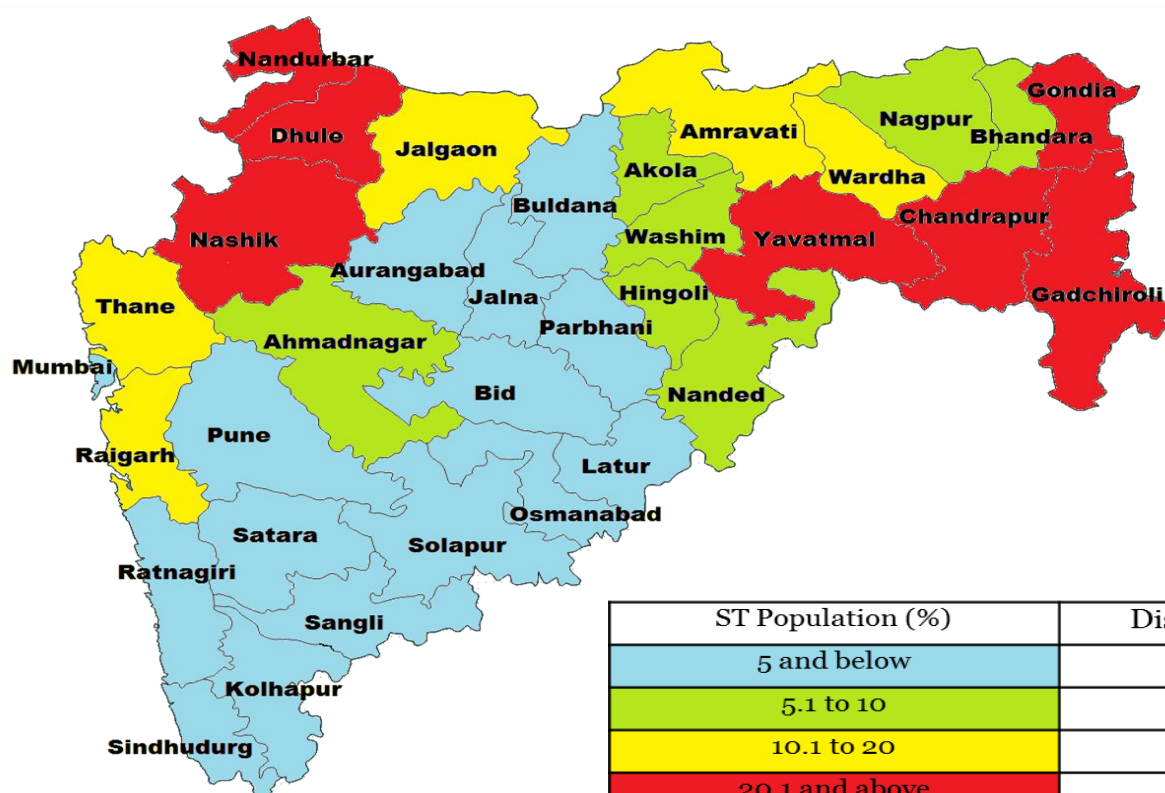


ANNUAL REPORT

THE ADMINISTRATION OF “SCHEDULED AREAS” IN MAHARASHTRA FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019



ST Population (%)	Districts
5 and below	16
5.1 to 10	7
10.1 to 20	5
20.1 and above	7

Population of State	11.24 Crores
Tribal Population	1.028 Crores (9.35%)
Area of The State	3,07,713 Sq. Km
Tribal Area	50,757 Sq.Km

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GOVERNOR'S ASSESSMENT

ANNUAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019

My independent assessment about various issues and efforts made for the welfare of people in Scheduled Areas for the year 2018-19 is as under.

1. Progress in implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)

A number of important initiatives were taken during 2017-18 by my State Government to ensure that mandate of PESA is taken forward I have reviewed the progress in scheme of devaluation of 5% funds of Tribal Component Scheme (TCS) to the Gram Panchayats to Scheduled Areas and implementation of PESA Act & Rules. The scheme is being implemented since FY 2015-16. I am happy to inform that, the total amount disbursed in Gram Sabha Kosh during last four years, FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19 is ₹ 877.43 Crore, under the 5% TCS scheme. Approximately 93000 works were taken under the scheme since its inception, out of which about 58000 works have been completed. I am happy to inform you that, the works on infrastructural services, implementation of FRA and PESA Acts, Public services such as health, sanitation and education, forestry, wild life conservation, water conservation, forest ponds, wild life tourism, forest livelihood etc. have been taken up largely through these funds. The distribution of funds under this scheme was being done by Tribal Development Department till FY 2018-19. However, since the funds are devolved to Gram Panchayats for the Gram Sabha Kosh, the scheme has now been transferred to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department vide Government Resolution dated 19th June 2019. I have directed the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department to develop a mechanism for effective implementation and regular monitoring of the 5% TCS through the State PESA Cell in RDD, and also to extend help to Gram Sabhas for preparing plans and execution of works to be undertaken through 5% scheme. I have also requested the Tribes Advisory Committee to take review on utilization of funds under the 5% Tribal Component Schemes distributed to Gram Panchayats. The United 5% PESA fund has empowered the Gram Sabhas to exercise the right for their own Village Planning and development. This has resulted in increased response and Participation of members in Gramsabhas, when compared with the past. Considering this as achievement in rural development, I have requested the Tribes Advisory Council to deliberate on increasing the component of devolving the Tribal Component Schemes funds from 5% to 10% directly to Gram Sabhas Kosh of Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas.

The Tribal Cell in my office is in regular touch with field functionaries to expedite the process of declaration of PESA village. The demand for separate gramsabhas as per rule 4 of Maharashtra PESA Rules, 2014 by padas and hamlets increased due to the 5% TCS funding and

independent planning at pada (Hamlet) level started in real sense. I am happy to inform you that, 2006 new PESA villages have been declared throughout the State since 2014. There were 5768 PESA villages in Scheduled Areas of 13 districts. Now, the total no of PESA villages is 7854.

In this context, I have made a suggestion to Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department in State Government to explore the criterion of population for PESA village declaration. I am hopeful that the task of declaration of hamlet level villages and defining of the boundaries shall be of great help to people in those villages in utilising the resources.

There are 2895 Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas of the State. A proposal was made to Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India seeking financial assistance for appointing Mobilisers in Gram Panchayati in Scheduled Areas. Central Government has given approval to this proposal. Under the scheme, Self Help Groups of women are being appointed as Mobilisers in PESA Gram Sabhas. The guidelines for these appointments have been issued. 2512 Self Help Groups of women have been selected as Mobilisers by the Gram Sabhas and each Group is being given ₹ 2500 per month as remuneration. Trainings of these PESA Mobilisers have been conducted at Block / Taluk level.

The monitoring mechanism for implementing PESA includes PESA Coordinators at District and Block levels. They serve as important links between the village panchayats / gram sabhas and the State Government. 59 posts of Block PESA coordinators and 13 posts of District PESA coordinators have been sanctioned. Out of these, 42 Block PESA coordinators and 10 District PESA coordinators have been appointed. They are being funded by the Central Government under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA). Trainings for these mobilisers / coordinators are being conducted through State Level Administrative Institute at Pune in Maharashtra. A State PESA Unit has been created in Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at the State level, for monitoring implementation of PESA Act and Rules in the State.

The Provisions of PESA, 1996 contains a non-obstante clause that, all Acts or Provision contrary to the Provision of PESA, 1996 shall be deemed to be and void. I had requested the Tribes Advisory Council to take review on bringing all relevant State Legislations in line with The Provision of PESA, 1996 and ensuring implementation of PESA on the field level.. I had also directed the State Government to ensure that all the future State Legislations, Ordinances, Bills, Notifications, and Government Resolutions should be compliant to provisions of PESA, 1996, so far as their application to Scheduled Areas is concerned.

2. Meeting of Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

In the period under report, 50th meeting of the TAC was held on 11th February, 2019. I had forwarded a list of issues, to be put up for the deliberation in the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) meeting, as per the provisions of clause 4 (2) or the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of

India. By letter dated 27th March 2019, the Tribal Development Department has communicated me the decisions taken on those issues.

3. Progress in implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA)

The implementation of FRA, 2006 has been an important agenda for the State Government as well as for my office as far as Scheduled Tribes is concerned. My office takes regular review of the implementation of FRA with a special focus on Community Forest Rights (CFRs).

The progress in the implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006, by the end of September 2019, is as shown in the following table:

	No. of claims received at the Gram Sabha Level	No. of claims disposed off by DL:Cs	Percentage of Claims disposed off	No of Claims Pending	Percentage of Claims Pending	Area under the Titles distributed (In Lakh Areas)
IFRs	365309	356131	97.49%	9178	2.51%	26.73
CFRs	11985	9611	80.19%	2374	19.81%	27.75

I have directed the State Government to facilitate the IFR holders to access institutionalized credit through the nationalized banks on priority. I am happy to inform you that, my Government has extended Pradhan Mantri Kisan Yojana for the IFR holders for developing the land. In order to promote forest regeneration on such lands. I gave an appeal to the districts administration to take up tree plantation programmes with the participation of people. The districts administration were requested to take up activities of afforestation and regeneration in the forest lands, lying within the natural jurisdiction of Gram Sabhas, in a mission mode in at least 30 Gram Sabha in each PESA block with the consent of Gram Sabhas.

In order to help the villages to prepare their Community Forest Rights claims for submitting them to the sanctioning committees for approval, and to create awareness amongst the villagers about the Forest Rights, my Government has appointed 69 Forest Rights Managers at the district and block level on remuneration basis.

The work of preparing Community Forest Conservation Plan has been started in 376 villages of the State through 16 Non-Government Organisations under UNDP-MoTA project.

4. Minor Forest Produce (MFP)

My office has instructed the district administrations to ensure that in accessing MFPs no obstructions shall arise to the Gram Sabhas in the access, use, disposal of MFP and

sharing of revenue from MFPs. I am happy to inform you that, this has resulted in substantial increase in household incomes, reduced malnutrition and employment opportunities in Scheduled Areas. The scheme of providing a one-time financial assistance as a Seed Capital to the Gram Sabhas under Human Development Mission for accessing and regenerating the Minor Forest Produce is still continued. Various efforts are being made for aggregation and value addition of MFPs.

I have also given instructions to ensure that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism for the MFPs identified by the Union Government be implemented properly. During 2018-19 seasons, 13 Minor Forest Produce of 1284.56 Quintals have been procured under the Minimum Support Price scheme through Maharashtra State Co-op Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nashik.

5. Malnutrition

Incidence of malnutrition in scheduled areas of Maharashtra was higher than the average of the State. Infancy and preschool age are “characterised by rapid growth and high nutritional needs“. On account of malnutrition during this period adverse effects take place on growth and intellectual development of the child. In Scheduled Areas of Maharashtra, a need of nutritional support was felt to ensure that the incidents of malnutrition are eliminated and children are not subjected to stunting ill-health and child mortality. In order to address the root cause of child malnutrition attention was also given to the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women.

Enhancing the financial allocation and appropriate policies are the basic requirements in the strategy to tackle malnutrition to formulate a strategy for addressing the issue in systematic manner, the State Government was emphasized to provide one full meal for pregnant and lactating women and also to provide eggs to the children as additionality to the regular supplementary nutrition. The State Government has been providing "one full meal " per day to pregnant and lactating women, and one egg / banana 4 times a week to children aged seven months to six years, respectively, in tribal sub-plan areas. Around 1,50,000 pregnant women and lactating mothers and around 8,30,000 children were benefitted under this scheme. During 2014-2015, there were 20816 Moderate Acute Malnourished [MAM] and 4473 Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) Children found in Scheduled Areas. I am happy to communicate that, due to above mentioned sustained efforts, in the period under i.e. during 2018-19, incidence of malnourished children came down to 10469 MAM and 1656 SAM children. The number of child deaths between 0 to 6 years reduced drastically, from 4186 deaths in 2014-2015 to 2006 deaths in 2018-19.

With a purpose for developing rural areas on the basis of self-sustainability, and with an intention to create self-employment and enhance the family income, in a comprehensive way, the Animal Husbandry Department was asked to promote back yard poultry and other animal

husbandry activities as an ancillary activity in the Scheduled Areas. A project called Swayam for promoting backyard poultry has been approved for 2017-18 to 2019-20. The Tribal Cell in my office is regularly monitoring the progress in the implementation of the Scheme. The Department has planned to establish 104 Mother Units. I would like to inform that, 66 Mother Units have become fully functional; the chicks in some of the Mother Units have started laying eggs. The training programmes are being conducted by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (UMED)

The Tribal Development Department is implementing the Community Action for Nutrition (CAN) process in selected 10 tribal blocks of Maharashtra through SATHI and Nutrition Rights Coalition of Maharashtra. The Community Action for Nutrition process is a novel approach which combines strengthening of the Government systems through active community participation, community monitoring and improvement in household nutrition practices to tackle the grave issue of malnutrition in the State of Maharashtra. This process is being implemented in selected 10 tribal blocks viz. Armori, Kurkheda, Shahada, Dhadgaon, Jawhar, Mokhada, Trymbaleswar, Shahapur, Junnat and Karjat, since September 2018.

6. Adoption of Villages to build Model Villages

On the concept of rural development of Mahatma Gandhi which revolved around creating model villages for transforming Swaraj (self-rule) into suraj (good governance), three villages in three tribal districts of Maharashtra, Village Mangurda in district Yavatmal, village Bhagdari in district Nandurbar and village

Jawarla in district Nanded, were adopted. The objective was to create a holistic development of these adopted villages in all aspects —human, personal, social, economic and environmental development, including provision of basic amenities, services, security and good governance. The stress for overall development in these villages was on a convergent approach by involving all stakeholders, dovetailing various Government schemes and Corporates through Corporate Social Responsibility.

While the progress made in certain sectors of development was impressive, in some areas it was moderate. Since the basic strategy behind this initiative is based on the principles of convergence of all governmental schemes, active participation, and involvement of villagers in planning, as well as implementation and close interactions between the administration and the people, it is expected that the development achieved so far is going to be sustainable.

The delivery of public service has improved in all three villages remarkably. Circle officials of various departments, for instance, gather in Bhagdari on one particular day to provide single window services pertaining to issuing various certificates, sanctioning of applications for various individual beneficiary oriented schemes, and social assistance

programmes. Similar programmes are being organised in Jawarla and Mangurda on a regular basis.

It is expected that the development achieved in the adopted villages will be sustained with the willing and active participation of all stakeholders. A roadmap has been charted out and a strong foundation for village transformation has been laid. It will certainly help in achieving accelerated progress of the villages in the times to come.

I am happy to inform that, the three villages have come up on various level of development and become villages with a difference. These initiatives have been documented and published as "Adopting Villages, Changing Lives".

7. Tribal Sub-Plan Act :

Maharashtra 'model' of TSP is appreciated across India as it ensures separate allocations for TSP right at the beginning of budgetary processes. However, there is a need for statutory backing to ensure that funds are allocated every year at least in proportion to tribal population, and that they are non-divertible and non-lapsable. I have asked the State Government to frame an Act at the earliest.

8. Mobile Connectivity in remote areas :

During various visits to the Scheduled Areas of the State, I had observed that, communication and other activities in remote parts of the State, especially in the Scheduled Areas are very low compared to the other regions of the State. I had raised the issue of complete absence of mobile connectivity in the remote tribal areas of Maharashtra. This is proving to be a major handicap in providing ambulance and other emergency medical services to the tribal population and particularly in ensuring institutional deliveries of women. Urgent steps are needed to improve mobile connectivity in the Scheduled Areas of Maharashtra especially in the districts of Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Amravati and Nanded. I had also requested the Tribes Advisory Council to deliberate on the issue.

9. Transfer of subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution (with reference to Article 243G) has laid down 29 subjects which may be transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. As per the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), a number of subjects have been mandatorily placed in the domain of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the Gram Sabhas. The State has devolved 14 subjects so far to the PRI. I have also requested the Tribes Advisory Council to take review and to give necessary instructions to the Government for transfer of remaining 15 subjects along with the funds, functions, and functionaries to the appropriate PRIs, in a time bound manner. Tribal Cell in my office is

continuously following up this issue. I would like to ensure that the subjects are transferred in line with the requirements of PESA.

10. Conclusion

In the period under report, the progress in implementation of PESA and FRA has been significant with regard to empowering the Gram Sabhas in accessing, use, disposal of MFPs; financial devolution; and addressing malnutrition, regeneration of forest and management of forest resources. The administrative / monitoring mechanism for implementing PESA is strengthened. In the period under report i.e. during the year 2018-19, the 50th meeting of Tribes Advisory Council was held on 11th February 2019. The development initiatives in the tribal villages adopted by me have been documented and published as "Adopting Villages, Changing Lives". The Annual Administration Report for the year 2018-19 includes issues relating to law and order, Naxal movement, tribal unrests etc. in the State. The ITDP/ITDA wise schematic interventions and detailed observations on the progress in these areas have also been included in the Report. The data on district-wise valid transfers of the land restored to Scheduled Tribe cultivators has also been updated till 2019 in the report. The year under report has seen several important interventions in Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra.

Sd/-

(Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari)

Governor of Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

1. To protect the interest of tribal, many safeguards are introduced and provided in the Constitution of India. As per 2011 Census, Maharashtra has a total tribal population of 105.10 lakhs. As per the Scheduled Area (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 the Scheduled Area is of 46531 sq. kms over 13 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 2018-2019 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 13 districts covering 50 tahsils. These comprise of 5809 villages and 16 towns covering an area of about 46531 sq. kms.
3. According to the 2011 Census, the total Tribal population of Maharashtra State is 105.10 lakh. Maharashtra State ranks second in the country in relation to the total Tribal population, next to Madhya Pradesh. Coverage of the Scheduled Areas with the Total and Tribal Population as per the 2011 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	146.22	54.81
(A) THANE REGION							
1	THANE	1. Bhivandi	226	73	0	11.41	0.93
		2. Murbad	455	77	0	1.91	0.47
		3. Shahapur	1639	222	1	3.14	1.12
		TOTAL	2320	372	1	16.46	2.52
2	PALGHAR	4. Palghar	725	164	0	5.50	1.68
		5. Dahanu	956	174	1	4.02	2.78
		6. Talasari	248	41	0	1.55	1.40
		7. Mokhada	627	79	0	0.83	0.77
		8. Jawahar	796	128	1	1.40	1.28
		9. Wada	725	172	1	1.78	1.02
		10. Vikramgad				1.38	1.26

Sr. No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
		11. Vasai	344	51	0	13.43	0.98
		TOTAL	4421	809	3	29.89	11.17
3	PUNE	12. Junnar	490	65	0	3.99	0.81
		13. Ambegaon	426	58	0	2.36	0.51
		TOTAL	916	123	0	6.35	1.32
THANE REGION TOTAL (13)			7657	1304	4	52.70	15.01
(B) NASHIK REGION							
4	NASHIK	14. Kalwan	1195	173	0	2.08	1.44
		15. Surgana	838	176	0	1.76	1.70
		16. Baglan	540	60	0	3.74	1.50
		17. Peth	934	172	0	1.20	1.16
		18. Dindori	1165	117	0	3.16	1.75
		19. Igatpuri	698	93	1	2.54	1.03
		20.Nashik	627	75	1	17.55	1.83
		21.Trimbakeshwar				1.68	1.35
		TOTAL	5997	866	2	33.71	11.76
5	NANDURBAR	22. Taloda	332	92	1	1.60	1.24
		23. Akrani (Dhadgaon)	601	163	0	1.96	1.88
		24. Akkalkuwa	846	187	0	2.46	2.10
		25. Navapur	905	155	1	2.72	2.33
		26. Shahada	856	145	0	4.08	2.21
		27. Nandurbar	603	107	1	3.67	1.67
		TOTAL	4143	849	3	16.49	11.43
6	DHULE	28. Sakri	1270	102	0	4.65	2.48
		29. Shirpur	399	62	0	4.22	2.03
		TOTAL	1669	164	0	8.87	4.51
7	JALGAON	30. Chopda	27	25	0	3.13	0.97
		31. Yawal	10	16	0	2.72	0.68
		32. Raver	11	22	0	3.12	0.54
		TOTAL	48	63	0	8.97	2.19
8.	AHMEDNAGAR	33. Akole	895	106	0	2.92	1.40
		TOTAL	895	106	0	2.92	1.40
NASHIK REGION TOTAL (20)			12752	2048	5	70.96	31.29

Sr. No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
(C) AMRAVATI REGION							
9	NANDED	34. Kinwat	1316	185	1	2.48	0.72
		TOTAL	1316	185	1	2.48	0.72
10	AMRAVATI	35. Dharni	1834	153	0	1.85	1.42
		36. Chikhaldara	2178	197	1	1.19	0.93
		TOTAL	4012	350	1	3.04	2.35
11	YAVATMAL	37. Wani	1061	1	0	2.14	0.29
		38. Maregaon	720	130	0	0.79	0.26
		39. Ralegaon	697	37	0	1.12	0.32
		40. Kelapur	718	108	1	1.57	0.57
		41. Ghatani	1095	58	0	1.39	0.40
		TOTAL	4291	334	1	7.01	1.84
AMRAVATI REGION TOTAL (8)			9619	869	3	12.53	4.91
(D) NAGPUR REGION							
						Total	Tribal
12	GADCHIROLI	42. Sironcha	872	148	0	0.75	0.18
		43. Aheri	2820	188	2	1.17	0.58
		44. Etapalli	4308	314	0	0.82	0.67

NOTE: - Vide Government Notification, Revenue & Forest Department dated 31st July, 2014 by re-organizing Thane District divided to Palghar District Palghar, Vasai, Dahanu, Talsari, Jawhar, Wada, Mokhada and Vikramgad tehsil.

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	52.70	15.01
2	Nashik	12752	2048	5	70.96	31.29
3	Amravati	9619	869	3	12.53	4.91
4	Nagpur	16503	1588	4	10.03	3.60
	TOTAL	46531	5809	16	146.22	54.81

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 percent 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 2011 Census total Tribal population of Maharashtra is 105.10 lakh, out of which 54.81 lakh Tribal population live in the aforesaid Scheduled Areas and 50.29 lakhs, that is, 52.45% 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 13 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 35.52 lakh of which the Tribal population was 6.45 lakh.

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

12. There are 1512 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 13 districts, viz. Thane, Palghar, 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 5809 villages in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, 1272 villages in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan area, 888 villages in Modified Area Development Approach blocks and 365 villages in the Mini-Modified Area Development Approach blocks. As per the 2011 census, out of a total population of 1123.74 lakh of the State, the tribal population is 105.10 lakh.

14. Out of the total Scheduled Tribes population of 105.10 lakh in the State 50.70 lakh (48.23%) 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 2011 Census which are Andha (4,74,110); Bhil (25,88,659); Gond (16,18,090); Halba Halbi (2,61,011); Kathodi, Katkari (2,85,334); Kokana (6,87,431); Kolam (1,94,671); Koli Dhor (2,20,074); Koli Mahadeo (14,59,565); Koli-Malhar (2,82,868); Korku (2,64,492); Pardhan (1,45,131), Pardhi (2,23,527) Thakur Thakar (5,67,968); and the Varli (7,96,245). The other tribes which have a population of less than one lakh but more than 10,000 are the Dhanka Tadvi (35,104); Dhodia (17,520); Dubla (18,697); Gamit (67,796), Kavar, Kanwars (26,354); Naikda, Nayakas (22,307), Oraon, Dhangad (43,060); Generic Tribes etc. (2,10,199)

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 1991, 2001, 2011 census of Maharashtra State is as follows.

(In thousands)

Sr. No	District	1991 census population		2001 census population		2011 census population	
		TOTAL	TRIBAL	TOTAL	TRIBAL	TOTAL	TRIBAL
1	Mumbai city	3175	28	3358	21	3085	25
2	Mumbai suburban	6751	76	8640	71	9357	105
3	Thane	5311	884	8132	1199	11060	1543
4	Raigad	1825	467	2208	269	2634	305
5	Ratnagiri	1544	15	1697	20	1615	20
6	Sindhudurg	832	4	869	5	850	7
7	Nashik	3851	931	4994	1194	6107	1564
8	Dhule	1473	375	1708	444	2051	647
9	Nandurbar	1062	661	1312	860	1648	604
10	Jalgaon	3188	314	3683	436	4230	604
11	Ahmednagar	3373	238	4041	303	4543	378
12	Pune	5533	216	7232	262	9429	349
13	Satara	2451	18	2809	22	3004	30
14	Sangali	2109	11	2584	18	2822	18
15	Solapur	3231	48	3850	69	4318	78
16	Kolhapur	2990	15	3523	21	3876	30
17	Buldhana	1886	95	2232	115	2586	125
18	Akola	1351	91	1630	100	1814	100
19	Washim	862	65	1020	71	1197	81
20	Amravati	2200	316	2607	357	2889	404
21	Yavatmal	2077	446	2458	473	2772	514

Sr. No	District	1991 census population		2001 census population		2011 census population	
		TOTAL	TRIBAL	TOTAL	TRIBAL	TOTAL	TRIBAL
22	Nagpur	3287	458	4068	444	4654	438
23	Wardha	1067	166	1237	154	1301	150
24	Bhandara	2108	310	1136	98	1200	89
25	Gondiya	1133	21	1201	196	1323	214
26	Chandrapur	1772	349	2071	375	2204	389
27	Gadchiroli	787	305	970	372	1073	415
28	Aurangabad	2214	84	2897	100	3701	143
29	Jalna	1364	28	1613	32	1960	42
30	Beed	1822	21	2161	24	2585	33
31	Parbhani	2117	111	1528	35	1836	41
32	Hingoli	390	36	987	87	1177	112
33	Nanded	2330	276	2876	254	3361	282
34	Osmanabad	1272	22	1487	28	1658	36
35	Latur	1677	38	2080	48	2454	57
Total		78,937	7,318	96,879	8,577	1,12,374	10510

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., and 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 filled in from among the officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Forest Services. The idea behind 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 did not have 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	Palghar	Jawahar	Jawahar and Mokhada
02	Palghar	Dahanu	Talasari
03	Nashik	Nashik	Peth
04	Nashik	Kalwan	Surgana

Sr. No.	District	ITDP	Taluka
05	Nandurbar	Taloda	Akrani and Akkalkuwa
06	Nanded	Kinwat	Kinwat
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 (Vth pay commission) in order to have 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) Aurangabad Revenue Division (Osmanabad)	Shahapur, Dahanu, Jawahar, Pen, Ghodegaon, Solapur and Mumbai (for the OTSP)	07
2. A.T.C. Nashik	Nashik Revenue Division (Nashik, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar & Jalgaon Districts)	Nashik, Kalwan, Rajur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Taloda and Yawal	07
03. A.T.C. Amravati	Aurangabad Revenue Division (Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, and Nanded districts) & Amravati Revenue Division (Amravati, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Akola, (for the OTSP) Washim and Buldhana districts)	Kinwat, Kalamnuri, Pandharkawada, Pusad, Dharni, Aurangabad and Akola	07

Name	Jurisdiction	ITDPs	Nos
4. ATC, Nagpur	Nagpur Revenue Division (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya districts)	Nagpur, Deori, Bhandara Chandrapur, Chimur, Gadchiroli, Aheri, Wardha & Bhamragad.	09
	Total		30

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, monitoring & implementation of departmental Schemes.

The Tribal Development Department (Backward class) Welfare Sector pertaining to the tribals also implements the schemes. 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 Zilha 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; Sanction of tuition fees and examination fees under the Government of India Scholarships;
 2. Preparation of various schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA);
 3. 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;
 4. Preparation of the annual Tribal Sub-Plan;
 5. To help the Tribal Research & Training Institute in evaluating the various schemes implemented in the Project;
 6. To help the Tribal Research & Training Institute staff in Bench Mark Survey work;
 7. To provide employment to the tribal in the project area by way of Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) works; and
- (To propagate various schemes implemented in the project with the help of the publicity unit attached to the project.

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE MAHARASHTRA STATE, PUNE

1. Year of Establishment and Objectives of the TRTI

The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune was established on 1st May, 1962 to undertake research studies on various aspects of tribal's and to assess the impact of developmental program me / schemes on the life of the tribal people. The Institute is headed by Commissioner, TRTI. He is assisted by Joint Director and Dy. Director (I.A.D.P.).

1. THE MAIN 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 as well as tribal youth.
- To impart relevant training to different levels of personnel in the tribal department.
- To provide competence building opportunities to the Tribal.
- 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.

In line with the objectives, the activities of the TRTI are broadly divided into areas of Research, Integrated Area Development Program, Training Publications, and Library, Museum and Cultural activities.

The Institute supports a subsidiary institution named “The Maharashtra State Tribal Empowerment Society” located at Pune which undertakes capacity building and developmental works for the Scheduled Tribes notified in Maharashtra.

Tribal Research and Training Institute has completed Golden Jubilee in 2013. Marking this historic moment, President of India during his visit to TRTI, conferred the institute with Autonomous status. In line with this, Government of Maharashtra issued GR on 14 Dec. 2013.

2. LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

TRTI is located at Commissioner, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, 28, Queen’s Garden, Pune-411001.

Tribal Research and Training Institute has its own building. The Institute is housed in a three storey building having two training/ conference halls. There is a hostel for 30 trainees. The Institute has 2 cars to provide transportation facilities to the trainees.

It has a well-equipped library consisting of books on various subjects like Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Law, Computer Science, general Encyclopedias etc. The library has books required for competitive examinations also and subscribes to periodicals relevant in the areas of tribal development. In all there are about 20,000 books in the library. This Library is visited by a number of Research scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows as reference library.

The Institute has a web-site (<http://trti.mah.nic.in>) of its own with e-governance friendly features like Notice board, Right to Information section.

3. 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 post of different cadres for the eight Caste Certificate Scrutiny committees working in various part of this 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 uses the verification details compiled by the Committees’ Research officers for updating records. The officers and staff with the background of Anthropology, Law, Social work, Statistics, Accounting, Cameraman for photography and film making, Arist cum Sculptor, Curator and also those with enormous field experience provide valuable support to meet the objectives of Institute.

4. TRTI - AUTONOMOUS

Tribal Research & Training Institute has completed Golden Jubilee in 2013. Marking this historic moment, President of India during his visit to TRTI, conferred the institute with Autonomous status.

In line with this, Government of Maharashtra issued **GR on 14 Dec 2013**. A roadmap has been prepared for the institute. Some of the key activities are as follows:

1. To undertake and promote interdisciplinary research about tribal cultures, and the dynamics of development and its impact.
2. To function as planning cell and knowledge partner of government for tribal development, by designing policy planning, program formulation, implementation and evaluation.
3. To undertake training for staff/connected agencies, traditional leaders and functionaries, and members of tribal PRI.
4. To orient development agencies, administrators, peoples' representatives, activists about holistic approach of tribal development, and prepare relevant material for the purpose.
5. To support and expand partnership and networks between government and voluntary and educational institutions in different aspects of economic, social and bio-medical efforts for tribal development.
6. To protect the interests of genuine tribal people by preventing pseudo tribal claims to constitutional privileges and rights.
7. To undertake and provide for the publication of books, journals, periodicals and research papers in furtherance of the related objectives.
8. To institute, offer and grant prizes, awards, Fellowships, stipends in furtherance of the objects of the society.
9. To conduct surveys, evaluations of various schemes, programs, specially related to tribal problems and suggest solutions to solve the problems.

All necessary formalities are completed for TRTI to become autonomous. Till this date five meetings of BOG are conducted, while 3 meetings of Executives body are organized. The Audit of receipt and expenditure statement of Autonomous Institute for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 got audited. Audit of the remaining year 2018-19 under progress. The working of autonomous body is in process accordingly to the various resolutions passed by BOG meetings.

5. Library:

- This Institute has a huge library which contains books on various aspects of tribal culture, traditions, customs, development, statistics, also having good collection of Government Gazetteers, Reports, Census of States of India, Supreme Court cases, Bombay Law reporter etc. In all approximately 20000 books of different categories are available in this Library.
- The Library purchases various subjects books and Periodicals every year e.g. Anthropology, Sociology, Tribal Education, Tribal Culture, Tribal Development, Law, Economics, Education, General Knowledge (for competitive exam preparation), Government Publications, Encyclopedia on various subjects, Reference Books on Tribal and other dept., Fiction, Nonfiction and motivational books.

- The library subscribes popular magazines and daily newspapers. e.g Economic & Political weekly, Co-operative perspective, Lokprabha, Saptahik Sakal, Lokrajya, Dakshata etc.
- Library is fully computerized from year 2018 with its OPAC accessible <http://eg4.nic.in/ATI/OPAC/Default.aspx?LIB CODE=TRTI>

6. **Periodicals:**

Economic & Political weekly, Co-operative Perspective, Lokprabha, Saptahik Sakal, Lokrajya, Dakshata, India Today, Employment- News, Frontline etc.

The Library has proved to be of immense utility, especially for the purpose of reference for the multifarious activities of the institute. Apart from the Government officers, the institute's library is being used by post graduate students as well as research students from various universities & allied institutions, Tata Institute of Social Science, BAIF Pune as well. The e-Granthalaya software was installed in the Library; we have completed digitization of twenty four rare books, and also 16700 other books. It will be upgraded and migrated soon in eG4 online cloud version, which would connect our library to other institutions running under Government of India.

This way our institute's collection, information can be displayed via OPAC on the portal of e-Granthalaya by just one click.

7. **Publication Tribal Research Bulletin:**

The Institute publishes a bi-annual "**Tribal Research Bulletin**" devoted to provide objective reading material based on first-hand field research & observation on various aspects related to tribal life, culture and development since 1979. At most, efforts are taken to make this bulletin useful to the general readers, Government Administrators & executives, the researchers and the scholars too. The bulletin certainly has the potential to help in planning and implementation of the relevant programs for the development of the tribal communities.

8. **Adivasi Kala Mahotsav:**

Actively participated for Bulletin sale in '**Adivasi Kala Mahotsav**' organized in TRTI Pune campus in October 2018.

9. **Publication of Madia Language Book:**

This library has published a book named Madia shiku ya written by Dr. Manjiri Paranjape, on the learning of Madia language.

10. **Training:**

The Tribal Research and Training institute established in the year 1962 under the Department of Tribal Development under the Government of Maharashtra. It is the only institute, which focuses on the area of the tribal community. The Role of The Tribal Research and Training institute is to conduct research, evaluation of different schemes of the government, conduct survey of tribal population in the state, Scrutiny of the Caste Certificate and issuing the Caste Validity Certificates, to Preserve the unique Tribal Culture and impart training to the Tribal People.

The Government of Maharashtra has been implementing different schemes of developments for Tribal People. The institute has been conducting different training programs for effective implementation of the schemes in the short period.

11. In - service Training Programme:

Since the 1970 The Tribal Research and Training institute has been conducting in - service training program for the staff employed in the various division of the Department of Tribal Development. It includes the complete hands on training module with value addition, practical exposure and motivating them to acquire necessary knowledge, skills and cultivate positive attitude and behavior and habit for the efficient and effective discharge of the their duties and responsibilities. We have state - of – art training classroom with necessary equipments and facilities. We have successfully conducted 18 Programs in the year 2018-19 of various categoris .

Objectives of the Training function at TRTI:

- To ensure the continuous improvement in performance standards and continuous professional development of the employees of Tribal Development department of Maharashtra Government
- To Develop personnel of Tribal development department and other professionals involved in tribal welfare field such that they are align to the core objectives of the Tribal development department/ministry of Maharashtra State Government
- To ensure the continuous knowledge assimilation and sharing of the updated knowledge in different areas needed for Tribal Development

12. Training Program for the Tribal Youths:

The Tribal Research and Training institute has been conducting the various programs for developing leadership qualities among the tribal youth. The TRTI is focusing on the all over development of the tribal people by organizing various camps and programs throughout the state and mainly focusing on the tribal Sub Plan area. The main motive behind these programs is to spread awareness about different schemes and Plans which are being carried out by various agencies of Government. TRTI has been acting as an agent between the Beneficiaries and implementing agencies. We have successfully conducted 8 Programs in the year 2018-19 of various categories.

13. Leadership training for tribal youth and children: -

Tribal students need to inculcate the leadership qualities along with education and knowledge. In addition, the life skills such as rational thinking, thinking of welfare of others at the same time able to make decision for their own future should adopted by them. This can lead to a capable generation. In view of this broad perspective, TRTI organizes Leadership Conservation training programs for the students from school to the youth. In order to create a scientific perspective, programs like ScienceCon, the Science Conference for tribal students and Video Conferencing are implemented and through these programs training sessions for teenagers, the Prerna Club project are carried out.

The information of the Training Programs conducted during the year 2018-19

Year	In-service Training Programs		Training for tribal youth		Budget (Rs.)	Expenditure
	Target of Trainings	Trainings conducted	Target of Trainings	Trainings conducted	Allotted	
2018-19	24	20	10	10	37,72,27,000	3,25,92,136

14. Competitive Examination and Vocational Training Cell:

The Tribal Research and Training institute has been conducting various training program for different competitive examinations like UPSC, MPSC, Banking, Railways, Judicial, Engineering and other competitive examinations.

The Tribal Research and Training institute, Pune. has got its an autonomous status in the year 2013 soon after it, the separate Cell of Competitive Examination and Vocational Training Division established in 2018. Now the all schemes regarding Competitive Examination are being implemented through this division, The details are as follows:

14.1. Training Programme for UPSC/MPSC Civil Services Examination:

The representation of scheduled tribe candidates in the all-India and state civil service is very meager, because of various reasons i.e. very less no of candidates are appearing to such examination, lack of resources and proper guidance. To overcome this issue and give impetus and motivation for applying and appearing to such examination the government is running this program in 9 universities in Maharashtra and YASHADA Pune.

The separate G.R. is Passed dated on 15th July 2014 (शासन निर्णय क्र. प्रशिक्षण -२०१२/ प्र.क्र.१५८ (भाग-२)/का-१७. दिनांक १५ जुलै २०१४) by the department and revised it from time to time by allocating the separate budget of Rs. 334.297 Lakh. (In Words Three Crore Thirty four Lakh and Twenty Nine thousand Seven hundred only). The training is being imparted for 11 months duration in the each university having 25 candidates and 10 candidates in YASHDA, Pune, altogether it counts to total 235 candidates.

The admission to this course is done through the Common Entrance Test which is conducted in March every year and training starts in month of August. The application are invited from eligible and valid candidates through online mode. The Notification regarding Common Entrance Test is published through all leading daily newspapers across Maharashtra. Candidates are selected university-wise on the basis of the marks obtained in the test.

As this is non residential course, Students are receiving stipend of Rs. 6,000 Per Month subject to his/her required percentage of attendance in the class and Rs.6000 is paid only once for purchasing of important Books.

In 2018-19 the Total no of candidates trained under this course are 235 and cost incurred is Rs. 1,83,27,000. Among 235 candidates enrolled 56 candidates have got selected in the sub ordinate services in state and central services.

14.2. Training Programme for Judicial and Engineering Services:

14.2.1. Training Programme for Judicial Services:

The separate G.R. is Passed dated on 2nd December, 2014 (शासन निर्णय क्र. प्रशिक्षण -२०१४/ प्र. क्र.५३/का-१७ दिनांक २ डिसेंबर २०१४) by the department specifically for Judicial and Engineering Services.

The training program for Pre - Judicial services is being conducted by the Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa institutes for the law graduates of the Scheduled Tribes. The duration of the training program is of 11 months.

The Selection for this course is done by asking application from the eligible candidates from each revenue department by issuing the notification in the newspapers across Maharashtra. Only those candidates who have applied for the Judicial Service Examination in the specific year of Maharashtra Public Service Commission are eligible to apply for this coaching. The BARTI, Pune is entrusted with task of the administration of admission process.

The nature of training is as such that, there would be classes on every Saturday and Sunday (weekend). There will be Q&A sessions on each of these days. The District Judge would be the Chairman of the session. So far BARTI, Pune was supposed to implement this program, In 2018-19 the program is not conducted due to discrepancies in GR.

14.2.2. Training Programme for Engineering Services:

There is mandate of conducting training program for the Engineer graduates of the Scheduled Tribes through the G.R. Passed dated on 2nd December, 2014 (शासन निर्णय क्र. प्रशिक्षण -२०१४/ प्र. क्र.५३/का-१७.दिनांक २ डिसेंबर २०१४) by the department. This is residential training program is being conducted by the Maharashtra Engineering Training Academy, META Nashik. There would be separate training for preliminary and main examination. The duration of the training program is of 11 months.

The Selection for this course is done by asking application from the eligible candidates by issuing the notification in the newspapers across Maharashtra. Only those candidates who have applied for the Engineering Service Examination in the specific year of Maharashtra Public Service Commission are eligible to apply for this coaching. Top 60 candidatures are selected through common entrance test on basis of marks obtained by them. The BARTI, Pune is entrusted with task of the administration of admission process. So far BARTI, Pune was supposed to implement this program, In 2018-19 the program is not conducted due to discrepancies in GR.

14.3. Two months Orientation Program:

There is huge backlog of Tribal Community in the government services. Therefore, to solve this issue The Tribal Research and Training institute has been conducting the course for 40 candidates for

the duration of 2 Months. It is specially designed to cater the needs of students such as spoken English, writing skills and more focus is given on different one day competitive examinations like Banking, Railways, Staff selection commission and so on..... It is governed by the G.R. dated 29th November 1985. Under this program we not only provides best coaching for one day written examination but also groom them for interview or Personality test and developing leadership qualities.

The main motive behind these programs is to propaganda and publicizes different competitive examinations, which are being carried out by various agencies of Government. T.R.T.I. has been acting as a sole agent between the Beneficiaries and implementing authorities.

Trainees are provided with free accommodation and actual travel expenses (by bill) incurred is reimbursement. We offer stipend for food and educational materials through D.B.T. We have conducted 2 training program for 80 candidates (40 Per Batch) in 2018-19 and cost incurred for these program is Rs. 21,67,033.

QUEST – CENTRE FOR INNOVATION, PLANNING AND EVALUATION, MUMBAI

The Centre was inaugurated on April 10, 2018. It has been established as a 'Think Tank' of Tribal Development Department. The aim of the Centre is, to **Innovate**, design, pilot and Implement Unique Projects in association with expert organizations and in consultation with the government agencies to address core issues; to **Plan** and improve processes, methods to increase the efficiency and quality of service delivery at all levels of the department and to **Evaluate** the projects for further improvement and recommendations.

Purpose:

Quest aims at being a support system to propose and implement innovative concepts for the betterment of tribal communities. Quest also aims to aid modernization of the Department's necessary processes. Team at Quest is such that it brainstorms and works to challenge routine thinking. A data based decision making approach has been adopted by the team, which has been useful for policy inputs. Comprising of motivated, Professional individuals who are strongly oriented towards working for social good, Quest has aided in policy making, system designing and re-engineering, project planning, implementation & evaluation, building partnerships with well known organizations in the sectors of health, livelihood, education, IT etc.



Quest is working in tandem with Mantralaya, Commissionerate, TRTI and all the field offices towards implementing projects. Major projects undertaken by Quest are:

1. **Education:**

- Kayapalat Abhiyan - To improve basic amenities
- Strengthening of SMCs. Pilot in Dahanu.
- Implementation of Eklavya Science Programme – Vigyan Shalas
- Implementation of Karadi Path for English Teaching
- Formation of Education Resource Cell – Draft Ready
- Life Skill Education Training and Institutionalization
- Recruitment of Teachers for EMRS
- Induction of New Ashram School Teachers
- Conversion of 100+ Ashram Schools to English Medium

2. **Policy Interventions:**

- Revision of Ashram Shala Code model framework for good governance.
- Namankit GR Revision
- Conceptualised a draft tender for decentralised food procurement and drafted a complete proposal for changing the system for better nutrition.
- Revised SMC GR
- Formalizing the recruitment process of teachers for EMRS

3. **Health:**

- Atal Arogya Vahini – Special Health Services for remote AS
- Digi Health Pranali - School Health Management System
- Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program
- Creation of Sickroom in AS & School Health Committee
- WASH Program under Kayapalat Abhiyan
- Centralised Kitchen for Ashram Schools

- Community Action for Nutrition
- Geriatric Care Training by Grandage

4. **Other Initiatives for improving educational experience of students:**

- Preparing the students for national sports meet for tribal students where we bagged the best team award.
- **Dakshana Foundation**- Coaching for Entrance Exams
- **Khula Asman**: A platform for children for their creative expression
- Super 50 (Medical and Engineering Entrance) with PACE.
- Summer camp for students
- MISSION SHAURYA I & II
- Dedicated focus on career counselling and personality development and to reduce the dropout rates in higher education by informing students about scholarship schemes.

5. **Livelihood:**

- Engaging with AYUSH group (A consortium of 200 Warli Tribal Artisans by Youth from Warli Tribes in Dahanu) for creating forward and backward linkages for marketing Warli artisanal products. They would be training girls also as the Art originally belonged to women but has now taken over by men for commercial purposes. This initiative would not only help preserve art but lead to socio economic empowerment of women artists.
- Supported the artisans from different parts of Maharashtra by participating in national and International Exhibitions like; Kala Ghoda Festival, Magnetic Maharashtra, Global Indian Festival - Malaysia, Suraj-kund Mela and The Art Enclave at Index Fairs 2019 benefiting 400+ Tribal Artisans across Maharashtra.
- Tribal tourism promotion – raiteli
- Partnering with Uber to provide training to tribal women as auto rickshaw partners with uber.

6. **Other Projects:**

- Taking stock and re-planning of unspent funds under Central Assistance.
- Setting up Process for calling and selection of projects under Central Assistance.
- Regular Monitoring and Evaluation of projects sanctioned under Central Assistance.
- Creation of Digital portal CAS for Central Assistance projects.
- Promoting marketing linkages for tribal products through Mahatribes
- Execution of PVTG Policy Formulation - Mumbai University
- Planning and coordination for Appointment of Gramsathis in selected PVTG occupied areas
- Planning and coordination for Setting up a sustainable mechanism for marketing and value addition to mahua - Mahua Consortium (Gadchiroli)
- Contributing to affidavit to be prepared for FRA Supreme Court case

- Research Project: Study of changing gender perceptions among tribal groups in Yawatmal, special focus on Unwedded mothers – TISS
- Benchmark Survey of ST population
- Compiling/collecting data from line departments for the data analytics centre
- Documentation of initiatives and projects
- Submission of compliance reports to NHRC
- Managing Social Media Handles

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (I.A.D.P. SECTION(STATISTICS))

- According to the 5th schedule of Indian Constitution, the Govt. of India has been declared scheduled area of Maharashtra State vide notification dated December 2, 1985. This area is based on the 1971 census.
- According to the Scheduled Area of the Government of India dated 02.12.1985, Government of Maharashtra Resolution No.TSP-1086/8710/PR.No.31/ T.5 dated March 09, 1990, Tribal Sub-Plan area of Maharashtra State, revealed updated list of the villages, based on the 1981 census.
- Due to the creation of new district and tahsils in Maharashtra state, proposal for revision of scheduled area is submitted on 07th February, 2019 to the Govt. of Maharashtra.
- This proposal has been made in accordance with the prescribed criteria of the Central Government for the scheduled area. In the current scheduled area, 13 districts of the state are included. The proposed Scheduled Area consists of 21 districts. In this proposal, 1303 villages having less than 50 percent tribal population which do not satisfy contiguity criteria are excluded from existing scheduled area and 1628 new villages have been included in the proposed scheduled area according to the norms of 5th schedule of Indian Constitution. The Proposal of revision of scheduled area including 6071 villages has been submitted to the state government.

