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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

***THE ADMINISTRATION
OF “SCHEDULED AREAS”***

IN

***MAHARASHTRA STATE
FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012***

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Year 2011-2012

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GOVERNOR'S ASSESSMENT IN HIS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT (2011-12)

After the opinion of the Attorney General about the powers of the Governors regarding the Scheduled areas and the request of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, I have established a Tribal Cell in my office to assist me in assessing the state of administration and Governance in the Scheduled areas of Maharashtra. I have had a series of meetings with the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Tribal Development, Women and Child Development and Food and Civil Supplies as well as the concerned officials to understand the initiatives being taken by the State Government as well as the challenges in the development of Scheduled Areas. I have encouraged officers of the Tribal Cell to hold wide ranging discussions with NGOs, academicians, research institutes, semi-Government Organisations, effected representatives and Government officials to understand the issues of tribal development from different perspectives. I have formed my assessment on the basis of inputs from all such discussions as well as the available data and the same is summarized below.

Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996 (PESA)

Progress in PESA has been made over the years and a number of departments have made changes in their respective Acts. However, much still needs to be done about spreading awareness about this Act. In this context the state training academy, YASHADA has started training village level functionaries about PESA. The PESA rules are at an advanced stage of preparation and have been sent to the Law and Judiciary department for its opinion. Regular instructions are also being issued by the Governor regarding delegation of functions to the appropriate levels of the Panchayats in keeping with the spirit of PESA. Definition of Gram Sabha and of villages in Scheduled Areas needs to be brought in line with that of PESA in all Acts of the state.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds

Since sizeable TSP funds go to Scheduled Areas, the extent of devolution of funds, delegation of functions, and of functionaries is important for PESA to take off on the ground. Without the decentralization of funds, functions, and functionaries it will not be possible to go beyond notional implementation. Hence, the State Government is being advised to go for greater decentralization of decision making processes in the TSP budget. The delegation of administrative powers to the District Collectors in Scheduled Areas for the TSP budget would be a right step in the direction. Planning department has also taken some steps in the direction of district level micro-plans but there needs to be a more broad-based attempt in this direction.

It has been observed that while the Tribal Development Department is the Planning Authority in the State as far as the TSP funds are concerned, it has little say in the actual utilization of funds by the other Department like Education, Women & Child Development, and Health etc. Even the physical and financial achievement figures are not being shared with the TDD on time. The Project Offices of ITDP need necessary administrative and supervisory control over field level officers of other departments to ensure inter-departmental co-ordination. Greater incentives for officers to serve in remote tribal areas may also be considered. It is recommended that in the sensitive projects, senior and experienced officers may be posted.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006.

There has been considerable progress in grant of individual rights. As of April, 2012 more than a lakh individual claims had been sanctioned. While these achievements are significant, focus now needs to be shifted towards community rights, including the rights over minor forest produce. Further, with a shift towards a regime of community ownership of minor forest produce by Gram Sabha, issues of hand holding, developing capacity buildings, and state intervention to reduce exploitation by middlemen are increasingly acquiring importance. The rules governing this new regime of ownership need to be framed.

It is also highly recommended that a Minimum Support Mechanism needs to be set up for the Minor Forest Produce so that Gram Panchayats are not exploited. The financial burdent of such a mechanism can be supported through reimbursement from the Center to the State.

A mechanism for processing and value addition of minor forest produce will go a long way in increasing the holding capacity of the Gram Sabhas as well as better prices for the produce. The processing / storing can be done at a cluster level.

HEALTH

Data shows that there has been an improvement in basis health indicators over the years in the Scheduled Areas. However, traditionally health indicators in Scheduled Areas tend to lag behind the state average. Issues of vacancy and absenteeism of healthcare staff have serious implications for well being in Scheduled Areas. Training and mobilization of the community acquires

importance in this context. PESA mandates that the Gram Sabha has power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors. It is recommended that the mechanisms need to be developed by the Government so that this can be put into practice.

There is also a need for data in health department to be made fully public and accessible wherever issues of privacy are not involved. The State health department collects comprehensive data about a large number of indicators right up to the PHC and sub-center levels. However, a lot of this data is not available in an easily accessible manner.

Home Based Neo-natal Care (HBNC) is an important component of the strategy to counter problems in infant and mother care in remote tribal areas. These efforts in this direction need to be intensified. Referral systems should be strengthened and the norms for ratio of PHCs and sub-centres to the population need to be re-examined to account for remote and hilly locations in Scheduled Areas.

MGNREGA

On examining the data of employment provided, it is found that Scheduled Areas have done well in this indicator. The Tribal Development Department needs to study the impact MGNREGA on seasonal migration from the scheduled areas. It may be noted that it is not only the number of mandays created but also the timelines of employment which are important. Traditionally, the migration takes place from November itself. However, peak labour attendance is in March. This does not help much in stopping the migration. Therefore, planning for early start of NREGA works just after the harvest is very important. Since now the focus in FRA is to guarantee individual and community rights. NREGA can make a big difference by providing individual benefits on a large scale in a convergent approach, and also to create community assets which can lead to an increase in livelihood opportunities and income.

MALNUTRITION

Data of malnutrition presents a picture of improvement in indicators of nutrition over the past 6-7 years. While this is certainly a testimony of the greater focus that issues of malnutrition now attract, there are still areas of concern as evident in the monthly progress reports (MPRs). There are wide variations in figures of malnutrition across regions. Nashik region is showing more worrisome indicators of malnutrition. Malnutrition is also clearly more

marked in deprived sections such as SC and ST. However, as far as Scheduled Areas are concerned, most districts rank high in underweight prevalence (moderate and severe). In March 2011, districts like Nandurbar had underweight prevalence of 42.64%, Dhule of 27.85%, and Amravati of 28.63%. A sharp correlation is clearly seen between malnutrition and Scheduled blocks. The Talukas having the highest percentage of underweight (moderate and severe) children according to ICDS data were predominately from Scheduled Area taluks.

There is a case for improving service delivery in ICDS and health in Scheduled Areas. Issues like inter-departmental coordination, absenteeism of healthcare staff, enlarging fund and nutritional commitments in Scheduled Areas need to be addressed on priority. It is also recommended that a concurrent evaluation by the Government and non-government actor may be carried out periodically to ensure data integrity and credibility. Sincer PDS is a very important component to nutrition; its performance needs to be closely monitored. Mother and Child tracking systems have been established in NRHM. However, it is recommended that a system may be incorporated to track the child's weight and nutritional status on real time basis. It is also recommended that THR should be supplied in a decentralized and flexible manner to address the problem of malnutrition effectively.

STATUS OF STATISTICS

In order to monitor the status of important social indicators in Scheduled Areas it is imperative to have dedicated data collection and MIS systems for Scheduled Areas. Analysis both by researchers, and policy level, will be aided if separate data for Scheduled Areas is published and available at periodic intervals. It will also provide the base lines from which to gauge progress in Schedule Areas. It is, therefore, recommended that all departments publish Scheduled Areas data separately to aid analysis and policy formation.

PDS

The Public Distribution System is a very important component and has implications for social sector outcomes of more than one department. The Vidharbha Development Board has carried out a study in tribal areas about this aspect and has come out with a set of recommendations. Some of these recommendations are : Providing PDS items through mobile vans in distant areas, giving all fair price shops to SHGs, community based monitoring,

regular social audits, creating godowns and storage facilities in Scheduled Areas, etc.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Institutional Sources of clean water supply can ensure that the health of people in the Scheduled Areas improves and the drudgery of women is reduced. Through various State and Central interventions the number of unconnected habitations has reduced. However, analysis reveals that the number of habitations with unprotected wells and tapwater from untreated source is still a challenge. The habitations where the distance of drinking water source is greater than 500 metres need to be reduced. According to a UNICEF analysis of 2011 Census data, in 82 per cent of the PESA blocks, more than half of the ST population is practicing open defecation. Sanitation has a clear linkage to health related outcomes and can be a major reason for morbidity, malnutrition and mortality. Therefore, greater efforts need to be taken to address this issue.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Many tribal blocks are in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas. The spread of bank branches, post offices and other modes of public sources of finance are often hard to reach. The availability of credit or the lack of it has a great impact on standards of living, migration, and other social indicators. Lack of institutionalization of credit and less spread will also lead to difficulties in schemes like NREGA, social benefits, and direct cash transfers. This also has an impact on corruption in schemes. Modern technology needs to be leveraged and solutions like Banking Correspondent model need to be rolled out on priority in Scheduled Areas. The State Level Bankers' Committee needs to analyse what is the performance of public sector institutions in priority sector credit in Scheduled Area Blocks vis-à-vis other areas.

INTRODUCTION

1. To protect the interest of tribal, many safeguards are introduced and provided in the Constitution of India. As per 2001 Census, Maharashtra has a total tribal population of 85.77 lakhs. As per the Scheduled Area (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 the Scheduled Area is of 46531sq.kms. over 12 districts, 16 towns and 5809 villages with 49% of tribal population having predominant population of 45 tribes including 3 Primitive Tribes. The boundaries of Tribal Sub Plan area are coterminous with the boundaries of Scheduled Area.
2. The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India while defining the Scheduled Areas elaborates the provisions with regard to their administration and control thereof. Paragraph 3 more specially enjoins on the Governor of each State where there is Scheduled Areas in the State, to submit an Annual Report on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the State, to the President of Indian Republic.
3. According to the instructions and directions received from the Minister of State for Tribal Welfare, Government of India vide D.O. letter No. 18013 / 3 /86-TD (R), dated 15th January, 1987 addressed to the Chief Ministers of the State and the views communicated thereon by this Government vide No. TRI-1087/ CR-66/D-3, dated 12th January 1988, the Annual Report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the State has been prepared.
4. The present Annual Report for the year 2010-2011 has been compiled in the prescribed formats. This report includes details of the existing Administrative Machinery for the Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra.
5. The present annual report gives the conceptual background of the Scheduled Areas visa-a-visa the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas in the State. Further, it spells out the details of the sectoral programmes implemented under the core sectors such as agriculture, co-operation, education and public health, while providing the financial provisions and the expenditure incurred thereon during the period under reference. It further makes a schematic appraisal under key sectors of the economy in the Scheduled Areas.
6. Finally, it reviews the protective legislation enacted for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

CHAPTER - I

THE SCHEDULED AREAS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (STs) IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

1. In pursuance of the provision of sub-paragraph (1) of section (6) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the President of India declared certain areas in the State of Maharashtra as Scheduled Areas, vide (1) the Scheduled Areas (Part -A States) Order, 1950 and (2) The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950. Subsequently the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) vide its Notification No.GSR-876, dated 2nd December 1985 notified the modified Scheduled Areas in the State of Maharashtra. The previously notified Scheduled Areas have by this notification been merged into the modified Scheduled Areas.
2. The Scheduled Areas of the State of Maharashtra are spread over 12 districts covering 50 tahsils. These comprise of 5809 villages and 16 towns covering an area of about 46531 sq. kms.
3. According to the 2001 Census, the total Tribal population of Maharashtra State is 85.77 lakh. Maharashtra State ranks second in the country in relation to the total Tribal population, next to Madhya Pradesh.

Table 1.1

5. Coverage of the Scheduled Areas with the Total and Tribal Population as per the 2001 Census

Sr. No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
MAHARASHTRA STATE		50	46531	5809	16	118.89	43.08
(A) THANE REGION							
1	THANE	1. Dahanu	956	174	1	3.32	2.15
		2. Talasari	248	41	0	1.21	1.07
		3. Shahapur	1639	222	1	2.73	0.90
		4. Palghar	725	164	0	4.55	1.41
		5. Vasai	344	51	0	7.96	0.81
		6. Bhivandi	226	73	0	9.46	0.73
		7. Murbad	455	77	0	1.70	0.38
		8. Mokhada	627	79	0	0.67	0.61
		9. Jawahar	796	128	1	1.11	1.00
		10. Wada	725	172	1	1.43	0.75
		11. Vikramgad				1.14	1.03
	TOTAL		6741	1181	4	35.28	10.84
2	PUNE	12. Junnar	490	65	0	3.69	0.71
		13. Ambegaon	426	58	0	2.14	0.43
	TOTAL		916	123	0	5.83	1.14
THANE REGION TOTAL (13)			7657	1304	4	41.11	11.98
(B) NASHIK REGION							
3	NASHIK	14. Kalwan	1195	173	0	1.66	1.09
		15. Surgana	838	176	0	1.45	1.38
		16. Baglan	540	60	0	3.11	1.07
		17. Peth	934	172	0	0.97	0.90
		18. Dindori	1165	117	0	2.65	1.39
		19. Igatpuri	698	93	1	2.28	0.86
		20.Nashik	627	75	1	13.17	1.31
		21.Trimbakeshwar				1.36	1.06
	TOTAL		5997	866	2	26.65	9.06
4	NANDURBAR	22. Taloda	332	92	1	1.29	0.93
		23. Akrani (Dhadgaon)	601	163	0	1.37	1.30
		24. Akkalkuwa	846	187	0	1.78	1.51
		25. Navapur	905	155	1	2.39	2.03
		26. Shahada	856	145	0	3.35	1.63

Sr No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
		27. Nandurbar	603	107	1	2.94	1.21
	TOTAL		4143	849	3	13.12	8.61
5	DHULE	28. Sakri	1270	102	0	3.63	1.75
		29. Shirpur	399	62	0	3.37	1.37
	TOTAL		1669	164	0	7.00	3.12
6	JALGAON	30. Chopda	27	25	0	2.72	0.70
		31. Yawal	10	16	0	2.48	0.51
		32. Raver	11	22	0	2.85	0.45
	TOTAL		48	63	0	8.05	1.66
7.	AHMEDNAGAR	33. Akole	895	106	0	2.67	1.21
	TOTAL		895	106	0	2.67	1.21
NASHIK REGION TOTAL (20)			12752	2048	5	57.49	23.66
(C) AMRAVATI REGION							
8	NANDED	34. Kinwat	1316	185	1	2.11	0.58
	TOTAL		1316	185	1	2.11	0.58
9	AMRAVATI	35. Dharni	1834	153	0	1.47	1.11
		36. Chikhaldara	2178	197	1	0.96	0.72
	TOTAL		4012	350	1	2.43	1.83
10	YAVATMAL	37. Wani	1061	1	0	1.94	0.27
		38. Maregaon	720	130	0	0.75	0.26
		39. Ralegaon	697	37	0	1.05	0.31
		40. Kelapur	718	108	1	1.41	0.52
		41. Ghatani	1095	58	0	1.25	0.38
	TOTAL		4291	334	1	6.40	1.74
AMRAVATI REGION TOTAL (8)			9619	869	3	10.94	4.15
(D) NAGPUR REGION							
11	GADCHIROLI	42. Sironcha	872	148	0	0.70	0.16
		43. Aheri	2820	188	2	1.04	0.49
		44. Etapalli	4308	314	0	0.71	0.57
		45. Dhanora	2113	272	0	0.77	0.54
		46. Kurkheda	1889	219	0	0.78	0.42
		47. Gadchiroli	773	65	1	1.26	0.24
		48. Armori	1471	68	1	0.91	0.22
		49. Charmoshi	1187	132	0	1.66	0.31
	TOTAL		15433	1406	4	7.83	2.95
12	CHANDRAPUR	50. Rajura	1070	182	0	1.52	0.34
	TOTAL		1070	182	0	1.52	0.34
NAGPUR REGION TOTAL (9)			16503	1588	4	9.35	3.29

NOTE: - Vide Government Notification, Revenue & Forest Department dated 19th March, 2002 by re-organizing Wada, Jawhar, Palghar, and Dahanu Tahsils of Thane district the new Tahsil of Vikramgad has been created.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTALS OF ALL THE REGIONS

Sr No	Region	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
					Total	Tribal
1.	Thane	7657	1304	4	41.11	11.98
2	Nashik	12752	2048	5	57.49	23.66
3	Amravati	9619	869	3	10.94	4.15
4	Nagpur	16503	1588	4	9.35	3.29
	TOTAL	46531	5809	16	118.89	43.08

The Scheduled Areas and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas

6 Earlier, even with the definition of the Scheduled Areas it was noted that deployment of funds for the development of these areas from the general plan programme was totally inadequate, as also with regard to the provision for the tribal population in general. It was therefore, decided to evolve a new strategy for the development of the Scheduled Areas. This led to the formulation of the Tribal Sub Plan.

7. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the State Government adopted the following criteria for identifying areas under the Tribal Sub Plan in the year 1975-76.

- (1) All villages in the Scheduled Areas (1950)
- (2) All Tribal Development Blocks
- (3) All talukas having 50 per cent or more of tribal Population
- (4) Villages or areas which can be constituted as pockets outside the
Above mentioned areas or which were contiguous to such areas and
which together had a predominantly Tribal population and/or the
inclusion of which in the TSP areas was administratively expedient.

8. The total Tribal population of Maharashtra is 85.77 lakh, out of which 43.08-lakh Tribal population live in the aforesaid Scheduled Areas and 42.69

lakhs, that is, 49.78% of the Tribal population lives outside the scheduled areas of the State.

9. Accordingly, the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) vide its Extra-ordinary Notification No. 80183, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (1) No. 521, dated 2nd December, 1985 under the Scheduled Areas (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 has declared the Scheduled Areas (these are now co-terminus with the Tribal Sub Plan areas) in the State of Maharashtra.

10. The State Government, however, felt that in addition to the above-mentioned villages and tahsils in 12 districts approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, a large number of villages in the districts of Raigad and Gondia as also some additional villages in the districts of Chandrapur, Yavatmal and Pune should also be included in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The State Government selected and declared 488 villages as additional Tribal Sub Plan (Additional Tribal Sub Plan) villages. The total population of the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas comes to 5.64 lakh of which the Tribal population was 1.44 lakh.

11. The Government of India has also decided that a group of villages having total population of about 10,000 and if more than 50% tribal population out of it, the villages should be brought under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Similarly if two or three villages having total population of about 5000 and if more than 50% tribal population out of it, the same should be constituted into a Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pocket.

12. There are 1528 villages with a total population of 10.68 lakh (out of which the tribal population is 5.84 lakh) included in the Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pockets. Some of the villages out of the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas are included in the Modified Area Development Approach Pockets. Though, the Government of India declined to place these additional villages on the same

footing as the main Tribal Sub Plan Areas approved by them, the State Government felt that the tribal's living in these Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Areas also needed special attention at par with the Tribal Sub Plan areas. All the benefits available to the tribal in the Tribal Sub Plan areas as approved by the Government of India have been extended to the tribals of these Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach areas. A total of 2016 villages with a total population of 16.32 lakh of which the tribal population is 7.28 lakh now constitute Modified Area Development Approach, Mini-Modified Area Development Approach and the Additional Tribal Sub Plan.

13. Accordingly, at present, 5809 villages from 50 Tahsil of 12 districts, viz. Thane, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nasik, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmednagar, Amravati, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Nanded are approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the scheduled areas of the State. There are 5579 villages in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, 487 villages in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan area, 1203 villages in Modified Area Development Approach blocks and 295 villages in the Mini-Modified Area Development Approach blocks. As per the 2001 census, out of a total population of 968.79 lakh of the State, the tribal population is 85.77 lakh.

14 Out of the total Scheduled Tribes population of 85.77 lakh in the State 35.71 lakh (41.63%) have been covered in the Tribal Sub Plan + Additional Tribal Sub Plan + Modified Area Development Approach + Mini-Modified Area Development Approach areas. There are 50.06 lakh Tribal (58.36%) residing outside the Tribal Sub Plan, Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach, and Mini- Modified Area Development Approach areas. All the Scheduled Areas are now covered under the Tribal Sub Plan areas hence there is no separate programme for the Scheduled Areas.

The Tribal Sub Plan commenced functioning since 1976 under a separate Major Head under the various major development heads of the plan.

15. The President of India declares the Scheduled Areas under the provisions of the Constitution of the India. The existing Scheduled Areas have been modified so as to encompass the areas covered under the Tribal Sub Plan areas in the State. Thus, the Scheduled Areas and the Tribal Sub Plan areas has become co-terminus.

The Scheduled Tribes (ST) of Maharashtra

16. The First Presidential Order notifying the Scheduled Areas was issued in 1950. This was subsequently modified in 1985.

17. There are 45 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. Only 15 tribes have more than one lakh population as per 2001 Census which are Andes (3,72,875); Bhils (18,18,792); Gonds (15,54,894); Halba Halbi (2,97,923); Kathodi Katkaris (2,35,022); Kokana (5,71,916); Kolam (1,73,646); Koli Dhor 1,70,656); Koli Mahadeo (12,27,562); Koli-Malhar (2,33,617); Korku (2,11,692); Pardhan (1,26,134), Pardhi (1,59,875) Thakurs Thakar (4,87,696); and the Varli (6,27,197). The other tribes which have a population of less than one lakh but more than 10,000 are the Dhanka Tadvī (45,741); Dhanwar (20,120); Dhodia (9,636); Dubla (17,017); Gamit (86,776), Kavar (Kanwars) (23,365); Naikda (Nayakas) (27,786), Orana (Dhangad) (28,921); Generic Tribes etc. (20,786)

18. The S.Ts living in the inaccessible areas have managed to maintain their cultural heritage through centuries of seclusion. Their characteristics, tribal dances and folklore are a part of their heritage. Their main occupations are agriculture, cattle rearing, wood cutting, collection of minor forest produce and selling these in the nearby markets. These different Scheduled Tribes have different historical backgrounds, cultural traits, dialects and dress, etc. Out of the above mentioned tribal communities, the 'Katkaris' in Raigad and Thane districts, the 'Kolams' in Yavatmal and Nanded districts and the 'Madia Gonds' in the Bhamragad area of Gadchiroli district have been declared as

'Primitive Tribes' by the Government of India and Central Sector Assistance is sanctioned every year by the Government of India for the development of these Primitive Tribes.

District-wise total and tribal population as per 1981, 1991, 2001 census of Maharashtra State is as follows.

(In thousands)

Sr. No	District	1981 census population		1991 census population		2001 census population	
		Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
1	Mumbai city	8243	84	3175	28	3358	21
2	Mumbai suburban	--	--	6751	76	8640	71
3	Thane	3352	729	5311	884	8132	1199
4	Raigad	1486	190	1825	467	2208	269
5	Ratnagiri	1380	27	1544	15	1697	20
6	Sindhudurg	774	7	832	4	869	5
7	Nashik	2992	70	3851	931	4994	1194
8	Dhule	2050	831	1473	375	1708	444
9	Nandurbar	--	--	1062	661	1312	860
10	Jalgaon	2618	216	3188	314	3683	436
11	Ahmednagar	2708	188	3373	238	4041	303
12	Pune	4164	159	5533	216	7232	262
13	Satara	2039	13	2451	18	2809	22
14	Sangali	1831	15	2109	11	2584	18
15	Solapur	2591	51	3231	48	3850	69
16	Kolhapur	2464	26	2990	15	3523	21
17	Buldhana	1509	66	1886	95	2232	115
18	Akola	1827	115	1351	91	1630	100
19	Washim	--	--	862	65	1020	71
20	Amravati	1861	242	2200	316	2607	357
21	Yavatmal	1737	370	2077	446	2458	473
22	Nagpur	2589	353	3287	458	4068	444
23	Wardha	927	142	1067	166	1237	154
24	Bhandara	1838	298	2108	310	1136	98
25	Gondiya	-	-	1133	21	1201	196
26	Chandrapur	1418	299	1772	349	2071	375
27	Gadchiroli	637	251	787	305	970	372
28	Aurangabad	1588	58	2214	84	2897	100
29	Jalna	1032	20	1364	28	1613	32
30	Beed	1413	12	1822	21	2161	24
31	Parbhani	1643	76	2117	111	1528	35

Sr. N o	District	1981 census population		1991 census population		2001 census population	
		Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
32	Hingoli	--	--	390	36	987	87
33	Nanded	1749	178	2330	276	2876	254
34	Osmanabad	1030	19	1272	22	1487	28
35	Latur	1294	35	1677	38	2080	48
Total		62,784	5,772	78,937	7,318	96879	8,577

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CHAPTER - II

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE SCHEDULED AREAS

Many developmental schemes - both infrastructural and individually benefit-oriented schemes are taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan. Most of the schemes are implemented by the concerned administrative departments of Government. For instance the scheme of construction of roads in the tribal areas is implemented by the Public Works Department. The Tribal Development Department (TDD) works as the nodal agency for all developmental works in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The main role of the Tribal Development Department (under the Tribal Sub Plan) is co-ordination and monitoring. The Tribal Development Department is also responsible for budget control, grant of administrative approval, review and formulation of the policy for developmental works in the above sectors and areas.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

1. Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) -

The Chief Minister and Minister for Tribal Development are respectively ex-officio Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Tribes Advisory Council. Its main function is to advise the Governor of the State on important matters concerning tribal development and to decide on policy matters pertaining to the Tribal Development Department.

2. Cabinet Sub-Committee for the Tribal Sub-Plan.

At the State Level there is a Cabinet Sub-Committee for the Tribal Sub Plan headed by the Chief Minister. This Committee is required to approve the formulation of the Tribal Sub Plan, supervise its implementation, and consider all the aspects for its successful and rapid implementation as well as do the monitoring of the Tribal Sub Plan.

3. Administrative Set-Up of the Tribal Development Department.

Earlier the field machinery of the Tribal Development Department was divided into two streams, viz. one under the Director of Tribal Development and the other under the Additional Tribal Commissioners (ATCs). This was not very effective. It had become necessary to re-organize the set up of the field machinery with a view to bringing it under a single line of command and thereby ensure smooth and effective working. The State Government therefore re-organized the field machinery of the Tribal Development Department vide GR. No. EST-1089/CR. No.799/D-15, dated 15th January, 1992. The salient features of the new pattern are as follows:-

(1) The Directorate of Tribal Development was upgraded to a Commissionerate of Tribal Development with headquarters at Nasik and for that purpose the post of the erstwhile Director of Tribal Development was upgraded

to that of Commissioner in the super time scale of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(2) With the setting up of a separate and independent Commissionerate of Tribal Development, the Secretary to Government in the Tribal Development Department has been left free to attend to Secretariat functions and has been relieved of field duties which he was earlier required to perform as Secretary-cum-Commissioner.

(3) The offices of the Deputy Directors of Tribal Development at Nasik and Nagpur have been respectively merged into the Offices of the Additional Tribal Commissioners at Nasik and Nagpur.

(4) In addition to the post of Additional Tribal Commissioner at Nasik and Nagpur, two new offices of Additional Tribal Commissioners have been started at Thane and Amravati respectively by redesigning and transferring the two posts of Joint Commissioners, Tribal Development of earlier Commissioner of Tribal Development and the monitoring cell of Commissioner's office.

(5) The Offices of the Tribal Development Officers have been merged into the Offices of the Project Officers (POs), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs).

(6) The Commissioner has been declared as Head of the Department and the four Additional Tribal Commissioners as Regional Heads.

(7) The Additional Tribal Commissioners and the Project Officers are required to attend to the work pertaining to tribal development including implementation of the schemes run by the Tribal Development Department such as Ashram Schools, Hostels, etc., as also to monitor the schemes under the Tribal Sub Plan implemented by the other departments.

