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## AN APPRAISAL OF YERCAUD LAMPS' EFFECTIVENESS ON TRIBAL ADVANCEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SALEM DISTRICT

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### Abstract:

Tribal communities represent approximately half of India's population, and their economies are reliant on the country's forests. According to the latest census, Tamil Nadu has 7.21 lakh tribal populations, or 1.10% of the state's entire sample. Concentrated on the source and breadth of the rewards received by tribe members from LAMPS and investigated quality service delivery with facts related to the services provided by the representative society. Indian tribal regeneration is ongoing. west of the observed scenarios in recent times. Methods and resources used during the proposed investigation Have used a questionnaire to gather statistics on institution members such as name, age, education, occupations, loans, financial situation, borrowing from LAMPS and other agencies, consumer goods, satisfaction with services, etc. The LAMP Society was deliberately selected for the author's convenience. The society had a bare minimum of 200 members, and the domicile area was served. The areas were determined using a simple random sampling approach. An appraisal of Yercaud lamps Effectiveness on Tribal Advancement with special reference to salem district is actively being examined.

**Keywords:** Tribal Cooperatives, LAMPS

### Introduction:

In the Yercaud Hills, a sizable number of indigenous populations reside. They produce some forest-area goods as well as agricultural products. They offer their wares for sale to private traders. Due to their innocence, unscrupulous dealers take advantage of the tribal people. Tribes take out loans from traders with the understanding that the traders will receive their products. For the purpose of purchasing their everyday necessities throughout the loan season, the tribe also needs credit or cash. The indigenous people had a variety of issues, including debt, reduced performance, destitution, being taken advantage of by borrowers and traders, a lack of marketing resources, a lack

of side jobs, and a lack of work options. The LAMP Society was set up to address the issue. This chapter makes an effort to examine the type and breadth of facilities supplied to tribal members by the sample society, as well as their dissatisfaction with such services. applied to tribal members by the sample society, as well as their dissatisfaction with such services.

### **Issues of the Study:**

The strongest group is the tribal group. Since the beginning of time, they have been exploited and disregarded as a portion of the population in our nation. In general, the tribe has faced a number of issues. The entire Yercaud taluk is serviced by the Yercaud LAMP organisation. The functional area now has 67 revenue villages. There are about 4700 families living in Yercaud Taluk. In Yercaud, 75% of the population is indigenous. In tribal areas, there were numerous tribal communities. Kondaredis, Malaysians, etc., are primarily farmers and produce a small amount of wood. Lack of arrangements by institutional bodies for the commercialization of forest products in tribal regions their quality of life was often quite bad due to the national economic endowments. All of them commonly engage in a process known as podu, or agricultural production. Their grounds are arid, and there are no irrigation facilities, so the output of their lands has been very low. They also don't use traditional village practises to apply fertilisers, upgrade seedlings, use pesticides, etc. The tribal people were taken advantage of by money lenders, middlemen, village shaukers, and small traders due to the proper and adequate arrangements for providing credit and for marketing agricultural and minor forest produce, the supply of agricultural input, and domestic consumer items in the Chittagong hill tracts. It was stated that the LAMPS will offer short- and medium-term financing for periodic farming activities. Members' expenditures and the availability of other additional revenue to tribal members in previous years allowed for the granting of larger loans. LAMPS were specifically established to address the main issues confronting indigenous people, such as a lack of work opportunities and godown capabilities. Keeping this backdrop in mind, analysis is crucial. On a micro level, how does a LAMP work? What kinds of services did the LAMPS society offer, and how far did they go? How far did the sample society's services reach its most vulnerable members? Whether the service was accessible when it should have been How far does that go?

### **Aims of the Study:**

- To examine the nature and breadth of LAMPS incentives acquired by tribe members.
- To assess member satisfaction with sampled society operations.

### **Methodology and Sampling Techniques:**

A questionnaire approach to institution members, to collect the data like name, age, education, occupations, loans, economic condition, borrowing from LAMPS and other agencies, consumer articles, satisfaction, service offered etc. A two stage sampling procedure was adopted for selection of institution and members. LAMP Society was prepositively selected for convenience of the

researcher.200 member’s society and residency area was minimum covered. The areas were selected by adopting a single random sampling procedure.

**ASSESSMENT AS WELL AS COMPREHENSION OF STATISTICS:**

**Table-1 Age wise Classification**

S. No	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Young (up to 35)	32	16
2.	Middle (35 to 50)	88	44
3.	Old (above 50)	80	40
	Total	200	100

We can infer from Table 1 above that the respondents' ages were divided into three categories: young, middle, and old. Persons in the intermediate and older age groups are more engaged in society as a result of their long membership in this LAMP. In addition, they believed that the LAMPS played a significant role in their economic and social development.