EVALUATION

IADP (Integrated Area Development Programme) section of TRTI, Pune has been entrusted with the responsibility of Survey and Evaluation of various schemes implemented by Tribal Development Department.

The report and recommendations based on the evaluation are submitted to Tribal Development Department for reviewing evaluation's findings, recommendation and initiate necessary action accordingly for improvement in implementation of the schemes. Some reports also proved useful for better decision making when policy makers want to understand the social, economical, educational and physical development levels of Tribal in Maharashtra.

- At present, 167 evaluation reports have been prepared by this office.
- At present, the evaluation of low enrollment of Tribal students in Govt. Ashrams Schools and evaluation of renowned schools scheme has been undertaken.

BENCH MARK SURVEY

From Benchmark survey, the Government gets various statistical information to frame the various policies and also it helps to take policy decisions. Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra has done two surveys of tribal population till date, one in 1978 and other in 1996-97. The proposed benchmark survey is planned to undertake in 2019. This survey will provide information about 45 tribes in Maharashtra State. We will also find information about their social and financial status. This will enable the government to provide statistical information for determining strategies, fund distribution, and development of activities for tribals.

The proposed survey will be conducted in existing & proposed scheduled area. In this survey, we will collect information about tribal social, economic, human development, agriculture, physical facilities, migration, debt, skills, administration and culture.

The features of this benchmark survey are as follows.

1. Collection of information about indicators of social and economic development of tribals.
2. Computation of the Multi Dimensional Poverty Index.
3. The cultural characteristics and the powers of the tribals and its qualitative information.
4. Mapping of the schemes implemented for the tribals
5. Study of physical facilities in tribal villages and pada.

CREATING A DIPLOMA COURSE IN SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MFPs UNDER FRA & PESA (MUMBAI UNIVERSITY)

- Under the Forest Rights Act (2006) and PESA Act 2012, more than 5000 Gram Sabhas have received collective forest rights in the state. Training and capacity building are required for these rights to be implemented effectively.
- In view of this matter, Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai is planning and implementing a program of collective forest management through this scheme.
- The first phase of training for 27 trainees from 25 Gram Sabhas has been completed with the initiative of a Gram Sabha at Village Mendha (Lekha), Tal. Dhanora, Dist. Gadchiroli.
- All 27 trainees has been awarded the Diploma in Mumbai on 23rd February 2019.
- An amount of Rs.215. 00lakhs has been spent for the implementation of this project.

PVTG BASELINE SURVEY (MUMBAI UNIVERESITY)

- There are three primitive tribes in Maharashtra State, Katkari, Kolam and Madiya Gond. The aim of this scheme is to bring about the overall and social development of the primitive tribes.
- This project is being implemented by the Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai.
- The report writing of this project is in the final stage.

- For this project, Rs.25.00 lakhs of funds have been approved and Rs.15.00 lakhs has been released to Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai at the end of the year 2018-19.

COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH TO IMPROVE HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND TO REDUCE DEATHS OF TRIBAL'S OF MELGHAT

- The project is implemented by Mahan Trust, Utawali, Dist. Wardha.
- Melghat is remote tribal area of about 4000 Sq.Km. having pollution density less than 75 persons Sq.Km. This area has lack of essential facilities.
- Mahan trust has surveyed the area and found severe malnutrition, child death rate around 90, low quality of cleanliness, 90% people do not use toilet and no availability of water.
- Mahatma Gandhi Tribal Hospital Utawali is working in 30 villages of Melghat area doing treatment of 1000 malnutrition children from age 0 to 60 month, 3000 children below age 5, 1600 pregnant women, 10000 patients from age 16 to 60 and 20000 patients at hospital.
- The purpose of the scheme is to reduce child death rate in 30 tribal villages, reduce severe malnutrition, reduce death rate of tribal between ages 16 to 60, reduce infant mortality rate and maternal death rate, cure patient from severe diseases.
- The duration of the project is 5 years. (September 2017 to August 2022)
- For this project, Rs.450.00 lakhs of funds have been approved and Rs.173,94,456,- has been released to Mahan Trust at the end of the year 2018-19

SETTING UP DATA ANALYTICS AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT CENTRE FOR TSP PLANNING AND BUDGETING (PUNE UNIVERSITY).

- This project is being implemented in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between Tribal Development Department and Department of Technology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
- It is necessary to collect the statistical information and computerized analysis of the schemes implemented by tribal development department and for this there is no technical system available with the department, hence the project is necessary.
- An analytics engine is being prepared by making rapid decisions in order to compile information about various areas related to tribal development.
- The duration of the project is 3 years. (2017-18 to 2019-20)
- For this project, Rs.855.16 lakhs of funds have been approved and Rs.727.72 lakhs has been released to Department of Technology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune at the end of the year 2018-19.

COMMUNITY ACTION FOR NUTRITION (SATHI)

- This project is being implemented to empower tribal communities to improve nutrition and strengthening awareness on nutrition related services on an experimental basis through public

participation for improving nutritional related services and home based nutrition system in Maharashtra.

- This Project is being implemented by “Anusandhan Trust -Sathi" Pune.
- The duration of the project is 3 years. (Sept.2018 to Aug.-2020)
- For this project, Rs.5,35,20,906/- of funds have been approved and Rs.4,09,63,001/- has been released to “Anusandhan Trust -Sathi" Pune at the end of the year 2018-19.

8. **RESEARCH**

COMPLETED AND ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS 2018-19

A) COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS 2018-19:

Sr. No.	Title	Amount (In Lakh)	Remark
1	Health Issue of Adolescent Girls in Ashram Schools.	17.68	This project has been completed in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. The project aimed at: Health Check-up of the adolescent girls in Ashram Schools in the state and inculcating awareness about associated health issues among them. This project has been completed and the final report has been submitted to TRTI Pune.
2	Migration of Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra – Livelihood Resources, Health and Food Habits of Katkari Tribe	19.94	The project has been completed. This research project was carried out in collaboration with All India Institute of Local Self Government, Pune. The project aimed at studying the problems faced by Katkari tribe such as poverty, employment, livelihood resources, availability of food, migration, health and food habits etc. The research was carried out in Pune, Raigad, Thane and Palghar districts. Combined Research Methodology was used to collect the data. The project has been completed and the final report has been submitted to TRTI Pune.
3	Special Training on Awareness about Health and Hygiene for ‘Prerikas’ –Adolescent Girls in Ashram schools	33.99	This training project has been conducted in collaboration with All India Institute of Local Self Government, Pune. The aim of this project was to identify one adolescent girl as ‘Prerika’

			<p>from each Government as well as Non-aided Ashram Schools in Maharashtra. These adolescent girls were trained regarding health care. Once trained, these 'Prerikas' will train other adolescent girls from their Ashram Schools/villages. These trained 'Prerikas' are supposed to spread awareness among their family members, relatives and the members in the villages/ hamlets. During the five days of the residential training, the selected adolescent girls from all the selected Ashram Schools were trained regarding the management of hygiene during menstruation cycle, awareness about good touch and bad touch, self-defense, balanced diet for good health and beauty, personality development etc. 1039 'Prerikas' and 150 Women Wardens participated in this training program. This project has been completed and the final report has been submitted to TRTI Pune.</p>
4	Handbook on Cultural Affinity for Tribal Identity Claims	20.52	<p>This project has been completed in collaboration with the department of Anthropology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.</p> <p>Data regarding cultural affinity of 4 Scheduled tribes viz. Kolam, Gond, Thakar, Koli Mahadev was collected. This data will be useful for the comparative study of Tribal Communities and Non-tribal Communities in Maharashtra. The comparative study will be useful to identify whether the applicant belongs to Tribal community or to a Non-tribal community. This project has been completed and the final report has been submitted to TRTI Pune.</p>
5	Ethnographic study of Bhilala and Pawara Tribes of Sangrampur and Jalgaon Jamod Talukas of Buldhana	--	<p>This project has been completed by TRTI Pune. Bhilala and Pawara Tribes residing in villages and hamlets of Sangrampur and Jalgaon Jamod Talukas of Buldhana District were not receiving</p>

	District		Scheduled Tribe Certificate since 2005. An Ethnographic study of these tribe was conducted by TRTI Pune and recommendations based on this study were submitted to Government of Maharashtra.
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B) ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS 2018-19

Sr. No.	Title	Amount (In Lakh)	Remark
1	Ethnographic Study of 45 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra.	430.07	This ambitious major Research Project has been undertaken in collaboration with the department of Anthropology Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The main objective of this research is to document the traditions, religious traits, customs, rituals associated with life-cycle events, festivals occupation, livelihood resources, economy, changes as a result of development programs etc. of the Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. Collection of Ethnographic data of different tribe in various villages and hamlets is in progress. Data collection of 21 Scheduled tribes has been completed. Primary drafts of these reports have been submitted to TRTI, Pune, after the validation of data. The scrutiny of these reports was undertaken by the Research Section of TRTI, Pune and the reports have been handed over to SPPU to incorporate the suggestions in these reports. The research work is in progress.
2	Mapping Food Habits Amongst The Tribals : An Interventionist Strategy of Nutritious Food	9.50	Mumbai University has submitted a proposal for an amount of Rs-9.50 Lakh for the Research Project- 'Mapping Food Habits Amongst The Tribals: An Interventionist Strategy of Nutritious Food' The research work is in progress.

Sr. No.	Title	Amount (In Lakh)	Remark
3	Livelihood Resources: Health and Food Habits of Korku Tribe	18.50	This research project has been undertaken in collaboration with the Social Work College, Badnera, Amaravati. The project aimed at studying the problems faced by Korku tribe such as poverty, employment, livelihood resources, availability of food, migration, health and food habits etc. The research is being carried out in Korku populated villages from Dharani, Chikhaldara, Melghat, Morshi and Achalpur Talukas of Amaravati district. Combined Research Methodology is being used to collect the data. The Research work is in progress.
4	Research Study on Gowari Community in Maharashtra	51.06	This project has been undertaken in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. A holistic study on this issue has become necessary in the light of the confusion between non tribal caste Gowari and the tribal community Gond –Gowari. The research work is in progress.

9. **TRIBAL CULTURAL MUSEUM AND CULTURAL UNIT**

Various schemes for the preservation of Tribal Art and Culture have been implemented by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, 28, Queen's Garden, Pune, They are:-

Tribal cultural festival

The scheme Tribal cultural festival has been sanctioned by Govt. of Maharashtra from the year 2013-14 .This includes **Tribal handicraft exhibition, tribal dance competition and tribal film festival**. In the year 2017-18 the **Tribal cultural festival** was organized at Pune in the premises of Tribal Research & Training Institute, from 15th March 2018 to 19th March 2018.

Tribal handicraft exhibition

To promote and develop the tribal art and culture, this Institute organizes 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., accommodation and food. T.R.T.I. makes arrangements for exhibition venue, arrangements of stalls and local advertisement.

In the year 2017-18 the Tribal handicraft exhibition was organized at Pune in the premises of Tribal Research & Training Institute, from 15th March 2018 to 19th March 2018 as a part of tribal cultural festival, Total 105 Artisans from all over Maharashtra participated with their artifacts. The exhibits like handicrafts, wooden articles, bamboo work, warli paintings, paper masche masks, metal craft, Gondi painting, Books on Tribal culture by Tribal writers and herbal medicines were for the sale.

Tribal dance competition

Tribal dance competition at Pune, T.R.T.I. were organised on 16th March 2018 as a part of tribal cultural festival. Total ten dancing troupes from tribal areas of Maharashtra contested in the competition. The participants from dance troops were given T.A., D.A., accommodation and food. First 3 groups were awarded cash prizes.

Tribal Film Festival

The documentaries produced by TRTI, Pune were shown to the visitors at tribal Cultural Festival at Pune.

Production of Documentary Films

This Institute produces the documentary films on the tribal art and culture. From the year 1980-81 this Institute has produced 90 documentary films on development, art and cultural aspects of tribals in Maharashtra and the schemes implemented by the Govt. for the welfare of tribals.

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 Warli and Malhar Koli adults and for Warli and Malhar Koli students in ashram schools in Thane district. They are given painting material like cloth, colours & brushes. They are also given T.A., D.A. (for one day), cash prizes and certificates.

As per G.R. the Warli painting competition is organized every year for one day but the paintings cannot be completed in one day .so the artists have to stay at the place for two days and accordingly the proposal for two days stay and food has been send to govt. for approval .

The Warli painting competition was not organized in year 2017-18.

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 rooms. Traditional Adivasi Huts are also displayed here. There are 1351 artifacts displayed in the museum.

Foreign tourists from all over the world, college students, school children, scholars, researchers and also Indian tourist visit this museum.

Other Activities

1. Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune celebrated September 2018 as Poshan Maah. On the last day 30th September 2018 the food festival and dance competition were organized at Junnar.

2. The institute participated in National dance festival at Bhubaneshwar on 31st Jan. 2019 to 2nd February 2019.
- 3 The institute participated in National Food festival at Delhi from 16th Nov. to 30th November 2018.
4. Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune won the 2nd prize for the Chitrarath at State Republic day parade at Mumbai on 26th January 2019.
5. The institute participated in Surajkund international kraft mela at Surajkund, Hariyana from 1st February to 17th February 2019.
6. The institute participated in Pune hut programme at pune from 22nd Feb. to 23rd February 2019.
7. The institute participated in “Sciencecon exhibition” at Pune from 28th to 30th January 2019.
8. The institute participated in “Kala Ghoda Festival 2019” from 2nd February to 10th February 2019.

10. VERIFICATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE CERTIFICATE

There exist eight scrutiny Committees for Scheduled Tribes located at Pune, Nashik, 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. Scrutiny Committee also acts as appellate authority against the order of rejection of the application by competent authority, authorized to issue caste certificate.

The performance of eight Scrutiny Committee in the year 2018-2019 is as follows-

No. of cases pending for the yr 2017-18	No. of cases received in the Yr-2018-19	Total cases	No. of cases disposed off in the Year-2018-2019						Pending at the end of Year 18-19
			Valid	Invalid	Re-inquiry	Disposed for other reasons	Transferred to other Committee	Total	
30823	29972	60795	28133	1646	1	5464	0	35244	25551

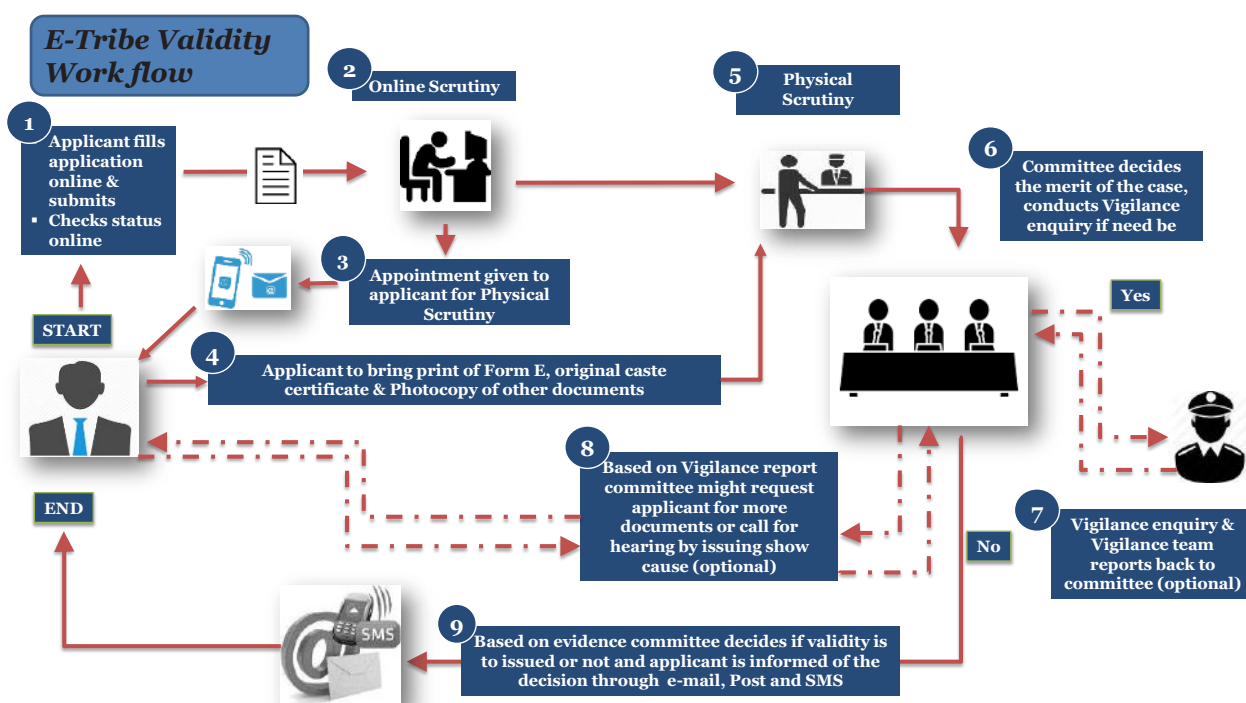
E-Tribe Validity Portal

In order to bring transparency to the Tribe certificate issuing process, online web based application was developed as ‘आदि ‘प्रमाण’ प्रणाली’ (eTribe Validity portal). The Tribal Caste Certificate Scrutiny process before creation of E-tribe validity portal was time consuming leading to high pendency. Lot of issues with bogus certificates was identified in Nanded and Aurangabad districts which needed to be addressed. There was a need to bring in transparency within the certificate scrutiny process and hence the idea of eTribe Validity was conceived. This portal was launched on 29 Apr 2016 by Hon’ble Governor of Maharashtra Mr. Ch. Vidyasagar Rao and Hon’ble chief Minister Mr. Devendra Fadnavis. It was made accessible to citizens from 1 May 2016.

Salient features of the eTribe Validity portal

1. Complete online process right from application to caste validity disposal. Two stage scrutiny process online and physical.
2. At all stages of process in the eTribe portal the Regulation of Issuance and verification of caste certificate Act 2001 & Rule 2003 is kept intact.
3. All 8 committees have their independent login ids and are responsible for the area under their jurisdiction.
4. Clear instruction for use of portal displayed on the website.
5. Photo and biometric details of applicants are captured during physical scrutiny at committee offices.
6. Purpose wise segregation as per act is provided in the portal
7. Auto-redirection to committees based on the applicant's information. Multi-level validations to avoid duplications and identify offenders
8. 16 Reports with complete audit trail of each application
9. E-mail and SMS alert notifications to applicants
10. Online status verification feature for applicants
11. Authentication of Applicant's Caste Certificate details with Caste Certificate Issuing Authority database.
12. Provision to upload all the required documents for validity issuance.
13. Online application tracking system for the applicant where he/she can check the status of their application.
14. Vigilance module is also made part of the portal and required training is given to the officials.
15. Standardized the formats for issuing acknowledgment receipts to the applicant's communication to sponsoring authorities and the applicants (including show cause notices), generating valid orders.
16. Online validity verification option for sponsoring agency.
17. Appointment of Praman Assistants has been done for better implementation at committee level.
18. Unique Validity certificate numbering format to identify fake certificates

Process workflow



Current Status

Regular training programs for committee officials are been conducted at TRTI. Praman assistants convey the issues faced at committee level, these issues are been addressed by the project development agency Mahaonline. Currently **89858** applications have been processed through the eTribe portal out of which **59222** validity certificates are issued till March 2019. Phase 2 of E-tribe portal is been in the planning stage.

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

Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation is 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 Government of Maharashtra, Social welfare Department subsequently with the creation of the separate Tribal Development Department in the year 1983 the Tribal Development Corporation is 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 socio-economic development of tribals in Maharashtra State as per provisions in Article 46 of the Indian Constitution.

2. Aims and Objectives

1. To work as an effective implementing agency to extend welfare program for the tribal community.

2. To act as an effective agency to prevent economic exploitation of tribal farmers, artisans and labourers.
3. To promote the socio-economic development of tribals by implementing the direct assistance schemes.

3. **Major Activity:**

A) Monopoly Procurement Scheme

- i) Procurement of Agricultural Commodities in the specified area of Maharashtra.
- ii) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce under MSP.

B) Price Support Scheme for paddy and coarse grain.

C) Electric Motor Pump / Oil Engine / Gas Unit Supply / HDPE Pipe Supply Scheme.

D) Nav Sanjivan Yojana

- i) Consumption Finance Scheme.
- ii) Door Step Delivery Scheme

E) Other Scheme

- i) Supply of essential commodities to Government Ashram School.

MANAGEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Board of Directors

As per By-laws No. of the Tribal Development Corporation. The Board of Directors of the Corporation looks after the supervisions and the management of the Corporation. There are at present 37 directors on the Board of Corporation enumerated as under.

Non Officials-

01	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 st November 1985	02
02	Three Directors are nominated by Government from the Tribal M.L.As Government orders Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N.918/D-3 Dated 21 st November 1985.	03
03	Fifteen Directors are elected by the affiliated societies (3 Post of the Directors are reserved for woman)	15
04	One Directors is nominated by the Maharashtra State Co-Operative Bank	01
05	One Director is from State Government undertaking, Semi Government and local Bodies to be nominated by the Government	01
	Sub Total (A)	22
06	Secretary of Tribal Development Department	01
07	Commissioner, Tribal Development Department	01

08	Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies Department	01
09	Secretary of 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 Government, 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

As the field level there are 9 Regional Offices, One Sub-Regional Office (upgraded) and 35 Sub-Regional Officers at the following locations.

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
10	Sub Regional Office	Aheri

Major Activites:-

1) MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME

The Monopoly procurement scheme started during 1977 in 7 tahsils in Tribal Sub Plan area on pilot basis, considering the response to the scheme & demand of tribal peoples the scheme applied in 15 districts 73 tahsils in the state of Maharashtra. The scheme was suspended for one year vide Government resolution dated 7th March 2008 but remain suspended up to October 19, 2013 Government of Maharashtra started the monopoly purchase scheme from October 19, 2013 in 29 tahasils of 8 Districts of remote area for specified agriculture commodities. Now the corporation implementing monopoly purchase scheme.

During the season purchase activities performed through 168 purchase centers. The purchase centers run by sub agent societies of MSCTDC which are Adivasi Vividha Karyakari Societies, where the societies are not capable to run the purchase centers, corporation purchase directly.

Purchase Agriculture Commodities as under

(Wt. in Qtls. & Value Rs.Lac)

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2017-18		Procurement 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	10827.22	170.29	21063.83	401.44
02	Wheat	2394.18	41.91	2105.62	37.40
03	Varai	904.90	24.09	47.53	1.18
04	Nagali	0.00	0.00	6.40	0.18
05	Udid	6.98	0.33	41.05	2.25
06	Tur	2089.61	91.28	468.54	19.80
07	Harbhara	1623.13	73.09	395.81	15.78
08	Soyabean	28.54	0.71	1.31	0.03
09	Niger Seed	26.30	1.22	17.76	0.98
10	Mug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Seasuium	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Groundnut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	17900.86	402.92	24147.85	479.04

During 2018-19 at 31st March 2019 ending previous stocks & current stocks of agriculture & MFP commodities Qts. 126239.48 Amount Rs. 32236.91 lakh sold. As such by processing paddy, Tur, Groundnut the Tur dal, Groundnut shield & Gram wheat being supplied to Government Ashrams Schools.

(A) Monopoly Procurement Scheme : Agriculture Commodities Sale (Wt. in Qtls. & Value Rs.Lac)

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2017-18		Procurement 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	21883.66	341.66	219.03	3.21
02	Rice	20621.16	771.68	1468.94	62.14
03	Varai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04	Soyabin	0.00	0.00	176.97	3.28
05	Khurasani	90.16	6.20	0.00	0.00
06	Wheat	3944.57	101.31	1844.36	35.55
07	Nagali	187.60	3.63	0.00	0.00

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2017-18		Procurement 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
08	Udid	4.21	0.46	0.00	0.00
09	Udid Dal	699.05	72.98	0.00	0.00
10	Tur	0.00	0.00	15243.12	533.18
11	Tur Dal	1776.31	247.21	0.00	0.00
12	Harbhara	1762.12	102.70	000	0.00
13	Groundnut	8.25	0.56	3.75	0.45
14	Mug	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Other	11120.63	119.90	613.33	7.15
	Total	62097.72	1768.29	19569.50	644.96

(B) Minor Forest Produce (Optional Purchase)

The scheme (Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of value Chain for MFP) being implemented by the corporation for 49 MFPs, Myrobalan covered under the scheme. But there is grade wise practice of procurement of Myobalan in Pune & Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra while MSP rate is Rs. 15/- per Kg. for all grades. On demand of tribal people from Pune & Ahmednagar district. Optional purchase of Bal Myrobalan is being implemented in the said area with permission of Government of Maharashtra.

(Wt. in Qtls. & Value Rs.Lac)

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Purchase Season 2017-18		Purchase Season 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Myrabolan (Hirda)	25.90	1.98	0.00	0.00
	Total	25.90	1.98	0.00	0.00

(C) Sale of MFP (Minor Forest Produce) :-

(Wt. in Qtls. & Value Rs.Lac)

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Purchase Season 2017-18		Purchase Season 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Myrabolan (Hirda)	1403.06	15.17	0.00	0.00
	Total	1403.06	15.17	0.00	0.00

(D) Price Support Scheme

During the session 2018-19 stock of Qts. 2402232.51 Amount Rs. 41965.23 lakh purchased.

The details of major commoidities are as under.

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Purchase 2017-18		Purchase 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	1163511.77	20413.98	2379675.14	41488.55
02	Maize	11042.54	157.36	9789.06	166.41
03	Wheat	4253.21	72.30	12768.31	310.27
	Total	1178807.52	20643.64	2402232.51	41965.23

(E) Sale of Price Support Scheme

The paddy purchased under PSS is to be milled and deposited to district supply officer depot under decentralized procurement scheme. There was no response by millers for milling for milling due to low rate of internal transportation. The stock of paddy from 2009 and 2011-12 stored in open space in large-scale, so Government decided to sale the paddy stock by e-auction under chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner. The paddy stock not sold under committee of Divisional Commissioner decided to sale the stock under the committee of chairmanship of concerned Collector.

Stock of paddy for season 2012-13 to 2017-18 is not milled. It is decided to sale the same through E-auction under chairmanship of concern collector and the process is going on.

In the current financial year previous and current stock, after milling the paddy Qt. 902629.76 CMR (Rice) handover to DSO. Previous seasons stock of paddy sold by e-auction at highest bids.

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Sale 2017-18		Sale 2018-2019	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	223252.60	5700.85	317882.85	4941.27
02	Jawar	4376.71	78.75	12768.31	333.68
03	Maize	14689.84	220.11	9789.06	175.07
04	Rice	726245.83	20951.44	902629.76	26141.93
	Total	968564.98	26951.15	1243069.98	31591.95

(F) Balance Stock: There was balance stock of MP, P.S.S. & M.F.P. Qt. 768697.92 Amount Rs. 14015.34 at 31.03.2018 ending. The stock of MP, P.S.S. & M.F.P. Qt. 1498143.29 Amount Rs. 28334.44 Lakh in season 2018-19.

(1) Mechansim for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP)

Tribal Development Corporation implementing the Scheme (Mechansim for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP) since 2014-15 on 75.25% sharing basis Government of India have covered 49 MFPs vide letter F.No. 19/17-2018-Livelihood Government of India MOTA, New Delhi dated 11th January, 2019. i.e. 1) Tamarind (with seeds) 2) Wild Honey, 3) Gum karaya 4) Karanj seed, 5) Sal seed 6) Mahua seed 7) Sal leaves 8) Chironji pods with seeds 9) Myrobalan 10) a) Rangeeni Lac b) Kusumi Lac 11) Kusum

seeds 12) Neem seeds 13) Puwad seeds 14) Baheda 15) Hill Broom Grass 16) Dry Shikakai Poda 17) Baer pulp (Dried) 18) Nagarmotha 19) Shatavari Roots (dried) 20) Gudmar / Madhunashini 21) Kalmegh 22) Tamarind (De-seeded) 23) Guggul 24) Mahnua Flowers (dried) 25) Tejpatta (dried) 26) Jamun dried seeds 27) Dried Amala Pulp (De-seeded) 28) Marking Nut 29) Soap Nut (dried) 30) Bhava Seed 31) Arjuna Bark 32) Kokum (dry) 33) Glioe 34) Kaunch seed 35) Chirata 36) Vavbiding / Vavding (dry seed) 37) Dhaval phool dried flowers 38) Nuxvomica 39) Ban tulsi leaves (dried) 40) Kshirni 41) Bakul (dried bark) 42) Kutaj (dried bark) 41) Noni / Aal (dried fruits) 44) Sonapatha / Syonak poda 45) Chanothi seeds 46) Kalihari (dried tubers) 47) Makol (dried fruits) 48) Apang plant 49) Sugandhmantri roots / tubers.

Season 2018-2019

MSP for MFP Scheme during the financial year Purchase, Sale & Closing balance status as on 31.03.2019 (Weight in Qtl. And Value in Rs.)

Sr. No	Name of MFP	Opening Stock		Purchases		Sale		Balance Stock	
		Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.
01	Tumarind (with seeds)	41.99	92127.00	0.04	72.00	0.00	0.00	41.99	92127.00
02	Gum Karaya	28.40	312540.00	1.72	18535.00	6.29	81835.00	23.83	262128.00
03	Karanj Seeds	71.67	144968.00	1.63	2934.00	0.00	0.00	72.23	145976.00
04.	Moha Seed	42.45	84900.00	13.87	27730.00	0.00	0.00	54.26	105350.00
05	Chirenji pods with seeds	1.56	14508.00	6.77	62914.50	0.71	1581.00	7.39	73711.80
06	Myrobala n	164.84	131847.00	8562.79	12843360.00	361.790	607015.00	8273.81	13143000.00
07	Rangeeni Lac	0.00	0.00	194.56	2529215.00	0.03	446.00	180.80	2352509.00
08	Kusum Lac	0.00	0.00	1.14	15069.50	0.00	0.00	1.05	12991.00
09	Powad Seed	0.36	288.00	1.88	1504.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	1792.00

Sr. No	Name of MFP	Opening Stock		Purchases		Sale		Balance Stock	
		Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.
10	Behada	1729.57	2594355.00	1367.17	2182995.00	0.00	0.00	3072.77	4791818.00
11	Guggul	0.00	0.00	1.41	98700.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	100947.00
12	Bale (Dried and without crust)	0.93	1395.00	0.64	952.50	0.00	0.00	1.34	2012.70
13	Tamarind (De-seeded)	0.00	0.00	0.04	160.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	160.00
14	Palash Kesuda flower (dried)	0.83	664.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	664.00
15	Kusum Seed	0.29	290.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	290.00
	Total	2082.89	3377882.00	10153.66	17784141.50	368.82	690877.00	11734.28	21085476.50

(2) Supplies to Government Ashram Schools

In the year of report the corporations have supplied various food grains kirana items to 520 Government Ashram School as well as 200 Government Hostel's. The corporation gets 3% handing charges again supply done to schools & Hostel's.

In pursuance of Government Resolution dated 25th February 2014, the corporation had floated E-tender for the supplies food grain and kirana items etc. to Government Ashram Schools.

As such the cereals & pulses purchased under monopoly being supplied to schools vide Government Resolution dated 25th February 2014.

(4) Door-step Delivery

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

Therefore to assure the guaranteed and uninterrupted supply of rationing items at tribal villages, the State Government have assigned this job to TDC for making supply of rationing items under PDS at the doorstep of the villages where such ration shops are located. This has assured guaranteed and timely

supply of ration items to the tribals situated at remote places. In the year of report the Corporation has implemented the scheme with the help of total 7 delivery vans & TDC 3 vans.

Sr. No.	Details	2017-18	2018-19
01	No of Vehicles	Government – 11 Mahamandal-31	Government-7 Mahamandal-3
02	Transport Quantity (Wt in Qtl.)	503430.14	120294.00

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

The scheme envisages improvement of agriculture yields of the tribal farmers by affording them irrigation facilities. It also enables them to undertake of different cash crops rather than to go in for the traditional low yielding crops. The tribal farmer having minimum 1.5 acre and maximum 16 acres of own 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, MSCTDC, and Deputy Engineer of Small Irrigation Sub-Division and Member of Legislative Assembly of the concerned Tahsil etc. work at every project level and finalizes the selection.

The list of the selected beneficiaries and finalized by the said committee. According to budget allocation is handed over to the corporation for supply and installation and electrification of pump on turn key basis. As per Government Resolution MDC 2318/CR/D1417 MANTRALAYA MUMBAI DATED 06.12.2016 decision has been taken by state government to distribute amount of Oilpump, Electricpump and HDPE Pipe as DBT (Director Beneficiaries Transfer) to beneficiaries account.

(6) HDPE Pipe:-

According to Government of Maharashtra Government Resolution dated 12.02.2013 & Government Resolution Dated 24.01.2014 H.D.P.E. Pipes being distributed to tribal beneficiaries on 100% subsidy from season 2013-2014 H.D.P.E. Pipes are distributed through the corporation As per Government Resolution MDC 2318/CR/D1417 MANTRALAYA MUMBAI DATED 06.12.2016 decision has been taken by state government to distribute amount of Oilpump, Electricpump and HDPE Pipe as DBT (Director Beneficiaries Transfer) to beneficiaries account.

(7) 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 Government decided to raise the limit of loan and measure features of scheme are as under. The consumption finance scheme is implemented through Maharashtra State Co-Operative Tribal Development Corp. Ltd., Nasik.

1. The scheme is applicable to Tribal Sub Plan and Outer Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
2. Government directed to distribute consumption loan as 70% amount is to be given as a loan whereas 30% amount as a subsidy.
3. 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 revised scheme is as under.

The State Government by 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 and the recovery made during the season 2009-2010 to 2013-2014 is as under:-

Season	Loan Distributed		Loans Distribution less 30% Govt. Subsidy	28.02.2017 Recovery	31.03.2016 Outstanding Loan	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)			Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
2009-2010	200000	61.39	42.92	2.25	193263	40.67
2010-2011	400000	126.31	88.42	5.35	384109	83.07
2011-2012	300000	92.24	65.79	4.19	287965	61.60
2012-2013	189198	59.70	41.79	2.26	183194	39.53
2013-2014	89067	28.63	20.03	0.72	89534	19.31
Total	1178265	368.27	258.95	14.77	1138065	244.18

(8) 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	Contribution ratio	Authorized Share Capital (Amts.in Lac)	Actual Renewal 31.03.2016 (Amts. In lac)
1.	Central Government	49%	9800	1214.57
2.	State Government	51%	10200	10293.66
3.	A.V.K.S. Share Capital	-	-	1.25
	Total	100%	20000	11509.48

The corporations do not have its own sufficient godowns and office buildings. Due to this situation Corporation has to pay huge amount on rent. Moreover the godowns of Adivasi Vividh Karykari Sahakari societies are not in proper conditions. Also due to inadequate storage capacity of the

godowns, this corporation had to suffer from losses due to shortages. Therefore a decision had 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, construction of two godowns in Chandrapur district and 3 godowns in Gadchiroli district have completed. The MSCTDC has received land from MIDC at Aheri in Gadchiroli district and Deori in Gondia district. 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 Government.

To implement scheme for supply of package of agricultural tools and seeds basis of subsidized Oil Engine scheme as per Government approval.

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 Nasik 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

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 29 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 up-liftment 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 and Chandrapur 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 of the schemes, programmes 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 2018-19, the Tribal Sub Plan outlay (Scheme Expenditure) was Rs. 8969.05 crores, which was 9.40 % of the State's Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 95000 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	124.99	4.75	71.79
VIth FYP (1978-83)	6537.24	341.11	5.22	336.06
VIIth FYP (1985-90)	10500.00	525.00	5.00	717.78
Annual Plan (1990-91)	2521.88	169.88	6.71	167.20
1991-92	3000.00	200.86	6.69	196.05
VIIIth FYP (1992-97)	24735.00	1818.47	7.35	1693.08
1997-98	8325.00	550.00	6.60	498.00
1998-99	6400.00	561.00	8.76	520.00

Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
1999-2000	6641.82	580.59	8.74	467.00
2000-2001	5798.00	525.00	9.05	444.00
2001-2002	6750.00	567.00	9.05	366.77
2002-2003	5704.04	585.00	10.26	323.42
2003-2004	7578.38	555.73	7.33	450.22
2004-2005	9446.73	530.04	5.61	376.46
2005-2006	11000.00	990.00	9.00	928.53
2006-2007	14829.00	1389.00	9.36	1323.04
2007-2008	20200.00	1798.00	8.90	1658.88
2008-2009	25000.00	2238.50	8.95	2027.42
2009-2010	26000.00	2314.00	8.90	2130.01
2010-2011	37917.00	3374.35	8.90	2323.15
2011-2012	41000.00	3693.50	9.01	3106.00
2012-2013	45000.00	4005.00	8.90	3401.00
2013-2014	49000.00	4360.48	8.90	3979.42
2014-2015	51222.54	4814.92	9.40	4090.21
2015-2016	54999.00	5170.00	9.40	4562.55
2017-18	56997.00	5357.71	9.40	4957.71
2017-2018	77184.00	6754.00	8.75	6162.93
2018-2019	95000.00	8969.05	9.40	7291.91

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 2017-18 was Rs.6162.93 crores as against Rs.6754.00 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 2013-2014 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 2013-2014

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%

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
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%
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%
31	2012-2013	2,42,256	2,40,096	99.11%
32	2013-2014			
33	2014-2015			
34	2015-2016			
35	2016-2017			
36	2017-2018			

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
37	2018-2019			

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

Some Important Achievements

(1) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy, introduced in the State from 1976-77, takes 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)

Government of Maharashtra has given special emphasis on facilities for students SC/ST categories of tribal areas of the State. Accordingly, in 15 districts tribal population has been identified. 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 areas is as low as 65.7% as an endeavor to bring up this rate; State Government with the help of Government of India has taken up state wise programme of adult education.

1. Vastishala:-

Now this scheme has been revised and vastishala teacher are going to be provided with D.Ed. training facilities in order to absorb them as regular primary teacher. The scheme is closed due to reason of Vastishala has been converged in to regular school.

2. Book Bank in Primary Schools: -

Text books are provided free of cost to students in rural and hilly areas in the State as purchase of text books is difficult for their parents due to poverty. Though proposed, the State Government has also decided to provide free text books under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme to all students in standard 1 to 8 in Z.P. schools and all Private Aided Schools.

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 materials supplied free of cost per students in tribal area where literacy rate and enrollment is low. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 160.00 lakh for outside tribal area. 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 programme under Universalisation of Primary Education in tribal area. Facility of primary school is provided within 1.0 Km. The Government has instituted District Construction Development Fund vide G.R. No. PRASHAE/ 1096/44/96/PRASHI-4 dated 31/03/1998 & PRASHE/1096/44/96 /PRASHI-4 dated 30/06/1999. The Government also has increased limit for expenditure on construction of primary school rooms in tribal area.

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

To enroll and retain girls from SC/ST & VJNT and deprived classes particularly from tribal area to schooling, Government of Maharashtra has introduced the scheme of attendance allowance at the rate of Rs. 1/- per day of attendance. This is paid to the parents and is subject to the maximum Rs. 240/- per academic year.

6. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a Programme for universalization of Education Scheme:-

Government of Maharashtra has undertaken District Primary Education programme with financial support of World Bank for educationally lagging behind district identified on the basis of literacy rate. Now the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a programme for universalization of Education is implemented in the state monitored by Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai. The grant share is 60% of Central Government and 40% of State Government. The flagship schemes like mid day

meal also implemented in the State to enhance and retain the enrollment with financial support of Central Government.

7. Opening of New Non-Government Secondary Schools:-

100% grants to qualifying un-aided recognized secondary school in tribal area are given by the State government as per Government Resolution dated 10/11/2000 instead of grant's in slabs for general schools.

8. 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. Boy students in standard 5th to 7th are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 40/-, while girls are given Rs. 50/- per month, for boys students with good, moral conduct and minimum 75% attendance for quality for stipends. This is given for ten months in an academic year. However, students from Ashram Schools and residential schools where they get lodging & boarding free of charge are not eligible to get this benefit under these schemes.

1. Post literacy Programme :-

National literacy mission came into existence on 5th May 1988 to eradicate illiteracy 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 after total literacy mission. Its evaluation has been under taken outside agency. In Nanded & Yavatmal districts continuing education scheme is in operation after completing total literacy programme there.

10. Books in tribal dialect:-

With a view to create interest in learning among the students in tribal area schools M.S.C.E.R.T. Pune prepares books in tribal dialect. The council also takes care of teacher training to Universalization of Primary Education these books.

2) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPPT.

1. Government Ashram School

The Tribal Development Department in Maharashtra has 529 residential Govt. Ashram schools. Out of which 443 have been upgraded as Secondary Ashram schools. The Tribal Development department has opened 25 secondary Ashram schools only for the girls students (These 25 Girls secondary Ashram schools are already included in 418 secondary Ashram school) There are 125 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	2018-2019	19219	11700	60.88%

In this year 2018-2019 Rs. 73520.96 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 80481.59 lakhs.

2. Junior Colleges (Attached to Government Ashram Schools): Government of Maharashtra has also started 125 Junior colleges attached to secondary ashram schools from 2017-18.

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	2018-2019	10325	8962	86.80%

In this year 2018 – 2019 Rs. 244.50 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 241.70 lakhs.

3. Education in Aided Ashram Schools -

In the year 2015-16 there are 556 aided Ashram Schools in the State of which 492 Aided Ashram schools have been upgraded to Post Basic Ashram Schools. (Adding standards 8 to 10) The remaining 64 are primary ashram schools. The Govt. has also sanctioned 155 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. 900 per month per child.

Expenditure equal to 12 % of the secondary teaching & non-teaching staff salary is given for books, writing material, furniture and contingencies are also borne by the Govt. 8 % of the primary section teaching & non-teaching staff 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	2018-2019	18465	12712	68.84%

Government of Maharashtra has also started 155 Junior colleges attached to secondary (Aided) ashram schools from 2014-15.

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	2018-2019	12099	10390	85.87%

In this year 2018-2019 Rs. 65305.56 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 64374.48 lakhs.

4. Government Hostels for Tribal students -

Govt. hostels have 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 491 Govt. Hostels (281 for boys & 210 for Girls) in the state. In the year 2015-16 these hostel provide residential facilities to 58204 tribal students (36410 boys & 21794 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 800/- per month Divisional level Rs.500/- to District level Hostlers & Rs 500/- to Taluka & other places is given to each inmate.

In this year 2017-18 Rs. 37385.90 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 29692.56 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 eight Eklavya English Medium Residential Schools for tribal students. These eight schools are located at Bordi in Dist. Thane, Mundegaon Dist. Nashik, Chikhaldara Dist. Amravati, & Khairee-parsoda Dist Nagpur, Nandurbar, Dist. Nandurbar, Borgaon, Dist. Gondia, Kumargunta, Tal. Etapalli, Dist. Gadchiroli and Pimpri Sadroddin, Tal. Igatpuri, Dist. Nasik. Further, these schools are affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi. In all 971 tribal girls and 963 tribal Boys are taking advantage of the education in the said schools.

In this year 2018-19 Rs 1215.55 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 910.84 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 from 2003-2004.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 00.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 0.00 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 the scheme, the teachers will be trained in English, Math's, & computer. 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 2018-2019 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 160.00 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 to 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 2018-2019 Rs. 221.83 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs.1.88 lakhs.

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

The efforts to reduce the drop out rate have 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 2010 of Tribal Development Department for the Tribal students learning in the 1st Std. to 10th Standard from the year 2010-2011.

This scheme is not for Government and aided ashram school. The payment of scholarship is deposited in the bank account of the student.

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 2018-19 Rs. 14909.92 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 6415.53 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 stood in 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 studying in Government and Aid Ashram School run by Tribal Development Department 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 2018-19 Rs. 40.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 36.05 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.N0. 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 2018-19 Rs. 23.01 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 0.96 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 from 2003-2004.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 2503.89 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 1815.99 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 from 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 2018-19 Rs. 40.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 0.00 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 borne by the State Government and 1/3 by the MSRTC. Trainees are being provided maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per month.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 96.94 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 82.40 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 Nasik, Jawhar (Thane), Nandurbar, Ambegaon (Pune), Kinwat (Nanded), Rajura (Chandrapur), Desai gang (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 4320/-. Three batches are trained in a year.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 350.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 188.93 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/- by way of Cross Cheque or Demand Draft by the spouses' name.

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

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 398.19 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 138.40 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 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 2018-19 Rs. 506.80 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 182.77 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 Akola, Wardha, Bhandara, Raigad, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Pune, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Yevatmal, Buldhana, Amravati and Gondia and other OTSP villages on the basis of population of tribals.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 18950.33 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 21617.16 lakhs.

19. Nucleus Budget (District level) - : The TSP is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each ITDP. 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. 50,000/- 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 Project Officer can sanction group schemes up to Rs. 5.00 Lakh, Additional Tribal Commissioners can sanction group schemes up to Rs. 20.00 lakh each; the Commissioner (Tribal Development) up to Rs 40.00 lakh & only schemes costing more than that are referred to Government.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 5000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs.3621.81 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 Nationalized 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. 235/- to 740/- (for hostellers) and Rs. 140/- to 330/- (for day scholars) scholarship subject to the condition that

- (a) The income of the parent should not exceed Rs. 2, 50,000/- 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 2018-19 Rs. 25000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 15234.48 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 2018-19 Rs. 11.75 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 30.67 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 Ahmednagar 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 2018-19 Rs. 0.01 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 0.00 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 area wise. 30 percent funds are utilized for infrastructure development. Preference is given to tribal women and Primitive Tribal Groups families.