(8) Again in November 1993 it was decided that 11 posts of Project Officers in sensitive projects should be upgraded and intention from among the officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Forest Services. The intention the Integrated Tribal Development Projects was that various plan schemes and services should be integrated at the block level. The Project Officers of Integrated Tribal Development Projects has not overall powers of supervision and administrative control over the block level machinery of the other departments. Consequently, there has been a lacuna in proper integration of services and supervision with accountability at the block level. To remove these lacunae, the Government selected 11 sensitive Integrated Tribal Development Projects and appointed Indian Administrative Services and Indian Forest Service's officers and they have been declared as Additional Collectors and Additional Chief Executive Officers of the concerned Zilla Parishads (ZPs). They have given some of the powers that have been given to Collectors and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads. The list of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects where Indian Administrative Services and Indian Forest Services officers were to be posted is given below.

Sr. No.	District	ITDP	Taluka
01	Thane	Jawahar	Jawahar and Mokhada
02	Thane	Dahanu	Talasari
03	Nashik	Nashik	Peth
04	Nashik	Kalwan	Surgana
05	Nandurbar	Taloda	Akrani and Akkalkuwa
07	Amravati	Dharni	Dharni
08	Amravati	Chikhaldara	Chikhaldara (This has now been merged with the post of PO, Dharni and the ITDP at Pandharkawada, District Yavatmal up graded and the PO's post shifted there)
09	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Dhanora and Kurkheda
10	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Etappali
11	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Aheri and Sironcha

(9) In March-1995 two posts of Deputy Commissioners in the Tribal Development Commissionerate have been upgraded and declared as Joint Commissioners (JC), Tribal Development, in the grade of Rs. 12000-16500 in order to proper supervision, monitoring etc. These posts have been created for collecting various types of information from the Integrated Tribal Development Projects and other departments implementing various schemes in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The posts of Joint Commissioners have also been created so that the departmental officers who would otherwise have no chance for further promotion have an avenue of promotion.

(10) Thus the new set up aims at achieving a single and unitary line of command attending to the functions of Tribal Development as a whole. The new set up has abolished the functional distribution of work between the two field organizations and is expected to go a long way in achieving development of the tribals.

Each of the Additional Tribal Commissioners has the following territorial jurisdiction:

Name	Jurisdiction	ITDPs	Nos
1. A.T.C. Thane	Konkan Revenue Division (Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts) and Pune Revenue Division (Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts)	Shahapur, Dahanu, Jawahar, Pen, Ghodegaon and Mumbai (for the OTSP)	06
2. A.T.C. Nashik	Nashik Revenue Division (Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nandurbar & Jalgaon Districts)	Nashik, Kalwan, Rajur, Nandurbar, Taloda & Yawal	06

03.A.T.C. Amravati	Aurangabad Revenue Division (Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Parbhani, and Nanded districts) & Amravati Revenue Division (Amravati, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Akola, (for the OTSP) Washim and Buldhana districts)	Kinwat, Pandharkawada, Dharni, Aurangabad and Akola	05
4. ATC, Nagpur	Nagpur Revenue Division (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya districts)	Nagpur, Deori, Chandrapur, Chimur, Gadchiroli, Aheri & Bhamragad.	07
			24

DEPARTMENT AT MANTRALAYA LEVEL-SECRETARIAT

The Tribal Development Department is headed by a Cabinet Minister who is assisted, by a Minister of State.

The main functions of the office of the Secretariat are State level co-ordination and monitoring of the Tribal Sub Plan and supervision of the implementation of various schemes by the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. Since the year 1993-94 the preparation of the Tribal Sub Plan is done by the Tribal Development Department

Commissionerate Level.

The Commissioner of Tribal Development's main function is State level co-ordination and monitoring of the Tribal Sub Plan and control over the offices of the Additional Tribal Commissioners and the Project Officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects with the assistance of Joint Commissioners.

Divisional Level

The four Additional Tribal Commissioners assist the Commissioner, Tribal Development. Their main responsibility is regional co-ordination and monitoring & implementation of departmental Schemes.

The Tribal Development Department (BC) Welfare Sector pertaining to the tribals also implements the schemes under the Backward Class. These schemes primarily relate to tribal education (Ashram Schools, Hostels, for Scheduled Tribe boys and girls, grant of scholarships, tuition fees, etc.); the schemes of economic upliftment (supply of electric motors and oil engines to tribal cultivators) and training programmes such as pre-recruitment training centers and motor driving training centers.

The Divisional Commissioners of the six Revenue Divisions of the State are responsible for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan programs in their respective regions. They guide and direct the Collectors and Chief Executive

Officers (CEOs) of the Zilla Parishads in their respective divisions in the matters related to tribal development.

District Level

District Planning & Development Councils

The State Government adopted a policy of balanced development on the basis of the district as the unit of planning and formulation of plans on the basis of which five year and annual plans could be formulated. Accordingly, since 1974 District Planning is being implemented in the State. For proper implementation of this District Planning, the District Planning and Development Councils (DPDCs) have been constituted in every district. Every district has a represent Minister/Minister of State for the purpose of ensuring the proper development of the districts. These Ministers are called District / Guardian Ministers. The District Planning and Development Councils of the district are headed by the District Minister. Any other Minister(s) elected from the district is/are Joint Chairmen and the Divisional Commissioner is the Vice-Chairman. The District Planning and Development Councils also consist of all elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, the Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad residing in the district. The President of the Zilla Parishads, one President from all the Municipal Councils, and a representative of the lead Banks are also members of the District Planning and Development Councils. The Collector of the district is the Member-Secretary of the District Planning and Development Councils. The District Planning and Development Councils have been mainly entrusted with the function of formulating district plans and monitoring the implementation of district level schemes in the districts. They have also been given powers for reappropriation of funds for district level schemes subject to certain overall guidelines from Government.

In order to ensure public participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the schemes for tribal development at district level, Special Executive Committees have been constituted under the District Planning and Development Councils in the 14 tribal districts. These Committees consist of the District Guardian Minister as Chairman and all the tribal MLAs, MLCs with the Additional Tribal Commissioner as Vice-Chairman. The Collector of the District, functions as the Member-Secretary of the Committee and the Project Officer of the Integrated Tribal Development Project is the Joint-Secretary. The President of the Zilla Parishad and the Chairman of the Tribal and Social welfare committee of the Zilla Parishad are members of this Committee. The Committee is expected to meet once in a quarter and review and monitor the implementation of the schemes taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan.

There is no separate full time district level officer of the Tribal Development Department for the implementation of Tribal Sub Plan schemes, apart from the district officers of the various Departments who are implementing the schemes of tribal development department. However, the

Collectors of the districts and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are designated as Ex-Officio Additional Tribal Commissioners. In this capacity, the Collectors are responsible for overall supervision of the implementation of the schemes of tribal development in their district. The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are responsible for implementation of the schemes under the local sector, which are mostly with the Zilla Parishads. For proper and effective co-ordination, the Project Officer's of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects are placed under the Additional Tribal Commissioners.

Project Level

At the Project level, there is a Project Level Implementation Committee (PLIC) under the Chairmanship of the Local MLA. The Additional Tribal Commissioner is the Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti and tribal person nominated by Government are members, while the Project Officer is the Member-Secretary of this Committee. All the implementing Officers are members. This Committee is required to meet once in every month and review the progress of tribal development schemes.

The Project Officer is the implementing officer in so far as the Backward Class Welfare Sub-Sector of the Plan is concerned. He has to implement the schemes of Ashram Schools, running of Government Hostels, sanctioning of Government of India Scholarships, sanctioning of motor-pumps and oil engines, etc. He also has to carry out the following duties in his project areas.

- (1) registration and sponsoring of candidates with various agencies for employment;
- (2) Sanction of tuition fees and examination fees under the Government of India Scholarships;
- (3) preparation of various schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA);
- (4) Preparation of various types of reports of the project and monitoring / co-ordination with the implementing officers of the various departments in the project area;
- (5) Preparation of the annual Tribal Sub-Plan;
- (6) To help the Tribal Research & Training Institute in evaluating the various schemes implemented in the Project;
- (7) To help the Tribal Research & Training Institute staff in Bench Mark Survey work;
- (8) To provide employment to the tribal in the project area by way of Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) works; and
- (9) To propagate various schemes implemented in the project with the help of the publicity unit attached to the project.

THE TRIBAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE (TRTI), MAHARASHTRA STATE, PUNE

INTRODUCTION

1. Year of Establishment, status and organizations of the Institute.

The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune was established on 1st May 1962. The Institute is working under the Government of Maharashtra and has been providing the necessary support in terms of research and capacity building and is functioning as a knowledge and information hub in the state for all those interested in Tribal affairs. A Tribal museum and a Cultural Unit TRTI for purpose preservation and propagation of Tribal culture.

The Institute is headed by Commissioner assisted by Joint Director and Dy. Director (I.A.D.P.), apart from training, research and ministerial staff. Eight Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committees are also working under the Commissioner for Validation of Caste certificate issued to the tribals. The institute has a Governing body headed by the Hon. Minister of the Tribal department.

The Institute supports a subsidiary to institution named The Maharashtra Tribal Empowerment Society which undertakes capacity building and development works for the 45 scheduled tribes notified in Maharashtra and also provide positive interface to those studying tribal issues.

2. Objectives of the Institute

- To conduct basic as well as applied research on tribal related issues.
- To take up evaluation of various schemes aimed at Tribal development and welfare.
- To impart relevant training to different levels of personnel in the tribal development.
- To provide competence building opportunities to the Tribals.
- To develop and maintain knowledge base related to the tribes and Tribal development.
- To preserve and propagate the culture, heritage and traditions of Tribes
- To disseminate information about the Tribes and their indigenous knowledge and skills.

3. Infrastructure and facilities

The Institute has three storey building having two training / conference halls. There is a hostel for 30 trainees. The Institute has a mini-bus to provide transportation facilities to the trainees.

Library – It has a well equipped library consisting of books on various subjects like Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Law, Computer Science, general Encyclopedia etc. The library has books required for competitive examinations also and subscribes to periodicals relevant in the areas of tribal development.

There are about 21,539 books in the library. The library is visited by a number of Research scholars and Post Doctoral Fellows as reference library.

A Bi-annual Tribal Research Bulletin is published by the Institute, since 1979 onwards. In the year 2011-2012 this institute has published March 2012 issue. The issue of September 2012 bulletin is in progress.

I.T. – The institute has a separate computer unit with a Server working for this institute and also for the eight Scrutiny committees. A Software for online dissemination and monitoring of cases decided by the Caste Scrutiny committees is in place.

The institute has a website (<http://trtimah.gov.in>) of its own with e-governance friendly features like notice board, Right to information sections, FAQs section etc.

This institute got National Award on e-governance, Silver on Use of Geoinformatics in Implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 in Maharashtra State under the category Exemplary Re-Use of Information and Communication Technology Solution.

4. Staff and Faculty strength

The Government has sanctioned 66 posts of different cadre for the institute to undertake research, evaluation, training and related activities. The Government has also sanctioned 297 posts of different cadres for the eight Caste Certificate Scrutiny committees working in various part of the state. The TRTI provides support to the committees in terms of provision of ethnographic details as well as other relevant information and data about the tribes while it simultaneously has the verification details compiled by the committee Research Officer for updating records. The officers and staff qualification background of Anthropology, Law, Social work, Statistics, Account, Cameraman for photography and film making, Artist cum Sculptor, Curator and also those with enormous field experience provide valuable support to meet the objectives of the Institute.

5. Training

The Institute conducts different training programmes for effective implementations of the schemes in short period.

In-service training programme

Since 1970, the institute conducts in-service training programmes. Employees providing them necessary facilities and opportunities to acquire knowledge develop skills and cultivate attitudes, behavior and habits for the efficient and effective discharge of their duties and responsibilities.

The aims and objectives

1. To update the knowledge of the participant working in the tribal development department.
2. To update the knowledge of rules and procedures of service condition.
3. To assist the trainees in better performance of their duties with the maximum degree of efficiency at the minimum cost.

Other training programme

A) Training Programmes for competitive examinations

The Government of Maharashtra has recognized that there is backlog of tribal community in different Government Departments. To eradicate the problem, this institute has been conducting training programmes for different competitive examinations which are being conducted by Maharashtra Public Service Commission and other recruitment boards. It includes guidance for not only written examination but also for interview techniques.

The main aims of the programme

1. To extend full information and the nature of competitive examination which are being conducted by Maharashtra Public Service Commission and other recruitment boards.
2. To motivate the tribal youths for appearing different competitive examinations.
3. Provide the guidance by experts about the syllabus of general competitive examination.
4. To acquaint the tribal candidate with practical guidance for personal interview techniques.

B) Training programme for tribal youths

The institute also conducts youth leadership training programmes for tribal youth in tribal sub plan areas all over the state. Intention of this programme is to give the publicity of different schemes for tribal implemented by the Government of Maharashtra. It provides platform for the implementing authorities and the beneficiaries.

Aims and objectives of the training programme

1. To update the knowledge of the trainees about different schemes of tribal welfare.
2. To motivate them for taking advantage of different schemes this may be helpful in ameliorating their socio-economic conditions.
3. To motivate them for accepting new technology in agricultural production.
4. To motivate them for further education of tribal youth

Training programmes

During the year 2011-2012 the institute has conducted total 123 training programmes; out of which 93 training programmes are for in-service, 6 training programmes for competitive examinations and 24 Youth Leadership Programmes. Total 3883 participants have benefited.

In-service training programmes		Other training programmes		Total training programmes	
No. of training programmes	No. of trainees	No. of training programmes	No. of trainees	No. of training programmes	No. of trainees
93	2690	30	1193	123	3883

Special Training Programmes

Tribal Research and Training Institute also conducted the ten days Special Training Programmes for all Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Teachers, and other staff of all Ashram Schools in all over Maharashtra. 3448 in service persons were trained through this special drive.

6) Research / Evaluation and Survey Projects

The institute conducts applied and evaluation research on various problems of Tribal people. The projects are suggested either by the Central Government or by the State Government. Some of the research projects are taken up by the institute on its own. As decided by the Governing Council, the priority amongst the research projects is fixed up in the following order.

1. The subjects assigned by the Government of India.
2. The projects suggested by the State Government.
3. Subjects selected at the institute level.

The project reports prepared by the institute have been proved to be of immense help to the Government for both, policy making and formulating suitable schemes.

The position of the evaluation study/surveys undertaken by the institute in the year 2011-2012 is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of the subject of survey	status
1	Evaluation Study of the “schemes Construction of Gharkul to Tribal beneficiaries”	Completed
2	Evaluation Study of progress of tribal students residing in the hostel of Sanjeevani Vidyalay for education in Panchgani of Tahsil Mahabaleshwar, Dist. Satara.	Completed
3	Evaluation Report of the scheme supply of water through tap implemented by Zilla Parishad to Ashram School Complex.	Completed
4	Evaluation of benefits accrued due to supply of Oil Pump / Electric Pump / H.D.P.E. Pipes to Tribal beneficiaries.	Under progress
5	Socio economic and educational studies of Katkari a PVTG in Maval tahsil Dist. Pune	Under progress
6	Booklets of eight tribal dialects viz Paradhi, Kolami, Konkani, Thakari, Halbi, Korku, Gondi Madia	Completed
7	Schemes implemented for PARADHI	Completed
8	GIS base evaluation of KATKARI in Mulashi taluka	Completed.

The following 16 schemes has been given to YASHADA, Pune for evaluation.

1	Grant-in-Aid to Ashram Schools and junior Colleges	Under progress
2	Nucleus Budget	Under progress

3	Thakkar Bappa Vasti development scheme	Under progress
4	Pre-Recruitment Training Centers	Under progress
5	Jamkhed Health Project	Under progress
6	Wadi programme	Under progress
7	Khawati Loan Scheme	Under progress
8	Opening of additional divisions for tribal students in recognised Military Schools	Under progress
9	To provide daily wages to the parents of admitted children of grade III and IV in the hospital	Under progress
10	Government Ashram School and Hostels	Under progress
11	Various schemes for PvTG	Under progress
12	Eklavya Ashram School	Under progress
13	Roads under Minimum Needs Programme	Under progress
14	Loan Procurement for self employment- Financial aid to Shabari Finance and Tribal Development Corporation	Under progress
15	Gharkul scheme for Tribals	Under progress
16	To provide Scholarship to stop dropout of Tribal girls students	Under progress

Also a new proposal of Rs. 3674.43 lakh of Bench Mark Survey for the year 2011-12 has been submitted to Government for sanction.

7) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

A. State Government Research Fellowship:

The Government of Maharashtra has awarded Research Fellowship to two research scholars every year on the basis of Central Government Research Fellowship. The fellowship is awarded with a view to encourage in-depth study of the process of socio-economic change in the tribal areas of tribal communities particularly in the wake of new development efforts.

Selected research scholars are awarded fellowships of Rs. 2,800/- per month and contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- per year. The tenure of fellowship is two years, which can be extended by one more year in deserving cases. In the year 2011-12, two Research Fellows are awarded fellowship. Their details are as follows.

Sr. No.	Name of the Research Fellow	Subject	Period of Research Fellowship
1	Kum. Borhade Manik Uttam	A study of rehabilitation of project affected tribals in Pune District	2011-12 and 2012-13
2	Kum. Adadande Ashwini Annasaheb	A deep study in respect of Education, Economic, Social and Health Problems of Katkari Community and their migration	2011-12 and 2012-13

B. Central Research Fellowship:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of research and training the Ministry of Tribal Welfare awards fellowships annually for Doctoral and Post Doctoral courses on Tribal Development.

The Government of India awards two scholarships amounting to Rs.2800/- per month for Doctoral and Rs.3200/- per month for Post Doctoral fellowship. The contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- per annum is also provided to these scholars. The tenure of these fellowships is generally of two years, which can be extended by one year more in deserving cases.

In the year 2011-2012 no fellowship from Maharashtra State was awarded by the Central Government.

8. Tribal Cultural Museum and Cultural Unit

Various schemes for the preservation of Art and Culture have been implemented by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune-1

They are:-

1) State Level Tribal Handicraft Exhibition

To promote and develop the tribal art and culture, this institute organises State Level Tribal Handicraft Exhibition every year. Tribal artisans get a chance to display their art forms as well as earn money. The tribal artists from all over Maharashtra are invited to participate in the exhibition. Each Participant is given T.A., D.A. and accommodation. T.R.T.I. makes arrangements for exhibition venue.

In the year 2011-2012 the exhibition was organized from 09-01-2012 to 13-01-2012 in the premises of Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune. 65 artists from all over Maharashtra were invited to participate in the exhibition. Out of that 53 artists participated.

The exhibited articles were handicrafts wooden articles, bamboo work, warli paintings, paper mashed masks and herbal medicines. The total sale was of Rs. 6.5 lakh.

2) Warli Painting Competition

Warli painting competition is organized every year for Warli and Malhar Koli artists from Thane district. The competition is held in two parts i.e. for adults and for Warli and Malhar Koli students in Thane district. They are given painting material like cloth, colours and brushes. They are also given T.A. D.A. (for one day), cash prizes and certificates. In the year 2011-12 Warli Painting Competition was organized at Khutal, Taluka Boisar, Dist. Thane. Total 33 artists and 61 students participated in the Competition and were awarded cash prizes.

3) Tribal Dance Competition

To keep the traditional dancing alive, the Institute organises dancing competition at the project level through the Project Officers at I.T.D.P. areas. The participants of dance groups are given T.A., D.A. cash prizes and certificate.

4) Tribal Cultural Festival

The Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 6.00 lakh to organise Tribal cultural festival in Maharashtra. This festival was organized from 05.01.2012 to 07.01.2012. Total 53 tribal artists & 7 tribal dance groups participated in the festival. Film show of the films produced by Tribal Research and Training Institute was also the part of the festival.

5) Production of Documentary Films

This institute produces the documentary films on the tribal art and culture. Up to the year 2011-2012 institute has produced 90 documentary films on development, art and cultural aspects of tribal's in Maharashtra.

6) Tribal Cultural Museum

The tribal cultural museum was established in the year 1964-65. The various sections of the tribal handicrafts such as ornaments, musical instruments, mask, warli paintings and agricultural implements are organized in different halls. Traditional Adivasi Huts are also displayed, there are 1350 artifacts displayed in the museum.

The museum is renovated this year.

Verification of Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate

There are eight Caste Scrutiny Committees for Scheduled Tribes located at Pune, Nasik, Nagpur, Thane, Aurangabad, Amravati, Gadchiroli and Nandurbar.

Any person desirous of availing of the benefit or concessions provided to the Scheduled Tribes can make application for verification of Caste Certificate issued to him by the competent authority. Caste Scrutiny Committee also acts as appellate authority against the order of rejection of the competent authority authorised to issue caste certificate.

The performing of eight Caste Scrutiny Committees in the year 2011-2012 is as follows-

No. of cases pending for the year 2010-11	No. of cases received in the year 2011-12	Total cases	No. of cases disposed of in the year 2011-12					Total
			Valid	Invalid	Re Verification	Closed	Transferred to other committees	
37,645	60,459	98,104	76,990	1,078	71	3,423	3	81,562

2) THE MAHARASHTRA STATE COOPERATIVE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, NASHIK (TDC)

MSCDC was registered in 1972 as a General Society under Section 12(1) of Maharashtra State Cooperative Act as a Promotional Organization. Its ownership is vested in Govt. of Maharashtra. Subsequently with the creation of the separate department of Tribal Development in the year 1983 the TDC came under the administrative control of the Tribal Development Department.

1. Establishment

The Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Limited, Nashik has been established in the year 1972 for the economic development of tribals in Maharashtra State as per provision in Article 46 of the Indian Constitution.

2. Aims and Objectives

1. To work as an effective implementing agency to extend welfare programme for the tribal's.
2. To Act as an effective agency to prevent economic exploitation of tribal farmers, artisans and laborers.
3. To promote the economic development of tribal's by implementing the direct assistance schemes.

3. Major Activity:

- A) Monopoly Procurement Scheme.
 - i) Procurement of Food grain
 - ii) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce.
- B) Electric Motor Pump / Oil Engine Scheme / Gas Unit Supply Scheme
- C) Nav Sanjivan Yojana
 - i) Consumption Finance Scheme.
 - ii) Door Step Delivery Scheme
 - iii) Rural Godown Scheme
- D) Other Scheme
 - i) Government Ashram School Supply

MANAGEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Board of Directors

As per the By-law No. 41 of the TDC, the Board of Directors of the Corporation looks after the supervision and the management of the Corporation. There are at present 37 Directors on the Board of Corporation enumerated as under:-

Non Officials: -

- 1) Chairman and Vice-Chairman nominated by Government of Maharashtra
The Minister and the Minister of State for Tribal Development are ex-officio Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively as per the Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N.918/D-3, Dated 21.11.1985.
- 2) Three directors are nominated by Government, from among the Tribal M.L.As as per the Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N.918/D-3, Dated 21.11.1985.
- 3) Fifteen Directors are elected by the affiliated societies
(3 posts of the Directors are reserved for women)
- 4) One Director is nominated by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank
- 5) One Director is from State Government undertaking, Semi Government and local bodies to be nominated by the Government.

Sub Total "A"

22

6) Secretary, Tribal Development Department	01
7) Commissioner, Tribal Development Department	01
8) Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies Department	01
9) Secretary, Planning Department	01
10) Registrar, Co-Operative Societies (M.S.)	01
11) Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	01
12) Additional Tribal Commissioner, (Nashik, Thane, Amravati, Nagpur)	04
13) Central Govt. Ministry of Welfare, Directors	02
14) Representative of the Employees Union	02
15) Managing Director, MSCTDC	01
Sub Total "B"	15
TOTAL A + B	37

At the field level there are nine Regional Offices & 35 Sub Regional Offices situated at the following places.

Sr.No	Regional Office	Sub Regional Offices
1	Nasik	Peth, Dindori, Ghoti, Surgana, Kalwan
2	Nandurbar	Nandurbar, Navapur, Pimpalner, Dhadgaon, Taloda, Shahada, Yawal
3	Jawhar	Jawhar, Mokhada, Shahapur, Palghar, Kasa, Manor
4	Junner	Ghodegaon, Rajur
5	Bhandara	Navegaonbandh, Deori, Ramtek
6	Chandrapur	Chimur, Gondpimpri
7	Yeotmal	Pandharkwada, Kinwat, Kalamb
8	Gadchiroli	Ghot, Kurkheda, Dhanora, Armori, Korchi
9	Dharni	Dharni, Chikhaldhara

Under the 9 Regional Offices there are 35 Sub Regional Offices. The Managing Director is an officer of the I.A.S. cadre and is sent on deputation by the Govt.

Major Activities

MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME

The Monopoly procurement scheme started during 1977-78 in seven tahsils of TSP area on pilot basis & is now implemented in total 73 tahsils out of 15 districts in view of response and popular demand from tribal areas. Now this scheme has been suspended for one year vide Governments Resolution dated 7th March 2008. Presently Corporation purchases the Minor Forest Produce under Monopoly procurement scheme and Paddy, Jowar, Bajari & Maize under Price Support Scheme.

In the year of 2010-11 the corporation implemented the scheme through total 463 procurement centers and the notified minor forest produce commodities at 24007.75 Qtls. Costing Rs. 378.47 lac have been purchased under Monopoly Procurement Scheme. This has been enabled through 302

purchase centers of Sub-Agent societies whereas 161 purchase centers opened by TDC.

As per Government Resolution issued by F.&C.S. Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai the Corporation has made purchase of Agricultural commodities at 11,96,648.13 Qtls. Costing Rs. 11,993.92 lac under Support Price Scheme. Therefore under both the schemes i.e. Monopoly purchase of MFP items & price support scheme the total purchase have been made of 1220655.88 Qtls worth Rs. 12372.39 lac.

A) Procurement of Agricultural Produce Commodities

In the year of report 2011-2012 as on 31.03.2012 total under P.S. Scheme agricultural commodities to the tune of 934365.25 Qtls. Worth Rs. 10091.30 lac have been procured. The details of major commodities are as under.

(Wt. in Qtls & Value Rs. Lac)

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2009-2010 & 2010-2011		Procurement 2010-2011 (2009-10 & 2010-11 Dt. 01.04.10 to 31.03.11)	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01.	Paddy	1194358.00	11973.77	933607.00	10083.88
02.	Jowar	37.90	0.33	0.00	0.00
03.	Maize	2252.18	19.82	757.52	7.42
	Total	1196648.08	11993.92	934364.52	10091.3

B) Sale of Agricultural Produce Commodities

A policy has been adopted to sale agricultural produces at remunerative price while selling such commodities procured under monopoly procurement. Taking into consideration the fluctuating market trend observed from the past experience the Corporation has followed a flexible policy of sale in the year of report. This has enabled to secure gainful sale returns. Under Price Support Scheme the Corporation has to process the purchased paddy and handover the CMR (Custom Milling Rice) to the Food Corporation of India Ltd. As per government resolution. Accordingly, the districtwise procured paddy is processed and the output of CMR rice is sent to the authorized depts. of the Food Corporation of India Ltd. by the miller

C) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce.

As per the State Government notification dt. 7th March 2008 the Monopoly Procurement was suspended for one year. In the year 2011-12 under MPS Scheme minor forest produces to the tune of 28030.43 Qtls. worth Rs. 379.96 lac have been purchased out of total 23 notified M.F.P. items.

