

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

***ANNUAL REPORT***

***ON***

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

***IN***

***MAHARASHTRA STATE  
FOR THE YEAR 2012-2013***

## CONTENTS

**Year 2012-2013**

Sr. No.	Subject	Page No.
1	Governor Assessment Report	3 to 7
1	Introduction	8
2	<u>Chapter I</u> The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra	9 to 17
3	<u>Chapter II</u> Administrative Machinery for the Scheduled areas	18 to 39
4	<u>Chapter III</u> Tribal Sub Plan & Implementation of Tribal Development Programmes 2012-2013	40 to 114
5	<u>Chapter IV</u> Measures against Exploitation of Tribal	115 to 129

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# **GOVERNOR'S ASSESSMENT IN HIS REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT (2012-13)**

## **Introduction**

The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution mandates an important role to the Governor regarding the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes. After the opinion of the Attorney General of India that the Governor's report is independent of the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, I have been sending my own assessment about the Scheduled Areas. It is no secret that the indicators of social development in Scheduled Areas on an average are behind the State averages. Thus, for example, while the literacy rate for Maharashtra as a whole is 82.9%, that for Gadchiroli (a district in Scheduled Area that is also naxal affected) is 70.6% and for Akrani block (in Nandurbar District) is 45.69%. Maharashtra on an average has 83.9% of households with electricity as main source of lighting, but the figure plummets in Scheduled Areas to 62.7% (Zari Zamni block in Yavatmal District) and further to 25.8% in Akrani block. There are similar wide divergences between the state average and the worst performing Scheduled Areas in a number of indicators such as number of households accessing springs / other sources of water, households accessing springs/ other sources of water, households accessing banking services etc. Similarly, in a draft study shared with my Office by the State run Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), the Human Development Index (HDI) of all the 356 Block of the Scheduled Areas (Annexure I & II). I illustrate this here to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble President that many interventions are needed to bring Scheduled Areas in par with other areas.

I would now proceed with my assessment in specific sectors.

## **Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act 1996 (PESA)**

There is a need for the definition of village in the Maharashtra Village Panchayats Act 1958 to be brought in line with the definition of PESA Act. Once accomplished, this would be major step in giving justice to remote hamlets and habitations, and in helping them to participate in the process of democratic decentralization. It is also necessary to notify PESA Rules as soon as possible. Without Rules, it is extremely difficult to implement the provisions of PESA. I am hopeful that the State

Government shall notify the Rules as soon as possible. I have also brought to the notice of the State Government my concern at the fact that many Acts of the Central or State Legislature are not in conformity with PESA. This is especially true about the Acts of the Forest Department. I have indicated to the Government the legal requirement to bring those Acts in line with PESA. Similar instructions need to emanate urgently from the Centre to the State Government. Another area of concern arises out of the failure to hand over the rights of all Minor Forest Produce (MFP) to the Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas. After the passing of the Forest Rights Act, it was logical to define Minor Forest Produce in a manner identical to the definition elucidated in the FRA. Unfortunately, the State Government has not included Bamboo in the definition of MFP. A comprehensive list of MFPs, preferably in line with the definition of MFP in FRA may be drawn up so that Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas can access all possible MFPs. It is also not enough for us to hand over rights to the Panchayat structures through PESA. Without devolution of resources, the rights cannot be expected to be put into practice. Section 4m(vii) of PESA gives to the Panchayats at the appropriate level and Gram Sabhas “the power to control over local plans and resources for such plans including the tribal sub-plans.” I feel that there is an inherent mandate in the Act for participatory planning and devolution of resources to the appropriate level. I strongly feel that since this is a mandate of the law, the State Government should initiate the process by devolving a part of the tribal sub-plan funds directly to the Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas and also to the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis. With the progress and maturing of these institutions, share of devolutions may be increased. I am happy to note that a preparation for rolling out the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sashaktikarn Abhiyan is underway in the State and the provisioning for block and district mobilizers have been done. However, the State Government also needs to provide for village level mobilizers. This is especially relevant in the context of those Schedule Five areas, which are remote and hilly and whose traditional mobilization efforts through the government machinery have met with less than moderate success.

**Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA) :**

Till March end of the period under report, the various District level committees had approved about 1,00,000 individual and about 2700 community forest right claims (CFR) (section 3(1). However, I have noticed that a majority of CFRs are given only in 2 districts. In other districts much more needs to be done to ensure that the full potential of CFRs under FRA is achieved. There is also a distinct need for deepening the rights under FRA by the following actions, either at the State or the Centre-

- (1) Providing minimum support price for Minor Forest Produce.
- (2) Revitalizing agencies such as Tribal Development Corporation for MFP support.
- (3) Providing funds and handholding including training in account keeping, value addition, processing etc. to committees set up under Rule 4(a)(e) of FRA Rules.
- (4) Providing for systems of transparency and audit.

I have also instructed the Government that the substantive rights given by FRA should not be supplanted by processes such as Joint Forest Management. I feel that parallel committees like JFM tend to dilute the extent of rights given under PESA and FRA. In this regard, necessary instructions need to be issued by the Centre to all the States concerned.

### **Tribal Sub-plan:**

In the Scheduled Areas the largest quantum of funds comes from the Tribal Sub Plan. I have followed up the issue of ensuring that the tribal sub-plan is in line with the mandatory provisions of PESA. Accordingly, the State Government needs to issue the following instructions which are very important in shaping administration in TSP areas-

- (1) It is necessary to mandate that all beneficiaries of individual benefit schemes in TSP shall be selected by the Gram Sabhas.
- (2) It is also necessary to lay down that utilization certificates shall be obtained from the Gram Sabhas for all work done by Gram Panchayats.

I have also, as mentioned earlier, instructed the Government to begin devolutionary and participatory planning activities to the Panchayat system.

However, there have been no substantial devolutionary practices being followed under the Tribal Sub Plan. After examining the issues concerned with Tribal Sub Plan in

detail, I recommend that the State Government needs to be directed to make the following changes in the TSP and its administration-

- (1) Delegation of powers at all levels of administration to ensure administrative convenience as well as democratic participation.
- (2) Devolution of TSP funds to the Gram Panchayats to ensure that the mandate of PESA is fulfilled.
- (3) A mechanism needs to be developed to ensure that the departments coordinate closely with the tribal development department in arriving at both the Tribal Sub Plan and the outcomes to be achieved in any financial year.
- (4) To the extent possible delivery of programs should be through existing Panchayats Raj structures.

### **Malnutrition:**

While improvements in many Scheduled blocks are seen in indicators of malnutrition there are a number of blocks often in relatively inaccessible areas where the percentage of moderately or severely malnourished children is high. While early marriages, social practices, health seeking behaviour are all linked to this phenomenon, the inability of health department and ICDS to work in a concerted manner to address this issue and the failure to raise awareness within society also comes to the fore. The Tribal Cell in my office has initiated a pilot project to address malnutrition by raising community awareness and effecting behavioural change. I am hopeful that replicable results shall come out of it. I have also instructed the State Government to ensure that concurrent evaluation of data is done so as to ensure credibility of the data.

### **Fifth Schedule and Tribe Advisory Council (TAC):**

I have referred a number of important issues to the TAC as per clause 4(2). I take this opportunity to request that the independent assessment reports sent by the Governor under clause 3 of the Fifth Schedule need to be followed by specific instructions to the State Government from the centre. This will help revive considerably the potential of Fifth Schedule as an arrangement for improving peace and good government in Scheduled Areas.

**Migration:**

Many blocks in Scheduled Areas are also the ones where maximum man days under anti-migration schemes like MGNREGA are created. However, addressing migration still is a very pressing concern in Scheduled Areas. Migration, in these areas, I understand arises out of the unavailability of credit and employment in these areas. Because of dearth of institutionalized credit the people in Scheduled Areas are liable to fall prey to money lenders and to labour contractors who pay advances to them often at usurious rates of interest. My office is following up with the State Level Banker's Committee to ensure that the flow of credit to the Scheduled Areas improves. However, it appears that the Banks are reluctant to cover a large mass of people in the Scheduled Areas. Appropriate instructions should flow to them so that much needed credit is made available to the poor people. While MGNREGA has the potential to arrest migration in these areas, much depends on the timeliness of the work provided. Ensuring that work provided has continuity and that payments are timely is also important in addressing the issue of migration. I gather that the above issues have been only a limited success in some districts and the State Government has to invest more time and resources to address these concerns. While MGNREGA is important in addressing the immediate cause of migration, the State Government also needs to look more closely into the aspects of provision of skills and in making the existing resource bases more productive.

**Electricity:**

I have examined the Census figures of coverage in electrification in the Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra. It is seen that the percentage of households having an electricity connection is low in a number of Scheduled Blocks. Similar is the case in energisation of agriculture pump sets. I have taken up the matter with the State Government and expect active steps and adequate resources to bridge this gap between the Scheduled Areas and other parts.

**Health:**

On examining the data made available to my Office, it is pertinent to note that while there has been much headway in a number of indicators of health, much still needs to be done in a number of high-burden Scheduled Blocks. I have suggested to the Government to indicate the following by effective pooling of Central and State resources:-

- (1) Need to redefine the norms for institutions (sub-centres, PHC, etc.) from population basis to 'time to care' basis.
- (2) Need to redefine norms of manpower (ASHAs, ANMs, etc), especially in remote areas.
- (3) Provision of mobile medical units and other innovative solutions to ensure that the 'time to care' is minimized in remote and hilly areas.
- (4) Intense Home Based Neonatal Care in high mortality areas.

**Education:**

I have brought to the notice of the State Government that considering the peculiar issues in Scheduled Areas such as absenteeism of teachers, quality issues, and infrastructural issues, the following needs to be done in a fixed time frame-

1. Publishing Assessment of the State of Quality Report so that the focus is not only on providing infrastructure but also on the quality of education.
2. Community control over the staff and energising parent teachers association.
3. Addressing the peculiar issues of transition from mother tongue or dialects of the children to Marathi by taking a nuanced approach towards the issue.