- In this year 2018-19 Rs. 13802.57 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 4657.27 lakhs.
- In this year 2018-19 Rs. 17015.91 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 6017.56 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 Ares to 6 Ha. & Rs. 500/- to those lands holding lands more than 6 hectors.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 993.87 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 5.00 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 2018-19 Rs. 691.73 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 12.00 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 2018-19 Rs. 8.72 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 0.00 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, 2011-12 and 2012-2013, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 will be surrender to Government.

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 7.50 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

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. Implementation of such schemes is helpful to reduce the percentage of death due to malnutrition & starvation. 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 2018-19 Rs. 24.21 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 5.00 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 to 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 2018-19 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 147.38 lakhs.

30. SHABARI GHARKUL YOJANA

Some tribals are not having their own houses and some body is having their mud houses. Therefore, the Government in Tribal Development Department vides Resolution dated 28th March, 2013 has given sanctioned to implement Shabari Gharkul Yojana which provides permanent houses having facilities of toilets, bathrooms and electrification. Under this scheme the house is constructed on 269 Sq.Ft. carpet areas which include sitting room, 1 bedroom, kitchen, toilet and bathroom. Rs. 70,000/- is provided to construct the house in rural area which is now amended to Rs. 1,00,000/- as per Government Resolution dated 7th August, 2014. Following are the details of area and the required income of the family.

Sr. No.	Area	Area wise amount of one house (Rs. In Lakhs)	Family income of the applicant (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Rural Area	1.00	1.00
2	Nagarparishad Area	1.50	1.50
3	Municipal Corporation, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Area	2.00	2.00

Though there is ceiling on family income, a provision is made to give priority to the beneficiary of Below Poverty line.

This scheme is implemented through concerned Project Officer and concerned Additional Tribal Commissioner is the controlling authority

In this year 2018-19 Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2019 is Rs. 1500.00 lakhs.

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

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

A student studying in Sainik Schools at Satara, Nashik and Pune has given entire expenditure on Tuition fees, Examination fees, Lodging, Cloth, Uniform, Horse Riding and pocket money etc. The rules and regulations for this scheme are as follows.

1. Students must be Scheduled Tribe.
2. He is studying from 5th to 10th standard in the above mentioned schools.
3. His parents annual income should not be more than Rs. 65,290/-

Students studying in other government recognized Non Aided Sainik School has sanctioned Rs. 15,000/- per year.

The expenditure on this scheme for the last year is as follows.

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2017-18	25.53	17.44	170
2018-19	93.88	93.88	626

2. Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe Students studying in High Schools:-

The aim of this scheme is to encourage meritorious backward class students studying in high schools.

These Scholarships are awarded to first two Backward Class students in order of merit in each standard. In the school 50% maximum marks are essential for this scholarship. The rates of scholarship are as under.

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

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

The expenditure on this scheme for the last year is as follows.

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2017-18	15.49	9.32	1242
2018-19	53.61	33.62	5717

1. Financial Assistance to the Students residing in the Scheduled Tribe Hostels

Student residing in these hostels run by voluntary agencies are given maintainance allowance of Rs. 900/- for a period of 10 months. Financial assistance is provided to the voluntary agencies in the form of grant in aid for building rent and towards the remuneration of the staff working under the hostels run by these voluntary agencies.

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2017-18	98.48	98.48	40
2018-19	333.72	266.98	40

4) (I) Other Sectors

1. CROP HUSBANDRY

In Maharashtra, agriculture and allied occupations constitute the mainstay of the tribal economy. Nearly 85 % of total 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 characterised by low technology and low input resource and therefore, the per hectare productivity of various crops in the tribal area is low. Moreover irrigation facilities in the tribal areas are also extremely limited.

Under this scheme subsidy is given to tribal farm families for various items to increase in the productivity of their farms. The Committee was formed by the Government on 24 February 2016 for recapitulation of the scheme under the Chairmanship of Joint Director of Agriculture, Nagpur. The Committee had submitted the report to Government to change the present norms of subsidy and increase the annual income limit upto Rs. 1,50,000/- per family. The State Government has therefore revamped the scheme in 2017-18 with new norms of subsidy and components so as to provide sustainable irrigation facilities. The State Government also increase the annual income limit upto Rs. 1,50,000/- per family. For Crop Husbandary budget for 2017-18 Rs.157.87 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 132.83 (State+District)

The pattern of assistance available for various items is as under :

Sr. No.	Item	subsidy limit (Rs.)	subsidy percentage
1	New Well Construction	2,50,000/-	100
2	Old Well repairing	50,000/-	100
3	Lining of Farm pond with slipolin paper	1,00,000/-	100
4	Inwell Boring	20,000/-	100
5	Sprinkler / drip irrigation	25,000/- (sprinkle) or 50,000 (drip)	90
6	Electricity connection charges	10,000/-	100
7	Kitchen garden	500 per beneficiary	100
8	Pump Set (Diesel / Electric)	20,000/-	100
9	PVC / HDPE Pipe	30,000/-	

An outlay of Tribal Sub Plan and Outside Tribal Sub Plan Rs.11917.95 lakh has been provided for the year 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs.11917.95 lakh.

Districtwise details of TSP and OTSP Schemes implemented in 2018-19.

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of selected Beneficiary
1	Thane	TSP	176.60	176.60	76
		OTSP	50.00	50.00	20

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of selected Beneficiary
2	Palghar	TSP	1144.10	1144.10	668
		OTSP	0.00	0.00	3
3	Raigad	TSP	50.00	50.00	20
		OTSP	52.50	52.50	20
4	Pune	OTSP	67.00	67.00	27
5	Solapur	OTSP	14.05	14.05	9
6	Osmanabad	OTSP	3.00	3.00	1
	Total ATC Thane	TSP	1370.70	1370.70	664
		OTSP	186.55	186.55	71
7	Nashik	TSP	1343.49	1343.49	515
		OTSP	209.61	209.61	148
8	Dhule	TSP	201.00	201.00	35
		OTSP	51.00	51.00	18
9	Nandurbar	TSP	1400.00	1400.00	361
		OTSP	11.00	11.00	4
10	Jalgaon	TSP	74.50	74.50	86
		OTSP	145.00	145.00	44
11	Ahmednagar	OTSP	50.00	50.00	34
	Total ATC Nashik	TSP	3018.99	3018.99	997
		OTSP	466.61	466.61	248
12	Amravati	TSP	334.00	334.00	137
		OTSP	72.00	72.00	37
13	Yavatmal	TSP	372.97	372.97	128
		OTSP	168.00	168.00	49
14	Nanded	TSP	248.25	248.25	30
		OTSP	216.68	216.68	53
15	Aurangbad	OTSP	358.27	358.27	167
16	Jalna	OTSP	15.00	15.00	7
17	Beed	OTSP	111.10	111.10	48
18	Latur	OTSP	69.97	69.97	24
19	Parbhani	OTSP	5.00	5.00	1
20	Hingoli	OTSP	180.00	180.00	94
21	Buldhana	OTSP	84.29	84.29	36

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of selected Beneficiary
22	Akola	OTSP	125.33	125.33	46
23	Washim	OTSP	52.46	52.46	22
	Total ATC	TSP	955.22	955.22	295
	Amravati	OTSP	1458.10	1458.10	584
24	Nagpur	TSP	13.00	13.00	3
		OTSP	150.00	150.00	86
25	Gondia	TSP	160.00	160.00	46
		OTSP	10.00	10.00	0
26	Chandrapur	TSP	1534.19	1534.19	623
		OTSP	524.30	524.30	171
27	Gadchiroli	TSP	1530.20	1530.20	500
		OTSP	70.89	70.89	40
28	Wardha	OTSP	200.00	200.00	137
29	Bhandara	OTSP	46.00	46.00	11
	Total ATC	TSP	3237.39	3237.39	1074
	Nagpur	OTSP	1001.19	1001.19	445
	Grand Total	TSP	8805.30	8805.30	3126
	Maharashtra State	OTSP	3112.65	3112.65	1443
			11917.95	11917.95	4569

3) HORTICULTURE

Fruit & Vegetable Plantation in Kitchen gardening of Tribal Farmers. –

The scheme is implemented since year 2003-2004 in 12 Tribal district of the state upto 2015-16, facing the problem of malnutrition. The scheme aims is providing balanced diet with vitamins and other essential nutrients. In order to enrich the diet of tribale population with vitamin A, C and minerals like iron, the scheme aims at the plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyards of the tribal. The scheme is being implemented in 12 tribal districts viz. Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmendnagar, Nanded, Amaravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur of the state since 2003-2004. From 2017-18 Palghar and 2017-2018 Gondia district included in this programme. The scheme was implemented in 14 districts of tribal sectors.

Major Head

Demand No. D-3

2401-Crop Husbandry

(796) Tribal Sub Plan

(01) (32) Kitchen Garden scheme in Tribal District.

(2401 A806)—(33) Subsidy.

The subsidy of Rs. 212/- per beneficiary is given to tribal farmers to gain nutritional benefit from Kitchen garden scheme supply kit which includes vegetable seeds, seedlings, and fruit free grafts as per requirement.

During 2018-19 the physical and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	Financial		Physical (Hector)	
	Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	15.40	15.34	8730	6087

4) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Watershed development programme for tribal farmers in Maharashtra through various State and Central sponsored schemes.

Irrigation facilities are less in tribal areas so tribal farmers depend upon monsoon rains. They do not have other fixed income sources. The Government of Maharashtra implemented the watershed development programme to increase ground water level and providing protective irrigation to their seasonal crops which enhance the productivity of the crop.

In the concept of watershed development programme, land improvement through various treatments from “ridge to valley” approach, which is manageable hydrological unit. In watershed development programme, area treatments are the basic aspects to conserve the water & soil. In tribal areas this programme is implemented during the year 2015-16 with following objectives.

- 1) To conserve the soil and prepare the cultivable land by adopting land terracing.
- 2) To increase the productivity of the soil by preventing soil erosion.
- 3) To increase the ground water level by accepting various nala treatment.
- 4) To providing the life saving irrigation to crop during dry spell.
- 5) To increase the crop productivity through adopting various improved technology.
- 6) To generate employment in agriculture and to check the migration of the tribal people.
- 7) To increase the income of the tribal farmers through agriculture.

In watershed development programme, the area treatment work is done on the farmers own land and the nala treatment is done on the public land. Following are the watershed development treatment carried out in this programme during 2014-15.

A) **Area treatments:** - Continuous contour trenches (C.C.T.), deep C.C.T., Compartment bunding, graded bunding, terracing & repairs of old paddy bunds etc.

B) **Drainage line treatments:-** Earthen structure, loose boulder structure, Gabian structure, farm pond, earthen nala bund, cement nala bund, diversion bunds etc.

- 1) Continuous contour trenches (C.C.T.) :- This treatment is implemented in waste

land where land stops is from 1 to 33%. Trenches along the contour lines are dug out and small bunds are formed. It checks the soil erosion and stores water. Stored water is percolated in the soil, which increases the water table. The seed of grasses, bushes and trees are also planted on the bunds. This will help in soil and water conservation.

2) **Deep C.C.T.** :- Deep C.C.T. treatment is carried out in waste land, where land slope is upto 8% and in heavy rainfall areas. The trenches of size 1mt. X 1mt. and 20 mt. in length are dug out along the contour lines. It checks the soil erosion and stores water. Stored water is percolated in the soil which increases water table. The seed of grasses, bushes and trees are planted on these bunds. This will help in soil and water conservation.

3) **Compartment bunding** :- Small earthen bund of section 0.80 sqm to 1.20 sqm are constructed across the slope by digging a trench near a bund. This activity mostly carried out in arable land. It helps in moisture conservation and controlling soil erosion and ultimately increases the crop production.

4) **Terracing**: - Under this treatment, the natural sloppy land is converted in to a plain terrace. The land having average natural slope from 4 to 8% is converted into cultivable plain land, which is suitable for paddy cultivation. By this activity the rain water is stored evenly in the terrace for paddy crop. It brings barren land under cultivation. Tribal farmers get the permanent source of income and it helps to uplift their standard of living.

5) **Repairs of old paddy bund**: - Some times, heavy incessant rain causes the damage and erosion of the paddy fields. These bunds require repairs and maintenance, which results even supply of water to the paddy fields and ultimately increases the paddy production.

B) **Drainage line treatments**: - Earthen structure, loose boulder structure, gabion structure, farm pond, earthen nala bund, cement nala bund, diversion bunds etc.

1) **Loose boulder**: - The loose boulder structures are constructed in series by keeping the stones across the nala. It checks the velocity of water and retains the soil. This bund is constructed on slopy land and catchment upto 10 ha to check the soil and water erosion.

2) **Earthen nala bund**: - Earthen bunds are constructed across the nala or gullies to hold the runoff water and percolate into the soil. This also helps to control the soil erosion and increases the water table of wells in periphery. Stored water is used as protective irrigation to various crops during dry spells occurred in monsoon season.

3) **Cement nala bund**: - Cement concrete nala bund is constructed on nalas to store the water. Stored water is percolated into soil and also used as protective irrigation for various crops. Water level of surrounding wells is increased.

4) **Diversion Bandhara**: - This activity is carried out mostly in the hilly areas where heavy rainfall occurs and nalas flows up to the month of December. Bund is constructed across the nala and stored water is diverted towards the different crop fields by small canal according to the slope.

5) **Farm Pond:** - This is the individual beneficial scheme, under which farm pond is dug out in particular farmer's field. Rain water is harvested and stored in the farm pond. Water is percolated into soil and also used as protective irrigation for various crops during dry spells occurred in monsoon season.

Due to area treatments rain water is conserved in soil which helps to increase the ground water level. In drainage line treatments, rain water is harvested and stored in above mentioned structures, which helps to recharge ground water level and ultimately increasing water level of surrounding wells. Stored water is used for direct irrigation to crops with help of lifting devices. Due to these different area treatment and drainage line treatment activities, tribal farmers are getting irrigation facilities to their crop, which help to increase their seasonal crop productivity. Ultimately it helps in uplifting the standard of living of tribal farmers in tribal areas.

During 2017-18 under tribal sub-plan scheme (DPDC) Rs. 6182.93 lakh funds will be available from which about 35025 ha area will be treated and also under other tribal sub plan scheme Rs. 2903.13 lakh will be available from which about 7262 ha area will be treated..

5) **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. Nashik, | 12. Bhuldana |
| 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 scheme are implemented in the year 2018-19

1. Under Navinyapurna yogna supply of 2/4/6 milch animals, supply of 10+1 goat units and start up avocation of 1000 birds-broiler unit on 75% subsidy is given.
2. Under DPC, two milch animals group distribution to District's Schedule Caste Beneficiary is given.
3. For creating an opportunity for self-employment training to scheduled cast beneficiaries regarding Animal Husbandry is given wherein 3 days daily allowance and travel allowance of Rs. 1000/- per beneficiary is given.

4. Under integrated poultry development scheme day old 100 chicks are distributed on 50% subsidy and 25 pullet and 3 cocks of the age group 8-10 week are distributed.

SWAYAM PROJECT:

State Government is implementing SWAYAM PROJECT in 104 ICDS BLOCKS of 16 Tribal Districts. The project is aimed to provide an opportunity of self employment for livelihood, as well as protein nourishment to the children in anganwadisin tribal area. The project cost is Rs. 22.56 Lacs. 104 mother units being established to rear 19.52 lakhs day old chicks of low input technology birds. 45, four week old birds each are being distributed to 43,368 beneficiaries at free of cost. Funds received in the year 2017-18 were Rs. 770 lakhs of which Rs. 753 lakhs was utilized in the year 2018-19, grant of Rs. 800 lakhs was received of which Rs. 663 lakhs was utilized.

Till now 66 mother units have been established in Thane, Palghar, Amravati, Gondia, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Raigad, Nanded, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune and Ahmednagar districts. Total 36550 four weeks old chicks of low input technology breed have been distributed to 18,200 beneficiaries.

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. The Statement of 2018-19 is below.

Sr. No.	Name District	No. of the Mobile Veterinary	Budget		Cases Examined for Preg. Diagnosis	Cases Treated	Castra tions	Vaccin -ations	Operations			Cases Examined for intertility	Work Camp Organised
			Provision	Expenditure					Major	Minor	Total		
			(Rs.Lacs)	(Rs.Lacs)									
Mumbai Region													
1	Thane	1	19.98	19.98	309	3190	171	11950	0	19	19	139	17
2	Palghar	1	0.00	0.00	672	6901	427	13496	4	46	50	427	26
3	Raigad	1	0.00	0.00	295	3090	208	1858	38	25	63	129	10
Total Mumbai Regn		3	19.98	19.98	1276	12181	806	27304	42	90	132	694	63
Nashik Region													
4	Nashik	2	1.13	1.13	614	4235	362	15700	112	262	374	294	8
5	Ahmadnagar	1	0.00	0.00	1567	7446	117	6908	16	201	217	727	19
6	Dhule	1	0.00	0.00	160	1163	125	9248	0	125	126	178	9
7	Nandurbar	6	0.00	0.00	276	2719	201	6194	11	201	212	195	12
Total Nashik Regn.		10	1.13	1.13	2617	15563	805	38050	139	789	928	1394	48
Pune Region													
8	Pune	1	4.86	4.86	926	2822	72	10021	6	36	42	141	0
Total Pune Regn.		1	4.86	4.86	926	2622	72	10021	6	36	42	141	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Latur Region													
9	Nanded	1	23.78	23.71	197	2657	156	6100	1	207	208	135	7
Total Latur Regn.		1	23.78	23.71	197	2657	155	6100	1	207	208	135	7
Amrawati Region													
10	Buldana	1	0.00	0.00	502	37	4201	10	82	92	147	88	16
11	Amravati	2	0.00	0.00	2224	12260	739	50403	0	294	294	1180	53
Sr. No.	Name District	No. of the Mobile Veterinary	Budget Provision (Rs.Lacs) Expenditure (Rs.Lacs)		Cases Examined for Preg. Diagnosis	Cases Treated	Castra tions	Vaccin -ations	Operations Major Minor Total			Cases Examined for intertility	Work Camp Organised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Akola	1	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Yavatmal	6	0.00	0.00	4472	22813	1644	68252	136	1082	1217	2099	64
Total Amravati Reg		10	0.00	0.00	4478	22820							
Nagpur Region													
14	Gadchiroli	4	0.00	0.00	1089	9204	1136	38446	61	373	434	879	82
15	Mobile Veterinary clinic Deori	1	8.29	8.29	546	3233	312	10250	0	94	94	369	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Chandrapur	5	2.00	2.00	378	3393	303	13871	0	0	0	297	19
Total Nagpur Reg.		10	10.29	10.29	2013	15830	1751	62567	61	467	528	1545	120
Total Maharashtra		35	60.04	59.97	14227	84365	19173	262707	466	3057	3496	7276	361

2. Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers:

The scheduled area falling in the jurisdiction Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers of respective 18 districts are providing Veterinary services and animal health care. The Statement of 2018-19 is below.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	No.of Veterinary Dispen. & Vet.Aid Centre	Budget		Cases Treated	Scrub Bulls Case treated	Total No.of Vaccinations performed	Artificial Inseminations done	P.D. Cases Examined	Improved Calves Born	Infertility Cases Examined
			Provision	Expenditure							
			(Rs.Lacs)	(Rs.Lacs)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mumbai Region											
1	Raigad	15	0.00	0.00	31787	1617	129536	1683	2537	513	1472
2	Palghar	75	0.00	0.00	261325	20127	1263149	16389	37347	4966	19284
3	Thane	37	0.00	0.00	113287	7233	463922	8294	12552	2263	8327
Total Mumbai		127	0.00	0.00	406399	28977	1856607	26366	52436	7742	29083
Nashik Region											

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	Dhule	22	0.00	0.00	81700	7069	271909	5754	14506	2083	9012
5	Ahmednagar	21	0.00	0.00	67176	1736	128679	7527	12338	2346	6255
6	Nashik	102	16.45	16.45	459824	27201	1377809	64150	104776	18671	41811
7	Jalgaon	7	0.00	0.00	14994	1727	20593	1176	5905	283	1611
8	Nandurbar	70	0.00	0.00	280898	27271	819933	13465	19654	3531	21560
Totasl Nashik Reg		222	16.45	16.45	904592	65004	2618923	92072	1571799	26914	80249
Pune Region											
9	Pune	28	0.00	0.00	96848	4075	195168	11893	12623	3315	5056
Total Pune Regn.		28	0.00	0.00	96848	4075	195168	11893	12623	3315	5056
Latur Region											
10	Nanded	37	0.00	0.00	46323	6002	236088	3052	6560	855	1615
Total Latur Regn.		37	0.00	0.00	46323	6002	236088	3052	6560	855	1615
Amravati Region											
11	Amravati	24	21.00	21.00	86256	5739	218826	398	13651	22	8667
12	Buldana	2	0.00	0.00	32620	3340	67412	1452	4333	189	3102
13	Yawatmal	36	0.00	0.00	80592	6297	206131	3968	15957	1157	7499
Total Amravati Reg.		62	21.00	21.00	199468	15376	492369	5818	33941	1368	19268
Nagpur Region											
14	Chandrapur	7	49.50	49.50	142774	9595	342453	10540	12832	2734	5583

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Gadchiroli	58	0.00	0.00	142515	14236	543627	4513	9451	512	6612
16	Gondia	33	277.42	277.42	91224	5050	347980	8174	14021	3212	6510
Total Nagpur Regi.		98	326.92	326.92	376513	28881	1234060	23227	36304	6458	18705
Totasl Maharashtra		574	364.37	364.37	2030141	148315	6623205	162428	299243	48652	153976

3. Different area Schemes:

The respective 18 districts implement various schemes for the 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. The Statement of 2018-19 is below.

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Type of Scheme	Budget		No. of Beneficiaries	No of Animals Supply	No.of birdsx supply	Remarks
			Provision	Expenditure				
			(Rs.Lacs)	(Rs.Lacs)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01	Thane	TSP- 2 Milking animals	17.87	17.23	27	54	0	
		TSP- 10 + 1 Goat Unit	12.90	12.90	36	396	0	
		SCP- 2 Miliking animals	13.32	12.76	20	40	0	
		SCP- 10 + 1 Goat Unit	4.67	4.67	13	143	0	
		Katkari Uthan	2.97	2.90	10	60	500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02	Palghar	ZP cess fund 50% subsidy Cow Unit	17.00	13.20	85	85	0	
		ZP cess fund 50% subsidy Buffalo Unit	20.00	19.80	99	99	0	
		ZP cess fund 100% subsidy Buffalo Unit	8.64	7.56	24	24	0	
		Fodder development	4.51	3.99	274	0	0	Seed & Animal Feed Sup
		SCP 75% subsidy Buffalo	6.37	6.28	10	20	0	
		SCP 75% subsidy Goat Unit (10+1)	3.58	1.76	5	55	0	
		TSP 75% subsidy Buffalo	49.76	35.37	55	110	0	
		TSP 75% subsidy Goat Unit (10+1)	49.52	22.99	65	715	0	
Total Mumbai Region			215.11	166.41	729	1808	508	
Nashik Region								
03	A'nagar	TSP- 10 + 1 Goat Unit	0.00	0.00	22	242	0	
		SCP- 2 Milking Animals	5.10	3.51	8	11	0	
		SCP-10 + 1 Goat Unit	1.07	1.07	2	22	0	
04	Dhule	TSP- 2 Milchy Animals	21.38	21.38	33	66	0	
		TSP- 10 + 1 Goat Unit	21.38	21.38	40	440	0	
		TSP Talanga Unit Supply	2.40	2.40	80	0	2240	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
05	Nandurbar	TSP Feed subsidy	10.00	10.00	366	0	0	
		TSP fodder development	4.50	4.50	300	0	0	
		SCP-2 Milking animals	23.00	23.00	36	72	0	
		SCP-10 + 1 Goat Unit	15.00	15.00	41	451	0	
		SCP AH training	0.50	0.50	50	0	0	
Total Nashik Region			104.33	102.74	978	1304	2240	
Pune Region								
06	Pune	Subsidy of Machine	20.00	20.00	0	0	0	28 VD s
		TSP- 2 Milchy animals	37.10	37.10	58	116	0	
		TSP-10 + 1 Goat Unit	37.10	37.10	69	759	0	
Total Pune Region			94.20	94.20	127	875	0	
Latur Region								
07	Nanded	TSP / NPY Dasiry Goat Unit	9.44	9.44	77	395	0	
Total Latur Region			9.44	9.44	77	395	0	
Amravati Region								
08	Amravati	SCP Milch Unit	4.52	4.52	7	14	0	
		SCP Goat Unit	2.87	2.87	7	77	0	
		Pullet Unit	18.54	18.54	618	0	17304	25+3=28 (1 Unit)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
09	Buldana	SCP Milchy Animal	33.17	33.17	26	52	0	
		OTSP Goat Unit	15.78	15.78	4	44	0	
10	Washim	Supply of 2 milch animals on 75% subsidy (SCP) Buff.	9.57	9.57	15	30	0	
		Supply of goat unit (10+1) on 75% subsidy (SCP)	6.82	6.82	19	209	0	
		Supply of 2 milch animals on 75% subsidy (OTSP) Buff.	5.00	5.00	7	14	0	
		Supply of goat unit (10+1) on 75% subsidy (OTSP)	5.00	5.00	13	143	0	
11	Yavatmal	TSP Goat unit	80.03	58.35	168	1666	0	
		TSP Milchy animals	97.63	16.93	58	113	0	
		Poultry birds distribution	0.00	0.00	0	0	56	
Total Amravati Region			278.93	176.55	942	2362	17360	
Nagpur Region								
12	Gadchiroli	SCP supply of milch animal	22.96	22.96	36	58	0	14Cow+ 44 Buff.
		TSP supply of Goat unit	12.91	12.91	22	242	0	

13	Gondia	TSP supply of milch animal	49.64	49.64	39	78	0	51Cow+ 27 Buff.
		TSP supply of Goat Unit			69	759	0	
		SCP supply of milch animal	87.48	87.48	64	128	0	102Cow+ 26 Buff.
		SCP supply of Goat Unit			130	1430	0	
Total Nagpur Region			172.99	172.99	360			
Total Maharashtra State			871.00	717.33	3207	6737	20100	

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Budget		Distribution of Birds				
		Provision	Expenditure	Cockrells	Cocks	Hans / Pullets	Chicks	Hatching Eggs.
		(Rs.Lacs)	(Rs.Lacs)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mumbai Region								
01	Thane	18.96	17.04	0	0	0	21300	0
02	Palghar	24.95	12.99	0	462	3950	5500	0
Total Mumbai Region		43.91	30.03	0	462	3950	26800	0
Nashik Region								
03	Nashik	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
04	Ahmednagasr	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	7120	0
05	Dhule	0.00	0.00	0	0	1120	3770	0
06	Nandurbasr	15.00	15.00	14000	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Nashik Region		15.00	15.00	14000	0	1120	10890	0
Pune Region								
07	Pune	0.77	0.77	0	0	0	1300	0
Total Pune Region		0.77	0.77	0	0	0	1300	0
Latur Region								
08	Nanded	3.92	3.92	0	0	0	2100	0
Total Latur Region		3.92	3.92	0	0	0	2100	0
Amravasti Region								
09	Amravasti	18.54	18.54	0	0	618	0	0
10	Buldana	0.80	0.80	0	0	0	10000	0
11	YaVATMAL	0.00	0.00	0	36	522	500	1500
Total Amravati Region		19.34	19.34	0	36	1140	10500	1500
Nagpur Region								
12	Chandrapur	16.80	16.80	0	0	0	21000	0
13	Gondia	7.60	7.60	0	0	0	9500	0
Total Nagpur Region		24.40	24.40	0	0	0	30500	0
Total Maharashtra		107.34	92.68	14000	498	6210	80790	1500

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 2018-19 funds is Nil.

7. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT: -

According to 1991 census in state, the number of Tribal is 73.18 lakhs & total population is 9.27%. In Tribal mainly Kolam, Bhill, Gond, Warli, Katkari, Pardhi etc. caste is included. In this tribes are illiterate & they are very poor. For this tribes, Fisheries is open & their financial condition & therefore day to day life. Government has implementing tribal sub plan scheme from 1976-77. In Maharashtra, Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Thane, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur & Gadchiroli. 14 districts, 68 Talukas, 6962 villages & 13 cities tribal sub plan area is declared & this area is 50755 sq.killometer & States total area is 16.5%. The tribals who are out of this area for them also the outlay has been declared.

Fisheries Vision –

In State Fisheries useful land	-	4.18 lakh Hectare
For Tribal area useful water spred area	-	0.97 lakh Hectare
Fish seed capacity (State)	-	114.00 Crore
Tribal area capacity	-	10.00 Crore
Fish seed centre (State)	-	30 Hatchery
Fish seed centre (Tribal)	-	6 (Dapchari, Karanjwan, Itiyadoh, Loni, Chargaon, Amalnala)
Fish seed Rearing centre (State)	-	16
Fish seed Rearing centre (Tribal)	-	3

Tribal Districts –

- 1) Thane, 2) Raigad, 3) Nashik, 4) Dhule, 5) Jalgaon, 6) Ahmadnagar, 7) Nanded, 8) Amravati, 9) Yavatmal, 10) Nagpur, 11) Bhandara, 12) Gadchiroli.

Production of Fish seed capacity (Tribal) – 6.00 Crore

Fisheries Department Plan:-

For Tribal people fisheries Department has implemented schemes as given below:-

(i) Establishment of Fish Seed Production:-

In Tribal areas 97000 lakh water sq.area is available for fisheries development. For optimum stocking of fish seed, demand of good quality fish seed to be produced in tribal area 6 fish seed centres

are operated. Which made fish seed available for stocking? To enhance fish seed production in some fish centre, establishment of Chinese hatcheries has been done. Extension & maintenance & repairing work has been taken on priority. This scheme is benefitted for tribal fisherman.

Above 6 fish seed centres are operated with optimum capacity. We can produce 6.00 crore fish seed in tribal areas.

An outlay of Rs. 44.50 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 35.18 lakh.

(ii) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters: -

The main objective of this scheme is to bring more and more cultivable water areas under fish culture. Under the scheme, seed is supplied at subsidized rate to the fisheries co-operative and local bodies for stocking. Similarly, subsidy on construction of rearing ponds, purchase of food and fertilizer is also granted. The scheme envisages increase in fish production and thereby to provide employment opportunities to the rural tribal. An outlay of Rs.103.95 lakh has been provided for the year 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.35 lakh.

(iii) Fish farmer's development agency: -

Under Fish Farmers Development Agency the beneficiary chooses from tribal area. These tribal are trained 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. 5.00 lakhs tribal sub plan of 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.64 lakh.

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

In State tribal fishermen's centres are there. In this scheme for change of work & financial changes managerial subsidy & Share capital contribution is given in financial assistance form. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 00.00 lakh.

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

Under this scheme, tribal individual of fisheries requisites is given. So this scheme is individually beneficiary. In which per fisherman 5 killo nets provision is made for tribal fisherman can use this for fishery purpose and can earn for his day to day. An outlay of Rs.0.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs.0.00 lakh.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 48.74 lakhs has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan of 2018-2019 under this sector and expenditure 26.16 lakhs.

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 2018-2019

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget provision (Final modified grants)	Expenditure	Physical Target		Achievement
				Item	Unit	
	Tribal Sub Plan Schemes	76.40	76.24	Fish Seed Production	Lakhs	504
1	Establishment of fish seed production farm	32.58	31.95	Stocking of fish seed	Lakhs	939.1
2.	Fish Farming in impounded water	0.00	0.00	Stocking of prawn seed	Lakhs	5029
				Pond construction	Ha	0.00
				Input	Ha	0.00
				Fish production	Lakhs	7613
				Trainees		0
3	Fish farmers development agency	0.00	0.00	Pond construction	Ha	0
		0.00	0.00	Input	Ha	0
		0.00	0.00	Fish production	MT	0
		201.00	201.00	Co-op. societies	No	0
4	Development of fisheries co-op. societies	22.73	21	Nylon	Kh.	15784
5	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites	0.00	0.00	Non mechanized boats	No	0.2
	Total	332.71	330.10			

Source: Commissionerate of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

FOREST DEPARTMENT -

In Maharashtra State, 50757 Sq. Km. (Provisional) of scheduled area is spread over the districts of Thane, Raigad, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal,

Chandrapur & Gadchiroli. The extent of forest dispersed in scheduled areas in these 13 districts is 26281.06 Sq. Km. (Provisional) approximately constituting about 44.79 % of the total forest area of Maharashtra State, Viz 61579 Sq. Km. (Provisional).

Districtwise Scheduled Forest Area for 2015-16					
(Area in Sq Km)(Provisional)					
Sr no.	District	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Total
1	Thane	1776.12	694.21	1.81	2472.14
2	Raigad	291.58	16	0.26	307.84
3	Nashik	1478.96	241.96	2.08	1723
4	Dhule	1044.85	2.22	0.05	1047.12
5	Nandurbar	1997.68	46.01	166.12	2209.81
6	Pune	293.1	0	9.37	302.47
7	Ahmadnagar	227.2	0	1.6	228.8
8	Jalgaon	854.13	1.13	0.20	855.46
9	Amravati	1139.5	15.09	0.02	1154.61
10	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
11	Nanded	720.03	16.26	24.72	761.01
12	Chandrapur	638.13	220.95	26.43	885.51
13	Gadchiroli	10532.98	1353.42	93.05	11979.45
14	WL Mumbai	531.3	8.32	0.37	539.99
15	WL Nagpur	1806.44	0	7.41	1813.85
		23332	2615.57	333.49	26281.06

Forest villages & inforest settlements were established & developed with the purpose of ensuring sustained and adequate availability of labour for forestry works. At present the forest villages and inforest 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 inforest settlements enjoy the same benefits of occupancy rights in hand as are available to the residents of Revenue villages. The large scale of employment in various forestry works undertaken in forest areas was a source of livelihood to the forest dwellers. They were granted concessions, privileges like Nistar and Grazing facilities etc. & were provided amenities like drinking water, school, rooms/buildings etc. through development plan programs to the extent possible.

A total outlay of Rs. 269.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 291.80 lakh.

9. SOCIAL FORESTRY

No financial outlay was available for the year 2018-2019 under the Tribal Sub Plan for Social Forestry Department.

10. 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 the raising of the standards of living of the tribal population. In order to study the problems of Tribal Co-operative societies a committee was appointed on 30th January, 1984 under the chairmanship of Shri Madhukarrao Pichad, the then Minister of State for Tribal Development. On the basis of the recommendations made by that 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 lines, the existing societies (275 societies) should be Liquidation.

(3) To extend financial assistance to these societies (Newly registered 938 societies) in the following manner:

(a) To increase the rate of commission in under Monopoly Procurement scheme.

(b) To increase the rate of commission in fair price shops dealing and

(c) Managerial loans given to Adivasi Co-operative Societies from the fourth to the Seventh year converted into subsidy.

2. The Government has accorded sanction to give 100% 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, 2018-2019 are given in the following paragraphs.

(1) SUBSIDY TOWARDS BAD DEBT RESERVE: -

Financial assistance is given to each Adivasi Co-operative Society towards its bad debts reserve funds upto a limit of 5% of the maximum of its outstanding. Government contribution for subsequent years is on the basis of difference in loans advanced in the previous years, subjects to the

maximum contribution of Rs. 0.30 lakh to each society. An outlay of Rs.0.00 Lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh for the year 2018- 2019 for this scheme.

(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 has decided that the crop finance disburse to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies should be at concessional rates. The scheme wise outlay provided for 2018-2019 are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particular	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Interest subsidy to small farmers	0.00	0.00
2.	Interest subsidy to tribal farmers	0.00	0.00
3.	Production Incentive Scheme	367.00	288.00

(3) SEVEN YEARS INTEREST FREE LOANS FOR THE PURCHASES OF SHARES OF ADIVASI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:-

Adivasi Co-operative Societies offer various the members of 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. 3.00 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh in the year 2018- 2019 for this scheme.

(4) FINANCIAL ASSISTANTS TO TRIBAL PURCHASE OF SHARE OF CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES (LOAN AND SUBSIDY): -

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal so as to become member of co-operative sugar factories at the rate of Rs. 10,000 or the actual book value of the share by way of 50% interest free loans and 50% subsidy. The 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.0.01 lakh and expenditure of Rs.0.00 lakh has been for this scheme in the year 2018-2019.

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

The distribution of food grains and consumer articles is done through Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. Undertaking these activities, the societies sustain losses. In order to reimburse such losses, management subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- per society per year. There are in Fair Price Shops, being run by the existing Adivasi Societies. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 12.00 lakh for this scheme for the year 2018.2019.

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

Since the activities of the above-recognized 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. 30,000 per society per year. To meet out this extra expenditure they are being provided management subsidy at account of management expenditure in the previous year which ever is loss. However the pattern in respect of financial assistance is still under consideration of government. An outlay of Rs.11.80 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 11.80 lakh has been for the year 2018-2019.

(7) SHARE CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ADIVASI VIVIDH KARYAKARI SOCIETIES. :-

Adivasi Vividh Karyakari Societies have to raise loans for giving agricultural loan, supply of fertilizers and seeds, and for doing various businesses like fair price shop, dairy, fisheries etc. to their members. Since the raising of loan is related as per the times of their capital, share capital assistance of Rs. 50,000/- per society is to be given to the 938 societies for strengthening their capital base. Share capital subsidy is given to the societies excluding the societies to whom share capital contribution is given. Provision of Rs. 0.00 Lacs is made for this scheme in the budget outlay of Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2018-19 and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh. Accordingly, total budget provision for district level and state level schemes for year 2018-19 was Rs. 281.17 lakh. And actual expenditure upto 31 March 2019 was Rs. 246.54 lakh. And thus percentage of expenditure was 87.68%.

11. 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) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Sustainability)

Under National Rural Drinking Water Program (Sustainability) various conventional Water Conservation measures, along with artificial recharge through unconventional measures and rain water harvesting structures are implemented to strengthen the groundwater based drinking water sources. This programme is funded by the Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Government of Maharashtra from 2009 onwards.

Under NRDWP (Sustainability) program various source strengthening measures are taken which are as follows

- 1) Cement Nalla Bandh
- 2) CNB Repairs
- 3) Under Ground Bandhara

- 4) Gabian Bandhara
- 5) Storage Tank
- 6) De Silting of Percolation Tank
- 7) Continuous Contour Percolation Trench
- 8) Nalla Deepening
- 9) Trench
- 10) Trench Filter Gallery
- 11) Recharge Shaft
- 12) Recharge Pit
- 13) De Silting of Well
- 14) Well Deepening
- 15) Dug Well Recharge
- 16) Roof Top Rainwater Recharge
- 17) Roof Top RW Storage
- 18) Ground Catchments Storage Tank
- 19) Fracture Seal Cementation
- 20) Bore Blast Technique

During the year 2018-19, under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) a grant of Rs. 10000.00 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 3.06 lakhs was released and Rs. 7423.92 lakhs expenditure. Accordingly the target was 51.

(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 this 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 more 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 has 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. 6801.88 lakh is necessary up to 2017-18 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 not having 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.6686.30 lakhs has been provided for the villages/wadis in the Tribal areas for the year 2018-19.

12. SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission

- Central Government has taken decision to restructure Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

- Accordingly the State Government has decided to implement SGSY in form of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) from the year 2012-13. Sharing pattern between Central & State is 60% and 40%.
- “To reduce poverty through building strong grassroots institution of the poor these institutions enable the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable increase in their incomes, on a sustainable basis.”- Object of Mission.
- Guiding Principles of NRLM –
 - a. Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and have innate capabilities.
 - b. Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing their capabilities.
 - c. An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce social mobilization.
- MSRLM will be implemented in 36 blocks of 10 district's having lower Human Development Index in the State Phase I Districts 1) Beed, 2) Chandrapur, 3) Gadchiroli, 4) Gondia, 5) Jalna, 6) Nandurbar, 7) Osmanabad, 8) Palghar, 9) Ratnagiri, 10) Sindhudurg, 11) Solapur, 12) Thane, 13) Wardha, 14) Yavatmal
Phase II Districts. 1) Amravati, 2) Akola, 3) Bhandara, 4) Buldhana, 5) Dhule, 6) Hingoli, 7) Jalgaon, 8) Latur, 9) Nanded, 10) Nashik, 11) Parbhani, 12) Washim.
MSRLM will be implemented in remaining blocks in next phase later on.
- In these 50 blocks of 13 districts, mission is implemented as a NRLM Intensive and in rest of blocks as a NRLM Non-Intensive.
- Under the mission, committed and dedicated support structures will be set up at state, districts, taluka and cluster level.
- A core team and several thematic workgroups have been formed at the state level to assist with the State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP). This core team have a members from reputed experts, UNICEF, MAVIM, NABARD, TISS, reputed NGOs rural level institution etc.
- For the year 2018-2019 State Government has provision for State share for scheme is Central Government share Rs. 5040.00 Lakhs and State share is Rs. 2309.00 Lakhs Tribal sub plan.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a Government of India youth employment scheme. It was launched on 25th September 2014.
- The scheme is Centrally sponsored having funding pattern of 60:40
- The vision of DDU-GKY is to “Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce”. It aims to target youth, in the age group of 15-35 years.

- DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth, Key characteristics features of this program are.
 - Completely funded by Central and State Government.
 - Special focus on training for vulnerable sections SC, ST, Minority and women population.
 - Driven by well defined standard operating procedure and strong monitoring mechanism.
 - Courses are NSQF aligned (National Skill Qualification Framework)
 - Support to candidates as candidate's entitlement, post placement support system.
 - Minimum 70% placement criteria ensure better scope for placement for candidates.
- In the state of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) is given a mandate to train 58,335 in the period 2016-2019.
- Central government has given 14583 of ST candidate in the period 2016-2019 for training.
- It is being implemented in 34 districts and Training centres are located at more than 20 locations (such as Nagpur, Nasik, Amravati, Pune, Thane, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Buldana, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Chandrapur, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli). Training is provided in more than 15 sector which includes Retail, Hospitality, Security, Logistics, Health care, IT-ITES, Automobile, electronics etc.
- Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) has appointed a dedicated Technical Support Agency Grant Thornton for providing technical support to monitor Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) projects in the month of December 2017.

Special initiatives taken in this period –

1. Awareness generation among all stakeholders by telecast of the DDU-GKY training program on the popular channels.
2. Special drive of mobilisation in less covered districts and for marginal section of the society.
3. Capacity building of implementation team of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs)
4. Engagement of Industry / Employers Tie up with 40 major companies for providing jobs to the trained trainees.
5. Partnering with premier Government Agencies (IGTR, CIPET, IDEMI) to give boost for training in manufacturing sector.

The project progress so far is

Parameters	30 th September, 2018
Total target sanctioned 2016-19 (for tribal area)	14583

Total target allocated	13967
Training commencement	4833
Total trained	3151
Total job appointed	2368

**District wise number of ST candidates trained and placed during financial year 2018-19 in
Maharashtra**

S. No.	District	Trained	Placed
1	Ahmednagar	135	50
2	Akola	111	41
3	Amravati	249	92
4	Aurangabad	80	29
5	Bhandara	116	43
6	Bid	18	7
7	Buldana	76	28
8	Chandrapur	321	119
9	Dhule	556	206
10	Gadchiroli	548	203
11	Gondiya	255	94
12	Hingoli	150	55
13	Jalgaon	253	93
14	Jalna	32	12
S. No.	District	Trained	Placed
15	Kolhapur	13	5
16	Latur	38	14
17	Nagpur	191	71
18	Nanded	142	53
19	Nandurbar	1142	422
20	Nashik	563	208
21	Osmanabad	30	11
22	Palghar	563	208
23	Parbhani	37	14
24	Pune	98	36
25	Raigarh	224	83

26	Ratnagiri	18	7
27	Sangli	9	3
28	Satara	13	5
29	Sindhudurg	12	4
30	Solapur	24	9
31	Thane	682	252
32	Wardha	205	76
33	Washim	111	41
34	Yavatmal	316	117
	Total	7333	2712

13. DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In the year 2018-2019 funds is Nil.

14. Maharashtra Gramin Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Government of Maharashtra has been implementing the MGNREGS under the Central Act through the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 in entire State since 2006 to 2008 in phased manner. The main objective of MGNREGS is to make effective provision for securing the right to work by guaranteeing employment to all adult people who is volunteer to do unskilled manual work in rural areas in the State of Maharashtra and also to create durable assets.

Payment under the MGNREGA is made through Banks / Posts.

Only E-musters are used all over the State for taking attendance so that the labourers are given wages in the prescribed time and now wages are deposited into the wage seekers account directly through EFMS. Uses of EFMS for transfer of wages electronically and ensure that there are no delays. Pay slips are being distributed to the workers. Social Audit for ensuring transparency and accountability in implementing scheme.

A full fledged Commissionerate is functioning in Nagpur for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In case the payment of wages is not made within 15 days from the date of closure of the muster roll, the wage seeker shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the fifteenth day of closure of muster roll.

Government of Maharashtra published State Employment Guarantee Council Rules, Unemployment Allowance Rules & Grievance Redressal Rules.

SCs Employment under MGNREGA – Maharashtra are as follows:-

Year	% age of HH SCs among workers under MGNREGA	Employment for full 100 days in the MGNREGA (No of SCs Household)
2014-15	10.12	16949 HH (10.25%)

2015-16	9.19	19491 HH (8.92%)
2016-17	8.82	13748 HH (8.19%)
2017-18	10.15	17784 HH (8.83%)
2018-19	11.15	17688 HH (9.19%)

STs Employment under MGNREGA – Maharashtra are as follows :-

Year	% age of HH STs among workers under MGNREGA	Employment for full 100 days in the MGNREGA (No of STs Household)
2014-15	18.67	31314 HH (18.94%)
2015-16	19.30	42865 HH (19.63%)
2016-17	20.25	34438 HH (20.52%)
2017-18	19.12	42711 HH (21.20%)
2018-19	19.05	40633 HH (21.12%)

During the year 2018-19, the State has spent Rs. 2388.93 Crores and created 846.01lakhs person days under MGNREGA. For the week ending dated 30.03.2019 31,163 works are ongoing with an attendance of 2,23,608 labours in the state.

Important Achievements:

- Under MGNREGS, priority for works of drought proofing has been given. In this Soil Conservation, Water Conservation, Afforestation and agricultural & allied works are on top priority.
- Under Jalyukt shivar Abhiyan, emphasis has been given for water conservation and these water conservation works are taken under MGNREGS on top priority.
- “A Day with Labour Programme” a new concept on the eve of Gram Rojgar Divas is taken in the State with view of giving the benefits of other development & social schemes of the States of MGNREGA workers and their families.

15. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G)

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January 1996 aimed at addressing housing needs of the BPL households. After more than 30 years of its implementation, although Indira Awaas Yojana addressed the rural housing shortage, there still exist huge gaps in rural housing scenario in view of the limited scope of coverage under the scheme. To address the gap in rural housing and in view of Governments, commitment to provide “Housing for All” by 2022, the scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) aims to provide a pacca house with basic amenities to all houseless living in Kutch and dilapidated house by 2022. In its first phase objective

was to cover 1.00 Crore households living in construction of quality house in three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and ensured construction of quality houses, using local materials, design and masons specially trained in quality workmanship. In its second phase from 2019-20 to 2021-22 objective is to cover 2.95 crore households.

Key Features of PMAY-G

1. Providing assistance for construction of 2.95 crore houses in rural areas by 2022.
2. The minimum unit (house) size is 25 sq.mt. including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
3. Unit assistance of Rs. 1,20,000 in plains and Rs. 1.50 lakh in hilly states difficult areas and Integrated Actions Plan districts is provided.
4. The cost of unit (house) assistance is to be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for north-eastern hilly states.
5. Provision of toilets at Rs. 12,000/- and 90/95 days of unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above the unit cost.
6. Identification of beneficiaries using SECC-2011 data. The identification and selection of the beneficiaries is done by the community through the Gram Sabha, from the SECC-2011 list, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters.
7. Use of effective convergence for provision of electricity, piped drinking water facility, rain water harvesting, LPG gas connection under UJJWAL scheme, solar initiatives, backyards fruit plants, poultry, goatery, dairy shed, solid and liquid waste management etc.
8. All payments are done through DBT to beneficiary's Bank / Post Office accounts registered in Awaas Soft MIS.
9. Specially designed mason training certificate proforma on site to improve quality of homes and enhance skills of participants.
10. Creating menu of housing designs based on local typologies incorporating local materials, traditional knowledge and aesthetics.

The Central allocation and State allocation for the scheme during the year 2018-19

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Central Allocation	Central Release	State Allocation	State Release
1.	2018-19	51954.74	0.00	34636.492	21961.860

Financial and Physical performance under PMAY-G during the year 2018-19 is as above.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Financial Year	Total Available	Expenditure incurred	Percentage of	Target (Houses)	Completed Houses	Percentage
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			Fund		Expenditure			
1	PMAY-G	2018-19	297168.663	195610.0	65.82%	68464	28122	41.08

Physical progress of SC/ST and others under PMAY-G during the year 2018-19 is as follows.

Sr. No	Financial Year	Target (Houses)	Houses Sanctioned				
			SCs	STs	Minorities	Other	Total
1	2018-19	Target	6730	35708	312	25714	68464
		Sanctioned	5315	33708	83	25105	64301

Financial progress of SC/ST and others under PMAY-G during the year 2018-19 is as follows.

Sr. No	Scheme	Financial Year	Houses Sanctioned				
			SCs	STs	Minorities	Other	Total
1	PMAY-G	2018-19	41548.00	78655.95	9946.90	65459.75	195610.60

16. POWER DEVELOPMENT -

A) Tribal Sub Plan (District level)

This scheme is executed in area notified as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area as well as other than Tribal Sub Plan (OTSP) area. The objective of Government of Maharashtra for implementing this scheme is to fill gap of development between tribal and non-tribal area, to improve living status of tribal peoples, to increase rate of social as well as economical development of Tribal peoples. The district wise yearly plan under this scheme is approved by Government of Maharashtra. The electrification of un-electrified tribal wadi / vastis, release of L & F as well as Agricultural connections to tribal beneficiaries & associated infrastructure work are carried out through h this fund.

For financial year 2018-19 Government of Maharashtra sanctioned a fund of Rs. 94.35 Crores under Tribal sub plan scheme and Rs. 10.86 Crores under OTSP scheme, all work orders for the works are given to the contractors and up to August 2019 expenditure incurred of Rs. 56.61 crores under Tribal sub plan and Rs. 6.56 Crores under OTSP scheme. Balance work is progress.

B) Tribal Sub Plan (State Level)

1. To electrify unelectrified Tribal Villages and Wadi/Padas in Scheduled Areas.

Proposal for electrification of 23 villages & 397 padas in Thane (Palghar), Nandurbar, Pune, Ahmednagar & Jalgaon district involving expenditure of Rs. 76.70 Crore has been prepared. Request for funds sanctioned has been sent to Energy Department vide letter No. 3165 dated 20.10.2014. Tribal Department in their session held in December 2014 had sanctioned Rs. 25 Crores through additional demand but as per Government of Maharashtra decision communicated vide letter no. संकिर्ण-2014/प्र.क्र.234/ऊर्जा-5 दिनांक 31.03.2015 has released fund Rs. 18.25 Crores only. Demand for

remaining amount has been made to Government of Maharashtra vides letters no. मु.अ.(वितरण)/ग्रावि-1/3068 दिनांक 02.03.2015, but fund is not sanctioned.

Under this scheme 21 tenders were floated and 21 LOA were issued having coverage of 356.76 km LT line, 164.51 km HT line, 125 DTCs & electrification of 229 nos. village / wadi padas.

Up to the end of September 2019 work of 356.76 km of LT line, 164.51 km HT line, 125 DTCs, electrification of 188 nos. village / wadi padas is completed and expenditure incurred is Rs. 18.25 crs.

Also Government of Maharashtra sanctioned Rs. 4.85 Crs MSEDCL vide Government Resolution No. BUD-2016/Karyasan-6 Dtd. 18.02.2016 for electrification of Tribal Villages / Wadies for Nandurbar and Ahmednagar district.

Under this scheme 5 tenders were floated and 15 LOA were issued having coverage of 91.5 km LT line, 42.54 km HT line, 38 DTCs and electrification of 44 nos. village / wadi padas..

Up to the end of September 2019 work of 93.22 km of LT line, 42.54 km HT line, 38 DTCs, electrification of 44 nos. village / wadi padas is completed and expenditure incurred is Rs. 4.85 Crs.

2. Scheme to Resolve problem related to low voltages and high interruptions in Melghat area of Amravati District.

There are complaints of low voltages in villages from Melghat area of Amravati District. Further especially during Monsoon season, it takes long time to restore power supply in the event of breakdown, as lines are passing through dense forest. In order to sort out low voltage and high interruption problem, proposal of Rs.27.07 crore has been sent for approval vide letter No. 2262 dated 22.01.2014 to Energy Department, Tribal Department has released Rs. 23.15 Crs for this week.

Under this scheme a 33/11 KV substation is installed at Dhakarmal. Augmentation of power transformer of 3.15 MVA to 3 MVA done at Dabka substation, additional power transformer 1 X 5 MVA installed at 33/11 KV Gondwadi S/s and Kadhav S/s and 3 nos. of 33 KV bays are erected at Dabka S/s. 19.5 KV S/C Line with 100 Sq.mm ACSR, 62 km 33 KV Pin type composite line with 100 Sq.mm ACSR, 3 km 11 KV Pin type with 100 sq.mm. ACSR, 9 km upgradation of 33 KV Line to 100 sq.mm and 2 nos. 11 KV station type capacitor bank installed. Expenditure incurred under this scheme is Rs. 23.15 Crs.

8. MAHARASHTRA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

In the year 2016-17 MEDA Scheme is diverted to district level. For 2018-2019 the Budgeted and expenditure is Nil.

9. PUBLIC HEALTH: -

National Rural Health Mission

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in the country with effect from 12th April 2005, which aims at providing accessible, effective, accountable and reliable healthcare to all citizens and in particular, to the poorer and vulnerable sections of the population.

Main objectives of NRHM programme are

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality.
- Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation & hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on service addressing women's and children's health & universal immunization.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- Population stabilization gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalise local health tradition & mainstream Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
- Promotion of Healthy lifestyles.

For Tribal Sub Plan 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 13423.06 Lakhs and Expenditure was Rs. 7942.00 Lakhs for State Share budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC) for amount Rs. 16020.43 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 16020.43. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs. 11794.14 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) 1862.09 lakhs and Central Share (60%) 10976.97 lakhs)

Tribal Schemes under National Rural Health Mission

Schemes for Tribal and affected areas.

Introduction

Maharashtra has 16 tribal districts out of which 5 are sensitive and six are leftist extremism affected districts. Considering the health problems of these areas and non availability of trained staff to provide the health services, few schemes for these difficult areas has been started.

- Hardship allowances
- Co-ordination cell at district hospitals
- Medical Officer at CHC / PHC
- Mobile Medical Units at Gadchiroli Districts.

Hardship allowances

- Hardship Allowance is introduced to motivate the MOs, specialist and Health workers working in difficult areas of the state.

- This scheme has been introduced in 10 out of 16 tribal districts of Maharashtra. These districts are Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Thane, Palghar, Yavatmal.
- Hardship Allowance is applicable to the staff and the Medical officers working at extremely interior and difficult areas and getting salaries from treasury funds. Monthly allowance to these officers and staff is shown in the following table.

Sr.No.	Cadre		Monthly remuneration (In Lakhs)
1	ANM		0.06
2	Staff Nurse / LHV		0.08
3	Medical Officer – BAMS	Group-B	0.12
		Group-A	0.15
3	Medical Officer – MBBS		0.15
Sr.No.	Cadre		Monthly remuneration (In Lakhs)
4	Specialist (Physician/Pediatrician, Surgeon / Gynecologist and Anesthetist)		0.22

Hardship Allowance Expenditure 2018-19

Total Hardship Allowance	Sub Center	PHC	Rural Hospital	Approved PIP 2018-19	Expenditure (April 2017 to March 2018)	%
	375	72	18	684.48	578.48	84.51

Proposed PIP 2019-20 Rs. 684.48 Lakhs

Co-ordination cell at district hospitals

Health Institutions (SCs, PHCs, CHCs etc.) have to refer patients to District Hospitals in emergency majority of the

District Hospitals are 300 bedded and above. These Hospitals have Different Sections for Registration, Laboratory checkup, X-ray medicines etc. Tribal Patients do not understand the language and there is delay in getting all the formalities done. Because of such environment Patients are not willing to stay in hospitals and money of the times insists for discharge even if the condition of patient is critical.

Considering such situation we started co-ordination cell at Amravati, Gadchiroli, Nasik, Thane, and Nandurbar.

Patient's health condition required treatment and expected time of arrival is communicated. One cell member takes the responsibility and informs the casualty Mo to cell concerned specialists. When patient arrives the co-ordination of cell accompanied the patient till emergency is over from registration to laboratory and report collection. After emergency is over the patients are asked to contact the cell in

case of any difficulty in hospital. During the stay in Hospital cell member visits the patient twice daily for any difficulty. Transport arrangement is also made if required after discharge.

Establishment Coordination cell for tribals in selected Tribal District Hospitals

- There will be one supervisor and four coordinators in the cell.
- Supervisor should be at least 12th standard pass and co-ordinators should be at last 10th pass.
- Two co-coordinators will be males and two will be females. This can be changed as per need by districts.
- Co-coordinators and Supervisor must be from tribal community and able to Speak local tribal language prevalent in district or in patients coming to District Hospital.

Co-Ordination Cell Expenditure 2018-19						
Sr. No.	District	Manpower	Approved 2018-19	Budget	Expenditure (April 2018 to March 2019)	%
01	5	22	24.83		24.11	97.10

Proposed PIP 2019-2020 Rs. 30.14 Lakhs

Floating Dispensary & Floating Ambulance in Nandurbar District.

About 50 villages of Nandurbar district are completely isolated due to Backwaters of Sardar Sarovar. These villages have mountain on one side and back water on other side. Government of Maharashtra is providing health services to these villages by floating dispensaries. These dispensaries visit all the villages on fixed days and provide services. Only the post of Medical Officer and Driver are approved by Government. These dispensaries are providing good services, however, in case of emergency, particularly the delivery case or critically sick child, they have to discontinue the service and take the patient back to Health Facility for treatment. This leads to major disruption of services to remaining villages and irregularity in service provision.

Distance between floating dispensary and bank of river changes every time and patients need to travel in water to reach dispensary. This becomes very difficult for the patients particularly the pregnant women. In addition there is no place for patients to wait till the Floating dispensary approaches the villages. Considering the above condition, it is provided to provide additional essential staff and space to Floating Dispensary and three Floating Ambulance to this areas so that these Ambulance can be called to shift pregnant women, critically ill neonates and other sick persons.

Operational area of Floating Dispensary and Ambulance

Floating I Dispensary & 1 Ambulance:- Akalkuwa Taluka

For Manibeli to Mukhadi Floating service's available in Akalkuwa taluka

Floating I Dispensary & 2 Ambulance:- Dhadgaon Taluka

For Pimpalchowik to Bhadal Floating service's available in Dhadgaon taluka

Floating Dispensary Staff :-

FMR Code	Name of Activity	Name of Post	No. of Post	Approved PIP 2018-19	Expenditure March 2019	%
2.1.3.3 8.1.11.2, to 2,3,4,5	Floating Dispensary in Nandurbar Districts	Pharmacist	2	22.41	11.47	47.73
		ANM	2			
		I.T.	2			
		Assistance	2			
2.1.3.3 8.1.11.2, to 2,3,4,5	Floating Dispensary in Nandurbar Districts	Medical Officer	3	39.60	18.17	
		ANM	3			
		Driver	3			
		Assistance	3			
	Total			62.11	29.64	

Approved PIP for Floating Dispensary & Floating Ambulance 2019-2020 is 94.18

Lakhs.

Mobile Medical Units at Gadchiroli Districts

Mobile Dental Units (2)

Mobile Ophthalmic Units (2)

Mobile Pathology Units (2)

Gadchiroli district is completely LEA area and length of the district is about 350 KM. Except for DH Gadchiroli and SDH Aheri, there is no availability of dentist, pathology unit or the Ophthalmological unit.

Considering this, six mobile units have been supplied under IAP to Gadchiroli districts. These include 2 Dental Units, 2 Pathology Units and 2 Ophthalmologist units. However, these units are not functional due to non-availability of funds for manpower and operational expenses. As no such services are available in periphery, these units are extremely essential for the district.

Mobile Medical Units Expenditure 2018-19					
Name of Activity	Name of Unit	No of Unit	Budget	Expenditure (APRIL 18 to March 19)	%
Mobile Medical Unit At Gadchiroli	Dental Unit	2	19.17	49.52	83.72
	Ophthalmic Unit	2	15.54		
	Pathology Unit	2	25.44		

	Total	6	60.15	49.52	83.72
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Proposed PIP 2019-2020 three MMU Rs.62.60 Laks.

Medical & Dental Camps

The Medical & Dental Camps are organized in tribal areas of the state with the help of Specialists from Government and Private Medical Colleges. The Services of the Specialists like General Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, obstetrics & Gynecology, ENT, Orthopedic, Skin & V.D, Anesthesia & Dental facilities are provided in the camps. Fifty camps will be conducted during 2017-18

Camp is organized for four days, first day for OPD Screening, Second & Third days for Surgeries & on Fourth day Post-operative follow up is provided. Wide publicity of camps is made through Public Health Department. Camps schedule is intimated in advance to all Health Care providers. In 2018-19 year 50 Medical & Dental camp were done. In 2014-15 to 2018-19 247 camp was organized and 394221 OPD done & 26778 patients surgery done in the camps.

Medical and Dental Camp Financial Report

Year	Approved Camps	Approved Budget	Expenditure in Lacs	%
2018-19	50	216.00	187.94	87.01

Proposed PIP 2019-2020 Rs. 201.00 Laks.

Mahar Ghar Scheme

To ensure the mothers' arrival in advance to PHC for safe delivery, provide residence facility to pregnant women and her younger children, NHM has constructed 90 Mahar Ghar in 9 districts in the year 2011-12. The scheme is being implemented in Palghar (13), Nashik (2), Nandurbar (10), Nanded (3), Amravati (9), Yavatmal (2), Gondia (13), Chandrapur (31) and Gadchiroli (8).

Under this scheme, in year 2018-19 total 2649 pregnant women have been benefitted. Approved budget for 2019-20 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs and expenditure is Rs. 29.51 lakhs. Approved budget for 2019-2020 is Rs. 64.98 Lakhs.

National Urban Health Mission

- NUHM is implemented in cities and towns with a population of more than 50,000 in all district headquarters and state capitals. The remaining towns will continue to be covered under NRHM. Total 95 cities are covered under NUHM (26 Municipal Corporations, 64 Municipal Councils, 4 Cantonment Boards and one District Headquarter-Alibaug). Community Interventions such as ASHA, Mahila Aarogya Samiti and Rugna Kalyan Samiti are an important part of NUHM. The NUHM encourages the effective participation of the community in planning and management of health care services.

Innovation under NUHM

- **RNTCP:** Fund provision of Nutritional supplement to TB patient in RNTCP especially MDR-XDR TB patients of Municipal Corporations.
- **Mobile Medical Unit (MMU):** Total 10 Mobile Medical Unit was approved in Maharashtra State i.e. 5 Mobile medical Units for Rest of Maharashtra & 5 Mobile medical units for MCGM are approved and are made functional.
- **DILAASA Project to Mumbai City:** 11 DILAASA centers for victims of sexual abuse & domestic violence are made functional in 11 peripheral hospital of MCGM. Under NUHM for required staff has been approved & recruited for DILAASA centers.
- **SNCU:** Human Resources and operational expenses are provided under NUHM for functioning of SNCU in 11 Government Medical Colleges (GMC)
- **SSCU & MCGM:** 12 bedded SNCU is approved for MCGM Maternity home and is functioning in Mahim Maternity Home.

For Tribal Sub Plan 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.1165.91 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.393.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.777.27 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.777.27 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.2270.58 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.908.23 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.1362.35 lakhs

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

National TB Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented since 1962. Govt. of India decided to extend Revised National TB Control Programme in India since 1998. As per Guidelines of Central Government, RNTCP is being implemented in Maharashtra since 1998-99 in a phased manner. . To implement this programme effectively State TB Society and 79 Districts/City TB Centers have been established. Detailed planning for implementation of the programme is done at State and District levels. Nikshay software has been developed by Govt. of India. All registered TB patients since Jan 2012 are being entered in this software. State level, District level & Taluka level data entry operators are trained for entering the data in this software.

Objective of RNTCP

1. To achieve 90% notification rate among all expected 1 TB cases in society.
2. To achieve 90% success rate for all new & 85% for re-treatment cases.
3. To significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB cases.
4. To achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB.
5. To improve outcomes of TB care in the private sector giving them treatment support.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.944.27 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.610.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Rs.393.25 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.21.00 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.53.53 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.53.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.0.01 lakhs

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme

Malaria Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 1953. The mile stones of the programme are as under,

1953: National Malaria Control Programme

1958: National Malaria Eradication Programme

1977: Modified Plan of Operation

1979: Multipurpose Worker Scheme

1995: Implementation of Malaria Action Plan-1995

1997: Implementation of Enhanced Malaria Control Project in tribal districts EMCP.

1999: National Anti Malaria Programme

2004: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

From 2006 “National Rural Health Mission” (NRHM) was implemented in State. Under this scheme grants are made available for this programme. From 1st May 2013 NRHM changed as “National Health Mission” (NHM).

Goals of NVBDCP:

- a. Reduction of mortality on account of Malaria, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) & efficient morbidity control.
- b. Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis by 2020.
- c. Elimination of Malaria by 2025.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 72.61 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.37.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Rs.2159.82 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.2159.82 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.17.52 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.17.51 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) was launched with World Bank assistance in November 2004 to detect and respond to disease outbreaks quickly. The project was extended for 2 years in March 2010. From April 2010 to March 2012, World Bank funds were available for Central Surveillance Unit (CSU) at NCDC & 9 identified states (Uttarkhand, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and West Bangal) and the rest 26 States/UTs were funded from domestic budget. The Programme is proposed to continue during 12th Plan as a Central Sector Scheme under NRHM from domestic budget only. In Maharashtra state surveillance units (SSU) have been established in state and Districts surveillance units in 36 districts. At the end oof March 2019, the rate of leprosy is at 0.75 per ten thousand people (9,990 left after the end of March 2019)

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 25.71 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.25.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.46.30 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.46.30 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.34.52 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.34.51 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

NLEP is Centrally Sponsored. This programme is integrated in to General Health Care Service. The NLEP is implemented in the State by Govt/ Local bodies (Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils) and Voluntary organizations. The State had achieved Leprosy elimination by end of Sep. 2005. Elimination means to reduce the Prevalence Rate (PR) of the state less than 1 per 10000 populations. Future strategies in NLEP are:-

- To promote early case detection & prompt MDT.
- To further reduce the Leprosy Burden, Stigms & discrimination against people affected with Leprosy (PAL) & their family members.
- To provide quality Leprosy Service through General Health Care System (GHC) by creating strong referral system & by enhancing DPMP (Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation) Services.
- Capacity building of GHC Staff.
- IEC & advocacy for early self-reporting.
- Strengthening Monitoring & Supervision.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 51.43 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.37.00 lakhs for State

Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs. 49.91 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.49.91 lakhs. For 2018-19 budgeted amount was Rs.31.13 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.31.12 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Blindness Control Programme

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was 100% centrally sponsored scheme, launched in the year 1976. Now it is 75% Central & 25% State Govt. share since 2012-13. The goal of this program is to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. Rapid survey on avoidable blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence rate of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07). To implement the Programme successfully, State Health Society Maharashtra (Blindness Division) at State Level & District Health Societies (Blindness Division) are establish in all the Districts of Maharashtra State including Bruhanmumbai Municipal Corporation as per the guidelines from Government of India. The programme was oriented mainly for

Cataract Surgeries & Screening of School Children with provision of Spectacles to the students having refractive errors.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.264.03 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.232.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.125.08 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 125.08 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs. 45.53 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.45.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs. 00.01 lakhs

National Mental Health Programme

Central Govt. has started “National Mental Health Programme in Aug, 1982. There are 4 Regional mental hospitals (Pune -2540 Beds), (Thane-1850), (Nagpur-940 Beds), (Ratnagiri-365 Beds) in the state having total 5695 bed strength. In all 34 districts of Maharashtra. Under District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) 16 districts have been implementing this DMHP programme. Also there is separate e psychiatries wing in 14 Government Medical Clleges under DMER. Government of Maharashtra has started a special Health Programme for farmers called – PRERNA PRAKALP in 14 suicide prone districts of Vidharbha & Marathwada region. State Government has also provided toll free Mental Health Help Line No. 104 since 26 February 2015.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 32.26 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.29.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.50.07 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.50.07 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.31.53 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.31.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly

Govt. of India has initiated National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) with 80% Central Govt. and 20% State Govt. financial share. Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery & equipment, consumables & drugs, training and IEC. Strengthening of Regional Medical Institutes to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the Elderly, introducing PG courses in Geriatric Medicine and in-service training of health personel at all levels.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.34.06 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.30.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.71.11 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.71.11 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.45.52 Lakhs State Share (40%) Rs.45.51 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness

The Programme was a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 11th Five Year Plan. However, in as per the 12th Five Year Plan, the centre and the States will have to pool in resources financial norms of NRHM mutas mutandis. The Programme was initiated in year 2007 on pilot mode in 25 districts of 11 State/ UTs/ the Programme has been expanded to 192 districts of 20 States/ UTs. In the 12th Plan, it is proposed to expand the Programme to additional 200 districts in a phased manner probably covering all the States and Union territories by March, 2017.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME:-

- 1) Manpower training and development: - For prevention, early identification and management of hearing impaired and deafness cases, training would be provides from medical college level specialists (ENT and Audiology) to grass root level workers.
- 2) Capacity building: for the district hospital, community health centers and primary health center in respect of ENT/Audiology infrastructure.
- 3) Service Provision: - Early detection of hearing impairment and dearness management of hearing and speech impaired cases and rehabilitation (including provision of hearing aids), at different levels of health care delivery system.
- 4) Awareness generation through IEC/BCC activities :- for early identification of hearing impaired, expecially children

so that timely management of such cases is possible and to remove thhe stigma attached to deafness.

Regarding State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For 2018-19 Rs. 45.50 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 45.50 lakhs. For State Share (40%) Rs.45.51 lakhs budgeted in 2019-20.

National Tobacco Control Programme

In 11th five year plan in the year 2007-08 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India has started National Tobacco Control Programme. The programme was launched in 21 states covering 42 districts in a phased manner. In Phase-I of the programme, support was extended for setting up state as well as district cells. In 2009-10, National Tobacco Control Program was implemented as Pilot project in Thane & Aurangabad. State Tobacco Control Cell (STCC) has been formed in the Directorate of Health services, Mumbai and Joint Director (NCD) is a State Nodal Officer (SNO) for this programme. As the oral health cell has been newly formed, the deputy director oral health is also involved in the program. SDG for tobacco: Relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use by 15% (target for 2020) and further reduction by 30% (2025)

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.75.87 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.67.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.54.73 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 54.73 lakhs. For 2019-20

budgeted amount was Rs.37.03 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.37.02 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Oral health Programme

Given the burden of oral diseases in our country and their impact, oral diseases need to be paid attention along with prevention and control of other non-communicable disease under NHM. World Health Assembly in 2005 included Oral Health with other non-communicable diseases (NCDs) for health promotion and disease prevention strategies.

Goals and Objectives of the NOHP

1. Improvement in the determinants of oral health e.g. healthy diet, oral hygiene improvement etc. and to reduce disparity in oral health accessibility in rural and urban population.
2. Reduce morbidity from oral disease by strengthening oral health services in sub district / district hospitals to start with.
3. Integrate oral health promotion and preventive services with general health care system and other sectors that influence oral health: namely various National Health Programmes (National Tobacco Control Programme, State Child Health Programme, National Program for prevention and control of fluorosis, National Program for Prevention and Control of CVD, Diabetes and stroke etc.) Education, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development etc.
4. Promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for achieving public health goals.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 0.00 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.0.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.42.10 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.42.10 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.36.52 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.36.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.0.00 lakhs

National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

In India Non-Communicable Diseases is increasing tremendously. So GOI initiated NPCDCS program (National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs & Stroke) in 100 districts of India. The Govt of Maharashtra with the assistance from Govt. of India NPCDCS programme is implemented in following districts:- Wardha, Washim, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Satara, Sindhudurg, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Jalna, Nanded, Ratnagiri.

OBJECTIVES

- Prevent and control common NGOs through behavior and life style changes.
- Provide early diagnosis and management of common NGOs.

- Build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NGOs.
- Train human resource within the public health setup e.g. doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NGOs and
- Establish and develop capacity for palliative & rehabilitative care strategies.

STRATEGIES

The Strategies to achieve above objectives are as follows

- Prevention through behavior change.
- Early Diagnosis and Treatment.
- Capacity building of human resource.
- Surveillance, Monitoring & Evaluation

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.264.36 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.233.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.130.69 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.130.69 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.55.01 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.55.00 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

NAVSANJIVANI SCHEME

Preamble:

To bring about co-ordinated efforts and effectiveness in the implementation of various schemes, which were implemented in tribal areas, the government aggregated all such schemes and started Navsanjivani Yojana as per G.R. dated 25/6/1995. Health related activities in this scheme include filling up of vacant posts, keeping vehicles in good condition, provision of medicine & equipments in adequate quantities, pre-monsoon surveillance of tribal villages & padas and implementation of preventive & curative services, monitoring of water chlorination activity, health check-up of Anganwadi children by Medical Officers.

Aims & Objectives:

Improve the health of population in Tribal areas by providing them health services, clean water, by providing food supply, giving proper treatment to malnourished children and ultimately giving productive and long life to tribal population and to reduce maternal and Neonatal morbidity and mortality.

Implementation of Programme:

Under this programme various health services are being provided to tribal population at Sub-center, Primary Health Center level, village level since 1995. Various activities are carried out through this programme.

- a. Matrutva Anudan Yojana
- b. Mobile Medical Squad
- c. Dai Meetings
- d. Water Quality Monitoring
- e. Pre Monsoon Activities
- f. Provision of food and loss of wages to relatives accompanying SAM/MAM children.

Health Institutional in Navsanjivani Area:

Under Navsanjivani Yojana free services are given to patients in tribal area by Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Centre, and Ayurvedic Hospital. Health Services are also provided by Mobile units.

Health Institutions in Navsanjivani Area

Total Districts	16
Total Blocks	78
Sub District Hospital	21
Rural Hospitals	103
Primary Health Centres	335
Sub Centres	2027
Total Villages	8238
Anganwadis	13695
Total Dais	12765

Various schemes under Navsanjivani Yojana:

a. Matrutva Anudan Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented in 16 Tribal districts. A pregnant women is paid Rs. 400 /- in cash for visiting health center for antenatal check up along with medicines worth Rs. 400/- to ensure a better health. This Scheme is applicable to tribal women having current pregnancy and two living issues. During year 2018-19 by the end of March 2019, out of 94795 mothers, 66851 mothers are given benefit & Budget Rs. 706.25 lakhs and Expenditure Rs. 492.01 Lakhs is reported.

b. Mobile Medical Squad:

Total 281 Mobile Medical squads have been constituted with one Medical Officer with a vehicle and Para-Medical staff to visit designated villages and hamlet to identify malnourished and sick children and provide medical health and if required to refer them to the nearest health center. Since year 2016-17 Medical Officers are being provided Rs. 18000/- per month through RCH PIP (NHM) funds in addition to Rs. 6000/- honorarium.

Recently 108 Mobile Medical squads are sanctioned vide GR no.sankirna-2016/pra. Kra. 252/Arogya-3 dated 9-02-2017 in 9 districts of Maharashtra namely Palghar, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nanded, Gondia, Gadchiroli & Chandrapur.

During year 2018-19, by the end of March 2019, 236 Bharari Pathak are working. Against approved budget Rs. 1156.01 and Expenditure Rs. 781.24 Lakhs is reported.

c. Dai Meetings:

In tribal & remote area deliveries are conducted by Dais in some villages. Dai meetings are conducted at PHC level to improve the knowledge level of Dais for 100% registration of deliveries & new born children, and also to identify high risk mothers & new born children. Till March 2019, 4979 Dai Meetings were conducted in which 30901 Dais were present. Budget provision for this activity is Rs. 22.26 and Expenditure incurred is Rs. 15.18 Lakhs.

d. Provision of treatment to malnourished children and provide food and loss wages to parents:

Under the scheme, treatment of SAM/MAM children along with, provision of food and loss of wages to relatives accompanying SAM/MAM children during the treatment period at PHC/RH is made available. Funds under this scheme is made available from tribal department to zillha parishad.

e. Pre Monsoon Activities :

Accessibility in tribal area is a problem in monsoon season due to geographical situation of area & limited transport facilities. Hence it is planned to conduct Health check up, immunization / nutritional assessment of all children in said area. In the month of May & June, various Mobile Medical Squads are deputed in hilly areas to facilitate uninterrupted treatment, vaccination, referral services.

Infant & Child Deaths

Year	0 – 1 Year	1-6 Year	Total
2016-2017	2070	748	2818
2017-2018	1658	503	2161
2018-2019	1588	418	2006

Quarterly examination of Anganwadi Children

Year	Total Anganwadi Children	Grade 3	Grade 4
2016-2017	1188949	2384	269
2017-2018	1001178	1987	209
Year	Total Anganwadi Children	Grade 3	Grade 4
2018-2019	954188	262601	42911

Year	Total Anganwadi Children	MAM	SAM
2016-2017	893565	15310	3752
2017-2018	646858	11248	2121

2018-2019	660569	10469	1656
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Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	No. of Eligible mothers identified for Benefit	No. of Eligible Mothers given benefit	Approved Budget (Rs.in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)
2016-2017	94382	74564	490.53	434.02
2017-2018	97558	71705	602.06	445.67
2018-2019	94795	66851	706.25	492.01

Mobile Medical Squads

Year	Sanctioned	Filled	Approved Budget (Rs.in)	Expenditure (Rs.in)
2016-2017	173	167	353.95	243.54
2017-2018	281	277	1092.04	758.14
2018-2019	281	236	1156.01	781.24

Examination of Water Samples

Year	Sample examined	Contaminated
2016-2017	75187	4081
2017-2018	98387	6442
2018-2019	68759	4280

16. POWER DEVELOPMENT -

Under this programme, during the year 2017-2018, 1,991 electric motor pumps were energised in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. In addition 2,191 domestic connections were released for tribal beneficiaries. Total outlay of Rs. 103.69 lakh was provided and expenditure of Rs. 39.20 lakhs for electrifying 646 agriculture pump sets and release of 574 domestic connections.

1. To electrify unelectrified Tribal Villages and Wadi/Padas in Scheduled Areas.

Proposal for electrification of 23 villages & 397 padas in Thane, Nandurbar, Pune, Ahmednagar & Jalgaon district involving expenditure of Rs. 76.70 Crore has been prepared. Request for funds sanctioned has been sent to Energy Department vide letter No. 3165 dated 20.10.2014. Tribal Department in their session held in December 2014 had sanctioned Rs. 25 Crores through additional demand but as per Government of Maharashtra decision communicated vide letter no. संकिर्ण-२०१४/प्र.क्र.२३४/उर्जा-५ दिनांक ३१.०३.२०१५ has released fund Rs. 18.25 Crores only. Demand for

remaining amount has been made to Government of Maharashtra vide letters no. मु.अ.(वितरण)/ग्रावि-१/३०६८ दिनांक ०२.०३.२०१५.

Under this scheme 21 tenders were floated and 21 LOA were issued having coverage of 357.76 km LT line, 164.51 km HT line, 125 DTCs & electrification of 229 nos. village / wadi padas.

Up to the end of March 2018 work of 304.2 km of LT line, 136.96 km HT line, 81 DTCs, electrification of 169 nos. village / wadi padas is completed and expenditure incurred is Rs. 14.99 crs.

Also Government of Maharashtra sanctioned Rs. 4.85 Crs vide Government Resolution No. BUD-2016/Karyasan-6 Dtd. 18.02.2016 for electrification of Tribal Villages / Wadies for Nandurbar and Ahmednagar district.

Under this scheme 5 tenders were floated and 15 LOA were issued having coverage of 91.5 km LT line, 42.54 km HT line, 38 DTCs and electrification of 44 nos. village / wadi padas.

Up to the end of March 2018 work of 93.22 km of LT line, 41.72 km HT line, 38 DTCs, electrification of 44 nos. village / wadi padas is completed and expenditure incurred is Rs. 4.55 Crs.

2. Scheme to Resolve problem related to low voltages and high interruptions in Melghat area of Amravati District.

There are complaints of low voltages in villages from Melghat area of Amravati District. Further especially during Monsoon season, it looks long time to restore power supply in event of breakdown, as lines are passing through dense forest. In order to sort out low voltage and high interruption problem, proposal of Rs.27.07 crore has been sent for approval vide letter No. 2262 dated 22.01.2014 to Energy Department, Tribal Department has released Rs. 23.15 Crs for this week.

Activity No.	Description	Unit	Qty as per B.R.	Qty for LOA	Upto date progress	Remarks
1	33/11 kv s/stn (Outdoor) at Dhakarmal	Nos	1	1	0	33 kv incoming line erected for 14.5 km out of 14.5 km, VCB CT, PT erected. Power TF plinth completed also testing done by testing division Amravati. Construction of control room completed. Construction of store room, WIP, Cover of cable Dredge cover balance and metal spreading remaining.
2	Augmentation (outdoor) 3.15 MVA to 5 MVA at 33/11 KV Dabka s/s	Nos	1	1	1	Commissioned.

3	Additional Transformer 1X5 MVA at 33/11 kv Gondwadi s/s/ ^ kadhav	Nos	2	2	2	Gondwadi: Commissioned.
4	33KV Feeder Bay	Nos	3	3	3	(Bay at 33/11 kv s/s Dabka Commissioned.
5	33 KV 3 Cx300 sqmm XLPE U/G Cable	Kms	2	2	6.2	Commissioned
6	33 KV S/C River Crossing	Nos	4	4	1	Commissioned
7	33 KV DP Structure	Nos	135	135	132	Only DPs for Dhakarmal s/s line balance
8	33 KV Single Point Cut Point	Nos	0	0	40	
9	33KV S/C Line with 100 sqmm ACSR	Kms	39	39	5.7	11 KM line out of 14.5 km erected between Dharani to Dhamarmal for 33 KV Dhamarmal S/Stn. (5.7 km Line E1 permission received from El Akola). Line charged commissioned
10	33 KV Composite Line Pin Type with 100 sqmm ACSR	Kms	56	56	63	Commissioned
11	11KV Station Type 2.4 MVAR capacitor bank with 0.2% reactor for any area	Nos	2	2	2	Commissioned

Activity No.	Description	Unit	Qty as per B.R.	Qty for LOA	Upto date progress	Remarks
12	Up-gradation of 33KV line 80 sq mm to 100 sq mm	Kms	39	39	9	9 km line Commissioned

Expenditure incurred is Rs. 20.16 Crs. And balance work is under progress.

10. MAHARASHTRA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

In the year 2016-17 MEDA Scheme is diverted to district level. For 2018-2019 the Budgeted and expenditure is Nil.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH: -

National Rural Health Mission

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in the country with effect from 12th April 2005, which aims at providing accessible, effective, accountable and reliable healthcare to all citizens and in particular, to the poorer and vulnerable sections of the population.

Main objectives of NRHM programme are

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality.
- Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation & hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on service addressing women's and children's health & universal immunization.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- Population stabilization gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalise local health tradition & mainstream Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
- Promotion of Healthy lifestyles.

For Tribal Sub Plan 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 13423.06 Lakhs and Expenditure was Rs. 7942.00 Lakhs for State Share budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC) for amount Rs. 16020.43 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 16020.43. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs. 11794.14 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) 1862.09 lakhs and Central Share (60%) 10976.97 lakhs)

Tribal Schemes under National Rural Health Mission

Schemes for Tribal and affected areas.

Introduction

Maharashtra has 16 tribal districts out of which 5 are sensitive and six are leftist extremism affected districts. Considering the health problems of these areas and non availability of trained staff to provide the health services, few schemes for these difficult areas has been started.

- Hardship allowances
- Co-ordination cell at district hospitals
- Medical Officer at CHC / PHC
- Mobile Medical Units at Gadchiroli Districts.

Hardship allowances

- Hardship Allowance is introduced to motivate the MOs, specialist and Health workers working in difficult areas of the state.
- This scheme has been introduced in 10 out of 16 tribal districts of Maharashtra. These districts are Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Thane, Palghar, Yavatmal.
- Hardship Allowance is applicable to the staff and the Medical officers working at extremely interior and difficult areas and getting salaries from treasury funds. Monthly allowance to these officers and staff is shown in the following table.

Sr.No.	Cadre		Monthly remuneration (In Lakhs)
1	ANM		0.06
2	Staff Nurse / LHV		0.08
3	Medical Officer – BAMS	Group-B	0.12
		Group-A	0.15
3	Medical Officer – MBBS		0.15
4	Specialist (Physician/Pediatrician, Surgeon / Gynecologist and Anesthetist)		0.22

Hardship Allowance Expenditure 2018-19

Total Hardship Allowance	Sub Center	PHC	Rural Hospital	Approved PIP 2018-19	Expenditure (April 2017 to March 2018)	%
	375	72	18	684.48	578.48	84.51

Proposed PIP 2019-20 Rs. 684.48 Lakhs

Co-ordination cell at district hospitals

Health Institutions (SCs, PHCs, CHCs etc.) have to refer patients to District Hospitals in emergency majority of the

District Hospitals are 300 bedded and above. These Hospitals have Different Sections for Registration, Laboratory checkup, X-ray medicines etc. Tribal Patients do not understand the language and there is delay in getting all the formalities done. Because of such environment Patients are not willing to stay in hospitals and money of the times insists for discharge even if the condition of patient is critical.

Considering such situation we started co-ordination cell at Amravati, Gadchiroli, Nasik, Thane, and Nandurbar.

Patient's health condition required treatment and expected time of arrival is communicated. One cell member takes the responsibility and informs the casualty Mo to cell concerned specialists. When patient arrives the co-ordination of cell accompanied the patient till emergency is over from registration to laboratory and report collection. After emergency is over the patients are asked to contact the cell in case of any difficulty in hospital. During the stay in Hospital cell member visits the patient twice daily for any difficulty. Transport arrangement is also made if required after discharge.

Establishment Coordination cell for tribals in selected Tribal District Hospitals

- There will be one supervisor and four coordinators in the cell.
- Supervisor should be at least 12th standard pass and co-ordinators should be at least 10th pass.
- Two co-coordinators will be males and two will be females. This can be changed as per need by districts.
- Co-coordinators and Supervisor must be from tribal community and able to Speak local tribal language prevalent in district or in patients coming to District Hospital.

Co-Ordination Cell Expenditure 2018-19						
Sr. No.	District	Manpower	Approved 2018-19	Budget	Expenditure (April 2018 to March 2019)	%
01	5	22	24.83		24.11	97.10

Proposed PIP 2019-2020 Rs. 30.14 Lakhs

Floating Dispensary & Floating Ambulance in Nandurbar District.

About 50 villages of Nandurbar district are completely isolated due to Backwaters of Sardar Sarovar. These villages have mountain on one side and back water on other side. Government of Maharashtra is providing health services to these villages by floating dispensaries. These dispensaries visit all the villages on fixed days and provide services. Only the post of Medical Officer and Driver are approved by Government. These dispensaries are providing good services, however, in case of emergency, particularly the delivery case or critically sick child, they have to discontinue the service

and take the patient back to Health Facility for treatment. This leads to major disruption of services to remaining villages and irregularity in service provision.

Distance between floating dispensary and bank of river changes every time and patients need to travel in water to reach dispensary. This becomes very difficult for the patients particularly the pregnant women. In addition there is no place for patients to wait till the Floating dispensary approaches the villages. Considering the above condition, it is provided to provide additional essential staff and space to Floating Dispensary and three Floating Ambulance to this areas so that these Ambulance can be called to shift pregnant women, critically ill neonates and other sick persons.

Operational area of Floating Dispensary and Ambulance

Floating I Dispensary & 1 Ambulance:- Akalkuwa Taluka

For Manibeli to Mukhadi Floating service's available in Akalkuwa taluka

Floating I Dispensary & 2 Ambulance:- Dhadgaon Taluka

For Pimpalchowik to Bhadal Floating service's available in Dhadgaon taluka

Floating Dispensary Staff:-

FMR Code	Name of Activity	Name of Post	No. of Post	Approved PIP 2018-19	Expenditure March 2019	%
2.1.3.3 8.1.11.2, to 2,3,4,5	Floating Dispensary in Nandurbar Districts	Pharmacist	2	22.41	11.47	47.73
		ANM	2			
		I.T.	2			
		Assistance	2			
2.1.3.3 8.1.11.2, to 2,3,4,5	Floating Dispensary in Nandurbar Districts	Medical Officer	3	39.60	18.17	
		ANM	3			
		Driver	3			
		Assistance	3			
	Total			62.11	29.64	

Approved PIP for Floating Dispensary & Floating Ambulance 2019-2020 is 94.18 Lakhs.

Mobile Medical Units at Gadchiroli Districts

Mobile Dental Units (2)

Mobile Ophthalmic Units (2)

Mobile Pathology Units (2)

Gadchiroli district is completely LEA area and length of the district is about 350 KM. Except for DH Gadchiroli and SDH Aheri, there is no availability of dentist, pathology unit or the Ophthalmological unit.

Considering this, six mobile units have been supplied under IAP to Gadchiroli districts. These include 2 Dental Units, 2 Pathology Units and 2 Ophthalmologist units. However, these units are not functional due to non-availability of funds for manpower and operational expenses. As no such services are available in periphery, these units are extremely essential for the district.

Mobile Medical Units Expenditure 2018-19					
Name of Activity	Name of Unit	No of Unit	Budget	Expenditure (APRIL 18 to March 19)	%
Mobile Medical Unit At Gadchiroli	Dental Unit	2	19.17	49.52	83.72
	Ophthalmic Unit	2	15.54		
	Pathology Unit	2	25.44		
	Total	6	60.15	49.52	83.72

Proposed PIP 2019-2020 three MMU Rs.62.60 Laks.

Medical & Dental Camps

The Medical & Dental Camps are organized in tribal areas of the state with the help of Specialists from Government and Private Medical Colleges. The Services of the Specialists like General Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, obstetrics & Gynecology, ENT, Orthopedic, Skin & V.D, Anesthesia & Dental facilities are provided in the camps. Fifty camps will be conducted during 2017-18

Camp is organized for four days, first day for OPD Screening, Second & Third days for Surgeries & on Fourth day Post-operative follow up is provided. Wide publicity of camps is made through Public Health Department. Camps schedule is intimated in advance to all Health Care providers. In 2018-19 year 50 Medical & Dental camp were done. In 2014-15 to 2018-19 247 camp was organized and 394221 OPD done & 26778 patients surgery done in the camps.

Medical and Dental Camp Financial Report

Year	Approved Camps	Approved Budget	Expenditure in Lacs	%
2018-19	50	216.00	187.94	87.01

Proposed PIP 2019-2020 Rs. 201.00 Laks.

Mahar Ghar Scheme

To ensure the mothers' arrival in advance to PHC for safe delivery, provide residence facility to pregnant women and her younger children, NHM has constructed 90 Mahar Ghar in 9 districts in the

year 2011-12. The scheme is being implemented in Palghar (13), Nashik (2), Nandurbar (10), Nanded (3), Amravati (9), Yavatmal (2), Gondia (13), Chandrapur (31) and Gadchiroli (8).

Under this scheme, in year 2018-19 total 2649 pregnant women have been benefitted. Approved budget for 2019-20 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs and expenditure is Rs. 29.51 lakhs. Approved budget for 2019-2020 is Rs. 64.98 Lakhs.

National Urban Health Mission

- NUHM is implemented in cities and towns with a population of more than 50,000 in all district headquarters and state capitals. The remaining towns will continue to be covered under NRHM. Total 95 cities are covered under NUHM (26 Municipal Corporations, 64 Municipal Councils, 4 Cantonment Boards and one District Headquarter-Alibaug). Community Interventions such as ASHA, Mahila Aarogya Samiti and Rugna Kalyan Samiti are an important part of NUHM. The NUHM encourages the effective participation of the community in planning and management of health care services.