2) Supplies to Government Ashram Schools

In the year 2010-2011 the Corporation has supplied various foodgrains grocery & other articles to 520 Government Ashram Schools as well as 200 Government Hostels. In pursuance of Government G.R. dated 05.05.2009 foodgrains are provided to Ashram School under the rates fixed by purchase

committee headed by Commissioner, Tribal Development Nashik. The Government sanction 3% amount of the total supply for transportation expenditure.

4) Door-step Delivery

Earlier the rationing shop owners from tribal area had to procure rationing commodities from the godowns situated at Tahsil level. Government had observed that such shopkeepers used to dispose off the stocks directly at Tahsil level thereby depriving of the tribals from the commodities under fair price rates.

Therefore to ensure the guaranteed & uninterrupted supply of rationing items at tribal villages, the State Government have assigned this job to TDC for supply of rationing items under PDS at the doorstep of the village where such rationing shops are located. This has assured guaranteed and timely supply of ration items to the tribals situated at remote places. Corporation have implemented the scheme with the help of total 148 delivery vans.

5) SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC MOTOR PUMP & OIL ENGINES TO TRIBAL FARMERS

The scheme envisages improvement of agricultural yields of the tribal farmers by providing them irrigational facilities. It enables them to undertake cultivation of different cash crops rather than for the traditional low yielding crops.

The tribal farmer having minimum 1.5 acre and maximum 16 acres of self cultivated land holding with nearby source of water available by way of well, river or nala is eligible for the scheme.

The selection of the beneficiaries under this scheme is done by the separate Task Force Committee. Such committee consists of concerned Project Officer (ITDP) as Member Secretary, concerned B.D.O., Assistant Engineer of MSEB, Regional Manager, TDC, Dy. Engineer of Small Irrigation Sub-Division and M.L.A. of the concerned Tahsil etc. work at every project level and finalise the selection.

The list of the beneficiaries selected and finalized by the said committee according to budget allocation is handed over to the corporation for supply and installation.

Government have entrusted this work to TDC in the year 1980-81 and after wards till 2010-2011, total 55644 Electric Motor Pump sets and 81857 oil engines have been sanctioned by the Tribal Development Commissionerate to the tribal farmers in 23 Districts of the State.

6) Supply of Domestic Gas (14.2 Kg.) for BPL Tribal Families.

Government of Maharashtra, Tribal Development Department, Vide Government Resolution No. E&O&P&T-2006/17, dated 4.12.2006 have resolved to supply cooking gas units from Special

Central Assistance to 23991 tribal families under Below Poverty Line income group for the year 2005-06, accordingly vide Government Resolution dated 20th October, 2006 the Government has also sanctioned this scheme for further 1,00,000 tribal families under BPL from the State plan provision.

Selection of the beneficiaries is done by the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project. Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinders and regulators under this scheme are being made available by the Public sector Oil companies and the entire gas unit is being supplied and delivered to the concerned beneficiaries by the TDC.

6) NAVASANJEEVAN YOJANA:-

I) Consumption Finance Scheme:

The Consumption Finance Scheme is being implemented in Tribal Sub Plan Area since 1978 provides for the consumption requirement of the needy families during the lean period.

According to this revised Policy State Govt. decided to raise the limit of loan and measure features of scheme are as under.

1. The consumption finance scheme is implemented through Maharashtra State Co-Operative Tribal Development Corp. Ltd., Nasik.

2. The scheme is applicable to Tribal Sub Plan and Outer Tribal Sub Plan areas.

3. Government directed to distribute consumption loan as 70% amount is to be given as a loan whereas 30% amount as a subsidy.

4. The loan envisages 70% portion in kind as food grains and 30% portion in cash. State Government has fixed the limit of loan distribution under rives scheme is as under

The State Government vide its Resolution dated 19th June, 2009 has taken a revolutionary decision by giving mass amnesty to the outstanding consumption loan of Rs. 184.37 crore which was distributed to the tribal families, during the period 2003-2004 to 2007-2008.

The Consumption Finance loan distributed during the season 2009-2010 to 2011-2012 is as under

Season	Loan Distributed	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
2009-2010	2,00,000	6139.14
2010-2011	4,00,000	12630.15
2011-2012	3,00,000	9398.16

7) Share Capital and Capital Redemption Fund

A) Share Capital

The authorized share capital has been raised up to Rs. 200 crores. Out of this 49% share is to be contributed by Central Government whereas 51% is to be contributed by State Government.

Vide Government Resolution dated 24th August, 2004, a policy has been made by State Government to contribute Rs. 20 crores each year to the Corporation so as to make it self sufficient.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Share Capital contribution ratio
01	Central Government	49%
02	State Government	51%
03	A.V.K.S.Share Capital	-
	Total	-

Provision for Share Capital Redemption Fund is made out of Net Profit of the Corporation.

Future Programmes

- ❖ Corporation its own sufficient godowns and office buildings. As such Corporation has to pay huge amount on rent, Moreover the godowns of AVKS Societies are not in proper condition also due to inadequate storage capacity of the godowns, the corporation has to suffer losse due to shortages. Therefore a decision has been taken to construct own storage godowns and office buildings. Accordingly in pursuance of Board of Directors decision, godowns shall be constructed at 57 centers on the pattern of A.P.M.C. and for Centers on the pattern of Maharashtra State Marketing Federation. Accordingly necessary action for construction of godowns and offices has been taken. The construction work of 2 godowns in Chandrapur has been started. Remaining work of construction of 3 godowns in Gadchiroli and 1 in Nandurbar will be started after obtaining approval of Government technical committee.
- ❖ The Corporation shall remain committed to protect tribal farmers and tribal artisans from economic exploitation as well as to ensure proper utilization of Agriculture Produce and Minor Forest Produce for better marketing through scheme implemented by Central and State Govt.
- ❖ To implement scheme for supply of H.D.P.E./P.V.C. pipes alongwith Oil Engine and Electric Motor Pumps of tribal farmers.
- ❖ To provide training for Honey Bee farming with help of Khadi Gramodyog Mahamandal.
- ❖ To implement the scheme for supply of package of agriculture tools and seeds on basis of subsidized Oil Engine scheme, as per govt. approval.
- ❖ The Corporation propose to implement the scheme of Govt. Ashram School and Hostel Building repairs and Water Supply Scheme.
- ❖ Corporation plans to distribute Solar Lamps on subsidy basis to the beneficiaries of Consumption Finance Scheme.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

For monitoring of the tribal development programmes apart from the various authorities viz. the Additional Tribal Commissioners, the Special Executive Committee of the District Planning & Development Councils, the

Project Level Implementation Council, etc., mentioned in the earlier paragraphs of this Chapter, there is the Chief Secretary's Co-ordination Committee on Tribal Development with the Secretaries of the concerned administrative departments as members and the Secretary, Tribal Development as Member-Secretary. This Committee periodically reviews and monitors the implementation of the schemes taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan.

The Planning and Monitoring cell in the office of the Commissioner, Tribal Development at Nashik monitors the implementation of the various tribal development schemes and one of the Deputy Commissioners is entrusted with this task. This Cell collects information from various authorities, tabulates the data collected and suggests taking of / takes further action as may be necessary.

The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune is the main agency for evaluating important schemes of tribal development. It has evaluated a number of schemes and published evaluation reports. There is a State-Level Committee headed by the Secretary of the Tribal Development Department which looks into the follow-up action taken by the concerned Departments on the evaluation reports. In addition to this, the services of other agencies are also engaged for the evaluation of certain important schemes. Regular concurrent evaluation is also done by the Project Officer of the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

Personnel Policy

The tribal areas are characterized by isolated and difficult terrain with lack of facilities. Officers are, therefore, reluctant to work in the tribal areas. Realizing the importance of the role to be played by the Project Officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the State Government has given the following facilities to them:-

(a) Retention of Government accommodation, if any, allotted to them in their previous place of posting. They are required to pay only 10 per cent of their pay as rent for retained accommodation.

(b) Rent-free accommodation is provided at the place of their new posting. In case Government accommodation is not available at the Project Headquarters, Government reimburses the rent (including the electrical, conservancy and other charges) of the hired accommodation.

(c) The State Government has increased the Incentive Allowances to the Government employees working in the remote and inaccessible tribal areas vide Government Resolution No. EST -1097/C.No.18 / D-15, dated 5th February, 1999 to the following rates.

Pay Scale	Rate of Incentive Allowance per month (Rs)
1. Basic Pay less than Rs. 3050/	100

2. Basic Pay of Rs.3050 & above but less than Rs. 4589	200
3. Basic Pay of Rs.4590 & above but less than Rs.6499	300
4. Basic Pay of Rs. 6500 & above but less than Rs.9999	400
5. Basic Pay of Rs. 10000 and above	500

Initially the State Government had identified the whole of Gadchiroli district, Rajura and Gondpimpri talukas, 81 villages in Mull and 23 villages in Chandrapur taluka of Chandrapur district for the special action plan where incentives as stated above were given.

Now as per the aforesaid Government Resolution incentive allowance at enhanced rates is only being given to the employees working in 1472 villages of 290 pockets of 46 tahsils of 13 districts. These villages are considered to be in the most inaccessible areas. The State Government has issued directions that posting in tribal areas should not be regarded as a punishment posting and experienced and efficient officers are being posted in tribal areas.

CHAPTER III (A)

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

CONCEPT

The Directive Principles of State Policy, under Article 46 of the Constitution of India, enjoins on the State to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

The strategy for tribal development has undergone refinements in successive plans. A total and comprehensive view of tribal problems was first taken on the eve of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, when the strategic concept of Tribal Sub Plan evolved. This strategy lay emphasis not merely on development programmes but also on protective measures. It also lays emphasis upon socio-economic development of individual Schedule Tribes, in addition to the emphasis upon area development. The Tribal Sub Plan area strategy was introduced for the first time in Maharashtra in 1976-77, with the following main objectives:-

- (1) To narrow the gap between the level of development of Tribal Sub Plan areas and other areas of the State;
 - (2) To improve the standard and quality of the tribal community;
 - (3) To tackle the important problems faced by the tribals; and
 - (4) To eliminate exploitation of the tribals, speed up the process of social and economic development, build up an inner strength among the tribals and improve their organisational capacity.
2. Under the Tribal Sub Plan areas strategy, areas of tribal concentration were carved out as Integrated Tribal Development Projects. At present there are 24 such Integrated Tribal Development Projects which have been approved by the Government of India and the State Government. There is a separate allocation of funds for the Tribal Sub Plan. These funds are utilized only for the tribal development programmes.
- 3 As mentioned earlier in paragraph 10 of Chapter-I of this report, there are some pockets of tribal concentration which does not fulfill the criteria of percentage of tribal population as prescribed by the Government of India for inclusion in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, but contain sizable tribal population. The State Government decided that the tribals in these pockets should also be given the benefits of Tribal Sub Plan areas and, therefore, carved out these pockets from Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas. All the benefits given to the

tribals in the Tribal Sub Plan areas are extended to the tribals of Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas. Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been established in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas with similar administrative arrangement as that for regular Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA) POCKETS

4. There are in all 43 Modified Area Development Approach and 24 Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pockets covering 1233 and 295 villages respectively. According to the 2001 Census the total tribal population covered in Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pockets is 5.84 lakh. As in outer Tribal Sub Plan areas programmes of economic and educational upliftment of tribal in these pockets have been undertaken.

Primitive Tribes -

5. The Government of India has approved the following communities as Primitive Tribes in the State of Maharashtra:-

- (1) Madia Gond : In the Bhamragad area of Gadchiroli district.
- (2) Kolam : In the Yavatmal & Nanded districts.
- (3) Katkari : In the Raigad & Thane districts.

6. As per the recommendations of the Government of India, the State Government has formulated projects for the development of these communities. The programme for the development of Primitive Tribes includes provision of shelter-cum-hut, supply of unit of goats and poultry, rehabilitation of families, grant of bullock pairs, agricultural inputs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements etc. at nominal cost. For this programme, Central Sectoral Assistance is being made available by the Government of India.

New Method of Formulation of Tribal Sub Plan -

7. The method followed in respect of formulation of Tribal Sub Plan up to 1992-93 was that the Planning Department used to allocate plan outlays to different administrative departments. The departments, in turn, used to carve out outlays for the Tribal Sub Plan, as per their own discretion and priorities. The departments were also deciding if the schemes, programs and development works, were to be taken up from the funds set aside for the TSP. Therefore, even though an independent Tribal Development Department was established in 1983 at Mantralaya (Secretariat) level, it could not effectively participate in deciding outlays for different sectors for the Tribal Sub Plan.

8. Keeping in view the above shortcomings, the State Government took up this issue with the State Planning Board before the commencement of the Eight Five-Year Plans. The State Planning Board appointed a Sub-Committee in January, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri D.M. Sukthankar, a member of the Board and former Chief Secretary, to study the matter. After making an in depth study, the Sub-Committee submitted its Report to the State Planning Board in June, 1992. The recommendations made by the Sub-Committee

were accepted by the State Planning Board and thereafter by the State Government in September, 1992.

Some of the important recommendations of the Sukthankar Committee for effective implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan are :- (i) The Planning Department should first allocate definite funds to the Tribal Development Department (i.e. fix a plan ceiling for) for the Tribal Sub Plan. The responsibility for finalizing the Tribal Sub Plan within the ceiling so indicated should be entrusted to Tribal Development Department and not to the Administrative Department as done earlier.

(ii) The funds so far made available to the Tribal Sub Plan were not more than 7 percent of the total size of the State Plan. There may not be objection to accept this percentage initially. However, the schemes to be taken up from these funds should be tribal welfare oriented. Gradually, the size of the Tribal Sub Plan should be increased to 9 percent of the total size of the State Plan.

(iii) In the Tribal Sub Plan, major emphasis / thrust should be given to those schemes viz. Crop Husbandry, Social Forestry, Primary Education, Health Services, Link Roads, Minor Irrigation, etc. which are important from the point of view of tribal's.

(iv) Active participation should be sought from the Voluntary Organization in the tribal development works.

(v) The outlays to be provided for tribal development for the Tribal Sub Plan areas and Outside Tribal Sub Plan areas should be 75% and 25%.

(vi) Maximum No. of schemes in Tribal Sub Plan should be district level and out of total outlay for the Tribal Sub Plan 60 - 70% of the outlay should be made available for such schemes.

These recommendations have been accepted and followed by the State Government from the year 1993-94.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

9. During the year 2010-2011, the Tribal Sub Plan outlay was Rs. 3374.35 crores, which was 8.90 % of the State's Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 37917.00 crores. The Plan-wise / year-wise outlay and expenditure incurred are given in the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1

The statement showing the State Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Outlays

(Rs. in crores)

Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
Vth FYP (1974-78)	2627.57	124.79	4.75	71.79
VIth FYP (1978-83)	6418.17	313.27	5.22	336.06
VIIth FYP (1985-90)	9745.71	713.63	7.32	717.78
Annual Plan	2550.00	179.55	7.04	167.20

(1990-91)				
1991-92	3000.00	200.73	6.69	196.05
Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
VIIIth FYP (1992-97)	24735.00	1818.47	7.35	1693.08
1997-98	8325.00	550.00	9.42	498.56
1998-99	6400.00	561.00	8.77	520.99
1999-2000	6641.82	580.59	8.74	467.66
2000-2001	5798.00	525.00	9.05	444.66
2001-2002	6750.00	567.00	8.40	450.00
2002-2003	11562.00	585.00	9.00	440.40
2003-2004	12650.50	555.73	9.00	470.19
2004-2005	9446.73	530.04	9.00	458.73
2005-2006	11000.00	990.00	8.99	928.53
2006-2007	14829.00	1389.00	9.37	1323.04
2007-2008	20200.00	1798.00	8.90	1658.88
2008-2009	25000.00	2238.50	8.95	2080.97
2009-2010	26000.00	2314.00	8.90	2130.00
2010-2011	37917.00	3020.00	8.90	2323.13
2011-2012	41000.00	3347.38	9.01	3105.94

Source: The Commissionerate, Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik.

10. It will seen from the above table that the expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan during the year 2010-2011 was Rs.3105.94 crores as against Rs.3347.38 crores of initial outlay.

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME-ITEM NO.11 (b)

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF Schedule Tribes.

11. The target and achievements of the tribal families economically assisted for the period 1982-83 to 2011-2012 is shown in the Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2
Tribal Families assisted under 20 Point Programme for the period from 1982-83 to 2011-2012

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
1	1982-1983	1,38,202	1,36,202	99%
2	1983-1984	70,000	79,600	114%
3	1984-1985	71,000	89,887	127%
4	1985-1986	75,000	89,009	119%
5	1986-1987	75,000	81,940	109%

6	1987-1988	77,000	1,06,350	138%
7	1988-1989	80,000	1,12,652	141%
Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
8	1989-1990	80,000	97,780	122%
9	1990-1991	80,000	89,928	146%
10	1991-1992	80,000	1,17,110	117%
11	1992-1993	1,00,000	1,00,470	100%
12	1993-1994	1,00,000	1,22,528	122%
13	1994-1995	1,00,000	1,36,091	136%
14	1995-1996	1,25,031	1,25,031	100%
15	1996-1997	1,25,031	1,12,724	90%
16	1997-1998	1,25,031	1,37,526	110%
17	1998-1999	1,25,031	1,62,395	130%
18	1999-2000	1,40,000	1,48,926	106%
19	2000-2001	1,45,000	1,21,613	83.87%
20	2001-2002	1,40,000	1,59,137	114%
21	2002-2003	1,35,700	1,06,313	78.34%
22	2003-2004	1,35,000	1,21,590	90.07%
23	2004-2005	1,35,000	1,24,532	92.25
24	2005-2006	1,35,000	1,29,567	104.19%
25	2006-2007	1,35,000	1,52,975	113.31%
26	2007-2008	4,42,073	3,96,831	111.40%
27	2008-2009	4,48,251	4,50,060	100.40%
28	2009-2010	3,44,128	3,30,313	95.98%
29	2010-2011	4,14,151	4,08,598	98.66%
30	2011-2012	3,02,269	2,63,171	87.06%

Source: Office of the Commissioner, Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik.

12. The achievement of families to be assisted under various programmes of economic development under the item 11 (b) of the 20 Point Programme during 2011 - 2012 was 2,63,171 tribal families as against the target of 3,02,269 tribal families.

Some Important Achievements

(1) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy, introduced in the State from 1976-77, taking notice of the fact that in order to accelerate the development of the tribal communities, an intensive approach to the tribal problems is necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. For faster development of this community, areas of tribal concentration were delineated and 17 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (including one for Primitive Tribes) have been approved by the Government of India. However, as

mentioned earlier in Paragraph 10 of Chapter, I of this report, there are other areas of tribal concentration which do not fulfill the norms prescribed by the Government of India for carving out Integrated Tribal Development Projects but which need special attention. The State Government declared some areas as Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas, in which 4 Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been carved out in January 1992. (i.e. Four new projects have been started outside the original Tribal Sub Plan areas.) In these Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas similar types of schemes are implemented as those in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The Additional Tribal Sub Plan covers 1291 villages situated in 32 Tahsil of 10 districts with tribal population of 3, 43,486.

(2) Various developmental schemes are implemented under the Tribal Sub Plan areas for the benefits of tribals. Some schemes like Ashram Schools, Backward Class Hostels, Supply of Electric Motor Pumps, and Oil Engines and Schemes in Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP) i.e. individual beneficiary (IB) schemes have also been made applicable to tribals living Outside Tribal Sub Plan (OTSP) areas. Both infrastructural and Individual Beneficiary schemes are also taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan areas. An infrastructural scheme also benefit non-tribal in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, while the Individual Beneficiary schemes are only meant for the tribals wherever they are living. Under the Individual Beneficiary schemes, the rate of subsidy provided to the tribals varies from 10 per cent to 50 percent in the Tribal Sub Plan Area and, Outside Tribal Sub Plan areas depending on nature of scheme and financial status / position of beneficiaries

(3) Various schemes have been implemented under the Tribal Sub Plan and the tribals have certainly derived a good deal of advantage from the following schemes:

1) EDUCATION (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

Pre-Primary Education: - Government of Maharashtra has introduced special educational facilities for students SC/ST categories of tribal areas of the State. Accordingly, 15 tribal districts have been identified as. They are Akola, Washim, Bhandara, Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Mumbai (W), Nanded, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. It has been noticed that literacy rate in tribal sub plan area is as low as 37%. As an endeavor to bring up this rate, State Government with the help of Government of India has taken up statewide programme of adult education.

The following schemes are being implemented.

1. Vastishala:-

Now scheme has been changed and vastishala teacher are going to be provided with D.Ed. training facilities. In order to absorb them as regular primary teacher.

2. Book Bank in Primary Schools: -

Text books are provided free of cost to SC/ST students in rural, tribal and hilly areas in the State as spending on purchase of text books is difficult for their

parents due to poverty. An outlay of Rs. 98.07 lakhs has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 68.79 lakhs for outside tribal area for 10th five-year plan 2002-2007. Though proposed, no outlay was made available from last three years.

The State Government has decided to provide free textbooks under this scheme to students in standard 1 to 4 in Z.P. schools from 103-development block where female literacy is less than that of national level.

3. Special facilities to SC/ST students in primary schools in Educationally Backward areas:-

To increase enrollment and retention of SC/ST students in schools, many incentive schemes are in operation by the Government. Under this, a set of uniform and writing material is supplied free of cost per students in tribal area where literacy rate and enrollment is low 80% of the grant is spent for uniforms while remaining 20% is spent for writing material. An outlay of Rs. 910.41 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 340.00 lakh for outside tribal area for Tenth five year plan 2002-2007.

Though proposed, no outlay was made available from last two years. The State Government has decided to provide free textbooks under this scheme to students in standard 1 to 4 in Z.P. schools from 103-development block where female literacy is less than that at national level.

4. Grant to DRDA for construction of school rooms: - Scheme of construction of school rooms has been included in basic needs programmers under Universalisation of Primary Education in tribal area. Facility of primary school is provided within 105 Km. and population of 200. The Government of Maharashtra has constitute District construction development fund vide G.R. No. PRASHAE/1096/44/96/PRASHI-4 dated 31/3/1998 & PRASHE/1097/58181 (372/17)/PRASHI-4 dated 30/6/1999. The government also has increased limit for expenditure on construction of primary school rooms in tribal area to 1.30 lakh.

5. Attendance allowance to girls from weaker section of the society:-

To attract girls from SC/ST & VJNT and deprived classes particularly from tribal area to schooling, government of Maharashtra has introduced the scheme of payment of attendance allowance at the rate of Rs. 1/- per day of attendance. The amount is paid to the parent and is subject to the maximum Rs. 220/- per academic year. An Outlay of Rs. 614.242 lakhs for tribal sub plan area and Rs. 396.44 lakhs for outside tribal sub plan area.

6. District primary education programme under social safety shield scheme:-

Government of Maharashtra is make efforts to available financial aid from World Bank for development of educationally backward region of the state. Further, for defining educational backwardness, percentages of literacy has been the norm based on which nine such districts have been identified. They are Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Latur & Osmanabad these districts have

been covered in phase I and Beed, Jalna, Dhule and Gadchiroli districts in phase II.

The following conditions are required to be satisfied for eligibility of grant under this scheme.

A) To maintain earlier percentage of Grant for primary education even after getting aid under this scheme.

B) The society should be registered in Maharashtra state.

Central government is taking responsibility of 85% expenditure of the scheme, while 15% expenditure is to be borne by the state government. The state government is expected to improve educational status of the state and support efforts in the direction of Universalisation of Primary Education.

7. Stipend to Tribal Students:-

As poverty of parents has been the prime cause for students remaining out of school, there is a provision of payment of stipend to students from tribal areas in the State. Boys in standard 5th to 7th are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 40/-, while girls are given Rs. 50/- per month, for boy in standard 8 to 10th rate is Rs. 50/-, while for girls it is Rs. 60/- per month. Students with good moral conduct and minimum 75% attendance eligible for stipends. This is given for ten months in an academic year. However students from Ashram Schools and residential schools who get lodging & boarding free of charge are not eligible for benefit under these scheme.

8. Post literacy Programme :-

National literacy mission came in to existence on 5th May 1988 to eradicate Literacy in India. As per its directive principle an autonomous institute named as Maharashtra literacy council is established on 18th June 1996. Total literacy has been achieved in Thane, Dhule, Nasik, Nanded, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Gadchiroli & Chandrapur districts in total literacy mission. Its evaluation has been done by outside agency. In Nanded & Yavatmal districts continuing education scheme is in operation after completing total literacy programme.

10. Books in tribal dialect:-

With a view to create interest in learning among the students in tribal area M.S.C.E.R.T. Pune prepares books in tribal dialect. The council also impart of teachers training to Universalisation of Primary Education.

2) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPPT.

1. Government Ashram School

The Tribal Development Department in Maharashtra has 558 residential Govt. Ashram schools. Out of which 424 have been upgraded as Secondary Ashram schools. The Tribal Development department has opened 24 secondary Ashram schools only for the girls students (These 24 Girls secondary Ashram schools are already included in 328 secondary Ashram school) There are 67 Junior colleges (Arts & Science) attached to secondary Ashram Schools. Government has declared 144 Ashram School as “Kendriya Ashram School”

for better supervision of the Ashram schools. The students in the Ashram Schools are provided free education, free lodging, boarding and other facilities. The department has established 37 mobile health units for medical examinations of these students.

The result of the students appeared for S.S.C. Exam is as follows:-

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2011-2012	9238	5889	64.83

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 54407.08 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 46885.01 lakhs.

2. Junior Colleges (Attached to Government Ashram Schools):

Government of Maharashtra has also started 126 Junior colleges attached to secondary ashram schools from 2011-12.

All facilities like lodging, boarding, educational material & other amenities are provided free at cost.

The result of the students appeared for H.S.C. Exam is as follows:-

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2011-2012	8297	6219	74.95%

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 1181.25 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 1107.60 lakhs.

3. Education in Aided Ashram Schools - In the year 2011-12 there are 556 aided Ashram Schools in the State of which 467 Aided Ashram schools have been upgraded to Post Basic Ashram Schools. (Adding standards 8 to 10) The remaining 89 are primary ashram schools. The Govt. has also sanctioned 25 Junior colleges adjoining to secondary aided ashram schools.

These Voluntary Organizations running ashram schools are getting 100 % grants from Govt. on the pay and allowances of the teaching & Non teaching staff and maintenance grants at the rate of Rs. 930 per month per child.

Expenditure equal to 12 % of the salary is given for books, writing material, furniture and contingencies are also borne by the Govt. 8 % of the salary bill is also paid to the Organization for providing uniform to the students, utensils & bed sheets etc. 75 % of the actual rent is also paid to them as grant-in-aid. Voluntary Organizations are also grants at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of primary school building and Rs. 5 lakhs post basic ashram school building.

The result of the students appeared for S.S.C. Exam is as follows:-

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2011-2012	16147	12421	76.92

Government of Maharashtra has also started 143 Junior colleges attached to secondary (Aided) ashram schools from 2011-12.

All facilities like lodging, boarding, educational material & other amenities are provided free at cost.

The result of the students appeared for H.S.C. Exam is as follows:-

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2011-2012	5810	4148	71.39%

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 47662.72 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 46275.37 lakhs.