**Interventions requested at the level of the Central Government:**

I have identified some of the important issues of assessment above. As I have noted that the purpose of this report shall be fully served only when the Central Government gives directions to the State for implementation of these important issues. Accordingly, I propose that the following instructions may be given to the State. I shall follow up the implementations of the recommendations, as and when made.



- Instruct the State Government to bring the Central and State Acts in line with PESA
- State Government to ensure that progressive devolution of resources is done to all level of Panchayats so as to ensure conformity with Section 4(m) vii of PESA.
- State Government to ensure appointment of village level mobilisers, as provided for in the scheme design of RGPSA.
- State Government to ensure that Community Forest Rights are granted as per the spirit of the FRA.
- Setting up systems of handholding, including MSP support, and institutional support from TRIFED and Tribal Development Corporation.
- State Government to ensure that Rights under FRA are not usurped by parallel structures such as Joint Forest Management committees.
- State Government to ensure delegation and decentralisation of the Tribal sub plan as per the spirit of PESA.
- Carrying out the schemes of TSP through the Panchayati system as envisaged in Section 4(m) vi of PESA.
- Ensuring that the credit needs of the Scheduled Areas are well and truly addressed by the formal credit system.
- Ensuring the timeliness of work through MGNREGA so that work can be provided before the season of migration sets in.
- Ensure skill upgradation, and vocational education in Scheduled Areas.
- Invest in irrigation facilities, and watershed development.

## ANNEXURE-I

<b>BLOCK COMPOSITE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX MAHARASHTRA STATE</b>			
Block Human Development Index Range	No. of Blocks of Scheduled Areas	No. of Blocks of Non-Scheduled Area	
0.9-0.8	1	6	
0.8-0.7	1	15	(+ Mumbai)
0.6-0.5	9	99	
0.5-0.4	21	98	

0.4-0.3	14	13	
0.3-0.2	9	0	
0.2-0.1	1	0	
0.1-0	1	0	
	59	296	

## ANNEXURE-I

BLOCK COMPOSITE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX MAHARASHTRA STATE					
Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
1	pune PMC	Pune		0.8884	1
2	Nagpur U	Nagpur		0.8461	2
3	Thane	Thane		0.8424	3
4	Haveli	Pune		0.8206	4
5	Nashik	Nashik		0.8118	5
6	Kalyan	Thane		0.8074	6
7	Panvel	Raigad		0.8047	7
8	<b>Mumbai</b>			0.7951	8
9	Vasai	Thane	Y	0.7857	9
10	Ulhasnagar	Thane		0.7770	10
11	Satara	Satara		0.7746	11
12	Karveer	Kolhapur		0.7693	12
13	Ambernath	Thane		0.7599	13
14	Wardha	Nagpur		0.7470	14
15	Nagpur R	Nagpur		0.7398	15
16	Chandrapur	Chandrapur		0.7339	16
17	Aurangabad	Aurangabad		0.7236	17
18	Bhusaval	Jalgaon		0.7204	18
19	Palus	Sangli		0.7198	19
20	Uran	Raigad		0.7194	20
21	Amaravati	Amravati		0.7172	21
22	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar		0.7119	22
23	Wai	Satara		0.7067	23
24	Kamathi	Nagpur		0.7002	24
25	Koregaon	Satara		0.6951	25
26	Karad	Satara		0.6940	26
27	Walv	Sangli		0.6871	27

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
28	Hatkanagale	Kolhapur		0.6856	28
29	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri		0.6813	29
30	Ballarpur	Chandrapur		0.6752	30
31	Maval	Pune		0.6726	31
32	Khandala	Satara		0.6726	32
33	Bhandara	Bhandara		0.6722	33
34	Mahabaleshwar	Satara		0.6716	34
35	Hingana	Nagpur		0.6704	35
36	N. Solapur	Solapur		0.6700	36
37	Alibhag	Raigad		0.6665	37
38	Khalapur	Raigad		0.6645	38
39	Nanded	Nanded		0.6624	39
40	Shirol	Kolhapur		0.6620	40
41	Hinganghat	Wardha		0.6614	41
42	Miraj	Sangli		0.6610	42
43	Jalgaon	Jalgaon		0.6595	43
44	Savner	Nagpur		0.6564	44
45	Vengurla	Sindhudurg		0.6499	45
46	Devali	Wardha		0.6452	46
47	Kalameshwar	Nagpur		0.6448	47
48	Achalpur	Amravati		0.6425	48
49	Purandhar	Pune		0.6417	49
50	Kavathemahankal	Sangli		0.6398	50
					<b>2 Blocks</b>
51	Bhadravati	Chandrapur		0.6397	51
52	Malwan	Sindhudurg		0.6388	52
53	Morshi	Amravati		0.6372	53
54	Sawantwadi	Sindhudurg		0.6355	54
55	Latur	Latur		0.6343	55
56	Baramati	Pune		0.6335	56
57	Umred	Nagpur		0.6327	57
58	Shriwardhan	Raigad		0.6326	58
59	Chandurbajar	Amravati		0.6317	59
60	Daryapur	Amravati		0.6309	60
61	Dhamangaon Rly	Amravati		0.6299	61
62	Khed	Pune		0.6279	62

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
63	Chiplun	Ratnagiri		0.6279	63
64	Murtijapur	Akole		0.6228	64
65	Warud	Amravati		0.6224	65
66	Bhatkuli	Amravati		0.6219	66
67	Katol	Nagpur		0.6197	67
68	Kudal	Sindhudurg		0.6176	68
69	Panhala	Kolhapur		0.6148	69
70	Palghar	Thane	Y	0.6144	70
71	Mahad	Raigad		0.6143	71
72	Aarvi	Wardh		0.6115	72
73	Khanapur	Sangli		0.6113	73
74	Mulshi	Pune		0.6106	74
75	Warora	Chandrapur		0.6103	75
76	Bhor	Pune		0.6099	76
77	Murud	Raigad		0.6080	77
78	Selu	Wardha		0.6073	78
79	Rahata	Ahmednagar		0.6071	79
80	Malkapur	Buldhana		0.6066	80
81	Jawli	Satara		0.6062	81
82	Tivasa	Amravati		0.6054	82
83	Kankwali	Sindhudurg		0.6052	83
84	Niphad	Nashik		0.6041	84
85	Junner	Pune	Y	0.6040	85
86	Narkhed	Nagpur		0.6037	86
87	Roha	Raigad		0.6032	87
88	Chandur Rly.	Amravati		0.6032	88
89	Gondia	Gondia		0.6020	89
90	Devgad	Sindhudurg		0.6016	90
91	Khatav	Satara		0.6011	91
92	Akola	Akola		0.5991	92
93	Phaltan	Satara		0.5985	93
94	Shirur	Pune		0.5946	94
95	Bhivandi	Thane	Y	0.5931	95
96	Yavatmal	Yavatmal		0.5930	96
97	Atpadi	Sangli		0.5906	97
98	Radhanagari	Kolhapur		0.5897	98

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
99	Shirala	Sangli		0.5888	99
100	Balapur	Akola		0.5880	100
					<b>3 Blocks</b>
101	Dhule	Dhule		0.5878	101
102	Kagal	Kolhapur		0.5865	102
103	Bhudargad	Kolhapur		0.5839	103
104	Shrirampur	Ahmednagar		0.5820	104
105	Ner	Yavatmal		0.5814	105
106	Mhasala	Raigad		0.5809	106
107	Akot	Akola		0.5809	107
108	Nandura	Buldhana		0.5809	108
109	Karanja	Wardha		0.5800	109
110	Mohadi	Bhandara		0.5793	110
111	Khed	Ratnagiri		0.5787	111
112	Daund	Pune		0.5783	112
113	Ambegaon	Pune	Y	0.5779	113
114	Gadhinglaj	Kolhpur		0.5773	114
115	Managaon	Raigad		0.5729	115
116	Malegaon	Washim		0.5724	116
117	Deulgaon Raja	Buldhana		0.5696	117
118	Mauda	Nagpur		0.5695	118
119	Pen	Raigad		0.5693	119
120	Parshivani	Nagpur		0.5688	120
121	Nandgaon	Amravati		0.5684	121
122	Amalner	Jalgaon		0.5672	122
123	Dapoli	Ratnagiri		0.5667	123
124	Sangamner	Ahmednagar		0.5642	124
125	Karanja	Washim		0.5636	125
126	Ajra	Kolhapur		0.5624	126
127	Tiroda	Gondia		0.5619	127
128	Lakhani	Bhandara		0.5608	128
129	Patur	Akola		0.5596	129
130	Patan	Satara		0.5593	130
131	Amgaon	Gondia		0.5583	131
132	Korpna	Chandrapur	Y	0.5567	132
133	Buldhana	Buldhana		0.5563	133