Innovation under NUHM

- **RNTCP:** Fund provision of Nutritional supplement to TB patient in RNTCP especially MDR-XDR TB patients of Municipal Corporations.
- **Mobile Medical Unit (MMU):** Total 10 Mobile Medical Unit was approved in Maharashtra State i.e. 5 Mobile medical Units for Rest of Maharashtra & 5 Mobile medical units for MCGM are approved and are made functional.
- **DILAASA Project to Mumbai City:** 11 DILAASA centers for victims of sexual abuse & domestic violence are made functional in 11 peripheral hospital of MCGM. Under NUHM for required staff has been approved & recruited for DILAASA centers.
- **SNCU:** Human Resources and operational expenses are provided under NUHM for functioning of SNCU in 11 Government Medical Colleges (GMC)
- **SSCU & MCGM:** 12 bedded SNCU is approved for MCGM Maternity home and is functioning in Mahim Maternity Home.

For Tribal Sub Plan 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.1165.91 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.393.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.777.27 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.777.27 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.2270.58 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.908.23 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.1362.35 lakhs

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

National TB Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented since 1962. Govt. of India decided to extend Revised National TB Control Programme in India since 1998. As per Guidelines of Central Government, RNTCP is being implemented in Maharashtra since 1998-99 in a phased manner. . To implement this programme effectively State TB Society and 79 Districts/City TB Centers have been

established. Detailed planning for implementation of the programme is done at State and District levels. Nikshay software has been developed by Govt. of India. All registered TB patients since Jan 2012 are being entered in this software. State level, District level & Taluka level data entry operators are trained for entering the data in this software.

Objective of RNTCP

6. To achieve 90% notification rate among all expected 1 TB cases in society.
7. To achieve 90% success rate for all new & 85% for re-treatment cases.
8. To significantly improve the successful outcomes of treatment of Drug Resistant TB cases.
9. To achieve decreased morbidity and mortality of HIV associated TB.
10. To improve outcomes of TB care in the private sector giving them treatment support.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.944.27 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.610.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Rs.393.25 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.21.00 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.53.53 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.53.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.0.01 lakhs

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme

Malaria Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 1953. The mile stones of the programme are as under,

1953: National Malaria Control Programme

1958: National Malaria Eradication Programme

1977: Modified Plan of Operation

1979: Multipurpose Worker Scheme

1995: Implementation of Malaria Action Plan-1995

1997: Implementation of Enhanced Malaria Control Project in tribal districts EMCP.

1999: National Anti Malaria Programme

2004: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

From 2006 “National Rural Health Mission” (NRHM) was implemented in State. Under this scheme grants are made available for this programme. From 1st May 2013 NRHM changed as “National Health Mission” (NHM).

Goals of NVBDCP:

- d. Reduction of mortality on account of Malaria, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) & efficient morbidity control.
- e. Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis by 2020.
- f. Elimination of Malaria by 2025.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 72.61 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.37.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control

Committee (DPDC). For Rs.2159.82 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.2159.82 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.17.52 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.17.51 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) was launched with World Bank assistance in November 2004 to detect and respond to disease outbreaks quickly. The project was extended for 2 years in March 2010. From April 2010 to March 2012, World Bank funds were available for Central Surveillance Unit (CSU) at NCDC & 9 identified states (Uttarkhand, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and West Bangal) and the rest 26 States/UTs were funded from domestic budget. The Programme is proposed to continue during 12th Plan as a Central Sector Scheme under NRHM from domestic budget only. In Maharashtra state surveillance units (SSU) have been established in state and Districts surveillance units in 36 districts. At the end of March 2019, the rate of leprosy is at 0.75 per ten thousand people (9,990 left after the end of March 2019)

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 25.71 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.25.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.46.30 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.46.30 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.34.52 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.34.51 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

NLEP is Centrally Sponsored. This programme is integrated in to General Health Care Service. The NLEP is implemented in the State by Govt/ Local bodies (Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils) and Voluntary organizations. The State had achieved Leprosy elimination by end of Sep. 2005. Elimination means to reduce the Prevalence Rate (PR) of the state less than 1 per 10000 populations. Future strategies in NLEP are:-

- To promote early case detection & prompt MDT.
- To further reduce the Leprosy Burden, Stigms & discrimination against people affected with Leprosy (PAL) & their family members.
- To provide quality Leprosy Service through General Health Care System (GHC) by creating strong referral system & by enhancing DPMR (Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation) Services.
- Capacity building of GHC Staff.
- IEC & advocacy for early self-reporting.
- Strengthening Monitoring & Supervision.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 51.43 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.37.00 lakhs for State

Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs. 49.91 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.49.91 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.31.13 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.31.12 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Blindness Control Programme

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was 100% centrally sponsored scheme, launched in the year 1976. Now it is 75% Central & 25% State Govt. share since 2012-13. The goal of this program is to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. Rapid survey on avoidable blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence rate of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07). To implement the Programme successfully, State Health Society Maharashtra (Blindness Division) at State Level & District Health Societies (Blindness Division) are establish in all the Districts of Maharashtra State including Bruhanmumbai Municipal Corporation as per the guidelines from Government of India. The programme was oriented mainly for Cataract Surgeries & Screening of School Children with provision of Spectacles to the students having refractive errors.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.264.03 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.232.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.125.08 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 125.08 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs. 45.53 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.45.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs. 00.01 lakhs

National Mental Health Programme

Central Govt. has started “National Mental Health Programme in Aug, 1982. There are 4 Regional mental hospitals (Pune -2540 Beds), (Thane-1850), (Nagpur-940 Beds), (Ratnagiri-365 Beds) in the state having total 5695 bed strength. In all 34 districts of Maharashtra. Under District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) 16 districts have been implementing this DMHP programme. Also there is separate e psychiatries wing in 14 Government Medical Clleges under DMER. Government of Maharashtra has started a special Health Programme for farmers called – PRERNA PRAKALP in 14 suicide prone districts of Vidharbha & Marathwada region. State Government has also provided toll free Mental Health Help Line No. 104 since 26 February 2015.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 32.26 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.29.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.50.07 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.50.07 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.31.53 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.31.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly

Govt. of India has initiated National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) with 80% Central Govt. and 20% State Govt. financial share. Dedicated facilities at District Hospital with 10 bedded wards, additional human resources, machinery & equipment, consumables & drugs, training and IEC. Strengthening of Regional Medical Institutes to provide dedicated tertiary level medical facilities for the Elderly, introducing PG courses in Geriatric Medicine and in-service training of health personnel at all levels.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.34.06 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.30.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.71.11 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.71.11 lakhs. For 2019-20 budgeted amount was Rs.45.52 Lakhs State Share (40%) Rs.45.51 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness

The Programme was a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 11th Five Year Plan. However, in as per the 12th Five Year Plan, the centre and the States will have to pool in resources financial norms of NRHM mutas mutandis. The Programme was initiated in year 2007 on pilot mode in 25 districts of 11 State/ UTs/ the Programme has been expanded to 192 districts of 20 States/ UTs. In the 12th Plan, it is proposed to expand the Programme to additional 200 districts in a phased manner probably covering all the States and Union territories by March, 2017.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME:-

- 5) Manpower training and development :- For prevention, early identification and management of hearing impaired and deafness cases, training would be provides from medical college level specialists (ENT and Audiology) to grass root level workers.
- 6) Capacity building : for the district hospital, community health centers and primary health center in respect of ENT/Audiology infrastructure.
- 7) Service Provision :- Early detection of hearing impairment and dearness management of hearing and speech impaired cases and rehabilitation (including provision of hearing aids), at different levels of health care delivery system.
- 8) Awareness generation through IEC/BCC activities :- for early identification of hearing impaired, expecially children so that timely management of such cases is possible and to remove thhe stigma attached to deafness.

Regarding State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For 2018-19 Rs. 45.50 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 45.50 lakhs. For State Share (40%) Rs.45.51 lakhs budgeted in 2019-20.

National Tobacco Control Programme

In 11th five year plan in the year 2007-08 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India has started National Tobacco Control Programme. The programme was launched in 21 states covering 42 districts in a phased manner. In Phase-I of the programme, support was extended for setting up state as well as district cells. In 2009-10, National Tobacco Control Program was implemented as Pilot project in Thane & Aurangabad. State Tobacco Control Cell (STCC) has been formed in the Directorate of Health services, Mumbai and Joint Director (NCD) is a State Nodal Officer (SNO) for this programme. As the oral health cell has been newly formed, the deputy director oral health is also involved in the program. SDG for tobacco: Relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use by 15% (target for 2020) and further reduction by 30% (2025)

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.75.87 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.67.00 for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.54.73 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 54.73 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.37.03 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.37.02 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

National Oral health Programme

Given the burden of oral diseases in our country and their impact, oral diseases need to be paid attention along with prevention and control of other non-communicable disease under NHM. World Health Assembly in 2005 included Oral Health with other non-communicable diseases (NCDs) for health promotion and disease prevention strategies.

Goals and Objectives of the NOHP

5. Improvement in the determinants of oral health e.g. healthy diet, oral hygiene improvement etc. and to reduce disparity in oral health accessibility in rural and urban population.
6. Reduce morbidity from oral disease by strenthnering oral health services in sub district / district hospitals to start with.
7. Integrate oral health promotion and preventive services with general health care system and other sectors that influence oral health: namely various National Health Programmes (National Tobacco Control Programme, State Child Health Programme, National Program for prevention and control of fluorosis, National Program for Prevention and Control of CVD, Diabetes and stroke etc.) Education, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development etc.
8. Promotion of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for achieving public health goals.

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 0.00 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.0.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.42.10 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.42.10 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.36.52 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.36.52 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.0.00 lakhs

National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

In India Non-Communicable Diseases is increasing tremendously. So GOI initiated NPCDCS program (National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs & Stroke) in 100 districts of India. The Govt of Maharashtra with the assistance from Govt. of India NPCDCS programme is implemented in following districts:- Wardha, Washim, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Satara, Sindhudurg, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Jalna, Nanded, Ratnagiri.

OBJECTIVES

- Prevent and control common NGOs through behavior and life style changes.
- Provide early diagnosis and management of common NGOs.
- Build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NGOs.
- Train human resource within the public health setup e.g. doctors, paramedics and nursing staff to cope with the increasing burden of NGOs nd
- Establish and develop capacity for palliative & rehabilitative care strategies.

STRATEGIES

The Strategies to achieve above objectives are as follows

- Prevention through behavior change.
- Early Diagnosis and Treatment.
- Capacity building of human resource.
- Surveillance, Monitoring & Evaluation

For TSP 2018-19 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.264.36 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.233.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Tribal Department budgeted under District Planning Control Committee (DPDC). For Amount Rs.130.69 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.130.69 lakhs. For 2019-20 budged amount was Rs.55.01 Lakhs out of this State Share (40%) Rs.55.00 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.00.01 lakhs

NAVSANJIVANI SCHEME

Preamble:

To bring about co-ordinated efforts and effectiveness in the implementation of various schemes, which were implemented in tribal areas, the government aggregated all such schemes and started Navsanjivani Yojana as per G.R. dated 25/6/1995. Health related activities in this scheme include filling up of vacant posts, keeping vehicles in good condition, provision of medicine & equipments in adequate quantities, pre-monsoon surveillance of tribal villages & padas and implementation of preventive & curative

services, monitoring of water chlorination activity, health check-up of Anganwadi children by Medical Officers.

Aims & Objectives:

Improve the health of population in Tribal areas by providing them health services, clean water, by providing food supply, giving proper treatment to malnourished children and ultimately giving productive and long life to tribal population and to reduce maternal and Neonatal morbidity and mortality.

Implementation of Programme:

Under this programme various health services are being provided to tribal population at Sub-center, Primary Health Center level, village level since 1995. Various activities are carried out through this programme.

- g. Matrutva Anudan Yojana
- h. Mobile Medical Squad
- i. Dai Meetings
- j. Water Quality Monitoring
- k. Pre Monsoon Activities
- l. Provision of food and loss of wages to relatives accompanying SAM/MAM children.

Health Institutional in Navsanjivani Area:

Under Navsanjivani Yojana free services are given to patients in tribal area by Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Centre, Ayurvedic Hospital. Health Services are also provided by Mobile units.

Health Institutions in Navsanjivani Area

Total Districts	16
Total Blocks	78
Sub District Hospital	21
Rural Hospitals	103
Primary Health Centres	335
Sub Centres	2027
Total Villages	8238
Anganwadis	13695
Total Dais	12765

Various schemes under Navsanjivani Yojana:

a. Matrutva Anudan Yojana:

This scheme is being implemented in 16 Tribal districts. A pregnant women is paid Rs. 400 /- in cash for visiting health center for antenatal check up along with medicines worth Rs. 400/- to ensure a better health. This Scheme is applicable to tribal women having current pregnancy and two living

issues. During year 2018-19 by the end of March 2019, out of 94795 mothers, 66851 mothers are given benefit & Budget Rs. 706.25 lakhs and Expenditure Rs. 492.01 Lakhs is reported.

b. Mobile Medical Squad:

Total 281 Mobile Medical squads have been constituted with one Medical Officer with a vehicle and Para-Medical staff to visit designated villages and hamlet to identify malnourished and sick children and provide medical health and if required to refer them to the nearest health center. Since year 2016-17 Medical Officers are being provided Rs. 18000/- per month through RCH PIP (NHM) funds in addition to Rs. 6000/- honorarium.

Recently 108 Mobile Medical squads are sanctioned vide GR no.sankirna-2016/pra. Kra. 252/Arogya-3 dated 9-02-2017 in 9 districts of Maharashtra namely Palghar, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nanded, Gondia, Gadchiroli & Chandrapur.

During year 2018-19, by the end of March 2019, 236 Bharari Pathak are working. Against approved budget Rs. 1156.01 and Expenditure Rs. 781.24 Lakhs is reported.

c. Dai Meetings:

In tribal & remote area deliveries are conducted by Dais in some villages. Dai meetings are conducted at PHC level to improve the knowledge level of Dais for 100% registration of deliveries & new born children, and also to identify high risk mothers & new born children. Till March 2019, 4979 Dai Meetings were conducted in which 30901 Dais were present. Budget provision for this activity is Rs. 22.26 and Expenditure incurred is Rs. 15.18 Lakhs.

d. Provision of treatment to malnourished children and provide food and loss wages to parents:

Under the scheme, treatment of SAM/MAM children along with, provision of food and loss of wages to relatives accompanying SAM/MAM children during the treatment period at PHC/RH is made available. Funds under this scheme is made available from tribal department to zilla parishad.

e. Pre Monsoon Activities :

Accessibility in tribal area is a problem in monsoon season due to geographical situation of area & limited transport facilities. Hence it is planned to conduct Health check up, immunization / nutritional assessment of all children in said area. In the month of May & June, various Mobile Medical Squads are deputed in hilly areas to facilitate uninterrupted treatment, vaccination, referral services.

Infant & Child Deaths

Year	0 – 1 Year	1-6 Year	Total
2016-2017	2070	748	2818
2017-2018	1658	503	2161
2018-2019	1588	418	2006

Quarterly examination of Anganwadi Children

Year	Total Anganwadi Children	Grade 3	Grade 4
2016-2017	1188949	2384	269
2017-2018	1001178	1987	209
2018-2019	954188	262601	42911

Year	Total Anganwadi Children	MAM	SAM
2016-2017	893565	15310	3752
2017-2018	646858	11248	2121
2018-2019	660569	10469	1656

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	No. of Eligible mothers identified for Benefit	No. of Eligible Mothers given benefit	Approved Budget (Rs.in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)
2016-2017	94382	74564	490.53	434.02
2017-2018	97558	71705	602.06	445.67
2018-2019	94795	66851	706.25	492.01

Mobile Medical Squads

Year	Sanctioned	Filled	Approved Budget (Rs.in)	Expenditure (Rs.in)
2016-2017	173	167	353.95	243.54
2017-2018	281	277	1092.04	758.14
2018-2019	281	236	1156.01	781.24

Examination of Water Samples

Year	Sample examined	Contaminated
2016-2017	75187	4081
2017-2018	98387	6442
2018-2019	68759	4280

District	2016 – 2017			2017-2018			2018-2019 (Upto March 2019)		
	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total
Thane	80	17	97	60	15	75	55	11	66
Palghar	338	99	437	211	91	302	153	46	199

Nandurbar	401	171	572	351	128	479	318	108	426
Nasik	318	90	408	368	99	467	366	85	451
Amarawati	283	132	415	217	51	268	245	64	309
Gadchiroli	84	32	116	39	11	50	53	9	62
Jalgaon	23	7	30	10	11	21	8	8	16
A'nagar	63	10	73	49	7	56	45	8	53
Dhule	112	56	168	67	29	96	65	33	98
Pune	20	13	33	35	8	43	27	4	31
Raigad	19	6	25	15	4	19	15	3	18
Yeotmal	94	22	116	59	16	75	67	10	77
Gondia	45	28	73	43	11	54	42	4	46
C,pur	85	32	117	87	17	104	83	18	101
Nanded	73	26	99	34	5	39	34	5	39
Nagpur	32	7	39	13	0	13	12	2	14
Total	2070	748	2818	1658	503	2161	1588	418	2006

Grade wise Malnourished Children in Navsanjivani Area

S.N .	District	2016-2017				2017-2018				2018-2019 (Upto March 2019)			
		MA M	Exam.	SAM	Exam .	MA M	Exam .	SA M	Exam .	MA M	Exam .	SA M	Exam .
1	Thane	811	809	135	135	775	775	143	143	690	690	55	55
2	Palghar	7506	7506	2046	2046	2618	2155	311	289	1072	848	113	109
3	Raigad	22	19	0	0	57	57	16	16	40	40	4	4
4	Pune	75	75	18	18	189	189	51	51	76	76	28	28
5	Nashik	308	306	111	111	795	783	275	275	1234	1216	232	221
6	Ahmednagar	268	260	41	41	324	324	47	47	294	261	53	51
S.N .	District	2016-2017				2017-2018				2018-2019 (Upto March 2019)			
		MA M	Exam.	SAM	Exam .	MA M	Exam .	SA M	Exam .	MA M	Exam .	SA M	Exam .
7	Dhule	166	165	66	66	232	232	162	162	57	57	16	16
8	Jalgaon	59	59	16	16	145	145	57	57	58	58	23	23

9	Nandurbar	4617	4610	1083	1083	4342	4152	782	775	5048	4956	743	663
10	A.wati	742	742	79	79	954	954	81	81	1047	1047	102	102
11	Y.mal	93	93	20	20	64	64	17	17	45	45	5	5
12	Nanded	49	45	14	14	20	20	7	7	105	105	91	91
13	Gondiya	69	69	16	16	104	104	17	17	125	125	30	30
14	Gadchiroli	104	104	35	35	377	294	108	89	302	237	102	69
15	Nagpur	301	298	37	31	49	49	5	5	53	53	6	6
16	Chandrapur	120	120	35	32	203	198	42	41	223	197	53	51
Total		15310	1528015280	3752	3743	11248	10495	2121	2072	10469	10011	1656	1524

Staff position for Tribal Districts up to March 19

Sr. N o.	District	Medical officers class II and III		Hon Doctors for Mobile Medical Squad		HA (Male)		HA (Female)		MPW (Male)		MPW (Female)	
		Sancti oned	Fille d	Sancti oned	Fill ed	Sanctio ned	Fill ed	Sanctio ned	Fill ed	Sanctio ned	Fill ed	Sanctio ned	Fill ed
1	Thane	42	40	4	4	21	20	20	15	117	113	117	113
2	Palghar	100	74	49	47	69	58	54	32	260	191	318	298
3	Raigad	6	5	2	2	6	5	5	4	19	16	22	18
4	Pune	22	19	8	3	18	18	12	12	66	55	71	69
5	Nashik	124	97	53	51	77	77	64	48	206	188	456	454
6	A.nagar	25	23	2	2	18	18	14	13	44	42	62	62
7	Dhule	28	23	16	16	28	27	14	13	91	71	91	84
8	Jalgaon	22	22	2	2	14	14	14	14	33	33	33	33
9	Nandurbar	143	121	40	17	95	92	65	55	180	155	355	351
10	Amrawati	44	40	22	19	24	16	17	13	102	102	111	103
11	Yavatmal	104	90	5	5	55	51	50	47	235	220	235	231
12	Nanded	38	27	7	7	30	30	24	24	75	71	90	90
13	Gondia	54	47	8	7	23	20	19	17	84	74	129	118
14	Gadchiroli	56	31	54	47	36	34	18	13	83	54	88	77
15	Nagpur	12	12	2	2	12	12	6	6	30	30	26	26
16	C'pur	108	103	7	5	47	46	47	45	211	180	258	236

	Total	928	774	281	236	573	538	443	371	1836	159 5	2462	236 3
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Health Institutions in Navsanjivani Area									
Sr. No.	District	Block s	Rural Hospital s	SUB District s	PHC s	Sub centres	Total Villages	Total Anganwadi s	Total Dais
1	Thane	3	4	2	14	94	597	985	1096
2	Palghar	8	8	3	36	263	833	2625	2330
3	Nandurbar	6	15	2	58	278	937	2324	1425
4	Nashik	9	16	1	52	300	958	2425	1558
5	Amrawati	2	2	1	11	92	330	483	580
6	Gadchiroli	12	9	3	30	83	1675	278	2046
7	Jalgaon	3	4	1	6	33	59	90	108
8	A.nagar	1	4	0	9	47	124	403	263
9	Dhule	2	4	1	14	91	220	730	316
10	Pune	3	6	1	7	69	177	354	420
11	Raigad	1	1	1	3	19	135	138	231
12	Yavatmal	6	7	1	13	235	540	601	601
13	Gondia	4	7	0	18	90	296	507	452
14	C'pur	15	11	2	47	212	1049	1376	1146
15	Nanded	2	3	1	14	92	178	238	105
16	Nagpur	1	2	1	3	29	130	138	88
Total		78	103	21	335	2027	8238	13695	1276 5

Mahatma Jyotiba phule Jan Arogya Yojana

According to the Government decision & GR issued by Public Health department of Maharashtra dated 31st May 2011 Rajeev Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana was started, BPL & APL population of the state of Maharashtra as identified by the ration cards issued by Food & Civil supplies department are entitled for an insurance cover & cashless treatment at the empanelled Government & Private hospitals. The scheme also caters to tribal section, the fund under the tribal sub plan is made available by Tribal department of government of Maharashtra as a supplementary grant in aid.

The name of Rajeev Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana has been changed to Mahatma Jyotiba phule Jan Arogya Yojana w.e.f. 1st April 2017. Under tribal sub plan the grant is to be budgeted at state level under the budget head 2210 Medical services & public health (06) (34) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana 2210 G 289. Outlay of Rs 15 crores was proposed for 2018-19, out of which Rs. 12 crores was made available.

During financial year 2019-20, For Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana under Tribal sub plan the grant under the budget head 2210 G 289 (TSP) of Rs. 15 crores is budgeted.

Under this scheme for the benefit of schedule Tribal family's health camps are taken in tribal inaccessible areas. Where the District Co-ordinator of the scheme provides the information about the plan to the beneficiaries in the health camp. Further Arogya mitras have been appointed in all empanelled hospitals to provide information about the scheme to the patients and to help them in enrolment for treatment under scheme.

According to the attached statement in F. Y. 2017-18 total claim amount of Rs. 80.80 Crores in Tribal Talukas & in F. Y. 2018-19 Rs. 86.79 Crores has been incurred on surgeries and procedure done in Tribal Talukas.

MJPJAY- Performance Report- (Tribal Report)- 03.06.2019

Sr. No.	Name of Patient District	Name of Taluka	2017-2018 F.Y.		2018-2019 F.Y.	
			Surgeries / Therapies	Amount Surgeries/ Therapies	Surgeries / Therapies	Amount Surgeries/ Therapies
01	CHANDRAPUR	Jiwati	85	2220600.00	90	1969500.00
02	CHANDRAPUR	Rajura	229	4959350.00	301	7722800
03	DHULE	Sakari	1687	42182435.00	2004	46895425
04	DHULE	Shirpur	2371	54207100.00	2417	55934850
05	GADCHIROLI	Aheri	163	3975100.00	174	4064000
06	GADCHIROLI	Armorli	162	3297200.00	161	3641950
07	GADCHIROLI	Bhamragad	14	468500.00	9	233500

Sr. No.	Name of Patient District	Name of Taluka	2017-2018 F.Y.		2018-2019 F.Y.	
			Surgeries / Therapies	Amount Surgeries/ Therapies	Surgeries / Therapies	Amount Surgeries/ Therapies
08	GADCHIROLI	Chamorshi	356	6512450.00	402	8027850
09	GADCHIROLI	Dhanora	66	1609500.00	65	1285850
10	GADCHIROLI	Etapalli	30	522000.00	50	1008500
11	GADCHIROLI	Gadchiroli	196	3822750.00	242	5254350
12	GADCHIROLI	Korchi	16	384000.00	33	969400
13	GADCHIROLI	Sironcha	67	2079500.00	74	1678500
14	JALGAON	Chopda	1995	45132227.00	1679	42138575
15	JALGAON	Raver	1510	35813890.00	1332	34084500
16	NANDED	Kinwat	942	21463800.00	862	19653150
17	NANDURBAR	Akkalkuwa	181	5320550.00	243	6189900
18	NANDURBAR	Akrani	140	3649850.00	213	5171000
19	NANDURBAR	Nandurbar	1115	30894855.00	1320	33695100
20	NANDURBAR	Navapur	291	7695365.00	464	9386370
21	NANDURBAR	Shahada	1182	32415325.00	1473	37333860
22	NANDURBAR	Taloda	257	7957750.00	269	7059600
23	NASHIK	Baglan	1684	41646162.00	1744	43712895
24	NASHIK	Dindori	1579	38025330.00	1807	45870500
25	NASHIK	Igatpuri	1238	33438835.00	1346	34663600
26	NASHIK	Kalwan	756	19269070.00	818	21052180
27	NASHIK	Surgana	358	8005500.00	398	9495175
28	PUNE	Ambegaon	898	20469850.00	1385	29855966
29	PUNE	Junnar	1875	44259620.00	2301	54116467
30	THANE	Bhiwandi	3594	101586825.00	4415	110564874
31	THANE	Murbad	678	16412050.00	786	19163850
32	THANE	Palghar	997	27079715.00	1043	27322000
33	THANE	Shahapur	958	24245600.00	921	25207600
34	THANE	Vasai	3503	86069775.00	3355	79518500
35	YAVATMAL	Ghatanji	371	8428600.00	460	9668650
36	YAVATMAL	Kelapur	435	8894250.00	433	10004950
37	YAVATMAL	Maregaon	277	6476250.00	351	5709800
38	YAVATMAL	Ralegaon	329	7138950.00	363	8627600
		TOTAL	32585	808030479.00	35803	867953137.00

National Malaria Elimination Programme

There are two tribal schemes under National Malaria Elimination Programme since year 2009-2010 functioning at district level. The information of these two schemes is as follows:-

Tribal Sub Plan Major Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220002 (TSP) (Old code no. 22102864) and Outside Tribal Sub Plan Major Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220005 (OTSP) (Old code no.22103726) are the two schemes under National Malaria Eradication Programme. To reduce Malaria cases, to avoid deaths due to Malaria and to prevent any impact on industrial and agriculture work due to Malaria are targets for which these schemes are implemented. To achieve these targets regarding Malaria control, Budget received at district level from Tribal Department is utilized for Tribal area to procure essentials like pricking lancets, alcohol spirit swabs, Micro slides, RDK Kits, Lambda Powder, Temiphos, Laboratory Materials and Antimalaria Insecticides etc by Concerned District Malaria Officers at District Level. A technical sanction is approved by the office of The Director Health Services, Mumbai and after receiving it, the administrative sanction is approved by the Concerned District Collectorate and the purchase procedure is then completed.

Expenditure of Rupees 489.21 (Lakh) has been done out of the total sanctioned and received budget of Rupees 762.99 (Lakh) under Tribal Sub Plan 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220002 (TSP) (Old code no. 22102864) whereas Expenditure of Rupees 114.00 (Lakh) has been done out of the total sanctioned and received budget of Rupees 150.52 (Lakh) under Outside Tribal Sub Plan Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220005 (OTSP) (Old code no.22103726) (OTSP) during the Financial Year 2018-19.

The total budget sanctioned under Tribal Sub Plan 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220002 (TSP) (Old code no. 22102864) from Tribal Department is Rupees 821.88 (Lakh) and the total budget sanctioned under Outside Tribal Sub Plan Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220005 (OTSP) (Old code no.22103726) (OTSP) is 226.00 (Lakh) for the Financial Year 2019-20. Expenditure of both Tribal Scheme is Nil up to May 2019.

SCHEME UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN (Hospital)

1) Establishment / Maintenance / Construction of Sub Centres/ Primary Health Centre/ Health Institution (2210 4876)

This scheme is for construction of newly established PHCs/ SCs and also for repair and maintenance of existing PHCs and SCs. This scheme is for construction of newly established SCs/PHCs and also opening of SCs/ PHCs on temporary basis in rented buildings. For TSP, Years 2018-19 Budget Amount was Rs.8201.04 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.7897.12 lakhs. For years 2019-20 Budgeted amount is Rs. 5239.57 Lakhs

2) Repairs & Maintenance of PHCs and Sub Centres and Construction of Sub Centres (2210 4938)

This scheme is for repair and maintenance of existing PHCs and SCs as well as newly established SCs and also for repair of existing SCs. For TSP, years 2018-19 budget amount was Rs.1965.13 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.1713.94 lakhs. For years 2019-20 budgeted amount is Rs.1512.45 Lakhs

3) Increase in Medicine Grants to PHCs and Sub Centres (2210 2935)

This scheme is for purchase of medicines/ material supply for PHCs/ SCs. For TSP, years 2018-19 budget amount was Rs.4177.91 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs. 4091.02 lakhs. For years.2019-20 budgeted amount is Rs.4122.16 Lakhs

4) Strengthening of Primary Health Centre (2210 4885)

This scheme is for strengthening of PHCs by providing Material/ Linen/ Equipment to PHCs. For TSP, years 2018-19 budget amount was Rs.319.11 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.319.11 lakhs. For years.2019-20 budgeted amount is Rs.340.76 Lakhs

5) Establishment of government hospitals & despinseries in Moffisal Areas: (2210 3601)

Beneficiary of the scheme: - Benefits of the scheme are given to scheduled Tribes beneficiaries in tribal 12 districts.

The funds received under the scheme are used for the following purpose

1. Funds Under this Scheme are transfer to District Collector by Tribal Development. This Fund is under control of District collector and District Collector has Authority to distribute this fund. So, Funds directly Distributed to District Hospital by District Collector-
2. After Screening students in tribal school, if they have a refractive error, free spectacles are distributed to the students.
3. Spending for travel and daily allowances to School teachers for carrying school students with visual impairments to nearby Primary Health Center or in District Hospital for further inspection and treatment.
4. Expenses on I-chart printing and Stationery required for screening of school children by Teachers.
5. Purchase of Health Education Material for school.
6. To purchase Equipment and Instrument needed for Eye surgery.
7. According to BDS information Explanation about grant is as follows

Budget Allotted for year 2018-19 is Rs. 218.90 Lakhs. Budget after Reappropriation Rs. 193.48 and Expenditure is Rs. 193.06. Budget Provision for year 2019-20 is Rs. 264.90 Lakhs.

National AYUSH Mission

The Government of India has started the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission in the year 2014. This scheme includes provision for AYUSH healthcare services and education for the public, strengthening the quality of Ayurved, Homoeopathy and Unani medicines and their sustained supply etc. For this purpose as per the Scheme Guidelines, out of the total Grant required for the related components, specified share has to be made available by the Central Government and State Government respectively.

As per the guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored scheme of National AYUSH Mission after release of the Central share to the State Treasury Department, the said amount has to be transferred deposited into the Bank Account of the State AYUSH society that has been constituted and registered as per the central guidelines. Accordingly, vide Public Health Department GR. No. PHD-30011/CR.No. 483/2014/Aarogya-7 Dt. 22.6.2016 permission has been granted for constitution of State AYUSH Society for implementation of National AYUSH Mission in the State. In this society, the constitution of Government body under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra and Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Secretary, Public Health & Family Welfare Department, and Government of Maharashtra has been made.

Vide the D.O. Letter No. Z-28015/04/2017-H & D Cell dated 6-2-2018 of Hon'ble Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi addressed to the Hon'ble Principal Secretary, Public Health & Family Welfare Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai and marked to the Directorate, it has been notified that a total grant of Rs. 35,607 Crore (Central Share-60% Rs. 21,634 crore + State Share-40% Rs. 14,243 crore) has been approximately allocated for Maharashtra State for the year 2018-19.

Pursuant to the total grant approximately allocated for the State, the State annual action plan 2018-19 has been submitted to the central government vide this Directorate's letter dated 6-3-2018 and it approved by the Central Government is still awaited.

For the year 2018-19, the following provision of Central Share and State share mentioned below was made in the State Budget under the Tribal Development under Tribal Sub Plan. However the said amount could not be utilized as the State Amount action plan 2018-19 did not get approval from the Central Government.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	TSP Component	
		Central Share	State Share
01	2018-19	160.29	0.00

Vide the D.O. Letter No. Z.28015/04/2017-11 & D Cell dated 4.2.2019 of Hon'ble Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, New Delhi addressed to the Hon'ble Principal Secretary, Public Health & Family Welfare Department, Mantralaya and marked to this Directorate it has been notified that a

total grant of Rs. 36,193 Crore (Central Share-60% Rs. 21,716 crore + State Share-40% Rs. 14,477 crore) has been approximately allocated for Maharashtra State for the year 2019-20.

Accordingly, State annual action plan has been submitted to the Central Government vide letter dated 13.5.2019

For the year 2019-20, the following provision for Central share and State share mentioned below has been made in the State Budget under the Tribal Department under Tribal sub Plan.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	TSP Component	
		Central Share	State Share
01	2019-20	200.36	0.00

19) 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 view 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 artisans.

An outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 9.97 lakh.

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 the 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 % 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 up to 3.75 lakhs maximum.
- 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.

An outlay of Rs.62.25 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-2019 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 55.78 lakh.

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 up gradation. 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 is 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.

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

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

20) ROADS AND BRIDGES -

During the year 2018-2019 budget provision of Rs. 49335.36 lakhs was made under Tribal sub Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 33865.79 lakhs was incurred for Road and Bridgework.

The State Government also takes up road works through the help of Boarder Road Organization in the most sensitive areas of Gadchiroli and Bhandara districts.

21) 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 71 Major / Medium & 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. Out of the projected potential of 108124.00 Ha. of these projects 68221.16 Ha potential is created up to March 2019.

Irrigation projected provides assured irrigation facilities to the tribal land which facilitate increase of crop production thereby upliftment of tribal. These projects also become source of drinking water for human and animal consumption.

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Taluka	District	Expenditure incurred till March 2019	Tribal Area (Ha)	Tribal Beneficiaries
Vidharbh Irrigation Development Corporation, Nagpur						
01	Zhashinagar Medium Project LIS	Arjuni Morgaon	Gondia	5023.39	1297	620
02	Yengalkheda	Kurkheda	Gadchiroli	1186.19	365	150
03	Kosari	Armori	Gadchiroli	927.40	265	100
04	Pulkhal	Charmoshi	Gadchiroli	0.59	132	597
05	Bevartola	Salekesa	Gondia	2057.54	1080	800
06	Alewadi	Sangrampur	Buldhana	4168.39	400	259
07	Patia	Dharani	Amravati	32.03	296	130
08	Ampati	Chikhaldara	Amravati	1412.46	732	466
09	Barglinga	Chikhaldara	Amravati	799.22	931	475
10	Pachpahur	Zari Jamni	Yavatmal	748.00	615	424
11	Lodhasitapur	Ramtek	Nagpur	205.13	338	338
12	Kawranala	Dharni	Amravati	1610.08	1330	1330
11	Lumpsum			0.00	0	0
	Total VIDC			18170.42	7781	5689
Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon						
12	Haripura	Yawal	Jalgaon	5652.57	505	311
13	Chinchpani	Chopda	Jalgaon	959.92	202	159
14	Nimdya	Raver	Jalgaon	12.56	0	136
15	Gangapuri	Raver	Jalgaon	608.68	51	26
16	Lohara Chinchati	Raver	Jalgaon	848.61	41	27
17	Matran Nalla	Yawal	Jalgaon	1899.07	30	15
18	Nimbadevi	Yawal	Jalgaon	980.51	62	33
19	Waghzira	Navapur	Nandurbar	835.12	135	116
20	Kordinalla	Navapur	Nandurbar	14253.68	3659	2688
21	Nagan	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	8856.54	3356	2542
22	Shivan	Shahada	Nandurbar	7019.94	3395	2522
23	Dara	Akkalkuwa	Nandurbar	7272.09	2800	572
24	Dehali	Alla;liwa	Nandurbar	14295.30	3481	2896
25	Prkasha Burai	Navapur	Nandurbar	6104.62	5710	6115
26	Dhong	Navapur	Nandurbar	410.40	525	318

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Taluka	District	Expenditure incurred till March 2019	Tribal Area (Ha)	Tribal Beneficiaries
27	Karaghat	Navapur	Nandurbar	2.49	910	198
28	Panabara	Navapur	Nandurbar	2718.54	761	219
29	Bhurivel	Navapur	Nandurbar	1833.14	756	119
30	Harimahu	Navapur	Nandurbar	311.67	534	278
31	Bardipada	Navapur	Nandurbar	1172.83	604	236
32	Biladi	Navapur	Nandurbar	101.80	1411	266
33	Pimprane	Navapur	Nandurbar	717.80	529	262
34	Nesu	Navapur	Nandurbar	3964.32	1089	880
35	Devlipada	Navapur	Nandurbar	788.95	656	286
36	Mendipada	Navapur	Nandurbar	513.82	588	272
37	Visarwadi	Akkalkuwa	Nandurbar	1019.11	905	175
38	Rampur	Shahada	Nandurbar	77.01	520	177
39	Chirda	Shahada	Nandurbar	2997.20	851	492
40	Susari	Taloda	Nandurbar	3049.61	1683	15
41	Dhanpur	Taloda	Nandurbar	1840.76	490	490
42	Ichhagavan	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	385.75	594	526
43	Rankanalla	Kalwan	Nashik	2413.25	1053	1053
44	Bhegu	Kalwan	Nashik	826.84	555	219
45	Nanduri	Kalwan	Nashik	639.73	260	219
46	Dhhanoli	Kalwan	Nashik	1673.92	1594	1084
47	Jamlewani	Raver	Jalgaon	689.11	265	253
	Total TIDC, Jalgaon			97747.26	40560	26195
	Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation Thane					
48	Surya Major Project	Vikramgad	Palghar	66352.00	8028	3504
49	Deharji Medium Project	Vikramgad	Palghar	18538.00	0	0
50	Bhatsa Major Project	Shahapur	Thane	76717.00	2890	2823
51	Nampada M.I.Project	Shahapur	Thane	1491.00	155.2	158
52	Birwadi L.I.S.	Shahapur	Thane	1902.36	551.15	182
53	Domihira M.I.Project	Jawhar	Thane	11105.00	685	829
54	Shirale M.I. Tank	Petha	Nashik	1181.88	164	96
55	Srimani M.I. Tank	Petha	Nashik	3716.21	977	788
56	Ambai M.I. Tank	Trimbakeshwar	Nashik	937.09	221	130

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Taluka	District	Expenditure incurred till March 2019	Tribal Area (Ha)	Tribal Beneficiaries
57	Roshani M.I. Tank	Trimbakeshwar	Nashik	3697.16	511	427
58	Kachurli M.I. Tank	Trimbakeshwar	Nashik	507.00	186	143
59	Vaitarneswar L.I.S.	Igatpuri	Nashik	0.00	278.18	116
60	Shribhuvan M.I.Tank	Surgana	Nashik	5.66	266	125
61	Nimbapur M.I. Project	Dahanu	Palghar	59.00	248	385
62	Wagh M.I.Project	Mokhada	Palghar	5968.00	417	861
63	Lendi M.I. Project	Jawhar	Palghar	8911.00	548.57	505
64	Kholasapada-1 M.I. Project	Vasai	Palghar	3952.00	612	595
65	Tulyachapada M.I. Tank	Mokhada	Palghar	635.00	105	296
	Total K.I.D.C.			205675.36	16843.1	11963
Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation Pune						
66	M.I. Tank Palsunde	Akole	Ahmednagar	5552.00	500	2441
	Total MKVDC			5552.00	500	2441
Godhavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Aurangabad						
67	M.I. Tank Pimpalgaon Khand	Akole	Ahmednagar	7058.84	930	453
68	M.I.Tank Ambad	Dindori	Nashik	866.14	478	478
69	M.I.Tank Joran	Dindori	Nashik	124.14	191	191
70	M.I.Tank Vani Khurd	Dindori	Nashik	49.12	187	187
71	Maregaon (Sakur) High Level Barrage (Part of Upper Penganga Project)	Kinwat	Nanded	471.22	751.06	491
	Total GMIDC			8569.46	2537.06	1800
	Grand Total			335714.90	68221.16	48279

22. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT -

1. Grant for Development of Playgrounds –

The scheme is formulated to make available basic facilities of standard playgrounds to the 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. 7.00 lakh is sanctioned.

(b) To Private Institutions in T.S.P. area F.A. at the rate of 90% or maximum Rs. 7.00 lakh whichever is less.

(c) For Government Ashram schools run by Tribal Development Department at the rate of 100% but maximum Rs. 7.00 lakh.

Institution eligible for grant-

Local civic bodies, School / Ashramshala / Hostel run by Tribal Development and Social Justice Department, all committees of sports dept. Police welfare / police dept. sports club, officers club, government colleges. Also the institutions eligible for this grant are Government aided primary 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.

Items for which grant is given are as follows: -

- (1) Leveling of the playground
- (2) Development of 200 meter or 400 meter running track.
- (3) Wall / wire fencing
- (4) Creating standard playground.
- (5) Building Bathroom / changing rooms nearby playground.
- (6) Creating the necessary water supply for drinking and ground water.
- (7) Building sports store room.
- (8) Creating Flood Light at sports fields.
- (9) To purchase sports goods.
- (10) Creating an audience gallery / seating arrangement.
- (11) Creating shade on Aidomce Gallery / Seating arrangement
- (12) Drenage arrangements around the playfields.
- (13) Water sprinkler arrangement and purchase of mini roller.

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achivement
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2016-2017	707.43	809.95	115	115
		2017-2018	637.67	629.13	207	207
		2018-2019	823.23	1057.94	189	189

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achivement
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2016-2017	216.56	183.86	30	26
		2017-2018	76.45	76.45	29	29
		2018-2019	97.02	97.02	18	18

In 2018-19 total grant of Rs. 920.25 lakhs distributed to 207 institutions in tribal area to develop playgrounds and provide sports equipment. This is useful to players in tribal area, the real sports potential

2. 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-

- 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.
- 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. 7.00 lakh whichever is less.
- For General conditions, financial assistance is given @ 75% of the estimated cost or max. Rs. 7.00 lakh whichever is less.

Items of grant

- Construction of 500 Sq.ft. Gymnasium with male and female toilets and changing room, store room, office.
- Renovation of minimum 500 Sq.ft. old gymnasium/ Akhada/Talim.
- 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 Gymnasia. 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	Achivement
1	Grant for Development of Gymnasia	2016-2017	958.80	1044.24	150	150
		2017-2018	516.50	812.50	200	191
		2018-2019	765.00	943.36	187	187

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achivement
1	Grant for Development of Gymnasia	2016-2017	234.10	205.62	35	29
		2017-2018	115.41	115.39	35	31
		2018-2019	126.01	131.90	30	30

In 2018-19 total grants of Rs. 891.01 lakhs distributed to 217 registered clubs / institution in tribal area to develop gymnasia and provide gymnasium equipment.

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 -	2016-2017	44.50	32.30	140	130
		2017-2018	24.00	23.50	97	97
		2018-2019	24.20	16.07	37	37

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2016-2017	9.00	7.00	36	28
		2017-2018	5.00	5.00	30	20
		2018-2019	2.00	2.00	8	8

In 2018-19 total grants of Rs. 26.20 lakhs distributed to 45 registered clubs / institution in tribal area to organisation for holding Social Service Campus.

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)	2016-2017	55.82	36.20	252	157
		2017-2018	35.75	32.75	146	134
		2018-2019	32.67	16.32	38	38

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)	2016-2017	8.00	8.00	32	32
		2017-2018	4.30	4.30	18	18
		2018-2019	2.50	2.00	8	8

In 2018-19 total grants of Rs. 35.17 lakhs distributed to 46 registered clubs / institution in tribal area to organising various Youth Welfare projects.

23. 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 2017-18

YEAR	NO.OF ITIs	INTAKE
By the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan	51	7548
IXth Five Year Plan	56	8472
YEAR	NO.OF ITIs	INTAKE

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
Annual Plan 2012-13	89	14068
Annual Plan 2013-14	89	14068
Annual Plan 2014-15	89	9177
Annual Plan 2015-16	89	12284
Annual Plan 2016-17	89	14668

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, construction of State level and also for continuity and new works and Tribal ITI Buildings. 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. lakhs provide for construction by workshop and administrative building on state level. An outlay of Rs. 2549.70 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 2126.40 lakh.

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. 499.61 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 119.02 lakh.

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

There are 56 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. An outlay of Rs 1388.27 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 464.50 lakh.

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. An outlay of Rs. 766.13 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 269.44 lakh.

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. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITI.

An outlay of Rs. 547.60 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 449.07 lakh.

24. TECHNICAL EDUCATION: - PART - II

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. 538.22 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2016-17. 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 in this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.99 lakh.

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. An outlay of Rs. 766.13 lakhs is provided for the year 2018-19 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 269.44 lakh.

25) 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 are included 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 has initiated the scheme viz. UD-6(a) scheme for Financial Assistance to the Municipal Councils for implementation of the Development Plan proposal way 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 granted 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% Grain-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 loans & grants released by the State Government since 1994-95 to 2018-19 is as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No	Year	Amount of released by Government		Total
		G.I.A.	Loan	
01	1994-1995	62.48	28.32	90.80
02	1995-1996	57.00	35.24	92.24
03	1996-1997	82.05	9.00	121.05
04	1997-1998	91.30	52.80	144.10
05	1998-1999	91.00	35.62	126.62
06	1999-2000	5.60	26.00	31.60
07	2000-2001	78.41	NIL	78.41
08	2001-2002	37.416	NIL	37.416
09	2002-2003	49.20	20.065	69.265
10	2003-2004	89.50	23.25	112.75
11	2004-2005	NIL	NIL	NIL
12	2005-2006	32.72	NIL	32.72
13	2006-2007	73.81	NIL	73.81
14	2007-2008	149.94	NIL	149.94
15	2008-2009	66.59	NIL	66.59

Sr. No	Year	Amount of released by Government		Total
		G.I.A.	Loan	
16	2009-2010 (for first 4 months)	37.48	NIL	*37.48
17	2010-2011	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	2011-2012	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	2012-2013	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	2013-2014	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	2014-2015	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	2015-2016	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	2017-18	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	2017-2018	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	2018-2019	NIL	NIL	NIL

* Grant released for first 4 months and for that controlling officer was Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State, and 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 and the entire scheme is transferred to District Collector.