4. Government Hostels for Tribal students -

Govt. hostels has started at divisional / District / Tahsil places in order to attract the tribal students to pursue higher studies. At present under the Tribal Development Department there are 473 Govt. Hostels (276 for boys & 197 for Girls) in the state. In the year 2011-12 these hostel provide residential facilities to 41435 tribal students (26848 boys & 14587 girls) In Govt. Hostel tribal students are admitted on purely merit basis. About 100 students are admitted in each hostel. At Taluka & District level 10% seats are reserved for secondary school going students 25% reserved for Jr. college students & 65% reserved for Sr. college students whereas as at Divisional level 20% seats are reserved for Jr. College students & 80% for Sr. College students free lodging & boarding facilities are provided & all educational equipment such as text book, reference books etc. are also supplied.

The students residing in these hostels to cover their day to day expenses maintenance allowance of Rs 200/- per month Divisional level / Rs.75 to District level Hostlers & Rs 50 to Taluka & other planes is given to each inmate.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 14701.97 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 10548.33 lakhs.

5. EKLAVYA ENGLISH MEDIUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS: -

The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance of the Central Government under Article 275(1) of the constitution has established four Eklavya English Medium Residential Schools for tribal students. These four schools are located at Bordi in Dist. Thane, Mundegaon Dist. Nashik, Chikhaldara Dist. Amravati, & Khairee-parsoda Dist Nagpur. Further, these schools are affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi. In all 337 tribal girls and 508 tribal Boys are take advantage of the education in the said schools.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs 749.70 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 749.70 lakhs.

6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS. (UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE): - The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance from Central Government have started four vocational training

centers consisting of five different trades with a view to generate sufficient employment for the local tribal youth. Looking to the good response from the youth, eleven new Vocational Training Centers have been started in the State during 2003-2004.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 270.18 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 270.18 lakhs.

7. In-Service Training of the teachers of the Govt. & Aided Ashram School - With a view to institutionalize facility for improving academic activity in tribal area with focus on excellence in education, the scheme of imparting training to the teachers of Govt. & Aided Ashram Schools has been implemented from the year 2003-04. Under scheme, the teachers will be trained in English, Math's, & computer would impart. The best teachers of Ashram Schools will be imparted training first as Master Trainers. There are eight training centers in the state, each region having two centers. These centers impart training to 9000 teachers.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 23.06 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 is Rs. 23.06 lakhs.

8. COMPUTER TRAINING FOR THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF GOVERNMENT ASHRAM SCHOOLS: -

In the present competitive era, it is essential for the students and teachers to have computer literacy with a view to upgrade the standard of the education. Therefore, the scheme of imparting computer education to tribal students studying in Vth to XIIth standards has been sanctioned and the work of training students & teachers of the ashram schools has been entrusted to the Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd. Pune. The Government has opened Computer section in the ashram schools and supplied computers to 288 ashram schools. The duration of training is six months with minimum 20 working days a month. Initially, computer training has been started in 109 ashram schools from 4th Oct. 04.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 457.87 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs.366.86 lakhs.

9. Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the State Tribal Students :-

The efforts to reduce the drop out rate has been a priority for the Government. However, it has been proposed to start Pre Secondary Golden Jubilee Tribal Scholarship Scheme according to Government Resolution dated 31st May 2011 of Tribal Development Department for the Tribal students learning in the 1st Std. to 10th Standard from the year 2010-2011.

This schme is not for Government and aided ashram school. For payment of scholarship bank account opening in local bank process has been started.

Under this scheme Rs. 1,000/- for std. 1st to std 4th students, Rs. 1,500/- for std. 5th to 7th students and Rs. 2,000/- for std 8th to 10th students have been given as scholarship.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 19122.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 14643.77 lakhs.

10. Award of Prizes to Tribal student who stands in merit list at S.S.C. & H.S.C. Board examination at Divisional level : - The scheme of providing incentive by way of giving prizes to the students of scheduled tribe who hasin merit list at 1st , 2nd & 3rd position in their S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination has been implemented from the year 2003-04.

These prizes would be Rs 35,000/- for 1st rank, Rs.25000/- for 2nd rank & Rs.15,000/- for 3rd rank in divisional board respectively. These students have been selected from among the tribal students the first three Boys & three Girls appeared in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. Examination conducted by the State Board. There are eight Divisional Boards in the State. These students are selected as per merit and awarded prizes.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 30.55 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 30.55 lakhs.

11. To give Rs. 500/- for Scholarship & Rs. 100/- for conveyance allowance to 8th to 12th Std. Physically handicapped tribal Students: - For spreading education in tribal population and physically handicapped students to continue their education Govt. has sanctioned a new Scheme for physically handicapped students studying in 8th to 12th Std. from 2003-04. (Tribal Development G. R. NO. 1003/ C.NO. 44(A) /D-12 Dated 14th August 2003.)

The handicapped Students belonging to Schedule Tribes resides in inaccessible areas those students from 8th to 12th Std. awarded Scholarship of Rs. 500/- per month & conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per month.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 12.73 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 12.73 lakhs.

12. PAYMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP TO THE TRIBAL STUDENTS PROSECUTING MEDICAL EDUCATION AND ALLIED COURSES IN PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: - The scheme of award of scholarship to the tribal students of medical colleges' etc. studying in private educational institutions has been implemented during 2003-2004. During the year 2004-05 Rs.110.00 Lakhs has been released by the State Government.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 2205.62 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 2205.62 lakhs.

13. AWARD OF SPECIAL INCENTIVE PRIZES TO THE GOVERNMENT / AIDED ASHRAM SCHOOLS: - With a view to facilitate the qualitative change in the working of the Government and Aided Ashram Schools and to promote the participation of the staff in the qualitative education, the scheme of the award of incentive prizes to the first three ideal Ashram Schools in the State has been implemented during 2003-2004. So as to create competition among all the Ashram Schools, the first prize being Rs. 5.00 lakhs whereas it is Rs. 3 and 2 lakhs receptively for the second and third ideal Ashram Schools.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 21.91 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 21.91 lakhs.

14. Motor Driving Training Centers for Scheduled Tribes :- (State level):- There is also a backlog in the recruitment of Drivers in Government and Semi-Government organizations and particularly, in the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC.). The Government has therefore decided to provide training for heavy motor driving center at Pandharkawada Dist. Yavatmal & Gadchiroli, Dist. Gadchiroli to tribal youths. For this purpose a Motor driving Training Center at Pandharkawada, Dist. Yavatmal is already functioning with the help of the MSRTC.

The duration of the training course is six months as such there are two sessions during a year. The capacity of the trainees is 50 in each session. 2/3 of the cost of this training center is borned by the State Government and 1/3 by the MSRTC. Trainees are being provided maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per month. About 1247 tribal youths have completed their training and 565 students have been recruited by the MSRTC, as drivers.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 36.65 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 36.65 lakhs.

15. Pre- Military & Police Training Centers (State level): - There is backlog of the scheduled tribes in the recruitment to State Police Force, Central Reserve Force and Army etc. The state Government has therefore established 9 pre-recruitment training centers at Nashik, Jawhar (Thane), Nandurbar, Ambegaon (Pune), Kinwat (Nanded), Rajura (Chandrapur), Desaigang (Gadchiroli), Dharni (Amaravati) and Akole (Ahmednagar) so as to impart pre/military training to tribals & remove the backlog. These training centers have been functioning from January 1990. The duration of each training course is of 4 months about 100 students are enrolled in each center. The expenditure incurred per student is about Rs 2000/-. Three batches are trained in a year.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 120.60 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 120.60 lakhs.

16. " KANYA DAAN" SCHEME IN TRIBAL AREAS OF THE STATE

With a view to reduce the extravagant expenditure incurred by the tribals on marriage ceremonies and to forbid the unfair practices in the marriage ceremonies, the Government has sanctioned the " Kanya Daan" Scheme on a pilot basis for providing financial assistance to tribal couples so as to further encourage community marriage ceremonies. The financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- is in kind which includes the " Mangal-Sutra" of 10 grams Gold and articles / utensils of daily requirement for the family. Govt. Resolution dated 18th February 2009 Rs. 10,000/- Cross Cheque or Demand Draft by spouse name

The said scheme has been made applicable to the 16 districts of TSP areas of Maharashtra.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 950.36 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 950.36 lakhs.

17. EMPOWERMENT OF LANDLESS TRIBALS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE: - The landless tribal families living below poverty line have to resort to Employment Guarantee Scheme or landlords for their livelihood, as they have no alternative source of livelihood. The scheme of distribution of land to these tribals has been sanctioned with an intention to make a permanent source of income available to these families which would facilitate positive change in their standard of living. This scheme includes 50% subsidy and 50% interest free loan. The said scheme will be implemented in the 16 Tribal Sub Plan districts.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 66.10 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 66.10 lakhs.

18. THAKKAR BAPPA TRIBAL VILLAGE INTERATED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES - : The state Government has decided to implement Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Vasti Sudhar Karyakram on the lines of Dalit Vasti sudhar programme. This scheme will be implemented in the proposed MADA and Mini-MADA pockets in the 15 districts Akola, Vardha, Bhandara, Raigad, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Pune, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Yevatmal, Buldhana, Amravati and Gondia and other OTSP villages on the basis of population of tribals. This program will be implemented on an integrated project approach and it is proposed to take up 300 works.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 20865.91 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 18979.38 lakhs.

19. Nucleus Budget (State level) - : The TSP is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each ITDP are. In order to provide for local variations & demands, which cannot be met from regular schemes approved by

the Govt. and cannot as such be funded from the normal TSP, a special scheme Nucleus Budget is being implemented since 1981-82. Under the scheme the Project Officer of the ITDP's are empowered to evolve & implement or get implemented from other departments' schemes of local importance after following the prescribed procedure. The ceiling for financial assistance under this scheme is Rs. 15,000/- per family. Group scheme can also be taken of subject to this ceiling. The entire assistance can be given as grant— in- aid for the scheme for training, welfare & human resource development, however for income generating scheme. 85 per cent of the cost is given as a grant to tribal beneficiary. 95 per cent is given as a grant to members of the primitive tribes & 100 percent is given as a grant to the tribals below poverty line & beneficiary is expected to bring the balance by way of his contribution or through a loan. The Additional Tribal Commissioners can sanction group schemes up to Rs. 7.50 lakh each; the Commissioner (Tribal Development) up to Rs 30 lakh & only schemes costing more than that are referred to Government.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 5527.13 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs.5527.13 lakhs.

20. Post-matric scholarship for S.T. Students (Centrally sponsored Scheme) Govt. of India Scholarship: -

The scheme of Post Matric Scholarship has been introduced for providing higher education to Backward Class students, who are staying in rural and hilly areas, and whose financial condition is poor and due to which, they are unable to take higher education. This scheme is implemented through the Project Officers of the ITDPs. They have been empowered to disburse the scholarships to the concerned educational institutions, as per the requirements of the institutions and the records received by them. Project Officers of the concerned ITDP sends blank application forms to the educational institutions and also instruct them to fill up such forms. These forms are accepted up to 31st of July every year, by the educational institutions from the students. The scheme is given adequate publicity through various educational institutions. In addition to this, every year officers-in-charge of the scheme give wide publicity in the local newspapers for the information of the students and also instruct the students to apply for scholarship. For the renewal of the scholarship 75 % of attendance is necessary for the students. 60% of the previous year's expenditure towards scholarship is disbursed to the institutions on an ad-hoc basis. For the disbursement of this scholarship the educational institution opens PLA account in Nationalised Banks, where the students also open their account. The said scholarship is disbursed up to 30th September every year. Under this scheme of the Government of India all the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Students studying in Post Matric courses are eligible to receive an amount from Rs. 380/-

to 1200/- (for hostellers) and Rs. 230/- to 550/- (for day scholars) scholarship subject to the condition that

- (a) The income of the parent should not exceed Rs. 2, 00,000/- per year.
- (b) The student should not be a full-time employee
- (c) The student should have good conduct and his progress and attendance should be satisfactory, and
- (d) Only the first two children of the same parents are eligible.

Government of India has increased the rate of Post Matric Scholarship for the students, belonging to Scheduled Tribe by modifying the existing groups and income ceiling from 10th Five-Year Plan. The details of the Existing & Revised Groups Income Ceiling and Scholarship Rates are as follows

Revised Rate		
Group	Hostellers	Day-scholars
I	1200	550
II	820	530
III	570	300
IV	380	230

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 2997.19 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 2997.19 lakhs.

21. Maintenance Allowance To Scheduled Tribe Students Staying in Hostels Attached To Professional Courses: Since the intake capacity of Government hostels is limited tribal students are allowed and encouraged to stay in the hostel attached to professional colleges like medical, engineering, veterinary colleges and they are given maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month limited to 10 months per students in addition to Government of India Scholarship admissible to them.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 242.91 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 227.06 lakhs.

22. HEALTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (JAMKHED PROJECT)

----: The Government have accorded sanction for the distribution of Rs. 10.34 crores in a span of five years to the non-governmental organizations namely Comprehensive Rural Health Project, Jamkhed, District Ahmendnagar and Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Sciences, Pune for implementing the programmes of improving the health and nutritional status, creation of the sources of livelihood, economic development, community development, collective awareness about their rights, introduction to tribal culture , development of self -confidence among the tribals in Thane, Nandurbar,

Amravati, Ahmednagar, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal and Raigad districts for implementing health programme during the year 2003-2004.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 326.11 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 326.11 lakhs.

23. The schemes implemented under Special Central Assistance and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. :-

With a view to raise the standard of living of the tribals, it is necessary to implement the schemes, which will generate employment and increase the income of the tribals. As per the guidelines of the Central Government funds are distributed areas wise. 30 percent funds are utilised for infrastructure development. Preference is given to tribal women and Primitive Tribal Groups families.

1 In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 3862.50 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 is Rs. 3862.50 lakhs.

2 In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 5950.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 5950.00 lakhs.

24. Supply of Electric Motor Pumps And Oil Engines

The tribal cultivators are provided with electric motor pumps and oil engines. A tribal cultivator who has a minimum 60 Ares (1.5 acres) maximum of 6 ha.(or 16 acres) cultivable land is eligible to take the benefit of this scheme. Further, they should have sufficient water source, which will last for at least six months excluding the period of rainy season, for irrigating their land. Also for getting electric motor pump it is expected that there should be an electric line passing nearby. Those having no electricity facilities can get the benefit of oil pumps. Even 2 or 3 tribal agriculturists, having less than prescribed area of land can jointly take advantage of this scheme. The beneficiary getting Electric pump / Oil Engines sets under this scheme. Have to pay contribution at the prescribed rates viz, Rs. 250/- for land holders having land between 60 Ar to 6 Ha. & Rs. 500/- to those lands holding lands more than 6 hectors.

In this year 2010-2011 for electric pump Rs. 503.84 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 113.92 Lakhs. Oil engines Rs.2270.60 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 2268.88 Lakhs.

25. Supply of P.V.C. pipe to the Scheduled Tribes. :

The main occupation of the tribal people is agriculture for the Economic upliftment of the tribal Electric motor pump / Oil engine has been provided to the tribal beneficiary. The Electric motor pump / Oil engine has been provided

on hundred percent subsidy the beneficiary who had been given the pump & who is not able to purchase the pipe supplying motor that beneficiary has been provided P.V.C. pipe through the Nucleus Budget on priority basis. Due to some practical technical problem and rising strain on the Nucleus Budget. Government has decided to implement the new scheme to facilitate the tribal in the State of Maharashtra.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 1907.65 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 1899.00 lakhs.

26. Formation of Self Help Group of Tribal Women:-

Under Women policy, the main aim of the aforesaid scheme is to Empower tribal women by building confidence amongst them for self-employment. In order to achieve this aim, vide Government Resolution dated 6th February, 2004. Sanction has been accorded to form / establish 4600 SHGs through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal within a period of 3 years. On experimental basis to form SHGs to carryout various training programmes to make available market for products manufactured by SGHs and other related works are implemented through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 18.42 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 17.67 lakhs.

27. Establishment of Free Legal Advice centers for Restoration of Lands to tribals - :

The Maharashtra Restoration of lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 provides for restoration of lands to the tribals, which were transferred to non-tribals during the period 1.4.1957 to 6.7.1974 and not diverted to non-agricultural use before 6.7.1974. To help the tribals in these cases, free Legal Advise Centers have been sanctioned in offices of Additional Tribal Commissioner, Nashik, Thane, Amravati and Nagpur. During the year 2004-05 a provision of Rs. 16,50,000/- has been made for this purpose.

An Advocate sent the Writ Petition to High Court, Nagpur Bench for challenge of Government Resolution. The matter was pending so far the allotment of for the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 will be surrender to Government.

28. Financial Assistance given to the parent of Grade III & IV Children who admitted in Hospital. :

When the children of the grade III & IV are admitted in the hospital the financial Assistance of RS. 40/- per day is given to their parents. Up to previous year this scheme was implemented through Nucleus Budget centrally sponsored scheme. Implementation of such schemes is helpful to reduce the percentage of death due to malnutrition & starvation. Till today the total outlay scheme is allotted on disposal of Health Department. The scheme was implemented

through District Health Officer & monitored by Project Officer & Additional Tribal Development Commissioners.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 28.59 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 27.52 lakhs.

29. Scholarship to the Students belonging to scheduled tribes for Education in Foreign Countries.

The Government of Maharashtra vide its Resolution dated 31st March 2005 have decided to give scholarships to 10 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes to undertake studies abroad in accordance with the said decision application for scholarship to undertake education in foreign countries.

These scholarship will be awarded is M.B.A. (Post Graduation)-2 Medical Education (Graduation-1 & Post Graduation-1)-2 B.Tech (Engineering) (Graduation-1, Post Graduation-1)-2, Science (Post Graduation)-1, Agriculture (Post Graduation)-1, Other Subject (Post Graduation)-2 – Total 10 students.

In this year 2011-2012 Rs. 59.27 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2012 Rs. 59.27 lakhs.

3) Social Welfare Department (B.C.Welfare Schemes)

1. Award of scholarship to Backward Class students in High School:-

To encourage meritorious backward class students studying in high schools, Scholarships are awarded according to following prescribed rates vide G.R. Educational and Social Welfare Department No. EBC-1066/54787-1 dated 29th August, 1966.

The scholarship is awarded to first backward class students in order of merit in each standard in the school, who secure more than 50 percent marks in their last annual examination. The first preference is given to X standard and if funds permit, it is extended to the students in other standards from IX to V.

Now revised rate of Scholarships will be given to S.C. students as per Government Resolution dated 9th February 2007.

Standard V to VII Rs.50 per month (10 months) and Standard VII to X Rs. 100/- per month (10 months).

The scheme is implemented by the Social Welfare Officer, Zilha Parishad for the students studying in High School. (Up to X Standard)

1. Award of scholarships to Backward Class Girl students studying in Standard V to VII (Primary) :-

So many parents of the backward class family are Agriculturists and other type of labourers. Their financial condition is very poor so they are least interested in their daughter's education. Under this scheme to avoide the least attendance in class and to encourage more attendance in the class, scholarship is given to the girl students. Rs. 60 per month for 10 months (June to March).

The scheme is implemented by the Social Welfare Officer, Zilla Parishad.

2. Maintenance allowance to Backward Class students studying in Sainik School:-

Students studying in Sainik School, Satara, Nashik and Pune, the entire expenditure on tuition fees, examination fees, lodging, boarding, cloth, uniforms, horse-riding, pocket money etc. incurred by these schools for Backward Class students is reimbursed to these schools by Tribal Development Department provided their parents, income is less than Rs. 65,290/- per year. Since 2002-03 onwards the students who studying in sainik school.

4. Grant-in-aid Hostels:-

Along with Government hostels, hostels run by the voluntary agencies are paid grant-in-aid by Government at the rate of Rs. 630/- per month for each boy and girl for 10 months and also salary of full time trained Superintendent and grant-in-aid on rent of the building. Grant-in-aid is given to those organizations who construct own building and also grant-in-aid for repairs for these building is given. By the end of 2006-2007 the number of grant-in-aided hostels for S.C. Boys and Girls is 2388.

From 2004-2005 this scheme is diverted to non-plan

4) (I) Other Sectors

1. CROP HUSBANDRY

In Maharashtra, agriculture and allied occupations constitute the mainstay of the tribal economy. Nearly 85% of the tribal population is engaged in the agriculture. Although, most of the tribal families depends on agriculture for their main source of income and occupation, tribal agriculture is characterized by low technology and low input resources and therefore, per hectare productivity of various crops in the tribal area is low. Moreover, irrigation facilities in the tribal areas are also extremely limited.

Schemes to assist tribal families to bring them above poverty line nearly, 88% of the tribals residing in the state are below poverty line. This scheme therefore, envisages financial assistance to tribal farmers, whose annual income is up to Rs. 25,000/- only. Under the scheme the subsidy is given on various items which contribute increase in the productivity of their farms. The State Government has therefore revamped the scheme in 1992 so as to adopt equal rates of subsidies to all tribal farmers irrespective of their district.

The assistance available to various items to each family is as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	Limit of Subsidy (Percentage)	Maximum of subsidies (Rs.)
1	Land Development Works	100	40,000/-
2	Input Supply	100	5,000/-
3	Plant protection /Improved Agricultural Implements	100	10,000/-
4	Bullock Pair	100	30,000/-
5	Bullock Cart	100	15,000/-

Sr. No.	Item	Limit of Subsidy (Percentage)	Maximum of subsidies (Rs.)
6	Old well repairing	100	30,000/-
7	In Well boaring	100	20,000/-
8	Pipeline	100	10,000/-
9	New Well construction	100	(Rs. 70,000/- to 1,00,000)
10	Farm pond	100	35,000/-
11	Kitchen Garden	100	200 per Gunta
12	Sprinkle / drip irrigation set	100	25,000
13	Pump set	100	20,000/-

Maximum total amount of assistance available under this scheme per beneficiary is limited to Rs. 50,000/- without New Well. The assistance for beneficiary that opt for New Well is limited to Rs. 70,000/- to 1, 00,000/- only.

We have requested Government to change the present norms of subsidy and increase the annual income limit upto Rs. 50,000/- per family

3) HORTICULTURE

a) **Horticulture Plant Protection Scheme** - The objective of the scheme is to control important pests and diseases in horticultural (fruit, vegetable, flowers, Medicinal) crops. The subsidy @ of 50% against the total cost of pesticides applied for control of pests / diseases of fruit, vegetable, flowers, medicinal crops is given to the cultivators. This scheme is implemented by Agriculture Development Officer at district level. Pesticides are supplied by Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation. During 2010-2011 provision of Rs. 25.05 lakh is sanctioned for this purpose but expenditure was not done as there was not serious pests and disease incidence.

During 2011-12 from the provision of Rs. 30.05 lakh was sanctioned, but due to no demand for pesticides, no expenditure is incurred, hence expenditure is nil.

During 2012-13 from the provision of Rs. 94.00 lakh is sanctioned.

b) **Kitchen gardening in backyards of tribals** – Malnutrition is a major problem being faced by the tribal community. To overcome this problem & to supply nutritious diet rich with vitamins & minerals, this scheme is being implemented in 12 tribal districts in the State. The minikits of vegetable seeds, grafts / seedlings of fruit crops and a set of implements for soil work and other works is provided to the beneficiaries under this scheme.

However for the year 2010-11 a provision of Rs. 4.75 lakh was made for the pending bills of previous year (2009-10). The expenditure of Rs. 4.63 lakh was in this incurred.

During 2011-12, the provision of Rs. 8.39 lakh was sanctioned. From this, 3740 beneficiaries are covered. During 2012-13, the provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is sanctioned. From this 8000 beneficiaries will be covered.

1) **Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries** – In tribal areas 38 horticulture nurseries have been established, for production of grafts/seedlings. The planting material produced on these nurseries is made available at Government approved rates to tribal cultivators on priority basis. The overall target for seedling / grafts for the year 2010-11 was 18.00 lakh out of which achieved 18.00 lakh and for 2011-12 the target was 22.00 lakh, out of which achieved 22.00 lakh respectively.

4) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

A) Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) & (OTSP)

Limitation of irrigated area by all means shows that rural development would mostly remain dependent on the development of rainfed area and ultimately on watershed development. The state has started integrated watershed development programme ensuring peoples participation in planning and implementation. Objectives of this programme are as below –

- 1) Arresting Soil Erosion.
- 2) Recharging ground water and can controlling runoff by taking various treatments on ridge to valley basis.
- 3) Development of waste / degraded and highly eroded lands.
- 4) To bring sustainability in agriculture production.

The treatments adopted in watershed development are...

- 1) Continuous Contour trenches.
- 2) Graded Bund / Live bund.
- 3) Compartment bunding.
- 4) Terracing
- 5) Loose Boulder Structure.
- 6) Earthen Nala Bund.
- 7) Cement Nala Bund.
- 8) Gabion Structure.
- 9) Farm Pond.

Thus the funds under tribal sub plan are utilized for development of watersheds in tribal and remote area. This will help for economic development of the Scheduled Tribe farmers.

B) Padkai Programme

In Ambegaon tahsil of Pune district this programme is implemented from 2010-11. In Ambegaon tahsil 42 villages in Dimbe Dam area are selected. The total project cost is Rs. 3884.05 lakh, in which 1943.97 ha. Area has to be considered, covering 6181 TSP farmers. In 2011-12 expenditure of Rs. 428.00 lakh 238.00 ha. area of 1826 tribal farmer was covered.

In this programme on the land having slope range 8% to 20%, terracing is done with stone bund. Thus the waste land comes under Paddy crop cultivation, which results in economic upliftment of tribals farmers.

5) 2. Animal Husbandry Programme:-

Scheduled areas in the 18 districts have been declared by Government. There are 8041 villages and 12 towns in these 18 districts, which are facilitated by the various activities and advantageous to the beneficiaries of scheduled area. The districts are

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Thane, | 10. Amravati |
| 2. Raigad, | 11. Akola |
| 3. Nasik, | 12. Buldana |
| 4. Dhule, | 13. Chandrapur |
| 5. Jalgaon, | 14. Gadchiroli |
| 6. Pune, | 15. Yavatmal |
| 7. Ahamadnagar, | 16. Nagpur |
| 8. Nanded, | 17. Wardha |
| 9. Parbhani, | 18. Bhandara. |

The following activities were in operation in Scheduled area during the year 2011-2012

1. Mobile Veterinary Clinics

Some parts in the scheduled area are remote and hilly. To provide the veterinary health cover and other related facilities these Mobile Veterinary Clinics are working in their jurisdiction.

During the year 2011-12, 14 mobile veterinary Clinics are established and 58314 cases are treated. 156 major and 5781 minor operations in clinic centers were carried on.

2. Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers:

The scheduled area falling in the jurisdiction of Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers of respective 18 districts are providing Veterinary services and animal health care. So as to facilitate the maximum production output from the live stock and poultry in 14 District 10, 10,627 cases are treated. 1,09,916 P.D. cases examined.

3. Different area Schemes:

Various schemes are implemented for the tribal beneficiaries in the scheduled areas. The schemes such as integrated rural development Programme, Special livestock production programme, tribal sub plan etc. The milk animals, bullocks, poultry, bullock carts etc. are distributed on subsidy basis. In 8 District 2384 beneficiaries are covered and 44 cow, 120 buffalo, 118 Goat units, 169 Poultry units are distributed to Tribal castakar.

3. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

As per Government Resolution dated 16th May 2001, individual beneficiary schemes were scrapped. Under Tribal sub Plan Schemes the sanctioned funds were to be utilized for replacement of old machinery and purchase of new machinery for the processing dairies and chilling plants in tribal region.