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
134	Samudrapur	Wardha		0.5560	134
135	Babhulgaon	Yavatmal		0.5528	135
136	Rahuri	Ahmednagar		0.5519	136
137	Mehkar	Buldhana		0.5511	137
138	Darvha	Yavatmal		0.5510	138
139	Barshi	Solapur		0.5506	139
140	Tumsar	Bhandara		0.5493	140
141	Goregaon	Gondia		0.5467	141
142	Ramtek	Nagpur		0.5459	142
143	Jalna	Jalna		0.5452	143
144	Arjuni/Mor	Gondia		0.5449	144
145	Pawani	Bhandara		0.5443	145
146	Motala	Buldhan		0.5434	146
147	Ambejogai	Beed		0.5419	147
148	Kopergaon	Ahmednagar		0.5416	148
149	Dodamarg	Sindhudurg		0.5413	149
150	Kuhi	Nagpur		0.5394	150
					<b>2 Blocks</b>
151	Parbhani	Parbhani		0.5391	151
152	Sakoli	Bhandara		0.5388	152
153	Yawal	Jalgaon	Y	0.5384	153
154	Anjangaon	Amravati		0.5382	154
155	Udgir	Latur		0.5377	155
156	S. Arjuni	Gondia		0.5377	156
157	Telhara	Akola		0.5376	157
158	Usmanabad	Osmanabad		0.5355	158
159	Sinner	Nashik		0.5355	159
160	Shegaon	Buldhana		0.5353	160
161	Sangameshwar	Ratnagiri		0.5341	161
162	Mandangad	Ratnagiri		0.5338	162
163	Raver	Jalgaon	Y	0.5332	163
164	Bhiwapur	Nagpur		0.5318	164
165	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli	Y	0.5312	165
166	Wani	Yavatmal	Y	0.5305	166
167	Guhagar	Ratnagiri		0.5283	167
168	Ashti (Wardha)	Wardha		0.5280	168

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
169	Dharangaon	Jalgaon		0.5277	169
170	Chandgad	Kolhapur		0.5267	170
171	Pandharpur	Solapur		0.5259	171
172	Lanja	Ratnagiri		0.5251	172
173	Gondpimpri	Chandrapur		0.5250	173
174	Khamgaon	Buldhana		0.5239	174
175	Sindewahi	Chandrapur		0.5238	175
176	Mangrulpir	Washim		0.5224	176
177	Karjat	Raigad		0.5222	177
178	Nandgaon	Nashik		0.5222	178
179	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Y	0.5220	179
180	Indapur	Pune		0.5215	180
181	Devala	Nashik	Y	0.5196	181
182	Risod	Washim		0.5157	182
183	Beed	Beed		0.5134	183
184	Barshitakli	Akola		0.5128	184
185	Tala	Raigad		0.5125	185
186	Bhadgaon	Jalgaon		0.5124	186
187	Rajapur	Ratnagiri		0.5121	187
188	Digras	Yavatmal		0.5095	188
189	Bodhvad	Jalgaon		0.5095	189
190	Gaganbawda	Kolhapur		0.5094	190
191	Devri	Gondia		0.5091	191
192	Parali	Beed		0.5084	192
193	Shauwadi	Kolhapur		0.5062	193
194	Chikhali	Buldhana		0.5057	194
195	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon		0.5054	195
196	Newasa	Ahmednagar		0.5047	196
197	Sindkheda	Buldhana		0.5017	197
198	Bramhapuri	Chandrapur		0.5016	198
199	Malshiras	Solapur		0.5016	199
200	Kadegaon	Sangli		0.4999	200
					<b>6 Blocks</b>
201	Malegaon	Nashik		0.4996	201
202	Pachora	Jalgaon		0.4990	202
203	Lakhandur	Bhandara		0.4986	203

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
204	Washim	Washim		0.4986	204
205	Shrigonda	Ahmednagar		0.4982	205
206	Madha	Solapur		0.4981	206
207	Sengaon	Hingoli		0.4980	207
208	Sangrampur	Buldhana		0.4978	208
209	Basmath	Hingoli		0.4973	209
210	Yevala	Nashik		0.4962	210
211	S. Anantpal	Latur		0.4952	211
212	Moregaon	Yavatmal	Y	0.4949	212
213	Ahmedpur	Latur		0.4944	213
214	Parner	Ahmednagar		0.4934	214
215	Muktainagar	Jalgaon		0.4916	215
216	Kurkheda	Gadchiroli	Y	0.4905	216
217	Chimur	Chandrapur		0.4898	217
218	Dindori	Nashik	Y	0.4886	218
219	Manora	Washim		0.4883	219
220	Sindkheda	Dhule		0.4877	220
221	Khuldabad	Aurangabad		0.4871	221
222	Vaibhavwadi	Sindhudurg		0.4869	222
223	Chakur	Latur		0.4869	223
224	Chandwad	Nashik		0.4868	224
225	Salekasa	Gondia		0.4866	225
226	Erendol	Jalgaon		0.4865	226
227	Gangapur	Aurangabad		0.4851	227
228	Shahapur	Thane	Y	0.4850	228
229	Parola	Jalgaon		0.4846	229
230	Ausa	Latur		0.4830	230
231	Kalamb	Osmanabad		0.4823	231
232	Chopda	Jalgaon	Y	0.4813	232
233	Man	Satara		0.4811	233
234	Ardhapur	Nanded		0.4795	234
235	Seloo	Parbhani		0.4794	235
236	Jat	Sangli		0.4792	236
237	Kalamb	Yavatmal		0.4772	237
238	Hingoli	Hingoli		0.4768	238
239	Kelapur	Yavatmal	Y	0.4768	239



Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
240	Baglaan	Nashik	Y	0.5766	240
241	Renapur	Latur		0.4759	241
242	Aundha Nagnath	Hingli		0.4753	242
243	Lohara	Osmanabad		0.4748	243
244	Mohol	Solapur		0.4737	244
245	Polapur	Raigad		0.4705	245
246	Armori	Gadchiroli	Y	0.4690	246
247	Tuljapur	Osmanabad		0.4676	247
248	Washi	Osmanabad		0.4658	248
249	Nagbhid	Chandrapur		0.4653	249
250	Purna	Parbhani		0.4643	250
					<b>8 Blocks</b>
251	Nilanga	Latur		0.4637	251
252	Jamner	Jalgaon		0.4630	252
253	Murbad	Thane	Y	0.4619	253
254	Manvat	Parbhani		0.4618	254
255	Shevgaon	Ahmednagar		0.4618	255
256	Ralegaon	Yavatmal	Y	0.4602	256
257	Mudkhed	Nanded		0.4600	257
258	Jalgaon Jamod	Buldhana		0.4599	258
259	Dharmabad	Nanded		0.4591	259
260	Karmala	Solapur		0.4589	260
261	Mul	Chandrapur		0.4585	261
262	Ghatanji	Yavatmal		0.4584	262
263	Devani	Latur		0.4571	263
264	Umarkhed	Yavatmal		0.4568	264
265	Umarga	Osmanabad		0.4562	265
266	Pathri	Parbhani		0.4559	266
267	Kannad	Aurangabad		0.4556	267
268	Vaijapur	Aurangabad		0.4538	268
269	Wada	Thane	Y	0.4520	269
270	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Y	0.4515	270
271	Lonar	Buldhana		0.4499	271
272	Partur	Jalna		0.4497	272
273	Pusad	Yavatmal		0.4488	273
274	Jamkhed	Ahmednagar		0.4478	274

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
275	Jaffrabad	Jalna		0.4473	275
276	Zarijamni	Yavatmal	Y	0.4468	276
277	Ambad	Jalna		0.4466	277
278	Paithan	Aurangabad		0.4450	278
279	Tasgaon	Sangli		0.4444	279
280	Hadgaon	Nanded		0.4439	280
281	Gangakhed	Parbhani		0.4431	281
282	Jalkot	Latur		0.4425	282
283	Bhoom	Osmanabad		0.4413	283
284	Denglur	Nanded		0.4384	284
285	Velhe	Pune		0.4378	285
286	Majalgaon	Beed		0.4374	286
287	Akole	Ahmednagar	Y	0.4368	287
288	S. Solapur	Solapur		0.4350	288
289	Badnapur	Jalna		0.4297	289
290	Sangola	Solapur		0.4287	290
291	Jintur	Parbhani		0.4278	291
292	Pathardi	Ahmednagar		0.4273	292
293	Karjat	Ahmednagar		0.4268	293
294	Silod	Aurangabar		0.4264	294
295	Kalamnuri	Hingoli		0.4259	295
296	Phulambri	Aurangabad		0.4256	296
297	Mangalwedha	Solapur		0.4242	297
298	Igatpuri	Nashik	Y	0.4240	298
299	Arni	Yavatmal	Y	0.4227	299
300	Mahagaon	Yavatmal		0.4205	300
					<b>9 Blocks</b>
301	Ghan sangvi	Jalna		0.4190	301
302	Sudhagad pali	Raigad		0.4184	302
303	Kaij	Beed		0.4179	303
304	Paranda	Osmanabad		0.4167	304
305	Charmorshi	Gadchiroli	Y	0.4154	305
306	Kalwan	Nashik	Y	0.4163	306
307	Bhokar	Nanded		0.4152	307
308	Loha	Nanded		0.4124	308
309	Shirpur	Dhule	Y	0.4123	309

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
310	Georai	Beed		0.4104	310
311	Akkalkot	Solapur		0.4082	311
312	Bhokardan	Jalna		0.4078	312
313	Jaigaon	Nanded		0.4049	313
314	Mantha	Jalna		0.4044	314
315	Ashti	Beed		0.4043	315
316	Himayatnagar	Nanded		0.4027	316
317	Mahur	Nanded	Y	0.4022	317
318	Sawali	Chandrapur		0.4001	318
319	Pomburna	Chandrapur		0.3999	319
320	Kandhar	Nanded		0.3993	320
321	Kinwat	Nanded	Y	0.3975	321
322	Mukhed	Nanded		0.3963	322
323	Sonpeth	Parbhani		0.3933	323
324	Palam	Parbhani		0.3905	324
325	Mulchera	Gadchiroli	Y	0.3899	325
326	Umari	Nanded		0.3899	326
327	Dharur	Beed		0.3874	327
328	Patoda	Beed		0.3785	328
329	Shahada	Nandurbar	Y	0.3749	329
330	Biloli	Nanded		0.3715	330
331	Soygaon	Aurangabad		0.3710	331
332	Shirur (Kasar)	Beed		0.3703	332
333	Jiwati	Chandrapur		0.3665	333
334	Korchi	Gadchiroli	Y	0.3636	334
335	Sakri	Dhule	Y	0.3634	335
336	Wadwabu	Beed		0.3608	336
337	Aheri	Gadchiroli	Y	0.3604	337
338	Dharni	Amravati	Y	0.3599	338
339	Taloda	Nandurabar	Y	0.3586	339
340	Rajura	Chandrapur	Y	0.3490	340
341	Dhanora	Gadchiroli	Y	0.3417	341
342	Dahanu	Thane	Y	0.3303	342
343	Chikhaldara	Amravati	Y	0.3301	343
344	Nawapur	Nandurbar	Y	0.3232	344
345	Trambak	Nashik	Y	0.3016	345