26. NAV SANJEEVAN YOJANA

The Nav Sanjeevan Yojana aims at integrated and co-ordinated implementation and strengthening of various drinking water, health facilities 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

(6) Grain Bank Scheme.

Nav Sanjeevan Yojana is being implemented in the Tribal Sub Plan Area, Additional Tribal Sub Plan Area and Mini MADA Pockets and in the MADA pockets of the State.

The Collectors of the Districts in Tribal Sub Plan Area act as the Chief implementing Officers of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana and the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishads the District Health Officers and the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) have active association and participation therein. The officers implementing the individual schemes are responsible for the successful and effective implementation of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana.

The Collector has to take a monthly review of the various programmes included in the scheme. He has to identify the risky / sensitive areas / pockets / village in his District. The Collector while identifying such area / pockets / villages has to take into account the following norms.

- a) Villages which have been declared as inaccessible earlier.
- b) Villages/Pockets where mal-nutrition has occurred on a large scale in the past.
- c) Villages which are cut off during the monsoon.
- d) Villages where no clean and pure water supply is available.
- e) Villages which are far off from the Primary Health Centres or Sub Centres.
- f) Villages where the Fair Price Shops are not functioning or villages which are far off from such shops.
- g) Villages where it is difficult to provide employment during the monsoon.
- h) Villages where there are no Anganwadis under the integrated Child Development 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.3025.91 lakh has been provided for the year 2014-2015 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. 33.50 lakh has been allocated for the year 2019-2020.

(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. 24.22 lakh is made in TSP 2019-2020.

(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. 40.00 lakh is made in TSP 2015-2016.

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. 0.01 Lakh for the year 2017-18 has made available for this scheme.

GRAIN BANK:-

However, this scheme gets restricted because of the indebtedness of most of the tribal families. Therefore, the State Government has decided in July, 1995 to implement the traditional Grain Bank Scheme at village level with the active cooperation of Voluntary Agencies / Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and others who are willing to participate in the scheme.

The idea behind the scheme is that each member will contribute a fixed amount of grain towards the Grain Bank during / immediately after the harvest, and take a loan of the Grain Bank according to his need during the next lean period and return it alongwith interest immediately after the next harvest.

The responsibility for the successful implementation of the scheme will be jointly of the field machinery and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation. Instructions have been issued to all concerned officers to start action immediately so that the scheme can be started as early as possible and the villagers will get grains from the Grain Banks in their area from the ensuring lean season. With a view to achieve this goal, the Project Officers have been instructed to motivate Voluntary Agencies to start the scheme and in case of any of the Societies / agencies who are willing to start the scheme and has taken all further steps like registration of members, forwarding proposals regarding requirement of the initial grain stock to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation etc. Some societies have shown willingness to start the scheme and MSCTDC has received demands for initial grain contribution from some Voluntary Agencies. The funds necessary for this purpose have been already released by Government to the MSCTDC recently.

As a part of implementation of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana great care is taken to supply sufficient quantity of food grains in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas. In all 5557 Fair Price Shops are functioning in the 15 districts under the Tribal Sub Plan Area. During the monsoon of 2005, 35 temporary godowns were opened wherein 41,561/- quintals of grains have been stored.

In order to avoid inconvenience in supplying the food grains where there is a breakdown of communications with vulnerable tribal areas during the monsoon, 58 Fair Price Shops have been supplied with food grains using 7 vehicles. The food grain is being regularly supplied in the tribal area under the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) sponsored by the Government of India.

District, Division and State Level review meetings are being regularly held for proper, smooth and effective implementation of the Nav Sanjivan Yojan.

27. 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 Tibes
1982-83	564.00	45.00	37.00
1983-84	654.88	49.93	53.94

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
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
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	0.00	0.00
2007-2008	4292.28	0.00	0.00
2008-2009	4228.79	0.00	0.00
2009-2010	895.91	0.00	0.00
2010-2011	5796.00	0.00	0.00
2011-2012	6627.98	0.00	0.00
2012-2013	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-2014	7728.00	0.00	0.00
2014-2015	13000.00	0.00	0.00

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
2015-2016	12500.00	0.00	0.00
2017-18	10436.63	0.00	0.00
2017-2018	12810.38	0.00	0.00
2018-19	15000.00	0.00	0.00
Total	141615.7	4729.5	3091.2

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

28. 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 implemented 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 2018 – 2019

(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

Sr. No	Year	Grant received Central Govt.	Grant released by State Govt.	Expenditure
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	5276.84	5276.84
17	2007-2008	3321.49	3321.49	3321.49
18	2008-2009	2427.70	2427.70	2427.70
19	2009-2010	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
20	2010-2011	9442.00	9442.00	9442.00
21	2011-2012	10805.00	10805.00	10805.00
22	2012-2013	2911.00	2911.00	2911.00
23	2013-2014	9500.00	12389.00	11653.80
24	2014-2015	11701.30	11701.30	11701.30
25	2015-2016	13374.00	13374.00	13374.00
26	2017-18	13760.38	13760.38	13760.38
27	2018-19	17015.91	17015.91	17015.91
	Total	123917.11	124892.36	120174.48

29. 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.
6. Referral Services

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 more in 24 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 2018-2019 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	18263	1140468	964762	84.59

30. Tribal Component Schemes

10.114 An outlay of Rs. 8,969 crore is provided under Tribal Component Schemes (TCS) during the year 2018-19, of this Rs. 3,208.20 crore for district level schemes and remaining Rs.5,760.85 crore for the State level schemes (including Rs. 267.88 crore for Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) gram panchyat, During 2018-19 under TCS, about 360 schemes (116 State level, 192 district level & 52 Central sponsored schemes) are being implemented. Sectorwise budgetary provision and expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) is given in Table and department wise outlay and expenditure under TCS is given in Table.

Sectorwise budgetary provision and expenditure under TSP				
				(` Crore)
Sector	2017-18		2018-19	
	Budgetary provision	Expenditure	Budgetary provision	Expenditure
Agriculture & allied activities	787.23	419.72	902.31	350.64
Rural development	577.13	487.43	804.15	718.59
Irrigation & flood control	144.07	81.97	134.01	103.06
Energy	128.36	143.73	560.61	373.89
Industry & minerals	11.62	9.24	9.58	8.44
Transport	456.44	561.27	303.20	341.84
General economic services	5.00	10.90	0	0
Social & community services	5,208.24	4,476.47	5,568.24	5,395.46
Others programmes	75.70	74.07	0	0
Total	7,393.79	6,264.80	8,282.10	7,291.92
<i>Source</i> : Tribal Development Department, GoM				

Department	2017-18		2018-19	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
Department wise outlay and expenditure under TCS				
(Crore)				
Revenue & forest	73.01	91.50	87.20	109.64
Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Dairy development, Fisheries	209.21	173.80	211.28	220.24
School education	158.84	140.91	171.18	145.12
Urban development	21.25	40.73	24.34	19.46
Public works	455.44	560.47	0	0
Water resources	50.40	38.58	50.09	50
Industries, Energy & Labour	139.97	152.96	570.19	382.34
Rural development & water conservation	675.80	541.73	807.29	704.81
Public health	270.93	232.26	274.72	421.28
Medical education & drugs	0.80	0.70	1.10	1.00
Tribal development	4,425.17	3,838.92	5,022.12	4,865.86
Co-operation & textiles	505.01	154.42	603.83	20.76
Higher & technical education, Employment & self-employment	59.79	41.27	8.00	5.69
Woman & child development	269.64	181.10	157.22	179.64
Water supply & sanitation	75.70	74.08	80.79	66.86
Home and Transport Dept.	1.00	0.80	3.20	3.20
Skill Development Dept.	1.83	0.57	63.73	36.77
Social Justice Dept.	0	0	145.81	59.24
Total	7,393.79	6,264.8	8,282.09	7,291.91
<i>Source</i> : Tribal Development Department, GoM + upto December				

Table 3.13

Statement showing the sector wise target and achievement during the year 2017-2018 & 2018-19

Target fixed for year 2019-2020 (Physical Target & Achievement)

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
	CROP HUSBANDRY							
1	Scheme to assist tribal farm families to bring them above poverty line.	Beneficiaries.	Nos.	3351	3351	4569	4569	0
	HORTICULTURE							
1	Strengthening of Horticultural Nurseries	Seedlings / Grafts No in Lakh	Nos. in Lakh	6.12				
2	Horticulture Plant Protection	Pesticides	Hq.					
3	Fruit & Vegetable Plantation in Kitchen Gardening for Tribal Farmers	Beneficiaries	Nos.	7938	7964	8730	6087	5714
	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1	Key Village Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--			--
2	Regional Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--			--
3	Cattle Breeding farm	Centers	Nos	--	--			--
4	Mobile veterinary clinics	Centers	Nos.	35	35	35	35	--
5	Veternity Dispensaries & Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	551	551	574	574	--

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Poultry Birds Distributed under poultry improvement	No.	Nos.	156708	156708	102998	102998	--
7	Check post and vigilance units	centres	Nos.	--	--			--
8	District Premium Bull Scheme	Benefiaries	Nos.	--	--			--
9	Subsidy for Control of Foot & Mouth Disease	doeses	Beneficiaries	--	--			--
10	Supply of units of pullers	Benefiaries	Nos	--	--	6210	6210	-
11	Supply of goat units	Benefiaries	Nos	792	792	613	613	--
12	Supply of Milch Animals	Benefiaries	Nos	1518	1518	6737	6737	--
4	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT							
1	Govt. Milk Schame	-	-	--	--	--	--	
5	FISHERIES							
1	Establishment of fish seed production farms.	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	230.10	109.09	2801.5	939.1	
2	Fish Farming impounded water							
	1.Stocking of prawn Seed	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	84.00	72.00	8733	5029	
	2. Stocking of fish Seed	--'--	Lakhs	1243.37	1123.80			
	3. Fish Production	--'--	Lakhs	20011	15523	12848	7613	

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
	4. Pond Construction	Ha	Ha	0.00	0.00	0	0	
	5 inputs	Ha	Ha	0.00		10	0	
3	Trainees	Nos.	Nos	0	0	50	0	
4	Development of fisheries co-op Societies	Societies	Nos	10	4	9	0	
5	Assistance for supply of fishery requisities	Nylon twin	Kgs					
		Non Mechanized Boats	Nos	48	0	51	0.2	
6	FOREST							
1	Plantation of forest species for Industrial & Commercial uses	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
2	Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
3	Joint forest Management	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
4	Plantation Program	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
5	Development of Minor Forest produce	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
6	Exploitation of Forest Produce by Govt. Agency	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
7	Development of Tourism	HA	Ha	0	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
8	Supply of Cooking Gas to Adivasi beneficiaries in protected forest areas	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0
9	Plantation of G.U.T. (Bamboo Planation)	Ha	Ha	0	0	0	0	0
10	Establishment of Central Nurseries and preparation of seedbeds	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0
(C)								
7	COOPERATION							
1	Seven years interest free loans for purchase of shares of adiwasi co-op. societies	Members	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
2	Subsidy towards bad debt reserves of Adivasi Co-op. societies	Society	Nos	4	0	0	0	2
3	Managerial subsidy to Adiwasi Co-op. Societies.	Society	Nos	78	78	118	118	118
4	Managerial subsidy for fair price shop of co-op. societies.	Society	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
5	Interest subsidy to small Adiwasi Farmers.	Members	Nos	250	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 5%	Members	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
7	Share capital for Adiwasi Co-Op. Society	Society	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
8	Financial assistance to purchase of share of co-op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers (loan)	Members	Nos	1625	1480	0	0	0
9	Financial assistance to purchase of share of Co- op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers (Subsidy)	Members	Nos	1625	1480	0	0	0
10	Intensive scheme for farmers	Members	Nos	116062	17649	25134	20789	37064
8	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
1	DPAD Programme	Watershed	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
2	MGNREGA.	Mandays	In Lakhs	42711	42711	40633	40633	0
3	S.G.S.Y.	Beneficiaries	Nos					
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Beneficiaries	Nos	68762	69528	35708	33798	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
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 alienaged 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	82	82			
2	Land Development Works	Works	Nos					--
12	POWER DEVELOPMENT							
1	Electrification of hamlets in the tribal areas	Wadis/Padas	Nos	333	96	139	86	
2	Energisation of agricultural pump sets	Pump sets	Nos	4699	701	1991	646	
3	Release of domestic connections	Connections	Nos	13106	1230	2191	574	
13	NON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY							
1	Wind Solar Hybrid system in Ashram Shala & Hostel		Nos	-	-	-	-	0
2	Energy Saving Lamp at Grampanchayat		Nos	-	-	-	-	0

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
14	INDUSTRY & MINING								
1	Seed money assistance to educated unemployment	Nos	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Entrepreneur Training Programme	Nos	Nos	1908	402				
3	District Industries Scheme	Nos	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Prime Minister Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	Nos	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	
15	ROADS & BRIDGES								
1	New construction of Road	Length of Roads	New Kms	492.63	334.10	447.86	388.15	0	
2	Construction of bridges, sakac etc.	Bridges	Nos	548	223	582	242	0	
3	Katkari Bastis connected by Roads	Roads	Nos	0	0	0	0	0	
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	--	--	--	--		
5	Award to Primary teachers for enrollment of girls	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--		

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Grants to DRDA for the construction of Primary school buildings	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	
7	Supply of equipments	Schools	Nos	--	--	--	--	
8	Opening of Balwadis	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
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	56	56			
			No	28	28			

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2	Procurement of Deficient equipments existing ITI's	ITI	No	56	56			
3	Construction of workshop & Administrative Building	ITIs	Cont	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			
18	SPORTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT							
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	Centers	Nos	236	236	207	207	0
2	Grant of development of Gymnasia	Institutions	Nos	235	222	217	217	0
3	Financial assistance to organizations for holding Social service camps	Camps	Nos	117	117	45	45	0
4	Financial assistance to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	Centers	Nos	164	152	46	46	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
19	HEALTH SERVICES							
1	Establishment of sub centers	Centers	Nos					
2	Establishment of PHCs	Centers	Nos					
3	Establishment of R.H.Cs	Nos	Nos					
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	Hydrofrocturing programme of GSDA	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	--	--	
2	Source strengthering	Project	Nos	--	--	--	--	
3	Irrigation facility to Adiwasi farmers	Beneficia ries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
4	Special Action Plan for Akkalkuwa of Nandurbar Dist.	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	--	--	

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
24	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS							
	(A) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.							
1	Strengthening of TDD	Post	Nos	--	--			
2	Government Ashram School	Nos Student	Nos Student	529 200000	529 18739 2			529 200000
3	Motor Driving Training Centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	2 100				2 100
4	Pre Military Training centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	9 2700				9 2700
5	Model Schools Eklavaya English Medium School	Schools Students	Nos					
6	Financial assistance to TDC	Sanstha	Nos	-	-			
	A) Khavati Loan	Beneficiaries		-	-			
	B) Grain Bank State Govt Central Govt	Beneficiaries		-	-			
7	Tribal Research & Training Centers	Sanstha	Nos	1	1			
8	Junior Colleague of Ashram School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student	125	125			
9	Junior Colleague of Aided A. School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student					
10	Aided Ashram School	Students	Nos					556 248406
11	Government Hostel	No	Nos					491

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
		Student						57615
12	Installation of Pump Sets	Beneficiaries	Nos					536
13	Supply of Oil Engines	Beneficiaries	Nos					
14	Co-Op. Housing Society	Beneficiaries	Nos					
15	Vocational Training Centers (SCA)	Centers Students	Nos					
16	In service training of teachers of Government & Aided Ashram School	No of Teachers	Nos					
17	Computer training for the student & teachers of Govt. Ashram School	Students Teachers	Nos					
18	Incentives to tribal girls	Girls	Nos					
19	Award of prizes to tribal students	Students	Nos					
20	Physically Handicapped scholarship to ST students	Students	Nos					
21	Payment of scholarship Medical Education (Alied courses)	Students	Nos					

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
22	Award of Special Incentive prizes to the Government Ashram School	No of Ashram School	Nos					
23	Kanyadhan	Beneficiaries	Nos					
24	Empowerment of landless living poverty line	Beneficiaries	Nos					
25	Thakkar Bapa tribal village integrated improvment programme	Villages No. of work	No					
26	Nuclues Budget	Beneficiaries	No					
27	Post Matric Scholarship	Students	No					
28	Maint. Allowance to ST students staying in Hostels attached to professional courses	Student	No					
29	Health Enhancement programme (Jamkhed project)	Villages	No	Enclosed				
30	Janvtkarsha Programme (BAIF Mitra)	Beneficiaries	No	Enclosed				
31	Supply of PVC pipe	Beneficiaries	No					

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2017-18		2018-2019		Target fixed for 2019-20
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
32	Self Help Group of tribal women	Group	No					
33	Financial Assistance given to parent of Grade III & IV children who admitted in Hospital	Beneficiaries						
26	NUTRITION							
1	School Feeding Programme	Beneficiaries	Nos					
2	ICDS	Projects	Nos	85	85	85	85	--
		Beneficiaries	Nos		973007	1319471	975073	
		Anganwadis						

Source: Tribal Development Department's Annual Plan TSP of the 2017-18 and 2017-2018 and concerned departments.

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 1999-2000 are shown in the following Table No.4.1 .

Table 4.1

Statement showing district wise valid transfers of land restored to Scheduled Tribe Cultivatiers up to the year 2018-19

Sr. No.	Dist.	Act	Total number of cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Registered	Decided	Pending	Cases	No.of STs	Area in Hect.	Cases	No.of STS	Area in Hect.
1	Mumbai sub	14/75	25	19	06	01	04	0.886	0	0	0
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Thane	14/75	533	520	13	103	105	235.604	82	84	190.186
		35/74	1037	1029	8	411	414	566.940	411	414	566.940
3	Palghar	14/75	1082	1057	25	433.00	474	466.437	299	347	421.602
		35/74	961	959	2	436	471	369.328	385	420	360.856
4	Raigad	14/75	1117	1068	49	702	760	841.509	699	747	840.509
		35/74	1008	1008	0	719	729	703.000	718	728	702.000
5	Pune	14/75	65	65	0	47	47	66.000	47	47	66.000
		35/74	272	256	16	256	256	375.000	256	256	375.000
6	Nashik	14/75	1717	1708	9	904	904	1421.120	904	904	1421.120
		35/74	2405	2400	5	795	795	805.250	795	795	805.250
7	Jalgaon	14/75	1358	1358	0	928	1361	2131.460	915	1331	2100.610
		35/74	465	465	0	382	382	672.000	317	382	672.000
8	Dhule	14/75	4773	4773	0	1205	1566	4083.000	1102	1437	3883.000
		35/74	2706	2706	0	1236	1962	3790.000	1195	1913	3635.000
9	Ahmednagar	14/75	341	339	02	199	246	353.924	186	229	295.854
		35/74	610	602	08	347	433	503.930	331	417	459.320
10	Nandurbar	14/75	47	39	8	12	12	33.070	9	9	25.060
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Aurangabad	14/75	114	111	3	48	60	141.000	39	47	21.000
		35/74	43	38	5	15	19	34.230	13	15	31.230
12	Nanded	14/75	901	901	00	373	373	1423.110	336	336	1259.700
		35/74	1086	1086	00	183	183	521.440	170	170	481.760
13	Jalna	14/75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		35/74	22	22	00	13	13	24.000	6	6	11.000
14	Hingoli	14/75	9	9	0	3	3	6.620	3	3	6.620
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	Dist.	Act	Total number of cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Registered	Decided	Pending	Cases	No.of STs	Area in Hect.	Cases	No.of STS	Area in Hect.
15	osmanabad	14/75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		35/74	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Parbhani	14/75	92	92	0	40	40	87.000	34	34	77.000
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Nagpur	14/75	1106	1104	2	1104	1104	1207.450	1104	1104	1207.450
		35/74	304	304	0	304	304	349.000	304	304	349.000
18	Chandrapur	14/75	5063	5031	32	2227	2348	3708.220	2166	2190	3571.080
		35/74	104	82	22	41	36	49.310	36	36	46.390
19	Gadchiroli	14/75	1649	1646	3	1082	1140	1453.000	1063	1063	1366.000
		35/74	1169	1167	2	348	360	613.000	342	348	535.000
20	Wardha	14/75	782	777	5	274	274	691.790	273	273	689.990
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Bhandara	14/75	5003	5002	01	2822	2897	2504.880	2631	2750	2270.880
		35/74	309	309	0	208	230	172.000	198	214	158.000
22	Gondiya	14/75	2496	2462	34	2002	2113	659.140	1977	2085	498.290
		35/74	562	562	0	547	547	571.000	547	547	571.000
23	Amaravati	14/75	505	505	0	237	270	562.040	201	241	478.040
		35/74	788	788	0	522	534	1786.000	521	531	1782.000
24	Yavatmal	14/75	2828	2805	23	2022	2026	6482.470	1857	2196	6108.770
		35/74	75	75	0	52	52	121.000	49	52	115.000
25	Akola	14/75	1113	1101	12	443	443	1336.670	428	428	1245.670
		35/74	88	76	12	36	36	84.670	33	33	77.670
26	Washim	14/75	5	4	1	5	7	6.750	5	7	6.750
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Buldana	14/75	112	94	18	73	110	150.730	53	71	119.600
		35/74	54	54	0	40	49	115.000	37	47	110.000
	Total		46906	46578	328	24180	26492	42279.978	23077	25591	40015.197

Sources: Revenue & Forest Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai.

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.

A) Important Law and Order incidents occurred during April 2018 to March 2019 in the Scheduled Areas of the State:-

1.	<p><u>Five persons lynched by mob on suspicion of being child lifters at Rainpada, Tal- Sakri (Dhule) :-</u></p> <p><u>Incident :-</u> On 01-07-18, a group of men belonging to Gosavi community (Fortune Teller) disembarked from a State Transport bus at the tribal dominated Rainpada hamlet, Tal - Sakri, Dhule. When one of the group members attempted to speak to a girl child, a crowd that had gathered for Sunday bazaar mistook the strangers for child lifters and pounced upon them. Rumours were also mongering for the last few days that a gang of child lifters was active in the area. Without ascertaining the identity of the strangers, the mob (1,500/2,000) dragged them to Rainpada Gram Panchayat office. At that time, 30/35 members of the mob forcibly entered the Gram Panchayat office by breaking the door and beat the five strangers with sticks and others objects to death. The fury of the mob did not spare even the police team, which arrived on the spot to pacify it. Two police officials were also injured.</p> <p>The names of the deceased persons are as follows :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dadarao Shamrao Bhosale, Aged - 40 yrs. 2. Bharat Shankar Bhosale, Aged - 45 yrs. 3. Raju Shrimant Bhosale, Aged – 45 yrs. 4. Bharat Shankar Malve, Aged – 45 yrs. 5. Angan Shrimant Hingole, Aged – 22 yrs.
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	<p><u>Action :-</u> In this connection, on the complaint of Assistant Sub Inspector Ravindra Randiv, an offence was registered at Pimpalner P.S. vide CR.No. 74/18, against Balu Manyaram Bhavare and others (30/35), under relevant sections of law and as of 31-07-18, total 28 persons were arrested.</p>
2.	<p><u>Adivasi-Muslim (Qureshi) Clash at Nandurbar city :-</u></p> <p><u>Incident</u> :- Vankar Ratilal Thackeray (Bhill), R/o. Chichapada, Bhilati (Nandurbar) and Vikram Jama Qureshi (Muslim) R/o. Qureshi Mohalla (Nandurbar) had previous enmity. On 08-07-18, an altercation took place between them over a trivial issue. Vikram Qureshi and his associates (11) started assaulting Vankar. When Vankar's mother Smt. Kashibai, aged 48 yrs. and a relative tried to intervene, Vikram and his associates also assaulted them. At that time, Adivasi and Muslim groups pelted stones on each other and torched one vehicle. Police had to burst two tear gas shells to disperse the warring groups.</p> <p><u>Action</u> :- In this connection, on the complaint of Smt. Kashibai Thackeray an offence was registered at Nandurbar city PS vide CR. No.220/18 against Vikram Qureshi and others (12-all Muslims), under relevant sections of law and as of 31-07-18, total 04 persons (all Hindus) were arrested.</p>
3.	<p><u>Rape on a Hindu Minor girl and its Repercussions at Aarni (Yavatmal) :-</u></p> <p><u>Incident</u> – Mustafa Jabbar Khan, aged 17 yrs., Sohail Shahid Shaikh, aged 20 yrs., Gaurav Raju Pardhi, aged 17 yrs., Yash Bandu Taple, aged 17 yrs, Shahid Altaf Beling, aged 13 yrs and Akhil Khan Avsar Pathan, aged 20 yrs. all residents of Mubarak Nagar, Aarni (Yavatmal) allegedly offered an intoxicated chocolate to one Preksha Ravindra Chhallani, Jain, aged 14 yrs. (resident of the same area) and raped her. The accused persons also filmed the act and used the video to threaten the girl and her parents to keep quiet.</p> <p>On 7-10-18, the family approached Aarni Police Station with a complaint. A case was registered vide CR. No. 737/18, under relevant sections of law and all the accused persons were arrested.</p> <p><u>Repercussions</u> :- On 11-10-18, under the leadership of Shri. Balasaheb Mungimwar (Ex. MLA) and Shri. Khwaja Baig (MLC) and all party Morcha (400-500) was held at Tahsil office, Aarni demanding trial of the case in fast track Court and stringent punishment to the perpetrators etc. Bandh (100%) was also observed in Aarni town for the same demand.</p> <p>On 12-10-18 and 13-10-18, Jain community held Morchas (5) at Darvha, Ner, Kalamb, Jalka and Digras (Yavatmal) under local leadership to protest against the incident.</p>
4.	<p><u>Attack on Policemen at Hivri, Tal. Maregaon, Yavatmal :-</u></p> <p><u>Incident</u> – On 26-11-18, Police Head Constable Rajendra Kulmethe, Head constable</p>

	<p>Madhukar Muke and Constable Pamod Khupre attached to Maregaon PS (Yavatmal) had gone to Hivri village to arrest one Anil Letu Meshram, aged – 35 yrs. A local court had issued a Non-bailable arrest warrant against Anil Meshram in an old case of trespass and assault. However, Anil Meshram and his mother Indira Meshram aged 58 yrs. attacked the police team with wooden sticks. Head Constable Raju Kulmethe sustained head and face injuries and the other police men were also seriously injured. Anil Meshram fled the spot after the incident. The injured policemen were moved to Government Rural Hospital, Maregaon, where the doctor on duty, declared Head Constable Raju Kulmethe dead before admission and other 2 policemen were admitted for treatment.</p> <p>In this connection, on the complaint of Head Constable Madhukar Muke, an offence was registered at Maregaon PS vide CR. No. 399/18, under relevant sections of law and Indira Meshram was arrested.</p>
5.	<p><u>Hindu-Muslim clash at Korai, Tal - Akkalkua, Nandurbar :-</u></p> <p><u>Incident-</u> On 04-01-19, one Tala Baloch (Muslim) r/o of Korai, Tal – Akkalkua (Nandurbar) eve teased girl students at Sant Jadnade College, Khapar, Akkalkua. At that time, one Sangesh Tadvi (Hindu – Adivasi) took objection. Therefore, Tala Baloach and his five friends (all Muslims) assaulted Sangesh with iron rod and baseball bat.</p> <p>When Sangesh Tadvi informed his mother about the incident, his mother Kalavati Tadvi and (25-30) others went to the house of Tala Baloach and pelted stones. They also allegedly robbed ornaments and cash from Tala's house.</p> <p><u>Action :-</u> In this connection, total 03 cases were registered at Akkalkua PS :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the complaint of Sangesh Tadvi, against Tala Baloach and 5 others vide CR.No. 4/19, under relevant sections of law and total 05 accused persons were arrested as on 31-01-19. 2. On the complaint of HC/ Mohan Shirsat, against Kalavati Tadvi and (25-30) others vide CR.No. 5/19, under relevant sections of law. 3. On the complaint of Basik Ali Baloch, against Sangesh Tadvi and (30-35) others, vide CR.No. 6/19, under relevant sections of law and total 05 accused persons were arrested as on 31-01-19.
6.	<p><u>Relocated tribals protest, attack Police and Forest officers at Melghat Reserve, Chikhaldara (Amravati) :-</u></p> <p><u>Background</u> – Between 2008 and 2012, tribals from eight villages of Chikhaldara namely, Nagartas, Amona, Borukheda, Dhargad, Gullarghat, Somthana (Budruk), Somthana (Khurd) and Kelapani were rehabilitated out of Melghat Tiger Reserve under a compensation package</p>

they had themselves opted for. The package was rupees 10 lakh per family. Now, the villagers are demanding Government job for one person in the family, better civil facilities at the place of rehabilitation, farm lands, parity in compensation with the newly rehabilitated villages of Buldhana district etc.

Incident :- On 14-01-19, villagers of these eight villages assembled at Khatkali gate, Tal - Chikhaldara (Amravati) and illegally entered into the core area of forest. Forest guards tried to stop them and a clash broke out. Angry villagers attacked the forest guards. Total 41 personnel of Forest department sustained injuries. In this connection, an offence was registered against 17 protestors at Chikhaldara PS vide CR. No. 6/19, under relevant sections of law.

On 18-01-19, one Champalal Bethekar (Project affected person of Kelapani village) and other 15 to 17 project affected persons attacked forest and police officials at Kelapani when the forest and police officials tried to remove them from forest. In this connection, an offence was registered against 18 protestors at Chikhaldara PS vide CR. No. 8/19, under relevant sections of law and 03 persons were arrested as on 31-01-18.

On 22-01-19, a team of Forest and Police department held a meeting with the villagers at Kelapani village and tried to persuade them to leave the forest. While the meeting was going on smoothly, the villagers started arguments and became aggressive. They attacked Forest and Police officials with sharp weapons, lathis and stones. Total 15 officials were injured in the incident. The protestors also damaged 3 vehicles of Forest department. In this connection, an offence was registered against 130-140 protestors at Chikhaldara PS vide CR. No. 10/19, under relevant sections of law and total 10 persons were arrested as on 31-01-19.

7. **Five persons killed in accident, mob sets 18 trucks on fire at Gurupalli, Ta. Etapalli, Gadchiroli :-**

Gadchiroli :-

Incident - On 16-01-19, at around 09:00 a.m., near Gurupalli, Tal. Etapalli (Gadchiroli), a truck operating for the Surjagad iron ore mine rammed into a State Transport bus, travelling from Etapalli to Aheri. Five passengers died and twenty-three sustained injuries in the said accident. Locals reached the spot, removed dead bodies and rescued the injured passengers.

As the news of the accident spread, more people came from nearby villages and staged an impromptu roadblock (500-600) at the accident spot. The mob torched 18 trucks and smashed 7-8 trucks. They also shouted slogans against Lloyd company. Main demands of the protesters included compensation of Rs. 50 lacs to dead, Rs. 25 lacs to injured, closure of Surjagad project etc.

In the evening, relatives and villagers brought dead body of one of the deceased namely Prakash Ambade to Etapalli Forest Post and continued the agitation until 17-01-18.

	<p>On 17-01-18, the agitation was called off after the intervention of Shri. Ambarishrao Atram (Guardian Minister), along with Collector and SP, who convinced the protesters to give up their agitation. Shri, Atram assured to get Rs. 25 lacs each for the kin of deceased, maximum compensation to injured persons etc. Later, the dead body was taken for final rites.</p> <p><u>Action</u> - In this connection, total 2 cases were registered at Etapalli P.S.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C.R. No. 02/19, against the driver of the truck for causing death by negligence etc. and the driver was arrested. 2. C.R. No. 03/19, against members of the mob for rioting and causing damage to property etc.
8.	<p><u>Hindu – Muslim clash at Sakali, Tal – Yaval (Jalgaon) :-</u></p> <p><u>Incident</u> :- On 26-01-19, during the Gramsabha of Sakali Grampanchayat, one Wasim Khan and his associates proposed to put up photographs of Tipu Sultan and Dr. Abdul Kalam in the office of Grampanchayat and to write name of the Panchayat in Urdu language. The Grampanchayat turned down the same demand. Infuriated with the denial, Wasim Khan and other Muslims (50-60) pelted stones on the houses of Hindus in Sakali village and damaged a four-wheeler vehicle of one Gopal Chowdhary. When police intervened, the mob manhandled them.</p> <p><u>Action</u> - In this connection, on the complaint of PC Sunil Ghuge, an offence was registered at Yaval Ps, vide CR. No. 09/19, under relevant sections of law and as on 31-01-19, total 18 persons (All Muslims) were arrested.</p> <p><u>Repercussion-</u> On the same day, one Asif Shaikh Zafar and 13 others (all Muslim) assaulted and seriously injured one Anjubai Ravindra Mahajan while she was passing from Kasaiwada, Yaval. In this connection, an offence was registered at Yaval PS. vide CR. no 10/19, under relevant sections of law.</p>
9.	<p><u>Timely Action ensures peace after damage to a statue of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Trambakeshwar (Nashik Rural) :-</u></p> <p>On the intervening night of 12-03-19 and 13-03-19, the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Shivaji Chowk in Trambakeshwar town, (Nashik Rural) was partially damaged by one Deepak Vishwakarma, who was found to be under the influence of alcohol. Timely action by the police and revenue officials ensured that peace prevailed.</p> <p><u>Action</u> :- In this connection, an offence was registered at Trambakeshwar PS vide Cr. No. 45/19, under relevant sections of law and the accused person was arrested.</p> <p><u>Repurcussions</u> :- On 13-03-19, the shopkeepers of Trambakeshwar town downed their shutters as a mark of protest.</p>

10.	<p><u>Clash of INC and BJP supporters at Nandurbar city :-</u></p> <p><u>Background</u> :- Indian Nation Congress (INC) party workers from Hamalwada, Sambhaji Nagar (Nandurbar) and Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) supporters from Maliwada (Nandurbar) had previous enmity over Dahi Handi and other issues.</p> <p><u>Incident</u> :- On 18-03-19, both the groups clashed near Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, Nandubar city over a local issue of damage caused to the shop owned by a BJP supporter from Maliwada. Both the groups resorted to stone pelting, in which a few police officials were injured. Police had to use force to disperse the warring groups. A BJP Councillor Anand Baburao Mali sustained serious injuries in the incident.</p> <p><u>Action</u> :- In this connection, two cases were registered at Nandurbar City P.S. PS vide Cr. No. 98/19 & 99/19.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CR.No. 98/19, on the complaint of Nilesh Mali against Prashant Jadhav and (90-100) others for rioting, attempt of murder etc. and as on 31-03-19 total 20 accused persons were arrested. 2. CR.No. 99/19, on the complaint of PSI Mahesh Shirsagar against Prashant Jadhav and (150-200) others for rioting, using criminal force for deterring police to discharge duty etc. and as on 31-03-19 total 24 accused persons were arrested.
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B) DETAILS OF NAXAL RELATED CRIMES

ENCOUNTER / EXCHANGE OF FIRE :-

Encounter :-

1.	<p><u>(3 Maoists Killed)</u></p> <p>On 03-04-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Rompalli village, Tal. Sironcha (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Sironcha Dalam and Platoon no. 14. viz. Ganapati, Bhupati, Basavraj, Katkam, Sudarshan, Kosa @ Gopanna, Chandarnna, Milind Teltumbade, Prabhakar, Narmadakka, Radhakka, Balanna. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>Two Policemen namely 1. Head Constable Rajesh Toppo 2. Police Naik Mahadev Madavi sustained injuries and three Maoists namely 1. Sunil Kulmethe, male 45 yrs., Sironcha Dalam Commander, R/o Kistapur, Tal. Aheri (Gadchiroli), 2. Swarupa @ Aamsi Poccha Talandi, female- 31 yrs., Sironcha Dalam Deputy Commander, R/o Motukpalli, Tal. Aheri (Gadchiroli), 3. Vandana Kausi, female, member of Platoon no. 14, R/o. Maad Pakanjur, Dist. Kanker, Chhattisgarh were killed in the incident.</p>
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	<p>Police recovered one 9 mm rifle, five 9 mm live cartridges, one 12 bore rifle, five 12 bore live cartridges and other incriminating Naxal material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Bamni sub-PS. vide CR No. 02/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
2.	<p>On 10-04-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Lawari village, Tal. Kurkheda (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Tipagad and KKD Dalam namely Dinkar Gota, Vilas Kolha, Madu @ Navlu Mansi Tekam, Savji @ Ankalu Tulavi, Yashwant Boga, Pankaj Duga and 10/12 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Purada PS. vide CR No. 16/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
3.	<p>On 12-04-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Mangutha village, Tal. Aheri (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Permili Dalam namely Sainath @ Dolesh Madi Atram, Sinu @ Rotu Vijedar Ramadu, Shrikant @ Dulsu @ Ranu Narote, Dhanu @ Shaila @ Shabbi Gudi Kowase and 12/15 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Aheri PS. vide CR No. 63/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
4.	<p>On 19-04-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Huryaldand village, Tal. Kurkheda (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Tipagad LOS Dalam and Company no. 4 namely Vilas @ Dasru Kolha, Dinkar @ Shivram Gota, Pankaj @ Rainu Dugga, Giridhar @ Bicchu @ Nagsu Tumreti and 20/25 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Purada PS. vide CR No. 18/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
5.	<p>On 20-04-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Mardhur village, Tal. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Permili and Gatta Dalam namely Sainath @</p>

	<p>Dolesh Madi Atram, Nagesh @ Dulsu Kanna Narote, Dharmu Maharu Hemla, Ramko @ Kamala Narote, Ramesh @ Naresh Kutke Vedali and 20/30 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Bhamragad PS. vide CR No. 11/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>																						
6.	<p><u>(34 Maoists Killed)</u></p> <p>On 22-04-18 between 10.00 hrs to 11.00 hrs, while the Special Operation Squad and a team of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was jointly conducting intelligence based anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Boria-Kasansur village, Tal. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>On search of the place of offence, police recovered total 16 dead bodies of Maoists (9 male and 7 female) on the spot. In the subsequent search operations along with the bed of Indravati river, police recovered total 18 unidentified dead bodies (15 dead bodies on 24-04-18, 02 dead bodies on 25-04-18 and 01 dead body on 28-04-18). So, in total 34 dead bodies were recovered (18 male and 16 female). Out of which 14 dead bodies were identified and 20 remained unidentified.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name & Address</th><th>Dalam</th><th>Weapons Seized</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Shrinu @ Shrikant @ Rohatu Vijendar Narsimha Ramalu, Male 51 yrs, r/o Chhallagari, Chityal Mandal, District Warangal (Andra Pradesh)</td><td>DVCM, Dakshin Division, Perimilli LOS</td><td>AK -47 rifle</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>Sainath @ Dolesh Madi Aatram, Male - , r/o Gattepalli, Tal – Itapalli, District - Gadchiroli.</td><td>DVC, Perimilli LOS Dalam</td><td>AK -47 rifle</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>Suman @ Janni Kulyetti , Female – 18 yrs , r/o Paltanpalli, Tal – Bhamragad, District - Gadchiroli.</td><td>Member, Platoon No. 7</td><td>.12 bore rifle</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>Rajesh @ Dama Raisunruti , Male, r/o Murgaon, Tal – Dhanora,– Gadchiroli.</td><td>Member, Staff Team PPCM</td><td>.8 mm rifle</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Sr. No.	Name & Address	Dalam	Weapons Seized	1.	Shrinu @ Shrikant @ Rohatu Vijendar Narsimha Ramalu, Male 51 yrs, r/o Chhallagari, Chityal Mandal, District Warangal (Andra Pradesh)	DVCM, Dakshin Division, Perimilli LOS	AK -47 rifle	2.	Sainath @ Dolesh Madi Aatram, Male - , r/o Gattepalli, Tal – Itapalli, District - Gadchiroli.	DVC, Perimilli LOS Dalam	AK -47 rifle	3.	Suman @ Janni Kulyetti , Female – 18 yrs , r/o Paltanpalli, Tal – Bhamragad, District - Gadchiroli.	Member, Platoon No. 7	.12 bore rifle	4.	Rajesh @ Dama Raisunruti , Male, r/o Murgaon, Tal – Dhanora,– Gadchiroli.	Member, Staff Team PPCM	.8 mm rifle
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4.	Rajesh @ Dama Raisunruti , Male, r/o Murgaon, Tal – Dhanora,– Gadchiroli.	Member, Staff Team PPCM	.8 mm rifle																				

5.	Shanta @ Mangli Pada , Female – 31 yrs, r/o Gangalur, District – Bijapur (Chhattisgad).	Commander, Aheri Dalam	SLR
6.	Nagesh @ Dulsu Kanna Narote , Male – 32 yrs, r/o Zharewada, Tal – Etapalli, District – Gadchiroli.	ACM, Permilli Dalam	.303 rifle
7.	Tirupati @ Dharmu Kungati, Male – 24 yrs, r/o Kehkapari, Tal – Bhamragad, District – Gadchiroli.	Member, Permilli Dalam	.12 bore rifle
8.	Shrikant @ Dulsu @ Ranu Narote, Male – 23 yrs, r/o Morkhandi, Tal – Pankhajur, District – Kankre (Chhattisgad).	Member, Permilli Dalam	.12 bore rifle
9.	Raju @ Ramesh @ Naresh Kutke Veladi, Male – 29 yrs, r/o Jinjgaon, Tal – Bhamragad, District. – Gadchiroli.	Commander, Gatta LOS	SLR
10.	Sannu @ Bicchu Bolka Gawade, Male – 44 yrs, r/o Korepalli, Tal – Aheri, District – Gadchiroli.	Member, Platoon No. 7	.303 rifle
11.	Anita @ Bali Ramji Madavi, Female – 24 yrs, r/o Karampalli, Tal – Bhamragad, District – Gadchiroli.	Member, Permilli Dalam	.12 bore rifle
12.	Reshma Mura ParasaFemale-23 yrs., r/o. Aladandi, Teh. Bhamragad, District-Gadchiroli.	Member, Platoon no.14	.12 bore rifle
13.	Savita @ Sunita Narote, Female-27 yrs., r/o. Pipali Burgi, Teh. Etapalli., Dist-Gadchiroli.	Member Platoon no.14	-
14.	Buji Karve Usendi, Male-17 yrs., r/o.Gadepalli, Teh.Etapalli, District-Gadchiroli.	Sympathizer	-
In this connection an offence was registered at Bhamragad PS vide CR No. 12/18, under relevant sections of law.			
7.	<p><u>(06 Maoists Killed)</u></p> <p>On 23-04-18, while the Special Operation Squad of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Nainner village, Tal. Aheri (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Aheri Dalam and Central Committee namely Ganapati, Bhupati, Basavraj, Katkam Sudarshan, Kosa @ Gopanna, Chandrana, Milind Teltumbade, Prabhakar, Narmada Akka, Radhakka, Malanna, Nandu</p>		

and 20/25 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.

On search of the place of offence, police recovered total 06 dead bodies of Maoists (02 male and 04 female). Out of 06, dead body of 01 female Maoist is yet to be identified. Police also recovered one INSAS rifle, one SLR, one .303 rifle, one Masket rifle, two .12 bore rifles and other incriminating material from the spot.

Details of the Maoists killed are as follows :-

Sr. No.	Name & Address	Dalam
1.	Nandu@ Vikram@ Vasudev Buchha Aatram, Male 34 yrs, r/o Arkapalli, Tal. Aheri, Gadchiroli.	DVCM, Aheri LOS.
2.	Kartik Uike-Narote, Male -38 yrs, r/o Katezari, Tal – Dhanora, Gadchiroli.	Section Commander, Platoon No. 07.
3.	Lata @ Madhuri Dallu Vadde, Female – 34 yrs , r/o Mirgulvancha, Tal – Bhamragad, Gadchiroli.	Section Commander, Aheri LOS.
4.	Kranti, Female, r/o Mirgulvancha, Tal. Bhamragad, Gadchiroli.	Member, Platoon No. 07.
5.	Jaisheela Gawde, Female, r/o. Pinigunda, Tal. Etapalli, Gadchiroli.	Member, Aheri Dalam.

In this connection an offence was registered at Damrancha sub-PS vide CR No. 03/18, under relevant sections of law.

8. On 25-04-18, while the Special Operation Squad was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Nagandoh village, Tal. Keshori (Gondia), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Tipagad and KKD Dalam namely Jagdish Tekam, Raja Madavi, Balraj, Rajesh, Sukhdev, Ramdas Halami, Azad, Swarupa, Vandana, Shilpa, Mahesh and others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest. In this incident, one Maoist cadre was injured.

In this connection, an offence was registered at Keshori PS, vide CR No. 09/18, under relevant sections of law.