In the year 2010-11 funds of Rs. 5.00 lacs were budgeted under Tribal Sub Plan. Funds of Rs. 4.00 lacs were released on BDS. The expenditure in the year 2011 under Tribal Sub Plan by the Dairy Development Department was Rs. 3.70 lacs for installing Bulk milk cooler at Kohmara, Dist. Gondia. In the year 2011-12 funds of Rs. 4.00 lakh were budgeted under Tribal Sub Plan. The expenditure in the year 2012 under Tribal Sub Plan by the Dairy Development Department was Rs. 3.95 lacs for Government Milk Scheme Gondia at Kohmara milk chilling center for the purchase of machinery.

4. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT: -

The inland fishery sources in the tribal areas are mainly rivers, rivulets and hill streams. On account of implementation of major and medium irrigation projects in the tribal area a large number of reservoirs. Nearly 97000 hector of water sheets in the form of tanks and reservoirs are available in the tribal areas for the development of fisheries. Particularly in the inland Districts fishing is a part time vocation of the tribal's. Since they the use of fish caught by traditional methods in the small streams, rivulets and seasonal rivers, the fishes caught by the tribal's are primarily utilized for their own consumption and very small portion of it sometime sold in the market. The methods adopted for catching fish by the tribals are of very primitive types, such as catching fish by cloth, use of herbicides for stunning the fish in the pools etc. However, during the past decade efforts have been made to introduce the practice of fish culture in the ponds and tanks, so that the tribals could utilize the man made water resource for fish production and earn their livelihood.

The main beneficiaries under the fisheries programme are traditional fishermen in the State, who though they are backward are not included in the category of Schedule Tribes. Therefore, the participation of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in the programme of fisheries development gets little restricted. The programme has to be implemented in such a way, so as to avoid conflict between the traditional fishermen and the non-fishermen tribals for the same water resources.

The salient features of some of the important schemes included in the Tribal Sub plan of are described below:

(i) Fish Seed Production:-

Fish seed of cultivable varieties of fish is prime importance to augment production of fish from the impounded water. The requirement of fish seed for optimum stock available in the water resources of the state estimated to be 3 lakh hector area is to the tune of 60 crore, which includes 10 crore for tribal areas. However, the present stock level of the state is only 30 crore. Therefore, considerable shortage in fish seed production. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in seed production, it is proposed to extend the existing farms, wherever possible and also to establish new fish seed farms in tribal areas. An

outlay of Rs. 62.30 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2011-2012 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 57.95 lakh.

(ii) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters: -

The main objective of this scheme is to bring maximum cultivable water areas under fish culture. Under the scheme, seed is supplied at subsidized rate to the fisheries co-operative and local bodies for stock. Similarly, subsidy on construction of rearing ponds, purchase of food and fertilizers also granted. The scheme envisages increase in the fish production and thereby to provide employment opportunities to the rural tribals. An outlay of Rs. 13.58 lakh has been provided for the year 2011-2012 and expenditure incurred is Rs.6.10 lakh.

(iii) Fish farmer's development agency: -

Under Fish Farmers Development Agency the beneficiary chooses from tribal area. These tribal train by the department for fishery. Thus department gave financial assistance to the fisherman. This subsidy pattern is 75:25 (Central shares 75% and State share 25%). An outlay of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is provided in the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2011-2011 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

(iv) Development of Fisheries Co-operatives Societies: -

It is necessary to improve the working of these fisheries Co-operatives Societies and to strengthen them economically. For this purpose, under the scheme, financial assistance provided to the Fisheries Co-operatives Societies in tribal areas in the form of managerial subsidy and share capital contribution. This assistance is given to the societies for the first five years after their formation. The recovery of 50% capital contribution is make over after 10 years and the balance of 50% amount is recovered after 15 years. An outlay of Rs. 0.52 lakhs is provided for the year 2011-2012 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.08 lakh.

(vi) Assistance for the Purchase of Fishery Requisites: -

Under the scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal fisherman in the form of subsidy for various items for fishery requisites like, nylon twine, readymade nets and construction of small boats etc. An outlay of Rs.12.95 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 2011-2012 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 10.57 lakh.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 90.35 lakhs has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan of 2011-2012 under this sector.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES (100% ASSISTANCE) -

Table 3.4

Statement showing financial and physical achievements of the schemes implemented by Fisheries Department in the Scheduled Areas during the years 2010-2011

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Plan Outlay	Budget provision (Final modified grants)	Expenditure	Physical Target		Achievement
					Item	Unit	
Tribal Sup Plan Schemes							
1	Establishment of fish seed production farm	62.30	57.95	57.95	Fish Seed Production	Lakhs	80.02
2.	Fish Farming in impounded water	13.58	6.10	6.10	Stocking of fish seed	Lakhs	933.45
					Stocking of seed	Lakhs	1560.00
					Pond construction	Ha	0.00
					Input	Ha	0.00
					Fish production	M.T.	0.00
3	Fish farmers development agency	1.00	0.00	0.00	1. Trainees		
					2. pond construction	Ha	0.00
					3. Input	Ha	0.00
					3. Fish Production	M. Tones	0.00
2	Development of fisheries co-op. societies	0.52	0.08	0.08	Co- Op Societies	No.	0.00
3	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites	12.95	10.69	10.57	Nylon	Kg.	5333.00
					Non mechanized boats	No.	49
	Total	90.35	74.82	74.70			23332.47

Source: Commissionerate of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

5. FOREST DEPARTMENT -

In Maharashtra State, 50757Sq.Km. (Provisional) of scheduled area is spread over the districts of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Pune, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nanded, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. The extent

of forest dispersed in scheduled areas in these 12 districts is 19209 Sq.Km. (Provisional) approximately constituting about 31.32% of the total forest area of, Viz 61339 Sq.Kms Maharashtra State. (Provisional). Forest Villages & for forest settlements were established and developed the purpose of ensuring sustained and adequate availability of labour for forestry works. At present the forest villages and in forest settlements are under the administrative control of the Revenue Department subject to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act 1980, the inhabitants of the forest villages and forest settlements has same benefits of occupancy rights available to the residents of Revenue villages. The large scale of employment in various forestry works undertaken in forest area has a source of livelihood to the forest dwellers. They were granted concessions, privileges like Nistar and Grazing facilities etc. and were provided amenities like drinking water, school, rooms / buildings etc. through development plan programmes to the extent as possible. A brief view of the welfare activities are as below.

1. CONCESSIONS IN RESPECT OF FOREST AND FOREST PRODUCE

The Forest Department provides ameliorative facilities for the Welfare of the inhabitants in forest villages & in forest settlements through measures like meeting their essential needs of forest produce such as small timber, fuel wood, grazing facilities.

2. FOREST LABOURERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In the year 2011-2012, 148 Forest Labourers Co-Operative Societies were allotted 242 for working. The breakup of working of coupes is as under.

Sr. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of F.L.C.S.	No. of Coupes Allotted
01	Yavatmal	32	67
02	Nagpur	61	77
03	Chandrapur	17	18
04	Gadchiroli	32	74
05	Amravati	06	06
	TOTAL	148	242

During the year 2011-12 there were 350 F.L.C.S. out of which 211 are functioning, 44 F.L.C.S. are not functioning and 73 F.L.C.S. were under liquidation with a total membership of about 54,000 Out of 350 F.L.C.S. 246 F.L.C.S. are in tribal areas with a membership of 39,000.

3. Forestry works offered employment opportunities on a very large scale, especially to the tribals and backward class people who were paid wages as fixed by wage board. The total labour employment during 2011-12 was estimated to 1,03,62,000 mandays (Provisional)

4. GRANT OF 7% FOREST REVENUE TO ZILLA PARISHADS

An amount of Rs. 1538.44 lakhs (Provisional) was given as grant-in-aid by the Government for carrying out development works in respect of forest villages and in forest settlements.

(B)

6. SOCIAL FORESTRY

No financial outlay was available for the year 2011-2012 under the Tribal Sub Plan for Social Forestry Department.

CO-OPERATION: -

With the State Government's participation by way of Share Capital Contribution, loan & managerial subsidy, the Co-operative movement has now become a vital instrument of economic development in the tribal areas. It has become an effective medium for the successful implementation of various schemes, which have a bearing on raising standard of living of the tribal population. In order to study the problems of Tribal Co-operative Societies a Committee was appointed on 30th Jan, 1984 under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhukarrao Pichad, the Minister of State for Tribal Development. On the basis of the recommendations made by committee the following important decisions were taken by the Government to revitalize the co-operative structure in the Tribal areas.

- (1) To reorganize the Adivasi Co-operative Societies on the following criteria:
 - (a) The area of operation of a society should be limited to 5 to 10 kms.
 - (b) For each 5,000 population, there should be one society.
- (2) While reorganising the societies on the above criteria, the existing societies should be Liquidated and
- (3) To extend financial assistance to these societies in the following manner:
 - (a) To increase the rate of commission under Monopoly Procurement Scheme.
 - (b) To increase the rate of commission in Fair Price Shops dealings and
 - (c) Managerial loans provided to Adivasi Co-operative Societies from the fourth to the Seventh year converted into subsidy.

2. The Government has accorded sanction to 100 percent management subsidy to these reorganized societies for a period of five years. The Government has also agreed to convert the operational loans given to the Adivasi Seva Societies into subsidy. However, the pattern in respect of management subsidy & share capital is still under the consideration of Government.

3. The details of some important schemes and outlay provided for them in the Tribal Sub Plan, 2011-2012 are given in the following paragraphs.

(1) SUBSIDY TOWARDS BAD DEBT RESERVE: -

There are two schemes under which financial assistance is given to each Adivasi Co-operative Society towards its reserve funds up to a limit of 5 percent of the maximum of its outstanding. Government contribution for subsequent years is on the basis of difference in loans advanced in the previous

years, subject to the limit of maximum contribution of Rs. 0.30 lakh to each society. The total outlay provided for 2011- 2012 is Rs. 4.80 lakh.

(2) GRANT OF INTEREST SUBSIDY UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES:-

There are various schemes for grant of interest subsidy to tribal farmers. These schemes are (i) Interest subsidy to small farmers, (ii) Interest subsidy to Tribal farmers. (iii) Interest subsidy to Adivasi Members of Adivasi Co-operative Societies. Government decided that the crop finance disbursed to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies should be at concessional rates. However, tribal members having irrigated crop non eligible for subsidy under these schemes. The scheme wise outlay provided for 2011-2012 are as follows:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
(i) Interest subsidy to small farmers	0.62
(ii) Interest subsidy to tribal farmers	1.20
(iii) Production Incentive Scheme	75.08

(2) SEVEN YEARS INTEREST FREE LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SHARES OF ADIVASI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS WELL AS FOR CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMER SHOPS:-

Adivasi Co-operative Societies offer various facilities to tribal members. However, in order to enable the tribals to get membership such societies. Government grants them interest free loan of Rs. 100/- the loan is repayable in 5 equal installments and the first installment becomes due in the third year from the date of release of the loan. An outlay of Rs. 10.52 lakh has been provided for the year 2011- 2012 for this scheme.

(4) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TRIBAL PURCHASE OF SHARES OF CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES: -

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal so as to get membership of co-operative sugar factories at the rate of Rs. 5,000 or the actual book value of the share by way of 50 percent interest free loans and 50 percent subsidy. Loan is recovered in 5 equal installments after 2 years from the date of grant of loan. This scheme is being implemented through the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs. 28.92 lakh has been provided for this scheme for the year 2011-2012.

(5) MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY FOR FAIR PRICE SHOPS OF TRIBAL CO- OPERATIVE SOCIETIES: -

The distribution of food grain and consumer articles is done through Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. Under these activities, the societies has losses. In order to reimburse such losses, management subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 2500/- per society per year. There are in all 141 Fair Price Shops, being run by the existing Adivasi Societies. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh has been provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan of 2011-2012 for this purpose

(6) MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY AND SHARE CAPITAL TO ADIVASI VIVIDH KARYKARI SOCIETIES FOR REVITALISATION: -

Since the activities of the above-reorganized Adivasi societies have been expanded, they will have to appoint additional staff for which they will have to incur management expenses. The estimated excess expenditure involved on management activities would be about Rs. 10,000 per society per year. An outlay of Rs. 28.55 lakh has been provided for this scheme for the year 2011-12.

(7) Share capital to co-operative Adivasi V.K.S. for Revitalization :- The former 275 Adivasi Co-operative Societies working in the Tribal Sub Plan areas were reorganised, as per the recommendations of the Pichad Committee, into 938 Adivasi VKS Societies. The newly reorganized societies are to take different activities in the tribal areas such as, disbursement of crop loans to its members, running of fair price shop, they are also expected to undertake other activities like fishery, dairy, labour etc. Each society would require funds to the extent of Rs. 5 lakh for carrying out such activities. The Central Financing agency grants loans to the society upto ten times of its own funds. Therefore, to raise funds of Rs. 4 to 5 lakh, each society would require at least Rs. 50,000 financial assistance in the form of Government share capital.

Hence, the total outlay of Rs. 179.69 lakh has been provided for this sub sector for the year, 2011-2012 under the Tribal Sub Plan.

GROUND WATER SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (GSDA)

The Groundwater Surveys & Development Agency under Water Supply & Sanitation Department implements the following programmes under the Tribal Sub Plan. The details of the scheme are as given below.

(i) Hydro fracturing of Drinking Water Bore wells:

The hydro fracturing is a process to rejuvenate the existing low yielding bore well. In which water is injected with pressure in to the bore well. The fractures in the weaker isolated zone in the bore well widen and extend existing fractures extend so that the fractures get connected and permeability is increased due to which yield increases in the bore well.

Cost of hydro fracturing is Rs.6,000/- per bore well. A successfully hydro fractured bore well is usually fitted with a hand pump, thus benefiting a population of 250 people.

During the year 2011-12, under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and OTSP a grant of Rs. 3.85 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 3.18 lakhs received. Accordingly the target was hydro fracturing of 63 bore wells.

(B) Rural Water Supply :-

A large segment of the population (61 percent) in Maharashtra lives in the rural areas in 43,020 villages. The rural drinking water supply programme is a part of the “20-Point Programme” as well as the “National Basic Minimum Services” and the “Prime Minister’s Gramodaya Yojana” Drinking water in rural areas is being provided by Piped Water Supply schemes. Bore Wells and

Dug Wells depending on the Source of water, terrain and population of the villages.

2. As the entire State receives rainfall only for four months, water retained underground and in the form of dams, rivers and canals is used during the remaining eight months. Extreme exploitation of the underground water has result in depletion of the water sources, leading to scarcity. The only solution to the problem of the nature is to conserve water on watershed basis, preferably with village as a unit. The availability of water is further complicated by the presence of salts in excessive quantities, fluoride, arsenic, iron, and other toxic elements or biologically contaminated in natural water reservoirs at some places. In the background of these constraints, it is the endeavor of the State Government to exploit all the feasible water resources which are comparatively permanent in nature.

3. A study group appointed by Government to study and recommend ways and means to implement Water Supply & Sanitation Programme during Tenth Five Year Plan has recommended that –

- i. The Villages/Wadis not tackled up to the end of Ninth Five Year Plan and those villages /wadis where water has been chemically polluted should be tackled on priority.
- ii. The capital expenditure for providing much water above the prescribed norms and in respect of house connection should be borne entirely by the beneficiaries.
- iii. Where it is practicable to take maximum decisions in respect of the programme, by Gramsabha, a provision should be made in the Act and in the Administrative rules.
- iv. The programme of strengthening of water sources, then recharging through various methods and rain water harvesting should be implemented through people's participation. Sufficient provisions should also be made in the budget.
- v. Necessary amendments should be made in the Ground Water Act, 1993 to delegate some of the powers given to collectors under the Act to the Gramsabhas.
- vi. For maintenance and repairs of the schemes, the local bodies should increase the water taxes in stages and should provide funds from their other sources.
- vii. Government may consider sanctioning more grants for construction of individual latrines. To motivate people to make use of latrines and other hygiene Government should implement the Sant Gadgebaba Clean Village Abhiyan Permanently.
- viii. At public places, latrine complexes should be provided particularly for women. Also in every school separate toilets should be provided for boys and girls.

4. According to the revised policy now this programme has been implemented on the basis of demand and people's participation. Accordingly, the beneficiaries demand for such scheme through Gramsabha, which is technically and managerially affordable and acceptable to them. The beneficiaries have to pay 10% capital cost as popular contribution and should borne 100% expenditure towards operation and maintenance of the scheme. A village water supply and sanitation committee has to be constituted for implementation and operation of the scheme.

Dug well and Bore well Programme & Piped Water Supply Schemes costing up to Rs. 75.00 Lakh is being executed by the Zilla Parishads. Piped Water Schemes costing more than Rs. 75.00 Lakh will be executed by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran.

5. Operation and maintenance of the scheme is the responsibility of the village panchayats / Zilla Parishads. For this purpose the village Panchayats / Zilla Parishads raises funds by levying water tax and from its own resources. The "Maintenance & Repairs fund" created by Government at the district level is being operated by the respective Zilha Parishad. Every Zilha Parishad is required to credit 20% of its income in this fund every year. In addition from 2000-2001 15% of the budgeted provision under Rural Water Supply & 15% to total allocation to be received from Central Government under A.R.W.S.P. is provided by the State Government to the Zilha Parishad for this fund. Also at village level a separate "Village Water Supply Fund" has been created in each Village Panchayat. In this fund 35% of the grants against land revenue and general and private water cess in respect of the water schemes are to be credited. However, as per new guidelines of Government of India 100% expenditure on Maintenance & Repairs of Water Supply Scheme has to be borne by the beneficiaries. In addition, the State Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure incurred on account of electric charges and on TCL powder, required for purification of water by the Gram Panchayat / Zilha Parishad in respect Water Supply Schemes.

6. According to the survey conducted during 2003-04, 47043 Villages/Wadis are found. Out of these 21,387 villages /wadis are to be tackled through Minimum Need Programme. ARWSP, Swarjaldhara Scheme and External Aided Projects. Excluding 25,656 Villages/Wadis are yet to be tackled. Total fund of Rs. 5297.96 lakh is necessary up to 2011-2012 for all the 47,043 villages/wadis.

7. State Government has accepted the guidelines of Government of India, norms for selection of Villages / Habitations and priority for coverage of Villages / Habitations as follows.

(A) Norms for selection of Villages/Habitations.

1. Villages/Habitants having lack of water sources within 1.6 Km. distance in plain area and 100 meters distance in hilly area.

2. Villages/Habitations having water source but contaminated by excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated source.
3. Villages/Habitations having availability of safe drinking water however not as per norms (less than 40 lpcd)

(B) Priority for coverage of Villages/Habitations:-

1. Villages/Habitations exclusively inhabited by SC/ST or having larger SC/ST population as enumerated in the Status Report of 1994 (Survey) and re-surveyed in 1996-97.
2. Coverage of Villages/Habitations getting contaminated, toxic water to be covered first and rest later.
3. Villages/Habitants receiving less than 40 lpcd water to be brought to level of 40 lpcd.

Coverage of schools / anganwadies without drinking water facility.

Total outlay of Rs. 5297.16 lakhs has been provided for the villages / wadis in the Tribal areas for the year 2011-2012.

8. SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched in 1999-2000. For this new scheme share of central and State is 75:25. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line in three years, by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy. It would mean ensuring that the family should get minimum Rs. 2000 per month.

Salient Features.

1. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor.

2. SGSY is conceived as holistic programme of Micro Enterprises covering all aspect of Self-Employment Viz., organisation of the rural poor into self help groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing.

3. In establishing Micro-Enterprises the emphasis under SGSY is on the cluster approach. For this, 4-5 Key activities will be identified for each block based on resources occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. Selection of key activities will be with the approval of the Panchayat Samities at block level and DRDA/Zilha Parishad at District level. The major share of SGSY assistance will be in the cluster activity.

4. SGSY will also focus on Group Approach. At the block level, at least half of the groups will be exclusively women. In this connection, efforts would also be made to involve women members in each SHG.

5. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to maximum of Rs.7, 500/-. In respect of SCs/STs however, this will be 50% and Rs.10, 000 respectively. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs) the

subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakhs. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

6. SGSY will particularly focus on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the SC/STs will account for at least 50% of the swarozgaris, women for 40% and disabled for 3 %.

7. SGSY will be implemented by the DRDAs through Panchayat Samities.

Since the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna implementation of, up to the year 2011-12 an expenditure of Rs. 27934.11 lakh has been incurred on 287638 Swarogaries.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Government of India had sanctioned 1403 micro watersheds in five phases (1999-2002) for 149 centrally assisted DPAP blocks (25 Districts) in the State. The total sanctioned project cost in respect of the projects under implementation is Rs. 396.90 crores. Of the 1403 projects, 1177 watersheds have been allotted to 124 NGOs and the remaining 226 to the Government Agencies.

229 micro watersheds are foreclosed by Government of India. The expenditure on watersheds was allowed up to July 2012 and all the documents of project completion have to be submitted up to December 2012 to Central Government.

In addition to 1403 watersheds 1395 watersheds projects under DPAP are being implemented in 29 districts in accordance with the Hariyali guidelines in Maharashtra. The total sanctioned project cost in respect under implementation is Rs.418.50 crores. 45 micro watersheds are foreclosed by Government of India.

Government of India will not be funding these watersheds beyond 31st December 2012.

Under this Scheme total area targeted is 4,47,465 hectare and area treated is 10,63,075 hectare (73.44%)

Tribal sub plan is implemented in Ten DPAP districts.

Maharashtra Gramin Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to amend its EGS Act, 1977 and enlarge the scope to remove parts that are inconsistent, less favourable and to accommodate the essential features of the Central Act in the light of section 28 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency. Accordingly, a scheme is formulated under Section 4 of the NREGA and known as the Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, 2006. The scheme will provide more facilities to manual workers and effectively implementation of the scheme.

In the first phase the scheme is applicable in 12 district of Maharashtra those are Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Amaravati, Gondia, Bhandra, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli and in

addition it will be implemented in other districts from the notification that will be notified from time to time by the Central Government.

However, it will be substantially applicable to all remaining districts excluding Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban District and 'C' Class Municipal areas. The liability of the Central Government will be restricted to providing employment to rural households for hundred days in a financial year. The State undertakes all other liability.

Object of the scheme

The object of the scheme is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas and 'C' class municipal areas of the Maharashtra by providing guaranteed wage employment throughout the year to every adult person who volunteers to do unskilled manual work. The guarantee to provide work is restricted to unskilled manual work. The fundamental objective of the scheme is that on completion of the works undertaken, some durable community assets will be generated and that the wages paid to the workers will be linked with the quantity of work done.

The features of the schemes:-

1. As per section 2 (g) of the NREGA Act that any department of the State Government, Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization shall be appointed as "implementing agency" to undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme;
2. As per section 6 (1) of the Act, the Minimum Wages rate shall be applicable as specified by the Central Government.
3. As per section 7 (2) of the Act, the unemployment allowance shall be payable. That no such rate shall be less than 25% of the wage rate for the first thirty days during the financial year and not less than 50% of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.
4. As per section 12 of the Act, the State shall constitute State Employment Guarantee Council.
5. As per section 13 of the Act, the Gram Panchayats shall participate for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act.
6. As per section 16 of the Act, the Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for various work such identification, executing, supervising etc. of the Gram projects.
7. As per section 10 of the Act, the Gram Sabha shall participate in identification of works
8. As per section 18 of the Act, the District Collector shall act as District Programme Coordinator for the implementation of the scheme in the district

9. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilha Parishad shall be act as Joint District Programme Coordinator for the implementation of the scheme in the district
10. As per section 15 of the Act, the Programme Officer shall be appointed at every Panchayat level who will work under the guidance of the Sub Divisional Officer and District Collector.
11. The necessary staff and technical support shall be made available to the Programme Officer.
12. As per section 23 of the Act, the State Government shall ensure proper execution, transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of the Schemes.

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA

Introduction

Indira Awaas Yojana was started during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) in Maharashtra State. Thereafter, from the year 1989-90 Indira Awaas Yojana was implemented in the state as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). The scheme is being implemented in the state from 1.1.1996.

Target Group

The houses are constructed under this scheme for below poverty line households in the rural areas belonging to Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes, free bonded labourer and non-SC/ST catagories. The beneficiaries are selected from the permanent IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) wait list according to IAY guidelines. Under IAY the houses are being constructed for people who are below poverty line. As per the guidelines of the Indira Awas Yojana 60% grants are made available for SC/ST beneficiaries. A fund to the tune of 3% has been earmarked for the benefit of physically and mentally challenged BPL persons. 15% funds are earmarked for minority BPL beneficiaries.

In order to construct durable houses of quality Central Government fixed a value of per house is Rs. 45,000/- from 1.4.2010 and including of state share 25% plus additional State Share the cost per house is Rs. 70,000/-.

The breakup of this Rs. 45,000/- is as below:-

A)	Central Government's share (75%)	Rs. 33,750/-	Total State's share per New house is Rs. 34,750/-
B)	State Share (25%)	Rs. 11,250/-	
BII)	State Governments (Additional)	Rs. 23,500/-	
C)	Beneficiary Share in the form of Labour	Rs. 1,500/-	
	Total	Rs.70,000/-	

4. The State Government has given the allocation of Rs. 17039.15 lakhs.

POWER DEVELOPMENT -

Under this programme, during the year 2011-2012, 2,300 electric motor pumps were energised in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. In addition 15,000 domestic connections were released for tribal beneficiaries. Total

outlay of Rs. 6036.00 lakh was provided for electrifying 911 agriculture pump sets and release of 6,907 domestic connections.

MAHARASHTRA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1) Solar Home Light in common study room : -

In Maharashtra, because of acute shortage of power, there is load shading for 12-14 hours in a day. Therefore students are not able to study during the load shading period at night. In order to overcome this situation, MEDA has introduced new scheme of solar home lighting system in common places like schools, Gram Panchayat office, Samaj Mandir etc. Under this scheme 4 CFL lamps with PV module and battery are provided . Under this programme 495 villages will be covered with estimated cost of Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

2) Village Electrification Programme :-

Remot Village Electrification (RVE) programme is initiated with an objective to electrify remote villages and hamlets through non-conventional energy sources. The object of the programme is to provide benefit of electricity to the people living in the most backward and deprived regions of the tribal area. Electrification through Solar Photovoltaic Home light and Street light system is undertaken under this scheme. For this programme outlay of Rs. 158.00 lakhs is proposed for electrification of 24 villages.