Sr. No.	Block	District	Whether Scheduled Block (Y/N)	Block Index	Composite Rank
346	Etapalli	Gadchiroli	Y	0.2773	346
347	Jawhar	Thane	Y	0.2745	347
348	Talasari	Thane	Y	0.2735	348
349	Surgana	Nashik	Y	0.2628	349
350	Peth	Nashik	Y	0.2605	350
					<b>23 Blocks</b>
351	Vikramgad	Thane	Y	0.2579	351
352	Sironcha	Gadchiroli	Y	0.2515	352
353	Mokhada	Thane	Y	0.2213	353
354	Akkalkua	Nandurbar	Y	0.2052	354
355	Bhamaragad	Gadchiroli	Y	0.1667	355
356	Akrani	Nandurbar	Y	0.0597	356
					<b>6 Blocks</b>

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. To protect the interest of tribal, many safeguards are introduced and provided in the Constitution of India. As per 2001 Census, Maharashtra has a total tribal population of 85.77 lakhs. As per the Scheduled Area (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 the Scheduled Area is of 46531sq.kms.over 12 districts, 16 towns and 5809 villages with 49% of tribal population having predominant population of 45 tribes including 3 Primitive Tribes. The boundaries of Tribal Sub Plan area are coterminous with the boundaries of Scheduled Area.
2. The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India while defining the Scheduled Areas elaborates the provisions with regard to their administration and control thereof. Paragraph 3 more specially enjoins on the Governor of each State where there is Scheduled Areas in the State, to submit an Annual Report on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the State, to the President of Indian Republic.
3. According to the instructions and directions received from the Minister of State for Tribal Welfare, Government of India vide D.O. letter No. 18013 / 3 /86-TD (R), dated 15th January, 1987 addressed to the Chief Ministers of the State and the views communicated thereon by this Government vide No. TRI-1087/ CR-66/D-3, dated 12th January 1988, the Annual Report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the State has been prepared.
4. The present Annual Report for the year 2012-2013 has been compiled in the prescribed formats. This report includes details of the existing Administrative Machinery for the Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra.
5. The present annual report gives the conceptual background of the Scheduled Areas visa-a-visa the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas in the State. Further, it spells out the details of the sectoral programmes implemented under the core sectors such as agriculture, co-operation, education and public health, while providing the financial provisions and the expenditure incurred thereon during the period under reference. It further makes a schematic appraisal under key sectors of the economy in the Scheduled Areas.
6. Finally, it reviews the protective legislation enacted for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

## **CHAPTER - I**

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

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

**Table 1.1**

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

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

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



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

#### **SUMMARY OF THE TOTALS OF ALL THE REGIONS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **The Scheduled Tribes (ST) of Maharashtra**

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

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

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

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

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

(In thousands)

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

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

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## CHAPTER - II

### ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE SCHEDULED AREAS

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

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

##### 1. Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) -

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Name	Jurisdiction	ITDPs	Nos
1. A.T.C. Thane	Konkan Revenue Division (Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts) and Pune Revenue Division (Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts) 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, Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nandurbar & Jalgaon Districts)	Nashik, Kalwan, Rajur, Dhule Nandurbar, Taloda & 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
4. ATC, Nagpur	Nagpur Revenue Division (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya districts)	Nagpur, Deori, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Chimur, Gadchiroli, Aheri & Bhamragad.	08
			29

### **DEPARTMENT AT MANTRALAYA LEVEL-SECRETARIAT**

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

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

#### **Commissionerate Level.**

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

#### **Divisional Level**

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

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

The Divisional Commissioners of the six Revenue Divisions of the State are responsible for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan programs in their

respective regions. They guide and direct the Collectors and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of the Zilla Parishads in their respective divisions in the matters related to tribal development.

### **District Level**

#### **District Planning & Development Councils**

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

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

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

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

### **Project Level**

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

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

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

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

The Institute is headed by Commissioner. He is assisted by Joint Director and Dy. Director (I.A.D.P.), apart from training, research and ministerial staff. Eight Scheduled Tribe Certificate Scrutiny Committees are also working under the Commissioner for Validation of Caste certificate issued to the tribals. There is a Tribes Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of Hon.ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra consisting of all the tribal Members of Parliament (MPs), MLAs and MLCs of Maharashtra State Legislature, Principal Secretary, Tribal Development Department, Commissioner, Tribal Development, Nashik, Commissioner, Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune and other officers from other Government Departments.

The Institute supports a subsidiary to institution named "The Maharashtra Tribal Empowerment Society" located at Pune which which undertakes capacity building and development works for the scheduled tribes notified in Maharashtra. .

#### **2. Objectives of the Institute**

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

#### **3. Infrastructure and facilities**



The Institute is housed in a three storey building having two training / conference halls. There is a hostel for 30 trainees. The Institute has 3 cars and one mini-bus 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 Encyclopedia etc. The library has books required for competitive examinations also and subscribes to periodicals relevant in the areas of tribal development. In total 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 separate computer unit with a Server working for this institute and also for the eight Scrutiny committees. A Software for online dissemination and monitoring of cases decided by the Caste Scrutiny committees is in place.

This institute got National Award on e-governance, Silver on Use of Geo- informatics in Implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 in Maharashtra State under the category Exemplary Re-Use of Information and Communication Technology Solution. 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, FAQs section etc. The addition in 2008 of section on implementation of Scheduled tribes and Other forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 including application of Geo-informatics is yet another step towards e-governance.

#### **4. Staff and Faculty strength**

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

#### **5. Training**

The Institute has been conducting different training programmes for effective implementations of the schemes in short period.

##### **In-service training programme**

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

### The aims and objectives

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

### **Other training programme**

#### **A) Training Programmes for competitive examinations**

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

The main aims of the programme

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

#### **B) Training programme for tribal youths**

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

Aims and objectives of the training programme

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

### **6) Research / Evaluation and Survey Projects**

Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune is taking up Survey and Evaluation regarding the various schemes of the Tribal Development implemented in the TSP / OTSP areas. The recommendation of evaluation studies submitted to the Government, Tribal Development Department for

considering the evaluation's findings and initiate action accordingly for improvement in the programme. The Evaluation Report are very useful to Policy Makers to look into Social, Economical, Educational and Physical development levels of the Tribal in the Maharashtra State.

### **Evaluation Reports :-**

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

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

Position of the evaluation study / surveys undertaken by the Institute in the year 2012-13 is as follows –

Sr. No.	Name of the evaluation subject	status
1	BAIF-Mitra-Janutkarsh Wadi Programme evaluation	Ongoing

### **Financial Status :-**

IADP section had an expenditure incurred of Rs. 3.17 lakh during the year 2012-13.

### **Status of Bench Mark Survey :- (For the year 2011-12 & 2012-13)**

Bench Mark Survey was carried out and completed during the year 1996-97. This survey being very old is now outdated, therefore new Bench Mark Survey has become essential because there has been lot of changes in the population, socio-economic conditions of tribals. Tribal Development



Department of Government of Maharashtra has submitted the proposal of Rs. 3674.43 lakh for the Bench Mark Survey of tribal in the Maharashtra state. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had raised the points and asked to provide justification on the points in the letter No. F.No. 11024/6/2011-12/R & M dated 26<sup>th</sup> March 2012. So this institute had submitted point wise justification vide this office letter No. TRTI/IADP/D-4/BMS/2012/729, dated 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has not yet sanctioned the amount.

At present the proposal of Bench Mark Survey for sanction of funds Rs. 3674.43 lakh is submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to the Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission, New Delhi for sanction vide letter No. BMS-2012/CR-17/D-5, dated 22.01.2013 and the sanction of the same is awaited.

**Status of Evalution of 16 Schemes :- (For the year 2011-12 & 2012-13)**

Government of Maharashtra resolution No. TRM/CN 39/39/12-A dated 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2011. As per the Government Resolution, YASHADA is endowed with responsibility of training and evaluation of all the departments and their schemes. Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune has entrusted YASHADA the responsibility of conducting the evaluation of 16 schemes implemented by Tribal Development Department. For proposed 16 schemes evaluation, Government of Maharashtra is budgeted an amount of Rs. 244.36 lakh. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 52.00 lakh distributed to YASHADA for primary evaluation work by TRTI, Pune. MOU between TRTI & Yashada is not yet submitted to TRTI by Yashada. This matter has been pointed out to the attention of the Government of Maharashtra.

Following 16 schemes are proposed for the evaluation to YASHADA, Pune.

Sr.No.	Name of the Scheme
1	Grant-in-Aid to Ashram Schools and junior Colleges
2	Nucleus Budget
3	Thakkar Bappa Vasti development scheme
4	Pre-Recruitment Training Centers
5	Jamkhed Health Project
6	Wadi programme
7	Khawati Loan Scheme
8	Opening of additional divisions for tribal students in recognised Military Schools
9	To provide daily wages to the parents of admitted children of grade III and IV in the hospital
10	Government Ashram School and Hostels
11	Various schemes for PvTG
12	Eklavya Ashram School
13	Roads under Minimum Needs Programme
14	Loan Procurement for self employment- Financial aid to Shabari

	Finance and Tribal Development Corporation
15	Gharkul scheme for Tribals
16	To provide Scholarship to stop dropout of Tribal girls students

## 7) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

### A. State Government Research Fellowship:

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

Selected research scholars are awarded fellowships of Rs. 2,800/- per month and contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- per year. The tenure of fellowship is two years, which can be extended by one more year in deserving cases. In the year 2012-13, two Research Fellows are awarded fellowship. Their details are as follows.