**Table-2 Educational Status**

S. No	Educational	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	illiterate	104	52
2.	Elementary Level	40	20
3.	Secondary Level	56	28
	Total	200	100

Although, according to Table 2, 52% of respondents were illiterate and only 20% had at least completed their primary school, therefore, it can be enhanced by helping people gain an understanding of cooperatives.

**Table-3 Type of Family**

S. No	Type of Family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Joint Family	148	74
2.	Nuclear	52	26
	Total	200	100

We could infer from the foregoing table that 74% of the respondents were members of joint families. Most tribal members saw traditional and cultural values as important. They therefore chose combined families. The additional 26% of poll respondents belonged to nuclear families.

**Table-4 Main Occupation of the Respondents**

S. No	Main Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Agricultural	176	88

2.	Coolie	24	12
	Total	200	100

The accompanying table makes it very evident that 88% of the respondents worked in agriculture. They owned a piece of land. As a result, agriculture was their primary occupation. The rest of them were performing magic.

**Table-5 Subsidiary Occupation of the Respondents**

S. No	Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Coolie	56	28
2.	Nill	144	72
	Total	200	100

We can discern from Table 5 above that the overwhelming majority of respondents (72%) did not have any auxiliary occupations. The majority of respondents own their own land; hence, they did not engage in any auxiliary employment. The leftover 28 percent worked in adjacent sectors.

**Table-6 Annual Income of the Respondents**

S. No	Annual Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 10,000	80	40
2.	10,001 to 20,000.	100	50
3.	20,001 to 30,000.	12	06
4.	Above 30,000.	08	04
	Total	200	100

Researchers may learn about the respondents' yearly incomes from the table above. A significant portion of respondents 50% earn between 10,000 and 20,000 per year. Only 4% of respondents, or relatively few people, reported having an income of over \$30,000. It is clear that tribe members typically have limited earning potential.

**Table-7 Land of the Respondents**

S. No	Value of Land	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 1 lakh	80	40
2.	1.1 to 2 lakh	80	40
3.	2.1 to 3 lakh	16	08
4.	3.1 to 4 lakh	04	02
5.	Nill	20	10
	Total	200	100

Land is becoming increasingly valuable. The figure below shows that the value of the tribal area has also improved. 40% of respondents own land worth up to Rs. 1 lakh, and another 40% own land worth between Rs. 1.1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakh. The few that are left possess more valuable land.

**Table-8 House of the Respondents**

S. No	Value of the house	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 50,000	44	22
2.	50,001 to 60,000.	56	28
3.	60,001 to 70,000.	76	38
4.	Above 80,000	12	06
5.	Nil	12	06
	Total	200	100

From Table 8, we can conclude that 38% of the respondents had homes worth between 60,001 and 70,001. Renters made up at least 6% of the respondents. So it makes sense that practically all of the members own their own homes.

**Table-9 Period of Membership**

S. No	Period	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 5	56	28
2.	6 to 10	56	28
3.	11 to 15	52	26
4.	16 and above	36	18
	Total	200	100

The respondents' term of membership is reflected in Table 9 above. 28 percent of the respondents had been members for between five and ten years. It will be somewhat surprising to learn that a respectable percentage 18% had a long-term membership thanks to LAMPS' effective service.

**Table-10 Purpose of Borrowings**

S. No	Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Coffee Loan	92	46
2.	Sheep	28	14
3.	Cow Loan	24	12
4.	Jewel Loan	16	08
5.	Sericultural Loan	36	18
6.	Consumption Loan	04	02
	Total	200	100

The above table-10 shows that a large group of the respondents borrowed money for coffee plantation. Since it is a hilly area the members prefer coffee loan. A reasonable percentage i.e.18% of respondents borrowed for sericultural loans. In the recent period high tune of sericultural loans were issues to the members.

**Table-11 Mode of Joining**

S. No	Purpose	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Own record	116	58
2.	Friends & Relative	32	16
3.	Govt. officials	16	08
4.	President & Board of Directors	08	04
5.	Secretary	16	08
6.	Other factors	12	06
	Total	200	100

As shown in the aforementioned table, 58% of respondents joined on their own. 16 percent of respondents said that they joined at the suggestion of friends and family. The officers and secretaries also polled 8% more responses. Thus, it is evident that the societies' assistance encouraged the tribes to become members.

**Table-12 Financial Help of LAMPS**

S. No	Amount	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Up to 10,000	36	18
2.	10,001 to 20,000.	112	56
3.	20,001 to 30,000.	28	14
4.	30,001 to 40,000.	16	08
5.	40,001 to 50,000.	08	04
	Total	200	100

Following table beneath provides information about LAMPS's financial assistance. 56% of respondents, a sizable portion, needed a loan between \$10,000 and \$20,000. A sizeable portion of the responders needed between \$1,000 and \$10,000. Therefore, it can be said that the amount of financial requirement is modest and also affordable.