3) Wind Solar Hybrid System in Ashram Shala and Hostels :-

Government Tribal Schools and Hostels are located in tribal areas of the state. Students in these shools are unable to study during the period of load shading at night. Considering this, MEDA has introduced a scheme of installation of Wind Solar Hybrid System for generation of electricity in these schools and hostels. It is proposed to implement the programme in 10 Ashram Shalas / Hostels with total estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, Out of this State share will be Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Central Government Share will be Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

4) Bright Street Lights at Grampanchayat :

In villages, GLS (General Lighting Service) filament bulb is used for street lighting purpose. These bulbs are used in different watts like 60 watts, 100 watts, 200 watts etc. The efficiency (1600 lumens for 100 W GLS) of these bulbs is very low, it leads to energy wastages and lifespan of the bulb is less i.e. 1000 burning hours and bulbs require replacement regularly. Considering this the programme of Bright Street Light at Grampanchayat of Tribal areas will be implemented to save energy by providing energy efficient street light fittings (36 W- CFL), which has more efficiency in terms of lumens output (2900 lumens for 36 W CFL) and more lifespan i.e. 10,000 burning hours. During the year, 4658 fitting are proposed with estimated cost of Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

PUBLIC HEALTH: -

In the TSP areas the population Norms for establishment of Primary Health Centre (PHC) has been relaxed, and fixed as one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population. By the end of the year, 300 Primary Health Centers were

functioning in the TSP areas. The target for opening PHCs as per the population norm was fulfilled. The revised norms for the supply of medicines to tribal Primary Health Centers as (from Rs. 80,000/- to) as Rs. 1,60,000/- per PHC per year and Sub-center (from Rs. 6,000/- to) Rs. 12,000/- per Sub center per year as per G.R. Dt. 06.02.2007. In addition to this, 2075 sub centers and 67 Rural Hospitals were also functioning in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. For these schemes expenditure of Rs. 8368.76 lakh was incurred during the year. Details of the provisions / expenditure for the year 2011-2012 are given in the Table No.3.10

Table 3.10
Statement showing the details of the provisions and expenditure for the year 2010-2011 and the target for the year 2011-2012 of schemes implemented by the Health Department

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Tribal Health Institutions	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Target for year 2012-2013
1	Sub Centers	2075	3556.01	2718.91	Construction of Sub Centers, PHC and Rural Hospital Repairing and Maintenance Medical grants to these institutions
2	Primary Health Centers	315	5590.57	4771.19	
3	Rural Hospitals	67	3609.75	878.66	
	TOTAL	2457	12756.33	8368.76	

14) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

1. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES LOAN SCHEME

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in the form of margin/seed money for the promotion of tiny industries in semi-urban and rural areas with a view to generate employment opportunities including self-employment.

Margin money assistance is admissible only to those units whose investment in plant & machinery does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. All towns and rural areas having population of less than 1 lac are covered under the scheme. The extent of assistance is 20% of the total investment is Rs. 40,000/- whichever is less. **In case of entrepreneur belonging to general category, and in case of entrepreneur belonging to scheduled caste & scheduled tribe assistance up to 30% of total fixed capital investment or up to maximum of Rs. 60000/- whichever is less is provided.** All units falling within the preview

of the Small Scale Industries Board and Village Industries, handicrafts, handlooms, Silk & Coir Industries are covered under the scheme.

The State Government's rate of interest on this loan is 4% and repayment is to be done within 7 years. This scheme is particularly useful for rural styidsnd.

The achievement in the scheme is observed less since 2007-2008. The reasons are that the Prime Minister's Employment Generation scheme is introduced during this period and the entrepreneurs attracted due to the benefit of subsidy / loan in the scheme. Hence District Industries Loan scheme gets less response. Further this office vide letter dated 23.08.2011 has submitted the proposal of clubbing the Revised Seed Money scheme and District Industries Loan scheme to Government on the verge of Prime Minister's Employment Generation scheme.

2. Revised SEED MONEY SCHEME

The objective of the scheme is to encourage unemployed persons to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business, by providing soft loans to meet part of margin money to avail institutional finance.

Eligibility:

Local unemployed person or group of persons fulfilling.

- (1) Age Group : 18 to 50 years
- (2) Qualification: Std VII pass.
- (3) Domiciled in the state of Maharashtra for the last 15 years.

Scope –

As per Government Resolution dated 18th May 2007, the Government of Maharashtra has made the following changes in the earlier Seed Money Scheme.

- Project cost increased from to Rs. 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs for industry, service and business activity.
- Seed Money assistance at 15 per cent of the project cost approved by financial institutions is offered. **In case of projects up to Rs.10 lakhs, the quantum of assistance is 20% for SC/ST/OBC/NT/VT/Handicapped.**
- Seed Money component maximum up to 3.75 lakhs.
- Bank loan 75% of the project cost.
- The rate of interest on seed money is 6% per annum and if the borrower repays installment regularly and within schedule time, then the borrower will get rebate of 3% in interest. So he has to pay only 3% interest. Hence for regular repayment interest of 3% per annum.
- If the installment is not repaid in time, it will attract 1% penal interest.

The repayment of loan starts after three years in four yearly installments for industry cases. In other cases repayment starts after six months of loan availment.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

This scheme was introduced with the objective of training to the educated unemployed person to take up self-employment ventures, skilled wage employment wherein guidance is given related to industry / service / business activities & skill upgradation. Information regarding choice of activity, necessities of land, project report, various no objection certificates, marketing etc. is given. Under the scheme, training is imparted by MCED, MITCON & other NGOs approved by Directorate of Industries. Following programmes are organized:-

1. Entrepreneurship Introductory Programme

(Udyojakata Parichay Karyakram) of 1 day – Non Residential

In this programme information regarding selection of activity, Entrepreneurship personality development, business management Government Agencies and Financial Agencies providing finance, etc. is given. Total expenses per programme are limited to Rs. 600/-

2. Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (12 days Residential)

This programme consists of 12 days residential training programme, which includes foods. Candidates selected in Entrepreneurship Introductory Programme are mainly given Entrepreneurship widespread information. Institute is given Rs. 4000/- per trainee.

4. Technical Training Programme (15 days to 2 months Non-Residential)

This training programme consists of information of improved technical knowledge related to Production and Service. Trainees are given Rs. 500/- for 15 days, Rs. 1000/- for one month and Rs. 2000/- for the period of 2 months as a stipend. Institute is given Rs. 3000/- per trainee.

xx) ROADS AND BRIDGES -

During the year 2011-2012 budget provision of Rs. 20010.00 lakhs was made under Tribal sub Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 19895.00 lakhs was incurred for Road and Bridgework.

The State Government also completes road works with the help of Boarder Road Organization in the most sensitive areas of Gadchiroli districts.

14) IRRIGATION (Water Resources Department)

The main occupation of the tribals in the State is agriculture. Despite irrigation facilities existing in tribal areas are inadequate. Moreover, the command areas of the irrigation projects usually lie in the plain lands whereas the tribal mainly resides in the hilly areas. Therefore, the Major benefits of these projects predominately go to non-tribal land holders. The increase in agricultural production is inestimably linked with increase in irrigation facilities in the State. The flow of benefits from the major and medium irrigation projects

to the tribal are usually negligible on account of the reasons mentioned above and hence it is quite necessary to give the highest priority to minor irrigation works in the Tribal Sub Plan areas.

- 1) Irrigation Development Corporation
- 2) Minor Irrigation Projects in the State Sector
- 3) Minor Irrigation Projects in the local Sector

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

There are 10 Major / Medium & 75 Minor irrigation projects from Water Resources Department being funded through Tribal Sub Plan. These projects satisfy the laid down criteria of more than 50% of area & 50% of beneficiaries belong to tribal. During financial year 2011-12 Tribal Development Department has provided Rs. 12398.94 lakhs for state sector irrigation projects. Out of the projected potential of 89050 ha. Of these projects 57260 ha potential is created upto March 2012.

Rs. in Lakhs

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred during 2011-2012 (Rs. in Lakhs)
Godhavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Aurangabad			
01	Ahmednagar	Padoshi	10.20
02		Kohandi	6.80
03		Piparkane	6.80
04		Shirpunje	4.25
05		Jagdamba Devi	16.28
06		Wakimanhere	0.85
07		Waranghushi	0.85
08		Chichondi	0.85
09		Pimpalgaon Khand	205.13
10		Ambad	621.00
11		Joran	1.00
12		Vani Khurd	163.61
13		Talegaon Trimbak	0.85
14		Sindgi	92.50
	Total	14	1130.97
K.I.D.C. Thane			
15	Thane	Surya	0.00
16		Deharaj	0.00
17		Mumri	0.00
18		Nampada	0.00
19		Birwadi	0.00
20		Tulyacha Pada	0.00
21		Wagh	500.00
22		Lendi	424.00

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred during 2011-2012 (Rs. in Lakhs)
23		Domihira	0.00
24		Kholsapada-1	0.00
25		Shirale	0.85
26		Srimant	0.00
27		Ambai	26.35
28		Roshani	18.38
29		Kachurli	85.00
30		Vitarneshavr	0.85
31		Shribhuvan	0.0085
		E & I (2702 3696)	252.71
		Survey (2702 3687)	462.54
		E & I (4701 B264)	1239.75
	Total	17	3010.436
Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation Pune			
32	Pune	Kondhawal	0.00
33		Palsunde	0.00
	Total	2	0.00
	T.I.D.C. Jalgaon		
34	Nandurbar	Kordinalla	741.43
35		Nagan	47.07
36		Shivan	54.40
37		Dara	236.55
38		Dehali	1192.50
39		Prakasha Burai	1537.83
40		Dhong	21.25
41		Kareghat	0.85
42		Panbara	0.85
43		Bhuriwel	42.50
44		Harimahu	0.85
45		Bardipada	42.50
46		Biladi	42.50
47		Pimprane	0.85
48		Nesu	0.00
49		Deolipada	0.00
50		Mendipada	0.00
51		Visarwadi	0.00
52		Rampur	0.00
53		Chirda	85.00
54		Susri	106.25
55		Dhanpur	17.00

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred during 2011-2012 (Rs. in Lakhs)
56		Echyagavhan	0.85
57		Rankanalla	0.00
58		Haripura	42.50
59		Chinchpani	25.50
60		Nimdya	0.00
61		Gangapuri	0.00
62		Lohara Chinchati	0.00
63		Matran Nalla	0.00
64		Nimbadevi	0.00
65		Waghzira	0.00
66		Bhegu	22.19
67		Nanduri	0.00
68		Dhanoli M.I.	0.00
69		Jamalevani	0.00
	Total	36	4261.22
	V.I.D.C. NAGPUR		
70	Gondia	Zhashinagar	1039.86
71		Lodha Sitapur	0.00
72		Yengalkheda	255.00
73		Kosari	255.00
74		Pulthal	1.70
75		Piomritha	0.00
76		Bevartola	596.70
77		Alewadi	255.00
78		Kawara Nalla	203.30
79		Patia	153.00
80		Hiraambai	190.40
81		Ampati	340.00
82		Doma	101.15
83		Ranapisa	194.65
84		Varkubga	325.55
85		Pachpahur	85.00
	Total	16	3996.31
	Grand Total	85	12398.94

15. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT -

1. Grant for Development of Playgrounds –

The scheme is formulated to make available basic facilities of standard playgrounds for upcoming sports persons in the State, for development of sports skills and talents.

Quantum of assistance-

- (a) Under the scheme financial assistance @ 50% of the estimated cost limited to Rs. 2.00 lakh is sanctioned.
- (b) To Private Institutions in T.S.P. area F.A. at the rate of 90% or maximum Rs. 2.00 lakh whichever is less.
- (c) For Government Ashram schools run by Tribal Development Department at the rate of 100% but maximum Rs. 2.00 lakh.

Institution eligible for grant-

The institutions eligible for this grant are Government and Government aided, private Secondary Schools, Junior Colleges, Institutions recognized by the Education Department, Bodies Registered under Public Trust Act 1950 or The Societies Registration Act 1860, which work for the development of sports, Primary/ Secondary School/Junior Colleges of Local Bodies, Government and Government Ashram schools.

Items for which grant is given are as follows: -

- (1) Leveling of playground
- (2) Fencing / Compound wall of developed playground
- (3) Preparation of various playfields on the playground.
- (4) Preparation of 200m/400m Track
- (5) Construction of Drinking water facility, Toilet blocks, and store rooms near developed playgrounds

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2009-10	162.11	159.21	140	142
		2010-11	172.00	162.19	86	110
		2011-12	200.00		100	

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2009-10	55.27	55.27	51	51
		2010-11	61.29	48.58	31	34
		2011-12	61.10		31	

1. Grant for development of Gymnasia –

The scheme is formulated to strengthen the historical tradition of Gymnasium, Talims and Akhadas in modern form. This scheme is formulated to establish gymnasiums and equip them with ultra modern exercise equipments. This includes new construction, renovation of old gymnasium and purchase of modern equipment.

Quantum of assistance-

- (a) Government offices, Government Institutions like District Sports Complex and Taluka Sports Complexes are eligible for 100% grant, and they will be considered on top priority.
- (b) The institutions for villages under S.C.P., Adarsh gram and Tribal villages declared by the Government are eligible for 90% grant of the estimated cost or Rs. 2.00 lakh whichever is less.
- (c) For General conditions, financial assistance is given @ 75% of the estimated cost or max. Rs. 2.00 lakh whichever is less.

Items of grant

- (a) Construction of 500 Sq.ft. Gymnasium with male and female toilets and changing room, store room, office.
- (i) Renovation of minimum 500 Sq.ft., old gymnasium/ Akhada/Talim.
- (ii) Modern equipments and other equipments like 7 Station Gym, Single Station Unit, Wrestling /Judo/Taekwondo Mats/Gymnastic/ Swimming/ Athletics etc. will be allowed to purchase for existing Gymnasias. These equipments have to be purchased from dealer approved by the Director of Sports and Youth Services, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Institution eligible for grants –

- (1) Government offices, District Sports Complex and Taluka Sports Complex will be granted 100% grant on first priority.
- (2) Local Self-Government bodies – Village Panchayat, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporation, Zilla Parishad.
- (3) Secondary Schools/Colleges run by Private Institutions and recognized by Education Department bodies and Associations registered under Public Trust Act 1950/ Registration Act 1860 including Sports Institute, Yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandals.

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Grant for development of Gymnasias	2009-10	172.95	170.90	115	116
		2010-11	193.75	242.88	97	130
		2011-12	293.00		146	

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Grant for development of Gymnasias	2009-10	64.46	64.46	50	50
		2010-11	71.63	59.93	36	50
		2011-12	106.90		53	

3. Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps

The scheme is formulated for setting up Counseling centers for youth in

selected regular, vocational or aided Colleges and Junior Colleges which will guide the youth in the various fields like, Character and Nation building, Empowerment of youth, Avenues of Scholarships and finance, Personal and Social problems, Health problems, Problems regarding crimes, Dowries, AIDS, Emotional mal-adjustment etc. In this scheme help of experts will be availed for the guidance of the youth. The nodal center will be a college at a convenient location.

Quantum of assistance -

A quantum of Rs. 25,000/- will be sanctioned to each of such center, for each district in the State.

Institution eligible for grants-

A recognized regular, vocational and aided College and Junior College run by private institute, local self-government or government affiliated to recognized university and which is selected by the government to run such center.

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2009-10	17.95	17.95	86	87
		2010-11	25.28	16.84	101	70
		2011-12	43.19		176	

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2009-10	9.50	9.50	51	48
		2010-11	13.50	12.51	54	50
		2011-12	20.00		80	

4. F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area) –

Financial assistance will be given to youth clubs for organising various Youth Welfare projects. Such Youth clubs are eligible to receive assistance up to 50% of the actual expenditure, but limited to Rs. 25,000/-.

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	2009-10	20.81	20.81	96	94
		2010-11	26.87	18.19	107	46
		2011-12	48.65		194	

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	2009-10	9.50	9.50	49	47
		2010-11	15.00	13.98	60	61
		2011-12	33.50		134	

5. Playground and Gymnasium in every village.

As per the new Sports Policy 2001, the unit of sports training is village. Therefore it is intended to establish gymnasium and playground in every village, in stages. Financial assistance to the extent of 80 percent of the estimated cost but limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh is for the purpose.

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Playground and Gymnasium in every village.	2009-10	9.65	9.65	10	11
		2010-11	21.00	6.00	21	6
		2011-12	12.00		12	

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Playground and Gymnasium in every village.	2009-10	4.00	4.00	8	4
		2010-11	5.00	2.00	5	2
		2011-12	3.10		3	

**16. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE SECTOR:
CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME (ITI):**

Craftsmen Training Program is executed at National Level and Controlled by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The curriculum in various trades is executed as per directives received from DGET from time to time. The syllabuse for the various trade courses run in ITIs are prepared by NCVT. Thus the training program is chalked out on National Basis and at State Level. It is administered on the basis of norms and guidelines laid down by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)

The Training Facilities:

Following statement will give comparative picture of increase in Tribal Sub-Plan ITI's and student's intake in VIIth Five Year Plan & IXth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2010-2011

YEAR	NO.OF ITIs	INTAKE
By the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan	51	7548
IXth Five Year Plan	56	8472
Annual Plan 2001-02	56	8472
Annual Plan 2002-03	56	8472
Annual Plan 2003-04	56	8472
Annual Plan 2004-05	56	8472
Annual Plan 2005-06	70	9368
Annual Plan 2006-07	78	9880
Annual Plan 2007-08	88	10520
Annual Plan 2008-09	88	10520
Annual Plan 2009-10	88	10520
Annual Plan 2010-11	89	14068
Annual Plan 2011-12	89	14068

Scheme wise details are given in following paragraphs State Plan

1. EXPANSION PLAN OF TRIBAL ITI :- Due to change in Technology and Production process as well as specific Trade skilled worker in service sector, to achieve this goal it is necessary to introduce New Trades Tribal from the Annual Plan of 2011-12. Rs. 820.00 Lakhs are provided for construction of State level and also for continuity and new works and Tribal ITI Buildings. Out of this expenditure Rs. 820.00 Lakhs. In this programme 12 scheme introduce various Schemes is included. Which are 28 Ashramshala, Nirvaha stipend for tribal students in ITI Magel Tyala Vyawsai Prashikshan. Additional trades for women in existing ITI, Hostel facilities for tribal students and construction of Hostel buildings in Tribal Areas for this scheme Rs. 820.00 lakhs provide for construction by workshop and administrative building on state level.

2. PROCUREMENT OF DEFICIENT EQUIPMENTS IN EXISTING ITI

The training need based and unless updated the same cannot sustain to the industrial world. Updating of curriculum results in new tools equipments and machineries are to be purchased. Further normal use of such tools leads to their wear and tear which ultimately results in need for new tools. Thus revision of syllabus, advance technology and normal results in deficiency of tools and equipments. In Maharashtra there are 56 Govt. ITI's in tribal sub plan which will need to procure deficient equipment. Moreover, to replace of worn-out machine tools, hand tools, etc. from old institutes. An outlay of Rs 922.55 Lakhs approved for Annual Plan 2011-2012, out of this Rs. 550.00 Lakhs is expenditure for 56 tribal ITIs.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF WORKSHOP & ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING /HOSTEL BUILDING /ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITI'S

There are 61 Govt. ITIs functioning in the State under Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of which 43 Government ITIs are having their own workshop and Administrative Building. 11 Institutes are running in private buildings on rental basis. For this purpose Rs. 3379.07 Lakhs are provided for Annual Plan 2011-12. Out of this Rs. 933.61 lakhs expenditure.

4. INTRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL SEATS IN EXISTING ITI AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING ITI.

In order to take advantage of certain skill are as in the context of technological advancement as well as developments in other sectors viz. Electronics, Industry, Creation of T.V.Transmission Centers, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning development of petrochemical complexes, Plastic Technology, as also to train manpower in the field of Electronics for Computer services, additional seats have been introduced in existing ITIs. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 69.40 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2011-2012. The proposal is post creation are not sanction the outlay is not released.

5. INTRODUCTION OF TRADE OF MORE DEMAND IN LIEU OF TRADES OF LESS DEMAND.

For arranging need base training programmes and to establish strong linkage between training and employment opportunities, review of the training courses in different old ITIs of Tribal Sub-Plan for starting new trades becomes essential. Such change over creates enough flexibility in training system and it becomes need oriented. It also helps to remove the imbalance between the skills and the training facilities available. Such diversification is need based. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 27.80 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2011-12. Approved is not administrative.

6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE IN ITI: For this purpose Rs. 1795.67 Lakhs are approved for Annual Plan 2011-12. Due to change in Technology and Production process as well as specific Trade skilled worker in service sector, to achieve this goal it is necessary to introduce new trades in it is. In this Scheme 12 various Schemes are included and implemented in 14 ashram schools. The items covered under this scheme are subsistence allowance, stipend for Tribal Students in ITI, Magel Tyala Vyawsai Prashikshan, additional trades for Women in existing it, Hostel facilities for tribal students and construction of Hostel buildings in Tribal Areas. For this purpose Rs. 1795.67 Lakhs are approved for Annual plan 2011-12 out of this Rs. 1047.13 lakhs are expenditure for upgration of Tribal ITI's & Asharam school in the state.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITI.

For this scheme Rs. 620.46 lakhs are approved annual plan 2011-12. Out of this Rs. 341.510 lakhs are expenditure for 4 new ITI's committed expenditure the state.

A total outlay of Rs. 6822.89 Lakhs is approved during Annual Plan 2011-12. Out of this Rs. 2872.75 lakhs are expenditure.

19. TECHNICAL EDUCATION: - PART - II

The technical education system has been reorganized by the State through the introduction of improved technologies and supply of adequate technical and managerial manpower to this sector. The planning for technical education is based on the projections of future technological development, the social relevance etc. In the Tribal sub plan area, emphasis has been given on vocationalisation of education at the stage and development of facilities in pre-secondary school certificate (SSC) vocationalisation of education. An outlay of Rs. 1723.98 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2011-12. The scheme details are as follows.

1) +2 VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONS:

A) In order to motivate the trainees get for self-employment or employment after completion of the higher secondary education and to divert them from the University Education, the scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage has been introduced. The main aim is to give useful education at the level of secondary and even after completion of the secondary education. In this scheme i) Technical ii) Commerce iii) Agriculture iv) Food Technology v) Fisheries and vi) Para-medical, total 18 different subjects have been introduced by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, Pune.

B) The Central Government had announced its new education policy in 1986 and opined that emphasis should be laid in the vocationalisation at +2 Stage higher secondary level, accordingly the State Government has started Minimum competency based vocational courses from 1988-89 in following 6 different groups i) Technical ii) Commerce iii) Agriculture iv) Food Technology v) Fisheries and vi) Para-medical, at present 27 competency based vocational subjects are started taught in the 8th and 9th five year plan.

Since the inception of this scheme, 2 Government and 64 private junior colleges from the TSP area has introduced this scheme. In annual plan 2011-12 Rs. 188.65 lakhs are proposed.

2. ENHANCEMENT OF FACILITIES IN PRE SSC VOCATIONAL EDUCATION-

There are 13 Government technical High Schools / centers running in the TSP Areas in the state, with a total intake of 3684 students. All these centers are established exclusively for giving the benefit of technical education at the Pre-SSC stage for the student in tribal areas. To remove the deficiency of machinery and equipment and complete the uncompleted building construction works. In annual plan 2011-12 Rs. 1034.33 lakhs has been provided.

3) Introduction of certificate courses in Board Vocational Examination -

An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 2005-2006 for the scheme of “Training Certificate (Maharashtra State) Technical Board Examination” & it is unbudgeted. In annual plan 2011-12 Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided..

20) URBAN DEVELOPEMENT

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, State Government has adopted certain identifying areas under the Tribal Sub-plan in the year 1975-76 and implemented with effect from 1st April 1976. There are 10 Municipal Towns in the Tribal Sub-Plan area which exist in Thane, Nasik, Nandurbar, Amravati & Yavatmal districts.

The Development plans for Municipal towns are sanctioned under the provisions of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The State Government initiated the scheme viz. UD-6(a) scheme for Financial Assistance to the Municipal Councils for implementation of the Development Plan, back in the year 1964. In the course of time, this scheme has become integral part of the District Plan. The scheme is also made applicable to the Municipal Councils in tribal area. Under this scheme Financial Assistance is given to Municipal Councils in the form of both Grant-in-aid and loan for the sites reserved in the Development Plans depending upon the Class of Municipal councils. For C-1 class Municipal councils having population less than 15000 souls 100% Grant-in-aid is given for their non-remunerative works and accordingly special attention is being paid to the Tribal Municipal Towns.

The priority list of sites which are to be implemented under this scheme, is as mentioned below-

1. Acquisition of lands for various purposes.
2. Market & weekly Bazaar.
3. Schools & construction of Roads.
4. Dispensary and Hospitals.
5. Burial & Cremation Grounds, Slaughter houses.
6. Library
7. Parks and Gardens
8. Social Welfare Centers
9. Construction of Public Latrines & Urinals.

The statement showing release of grants by the State Government since 1994-95 to 2010-11 is as follows.

Information about the release of grants by the State Government.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No	Year	Amount of grant released by State Government
01	1994-1995	90.76
02	1995-1996	53.00
03	1996-1997	121.05
04	1997-1998	144.10
05	1998-1999	126.62
06	1999-2000	104.50
07	2000-2001	78.41

Sr. No	Year	Amount of grant released by State Government
08	2001-2002	37.416
09	2002-2003	69.265
10	2003-2004	112.75
11	2004-2005	NIL
12	2005-2006	32.72
13	2006-2007	73.81
14	2007-2008	149.94
15	2008-2009	112.44
16	2008-2009	66.59
17	2009-2010 (for first 4 months)	* 37.48
18	2010-2011	Nil

* Grant released for first 4 months and for that controlling officer was Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Now as per Government Resolution No. TSP-2008/C.R.6/Desk-6 Dated 16.12.2009, Collector of the concerned districts, is the controlling authority for this scheme.

21. NAV SANJEEVAN YOJANA

The Nav Sanjeevan Yojana aims at integrated and co-ordinated implementation and strengthening of various facilities like drinking water, health etc. to the tribals which were previously being implemented by several agencies at several levels without ensuring proper co-ordination.

At present the following schemes have been included in the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana and are being implemented:-

(1) Employment Programme

- a) Employment Guarantee Scheme
- b) Centrally Sponsored Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Scheme.

(2) Health Services

- a) Providing primary health care services
- b) Providing Pure and Clean drinking water

(3) Nutrition Programme

- a) Integrated Child Development Scheme
- b) School Feeding Programme

(4) Supply of Food grains

- a) Distribution of Food grains through Fair Price Shops
- b) Revamped Public Distribution System
- c) Door Delivery System

(5) Consumption Loan Scheme

Health Services:

Tribal areas are generally inaccessible due to difficult terrain. Such areas are, therefore, deprived of timely & adequate health facilities, particularly during the monsoon when there is interruption in the communication machinery. In order to overcome the problem the government has decided to provide following health facilities. The Government has also decided the implementation of “Melghat patterns” the schemes of Health & Nutrition in all districts of Tribal Sub Plan Area from 2003-2004. In this sensitive tribal area an outlay of Rs.3182.29 lakh has been provide for the year 2011-2012 to provide health services.

(1) Pada Volunteer Workers :-

Tribal population is scattered in Adivasi Padas. Due to inaccessibility of Padas in rainy season it is essential to provide Health service to tribals. To disinfect drinking water and intimate the outbreak of any epidemics.

(2) Medical check-up of mothers and children of each family in each hamlet and provision of facilities to high risk mothers and grade III & IV children in the I.T.D.P. Area of 5 critical districts. :-

Under this scheme 172 Rescue Camps headed by Honorary Medical Officers on Honoraria of Rs. 8,000/- per month have been sanctioned.

(3) To provide antenatal maternity benefit for 3 months & one month`s post-natal maternity benefit to high risk mothers:-

This scheme is introduced to reduce the number of premature births under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 200/- is paid per month to each high risk pregnant women for 4 months. The Government has decided the implementation of this scheme in all tribal districts from 2003-2004.

