Option for Sustainable Livelihoods:** To lessen reliance on grants and promote long-term financial stability, support sustainable livelihood options in tribal communities by implementing projects including agroforestry, eco-tourism, and value-added agricultural production
- **Empowerment Through Education:** Prioritize education and literacy programs in tribal communities to empower individuals with knowledge and skills, enabling them to access better opportunities and contribute to their own development.

### 5.3 CONCLUSION

Finally, the study on grant distribution to native communities identifies both accomplishments and opportunities for improvement. While the majority believe subsidies are dispersed evenly and recognise their good impact on development and living conditions, issues such as irregular distribution and the need for greater openness remain. Going forward, the efficacy of fund distribution initiatives can be increased by placing a higher priority on openness, community involvement, capacity building, infrastructure development, and chances for sustainable livelihood and educational empowerment. Grant programmes can better address the unique requirements of tribal communities by building collaborative relationships and regular monitoring, as well as contributing to their long-term socioeconomic empowerment and wellbeing.

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# QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Age

2. Gender

- Male
- Female
- Others

3. Occupation

4. Educational Qualification

- SSLC (10<sup>th</sup>)
- +2
- UG
- PG
- Others

5. Do you get grants at regular intervals of time?

- Yes
- No

6. Have you ever faced any situation in which grant distribution has been disrupted?

- Yes
- No

7. Have the grant helped with proper educational assistance?

- Yes
- No

8. Has these grants helped you to improve your living standard?

- Yes
- No

9. I agree that e grants are distributed equally?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree

10. Do you feel more empowered by the initiatives implemented by the government?

- Yes
- No

11. Have you political and social participation increased with the assistance of the scheme?

- Yes
- No

12. Have you experienced satisfaction when dealing with government officials regarding the scheme?

- Yes
- No

13. Are you able to accept the grant through online mode?

- Yes
- No



14. Do you receive grants directly into your bank account?

- Yes
- No

15. Have you experienced development due to the availability of the scheme?

- Yes
- No









