9. On 31-05-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Kiyar village, Tal. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place

	<p>between the police party and armed Maoists of Bhamragad dalam namely Commander Ramesh Lokami, Dy. Commander Dinesh Naitam and others (8-10). The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Bhamragad PS. vide CR No. 16/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
10.	<p>On 23-07-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Mardahur village, Tal-Bhamragad, Dist. Gadchiroli, an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>On search, the police seized one carbine magazine, two detonators, one radio set, nine .9 mm cartridges and other incriminating Naxal material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Bhamragad PS. vide CR No. 23/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
11.	<p>On 31.07.2018, at about 12.15 – 12.25 , while C-60 police party was conducting anti-Maoist operation in the forest area of Village Mohandi-Gundajur, Tal. Etapalli, Dist. Gadchiroli an exchange of fire took place between the police party and armed Maoists of Company No.10, Gatta Dalam and platoon no.07 namely Bhaskar Hichami, Gongalu Kawado, Ramko Naroti, and other 10-20 armed Maoists. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection an offence was registered at Etapalli PS. on 01.08.2018 vide CR No. 21/2018, under relevant sections of law.</p>
12.	<p>On 01-08-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Kokti village, Tal. Etapalli (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Company No. 04 namely Giridhar, Tumreti, Badrutulavi, Satish Adve and 30/35 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest. None was injured in the incident.</p> <p>On search, the police recovered two pressure cookers containing explosives, two radio sets, nine detonators and other incriminating Naxal material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Kasansur Sub PS. vide CR No.</p>

	06/18, under relevant sections of law.
13.	<p>On 03-08-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Pipli (Burgi) village, Tal. Etapalli (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest. None was injured in the incident.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Kasansur Sub PS. vide CR No. 07/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
14.	<p>On 25-08-18, while a team comprising members of Gadchiroli Police and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Toinar village, Tal. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest. None was injured in the incident.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Bhamragad PS. vide CR No. 29/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
15.	<p>On 04-09-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Nihaikal village, Tal. Korchi (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists namely Bhupati, Ganpati, Basavraj, Kutmak, Sudarshan Kosa @ Gota, Savaji Tulavi, Yeshvant Boga, Vilhas Kolha, Pankaj Dugga, Juni, Satish and (25-30) others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>Police recovered one 12 bore gun, 16 live cartridges, 12 empties of AK-47 and other incriminating material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Korchi PS. vide CR No. 63/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
16.	<p>On 06-09-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Nadekal village, Tal. Korchi (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists namely Dinkar, Pankaj, Jagdish, Babita, Luganu, Lalsu, Pramod, Janki, Swaroopa and (20-25) others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p>

	<p>Police recovered one Bharmar rifle from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Korchi PS. vide CR No. 64/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
17.	<p>On 20-09-18, while a team of Gondia police was conducting an Anti-naxal operation in the forests of Kosbi village, Tal – Deori (Gondia) an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Chichgad PS. vide CR No. 100/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
18.	<p>On 20-09-18, while a team of Gondia police was conducting an Anti-naxal operation in the forests of Mehtakheda, Kathlitola and Tumdikasa villages, Tal – Deori (Gondia) an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Chichgad PS. vide CR No. 101/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
19.	<p>On 28-09-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Yedampayli village, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Pendhari PS. vide CR No. 08/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
20.	<p>On 16-10-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Huryaldand and Kombadpar villages, Tal. Kurkheda (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Company No. 4, Platoon No. 4 and Tipagad LOS namely Giridhar, Dinri, Pankaj, Kedar, Prabhakar, Navluram, Jaggu, Lalsu, Dharmu, Savaji, Vilas Kolha, Yeshvant Boga, Shruti, Sharadha and 40-50 others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>Police seized dead body of Pankaj @ Rainnu Bahadur Dugga (Commander,</p>

	<p>Tipagad LOS Dalam) Male, aged 39 yrs, r/o. Markegaon, (Mullulmeta), Tal-Dhanora (Gadchiroli), one INSAS rifle, 30 live cartridges of INSAS rifle and other incriminating Naxal material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Purada PS vide CR.No. 47/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
21.	<p>On 17-10-18, while a team of Gadchiroli Police and CRPF was conducting Joint anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Ambezari village, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoists of Tipagad Dalam namely Vilas Kolha, Yashwant Boga, Sawji Tulavi, Soni Turmeti. Madhukar Tekam and others. The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Dhanora PS vide CR.No. 69/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
22.	<p>On 19-11-18, while the Special Operation Squad of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungles of Gangsaitola village, Tal. Kurkheda (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and Maoist of Company No. 4, Platoon No. 15 and Tipagad LOS namely Giridhar, Dinkar, Kedar, Prabhakar, Navluram, Jagnu, Lalsu, Dharmu, Savji, Vilhas Kolha, Yashvant Boga, Shruti, Sharda, Smita, Rita, Kavita, Pramila, Sapna, Ramko, Anita and others (40-50). The Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>On search, police recovered two dead bodies of female Maoists namely 1. Babita @ Shanta Barsu Naitam , aged 30 yrs., r/o Fulkodo, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli) and 2. Sunita Dhurve , r/o Botezari, Tal. Korchi (Gadchiroli) along with one 08 mm rifle, 04 cartridges, 01 empty cartridge, one .12 bore gun, 11 empty cartridges and other incriminating articles from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Korchi PS. vide CR No. 81/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
23.	<p>On 06-01-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli Police was conducting anti-naxal operation in the jungles of Botezari village, Teh. Korchi (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and banned CPI (M) armed Maoist viz. Dinkar Gota, Yashwant Boga, Kavita Tulavi, Lalita Gavade, Pramila Gavade, Sapana Vadde, Sanku Madavi and</p>

	<p>3/4 others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS-Korchi vide CR No. 03/2019 under relevant sections of law.</p>
24.	<p>On 12-01-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-naxal operation in the jungles of Yeddhalmi village, Teh. Etapalli (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and 208suppres of Company no. 10 and Gatta dalam viz. Ramko, Ramesh, Laxman, Rupesh and 60/70 others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS-Etapalli vide CR No. 01/2019 under relevant sections of law.</p>
25.	<p>On 21-01-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-naxal operation in the jungles of Kurta Ghat village, Teh. Aheri (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and 208suppres viz. Ganapati, Bhupati, Basavraj, Katakam Sudarshan, Kopa @ Gopanna, Chandrayya, Milind Teltumbade, Prabhakar, Narmadakka, Radhakka, Balanna, Bhima Naga Metta (Arepali), Sanjay Samaya Talandi (Sandara), Kosa Irapa Gonda (Yedapali), Dilip, Kosa, Kalavati, Maya, Vella, Mangi and 20/25 others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>On search, police recovered 2-Bharmar rifles, 13 detonators, 04 banners, 1-medical kit and incriminating material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at SPS-Damarancha vide CR No. 01/2019 under relevant sections of law.</p>
26.	<p>On 25-01-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-naxal operation in the jungles of Hikker village, Teh. Etapalli (Gadchiroli), an encounter took place between the police party and Maoists of company no.10, Platoon No.07, Bhamragad and Gatta dalam viz. Basavraj, Bhupati, Prabhakar, Joganna, Kopa Usendi, Bhaskar, Vinay, Tarakka, Narmadakka, Shankaranna, Samayya, Ramko, Raghu, Giridhar, Ratto, Laxman, Manoj, Rajesh, shamala, Madhu, Sanju, Shivaji, Kailash, Tulasi, Dinesh, Vishnu, Ramesh, Maharu, Parvati, Anuja, Neela, Mukesh, Yamunaakka, Radha, Rajani, Sitako, Sadhu, Rashani, Shruti and 40/50 others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police</p>

	<p>party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>On search, Police recovered one dead body of unknown male maoist along with 1-12 bore rifle, 13-live cartridges and 1-empty cartridges of 12 bore rifles, 03 kg claymore (destroyed), 03 kg cooker bomb (destroyed), Pittoo-03 and other incriminating naxal material from the spot.</p> <p>Two police personnel namely HC/2187/Avinash Kamble and PC/3276/ Girish Tekala sustained injuries in this incident..</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS-Etapalli vide CR No. 05/2019 under relevant sections of law.</p>
27.	<p>On 30-01-2019 , while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-naxal operation in the jungles of Yedadarmi village, Teh. Etapalli (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and 209uppres of Compony no. 10, Gatta Dalam and platoon No.07 viz. Bhaskar Hichami, Gongalu Kawado, Ramko Narote, Durgesh and 30/35 others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS-Etapalli vide CR No. 07/2019 under relevant sections of law.</p>
28.	<p>On 21-03-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-naxal operation in the jungles of Jaweli-Vasamundi villages, Teh.Etapalli (Gadchiroli), an exchange of fire took place between the police party and 209uppres of Kasansur LOS dalam and Permili dalam's member viz. Ganapati, Bhupati, Basavraj, Surjankka @ Chinakka@ Jaini Chaitu Arka, Mahesh @ Shivaji Rawaji Gota, Rakesh @ Ganesh Shanku Achala, Nandini Prembatti Madawi, Rupesh @ Linga Mastari,Jaini @ Akhila, Dharmu Maharu Hemala, sonu Bakalu Usendi, Kavita Podi Veladi and 10/12 others. Maoists started indiscriminate firing towards the police party with intention to kill them and loot away their arms and ammunition. When the police retaliated, the Maoists fled away into the dense forest.</p> <p>On search, police recovered 2-Pittoos, 02 detonators and incriminating naxal material from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS- Etapalli vide CR No. 16/2019 under relevant sections of law.</p>

Murder :-

1.	<p>On 05-05-18, at around 01.00 hrs. Maoists of Chadgaon Area Committee and company dalam no. 04 namely Suklal Parchaki, Yogesh Zulavi, Raju Gawde, Maniram Aatla, Roshni Kurchami and others (35-40) came to the house of Pandurang Gando Pada, male 42 yrs., r/o. Horekasa, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli) and took him to nearby forest. There they shot him dead.</p> <p>The Maoists also dropped pamphlets at the scene of crime. The pamphlets read that “Pandurang is being killed as he was a police informer and responsible for the killing of Rajita (Dy. Commander) in an encounter on 09.05.16.”</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Dhanora PS vide CR. No. 35/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
2.	<p>On 07-07-18, Maoists namely Joganna, Suklal, Neela, Jaikovachi, Maniram, Raghu, Yogesh and others kidnapped Irsu Chaitu Potavi, aged 33 yrs. from his house at Sinbhati village, Tal. Etapalli (Gadchiroli). The Maoists took him out of the village and shot him dead.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Jarawandi PS vide CR. No. 02/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
3.	<p>On the intervening night of 01-09-18 and 02-09-18, Maoists namely Ramko, Mahesh @ Shivaji and 25-30 others abducted two persons namely Sonu Pada, Male – 35 yrs. and Somji Pada, Male – 40 yrs. from Uliya village, Tal. and Dist. Pakhanjur (Chhattisgad) and killed them on Gatta – Tadguda road, Tal – Etapalli (Gadchiroli) by inflicting wounds with sharp weapons, on suspicion of being police informers. In this connection an offence was registered at Etapalli PS vide CR.No. 18/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
4.	<p>On the intervening night of 05-10-18 and 06-10-18, Maoists of Bhamragad Dalam namely Dinesh, Ramesh, Bhaskar, Samaiyya, Mukesh Kannake, Vatte Vanja Vade, Doba Vadde and 10-12 others murdered Baby Ganga Madavi (Female – 25 yrs, r/o Irapnar village) at Pengunda village, Tal- Bhamragad (Gadchiroli) and threw her body near the village (SPS Laheri). They also threw pamphlets about the murder near the village.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Laheri Sub PS vide CR.No. 4/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
5.	<p>On 30-10-18, Maoists namely Joganna, Surjanakka, Mahesh Gota, Rupesh Gavde, Maini, Nandini, Sangeeta, Manisha, Sandeep, Sunanda and other 18-20 armed Maoists murdered one Madi Fakri Gavade, Police Patil of Nanatur village, Tal – Etapalli (Gadchiroli) and threw his body in the outskirt of the village.</p>

	In this connection, an offence was registered at Etapalli PS vide CR. No. 32/18, under relevant sections of law.
6.	<p>On the intervening night of 09-12-18 and 10-12-18, Maoists of Tipagad LOS Dalam namely Dinkar Gota, Vilas Kolha, Yashvant Boga, Mashu Tekam, Savji Tulavi and others (8-10) abducted one Antaram Gandoji Pudo, aged-57 yrs., R/o Khobramendha, Tal.-Kurkheda (Gadchiroli) from his house and killed him by inflicting wounds on his back with sharp weapons, on suspicion of being a police informer.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Purada PS. vide C.R. No. 52/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
7.	During 18-01-2019 to 22-01-2019, Maoists of Company No. 10, Platoon no.7 and Bhamragad dalam viz. Bhaskar, Samayya, Narmadaakka, Tarakka, Raghu and 40/45 others abducted three civilians namely Malu Doge Madavi, M/35 years, Kanna Rainu Madavi, M/35 years and Lalasu Masa Kudayeti, M/40 years [All from village Kasanasur, teh. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli)] from their residents and Killed them on suspicion of being police informers. The Maoists threw their dead bodies at Kosaphundi Phata, Teh. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli). In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Bhamragad vide CR No. 01/2019 under the relevant sections of law.
8.	On 26-01-2019, Maoists namely Mahesh, Sandeep, Yogesh, Rakesh, Nandini and Sangeeta killed civilian namely Sonsai Tunu Bek, Male, age-32 years from village Tadguda, teh.Etapalli (Gadchiroli) at his resident on suspicion of being police informer. In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Jarawandi vide CR No. 01/2019 under the relevant sections of law.
9.	During 23-01-2019 to 30-01-2019, Maoists of Company No. 10, Platoon no.7, Bhamragad and Gatta dalam viz. Bhaskar, Samayya, Narmadaakka, Tarakka, Raghu, Dinesh, Ramesh, Ramko, Jamuna, Mukesh Kannake, Vatte Wanja Vadde (Nelgunda), Doba Vadde (Kawande) and 40/50 others abducted one civilian namely Wale Vanja Kudayami, Male, age-50 years from village Bhamragad teh. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli) and killed him at village Juvi, teh.Bhamragad (Gadchiroli) on suspicion of being police informer. In this connection, an offence was registered at SPS Laheri vide CR No. 01/2019 under the relevant sections of law.
10.	During the intervening night of 01-02-2019 to 02.02.2019, Maoists of Tipagad dalam viz. Vilas Kolha, Dinkar Gota, Sawaji Tulawi, Sukalal @ Ramsay Parchaki, Kedar @ Maniram Pinjo Naitam, Shashikala Dhurve and 20-25 others abducted two civilians namely Samargiri Bharatgiri Gulavas, Male, age-46 years and Nirmal Dipakgiri Gulavas, Male,

	<p>age-33 years (both from Navegaon ,teh.Dhanora, dist.Gadchiroli) from their residents and killed them on suspicion of being police informers. The dead bodies of these civilians found at Kosami-Markegaon road, AOP Sawargaon ,Teh.Dhanora (Gadchiroli).</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Dhanora vide CR No. 09/2019 under the relevant sections of law.</p>
11.	<p>During the intervening night of 06-02-2019 to 07-02-2019, Maoists of Permili Area committee viz. Raghu, Soma, Akhila and 10/12 others abducted one civilian namely Anandrao Shantu Madawi, Male, age-40 years, R/o. Visamundi, Teh. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli) and killed him at Katrangatta, Teh. Bhamragad (Gadchiroli) on suspicion of being police informers.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Bhamragad vide CR No. 07/2019 under the relevant section of law.</p>
12.	<p>On 10-03-2019, 3-4 Unknown 212uppres killed one civilian namely Yugendra Rushi Meshram, Male, age-33 years, R/o. Sarvodaya ward, Gadchiroli, Kotagul, Teh. Korchi (Gadchiroli) at market area of village Dholadongari, Teh. Korchi (Gadchiroli) on suspicion of being police informer. Police recovered one naxal pamphlet from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Korchi vide CR No. 14/2019 under the relevant sections of law.</p>

Arson :-

1.	<p>On 03-05-18, unidentified Maoists went to Dhivri Tola, Tal. Salekasa (Gondia) and threatened workers/villagers to extort an amount of Rs.1,50,000/-. Subsequently, on 05-05-18, at around 02.30 hrs., Maoists again went to Divri Tola village and knocked door of one Dhanraj Uike. The Maoists took dhanraj out of his house, assaulted him and set fire to his auto-rickshaw worth Rs. 40,000/-.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Salekasa PS vide CR. No. 128/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
2.	<p>On 08-05-18, Maoists set fire to 3 trucks engaged by the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra at Gatta, Tal. Mulchera (Gadchiroli) and robbed two mobile phones of drivers, causing damage to property worth Rs. 15,05,000/- After burning the vehicles they dropped leaflets in the area containing following text – “Observe Gadchiroli bandh on 10th May, Conduct Judicial enquiry about the fake encounter at Boriya-Kasansur in which 17 innocent citizens of Gattepalli and Kehakapari were killed. Protest against Brahmanism, Hinduism and Fascism by the agents of Modi and Fadanavis Governments. Punish the perpetrators. etc. ”</p>

	In this connection, an offence was registered at Mulchera PS vide CR. No. 20/18, under relevant sections of law.
3.	<p>On 19-05-18, Maoists set a forest depot on fire at Talwada, Tal. Aheri (Gadchiroli). Around 23 stacks, valuing at Rs. 71,304/- got burnt in the fire. The Maoists also blocked traffic by felling trees on Allapalli-Bhamaragad road. The Maoists also put up banners and leaflets and warned the forest department to stop felling and other work in the region. The employees - drivers, forest guards, watchmen and other personnel - have been told to refrain from getting involved in department work and also venturing deeper into Red zones.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Aheri PS, vide CR No. 93/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
4.	<p>On 24-05-18, Maoists (25/30) set a forest depot on fire at Mulchera, Tal. Mulchera (Gadchiroli). Stacks, valuing at Rs. 5,69,400/- got burnt in the fire. One Amadnesh Aade, employee of Forest department sustained injuries in the incident.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Mulchera PS vide CR. No. 22/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
5.	<p>On the intervening night between 25-05-18 and 26-05-18, Maoists set a forest depot on fire at Saigaon Shivar, Tal – Arjuni (Gondia). 152 wooden logs valuing at Rs. 3,85,000/- got burnt in the fire.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Keshori P.S. vide CR No. 13/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
6.	On 30-11-18, Maoists Sandeep, Rupesh, Santosh and other 10-12 armed Maoists set fire to 10 JCB vehicles, 05 tractors and 01 Pickup van, at a road construction site between Wategatta and Gattepalli villages, Tal. Etapalli (Gadchiroli). In this connection, an offence was registered at Kasansur Sub PS vide C.R. No. 8/18, under relevant sections of law.
7.	<p>On 21-12-18, Maoists of Gatta Dalam namely Ramko, Bhaskar, Gonglu, Sadhu, Dalsu, Sardu, Durgesh and (20-25) others set fire to one JCB machine at Gattaguda village, Tal. – Etapalli (Gadchiroli).</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Etapalli PS. vide C. R. No. 36/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
8.	On 31-01-2019, Maoists of KKD and Tipagad dalam namely Dinkar, Madhu, Mahesh, Vilas, Yashwant, Sawaji, Sunanda and 10/15 others torched a good carrier vehicle at Bedgaon village, Teh. Kurkheda (Gadchiroli). In this incident, the damage of the private

	<p>property was Rs. 16,00,000/-.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Purada vide CR No. 05/19, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
9.	<p>On 29-01-2019, 25-30 Unknown Maoists threatened and beaten the bamboo workers at forest depot near Tondel village, Teh. Aheri (Gadchiroli). Also maoist cadres torched the woods of forest department. In this incident, the damage of the government property was Rs.2,09,875/- and two workers were injured namely Vasant Dhansingh Warkhade ,age-47 yrs. from A/P Jangul/ Bandha, Dist. Balaghat (MP) and Arun Laxman Dasmera, age-26 yrs. From A/P Dhipur/ Thema Ziria, Dist. Balaghat (MP).</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Aheri vide CR No. 26/19, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
10.	<p>On 30-01-2019, 20-25 Unknown Maoists set fire to 02 JCB vehicles and 04 tractors at Jamgaon village, Teh & Dist. Gadchiroli. Also they had beaten a worker namely Kousal Bisen. In this incident, the damage of the private property was Rs. 62,00,000/-.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Gadchiroli vide CR No. 83/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
11.	<p>On 09-02-2019, Maoists namely Dinkar, Jagdish, Madhu, Sunanda, Vilas, Mahesh, Yashwant, Sawaji and other set fire to 2 tractors, 04 tower line joint machines and 30 safety belt at Pendakondi village, Teh. Korchi (Gadchiroli) and looted 06 walkie-talkies from workers. In this incident, the damage of the private property was Rs. 18,00,000/- .</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Korchi vide CR No. 12/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
12.	<p>On 11-03-2019, Maoists of Tipagad dalam namely Dinkar, Vilas, Sawaji, Suklal and 5/6 others set fire to 1 motor bike near village Erupdodari to Sindesur road, Teh. Dhanora (Gadchiroli).In this incident, the damage of the private property was Rs. 20,000/-.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Dhanora vide CR No. 19/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
13.	<p>On 15-03-2019, Maoists of Tipagad dalam namely Dinkar Gota, Vilas Kolha, Yashawant Boga, Sawaji Tulawi, Madhu Tekam and 15/20 others torched 1 JCB vehicle, 2 tractors, 2 mixer machines and 1 water tanker near village Kumbadpar to Huryaldand road, Teh. Kurkheda (Gadchiroli). In this incident, the damage of the private property was Rs. 27,50,000/-.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Purada vide CR No. 11/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>

14.	<p>On 13-03-2019, Maoists of Gatta dalam namely Ramko and 20/30 others torched 4 tractors at Puske village, Teh. Etapalli (Gadchiroli). In this incident, the damage of the private property was Rs. 15,50,000/-.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Etapalli vide CR No. 14/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
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Other important Offences:-

1.	<p>On 03-04-18, on a reliable information Gadchiroli police laid a trap and apprehended a Maoist namely Harish @ Chetu @ Santosh Vitthal Potavi, Male 24 yrs. from Murumgaon, Tal. Dhanora, (Gadchiroli). Two more Maoists namely 1. Pramod @ Suraj Kachlami, male 23 yrs. R/o. Vadgaon, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli) and 2. Dalpat Kowachi, male 25 yrs. ran away from the spot toward jungle. They opened fire at police while being chased and fled away in the dense forest.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Dhanora PS vide CR No. 24/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
2.	<p>On 08-04-18, a team of Gadchiroli Police unearthed a landmine planted by Tipagad Dalam Commander Yashwant @ Dayaram Ankush Boga and his 29/30 associates at Murumgaon, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli). The BDDS defused the landmine.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Dhanora PS vide CR. No. 26/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
3.	<p>On 21.04.18 at about 20.00 hrs Maoists Sainath @ Dolesh Madi Atram (DVC/Commander of Perimili Dalam) and his associates abducted one Rashu Chuku Madavi, age- 15 yrs. from his village Gatepalli, Tal. Etapalli, (Gadchiroli).</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Perimili Sub PS vide CR No. 02/2018.</p>
4.	<p>On the intervening night of 09-05-18 and 10-05-18, Maoists put up a banner at Rajoli village, Tal. Arjuni –Morgaon (Gondia) containing following text- “Observe Gadchiroli bandh on 10th May to protest against killing of innocent people in fake police encounter at Kasansur, Tal. Bhamragad, Gadchiroli on 22nd April, 2017, we will take revenge of merciless killings of the Maoist cadres”.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Keshori on 11.05.18 vide CR.No.3006/2018.</p>
5.	<p>On the intervening night of 24-05-18 and 25-05-18, Maoists put up banners at Rajoli, Tal – Arjuni (Gondia) containing following text – “Stop attacks on Adivasis, Advocates and Journalists by branding them as Maoists under operation Green Hunt. Make 25th May 2018 Bandh successfully. Oppose Samadhan Yojana. Make 25th May 2018 Bandh successful to</p>

	<p>protest against Air attacks on Maoists, Atrocities on women etc. ”</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Keshori on 11.05.18 vide CR.No.3007/2018.</p>
6.	<p>On 10-07-18, while conducting anti-Naxal operation in the jungle areas of Murkutabadh number 1, Takezhari-Laxman, Tal – Salekasa (Gondia) a team of police unearthed explosives dumped by Maoists of Darrehasa and platoon number 55 Naxal Dalams namely Milind @ Dipak Teltumbade, Vikas Nagpure, Raju, Manish @ Seema Mattami, Savitri, Umesh @ David @ Vikas Madavi, Vinod @ Masa Sherkuram Korote and other maoists. The police recovered 230 Gelatin sticks (each weighing 120 to 140 gms), 2 injection springs used for detonators, 2 iron balls etc from the spot.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Salekasa PS vide CR. No. 152/18, under relevant sections of law.</p>
7.	<p>On 29-07-2018 at about 07.00 hrs, a police party of QRT Karwafa, Dist. Gadchiroli, was conducting anti naxal operation from Botehur to Rupingatta forest area, while returning nearby Botehur to PV No.18 border area of Maharashtra State, Tal. Dhanora, Dist. Gadchiroli, QRT Jawans found a banner and a poster which read as “Martyr week and Nationwide strike” put up by members of Chatgaon Dalam namely Suklal @ Ramsai Virsai Parchaki (Commander of Chatgaon Dalam), Yogesh Tulavi and other 07 to 08 armed maoists during 28 July to 3 August 2018 to create terror among the common people.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at SPS Pendhari, under relevant sections of law.</p>
8.	<p>On 30-07-2018, while conducting a search operation, a team of Gadchiroli Police unearthed land mines dumped by Maoists namely Ranjeet @ Bandu Lakada, Ghuge @ Rajan @ Madhu Talande, Raju @ Sukhadev Buddhesingh Naitam, Ajay @ Mansingh Faguram KAdayami, Rupesh @ Linga Mastari Gawade, Raneeta @ Punita Chipaluram Gawade, Rahul Pudo, Suresh , Mamita @ Pallo, Indharshah Ravaji Madawi, Sandeep Hichami and Arjun with intention to kill police officials in the jungles of Vikaspalli village, Tal. Chamorshi (Gadchiroli).</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Charmoshi PS., under relevant sections of law.</p>
9.	<p>On 07-10-2018, while conducting a search operation, a team of Gadchiroli Police unearthed land mines dumped by Maoists of Chatgaon Dalam and Company No. 4 namely Suklal Parchaki, Yogesh Tulavi, Nilesh Madavi, Prabhakar Badru, Gopal Bandu and others with intention to kill police officials in the jungles of Kokadkasa village, Tal. Dhanora</p>

	<p>(Gadchiroli). The land mines were defused on the spot by the police team.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Pendhari PS., vide CR No. 09/2018, under relevant sections of law.</p>
10.	<p>During 17-05-2018 to 02-06-2018, Maoists namely Purnachandra Tiwari @ Pisi Tiwari, Naresh (spokesperson), Abhay (Spokeperson) allegedly hatched a conspiracy to kill Hon. CM, MS., his family members and senior officers of the Police department to take revenge of a large number of killing of Maoist cadres in Maharashtra.</p> <p>In this connection, on 16-06-18, an offence was registered at Gadchiroli PS. vide CR No. 231/18 , under relevant sections of law and the same was transferred to ATS, Maharashtra for further investigation.</p>
11.	<p>On 01-11-2018, while conducting a search operation, a team of Gondia Police unearthed explosives dumped by Maoists in two metal containers with intention to kill police officials on Chichgad to Peeperkhari road, Tal. Devri (Gondia).</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Chichgad PS., vide CR No. 125/2018, under relevant sections of law.</p>
12.	<p>On 08-11-2018, while conducting a joint search operation, a team of Gadchiroli Police and CRPF unearthed a land mine dumped by Maoists of Platoon Dalam no. 14 namely Lalita @ Shanti Narsu Gavde, Ranjeet @ Mohanda and other 15-20 armed Maoists with intention to kill police officials in the jungles of Asha Talao, Jimalgatta, Tal. Aheri (Gadchiroli). The land mine was defused on the spot by the police team.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Repanpalli PS., vide CR No. 03/2018, under relevant sections of law.</p>
13.	<p>On 14-11-2018, while conducting a search operation, the BDDS. of Gadchiroli Police unearthed a land mine dumped by Maoists of Tipagad Dalam and Company Dalam no. 4 namely Savji Tulavi, Shashikala Dhurve, Navluram Tulavi and other 15-20 armed Maoists with intention to kill police officials in the jungles Kutitola, Tal. Dhanora (Gadchiroli). The land mine was defused on the spot by the police team.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Dhanora PS., vide CR No. 79/2018, under relevant sections of law.</p>
14.	<p>On 16-12-2018, while conducting a search operation, a team of Gadchiroli Police unearthed Clamour mine dumped by Maoists of Company No. 10 and Gatta Dalam Platoon No. 07 namely Prabhakar, Ramko Narote, Bhaskar Hichami, Gonglu Kavdi, Giridhar and others, on Tadgudi road, Gatta village, Tal- Etapalli (Gadchiroli) with intention to kill police officials. The mine was defused by the BDDS on the spot.</p>

	<p>In this connection, an offence was registered at Etapalli PS., vide CR No. 35/2018, under relevant sections of law.</p>
15.	<p>On 26-02-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was performing patrolling duty, they found a landmine at Petha village, Teh.- Etapalli (Gadchiroli). Police recovered 01- Steel tiffin box , battery, wire and other articles from the spot.</p> <p>During investigation it was revealed that maoist cadres namely Giridhar @ Vishnu, Manaku Tumrethi, Mahesh@ Shivaji Gota, Sandeep Wadd and others planted a landmine with intent to kill the police party and loot away their arms and ammunition.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at SPS Kasansur vide CR No. 03/2019, under the relevant sections of law..</p>
16.	<p>On 15-03-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-maoist operation in the jungles of Hirange village, Teh. Dhanora (Gadchiroli), they found a landmine (2 Lt. Cooker containing with explosives) and BDDS party defused it.</p> <p>During investigation it was revealed that maoist cadres of Tipagad dalam, platoon No. 15 and Company No. 04 dalam namely Yashawant @ Dayaram Ankalu Boga (Commander), Vilas @ Raju @ Dasar Keye Kolha, dinkar Shivram Gota, Madhu @ Naval @ Mansik Tekam, Vijay @ Raju @ Gajanan Manher Tulawi, sujata @ Kamala @ Punita Chikaru Gawade, Shevanti @ Sunita Sharada Naitam, saguna @ Vatsala Lalu Narote, Shashikala Patiram Dhurve, Pramod @ Suraj Dalapat Kachalami, Dalpat Kowachi, Raja Madawi (Commander), Badaru and 15/16 others planted a landmine with intention to kill the police party and loot away their arms and ammunition.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Dhanora vide CR No. 20/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>
17.	<p>On 26-03-2019, while a team of Gadchiroli police was conducting anti-maoist operation enroute Village chatgaon to Katezari road, Teh. Dhanora (Gadchiroli), they found a landmine (4 kg steel tiffin box containing explosives). BDDS party defused it.</p> <p>During investigation It was revealed that Maoist cadres of Chatgaon dalam and Company No. 04 dalam namely Suklal Parchaki, Yogesh Tulawi, Maniram Atala , Bandu, Navaluram Tulawi, Jaganu Welada, Nitesh hichami and 25/30 others planted a landmine with intention to kill the police party and loot away their arms and ammunition.</p> <p>In this connection, an offence was registered at PS Dhanora vide CR No. 24/2019, under the relevant sections of law.</p>

C) Monthwise Naxal Activities Report from April 2018 to March 2019.

Sr. No.	Heads	18- Apr	18 - May	18 - Jun e	18 - Jul y	18 - Au g	18 - Se pt	18 - Oc t	18 - No v	18 - Dec	19 - Jan	19 - Feb	19 - March
1	Landmine/ Explosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Murder (Cases Registered)	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	1
3	Arson	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
4	Encounter	8	1	0	1	4	5	2	1	0	4	1	1
5	Police officials killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Police officials injured	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
7	Civilian killed	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	3	1
8	Civilian injured	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
9	Govt. property damaged	1,30,43,39 4/-	25,30,74 0/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,09,875/ -	0
10	Private property damaged	0	43,000 /-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,95,00,00 0/-	16,00,00 0/-	80,00,00 0/-	43,20,00 0/-
11	Naxal Surrendere d	3	7	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	7	0	0
12	Naxal Arrested	7	0	5	1	0	1	4	3	0	9	1	0
13	Naxal Killed/Inju red	44	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
14	Other Offences	3	2	0	3	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	2

III. Legislative Measures for Protection of tribal from Economic Exploitation

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

14. This is another important 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 lending made before the commencement of the Act, invalid void and a 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.

IV. 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, 2001-2002,2002-03, 2003-2004 there was again a loss and since from 1992 - 1993 to 2018-2019 there has been continuous profit.

Table 4.2

Trading Losses and profit suffered by Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Dev. Corporation Ltd,
Nasik

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
01	1982-1983	0.00	167.80	0.00	209.72
02	1983-1984	0.00	172.60	0.00	230.62

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
03	1984-1985	0.00	271.25	0.00	459.70
04	1985-1986	0.00	126.55	0.00	144.47
05	1986-1987	18.72	0.00	4.61	0.00
06	1987-1988	0.00	471.85	0.00	404.14
07	1988-1989	397.06	0.00	0.00	502.77
08	1989-1990	29.99	0.00	0.00	52.18
09	1990-1991	52.96	0.00	0.00	120.78
10	1991-1992	0.00	106.07	.00	201.92
11	1992-1993	110.34	0.00	30.43	0.00
12	1993-1194	177.20	0.00	113.45	0.00
13	1994-1995	342.01	0.00	31.55	0.00
14	1995-1996	529.84	0.00	24.10	0.00
15	1996-1997	167.91	0.00	6.04	0.00
16	1997-1998	597.33	0.00	6.34	0.00
17	1998-1999	452.06	0.00	9.91	0.00
18	1999-2000	144.91	0.00	13.98	0.00
19	2000-2001	285.78	0.00	9.50	0.00
20	2001-2002	108.84	0.00	0.00	190.68
21	2002-2003	72.30	0.00	0.00	273.56
22	2003-2004	0.00	249.14	0.00	127.81
23	2004-2005	392.89	0.00	309.41	0.00
24	2005-2006	509.17	0.00	404.86	0.00
25	2006-2007	37.74	0.00	307.04	0.00
26	2007-2008	0.00	40.09	363.71	0.00
27	2008-2010	0.00	8.90	382.66	0.00
28	2010-2011	446.58	0.00	414.74	0.00
29	2011-2012	537.86	0.00	481.37	0.00
30	2012-2013	318.26	0.00	334.41	0.00
31	2013-2014	301.54	0.00	343.92	0.00
32	2014-2015	415.92	0.00	346.78	0.00
33	2015-2016	417.85	0.00	349.87	0.00

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
34	2016-2017	103.55	0.00	336.85	0.00
35	2017-2018	307.32	0.00	351.95	0.00
36	2018-2019	33.39	0.00	359.52	0.00

(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 2015 - 2016 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)
1986-1987	8,66,900	1,535.05
1987-1988	18,17,372	2,676.22
1988-1989	12,49,980	2,365.64
1989-1990	5,76,084	1,552.13
1990-1991	8,45,489	2,624.89
1991-1992	5,96,340	2,797.56
1992-1993	10,24,329	3,906.58
1993-1994	8,34,065	3,593.35
1994-1995	5,98,585	3,195.72
1995-1996	6,50,745	3,530.85
1996-1997	7,13,138	4,567.06
1997-1998	6,41,421	3,971.33
1998-1999	7,58,991	5,730.71
1999-2000	7,36,570	5,203.28
2000-2001	5,50,947	3,252.85
2001-2002	8,02,749	4,548.93

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
2002-2003	7,08,821	4,448.17
2003-2004	12,54,226	7,424.00
2004-2005	7,58,939	5,231.44
2005-2006	12,32,900	8,325.35
2006-2007	12,01,589	9,661.50
2007-2008	10,51,362	8,792.78
2008-2009	10,05,766	9,249.85
2009-2010	11,46,137	11,631.30
2010-2011	11,54,751	11,694.58
2011-2012	10,84,609	11,789.67
2012-2013	12,15,450	15,018.87
2013-2014	11,90,642	18,127.45
2014-2015	12,62,322.06	20,214.31
2015-2016	10,95,349.52	28,484.89
2016-2017	17,77,679.53	26750.89
2017-2018	11,96,734.28	21085.36
2018-2019	24,26,380.36	42442.81

(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 Beneficiaries(Nos.)	Loan/Finance distributed (Rs.in lakh)	Percentage of recovery
1988-1989	13,651	20.07	30.90
1989-1990	62,506	85.56	16.01
1990-1991	41,457	62.39	17.40
1991-1992	43,241	82.06	44.45
1992-1993	1,03,027	399.66	31.59
1993-1994	50,773	211.96	26.28
1994-1995	42,077	168.22	29.85
1995-1996	39,367	240.91	21.54
1996-1997	30,202	202.68	15.41
1997-1998	64,051	455.10	6.55
1998-1999	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
2002-2003	86,698	690.24	63.32
2003-2004	2,00,000	5249.79	4.67
2004-2005	1,80,232	4850.24	6.04
2005-2006	1,56,000	4602.02	7.88
2006-2007	2,00,000	5988.20	5.50
2007-2008	2,00,000	6291.55	0.05
2008-2009	2,00,000	6139.14	0.92
2009-2010	2,00,000	6139.14	3.82
2010-2011	4,00,000	12630.19	3.93
2011-2012	3,00,000	9398.20	4.46
2012-2013	1,89,200	5969.84	3.77
2013-2014	90,848	2864.79	2.42
2014-2015	--	--	--
2015-2016	--	--	--

Year	No.of Beneficiaries(Nos.)	Loan/Finance distributed (Rs.in lakh)	Percentage of recovery
2016-2017	--	--	--
2017-2018	--	--	--
2018-2019	--	--	--

(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 Bondedlabourers 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 Area is declared as Tribal Areas of the State, (Tribal Areas of the State are the parts of Scheduled Areas. "Scheduled Areas" means the area declared to be scheduled area by the President under the Scheduled Areas (Part A State) Order, 1950, made under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India.) vide Government Notification Dated 14.01.1982 and in the interest of tribals local tradition, grant of Licence in Form T.D.- 1 (for sale of Toddy), licence in Form C.L. II and Form C.L. III (for wholesale and retail sale of Country Liquor respectively) is prohibited

Sr. No.	Name of District	Area
01	Gadchiroli	Entire District
02	Thane	Mokhada Tahsil, Talsari tahsil & Jawahar tahsil (excluding Jawahar Municipal area)
03	Dhule	(now part of Nandurbar District) Navapur tahsil (excluding Municipal Area) Taloda tahsil (excluding Municipal Area) Akkalkuwa tahsil (excluding Municipal Area)

Akarni tahsil (excluding Municipal Area)		
Sr. No.	Name of District	Area
04	Amravati	Melghat tahsil (excluding Dharni & Chikhaldara Hill Station Municipal Council Area)
05	Nasik	Surgana tahsil (excluding Surgana) & Peint Tahsil (excluding village panchayat area of peint)

As per the welfare measures taken for these areas commercial vending of Toddy & Country Liquor like alcoholic beverages in these areas has been discontinued.

However, depending on the traditions and custom prevailing in these areas, tribals are exempted in respect of their own local traditional drinks distilled or brewed from Mohra Flower, Rice or Fruits in such tribal areas in so far as it related to the manufacture, possession, consumption, use or offering or distribution of such liquor for mutual accommodation for personal and social purposes but not for commercial purposes.

Continuous efforts are being made to wean away the Tribals from the habit for drinking alcoholic beverages through various measures. The Non-Government Organization working for the purpose, are being given the 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 this year also in addition to this Maharashtra State Excise Department has issued a notification dated 4th March, 2015 which empowered the panchyats of scheduled area for granting prior approval of any Excise Licence in their jurisdiction. The powers are vestol with respective gramsabha.
2. The tribal people are also benefited as toddy licenses with fixed licence fee are 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 faces a challenge to 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.

CHAPTER V

NEW INITIATIVES

Community based approach to improve health and nutritional status and to reduce deaths of tribal's of Melghat

- This project is implemented by Mahan Trust, Utawali, Dist. Wardha.
- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 450.00 lakhs.
- Melghat is remote tribal area of about 4000 sq.km having pollution density less than 75 person sq.km. This area has lack of essential facilities.
- Mahan trust has surveyed the area and found- severe malnutrition, child death rate around 90, low quality of cleanliness, 90% people do not use toilet and no availability of water.
- Mahatma Gandhi Tribal Hospital Utawali is working in 30 villages of Melghat area doing treatment of 1000 malnutrition children from age 0 to 60 month, 3000 children below are 5, 1600 pregnant women, 10000 patient from age 16 to 60 and 20000 patient from at Hospital.
- The purpose of the scheme is reduce child death rate in 30 tribal villages, reduce severe malnutrition reduce death rate of tribal between age 16 to 60, reduce infant mortality rate and mother death rate, cure patient from severe diseases.

Creating a Diploma Course in Sustainable Management of MFPs under FRA and PESA

- This Diploma course is designed by Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.
- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 215.00 Lakh.
- The diploma course has been developed to provide the technical knowledge to the gramasabhas in nearly 7700 villages having more than 29 lakh hectares of land under CFRA, so that they can maximize the benefits from the forest right acts.
- The workshop was held in Mumbai in the month September 2017 and October 2017 where the detailed syllabus was discussed and detailed modalities for running the programme were formulated.
- The necessary approval from the statutory bodies of Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy was obtained and course material in Marathi language is prepared.
- The first module and orientation programme will be conducted at Mendha over a period of 2 weeks and duration of diploma course will be for 20 weekends.
- CFR diploma course started for creation of Forest Conservation and Management Plan of CFR villages like already done in 376 villages out of 7713 (with the help of NGOs) by TRTI in collaboration with Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy (MSEPP).

Creation of baseline for the PVTG groups

- Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai, Mumbai implement this scheme.
- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 25.00 Lakh.
- The proposed baseline survey of PVTGs covers Kolam, Katkari and Media Gond communities in Maharashtra.
- The baseline survey covers following factors –
 - Economic Indicators- Average monthly income and expenditure, asset ownership including land, house and animal, migration pattern, employment / unemployment structure etc.
 - Health and Education indicator- access to education, awareness of health issues, literacy, gender gap etc.
 - Social/demographic indicators: family size, sex ratio, social capital, mortality, social network
 - Policy- examination demand drivers policy inputs and implementation of policy.

Setting up of Data Analytics and Project Management Centre for TSP Planning and Budgeting.

- This scheme is implemented by Department of Technology, Savitribai Phule, Pune University, Pune.
- Budget for this scheme for First year is Rs. 664.00 lakh and Recurring Expenditure Rs. 63.72 lakh per year for three year i.e. Total budget for this scheme is Rs. 855.16 lakh.
- This centre will consolidate data generated through various schemes implemented. This data will be helpful for monitoring and evaluation of various schemes in future. This data will be helpful for decision making and framing new scheme.

Proposed Creation of a Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) of 30,000 farmers under central assistance:

1. Provide a digital platform for small farmers that is suitable for usage by micro-businesses and supports multiple business model and small farmer innovations.
2. Execute the below activities with the support of appropriate field partners wherever applicable:
 - Institution Building
 - Disintermediation / Direct Market Linkage
 - Semi-processing setup
 - Retailing of End-consumer Products
 - Improve Livestock Status
 - Establish Agri-business Course at Ashram Schools

- Provide Professional

Services in the areas of Manufacturing, Retail, and Distribution Management

3. Build an ecosystem of professional services providers, buyers, and domain knowledge partners so that the solution can be scaled independently.

Pandit Dindayal Upadhyaya Swayam Yojana- (Schemes for students who could not get admission in the Hostels.)

The Tribal Development Department has provided hostels facilities to Scheduled Tribe students for their higher education in various secondary and higher secondary colleges, medical, engineering colleges, polytechnics etc. Under the Tribal Development Department there are total 491 government hostels (283 for Boys and 208 for Girls) are functioning.

The total strength of these hostels is 58,485 and the students can get admission in the government hostels under the admission capacity. However, the number of students belonging to Scheduled Tribe students who want to take education under various courses is increasing day by day. Due to this, number of students entering secondary and higher secondary education, degree and postgraduate courses etc. is very high and comparatively the availability of admission to the government hostels is less.

1. Providing Pre-matric scholarship to all ST students learning in the schools run by Rural Development Department and Urban Development Department. (Appox. 14 lacs students covered).
2. Vide G.R dated 06.05.2017, Tribal Development has started DBT Scheme to all ST Students in Government Ashram School.
3. Various innovative activities are being implemented in Government Ashram School for the upliftment of quality education such as **Karadi path activities** for English, **MIEPA** training for math and Marathi language's, WASH programme, Kayapaya Abhiyan etc.
4. Providing **Life Skills** training to all students in government Ashram School.
5. Development of Science Lab and providing science training to science teachers in Government Ashram School, with the help of Eklavya Science center Bhopal.

1) Ashram Shala Transformation Campaign on (Kayapalat Abhiyaan)

For effective implementation of WASH program in line with “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan” in Government Ashram schools, repair and construction of toilets, bathrooms, hand wash stations, water supply and dining rooms along with Kitchen has been envisaged. According to the Government Resolution dated 05 May 2017, Ashram Shala Kayapalat Campaign is being implemented in a time bound manner. 200 Master Trainers have been trained to to train Ashram Shala staff and students on behavioral change w.r.t. WASH. Key resource centers empaneled by Water and sanitation department have been selected for the implementation of the WASH Programme. The work done in kayapalat abhiyaan is being

monitored at multiple levels and the best work will get rewarded. During the summer vacation many Ashram Schools have completed minor repairs in Schools. Similarly Schools are preparing detailed project proposal for water, sanitation, major repairs with the help of KRCs.

2) Providing Life Skills Training to the staff and adolescent students of Ashram Schools

Tribal Development Department is constantly trying for the overall development of the students of ashram school. To achieve the same motive, TDD in association with Rajmata Jijau Mother Child nutrition Mission with the assistance of Health department and Woman & child Development Department have begun the life-skills training program to solve problems faced by adolescent children in ashram schools. This program provides life-skills training to teachers and superintendents who are now training the students from standard 6th to 12th in all Government Ashram schools.

Health, nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health, safety, protection, self-care are the sensitive issues that have been taken up in this training. The Department has decided to include the Life skill training as an integral part of curriculum of Ashram school.

3) ISO certification of Ashram schools

The department is encouraging the schools enhance the basic infrastructure, and regular maintenance of school infrastructure to provide a conducive environment to students for study. Department also encouraging the schools to establish a standardize process as per ISO norms. As of now, around **20** schools are registered for ISO certification and around **30** schools are already ISO certified.

4) Direct Benefit Transfer:-

The Tribal Development Department used to provide in kind benefits like supply of uniforms, shoes, socks, night dresses, stationery to Ashram Schools students. To empower the students to buy the necessary material as per their choice and desired quality, Tribal Development Department has taken the decision of " Direct Benefits Transfer" and transferred the amount of rupees 7500 to 9500 directly to the bank accounts of the students or a joint bank account of the students and parents. By adopting this procedure, department has ensured faster delivery of service to students, avoided delays that occur in mass procurement and has brought transparency. This year 161 crores were distributed as direct benefit transfer.

In Tribal Development Department "Swachh Ashram Shala Abhiyaan" program is being implemented. NSE with technical assistance of UNICEF is supporting the WASH initiative in 172 Ashram schools of Nashik region by providing technical and financial support. This program consists of:

- i. Installation of Wash (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) Facilities:
- ii. Repair of basic facilities for cleanliness by construction organizations.
- iii. Provide hand wash stations and drinking water facilities.