All above mentioned schemes are merged together under new name providing Special Health Services in sensitive tribal area. For this scheme Rs. 3182.69 lakh has been allocated for the year 2011-2012.

(4) Appointment of Hon. Pediatricians:-

This scheme is only for the talukas of Dharni & Chikhaldara in Amravati district. Under this scheme, an honorarium of Rs. 300/- per visit is proposed to be paid to the pediatricians visiting the Dharni & Chikhaldara area of Amravati district for examining children.

(5) Monthly Meeting of Trained Dais:-

In the Integrated Tribal Development Project area the deliveries are conducted by the Dais. This scheme has been introduced for ensuring 100% registration of deliveries & to undertake survey & to monitor high risk mothers & newly born babies. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 35.04 lakh is made in TSP 2008-2009.

(6) Establishment of Pediatric I.C.U. at" Nandurbar District: -

To reduce the death of infants, pediatric I.C.U. has been sanctioned at the Children Health Centre. Nandurbar & Gondiya district, for this scheme a provision of Rs. 37.00 lakh is made in TSP 2011-2012.

NUTRITION:

In the inaccessible area of Dharni and Chikhaldara talukas of Amravati, Thane, Nashik, Dhule and Gadchiroli Districts, additional supplementary nutrition is intended to be provided to the tribal beneficiaries of 15 Integrated Child Development Projects.

The revised rates of supplementary nutrition are as shown in the following statement.

Sr. No.	Kind of beneficiaries	Rate of Supplementary nutrition per day is Rs.
01	Children in the age group of 0 to 6 months to 2 years	Rs. 1.50
02	Children in the age group of 2 to 6 years	Rs. 2.25
03	Malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 2 years (Grade III & IV)	Rs. 4.50
04	Malnourished children in the age group of 2 years to 6 years (Grade III & IV)	Rs. 4.50
05	Pregnant & Lactating mothers	Rs. 4.50

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Employment programmes are being implemented in such a manner as to provide sufficient employment opportunity in every tribal village or a group of villages so that the migration of tribals is reduced and for this purpose sufficient numbers of works have been sanctioned. Wages to the labour on employment programmes are paid expeditiously.

CONSUMPTION LOAN:-

The Government of Maharashtra is implementing the scheme of Consumption Loan since 1978, to avoid the tribals from malnutrition during the lean period of the monsoon.

With effect from the last year, this scheme has been further revised and the rates of loan are as follows:

- i) Family having up to 4 units on the ration card : Up to Rs. 2,000/-
- ii) Family having between 4 to 8 units on the ration card : Up to Rs. 3,000/-
- iii) Family having beyond 8 units on the ration card : Up to Rs. 4,000/-

Also as decided families with children in grades III & IV would continue to be covered irrespective of whether they are defaulters or not. In the 2005-2006, 1,78,845 families have been given of food grains amount to Rs. 66.55 Crore & for the year 2011-2012 has made available for this scheme.

23. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

In addition to the State Plan Outlay, the Government of India has sanctioned Special Central Assistance (SCA). The Special Central Assistance received from the Government of India (annually) is shown in Table 3.8

Table 3.8

Special Central Assistance Received under various Programmes (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tribes
1982-83	564.00	45.00	37.00
1983-84	654.88	49.93	53.94
1984-85	693.31	53.08	53.94
1985-86	833.69	62.00	55.00
1986-87	469.33	65.73	60.00
1987-88	810.50	82.63	61.02
1988-89	928.00	67.00	73.57
1989-90	1050.00	75.00	85.00
1990-91	1060.00	162.55	113.71
Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tribes
1991-92	1319.00	164.72	54.42
1992-93	1269.25	179.40	58.79
1993-94	2857.39	244.77	88.75
1994-95	2646.26	296.45	58.92
1995-96	1794.16	278.04	38.46
1996-97	2738.32	264.21	53.10
1997-98	3018.12	306.03	73.17
1998-99	3693.92	67.20	31.25
1999-2000	3982.84	00	00
2000-2001	3681.96	466.18	119.72
2001-2002	3580.76	00	00
2002-2003	2837.74	00	00
2003-2004	1173.21	502.51	576.23
2004-2005	2041.29	675.79	644.57
2005-2006	2029.08	621.28	700.64
2006-2007	2572.72		
2007-2008	4292.28		
2008-2009	4228.79		
2009-2010	3958.99		
2010-2011			
2011-2012			
	60779.79	4729.50	3091.20

(Source: Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nashik.).

24. SCHEMES UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION:

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, State Government receives grant from the Central Government for development of Scheduled Tribes. These grants can be utilized for the welfare / development of scheduled tribes including the strengthening of administration in tribal area and particularly for the upliftment of primitive tribe communities. The schemes implements are as:- (1) Construction of Ashram School Complex, (2) Construction of paddy banding, (3) Small tanks in the agricultural fields, (4) Irrigation wells, (5) Lift Irrigation, (6) Low cost houses, (7) Provision of bullocks and bullock carts, (8) Distribution of milch animals etc.

In 2002 - 2003 various development schemes of Rs. 59.48 crores are proposed for the area development and individual benefits of the tribals.

The information about the release of grants by Government of India under Article 275 (1) of Constitution & its utilization by the State Government up to 2007 - 2008.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	Year	Grant received Central Govt.	Grant released by State Govt.	Expenditure
01	1991-1992	214.38	214.38	214.38
02	1992-1993	423.96	32.02	32.02
03	1993-1994	795.00	24.03	24.03
04	1994-1995	801.75	80.59	80.59
05	1995-1996	801.75	716.46	671.85
06	1996-1997	801.75	564.59	214.75
07	1997-1998	667.25	306.48	304.31
08	1998-1999	534.50	1072.24	894.70
09	1999-2000	1069.75	1910.24	1601.31
10	2000-2001	1603.50	1301.15	1279.82
11	2001-2002	2672.50	2706.47	2551.76
12	2002-2003	2925.00	1645.49	1624.22
13	2003-2004	2672.00	3838.50	2079.25
14	2004-2005	2939.20	3116.10	2377.60
15	2005-2006	3459.20	2939.00	2534.47
16	2006-2007	5276.84		
17	2007-2008	3321.49		
18	2008-2009	2427.70		
19	2009-2010	3260.96		
20	2010-2011			
21	2011-2012			
		36668.48	20467.74	16485.06

26. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-

I.C.D.S. Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in Maharashtra State since 1975. Under ICDS scheme the following important services are being provided to the beneficiaries, i.e. children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

1. Immunization
2. Supplementary Nutrition
3. Health Check - up
4. Non - formal Pre-school Education
5. Nutrition & Health Education.

ICDS scheme is implemented as per guidelines of Government of India under which "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" is being implemented by the Government of Maharashtra. Further extended in 15 sensitive ICDS Tribal Projects. "Additional Supplementary Nutrition" is being provided under the "Navsanjivan Yojana" from Non Plan / Plan grants of the Government of Maharashtra.

The beneficiaries of the "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" for the year 2011-2012 as in Tribal Projects are as mentioned below.

Sr. No	Total No of Projects	No of Anganwadies functioning	Total No of Enrolled Beneficiaries (Target)	Total No of Beneficiaries having received SNP	Percentage
1	85	158842	1204540	1113837	

27. INTEGRATED WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-

I.C.D.S. is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in the State as elsewhere since 1975. Under this Scheme the following important services are being provided to the beneficiaries, i.e. children below 6 years, pregnant women & nursing mothers.

1. Supply of Ayurvedik Biscuits, Provide Shoes to 3 to 6 years anganwadi Children & Readymade dress to Anganwadi.

This scheme is important and useful for child development. Health care, good habits and well culture is expected under the scheme.

CONDITIONS -

1. The decision about selection of NGO's should be taken by local governance bodies.

Under this scheme Rs. 30.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 30.00 lakhs for 11709 beneficiaries.

2. To Tribal Women for Self-employment.

At present the schemes of supply of free Sewing machines to rural economically weaker below poverty lines; women are implemented by DRDA

program under Central ICDS and Social Welfare Department. The controlling quality of above both schemes is given to this committee. This committee also may purchase the Sewing machines from its own fund and to decide the targets and selection of beneficiaries. The decision will be taken by Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Committee and Village Panchayat.

CONDITIONS -

1. Expenditure limit per beneficiary is Rs. 2000/-
2. Self-contribution of beneficiaries is 10 % of the total cost of Sewing machine.

Under this scheme Rs. 152.64 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 123.18 lakhs for 2283 beneficiaries.

3. Supply of Bicycles to girls of std 5th to 10th, who are living away from school above 2 K.M.s.

This scheme is related to those girl students who are living away from their schools, above 2 K.Ms. distances in inconvenient region or places. The girl students belonging the families, who are below poverty line, are eligible to get the benefit of this scheme. This scheme is to be implemented newly and the decision about target of beneficiaries is to be taken by Zilha Parishad and local Governance Bodies under the scheme.

CONDITIONS -

1. The limit of expenditure Rs. 1500/-
2. Self contribution of beneficiaries is 10 % of the total cost of the bicycle.

Under this scheme Rs. 4.10 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs.3.99 lakhs for 153 beneficiaries.

4. Tribal area's extra food for malnutrition child.

Under 0 to 6 age group supply to Anganwadi's all beneficiaries nutrition foods recover of malnourish and their health should be recover become healthy child. Each beneficiary should get diet as per sanction Govt. Rate Contract.

CONDITIONS

1. benefit should not use any other department.
2. The scale of diet should supply as per Govt. rate and quantity to each beneficiaries.

Under this scheme Rs. 44.13 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 44.13 lakhs for 128213 beneficiaries.

Table No. 3.9

Statement showing the sector wise provisions & expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan for the year under report i.e. 2011-2012 and the previous year i.e.2010-2011 and the proposed outlay for 2012-2013. (Plan schemes, Financial Targets & Achievements)
(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2010-2011		Year under Report 2011-2012		Proposed outlay for 2012-13 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
(I)	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES					
1.	Crop Husbandry	2419.06	2690.43	5131.64	5128.63	7056.46
2.	Horticulture	165.55	49.89	0.00	0.00	219.80
3.	Soil & Water conservation	2168.37	2382.95	0.00	0.00	5206.72
4.	Animal Husbandry	697.70	576.40	2311.35	1485.47	2719.80
5.	Dairy Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Fisheries	56.50	40.13	37.66	34.07	129.19
7.	Forest	1354.43	1369.30	7074.51	5104.42	6831.03
8.	Social Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Co-operation	9658.72	16016.66	12185.27	12184.47	549.59
	TOTAL	17642.45	22946.77	26740.43	23937.06	22712.59
(II)	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
1.	I.R.D.P.	0.00	0.00	2577.52	2435.92	1978.65
2.	D.P.A.P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	518.40
3.	N.R.E.P./Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	24803.16	14756.98	14436.39	14355.02	20753.04
4.	E.G.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Rural sanitation programme.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	354.16
7.	Community Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	580.00
	TOTAL	24803.16	14756.98	17013.91	16790.94	24184.25
(III)	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
1	Minor Irrigation (Corporation)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1363.63
2	Irrigation (Irrigation Dept.)	5150.00	12183.44	11296.30	11045.56	8985.79
3	Irrigation (R.D. Development)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10747.87
4	Ayacut development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Water Conservation Dept.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3099.11
	TOTAL	5150.00	12183.44	11296.30	11045.56	24196.40

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2010-2011		Year under Report 2011-2012		Proposed outlay for 2012-13 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
(IV)	POWER DEVELOPMENT					
1	Power Development	5304.80	4792.67	6443.70	6390.41	7735.42
2	Non-conventional sources of energy	700.00	630.00	333.00	333.00	300.00
3	Special Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	6004.80	5422.67	6776.70	6723.41	8035.42
(VI)	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
1.	Village & Small scale industries	34.29	34.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Medium & large scale industries	0.00	0.00	25.81	25.81	78.36
	TOTAL	34.29	34.54	25.81	25.81	78.36
(VII)	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION					
1.	Roads & Bridges	5175.00	6405.12	8637.38	8599.38	35478.74
2.	Roads & Transport (MSRTC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	5175.00	6405.12	8637.38	8599.38	35478.74
(VIII)	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
1	General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Forest & tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1131.70
	TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1131.70
(IX)	SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES					
1	General Education	1264.76	1265.07	2821.75	2525.94	2905.05
2	Sports & Youth services	605.22	617.98	822.40	814.77	1140.23
3	Arts & Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Technical Education	104.20	89.96	122.13	129.46	14
5	Public Health	10534.03	9105.01	12859.04	12707.94	18584.70
6	Water supply & Sanitation	3357.56	2681.40	4158.37	4009.76	4524.95
7	Housing	9.05	1.00	5000.01	5000.00	3500.00
8	Urban Development	691.27	733.29	467.50	417.50	686.00
9	Information & publicity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Medical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
11	G.S.D.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Welfare of BCs.					
	(S.W.D.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(T.D.D.)	105708.07	101717.73	118159.43	118075.05	220129.00
	(Mahila & Balkalyan)	16.31	13.21	12.90	11.40	829.39

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2010-2011		Year under Report 2011-2012		Proposed outlay for 2012-13 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
13	Labour & Labour Welfare	3936.78	2376.19	3467.28	2929.09	6502.80
14	Nutrition	4019.41	8319.17	5690.65	5321.24	3993.68
15	Construction of Anganwadies					5104.50
TOTAL		113680.57	112426.30	153581.46	151942.15	249554.96
15	Lamsam Budgeted & Imdovoded Outlay	0.00	0.00	95604.27	91530.61	34737.00
GRAND TOTAL		223850.00	208097.85	319676.26	310594.92	284291.96

Source: The Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2011-2012 of Govt. Publication.

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme.

DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme.

IREP : Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

CADA : Command Area Development Authorit

Table 3.13
Statement showing the sector wise target and achievement during the year 2010-2011 & 2011-2012 Target fixed for year 2012-2013 (Physical Target & Achievement)

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
	CROP HUSBANDRY							
1	Scheme to assist tribal farm families to bring them above poverty line.	Beneficiaries	Nos.	12739	0	6261	6261	0
	HORTICULTURE							
1	Strengthening of	Seedli	Nos.	22.00	22.00	16.00	16.00	22.00

	Horticultural Nurseries	ngs/ Grafts No in Lakh	in Lakh					
2	Horticulture Plant Protection	Pestici des	Hq.	2042	0	690	0	0
3	Kitchen Gardening Melghar Regency	Benefi ciaries	Nos.	3740	3740	0	0	8000
	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1	Key Village Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
2	Regional Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
3	Cattle Breeding farm	Centers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Mobile veterinity clinics	Centers	Nos.	14	14	12	12	--
5	Veterinity Dispensaries & Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	473	473	460	460	--
6	Poultry Birds Distributed under poultry improvement	No.	Nos.	53327	53327	7350	7350	--
7	Check post and vigilance units	centres	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
Sr. No .	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achie- vement	Targe t	Achie- vement	
8	District Premium Bull Scheme	Benefi aries	Nos.	253	253	4	4	--
9	Subsidy for Control of Foot & Mouth Disease	doeses	Benefi ciaries	--	--	--	--	--
10	Supply of units of pullers	Benefi aries	Nos	13677	13677	-	-	-
11	Supply of goat units	Benefi aries	Nos	118	118	334	334	--
12	Supply of Milch Animals	Benefi aries	Nos	164	164	441	441	--
4	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT							

1	Govt. Milk Scheme	-	-	--	--	--	--	
5	FISHERIES							
1	Establishment of fish seed production farms.	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	223.00	80.02	244.37	68.02	
2	Fish Farming impounded water							
	1.Stocking of prawn Seed	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	90.63	1560.00	924.40	880.45	
	2. Stocking of fish Seed	--'--	Lakhs	1011.19	933.45	101.37	63.07	
	3. Fish Production	--'--	M.T.	16183	15377	19525	14634	
	4. Pond Construction	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
	5 inputs	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
3	Trainees	Nos.	Nos	--	--	--	--	
4	Development of fisheries co-op Societies	Societies	Nos	--	--	16	8	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
5	Assistance for supply of fishery requisities	Nylon twin	Kgs	7285.00	5333.00	7082	6442.83	
		Non Mechanized Boats	Nos	49	49	41	34	
6	FOREST							
1	Plantation of forest species for Industrial & Commercial uses	Ha	Ha	2924.50	1998	873	873	
2	Afforestation for soil conservation	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	

3	Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha	Ha	3808.55	1928.00	2503.36	2530.36	
4	Development of Fodder Resources	Ha	Ha	--	--	42.00	42.00	
5	Development of Minor Forest Produce	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
6	Establishment of Central Nurseries	Plantation	No	--	--	--	--	
7	Joint forest Management	Ha	Ha	2139.05	1761	1921.05	1921.05	
8	Dhadgoan Akkalkuwa Special Action Plan 8 Development forest Parks (Tourism)	Parks	Parks	7260	--	--	--	

(C)

7	COOPERATION							
1	Seven years interest free loans for purchase of shares of adiwasi co-op. societies	Members	Nos	10520	0	10320	8950	--
2	Subsidy towards bad debt reserves of TCSs	Society	Nos	18	0	19	28	--
3	Managerial subsidy for fair price shops of V.K.S.	Society	Nos	0	0	120	6	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
4	Managerial subsidy Adiwasi Vividh Karyakari Soct. for fisheries Activities	Society	Nos	0	0	938	648	--
5	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @	Members	Nos	0	0	322	99	--

	12%							
6	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 5%	Members	Nos	0	0	208	128	--
7	Share capital for Adiwasi Co-Op. Society	Society	Nos	0	0	12	10	--
8	Financial assistance to purchase of share of co-op Spening mills for Adiwasi farmers (loan)	Members	Nos	0	0	0	0	--
9	Financial assistance to purchase of share of Co-op Spening mills for Adiwasi farmers (Subsidy)	Members	Nos	0	0	417	0	--
10	Intensive scheme for farmers	Members	Nos	0	0	1460	8351	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
8	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
1	DPAD Programme	Water shed	Nos	1528	1528	606	606	
2	S.G.R.Y.	Mandays	In Lakhs					
3	S.G.S.Y.	Beneficiaries	Nos	287638	287638			30206
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Beneficiaries	Nos			44504	44504	
9	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							

1	Grand for acquiring land for cremation & burial ground	Villages	Nos	--	--	--	--	
10	LAND REFORMS							
1	Financial asstt. to the tribals for restoration of alienated land	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
2	Financial asstt. to tribal tenants purchaser to pay of purchase price under Tenancy Act.	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
11	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL							
1	Minor Irrigation	Projects	Ha	85	85	101	101	85
2	Land Development Works	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
12	POWER DEVELOPMENT							
1	Electrification of hamlets in the tribal areas	Wadis /Padas	Nos	130	125	97	75	55
2	Energisation of agricultural pump sets	Pump sets	Nos	2300	911	1452	1036	1300
3	Release of domestic connections	Connectins	Nos	15000	6907	9842	9476	8500

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
13	NON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY							
1	Wind Monitaring station		Nos	10	10	10	2	7
2	Energy Saving Lamp at Grampanchayat		Nos	4658	4658	--	--	3758
14	INDUSTRY & MINING							
1	Seed money assistance to educated	Nos	Nos	68	107	41	92	56

	unemployment							
2	Entrepreneur Training Programme	Nos	Nos	1012	903	981	1153	1092
3	District Industries Scheme	Nos	Nos	35	37	43	51	38
4	Prime Minister Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
15	ROADS & BRIDGES							
1	New construction	Length of Roads	New Kms	3441.37	918.8	1072.51	884.47	2297.14
2	Construction of bridges, sakac etc.	Bridges	Nos	2649	1132	975	768	1415
3	Katkari Bastis connected by Roads	Roads	Nos	--	--	3	3	--
16	GENERAL EDUCATION							
1.	Grant to ZPs for opening schools in villages.	Teachers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
2	Grant to Zps for appointment of teachers of natural expansion	Teachers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
3	Book Bank in Primary School	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Special facilities to EBC students	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
5	Award to Primary teachers for enrollment of girls	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
6	Grants to DRDA for the construction of Primary school buildings	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
7	Supply of equipments	Schools	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
8	Opening of	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--

	Balwadis							
9	Balbhavan	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
10	Grants to unaided primary schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
11	Attendance allowance	Girls	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
12	Book Bank in Secondary school	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
13	Vastishala	School	No	--	--	--	--	--
14	Vidhyaniketas	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
15	Stipend to tribal students	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
16	Free uniform & writing material to student of 103 development block	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
17	Free Textbooks to students I to IV in 103 Development Block	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
17	TECHNICAL EDUCATION							
1	Expansion plans of Tribal ITI's	ITI's A.S.	No No	56 28	56 28	56 28	56 28	56 28
2	Procurement of Deficient equipments in existing ITI's	ITI	No	56	56	56	56	56

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
3	Construction of workshop & Administrative Building	ITIs	Cont.	61	61	61	61	61
4	Construction of Establishment of New ITI's	ITIs	No	4	4	--	--	--
5	Introduction of Trade of more demand in lieu of Trades of less demand	ITIs	No	--	--	--	--	--

6	Vocational Training centers in ITI's construction of Hostels	Hostels	No	56 14	56 14	56 28	56 28	
18	SPORTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							
1	District coaching programme and establishment of coaching centers	Centers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
2	Development of playgrounds	Institutions	Nos	131	--	117	144	--
3	Development of Gymnasias	Institutions	Nos	199	--	133	180	--
4	Financial assistance for the social service camps	Camps	Nos	156	--	155	120	--
5	Financial assistance to voluntary youth organisation	Centers	Nos	328	--	167	107	--
6	Development of Gymnasias and Playgrounds in every villages	Centers	Nos	15	--	26	8	--
19	HEALTH SERVICES							
1	Establishment of sub centers	Centers	Nos	2075	2075	2075	2075	--
2	Establishment of PHCs	Centers	Nos	315	315	320	320	--

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
3	Establishment of R.H.Cs	Nos	Nos	67	67	67	67	--
4	Construction of Subcenters	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
5	Construction of PHCs	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
6	Construction of RHCs	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
7	Establishment of Filera control units	Units	Nos	--	--	--	--	--

20	WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE							
1	Augmentation and improvement of water supply schemes in towns.	Villages	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
21	G.S.D.A.							
1	Hydrofracturing programme of GSDA	B.W.S.	Nos	63	63	66	44	--
2	Source strengthening	Project	Nos	--	--	11	11	--
3	Irrigation facility to Adiwasi farmers	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Special Action Plan for Akkalkuwa of Nandurbar Dist.	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
5	Construction of New Wells to provide irrigation & Drinking water facilities	Beneficiaries	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
6	Deepening of Adiwasi farmers old irrigation wells &			--	--	--	--	--
22	HOUSING							
	EXtension of village goathan	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
23	URBAN DEVELOPMENT								
1	Financial assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of development plans-schemes are as under			--	--	--	--		
	a) Remunerative schemes Shops & markets	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--		
	b)Non remunerative schemes			--	--	--	--		
	i) Construction of roads	Works	Kms	--	--	--	--		
	ii) Construction of Parks	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--		
	iii) Construction of schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--		
	iv) Construction of dispensaries and hospitals	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--		
	v) Others works	Nos	Nos	--	--				
23	INFORMATION & PUBLICITY								
1	Community TV schemes in the TSP area.	Sets	Nos	--	--	--	--		
24	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS								
	(A) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.								
1	Strengthening of TDD	Post	Nos	--	--	285	285	--	
2	Government Ashram School	Nos Student	Nos Student	558 261450	558 207503	553 193239	553 193239	--	
3	Motor Driving Training Centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	2 150	2 116	2 150	2 69	--	
4	Pre Military Training centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	9 2700	9 482	9 1441	9 1249	--	
5	Model Schools Eklavaya English Medium School	Schools Student s	Nos	4 1250	4 1250	4 850	4 850	4 1351	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Financial assistance to TDC	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	1
	A) Khavati Loan	Beneficiaries		200000	200000	160000	160000	--
	B) Grain Bank State Govt Central Govt	Beneficiaries		--	--	--	--	--
7	Tribal Research & Training Centers	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	1
8	Junior College of Ashram School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student	125 22325	125 17287	67 11989	67 11989	--
9	Junior College of Aided A. School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student			25 3942	25 3942	
10	Aided Ashram School	Students	Nos	556 277275	556 253022	556 225576	556 249038	
11	Government Hostel	No Student	Nos	473 26848	473 26848	336 22733	336 30152	
12	Installation of Pump Sets	Beneficiaries	Nos			247	157	
13	Supply of Oil Engines	Beneficiaries	Nos			11670	12614	
14	Co-Op. Housing Society	Beneficiaries	Nos			8	4	
15	Vocational Training Centers (SCA)	Centers Student	Nos			15 750	15 730	
16	In service training of teachers of Government & Aided Ashram School	No of Teachers	Nos			3510	3309	
17	Computer training for the student & teachers of Govt. Ashram School	Students Teacher	Nos			20000 550	20000 550	
18	Incentives to tribal girls	Girls	Nos			300000	299000	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
19	Award of prizes to tribal students	Students	Nos			89	89	
20	Physically Handicapped scholarship to ST students	Students	Nos			270	270	
21	Payment of scholarship Medical Education (Alid courses)	Students	Nos			6318	6318	
22	Award of Special Incentive prizes to the Government Ashram School	No of Ashram School	Nos			20	20	
23	Kanyadhan	Beneficiaries	Nos	9503	9000	6250	5800	
24	Empowerment of landless living poverty line	Beneficiaries	Nos					
25	Thakkar Bapa tribal village integrated improvment programme	Villages No. of work	No			650 700	650 700	
26	Nuclues Budget	Beneficiaries	No			294305	294305	
27	Post Matric Scholarship	Students	No			110588	110588	
28	Maint. Allowance to ST students staying in Hostels attached to professional courses	Student	No			--	--	
29	Health Enhancement programme (Jamkhed project)	Villages	No			--	--	
30	Janvkarsha Programme (BAIF Mitra)	Beneficiaries	No			--	--	
31	Supply of PVC pipe	Beneficiaries	No			16191	12373	
32	Self Help Group of tribal women	Group	No			467	467	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2011-2012		2010-2011		Target fixed for 2012-13
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
33	Financial Assistance given to parent of Grade III & IV children who admitted in Hospital	Beneficiaries	No			--	--	
26	NUTRITION							
1	School Feeding Programme	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
2	ICDS	Projects	Nos	85	85	85	85	--
		Beneficiaries Anganwadi	Nos	158842	158842	15764	15764	

Source: Tribal Development Department's Annual Plan TSP of the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 and concerned departments.

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CHAPTER IV

ANTI-EXPLOITATIVE MEASURES

The State has a long tradition of protecting the interests of Tribals by providing suitable legal protection in all spheres of life wherever there is a possibility of exploitation.

1. Legislative Measures for the Protection of the interest of Tribal in Land.

(A) The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879

2. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, in some notified areas within the British administered Bombay Presidency/Province, restrictions were imposed on the transfer of land belonging to backward communities including tribals. To achieve this objective, an amendment to the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 was made in 1901 by incorporating two new sections, viz. 73-A and 79-A. Under section 73-A, in certain tracts or villages, where the original survey and settlement had not been introduced, Government issued a notification, declaring that the occupancies shall not be transferable without the prior sanction of the Collector, after the date of such notification. Accordingly, a notification was issued in 1902 covering certain villages of the State. The restriction was made applicable only to the lands held by members of the backward communities and excluded those held by Brahmins, Baniyas, Marwaris, Prabhus, etc. Under Section 79-A provision was made for summary eviction of person occupying such lands, in an unauthorized manner.

