

Impact Assessment Study of Badi Pariyojna in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh

Background

The “Badi” model of tribal development is a holistic model addressing production, processing and marketing of produce and other needs like soil conservation water resource development, sustainable growth of agriculture and various aspects of human development. The specific criteria laid down for selection of beneficiary were :-

- Small and marginal farmers of ST community owning five acres of land.
- The development of one acre per family for badi.
- Regular contribution to create common village fund.
- Construction of People’s Organisation at village level to whom ultimately the project will be handed over for further continuation.

In Madhya Pradesh the Badi Pariyojna was implemented between 2007 -08 to 2011 – 12 in three blocks : Ghodadongri, Chicholi and Shahpur of Betul district.

Against this background the impact assessment study was undertaken.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives are as follows :

- To assess the impact of Badi Pariyojna on beneficiaries.
- To assess the impact on beneficiaries living condition such as sanitation, nutrition, health etc.
- The impact over capacity building efforts.
- Impact over environment, soil and water resource, biomass production, cropping pattern etc.
- Assess the success of plantation activity using parameters such as height, girth, survival rate etc.
- Analysis of physical and financial performance of the scheme and elabo
- Rate the operational bottlenecks and suggest measures to overcome them.
- A comparative study of increase in income and standard of living before and after the inception of project.
- Emphasis over execution aspects of plantation, protection, irrigation, inputs, growth, replacement etc.
- Identify the strength and weakness of the programme and suggest strategy to overcome the weakness.

Methodolgy

The methodology followed is collection of secondary and primary information. The secondary information is mainly quantitative while primary information is basically qualitative. The following schedules have been prepared for trapping secondary and primary information :-

- Village Schedule – Secondary information
- Beneficiary Schedule_ Primary information
- Non – beneficiary Schedule – Primary information
- F G D Schedule – Primary information
- P I A Schedule – Secondary Information

The Sampling Frame

The study followed a stratified sampling with village as primary unit and beneficiary as final unit of the Sample. In all 1800 beneficiaries from 70 villages represent the sampling frame. The table below shows the details :-

S.No.	Category	Coverage	Sample
1.	Total Villages	102	70
A	Shahpur Block	57	40
B	Ghodadongri Block	33	20
C	Chocholi Block	12	10
2	Total Beneficiary	3455	1800
A	Phase I (2008 – 09)	251	206
B	Phase II(2009 – 10)	1496	756
C	Phase III (2010 – 11)	1506	738
D	Phase IV(2011 – 12)	202	100