- iv. Water conservation through rain water harvesting, solid and waste management (with incinerator), making platform for washing clothes.

1) Change in behavior and dialogue:-

- i. Promoting a healthy life system through audio-visual media and games to create a team of students in each school and disseminate messages related to the Wash program through them, also including menstrual hygiene management.

2) Usage and maintenance guidelines :-

- i. Keeping a user manual for regular maintenance, time limit, responsibility to each group which includes cleaning workers, students and school management committees.
- ii. To establish a committee at the ashram school level and to ensure that the activities are carried out in a phased manner for repair and maintenance. The Committee, regularly reviewing the supply of sanitary items, ensure that supply of these items (washing soap, napkin, safety equipment to cleaners etc.) is being done regularly.

3) Other affiliates Institutions: -

- i. JSCF (Water Aid) will be working as a project management and coordinating institution for the programs, and in the implementation of these programs, will help in setting up basic facilities, behavior change and training.
- ii. KRC (Key Resource Centers) has been entrusted with the responsibility to take necessary action to complete the projects. The KRC list has been set up by the Water Supply and Sanitation Department to provide better facilities for the implementation of these programs.

4) Impact: -

This Programme will benefit 172 ashram schools and 70 thousand in the area of Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Thane and Nashik. For this, NSE will provide around 9.7 crore rupees for 3 years.

A. Urvi Ashok Piramal Foundation:-

The aim of the project is to provide timely health checkup and treatment, counseling of ashram school students. Tribal Development Department has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 12th July, 2016 with Urvi Ashok Piramal Foundation under the Corporate Social Responsibility for free Medical health checkup through Mobile Health Unit. This foundation has started free medical checkup of 16 Ashram Schools in Pen ITDP area. In this Programme weekly checking of the students was carried out by mobile health units.

This program is being implemented and its utility is also proven. This program has been extended to 19 Ashram Schools of Shahapur and Murbad Talukas from the current year.

Major features of this program:

- For the 14 schools in Shahapur taluka, the Urvi Permal Foundation will provide mobile health unit including doctors, nurses, drivers and counselors. The entire expenditure on this will be borne by the Foundation..
- GPS system is installed on the mobile health unit, so that the movement of the unit is known and the distance carried out in a day. The Mobile Health Unit will also be contacted in consultation with Tribal Development Department at the designated places.
- The information regarding the health history of each student and the treatment done by health unit from time to time will be kept in digital form and given to the school management. After health checkup of students of the ashram school, necessary medicines will be provided to the student and the record will be maintained under the control of concerned Head Master with due signature of Headmaster, Female Officer or Superintendent.
- According to this program, the weight, height, hemoglobin and blood group of the student will be observed in the first six months. Necessary medicines and tonics will be provided to those found having low hemoglobin, low weight and other nutritional deficiencies. Students are examined by their eye sight and are treated accordingly.
- The purchase of Mobile Health Unit vehicle, maintenance of Mobile Health Unit and the expenditure on the employees' wages is borne by the Foundation.
- The cost of necessary medicines, other materials, treatment of students, and fuel for the mobile health unit is borne by the Foundation.
- The information related to the medical examination of the students will not be made available to any person or organization by the Foundation without prior consent of the Tribal Development Department.

B. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technical University (BATU):-

Tribal Development Depart has signed an MoU with Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technical University (DBATU) to come on board as its academic and technological partner. DBATU is an affiliating State Technical University and shall be bringing all the affiliating Engineering, Pharmacy, Architecture, Hotel Management and Catering Colleges and to take active part for improving quality of Technical Education, promoting awareness about science and technology in masses, developing and propagating technological advances, conducting research and innovation activities at the department and in affiliating colleges for the benefit of society in particularly in the tribal areas of Maharashtra.

Through this partnership the Department will be able to obtain manpower support including student interns and Young professionals for data collection, compilation and analysis and for various field projects of the Department and its subsidiaries (TRTI, TDC, PO offices etc).

C. Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS):-

Tribal Development Depart has signed an MoU with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) to come on board as its knowledge partner and to provide expertise and assistance pertaining to CSR. This partnership will help TDD to bring in an academic outlook while drafting policy interventions. TISS will assist in developing Proposals/ Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) as may be required for facilitating funds & support under CSR through multiple corporate entities while also providing policy level advice pertaining to CSR. TISS will also carry out research, training and evaluation studies of various policies of the Government relating to tribal development in Maharashtra. TISS will undertake research studies into the core educational issues of Ashramshalas such as learning outcomes, teacher performance, student attendance and make policy suggestions for improvement based on the findings of these studies.

TDD will provide mentorship opportunities to students of TISS through internships and fellowships giving them a first hand opportunity to work with the government.

D. Mumbai School of Economics & Public Policy Institute (Mumbai University):-

The Tribal Development Department (TDD) aims at timely policy intervention that is research backed and in this light the TDD with the Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy (MSEPP), University of Mumbai would establish a Tribal Research Centre (TRC).

TDD aims to generate a relevant database on tribal related issues that would enable evidence based policy intervention for which the Tribal Research Center will be one of key partners to conduct research and evaluation studies relating to tribal development in Maharashtra. These Research projects will be jointly undertaken with the government bodies Tribal Development Corporation (TDC), the Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI) and other institutions, organizations and experts. TRC would also evolve and conduct training programmes for building capacity and knowledge base within TDD.

Also, TDD would provide internship opportunities to students of MSEPP for obtaining manpower support for various research and evaluation / monitoring initiatives of TDD. MSEPP has started diploma course for FRA (Forest Right Act),

The first batch has begun. The MSEPP is also working on creation of policy for PVTGs.

E. Dr. A.P.J.AbdulKalam Amrit Food Planning: -

Bharat Ratna, Abdul Kalam, Amrit Diet Plan, Tribal Development Department, Govt. Decision, Order-2013 -01, 78 / Function-8, dated 18/11/2015, to provide pregnant women and lactic mothers in a scheduled area for a period of six months. Under the scheme of 85 Integrated Child

Development Projects of 16 Adivasi districts of the state, women and child development departments should implement it. It has been implementing.

Government decision no. A full-time diet given under the scheme- AVI-200 / PRO-4 / Function- 8 dated 22/06/2018, includes Chapati or Bread, Rice, Pulses- Dal, ShegadanaLadu (Rajgir / Dalia / Lalsi / Sugar) Eggs, or bananas, green leafy vegetables / fruit vegetables, edible oils, iodized salt, masala, lemon, etc., and for the cost of fuel / gas refineries and other contingencies, the cost is Rs. 35 / -. It's been there.

In addition to the regular benefits received from Anganwadi workers and anganwadi assistants to successfully implement this scheme, it has been approved to give Rs. 250 / - each Rs. 500 / - per month per month to prepare the scheme.

Egg-Banana is being given to children under 7 months to 6 years of age under stage 2. Their rate is allowed to be Rs. 6 /- Eggs made for the Amrit Diet Plan should be done locally through poultry schemes run by self help groups / poultry projects in government pilot projects. If it is not available through it, then it has been instructed to purchase from the local market.

The above revised rates will be effective from July 01, 2018.

This scheme is being implemented under the control of Tribal Development Department and through Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Phase- I - of the Scheme vide Tribal department G.R dated 18/11/2015 pregnant and lactating mothers were benefitted with one square meal in the Anganwad Centre. After detection of Pregnancy, and registration in the Primary Health Centre and the nearest Anganwadi Centre or Mini Anganwadi Centre, She becomes eligible to avail te benefits of the Scheme. Post pregnancy, the Lactating mother also gets benefits for the first 6 Months.

Phase- II - Vide Tribal department G.R dated 05/08/2016, Children aged 7 Months to 6 Years, who are registered in the Anganwadi Centre are benefitted. The Children get a diet of 2 bananas (Vegetarian) or 1 egg (Non- vegetarian) for 4 days in a week, i.e., 16 days in a month.

To monitor its Implementation, a committee is to be formed at the Gram Panchayat Level / Anganwadi Level comprised of the following members.

Lady Sarpanch / Lady Gram Panchayat Members	--	Chairperson
One Lactating Mother	--	Member
One Pregnant Woman	--	Member
One Anganwadi Worker	--	Member

At the State / District / block Levels the Scheme is to be monitored by the following

State Level – ICDS Commissioner ate, Navi Mumbai

District Level: Deputy Chief Executive Officer of 16 Tribal Districts

Block Level: Child Development Project Officer Working in the 16 Tribal Districts.

Statement Showing the Details of Beneficiary Count under Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Amrut
Aahar Yojna during month of July, 2018.

Sr. No.	District	Anganwadi Centers Count	Total Registered Pregnant & Lactating Women	Beneficiary Pregnant & Lactating Women	7 months to 6 year Registered Children Count	7 month to 6 year Beneficiary Children Count
1	Ahmadnagar	390	2318	1958	13303	10770
2	Amravati	467	--	5871	--	28731
3	Chandrapur	865	6795	5617	36788	31852
4	Dhule	642	7650	6776	44765	41699
5	Gadchiroli	1827	13149	12061	64629	60062
6	Gondia	481	3659	3379	17176	14302
7	Jalgaon	116	2478	2225	12329	10943
8	Nagpur	126	1092	1092	4844	4844
9	Nanded	323	2779	2779	16382	16382
10	Nandurbar	2236	26814	21137	143579	115364
11	Nashik	2308	23157	21278	144614	132883
12	Pune	316	1503	1083	7601	5129
13	Raigad	135	835	746	4085	3811
14	Thane	896	6384	6216	38967	36701
15	Palghar	2629	--	20387	--	119954
16	Yeotmal	715	6128	5497	35367	32134
Total		14472	102423	118102	571126	665561

Total Funds Allotted and total benefitted by ICDS, Navi Mumbai

Financial Year	Women Beneficiaries	Children Beneficiaries	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	150035	--	10.50 Cr
2016-17	482592	2195376	42.53 Cr
2017-18	406131	2237692	124.74 Cr
2018-19	118102	571126	In Progress

CHAPTER VI

VANMITRA MOHIM

BACKGROUND

Forest provides a wide scope for availing livelihood opportunities for forest dwelling communities and thereby to enhance the rural economy. Food security and economy of tribal communities and other forest dwelling communities are highly dependent on the ecology around them. A large number of Scheduled Tribe members draw their livelihood directly from the forest. Forest Rights Act (2006) is thus of utmost importance for rural poverty alleviation.

FRA IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition Forest Rights) Act 2006, simply known as FRA (2006), ushered in as one of the most powerful statutes recognizing the rights of STs and forest dwellers over natural resources available around them. Central government entrusted the responsibility of effective implementation of the statute on state governments and urged them to act on it. Maharashtra was one of the first few states to implement FRA. The State Government has issued guidelines and instructions for the effective implementation. Gadchiroli was one of the first districts to implement FRA and recognize the forest rights of community members accordingly. Gradually, FRA was implemented in 26 districts of Maharashtra with forest land.

In order to scrutinize the FRA claims, District Collector headed DLC, Sub-divisional Committee and Gramsabhas were activated. For the administration and flawless implementation of FRA, contractual personnel were recruited by the state government who are working with various government agencies since 2008. It was observed that, in most of the districts, meetings of DLCs and SDLCs to scrutinize the claims were regularly conducted till 2011. However, the quantitative data shows that the frequency and subsequent disposal of claims were slowed down. The recent agitation by farmers and forest dwellers in February 2018 for the effective implementation FRA led government to issue a directive for speedy disposal of all the CFR and IFR claims pending at various levels in stipulated time period. Accordingly, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune was declared as a 'Nodal Agency' by Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, to complete this task. Thereby, TRTI, Pune undertook a responsibility of assessing the current situation and to suggest a way forward. The Institute looked into few selected claims and appeals and listed the reasons for rejecting claims. It also pointed out some flaws in the entire process of scrutinizing the claims.

ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION

- Pendency in examining the claims has been noticed particularly at the level of SDLCs over the period of past ten years. As on 31st March 2019, 3,62,679 IFR claims and 12,037 CFR claims are

received at Gramsabha. There are 5845 IFR claims, 955 CFR claims and 3209 appeals pending at Sub-divisional committee level by March 2019.

- Fourteen reasons or flaws in the process of disposal of claims were put forth by TRTI.
- When the claim is accepted by the district committee, it is expected that the land to be allotted is measured in all four directions and the titles are distributed to those who claimed. 16984 IFR Claim + Appeals titles and 638 CFR Claim + Appeals titles are not distributed to those whose claims were finally accepted by the District Committees. Further, 7/12 extract needs to be prepared with the name of the claimant in other rights column to enable him/her to get benefits of bank loan, subsidy etc.
- It was observed that many of the rejected claims at SDLCs need to re-examine before finalizing at DLCs due to non-observance of legal provisions.

INITIATIVES BY TRTI

TRTI proposed VanmitraMohim to clear pendency of claims and appeals at SDLCs and DLCs in time bound manner. Accordingly, a Government Resolution on 11th May 2018 was issued announcing VanmitraMohim.

A stark need to reorganize and sensitize the FRA personnel was thus felt to complete the task. Therefore, TRTI has taken an initiative to reorganize and train the existing team of around 150 contractual personnel in the field as well as to address their establishment issues for better performance.

- A job chart has been defined for each post to redistribute responsibilities evenly. Further, to build their capacities two days training cum review workshop was designed and conducted by TRTI on 24th and 25th May 2018 which was attended by 134 contractual field personnel. The workshop was conducted to review the performance of FRA and to understand the problems faced in scrutinizing the claims. All the personnel actively participated in the workshop and showed positive attitude towards the objectives of VanmitraMohim
- Likewise, their work was reviewed and documented by TRTI officials with the help of online data management system (<http://trtionline.org.in/>).
- Since the appointment of these personnel in 2008, honorarium remained the same for all these years. In order to incentivize the personnel for better delivery of services, an increment in the honorarium and extension of the service is provided to all. This has proved to be encouraging perk for all those working at a ground level resulting in rapid action oriented work which is evident from real time data collection and entry on portal.
- 54 experienced and promising candidates from the team were trained as Trainers in two days workshop on 28th and 29th May 2018.

- Further, the Trainers conducted training workshops on 14th June 2018 in 10 districts and 21st June 2018 in 3 districts for SDLC members wherein the pendency of claims/appeals is high in numbers. The workshops were attended by 934 SDLC members. In the workshop the participants were briefed about the current status of FRA and the objective of VanmitraMohim was explained.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Since the act has been implemented a number of IFR and CFR claims are received by Forest Rights committees. The status of IFR and CFR claims and appeals as on 31st September 2019 is given in table below:

Table 1: Status of Claims and Appeals (State)

Sr No	Particular	Claims		Appeal	
		IFR	CFR	IFR	CFR
	Total Claims received by Gramsabha	365309	11985		
	Adivasi	360773	7829		
	Others	104536	4156		
A	Claims at Gramsabha				
1	Accepted	311599	11252		
2	Rejected	51954	57		
3	Pending	1756	676		
B	SDLC				
4	Received	311599	11252	35239	5
5	Accepted	129966	8851	17396	1
6	Rejected	177649	1455	15036	4
7	Pending	3984	946	2807	0
C	DLC				
8	Received	129966	8851	128686	45
9	Accepted	122175	7771	62144	10
10	Rejected	4353	328	41844	9
11	Pending	3438	752	10028	16
12	Remanded to SDLC			18568	10
D	Total No of Rejected claims/appeals (2+6+10)	233956	1840	56880	13

Sr No	Particular	Claims		Appeal	
		IFR	CFR	IFR	CFR
E	Total No of Pending Claims/appeals (3+7+11)	9178	2374	12835	16
F	Total No of Accepted Claims/Appeals	122175	7771	62144	10
G	Total No of Disposed Claims/Appeals (D+F)	356131	9611	119024	23
H	Total No of Titles Distributed	117260	7283	54257	10

As on 31st September 2019 total of **365309** Individual Forest Rights claims are filed at Gramsabha level and a Total of 122175 Claims are finally accepted by DLC in 26 districts of Maharashtra. In 26 districts, an on 21st September 2019, a total of 122175 claims are finally accepted by. Out of claims received, 51954 claims are rejected by Gramsabhas, 177649 claims are rejected at SDLC and 4353 claims are rejected at DLC. Total number of rejected claims is 233956 (64.04%) at all three levels out of which 22.21% claims are rejected by Gramsabha, 75.93% rejected by SDLC and 1.86% rejected by DLC. Considering Section 6 (5) of the FRA, the rejected claims at SDLCs should be forwarded to DLCs for final decision which is not practiced in most cases.

Looking at pendency, data indicates a total of 9178 (2.51%) claims are pending at all three levels of verification. Out of total pendency 1756 (19.13%) claims are pending at Gramsabha, 3984 (43.41%) are pending at SDLC and 3438 (37.46%) claims are pending with DLC.

Table 2: Status of IFR Claims (State)

Individual Forest Rights Claims								
Total Number of claims Received by Grasabha							365309	
	Gramsabha		SDLC		DLC		Total	
	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%
Rejected claims	51954	22.21	177649	75.93	4353	1.86	233956	64.04
Pending claims	1756	19.13	3984	43.41	3438	37.46	9178	2.51
Accepted claims							122175	33.44
Total number of Disposed claims							356131	97.49

Out of total claims received, **356131(97.49%)** claims are scrutinized and either finally accepted or rejected claims at SDLCs and/or at DLCs.

COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS CLAIMS STATUS

As on 31st September 2010, **11985** Community Forest Rights claims are filed at *Gramsabhas* of 26 districts across the state. As many as **7771 (64.84%)** CFR claims are finally accepted by District Committee. A total of 1840 (15.35%) claims are rejected at three different levels i.e. Gramsabha (57), SDLC (1455) and DLC (328) for various reasons.

Further, a total pendency of 2374 (19.81%) claims is indicated in data. Pendency at Gramsabha level is 676 (28.48%), at SDLC is of 946 (39.85%) and at DLC is 752 (31.68%). A significant number of cases are pending in Gondia, Nashik, Raigad, and Chandrapur districts. Thus, total number of disposed claims is 9611 (80.19%).

The titles of accepted CFR claims are distributed in almost all the districts. There are few titles yet to be distributed in Raigad and Thane districts.

Table 3: Status of CFR Claims (State)

Community Forest Rights Claims								
Total Number of claims Received by Gramsabha							11985	
	Gramsabha		SDLC		DLC		Total	
	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%
Rejected claims	57	3.10	1455	79.08	328	17.83	1840	15.35
Pending claims	676	28.48	946	39.85	752	31.68	2374	19.81
Accepted claims							7771	64.84
Total number of Disposed claims							9611	80.19

STATUS OF IFR APPEALS AT SDLC AND DLC

There 51954 IFR claims are rejected by Gramsabha out of which 35239 claims are received for reexamination by SDLC. A total number of 15036 (26.43%) appeals are rejected and 2807 (21.87%) appeals are pending with SDLC.

Total of **128686** appeals were received by DLC. Out of which **62144** were accepted, **18568** were remanded to SDLCs and 41844 (73.57%) appeals were rejected. It leaves IFR pendency of 10028 (78.13%) with DLC.

Table 4: Status of IFR Appeals (State)

Individual Forest Rights Appeals							
Total Number of claims Rejected by Gramsabha							51954
Total Number of appeals Received by SDLC							35239
Total Number of Appeals Received by DLC							128686
	Gramsabha		SDLC		DLC		Total
	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number	%	Total Number
Rejected Appeals			15036	26.43	41844	73.57	56880
Pending Appeals			2807	21.87	10028	78.13	12835
Accepted Appeals							62144
Remanded by DLC to SDLC							18568

Total IFR claims accepted so far are 1,22,175 and total IFR appeals accepted 62,144. Thus, the sum total of accepted IFR claims comes to, 1,84,319 (50.45%).

CFR APPEALS AT SDLC AND DLC

5 CFR appeals are received by SDLCs out of which one appeal is accepted. Similarly, 18 appeals are received, 3 are remanded and 5 appeals are accepted by DLCs.

DIGITALIZATION INITIATIVE

MAHAVANPORTAL

Maharashtra Knowledge Cooperation Limited (MKCL) with the guidance of TRTI has developed 'MahaVan' portal.

For the effective and time bound implementation and disposal of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers Act 2006 and Rule 2008, 'MahaVan' portal is created. The portal enables eligible IFR and CFR claimants to submit or register their claims online and to receive the forest rights without any impediments. It also provides real time status of IFR and CFR till the date. Besides IFR and CFR claimants, the portal can be used by Gramsevak, Village Forest Rights Committee of Pada/Wada/Tola/Tanda, SDLC members and DLC members.

Benefits of Mahavan Portal:

- Community Forest Rights and Individual Forest Rights claim process from start to end.
- Complete online process for Forest Right Committee-SDLC-DLC.
- No rejection without valid reason stipulated in the system.
- Tracking of pending claims of CFR & IFR.
- Complete Business Process Re-engineering as per Forest Rights Act.

MahaVan Portal is being developed by MKCL to digitize the process of scrutinizing and decision making. *MahaVan* can be used by applicants, Gramsabha members, SDLC and DLC members by generating a User Id and password. With the help of *MahaVan*, users can easily apply or track or scrutinize the IFR/CFR application and avail the necessary details and status of claims. The portal supports SDLCs and DLCs in decision making by providing by GIS mapping of land and indentifying the area requested in IFR or CFR claims.

FRA DATA MANAGEMENT PORTAL

Portal address: <http://trtionline.org.in/>

TRTI developed this portal to provide an easy access to information on claims and appeals under VanmitraMohim. It focuses on rejected and pending claims only. The portal features the real time data of the scrutiny of pending claims and rejected claims.

All the FRA personnel are trained to enter data related to CFR and IFR claims and also are equipped with all the required resources to access the portal. The field team has been engaged in data management of claims and appeals in a most efficient manner.

Based on the data entered in the portal nine reasons of rejection are churned out from all the rejected claims. Following are the reasons -

- unable to prove ST identity,
- no evidence of three generations dwelling in forest,
- satellite images showing no encroachment before 2005,
- more than one person claiming rights on same forest land,
- unable to produce any two evidences mentioned in Rule 13,
- claimant was absent to present evidences,
- no records on various other official documents,
- unable to prove encroachment before 2005,
- other than above.

As on 31st September 2019, following data is available on the portal –

- Number of Users – 151
- FRC details – 4,522
- IFR approved – 1,67,535
- IFR rejected – 22,507
- CFR approved – 7,390
- CFR rejected – 113
- Rejected cases automatically classified reason wise

Chapter VII

The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) mentioned in the Fifth Schedule Areas.

Constitutional Provisions with regard to Panchayati Raj System in the Country

The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which came into force w.e.f. 24th April, 1993, inserted Part IX in the Constitution of India and accorded Panchayats a Constitutional status as institutions of local self-governance for rural India.

- Article 243M (1) of the Constitution exempts Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in Clause (1) and (2) of article 244 from application of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. However, article 243M (4) (b) empowers the Parliament to legislate and extend the provisions of Part IX to Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in clause (1), subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purpose of article 368.
- The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act 1996. ([PESA ACT 1996 2 PAGE COPY.pdf](#))

FIFTH SCHEDULE AREAS

- The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas as well as of Scheduled Tribes residing in any State other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. “The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996” (PESA), extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Fifth Schedule Areas notified under article 244(1) of the Constitution. At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.

DEFINITION OF VILLAGE AND GRAM SABHA

- Under the PESA Act, {section 4 (b)}, a village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs Under the PESA Act, {section 4 (c)}, every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

PESA EXCLUSIVELY EMPOWERS GRAM SABHA TO –

- a) Approve plans, programme and projects for social and economic development;
- b) Identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmers;
- c) Issue a certificate of utilisation of funds by the Panchayat for the plans; programmers and project

- d) Safeguard and preserve the Traditions and customs of the people, and their cultural identity, Community resources, and Customary mode of dispute resolution
- e) Carry out executive functions to Approve plans, programme and projects for social and economic development; Identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmers;

PESA empowers Gram Sabha/ Panchayat at appropriate level with

- 1) Right to mandatory consultation in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons
- 2) Panchayat at an appropriate level is entrusted with planning and management of minor water bodies.
- 3) Mandatory recommendations by Gram Sabha or Panchayat at appropriate level for prospective licenses/lease for mines and concession for the exploitation of minor minerals
- 4) Regulate sale/consumption of intoxicants
- 5) Ownership of minor forest produce
- 6) Prevent land alienation and restore alienated land
- 7) Manage village markets
- 8) Control over money lending to STs
- 9) Control over institutions and functionaries in social sector, local plans including Tribal sub plan and resources

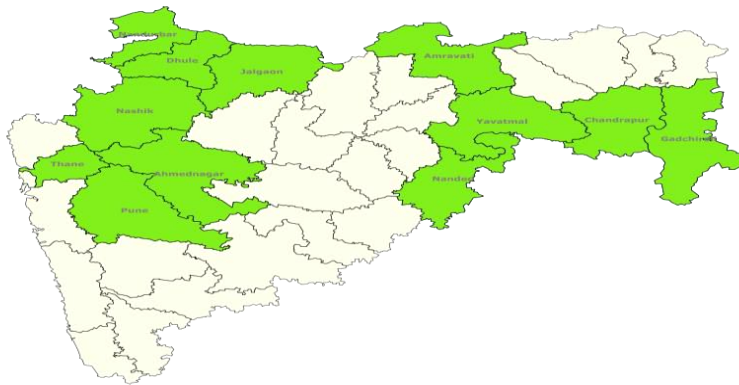
IMPORTANCE OF PESA

- Effective implementation of PESA will not only bring development but will also deepen democracy in Fifth Schedule Areas. There are many benefits of PESA.
- It will enhance people's participation in decision making. PESA will reduce alienation in tribal areas as they will have better control over the utilization of public resources. PESA will reduce poverty and out-migration among tribal population as they will have control and management of natural resources will improve their livelihoods and incomes. PESA will minimize exploitation of tribal population as they will be able to control and manage money lending, consumption and sale of liquor and also village markets. Effective implementation of PESA will check illegal land alienation and also restore unlawfully alienated tribal land and most importantly PESA will promote cultural heritage through preservation of traditions, customs and cultural identity of tribal population.

MOPR'S INITIATIVES

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF PESA, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS BEEN MAKING EFFORTS TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF PESA IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENTS. SOME OF THE ACTIONS INCLUDE

- I) Consolidated guidelines on implementation of PESA were issued on 21.5.2010 to all the States having Fifth Schedule Areas
- II) Constant reviews of the implementation of the PESA Act in the States having Schedule Areas, through visits to States, correspondence and meetings/workshops
- III) Under RGPSA, the States with Fifth Schedule Areas are being assisted financially to deploy PESA Coordinators at State, district and block and Gram Sabha Mobilizes at Gram Panchayat levels
- IV) Publication of a Handbook on “Community Mobilization” in Fifth Schedule Areas
- V) Sponsored various research studies and action researches on themes related to the PESA
- VI) Impressing on the States to formulate Rules for implementation of the provisions of PESA and amend the State Panchayati Raj Acts and the subject laws to make them PESA complaint
- VII) Requesting the Ministries/Departments in the Central Government for amending the Central laws in consonance with the provisions of PESA.



The status of implementation of PESA in Maharashtra.

- I. Status of compliance of Panchayati Raj Act in Maharashtra. 13 partially covered PESA districts, partly covered districts are Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nadurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and newly created district Palghar is added.

59 Blocks and

2835 GramPanchayats and

5905 PESA Villages are covered

II. The State Government of Maharashtra has adopted the Model Rules framed by Govt. of India in 2014.

- The Govt. of Maharashtra has approved the PESA rules and published in official gazette vide notification dtd-4th March 2014.
- The rules defined the Provision of Gramsabha.
- The Panchayat established shall function as executive body Committee of the Gram Sabha.

([Maharashtra PESA Rules 2014.pdf](#))

Funding to direct Gramsabha/Grampanchayats as an

UNTIED FUND.

- The Hon. Governor of Maharashtra insisted to transfer direct funds to pesa Grampanchayats. Thereby an amendment to the Mumbai Grampanchyat Act has been made by the Govt. The Govt. of Maharashtra has decided to transfer the funds directly to the Gram Panchayat
- Account called Gramsabha kosh. These funds are 5% of TSP Outlay of the District and distributed to Gram Panchayat on the basis of Tribal population. The Governor of Maharashtra instructed to make such direct fund provision and thereby an amendment to the Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act and the funds are transferred directly to the Gram Panchayat from the year 2015-16 annually. So far we have been placed the funds for four years namely 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. This scheme has been transferred to Rural Development Department for effect implementation from 2019-20. The funds for 2019 are being placed to the Gram Panchayats. The funds are untied and the Gram Panchayat has to utilize this fund for immediate needs as decided by the Gram Sabha. ([pesa vp amendment for 5% fund.pdf](#))
- The detailed instruction for implementation of the scheme are laid down in GR Tribal Development Department's resolution No.pesa 2015/cr-19/d-17dt-21 April 2015.
- The grants would be made available in every fin.Year on the basis of tribal population of the village/Gramsabha.
- The amount is credited in VP a/c directly through RTGS.
- The amount is supposed to be spent on following category-
 - a) Infrastructural services.
 - b) Implementation of FRA & PESA.
 - c) Health, Sanitation and Education.
 - d) Forestry, wild life coservation, Water conservation, forest ponds, wild life tourism and forest livelihood etc.

- e) The Administrative Approval to the work is to be accorded by Gramsabha.No technical sanction is required to the work costing to less than 3 lakhs.
- f) On Completion of work Utilization Certificate is to be given by Gramsabha and submitted to the CEO as per works undertaken.

The position of fund utilization is as under by end of February, 2019:-

Sr.No.	Particulars	Year 2015-16 to 2018-19
1.	Released Funds Transfer to G.P.	Rs. 877.43 Crs.
2.	Total works taken in hand	69589
3.	Completed works	42401
4.	Works in progress	3769

The Untied 5%Pesa fund has empowered the Gramsabhas The right to exercise for their own Village Planning. This has resulted in increasing response of members of Gramsabhas which was very weak.

- The demand for separate gramsabhas as per rule 4 of PESA rules prepared by Govt. of Maharashtra, of padas and hamlets increased due to this funding and independent planning at pada level started in real sense.
- The right for MFP and ponds in the area of Gramsabhas has started a new flow of source of Income to Gramsabhas.This fund is sumptuous to the need of Gramsabhas.
- In Maharashtra the Panchayats in scheduled area were remote and Group Panchayats of 2 to 7 villages and several padas there under. The mighty was right and weak were waiting for freedom. The Pesa has brought them a real freedom and they are exercising through the untied fund, MFP and Pond fisheries.
- The work of plantation in Pesa area through the villagers is astonishing. Near about 40 lakh plants have been planted this year at the instructions of Hon. Governor.
- The Grampanchayats have started to plan for their needs. A real wish for development is started through their dreams of development of the village which brought them together for gramsabhas.



CHAPTER VIII

ITDP Wise District Plan Provision and Progress 2018-19

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. no	Name of ITDP	Districts covered	TSP	MADA /Mini MADA	OTSP	Total Provision	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(4+5+6)	8
1	Mumbai	Mumbai sub-urban	0.00	0.00	658.66	658.66	289.31
		Mumbai city	0.00	0.00	158.07	158.07	139.04
	total Mumbai		0.00	0.00	816.73	816.73	428.35
2	Dahanu	Palghar	27785.81	0.00	867.01	28652.82	28645.09
3	Jawhar		19772.69	0.00	0.00	19772.69	19772.69
4	Shahapur	Thane	9903.94	473.65	2139.32	12516.91	12406.76
5	Pen	Raigad	2451.01	2171.98	2168.35	6791.34	6280.69
		Ratnagiri	0.00	0.00	128.34	128.34	66.32
		Sindhudurg	0.00	0.00	43.94	43.94	19.67
	Total pen		2451.01	2171.98	2340.63	6963.62	6366.68
6	Nashik	Nashik	23481.54	990.11	3189.29	27660.94	26312.47
7	Kalwan		18013.16	357.37	2490.96	20861.49	20861.49
8	Dhule	Dhule	15270.88	0.00	2885.19	18156.07	17972.32
9	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	24591.34	0.00	625.70	25217.04	24667.60
10	Taloda		21533.24	0.00	0.00	21533.24	21533.24
11	Yawal	Jalgaon	3381.33	0.00	4912.66	8293.99	8148.29
12	Rajur	Ahmadnagar	6138.06	275.57	2414.12	8827.75	8827.56
13	Ghodegaon	Pune	6135.00	707.92	2241.92	9084.84	9068.87
		Satara	0.00	0.00	186.68	186.68	164.03
		Sangali	0.00	0.00	115.49	115.49	115.33
		Kolhapur	0.00	0.00	190.28	190.28	111.59
	Total Ghodegaon		6135.00	707.92	2734.37	9577.29	9459.82
14	Solapur	Solapur	0.00	0.00	627.78	627.78	564.37
		Osmanabad	0.00	0.00	227.02	227.02	206.99
	Total Solapur		0.00	0.00	854.80	854.80	771.36
15	Akola	Buldhana	0.00	1577.52	832.21	2409.73	2398.98
		Akola	0.00	1378.29	1275.90	2654.19	2609.18
		Vashim	0.00	1208.89	539.64	1748.53	1542.62
	Total Akola		0.00	4164.70	2647.75	6812.45	6550.78

Sr. no	Name of ITDP	Districts covered	TSP	MADA /Mini MADA	OTSP	Total Provision	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(4+5+6)	8
16	Dharni	Amaravati	12061.80	1617.75	1267.06	14946.61	14680.40
17	Pandharkawada	yawatmal	10127.03	725.85	1296.32	12149.20	12149.20
18	Pusad		1599.28	2132.20	1086.31	4817.79	4773.81
19	Nagpur	Nagpur	2201.34	1845.85	3368.44	7415.63	7330.63
		Wardha	0.00	1120.50	1401.11	2521.61	2370.89
	Total Nagpur		2201.34	2966.35	4769.55	9937.24	9701.52
20	Bhandara	Bhandara	0.00	728.62	756.43	1485.05	1476.50
21	Devari	Gondia	6703.08	786.37	850.42	8339.87	8136.92
22	Chandrapur	chandrapur	5729.34	1360.93	980.04	8070.31	8068.07
23	Chimur		4491.28	817.27	590.95	5899.50	5899.50
24	Aheri	Gadchiroli	5168.82	0.00	7.96	5176.78	5176.78
25	Bhamaragad		6930.73	0.00	0.00	6930.73	6839.56
26	Gadchiroli		11395.87	0.00	338.40	11734.27	11734.27
27	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	0.00	0.00	1546.12	1546.12	1457.52
		Jalana	0.00	0.00	266.23	266.23	240.53
		Beed	0.00	0.00	649.13	649.13	617.94
		Latur	0.00	0.00	362.14	362.14	333.69
	Total Aurangabad		0.00	0.00	2823.62	2823.62	2649.68
28	Kalamnuri	Parbhani	0.00	0.00	255.21	255.21	251.95
		Hingoli	0.00	2558.31	658.99	3217.30	3038.15
	Total Kalamnuri		0.00	2558.31	914.20	3472.51	3290.10
29	Kinwat	Nanded	5056.54	1843.39	1602.68	8502.61	8380.85
	Total state		249923.11	24678.34	46202.47	320803.92	315681.66

Tribal Component Scheme Budget & Expenditure 2018-19

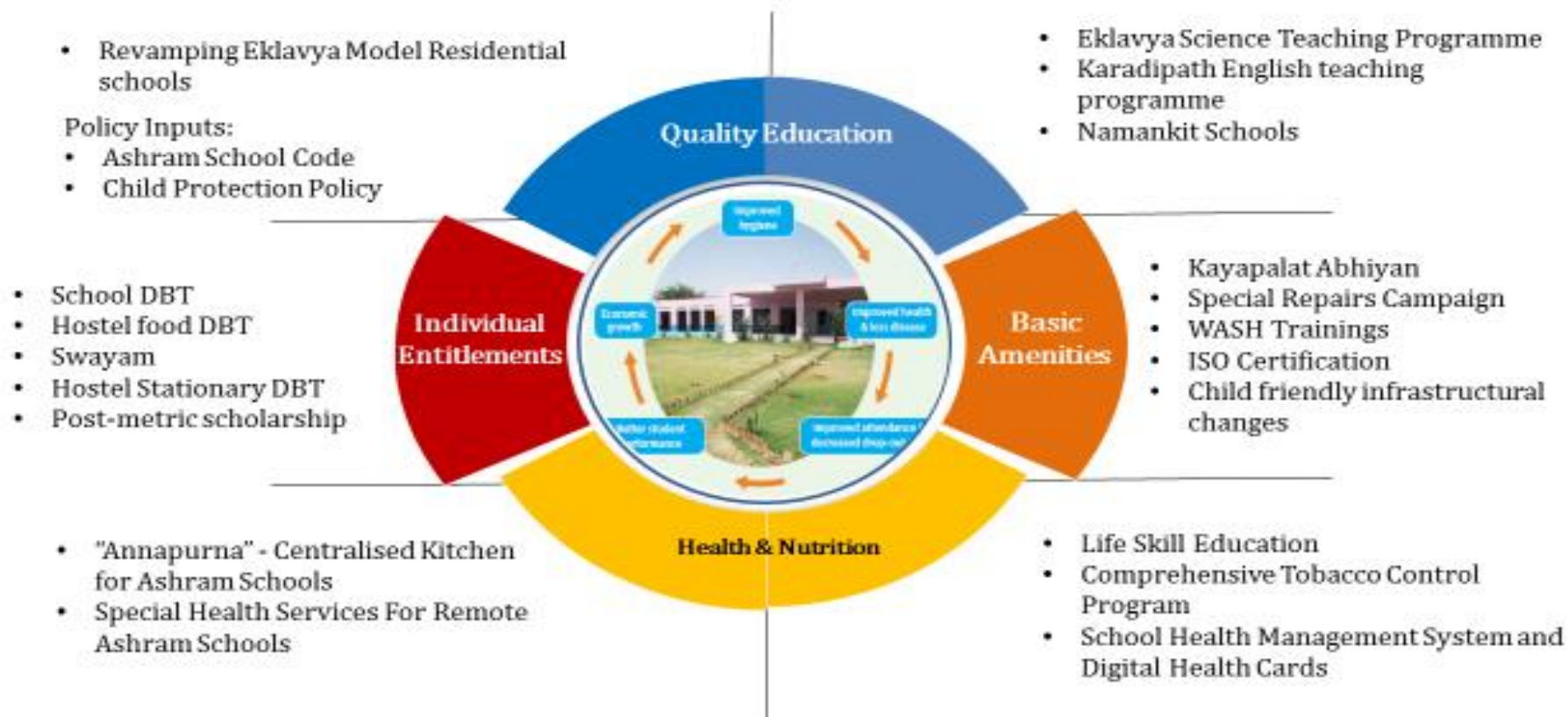
Rs.in Crores

		Budget		Expenditure		Total		
S r. N o.	Department	State	District	State	District	Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure %
1	Tribal Development Department	3291.45	1590.66	3276.48	1589.36	4882.12	4865.85	99.67
2	Rural Development, Water Conservation Department	270.00	481.18	241.28	463.53	751.18	704.81	93.83
3	Co operation Department	600.00	3.83	17.77	2.99	603.83	20.76	3.44
4	Industry, Energy Department	441.17	129.02	266.79	115.55	570.19	382.34	67.05
5	Public Health Department	19.77	401.51	19.77	401.51	421.28	421.28	100.00
6	Agriculture, Animal Husbandary & Fisheries Department	74.23	160.21	60.03	160.20	234.44	220.24	93.94
7	School Education & sports Department	153.47	21.65	123.46	21.66	175.12	145.12	82.87
8	Women & Child Development	0.00	179.64	0.00	179.64	179.64	179.64	100.00
9	Social Justice Department	145.81		59.24		145.81	59.24	40.63
10	Forest Department	1.84	107.80	1.84	107.80	109.64	109.64	100.00
11	Water supply department	0.00	80.79	0.00	66.86	80.79	66.86	82.76
12	Skill Development Department	2.11	39.21	0.42	36.35	41.32	36.77	88.98
13	Irrigation Department	50.00	0.09	50.00	0.00	50.09	50.00	99.82
14	Urban Development Department	13.00	11.34	9.11	10.35	24.34	19.46	79.95
15	Higher & Technical Education Department	8.00		5.69		8.00	5.69	71.15
16	Transport Department	3.20		3.20		3.20	3.20	100.00
17	Medical Education Department	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	90.91
	Grand Total	5074.06	3208.04	4135.09	3156.82	8282.10	7291.91	88.04

Chapter IX

SPECIAL INITIATIVES & PROJECTS BY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION INITIATIVES FOR IMPROVING QUALITY



Strengthening School Management Committees

- To build capacities of SMCs for Effective utilisation of allocated funds
- 3 Fold Increase in expenditure in 2 months of intervention



- SMCs are one of the key decision making stakeholders in Schools.
- Maharashtra is the 1st State to provide funds to SMC to the tune of Rs. 5 Lac.
- SMC GR are was revised after rigorous field visit and Focused Group Discussion with SMC members and other parents.
- Pilot Project was implemented in PO Dahanu with Saajha
- A detailed project for all ATCs has been sanctioned under Central Assistance for 2019-20

Dahanu Pilot Project

Inclusion of child protection and safety

Holistic approach towards health

Independent chapter on grievance redress, accountability and health care etc.



Students performing a play on stage during a school assembly.

EKLAVYA SCIENCE PROGRAMME

Improving Science Teaching and Learning through Teachers Training, Science Corners & Labs

TOTAL BUDGET: 14 Cr

1.32 lac children

400 Ashram schools

800 + teachers trained

Eklavya Foundation: 30 year old organisation. Advisor to MHRD & SCERT Madhya Pradesh. Pioneer in Science Education and mentored several States.

Training to improve capacities of science teachers and lab assistants to deliver science education. Hands-on kit to students for doing experiments as per syllabi. Bringing labs to classroom.

IMPACT:

- Fuelled love for experimentation and science in the schools as children have got a chance to do experiments themselves.
- Improved pedagogy and conceptual clarity.
- Science libraries cum reading corners have been set up in 81 schools and would be set up in 319 schools by Dec, 2019.
- Science Centre established in 81 Ashram Shalas & EMRS



Teacher Training, Nashik



Science Exhibition at Patoda AS, ITDP Kurvat



Students of EMRS Pimpalner, Nashik performing the activity on Reflection of Light. The students were inquisitive. They asked about 'lateral inversion' in mirrors, also about the same in ambulances. 'What are mirrors made of?' 'Why seawater is blue? Is it due to reflection?'



Students of Tembli Ashram school, Dharni reading a book from science library

KARADIPATH ENGLISH PROGRAMME

TOTAL BUDGET: 4.32 Cr

1.4 lac Children

406 Ashram schools

3282 teachers trained

Karadipath Pvt. Ltd.:
Globally acclaimed for children literature & English speaking programmes. Working in Tribal Schools of Telangana, Goa and other States.

2 year immersive English language programme to rapidly improve the English proficiency of children

IMPACT:

- This inculcated huge confidence & helped students in developing speaking skills & comprehension of English language.
- Would assist in availing professional/science education and improve employability prospects for students in future.
- 100 Schools under Karadipath are being taken for conversion into English medium schools in a phased manner.



Demonstration to teachers within the classroom by Karadipath Facilitator

LIFE SKILL EDUCATION

Maharashtra is the first State in the Country to Institutionalize Life Skill Education modules in schools.

1.91 Lac
Students benefitted through this programme. Every Saturday sessions were designed by teachers with real time implementation in their day to day life

30 +
Master Trainers Trained across Maharashtra for regular on field support to teachers and designing Classroom Interventions

502
Implemented in all Government Ashram Shalas across Maharashtra



2500+

Teachers trained in 3 phases across Maharashtra through hands-on training modules and field support

10

State Resource Persons at the State level organised for regular feedback and support to Master Trainers

540 +

Rolled out in Aided Ashram Shalas in 2018-19

The LSE Trainings have been rolled out in all Aided Ashram Shalas as well. 2000+ Teachers have been trained in phase 1 (2019-2020)

ART EDUCATION BY ART INDIA FOUNDATION

Budget: 37.50 Lac

2000 students

Khula Asmaan Sessions in 6 Ashram schools of Palghar Region.

To nurture the creativity of students, an art course has been introduced in collaboration with "Khula Aasmaan" - a vibrant platform for creative expression for children and young adults.

- Creation of comprehensive courseware in Marathi to enable delivery of arts curriculum.
- Train the teachers to teach arts as this subject was not taught in ashram schools so far.

IMPACT:

- Enhanced skills in art forms, This has lead to better student teacher interaction and students have started expressing themselves through Art.
- Web page for students excelling in arts have been created by Khula Aasman. Long term plan to screen talent of selected ones to become professional artists These skills could lead to income generation in future.



A painting made by a 6th standard student given to Hon'ble Governor during Gradage felicitation.

Art by Kajal Baraf (11 years)
- Gold Medalist at National Level
Competition - Sakhre AS, Palghar



BASIC AMENITIES



Sports team from Eklavya CBSE Schools at National Championship in Telangana. The young team bagged 6 gold, 16 silver and 4 bronze taking our medal tally to 26. Maharashtra also received the Best Team Award amongst 20 states.

Community based approach to improve health and nutritional status and to reduce deaths in Melghat

Objectives

- To reduce mortality by 100%
- To reduce morbidity
- To reduce nutritional status
- To reduce deaths



Treatment of patient by VHW.



Treatment of Acute Myocardial Infarction with Pulmonary Oedema - Ventilator care



VHW checking BP of a patient



Kitchen Garden-
48000 kg vegetable production



Compost fertiliser preparation by women in Melghat

FRA implementation - Impact

IMPACT OF THE PROJECT



Community Forest Management Diploma course

SUCCESS STORIES



Village Name: Panchgaon, District – Chandrapur
Population: 265 House Holds: 60
Gram Sabha turn over (2018)– 40 Lacs
Wages distributed since CFR: 90.82 Lacs

Impact:

- 107 tree, 15 herbs, 22 types of grasses, 37 creepers, 5 wild fruits as MFP identified.
- 105 regulations formed for sustainable development, Regeneration and conservation of Forest.
- 84 Hectare land kept for Wild Life
- For social cause, Gram Sabha passed a resolution to prohibit Tendu Collection for beedi industries.
- Enhanced participation of women in village level working plans for CFR.



Forest Map



Gram Sabhas preparing forest map



Women participation in mapping and conservation