(B) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966

3. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, a unified Code for the State of Maharashtra, was brought into force with effect from 15th August, 1967. Restrictions were imposed under Section 36 of the said Code on alienation of land belonging to tribals. Sub-Section (2) of the aforesaid section 36 provided that occupancies of persons belonging to such STs as may be notified by Government, shall not be transferred except with the previous sanction of the Collector. Sub-Section (3) further provided that if any transfer has been made in contravention of sub-section (2), the transferor or his heir may apply to the Collector within 2 years of the date of such transfer for restoration of the land. The Collector on receipt of such application had to determine in the prescribed manner the liabilities for arrears of land revenue or any other dues forming charge on the land and restore such land to the tribal, on his acceptance to pay such amount. The major weakness of the above provision was that the Collector had no powers to restore the land to the tribal (original owner) (i) if the application was made two years after the transfer and (ii) if the tribal applicant declined to agree to pay, bear the arrears of land revenue and other charges towards the dues on the land.

4. It was, however, observed that despite these provisions, transfer of land from tribals continued. In 1971, the State Government, therefore, set up a

Committee under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, Shri H. G. Vartak, to enquire into and report on how far the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and the relevant tenancy laws had been effective in giving protection to people belonging to the ST communities and to suggest remedial measures hitherto.

5. The Committee in its report observed that, despite the provisions made under the sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 36 of the Maharashtra Revenue Code, 1966 transfer of tribal's lands to non-tribals continued. These transfers, according to the Committee, broadly fell into two categories: (a) transfer to non-ST persons in clear violation of the provisions of Section 36 (2) of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and (b) under the provision of Section 36 (b) of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, non-tribals could obtain the land of a tribal on lease with the permission of the Collector if the tribal holder was sick and/or unable to cultivate/disabled from cultivating the land.

6. A number of non - ST persons took undue advantage of the above provisions of Section 36 (2) of the Code and took lands belonging to tribals on lease and occupied the same for the period required to claim the status of a tenant. Later on such non-tribal tenants lawfully acquired ownership rights in the land under the tenancy laws through the Tenancy Courts.

7. The Committee made certain other important recommendations though not directly connected with the prevention of further alienation of lands. These were mainly for the restoration of alienated lands to them. Among them, the Committee suggested an amendment to section 36 of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 seeking to provide that the Tribal Lands obtained by the non-tribals by way of transfer made on or after 26th January, 1950, be deemed to be unstatutory mortgages for a period not exceeding 20 years from the date of the transfer. On the expiry of this period or on the payment of the amount found due and payable by the transferor in respect of the mortgage, the land be restored by the Revenue Officer to the ST person, i.e. the transferor. The Committee also recommended that tribal's lands purchased by non-tribals under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948, be restored to them, and suggested necessary amendments to the Tenancy Act, 1948, to remove legal obstacles, if any to implement this.

8. The above recommendations of the Committee were examined by the State Government and two important legislations were enacted in order (a) to prohibit transfer of land by tribals and, (b) to restore alienated lands. These legislations were:

(i) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws Amendment Act, 1974 (Mah. XXXV of 1974)

(ii) The Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Mah. XIV of 1975).

(C) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974

9. The Act came into force with effect from 6th July, 1974. It deals with restoration of tribal's land illegally transferred to non-tribals. By this Act, Section 36 (3) of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 was amended to provide for restoration to a tribal, is land illegally alienated to a non-tribal, before the 6th July, 1974. Another new Section 36-A inserted in the Code, by this Amendment Act, imposes restrictions on future alienation of land belonging to tribals by way of sale (including sales in execution of a decree of a Civil Court or award of any Tribunal or Authority), with effect from 6th July, 1974.

Also tribals have been prohibited from transferring their lands by way of gift, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise, without prior permission of the Collector, which in turn requires the approval of the State Government. Such permissions are required to be granted by the Collector only on satisfying the conditions prescribed by the Government in this regard. The Collector has to satisfy himself, that no other tribal from the same village or within a radius of 5 Kms. of such village is prepared to accept the tribal's land for the same consideration as offered by the non-tribals. The Act also provides that if any tribal's land is taken by a non-tribal, in contravention of the above restrictions then the Collector is empowered to declare such a transfer as invalid and the said lands, stand forfeited to Government free from all with effect from the date of such declaration. Then the Collector has to re-grant such land to the original tribal land-owner(s) or his successor(s)-in-interest, for personal cultivation. A nominal price up to 48 times of the assessment was to be charged. However, the total holding of such tribal, inclusive of lands held by him as owner, tenant or lease should not exceed one economic holding, i.e. 16 acres of dry crop land. The non-tribal who has taken any land belonging to a tribal on lease after the 6th July, 1974, with the permission of the Collector does not acquire a statutory right to the purchase of tribal land under the Tenancy Laws, as per this amendment. Such land is to be restored to the tribal (original owner), after the expiry of the lease/mortgage period. The law further provides that the land of a tribal should not be auctioned for recovery of Government dues; instead it should be taken under management and leased to a tribal.

(D) The Maharashtra Restoration of Land to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974

10. The Act provides for restoration of such tribals' lands, involved in legal and valid transfers including exchanges, affected between 1st April, 1957 and 7th July, 1974. Lands purchased or deemed to have been purchased by non-tribals during the above period under the provisions of the Tenancy Act (including acquisition of land regularized on payment of penalty under Tenancy Laws), are also covered by this Act. The Act has been with effect from 1st November, 1975. District wise valid transfers of land, restored to Scheduled Tribe cultivators up to 1998-99 are shown in the following Table No.4.1 .

Table 4.1

Statement showing district wise valid transfers of land restored to Scheduled Tribe Cultivators up to the year 1999-2000 (Position as on 15th Oct. 2005)

Sr N o.	District	Act	Total No of Cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Regis tered	Deci ded	Pen d ing	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects
1	Thane	14/75	3002	2982	20	701	850	1729	677	821	1643
		35/74	2799	2798	1	962	1039	1350	955	1021	1342
2	Raigad	14/75	1061	1061	-	698	726	840	696	725	839
		35/74	1008	1008	-	719	729	703	718	728	702
3	Pune	14/75	65	65	-	47	47	66	47	47	66
		35/74	218	218	-	133	133	182	133	133	182
4	Nashik	14/75	1665	1665	-	870	870	1342	862	865	1321
		35/74	2383	2383	-	786	1001	1402	776	962	1383
5	Jalgaon	14/75	1163	1163	-	747	1132	1755	646	1031	1385
		35/74	465	465	-	317	382	672	316	381	671
6	Dhule	14/75	4771	4771	-	1205	1566	4083	1102	1437	3883
		35/74	2694	2694	-	1226	1952	3770	1185	1903	3615
7	Ahmadnagar	14/75	332	330	2	194	235	314	184	223	285
		35/74	576	576	-	340	426	483	327	413	458
8	Nanded	14/75	901	901	-	373	373	1423	336	336	1260
		35/74	1086	1086	-	183	183	521	170	170	482
9	Chandrapur	14/75	5050	5022	28	2221	2318	3696	2161	2161	3561
		35/74	77	77	-	14	14	17	14	14	17
10	Gadchiroli	14/75	1649	1646	3	1082	1140	1453	1063	1063	1366
		35/74	1169	1167	2	348	360	613	342	348	535
11	Amravati	14/75	502	492	10	224	267	551	198	238	467
		35/74	788	785	3	522	534	1786	521	531	1782
12	Yavatmal	14/75	2754	2754	-	1981	1981	6347	1826	2160	6041
		35/74	75	75	-	52	52	121	49	52	115
13	Aurangabad	14/75	111	111	-	48	60	141	39	47	21
		35/74	31	30	1	8	12	24	6	8	21
14	Parbhani	14/75	92	92	-	40	40	87	34	34	77
		35/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jalna	14/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		35/74	22	22	-	13	13	24	6	6	11

Sr N o.	District	Act	Total No of Cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Regis- tered	Deci- ded	Pen ding	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects
16	Nagpur	14/75	1104	1104	-	1104	1104	1155	1155	1104	1155
		35/74	304	304	-	304	304	349	349	304	349
17	Wardha	14/75	774	774	-	271	271	671	271	271	671
		35/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Bhandara	14/75	4997	4993	4	2818	2893	2500	2627	2746	2266
		35/74	309	309	-	208	230	172	198	214	158
19	Akola	14/75	1098	1094	4	440	440	1327	425	425	1236
		35/74	73	73	-	33	33	75	30	30	68
20	Buldhana	14/75	72	72	-	36	54	97	33	51	89
		35/74	54	54	-	40	49	115	37	47	110
21	Gondia	14/75	2149	2149	-	1689	1718	151	1680	1718	151
		35/74	562	562	-	547	547	571	547	547	571
	Total -	14/75	47443	47365	78	22997	25531	42107	22194	24768	39784
		35/74	562	562	0	547	547	571	547	547	571
	Grand Total		48005	47927	78	23544	26078	42678	22741	25315	40355

Sources: Revenue & Forest Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai 1.

All these Acts have been applicable to all cases involving tribals in the State whether living within the Scheduled Area or outside. However, these provisions have excluded the land put to non-agricultural use by the non-tribal transferee, before 6th July, 1974.

12. The administrative responsibility for the implementation of these legal provisions lies with the Revenue Department of the State Government. Detection of tribal land alienation cases has been entrusted to the Tahsildars of each tahsil. The Tahsildars have also been empowered to exercise the powers of the Collector under these Acts in the matter of enquiry and final disposal of cases in ordering restoration of the lands to the tribals. Appeals against the order of the Tahsildar lie with the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal. The Collector supervises the work of the Tahsildar and takes a review of the progress made in his monthly meetings. The monitoring of work is also done by the Divisional Commissioners who have been empowered to undertake suo-moto revision of cases where appeals have not been filed in the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal.

13. In order to enable the tribals to pay the compensation for the land restored to them, a scheme of financial assistance is being implemented. Under this scheme the tribals are given interest free loans, equal to 6 times the amount of assessment of the land, plus the value of improvements, if any. The loan is to be repaid in 12 annual installments. The remaining amount equal to 42 times the assessment is given as subsidy.

(E) Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Rules 2008 in Maharashtra State.

Implementation of the act from February, 2008 in Maharashtra State. As per the provision of the Act, by end March 2012 following statutory Committees have been constituted at various levels.

(a)	Forest Rights Committees (FRCs)-	15,002
(b)	Sub-Divisional Level Committees (SDLCs)	94
(c)	District Level Committees (DLCs)	28
(d)	Divisional Level Committees (DIVLC)	04
(e)	State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC)	01

Works done for Capacity Building and the Achievement so far

1.	Total Number of Trainings organized	4,255
2.	No. of Government Personnel trained (Revenue, Forest, Tribal, RDD, NIC, GPS/GIS operators etc.)	5,020
3.	Number of Persons trained (Master trainers, member of F.R.C. etc.	88,855

Use of GIS for implementation and monitoring.

1. 500 GPS are supplied by the TDD and out of these 499 GPS machines are distributed to

28 istricts for measurement of forest land claimed FR Act.

2. A 13 digit unique ID allotted to every claimant.

3. Web based online system of capturing and utilizing GPS Measurement put in place.

4. Online monitoring of GPS measurement is going on.

5. District Level Committees has given Satellite (Cartosat I) Imageries with GIS software. Collectorate staff trained to facilitate smooth processing and quick decision at DLC.

Institutional and Financial support established for better Implementation and Monitoring.

1. Forest Right Cell established in the TRTI, Pune with personnel on contract-honorarium basis.

2. One coordinator and one assistant coordinator appointed on contract-honorarium basis in each DLC and SDLC.

3. FRCs provided with the Person on honorarium basis (Rs.2000/- per month) for providing ministerial help.

4. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 5000/- per Panchayat / Forest Rights Committee for administrative expenses.

5. Rs. 4.00 crores spent in 2011-2012 on implementation.

The progress achieved as on 31/03/2012

1.	No. of claims filled at Gram Sabha Level	3,43,939
2.	No. of claims recommended by the Gram Sabha to SDLC	2,92,634
3.	No. of claims recommended by SDLC to DLC	1,13,447
4.	No. of claims approved by DLC for title Individual Claim – 1,04,181; Community Claims – 1204)	1,05,385
5.	Forest land of approved individual Forest Rights Claims – for cultivation:	591879.00 Acre

(Maximum area admissible under individual claim is four hectare)

Action taken towards sustainability of Forest Rights and improve productivity of the Forest areas for livelihood support to the tribes:

1. Sustainability of FR is an important issue. Therefore, the State of Maharashtra has already taken initiative in the interest of both: the tribes and the forests. Hence, the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is being implemented in the state in its totality.
2. Workshops, meetings etc. are held on sustainability issues with stakeholders like Forest, Tribal and Revenue Departments, local people and NGOs.
3. Forest Department requested to prepare participatory management programs with the Village Level Committees.
4. Tribal Development Department will provide funds.

II. Legislative Measures for Protection of tribal from Economic Exploitation

(A) The Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Act, 1976

14. This is another important piece of legislation for the protection of the tribals. One of the measures to bring about effective economic improvement of the tribals, is to protect them from exploitation by certain unscrupulous elements in society. To achieve this objective, the Act makes any trading made before the commencement of the Act, invalid void and ab initio and prohibits marketing of certain agricultural and minor forest produce in specified tribal areas by private agencies. The Act provides for suitable alternative arrangement in the Tribal Areas for marketing of such produce and providing the needs of the tribals through the State Government and other specified agencies.

Monopoly Procurement of Specified Items

15. The State Government has appointed the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation (TDC) as the 'Chief Agent' and

the Adivasi (Tribal) Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies (ACSS) as its 'Sub-Agents', for the purpose of procurement of notified agricultural and minor forest produce from the tribals. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Limited procures on monopoly basis 21 Agricultural & 31 minor forest produce, at about 581 centers spread over in the Tribals areas. In addition to this vide State Govt. Notification dated 12-9-1996 & G. R. dt 28 - 10 -1997 the Grass Procurement Scheme have been started in Mokhada, Jawhar Tahsil in Thane Distract in the year 1998-99. During the procurement season 1998 - 99 total 37. 156 M. T.Grass worth Rs. 0.24 lakhs have been purchased through 4 purchase centers. During the procurement season 2000-2001 total 77.13 M. T. Grass worth Rs. 8, 07,543/- have been purchased, in the year 2001-2002 no purchase of grass by Tribal Development Corporation.

The trading losses suffered by the M. S. Co-op. Tribal Dev. Corporation Ltd. were found to be continuously increasing from 1982 - 83 to 1984 - 85. However, a steep decline in these losses trend during the period 1985 - 86 to 1986 - 87 there was again increase in loss during period from 1987 -88, 88 - 89 and profit 1990 - 1991 & 1991 - 1992 there was again a loss and since from 1992 - 1993 to 2001-2002 there has been continuous profit.

Table 4.2

Trading Losses and profit suffered by Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Limited, Nasik

(Rs.in lakh)

Co-operative Year	Trading Losses/Profit (+)		
1982-83		167.86	
1983-84		172.60	
1984-85		271.25	
1985-86		126.55	
1986-87		18.72	
1987-88		471.85	
1987-89		397.06	
1989-90	(+)	29.99	(Profit)
1990-91		52.96	
1991-92		106.07	
1992-93	(+)	110.34	(Profit)
1993-94	(+)	177.20	(Profit)
1994-95	(+)	342.01	(Profit)
1995-96	(+)	529.84	(Profit)
1996-97	(+)	167.91	(Profit)

Co-operative Year	Trading Losses/Profit (+)		
1997-98	(+)	597.33	(Profit)
1998-99	(+)	452.06	(Profit)
1999-2000	(+)	144.910	
2000-2001	(+)	285.78	
2001-2002	(+)	108.84	(Profit)
2002-2003			
2003-2004			
2004-2005			
2005-2006			
2006-2007			
2007-2008			
2008-2009			
2009-2010			

(Source: Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nasik)

17. The trading losses of the TDC were due to increase in transportation cost, high rents of godowns, natural losses, inadequate prices fetched in auctions, heavy bank interest, etc. High trading expenditure is a result of the scheme being operated over a vast and extensive rural area characterized by poor communication. Another reason for the losses is the small quantities of commodities tendered by the tribals, which make it difficult to maintain uniformity in the grade.

18. Another important feature of the Monopoly Procurement Scheme is peak in quantity in the year of 1986 - 87 to 2001 - 2002 as exhibited through the quantity of produce purchase by the TDC. The following figures in Table 4.3 of quantities procured to gather with their value will show clearly.

Table 4.3

Year wise Procurement of food grains & Minor Forest Produce by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd, Nasik-

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
1986-87	8, 66,900	1,535.05
1987-88	18, 17,372	2,676.22
1988-89	12, 49,980	2,365.64
1989-90	5, 76,084	1,552.13
1990-91	8, 45,489	2,624.89

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
1991-92	5, 96,340	2,797.56
1992-93	10, 24,329	3,906.58
1993-94	8, 34,065	3,593.35
1994-95	5, 98,585	3,195.72
1995-96	6, 50,745	3,530.85
1996-97	7, 13,138	4,567.06
1997-98	6, 41,421	3,971.33
1998-99	7, 58,991	5,730.71
1999-2000	7, 36,570	5,203.28
2000-2001	5, 50,947	3, 252,85
2001-2002	8, 01,751	4, 543,03
2002-2003		
2003-2004		
2004-2005		
2005-2006		
2006-2007		
2007-2008		
2008-2009		
2009-2010		

(Source: Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nasik)

Consumption Finance:

19. With the prohibition of private money-lending in the tribal areas, it is necessary to provide credit facilities to the tribals, for their development and consumption needs. Credit requirements for developmental activities are provided under various schemes including the Nucleus Budget. To meet the consumption requirements of the tribal's, a scheme of 'Consumption Finance', has been in operation since 1978-79. For this purpose Government has created a revolving fund and made available total amount of Rs.8.00 cores. So Tribal Development Corporation under the scheme a beneficent family is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 400 holding 4 units or Rs 800/- up to 8 units of Rs. 1000/-, over & above 8 units in their family. The following table indicates the position of disbursement of consumption finance / loans and its recovery.

Table 4.4

Year-wise Consumption /Finance Loan distributed and its recovery

Year	No.of Benefi ciaries (Nos.)	Loan/Finance distributed (Rs.in lakh)	Percentage of recovery
1988-89	13,651	20.07	30.90
1989-90	62,506	85.56	16.01
1990-91	41,457	62.39	17.40
1991-92	43,241	82.06	44.45
1992-93	1,03,027	399.66	31.59
1993-94	50,773	211.96	26.28
1994-95	42,077	168.22	29.85
1995-96	39,367	240.91	21.54
1996-97	30,202	202.68	15.41
1997-98	64,051	455.10	6.55
1998-99	75,702	531.27	12.17
1999-2000	37,947	282.53	9.60
2000-2001	1, 75,091	1188.41	---
2001-2002	37,401	284.72	0.08

(Source: Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nasik)

(B) Maharashtra Sales of Trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Act, 1969.

20. This is one of the protective legislations administered by the Revenue and Forest Department. The Government thought it necessary to regulate the disposal of trees standing in the holdings of persons belonging to ST and to provide for matters connected therewith. It was a piece of legislation made for the benefit of tribals and also for safeguarding them against the exploitative practices of the private contractors dealing in forest produce.

21. Under the Act, the Forest Department demarcates the land of the tribal occupants with the help of the local Patwaris and draws up a detailed list of trees to be felled. The marked trees are felled, converted, transported to the Forest Sale Depot and subsequently sold through auction departmentally. After the confirmation of the sale in auction the occupant is paid the sale proceeds, after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the sale. No supervision charges are levied and recovered by the Department. This measure enables the tribals to earn remunerative prices for their forest produce by eliminating unscrupulous middlemen/contractors.

(C) Debt Relief Act, 1975

22. Under the Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, relief was given to tribals by liquidating the outstanding loans and interest payable thereon for the following categories of persons:

(i) Small and Marginal farmers, rural artisans, rural labourers, industrial workers, etc., and those whose total income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 24,000 during the year, before 1st August, 1975.

(ii) A worker whose total income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 6,000, if living in an urban area and Rs.4,800, if living elsewhere, during the year before 1st August, 1975.

23. Tribal farmers were deemed to be small farmers irrespective of the extent of un-irrigated land cultivated by them, thereby placing tribals within the purview of the provisions of Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, 1975 with certainty.

(D) Bonded Labour

24. The Government of India has passed a legislation called the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, which came into force with effect from 25th October, 1975 (initially through an ordinance).

25. The Industries, Energy and Labour Department deals with the administration of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility of identification of the bonded labourers and their release from bondage lies with the Revenue and Forest Department. After the bonded labourer is made free and released, the work pertaining to rehabilitation of the bonded labourers is required to be done by the Revenue and Forest Department.

26. Vigilance Committees under the Act have been constituted in the districts of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Satara, Akola, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Amravati, Ahmadnagar, and Kolhapur, Nanded, Solapur, Sindhudurg and Melghat Sub-Division of Amravati district. In addition to their duty under section 13 of the Act, to identify, release and rehabilitate the bonded labourers within the areas of their jurisdiction, they are also to advise the District Magistrates for effective implementation of the other provisions of the said Act.

27. The Government, under Section 10 of the said Act, has also conferred powers and imposed duties on all the District Magistrates under the Act in their respective jurisdiction. In order to identify the offences under the said Act, the Government has also conferred the powers of First Class Judicial Magistrate, upon all the District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the State, in their respective jurisdiction.

28. The rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure is borne by both the State and Central Governments on a 50:50 per cent basis.

29. The State Government vide its Resolution, Revenue & Forest Department No. RB-1083/2128/CR-185/R-4(A), dated 26th December, 1983 constituted a Screening Committee for considering the problems regarding the rehabilitation of bonded labourers as per the directions of the Government of India. The said Screening Committee scrutinized three special schemes for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers and proposals were submitted to the Government for approval of the following schemes

- (i) Scheme of rearing goats (unit of 20 goats and 20 ducks);
- (ii) Scheme of supply of two buffaloes; and
- (iii) Scheme of Supply of a pair of bullocks and a cart. Immediately on release, every bonded labourer is required to be given an immediate help of Rs. 500 in kind.

30. The concerned Collectors had also been requested to take action for the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers in the light of the following rehabilitation measures :-

(1) The bonded labourers freed from bondage may be provided with a house site under the hut construction programme within a period of 3 months, and if in the meantime there is rainy season, the period may be extended up to a maximum of 6 months, even if his name does not appear in the 1971 Census or any other data base being used for this purpose.

(2) Most of the Government waste lands have been disposed off. However, as far as the distribution of surplus lands under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 are concerned, bonded labour being landless should be given top priority, even by relaxing the condition of distance of 8 kms. between his residence and the village where such surplus land is available for the purpose.

(3) On identification of bonded labourers, action for his rehabilitation should be taken without waiting for the conviction or otherwise of those who have kept them under bondage.

(4) The bonded labourers freed from bondage should be rehabilitated with the help of the on-going schemes i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Employment Guarantee Schemes, TRYSEM, etc.

(5) The bonded labourers released from bondage may be provided employment urgently, under the Employment Guarantee Scheme or on any other work within a period of fifteen days.

(6) Admission in the Government Ashram Schools to the children of tribal Bonded labourers should be granted on priority basis.

(7) Wherever possible, Adult Literacy Classes should be started for released bonded labourers.

III Excise Policy

31. In the Maharashtra State following Areas have been declared as Tribal Areas.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Area
01	Gadchiroli	Entire District (Excluding Municipal Area)
02	Thane	Mokhada Tahsil, Talsari tahsil & Jawahar tahsil (excluding Jawahar Municipal area)
03	Nasik	Surgana tahsil (excluding Municipal Area)
04	Dhule	Navapur tahsil (excluding Municipal Area)
05	Amravati	Melghat tahsil (excluding Municipal Area)

As per the welfare measures taken for these areas, commercial vending of alcoholic beverages in these areas has been discontinued. There are no foreign liquor or country liquor shops / Bars in these areas.

However, depending on the traditions and custom prevailing in the area, the Tribals have been permitted to use "Mahua Liquor" for personal consumption.

Continuous efforts are being made to keep away the Tribals from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages through various measures. The Non-Government Organization working for the purpose, are being given every possible assistance and help in their work. The Social Welfare Department of the Government organizes Seminars and shows to educate the Tribals about the ill effects of alcohol.

1. The same excise policy is continued by the state. There is no change in policy.
2. However, tribal people are benefitted with toddy license as fixed license fee is issued in tribal areas.
3. There is no exploitation of tribals as there is no sale of liquor in this area.

IV Displacement of Tribals

32. The main cause for the displacement of tribal's is the major and medium irrigation projects taken up in the tribal areas.

33. The State Government has enacted a special legislation known as the 'Maharashtra Re-settlement of Project Affected Persons Act, 1976 which came into force from March 1977. The Act provides for the granting of alternative wet lands on a prescribed scale in the benefited zone, to the project affected persons, whose lands have been acquired for the projects. Similarly, the persons whose houses have been acquired for the project are granted housing plots in the new villages, where incontinence amenities such as internal roads, schools, water supply, electricity, etc., are provided. In order to enable the housing plot allotted to construct houses, they are granted loans at a reasonable rate of interest and the loan is to be repaid in 20 equal installments.

34. No distinction is made between tribals and non-tribals as far as the grant of relief are concerned. There is also no separate monitoring of resettlement

of the project affected tribals. Hence a separate assessment of the progress of rehabilitation of the project affected tribals is very difficult.

In a large number of cases the tribals of Scheduled Areas are rehabilitated outside the Areas and they do not get all the concessions available to them in the Scheduled Areas. The question of providing necessary protection to displaced tribals may be considered.

35. According to the provisions of the Act, a displaced person is required to deposit 75 per cent of the compensation received for his cultivable land which has been acquired for the project. It is understood that due to various difficulties including the fact that the place when they would be provided with alternative land is not known to the tribals at the time of receiving compensation most of the tribals are not willing to deposit 75 percent of the compensation. Hence, many of the projects affected tribals become landless in the process of displacement due to acquisition of their lands.

V. Payment of Minimum Wages

36. As far as the occupational structure is concerned, a considerable part of the tribal population is engaged in (a) Agriculture, and (b) Forestry Operations. In addition to these two sectors, tribals are also employed in various development projects like road works, irrigation projects, etc. While minimum wages have been fixed in respect of most of the employment where tribals are employed in sufficient numbers, no such minimum wages rate has been fixed in respect of the Forestry Operations, where a large majority of the workers are tribals. It is, therefore, necessary to include Forestry Operations in the Schedule Areas and fix minimum wages for this purpose.

37. The PO, ITDP is declared as Inspector of Minimum Wages considering the need to strengthen the Administrative machinery.

38. The administrative machinery for implementation of the Minimum Wages Act seems to be inadequate to effectively cover the inaccessible and far-flung tribals areas. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery further for its implementation in the tribal areas. The problem of conferring powers of inspection on the officials of the Tribal Development Department such as Assistant Project Officers of the ITDPs and Tribal envelopment Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act may be considered.

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