**Table-13 Agricultural Inputs**

S. No	Agricultural Inputs	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Fertilizers	52	26

2.	Pesticides	08	04
3.	Fertilizers & Pesticides	24	12
4.	Pesticides & Seeds	04	02
5.	Fertilizers & Seeds	16	08
6.	Fertilizers, Pesticides & Seeds	20	10
7.	Nil	76	38
	Total	200	100

Table 13 in the previous section depicts the overall distribution of agricultural production. Only 26% of the respondents bought fertiliser. 12 of the respondents said they had bought insecticides and fertiliser. 10% of respondents said they had bought seeds, insecticides, and fertiliser; 38% said they hadn't bought any agricultural inputs at all. Society and the tribes felt the need for fertilisers. So many people received fertiliser from the community.

**Table-14 Repayment of Loan**

S. No	Details about repayment	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	72	36
2.	No	128	64
	Total	200	100

The repayment of loans made by respondents is shown in the above table; 36% of the respondents paid back the full loan amount. However, the remaining 64% of respondents did not pay back their loans. They encountered issues as a result of crop failure, a drop in the price of their produce, and natural disasters. As a result, the late position had grown in importance.

**Table-15 Opinion about Consumer Goods**

S. No	Opinion about Consumer Goods	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Good quality	68	34
2.	Correct weight	28	14
3.	Reasonable price	100	50
4.	Nil	04	02
	Total	200	100

From the table-15 we can come to a conclusion that reasonable e for consumer goods influences large number of people to purchase price the commodity from the shop. A very few did not have any opinion because as they occasionally use the services of the society

**Table-16 Opinion about Standard of Living**

S. No	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Well	68	34
2.	Good	112	56
3.	Better	20	10
	Total	200	100

From the table-16 show LAMPS influenced in the standard ing of the respondents. Majority 56 percent of the respondents felt good about its service. 34% of the respondents felt 'well' and remaining 10% felt 'better'.

**Table-17 Attitude over the Service of LAMPS**

S. No	Opinion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Very Good	16	08
2.	Good	44	22
3.	Better	140	70
	Total	200	100

Designers may learn about the tribal perspectives on LAMP service from the table above. 70% of respondents said that the superior service made them feel better overall. Only when it becomes more effective will the tribe's members recognise its significance. At the same time, tribe engagement is more crucial to boosting LAMPS functionality.

**Discussion:**

- ❖ In order to actually serve tribal members of LAMPS, mechanisms should be created to admit only tribal members.
- ❖ The society relied heavily on outside help. In order to improve organisation, action needs to be taken. Members ought to be encouraged to hold more stock.
- ❖ Since the plurality of respondents rely on payday lenders to cover their living expenses, tribe members should have access to credit.
- ❖ The sample society's agricultural contributions were of insufficient value. As a result, society should make an effort to provide enough inputs for everyone who needs them.
- ❖ The hill is where the LAMP society is active. The entire Yercaud taluk served as the specimen society's operational region. The loan reportedly wasn't accessible in time. The participants found it quite challenging to make regular visits to obtain the loan. Therefore, steps should be taken to supply loans on time.
- ❖ Measures should be taken to ensure that the tribal people have a sufficient supply of



fertilisers, pesticides, seed-controlled clothing, and other essentials like appropriate marketing facilities.

- ❖ To increase the additional income of the tribe members, more financing facilities should be made available for supplemental occupations.
- ❖ The society should create a member education programme with assistance from the executive directors of the block extended and the cooperative union.
- ❖ The society needs to give its members access to godown facilities.
- ❖ The society ought to rent out agricultural equipment, which is not currently done.
- ❖ The majority of respondents did not receive both the cash and kind components of the crop loan at the same time. The majority of the jobs were only paid in cash. The society should take action to provide both a monetary and in-kind contribution simultaneously.
- ❖ The plurality of those surveyed did not pay back their loans on time due to low production and ignorance. Therefore, in order to boost the rate of production in the agriculture sector, society should endeavour to use innovative approaches, and responses should be warned of ahead of repayment deadlines.
- ❖ The basic body meeting had a relatively low turnout. The majority of responders said they didn't get any information. Therefore, it is important to improve dialogue in order to boost overall body attendance. Refreshments and an amusement programme could be offered following the general body meeting to enhance turnout.

### **Conclusion:**

Statistics and conversations on LAMPS are at the survey's culmination. The majority of interviewees would not receive the crop loan's generous financial portions at the same time. The majority of positions are paid primarily in revenue. The society might conduct measures to make both a commitment in exchange for funds and also provide time. Demonstrate the numerous tribal welfare schemes as a minimal avenue of enlistment for an underdeveloped society. Empower the inhabitants of a civilization. Our civilization needs better connectivity. Constructed framework that is specific to a LAMPS and brought the work efficiently of society members.

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