Sr. No.	Name of the Research Fellow	Subject	Period of Research Fellowship
1	Shri. Bhoje Mahendra Devram	A study of Socio-Cultural factors leading to Malnutrition among Korku Tribe in Melghat region, from an Anthropological perspective.	Year 2012-13 and 2013-14
2	Shri. Pawar Pramod Nathhu	A Critical study in livelihood resources / problems, economic and employment conditions of tribal.	Year 2012-13 and 2013-14

### B. Central Research Fellowship:

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

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

In the year 2012-2013, no fellowship from Maharashtra State was awarded by the Central Government.

## 8. Tribal Cultural Museum and Cultural Unit

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

They are:-

### **1) State Level Tribal Handicraft Exhibition**

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

In the year 2012-2013 the exhibition was organized from 07-01-2013 to 11-01-2013 in the premises of Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune. 48 artists from all over Maharashtra were invited to participate in the exhibition. Out of that 44 artists participated.

The exhibited articles were handicrafts wooden articles, bamboo work, warli paintings, paper mashed masks and herbal medicines. The total sale was of Rs. 4.75 lakh.

### **2) Warli Painting Competition**

Warli painting competition is organized every year for Warli and Malhar Koli artists from Thane district. The competition is held in two parts i.e. for adults and for Warli and Malhar Koli students in Thane district. They are given painting material like cloth, colours and brushes. They are also given T.A. D.A. (for one day), cash prizes and certificates. In the year 2012-13 Warli Painting Competition was organized at Karhe, Taluka Jawhar, Dist. Thane.

### **3) Tribal Dance Competition**

To keep the traditional dancing alive, the Institute organises dancing competition at the project level through the Project Officers at I.T.D.P. areas. The participants of dance groups are given T.A., D.A. cash prizes and certificate. Every year tribal dance competitions are held at 7 Projects. First 3 groups from each project are given prizes.

### **4) Tribal Cultural Festival**

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 painting and agricultural implements are organized in different rooms. Traditional Adivasi Huts are also displayed here. There are 1351 artifacts displayed in the museum.

### **5) Production of Documentary Films**

This institute produces the documentary films on the tribal art and culture. Up to the year 2012-2013 institute has produced 90 documentary films on development, art and cultural aspects of tribal's in Maharashtra.

### **6) Tribal Cultural Museum**

New scheme Tribal cultural festival has been sanctioned by Government of Maharashtra from the year 2013-14. This includes Tribal handicraft exhibition, tribal dance competition and tribal film festival. It is 3 days programme and the estimated cost sanctioned by the government is Rs.

16,90,483/- for one programme and Rs. 67,60,932/- for four programmes in one year.

#### SCHEMEWISE REQUIREMENT OF GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Central 50%	State 50%	Total 100%	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tribal handicraft exhibition	Rs. 3.215	Rs. 3.215	Rs. 6.43	60 artisans
2	Warli painting competition	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 0.40	100 artisans
3	Tribal dance competition	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 40.00	5000 dancers
4	Museum	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 20.00	Purchase of audio guided tour equipment and museum development
5	Production of documentary film	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 30.00	Boradcasting TRTI films on national network.

#### Verification of Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate

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

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

The performing of eight Caste Scrutiny Committees in the year 2012-2013 is as follows-

No. of cases pending for the year 2010-11	No. of cases received in the year 2011-12	Total cases	No. of cases disposed of in the year 2011-12					Transferred to other committees
			Valid	Invalid	Re Verification	Disposed for other reasons	Total	
16,539	41,541	58,080	37,238	1,307	12	732	39289	3

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

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

### **1. Establishment**

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

### **2. Aims and Objectives**

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

### **3. Major Activity:**

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

## **MANAGEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

### **Board of Directors**

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

Non Officials: -

- 1) Chairman and Vice-Chairman nominated by Government of Maharashtra  
The Minister and the Minister of State for Tribal Development are ex-officio Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively as per the Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N.918/D-3, Dated 21.11.1985.

2) Three directors are nominated by Government, from the Tribal M.L.As Government orders Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N.918/D-3, Dated 21.11.1985.	3
3) Fifteen Directors are elected by the affiliated societies (3 posts of the Directors are reserved for women)	15
4) One Director is nominated by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank	1
5) One Director is from State Government undertaking, Semi Government and local bodies to be nominated by the Government.	1
<b>Sub Total "A"</b>	<b>22</b>
6) Secretary, Tribal Development Department	01
7) Commissioner, Tribal Development Department	01
8) Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies Department	01
9) Secretary, Planning Department	01
10) Registrar, Co-Operative Societies (M.S.)	01
11) Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	01
12) Additional Tribal Commissioner, (Nashik, Thane, Amravati, Nagpur)	04
13) Central Govt. Ministry of Welfare, Directors	02
14) Representative of the Employees Union	02
15) Managing Director, MSCTDC	01
<b>Sub Total "B"</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>TOTAL A + B</b>	<b>37</b>

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

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

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

### Major Activities:-

### MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME

The Monopoly procurement scheme started during 1977-78 in seven



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

In the year of 2011-12 the corporation implemented the scheme through Total 410 procurement centers and the notified minor forest produce commodities at 28744.00 Qtls. Costing Rs. 385.88 lacs have been purchased under Monopoly Procurement Scheme. This has been enabled through 261 purchase centers of Sub-Agent societies whereas 161 purchase centers opened by TDC and in the year 2012-13 the tune of 7650 Qtl. Worth Rs. 106.56 lacs MFP item (Hirda) have been purchased by Tribal Development Corporation.

#### **A) Procurement of Agricultural Produce Commodities**

In the year of report 2011-2012 as on 31.08.2012 total under P.S. Scheme agricultural commodities to the tune of 1058637.78 Qtls. Worth Rs. 11437.57 lacs have been procured. The details of major commodities are as under.

(Wt. in Qtls & Value Rs. Lac)

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2011-2012		Procurement 2012-2013 Dt. 18.04.2013	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01.	Paddy	1056431.17	11410.41	1098941.93	13737.01
02.	Jowar	457.52	7.42	568.00	8.52
03.	Maize	--	--	--	--
04.	Wheat	2011.28	25.84	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1059199.97</b>	<b>11443.67</b>	<b>1099509.93</b>	<b>13745.53</b>

#### **A) Sale of Agricultural Produce Commodities**

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

#### **B) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce.**

As per the State Government notification dt. 7<sup>th</sup> March 2008 the Monopoly Procurement was suspended for one year. In the year 2011-12 under minor forest produces to the tune of 28744.00 Qtls. worth Rs. 385.36 lacs have

been purchased out of total 23 notified M.F.P. items, and in the 2012-13 the tune of 7650 Qtl. Worth Rs. 106.56 lacs MFP items have been purchased by Tribal Development Corporation.

## **2) Supplies to Government Ashram Schools**

In the year 2011-2012 the Corporation has supplied various foodgrains grocery & other articles to 520 Government Ashram Schools as well as 200 Government Hostels. In pursuance of Government G.R. dated 05.05.2009 foodgrains are provided to Ashram School under the rates fixed by purchase committee No. 1 headed by Commissioner, Tribal Development Nashik. The Government sanction 3% amount of the total supply for transportation expenditure.

## **4) Door-step Delivery**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government have entrusted this work to TDC in the year 1980-81 and from then till 2011-2012, total 55583 Electric Motor Pump sets and 89656 oil



engines have been sanctioned by the Tribal Development Commissionerate to the tribal farmers in 23 Districts of the State.

Under this scheme during the year 2010-11 to 2012-13 supply of Oil Engine as under.

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
01	2010-2011	6348	6348
02	2011-2012	8562	7798
03	2012-2013	4565	2685

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

Government of Maharashtra, Tribal Development Department, Vide Government Resolution No. EäöpuÒªÉ-2006/|É.Gò.06/EòÉ-17, Ênú. 4

+ÉìC]õÉäªÉ®ú 2006 have resolved to supply cooking gas units from Special Central Assistance to 23991 tribal families under Below Poverty Line income group for the year 2005-06, accordingly vide Government Resolution dated 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2006 the Government has also sanctioned this scheme for further 1,00,000 tribal families under BPL from the State plan provision.

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

Under this scheme total 90,382 tribal families have been benefited till end of March 2012

#### 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 Govt. decided to raise the limit of loan and measure features of scheme are as under.

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

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

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

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

The State Government vide its Resolution dated 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 has taken

a revolutionary decision by giving mass amnesty to the outstanding consumption loan of Rs. 184.37 crore which was distributed to the tribal families, during the period 2003-2004 to 2007-2008.

The Consumption Finance loan distributed during the season 2011-2012 to 2012-2013 is as under

Season	Loan Distributed	
	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
2011-2012	3,00,000	9398.16
2012-2013	1,89,200	5970.00

## **8) Share Capital and Capital Redemption Fund**

### **A) Share Capital**

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

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

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

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

### **Future Programmes**

- ❖ The Corporation do not have its own sufficient godowns and office buildings. As such Corporation has to pay huge amount on rent, Moreover the godowns of Adivasi Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Societies are not in proper conditions. Also due to inadequate storage capacity of the godowns, this corporation has to suffer from losses due to shortages. Therefore a decision has been taken to construct own storage godowns and office buildings. Accordingly in pursuance of Board of Directors decision, godowns shall be constructed at 57 centers on the pattern of A.P.M.C. and for Centers on the pattern of Maharashtra State Marketing Federation. Accordingly, construction of two godowns in Chandrapur district has been completed. Remaining 3 godowns in Gadchiroli district and one in Nandurbar district is in progress..
- ❖ The Corporation shall remain committed to protect tribal farmers and tribal artisans from economic exploitation as well as to ensure proper utilization of Agriculture Produce and Minor Forest Produce for better marketing through scheme implemented by Central and State Govt.

- ❖ To implement scheme for supply of package of agricultural tools and seeds on 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 Nashik monitors the implementation of the various tribal development schemes and one of the Deputy Commissioners is entrusted with this task. This Cell collects information from various authorities, tabulates the data collected and suggests taking of / takes further action as may be necessary.

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

### **Personnel Policy**

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

- (a) Retention of Government accommodation, if any, allotted to them in their previous place of posting. They are required to pay only 10 per cent of their pay as rent for retained accommodation.
- (b) Rent-free accommodation is provided at the place of their new posting. In case Government accommodation is not available at the Project Headquarters, Government reimburses the rent (including the electrical, conservancy and other charges) of the hired accommodation.

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

Pay Scale	Rate of Incentive Allowance per month (Rs)
1. Basic Pay less than Rs. 3050/	100
2. Basic Pay of Rs.3050 & above but less than Rs. 4589	200
3. Basic Pay of Rs.4590 & above but less than Rs.6499	300
4. Basic Pay of Rs. 6500 & above but less than Rs.9999	400
5. Basic Pay of Rs. 10000 and above	500

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

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

### **CHAPTER III (A)**

## **TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

### **CONCEPT**

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

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

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

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

#### **MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA) POCKETS**

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

#### **Primitive Tribes -**

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

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

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

#### **New Method of Formulation of Tribal Sub Plan -**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Plan Outlay and Expenditure**

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

**Table 3.1**  
**The statement showing the State Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Outlays**  
(Rs. in crores)

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

(1990-91)				
1991-92	3000.00	200.73	6.69	196.05
Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
VIIIth FYP (1992-97)	24735.00	1818.47	7.35	1693.08
1997-98	8325.00	550.00	9.42	498.56
1998-99	6400.00	561.00	8.77	520.99
1999-2000	6641.82	580.59	8.74	467.66
2000-2001	5798.00	525.00	9.05	444.66
2001-2002	6750.00	567.00	8.40	450.00
2002-2003	11562.00	585.00	9.00	440.40
2003-2004	12650.50	555.73	9.00	470.19
2004-2005	9446.73	530.04	9.00	458.73
2005-2006	11000.00	990.00	8.99	928.53
2006-2007	14829.00	1389.00	9.37	1323.04
2007-2008	20200.00	1798.00	8.90	1658.88
2008-2009	25000.00	2238.50	8.95	2080.97
2009-2010	26000.00	2314.00	8.90	2130.00
2010-2011	37917.00	3020.00	8.90	2323.13
2011-2012	41000.00	3347.38	9.01	3105.94
2012-2013	45000.00	4005.00	8.90	3401.00

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 2012-2013 was Rs.3401.00 crores as against Rs.4005.00 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 2012-2013 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 2012-2013**

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



5	1986-1987	75,000	81,940	109%
6	1987-1988	77,000	1,06,350	138%
Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
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%

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

12. The achievement of families to be assisted under various programmes of economic development under the item 11 (b) of the 20 Point Programme during 2012 - 2013 was 2,40,096 tribal families as against the target of 2,42,256 tribal families.

### **Some Important Achievements**

(1) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy, introduced in the State from 1976-77, taking notice of the fact that in order to accelerate the development of the tribal communities, an intensive approach to the tribal problems is necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. For faster development of this community, areas of tribal concentration were delineated

and 17 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (including one for Primitive Tribes) have been approved by the Government of India. However, as mentioned earlier in Paragraph 10 of Chapter, I of this report, there are other areas of tribal concentration which do not fulfill the norms prescribed by the Government of India for carving out Integrated Tribal Development Projects but which need special attention. The State Government declared some areas as Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas, in which 4 Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been carved out in January 1992. (i.e. Four new projects have been started outside the original Tribal Sub Plan areas.) In these Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas similar types of schemes are implemented as those in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The Additional Tribal Sub Plan covers 1291 villages situated in 32 Tahsil of 10 districts with tribal population of 3, 43,486.

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

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

#### **1) EDUCATION (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)**

Government of Maharashtra has given special emphasice on facilities for students SC/ST categories of tribal areas of the State. Accordingly, in 15 tribal 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 area is as low as 63.04%. 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.

##### **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. An outlay of Rs. 201.01 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 39.65 lakhs for outside tribal area for 10<sup>th</sup> five-year plan.

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

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

To increase enrollment and retention of SC/ST students in schools, many incentive schemes are in operation by the Government. Under this, a set of uniform and writing material is supplied free of cost per students in tribal area where literacy rate and enrollment is low 80% of the grant is spent for uniforms while remaining 20% is spent for writing material. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 160.00 lakh for outside tribal area for Tenth five year plan. The State Government has decided to provide free textbooks under this scheme to students in standard 1 to 4 in Z.P. schools from 103-development block where female literacy is less than that at national level.

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

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

To attract girls from SC/ST & VJNT and deprived classes particularly from tribal area to schooling, government of Maharashtra has introduced the scheme of payment of attendance allowance at the rate of Rs. 1/- per day of attendance. The amount is paid to the parent and is subject to the maximum Rs. 240/- per academic year. An Outlay of Rs. 239.98 lakhs for tribal and Rs. 156.46 lakhs for outside tribal sub plan area.

### **6. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a Programme for universalizaion of Education Scheme:-**

Government of Maharashtra has undertaken District Primary Education programme with financial support of World Bank for Educationly 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 Prathmik Shikashan Parishad, Mumbai the grant share is 65% of Central Government and 35% 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 G.R.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. Boys in standard 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 40/-, while girls are given Rs. 50/- per month, for boys in standard 8 to 10<sup>th</sup> rate is Rs. 50/-, while for girls it is Rs. 60/- per month. Students with good moral conduct and minimum 75% attendance eligible for stipends. This is given for ten months in an academic year. However students from Ashram Schools and residential schools who get lodging & boarding free of charge are not eligible for benefit under this scheme.

### **9. Post literacy Programme :-**

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

### **10. Books in tribal dialect:-**

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

## **2) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPPT.**

### **1. Government Ashram School**

The Tribal Development Department in Maharashtra has 552 residential Govt. Ashram schools. Out of which 424 have been upgraded as Secondary Ashram schools. The Tribal Development department has opened 24 secondary Ashram schools only for the girls students (These 24 Girls secondary Ashram schools are already included in 328 secondary Ashram school) There are 67 Junior colleges (Arts & Science) attached to secondary Ashram Schools. Government has declared 144 Ashram School as “Kendriya **Ashram School**” for better supervision of the Ashram schools. The students in the Ashram Schools are provided free education, free lodging, boarding and other facilities.

The department has established 37 mobile health units for medical examinations of these students.

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2012-2013	14875	11811	79.40%

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 68655.45 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 57364.38 lakhs.**

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

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

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

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2012-2013	7466	6238	83.55%

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 1657.62 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 1657.62 lakhs.**

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

These Voluntary Organizations running ashram schools are getting 100 % grants from Govt. on the pay and allowances of the teaching & Non teaching staff and maintenance grants at the rate of Rs. 900 per month per child.

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

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2012-2013	18636	14838	79.62

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

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

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



Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2012-2013	5734	4654	81.16%

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 52224.95 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 52224.95 lakhs.**

#### **4. Government Hostels for Tribal students -**

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

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 16963.15 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 16963.15 lakhs.**

#### **5. EKLAVYA ENGLISH MEDIUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS: -**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs 800.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 800.00 lakhs.**

**6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS. (UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE):** - The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance from Central Government have started four vocational training centers consisting of five different trades with a view to generate sufficient employment for the local tribal youth. Looking to the good response from the

youth, eleven new Vocational Training Centers have been started in the State during 2003-2004.

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 500.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 129.88 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 71.45 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 51.32 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 V<sup>th</sup> to XII<sup>th</sup> standards has been sanctioned and the work of training students & teachers of the ashram schools has been entrusted to the Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd. Pune. The Government has opened Computer section in the ashram schools and supplied computers to 288 ashram schools. The duration of training is six months with minimum 20 working days a month. Initially, computer training has been started in 109 ashram schools from 4<sup>th</sup> Oct. 04.

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 277.50 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs.277.50 lakhs.**

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

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

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

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 21840.04 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 15649.82 lakhs.**

**10. Award of Prizes to Tribal student who stands in merit list at S.S.C. & H.S.C. Board examination at Divisional level :** - The scheme of providing incentive by way of giving prizes to the students of scheduled tribe who hasin merit list at 1<sup>st</sup> , 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> rank, Rs.25000/- for 2<sup>nd</sup> rank & Rs.15,000/- for 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in divisional board respectively. These students have been selected from among the tribal students the first three Boys & three Girls appeared in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. Examination conducted by the State Board. There are eight Divisional Boards in the State. These students are selected as per merit and awarded prizes.

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 35.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 25.93 lakhs.**

**11. To give Rs. 500/- for Scholarship & Rs. 100/- for conveyance allowance to 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Std. from 2003-04. (Tribal Development G. R. NO. 1003/ C.NO. 44(A) /D-12 Dated 14<sup>th</sup> 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 2012-2013 Rs. 36.74 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 Rs. 8.54 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 3746.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 3177.18 lakhs.**



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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 35.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 22.30 lakhs.**

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

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 50.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 34.80 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 Rs. 134.96 lakhs.**

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

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

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 1521.17 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 499.73 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 23.80 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 22602.87 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 21849.63 lakhs.**

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

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 5634.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs.4819.62 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 31<sup>st</sup> of July every year, by the educational institutions from the students. The scheme is given adequate publicity through various educational institutions. In addition to this, every year officers-in-charge of the scheme give wide publicity in the local newspapers for the information of the students and also instruct the students to apply for scholarship. For the renewal of the scholarship 75 % of attendance is necessary for the students. 60% of the previous year's expenditure towards scholarship is disbursed to the institutions on an ad-hoc basis. For the disbursement of this scholarship the educational institution opens PLA account in Nationalised Banks, where the students also open their account. The said scholarship is disbursed up to 30<sup>th</sup> 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. 1, 00,000/- per year.
- (b) The student should not be a full-time employee
- (c) The student should have good conduct and his progress and attendance should be satisfactory, and
- (d) Only the first two children of the same parents are eligible.

Government of India has increased the rate of Post Matric Scholarship for the students, belonging to Scheduled Tribe by modifying the existing groups and income ceiling from 10<sup>th</sup> 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 2012-2013 Rs. 13000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 12708.76 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 2012-2013 Rs. 275.03 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 275.03 lakhs.**

## **22. HEALTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (JAMKHED PROJECT)**

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

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

**In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 730.75 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 730.75 lakhs.**

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

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

**1 In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 11000.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 8783.19 lakhs.**

**2 In this year 2012-2013 Rs. 7500.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 4700.76 lakhs.**

**24. Supply of Electric Motor Pumps And Oil Engines**

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

**In this year 2012-2013 for electric pump Rs. 308.50 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 61.94 Lakhs. Oil engines Rs.2427.35 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 1877.35 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 2012-2013 Rs. 1730.48 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 1254.32 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 2012-2013 Rs. 80.82 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 13.55 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 will be surrender to Government.

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

When the children of the grade III & IV are admitted in the hospital the financial Assistance of RS. 40/- per day is given to their parents. 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 2012-2013 Rs. 36.54 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 8.50 lakhs.**

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

The Government of Maharashtra vide its Resolution dated 31<sup>st</sup> 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 2012-2013 Rs. 94.95 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2013 is Rs. 94.95 lakhs.**

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

**1. Award of scholarship to Students studying in Secondary 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).

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

Students studying in Sainik School, 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 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

**4) (I) Other Sectors**

**1. CROP HUSBANDRY**

In Maharashtra, agriculture and allied occupations constitute the mainstay of the tribal economy. Nearly 85% of the tribal population is engaged in the agriculture. Although, most of the tribal families depend on agriculture for their



main source of income and occupation, tribal agriculture is characterized by low technology and low input resources 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.

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

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

Sr. No.	Item	Limit of Subsidy (Percentage)	Maximum of subsidies (Rs.)
1	Land Development Works	100	40,000/-
2	Input Supply	100	5,000/-
3	Plant protection /Improved Agricultural Implements	100	10,000/-
4	Bullock Pair	100	30,000/-
5	Bullock Cart	100	15,000/-
6	Old well repairing	100	30,000/-
7	In Well boaring	100	20,000/-
8	Pipeline	100	10,000/-
9	New Well construction	100	(Rs. 70,000/- to 1,00,000)
10	Farm pond	100	35,000/-
11	Kitchen Garden	100	200 per Gunta
12	Sprinkle / drip irrigation set	100	25,000
13	Pump set	100	20,000/-

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

### 3) HORTICULTURE

a) **Horticulture Plant Protection Scheme -** The objective of the scheme is to control important pests and diseases in horticultural crops like fruit, vegetable, flowers, Medicinal plants etc. Pesticides will be supplied on 50% subsidy to the farmers for management of various diseases and pests on these crops. This scheme is implemented by Agriculture Development Officer at district level. Pesticides will be supplied through Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation.

During 2011-2012 the provision of Rs. 30.05 lakh is sanctioned for this purpose but expenditure was not done as there was not serious pests and disease incidence.

During 2012-13 the provision of Rs.1.40 and expenditure is done.

During 2013-14 the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed.

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

However for the year 2011-12 the provision of Rs. 8.39 lakh was sanctioned & all expenditure is incurred. From this, 3740 beneficiaries are covered.

During 2012-13, the provision of Rs. 16.00 lakh was sanctioned. & all expenditure is incurred. From this, 7960 beneficiaries are covered.

During 2013-14, the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is sanctioned. From this 4000 beneficiaries will be covered.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE**

The schemes implemented by Horticulture Department -

### **1) Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries –**

In tribal areas 38 horticulture nurseries have been established, for production of grafts/seedlings. The planting material produced on these nurseries is made available at Government approved rates to tribal cultivators on priority basis. The overall target for seedling / grafts for the year 2010-11 was 18.00 lakh out of which achieved 18.00 lakh and for 2011-12 the target was 22.00 lakh, out of which achieved 22.00 lakh. 2012-2013 the target was 23.00 lakh, out of which achieved 23.00 lakh respectively.

## **4) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

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

Soil Conservation is one of the basic programmes required to be undertaken for sustained agricultural production. It brings about permanent improvement in the land resources and helps in preserving moisture in the soil for a long period. About 80 to 85% of the State's agricultural production comes from rainfed areas. Since the irrigation potential in the State is limited to only 30% of the total cultivated area, the development of scientific rainfed agriculture is of paramount. Moreover, of the total irrigation potential, only 40% to 50% is on account of surface irrigation and the remaining is accounted for by exploitation of underground water resources. These in turn can be enhanced by proper watershed management methods which reduce surface run-off and improves infiltration and recharge capacities. Under the watershed development

programme, the following different soil and water conservation works are taken up.

- 1) Contour/graded bunding with vegetative bunds
- 2) Terracing
- 3) Contour vegetative key lines
- 4) Nala Bunding (earthen/cement)/Nala training
- 5) Brushwood dams
- 6) Earthen structure with vegetative bunds
- 7) Loose boulder structures
- 8) Gabion structure
- 9) Diversion bandharas
- 10)       Underground bandhara
- 11)       Livecheck dams
- 12)       Farm pond.

Since irrigation facilities in the tribal areas are very inadequate, the tribals are mainly dependent on rainfed agriculture. In order to improve the existing farming system, the most crucial programme is of watershed development. Rainfed agriculture will still continue to decide the overall agricultural production in tribal area, in view of the fact that the scope for bringing land under the irrigation has limitations. It is, therefore, proposed to adopt an integrated approach toward Watershed Development Programmes with proper co-ordination among different activities, as a remedial measure to improve rainfed farming. The State Government has, therefore, consciously taken a policy decision to reorganise the administrative structure of the Government by creating a new administrative department viz., the Water Conservation Department. This new department will now be solely responsible for proper co-ordination among development programmes relating to soil conservation and water management, social forestry and minor irrigation, etc.

Under the sub-sector "Soil and Water Conservation" the scheme of Comprehensive Watershed Development Programme (COWDEP) and of development of land by Soil Conservation, treaching, developing the slopes etc., are being implemented by the Rural Development Department Similarly certain works regarding afforestation for Soil Conservation are being carried out by the Revenue and Forest Department. Thus the total outlay of Rs. 4702.72 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2012.13 and expenditure is Nil.

## **5) 2. Animal Husbandry Programme:-**

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

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Thane,  | 10. Amravati |
| 2. Raigad, | 11. Akola    |

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

The following activities were in operation in Scheduled area during the year 2012-2013

### **1. Mobile Veterinary Clinics**

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

During the year 2012-13, 15 mobile veterinary Clinics are established and 75539 cases are treated. 186 major and 6428 minor operations in clinic centers were carried on.

### **2. Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers:**

The scheduled area falling in the jurisdiction of Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers of respective 18 districts are providing Veterinary services and animal health care. So as to facilitate the maximum production output from the live stock and poultry in 17 District 18, 12,712 cases are treated. 1,80,516 P.D. cases examined.

### **3. Different area Schemes:**

Various schemes are implemented for the tribal beneficiaries in the scheduled areas. The schemes such as integrated rural development Programme, Special livestock production programme, tribal sub plan etc. The milk animals, bullocks, poultry, bullock carts etc. are distributed on subsidy basis. In 14 District 9696 beneficiaries are covered and 82 cow, 89 buffalo, 139 Goat units, 366 Poultry units are distributed to Tribal castakar.

## **3. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

As per Government Resolution dated 16<sup>th</sup> 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 2011-12 funds of Rs. 5.00 lacs were budgeted under Tribal Sub Plan. Funds of Rs. 4.00 lacs were released on BDS. The expenditure in the year 2012 under Tribal Sub Plan by the Dairy Development Department was Rs. 3.957 lacs. In the year 2012-13 funds is Nil.

#### **4. 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. These tribes are illiterate & are very poor. For these 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	- 3.28 lakh Hectare.
For Tribal area useful water spred area	– 0.97 lakh Hectare.
Fish seed capacity (State)	- 60.00 Crore.
Tribal area capacity	- 10.00 Crore
Fish seed centre (State)	- 29
Fish seed centre (Tribal)	- 6 (Dapchari, Karanjwan, Itiyadoh, Loni, Chargaon, Amalnala)
Fish seed Rearing centre (State)	- 13
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.

##### **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 2.50 crore fish seed in tribal areas.

An outlay of Rs. 95.77 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 88.51 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 subsidised 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. 7.18 lakh has been provided for the year 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs.5.18 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. Nil is provided in the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2012-2013.

**(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. 0.56 lakhs is provided for the year 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.24 lakh.

**(vi) 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.11.93 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 11.33 lakh.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 114.84 lakhs has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan of 2012-2013 under this sector.

**SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES (100% ASSISTANCE) -**

**Table 3.4**

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

(Rs.in lakh)							
Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Plan Outlay	Budget provision (Final modified grants)	Expen- diture	Physical Target		Achiev- ement
					Item	Unit	
Tribal Sup Plan Schemes							
1	Establishment of fish seed production farm		95.17	88.51	Fish Seed Production	Lakhs	72.52



Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Plan Outlay	Budget provision (Final modified grants)	Expenditure	Physical Target		Achievement
					Item	Unit	
2.	Fish Farming in impounded water		7.18	5.18	Stocking of fish seed	Lakhs	865.71
					Stocking of prawn seed	Lakhs	62.00
					Pond construction	Ha	0
					Input	Ha	0
					Fish production	M.T.	0
3	Fish farmers development agency		0.00	0.00	1. Trainees		0
					2. pond construction	Ha	0
					3. Input	Ha	0
					1. Fish Production	M. Tones	0
2	Development of fisheries co-op. societies		0.56	0.24	Co- Op Societies	No.	16
3	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites		11.93	11.33	Nylon	Kg.	7631.00
					Non mechanized boats	No.	22
	<b>Total</b>		<b>114.84</b>	<b>105.26</b>			<b>8669.23</b>

Source: Commissionerate of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

## 5. FOREST DEPARTMENT -

In Maharashtra State, 50757Sq.Km. (Provisional) of scheduled area is spread over the districts of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Pune, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nanded, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. The extent of forest dispersed in scheduled areas in these 12 districts is 19209 Sq.Km. (Provisional) approximately constituting about 31.32% of the total forest area of, Viz 61339 Sq.Kms Maharashtra State. (Provisional). Forest Villages & for forest settlements were established and developed the purpose of ensuring sustained and adequate availability of labour for forestry works. At present the forest villages and in forest settlements are under the administrative control of the Revenue Department subject to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act 1980, the inhabitants of the forest villages and forest settlements has same benefits of occupancy rights available to the residents of Revenue villages. The



large scale of employment in various forestry works undertaken in forest area has a source of livelihood to the forest dwellers. They were granted concessions, privileges like Nistar and Grazing facilities etc. and were provided amenities like drinking water, school, rooms / buildings etc. through development plan programmes to the extent as possible. A brief view of the welfare activities are as below.

### **1. CONCESSIONS IN RESPECT OF FOREST AND FOREST PRODUCE**

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

### **2. FOREST LABOURERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

In the year 2012-2013, 131 Forest Labour Co-Operative Societies were allotted 184 for working coupes. The breakup of working of coupes is as under.

Sr. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of F.L.C.S.	No. of Allotted
01	Yavatmal	14	23
02	Nagpur	54	65
03	Chandrapur	18	20
04	Gadchiroli	35	66
05	Amravati	10	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>184</b>

During the year 2012-13 there were 386 F.L.C.S. out of which 199 are functioning, 107 F.L.C.S. are not functioning and 80 F.L.C.S. were under liquidation with a total membership of about 80,000. Out of 386 F.L.C.S. 244 F.L.C.S. are in tribal areas with a membership of 74,000.

**3.** Forestry works offered employment opportunities on a very large scale, especially to the tribals and backward class people who were paid wages as fixed by wage board. The total labour employment during 2012-13 was estimated to 19,402 mandays (Provisional)

### **4. GRANT OF 7% FOREST REVENUE TO ZILLA PARISHADS**

An amount of Rs. 1611.43 lakhs (Provisional) was given as grant-in-aid by the Government for carrying out development works in respect of forest villages and in forest settlements.

(B)

### **6. SOCIAL FORESTRY**

No financial outlay was available for the year 2012-2013 under the Tribal Sub Plan for Social Forestry Department.

## **CO-OPERATION: -**

With the State Government's participation by way of Share Capital Contribution, loan & managerial subsidy, the Co-operative movement has now become a vital instrument of economic development in the tribal areas. It has become an effective medium for the successful implementation of various schemes, which have a bearing on 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 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 should be Liquidated and
- (3) To extend financial assistance to these societies in the following manner:
  - (a) To increase the rate of commission under Monopoly Procurement scheme.
  - (b) To increase the rate of commission in fair price shops 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 then 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, 2012-2013 are given in the following paragraphs.

### **(1) SUBSIDY TOWARDS BAD DEBT RESERVE: -**

Financial assistance is given to each Adivasi Co-operative Society towards its reserve funds up to 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, subject to the maximum contribution of Rs. 0.30 lakh to each society. The total outlay for 2012- 2013 was Rs. 6.08 lakh and expenditure is Rs. 6.02 lakh.

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

There are various schemes for grant of interest subsidy to tribal farmers. These schemes are (i) Interest subsidy to small farmers, (ii) Interest subsidy to Tribal farmers. (iii) Interest subsidy to Adivasi Members of Adivasi Co-

operative Societies. Government has decided that the crop finance disburse to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies should be at concessional rates. However, tribal members having irrigated crop non eligible for subsidy under these schemes. The scheme wise outlay provided for 2012-2013 are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particular	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Interest subsidy to small farmers	0.50	0.50
2.	Interest subsidy to tribal farmers	1.20	1.20
3.	Production Incentive Scheme	259.32	259.32

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

Adivasi Co-operative Societies offer 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. 10.61 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 5.95 lakh for the year 2012- 2013 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. 121.08 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 120.50 lakh has been for this scheme for the year 2012-2013.

**(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 Fair Price Shops, being run by the existing Adivasi Societies. An outlay of Rs. 0.12 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.12 lakh for this scheme for the year 2012.2013.

**(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. 46.67 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 46.67 lakh for management subsidy and share capital total Rs. 2.55 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 2.55 lakh has been for the year 2012.13.

Hence, the total outlay of Rs. 448.13 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 442.83 lakh has been for the sub sector for the year, 2012-2013 under the Tribal Sub Plan.

#### **GROUND WATER SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (GSDA)**

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

##### **(i) Hydro fracturing of Drinking Water Bore wells:**

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

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

During the year 2012-13, under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and OTSP a grant of Rs. 2.85 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 2.28 lakhs received. Accordingly the target was hydro fracturing of 40 bore wells.

##### **(B) Rural Water Supply :-**

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Operation and maintenance of the scheme is the responsibility of the village panchayats / Zilla Parishads. For this purpose the village Panchayats /



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

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

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

(A) Norms for selection of Villages/Habitations.

1. Villages/Habitants having lack of water sources within 1.6 Km. distance in plain area and 100 meters distance in hilly area.
2. Villages/Habitations having water source but contaminated by excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated source.
3. Villages/Habitations having availability of safe drinking water however not as per norms (less than 40 lpcd)

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

1. Villages/Habitations exclusively inhabited by SC/ST or having larger SC/ST population as enumerated in the Status Report of 1994 (Survey) and re- surveyed in 1996-97.
  2. Coverage of Villages/Habitations getting contaminated, toxic water to be covered first and rest later.
  3. Villages/Habitants receiving less than 40 lpcd water to be brought to level of 40 lpcd.
- Coverage of schools / anganwadies without drinking water facility.

Total outlay of Rs. 4524.96 lakhs has been provided for the villages / wadis in the Tribal areas for the year 2012-2013.

## **8. SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA**

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme to assist BPL families (swarojgaris) by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building. The main objective of the scheme is to bring the BPL families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through both bank credit and Government subsidy on sustainable basis.

The financial allocation of Rs. 22833.33 lakhs (Central share 17125.00 lakhs + State Share 5708.330 lakhs) was allotted by Government of India for the year 2011-2012. The state share of Rs. 7940.21 lakhs has been budgeted to implement the scheme. The total Amount of Rs. 25064.21 lakhs Central share 17125.00 lakhs + Rs. 7940.21 lakhs) has been provided. An expenditure of Rs. 25028.42 lakh has been incurred on the scheme. Under this scheme total 164196 Swarojgaris are covered. The subsidy of Rs. 3602.49 lakh is distributed to 34469 scheduled tribes beneficiaries.

### **Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission**

Central Government has taken decision to restructure Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar 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 75% and 25%.

“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 viz 1) Thane 2) Ratanagiri 3) Nandurbar 4) Solapur 5) Jalna 6) Yavatmal 7) Osmanabad 8) Wardha 9) Gadchorili 10) Gondia in first phase. MSRLM will be implemented in remaining blocks in next phase later on.



In these 36 blocks of 10 district's, 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.

Poverty diagnostics study assigned to the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economic, Pune.

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 2012-2013 Annual action plan of Rs. 231.00 crore for NRLM- Non intensive and 50.18 for NRLM-Intensive was sanctioned by Central Government. The State Government has made provision of Rs. 12.55 crore for NRLM-Intensive and Rs. 82.80 crore for NRLM-Non Intensive as State share to implement the mission in the year 2012-2013. Under this scheme total 60801 Swarojgaries are covered. The subsidy of Rs. 1493.78 lakh is distributed to 9735 scheduled tribe's beneficiaries.

## **DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

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

Now, the process of Exit Protocol (Documents of project completion) is in progress.

In addition to 1403 watersheds 1395 watersheds projects under DPAP are being implemented in accordance with the Hariyali guidelines in Maharashtra. The total sanctioned project cost in respect under implementation is Rs.418.50 crores.

Government of India has stopped funding these watersheds since 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012. The time extended to spend the amount on projects is up to June 2013.

Under this Scheme total area targeted is 14, 47,465 hectare and area treated is 10, 78,615 hectare

## **Maharashtra Gramin Employment Guarantee Scheme**

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

Employment Guarantee Scheme, 2006. The scheme will provide more facilities to manual workers and effectively implementation of the scheme.

In the first phase the scheme is applicable in 12 district of Maharashtra those are Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Amaravati, Gondia, Bhandra, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli and in addition it will be implemented in other districts from the notification that will be notified from time to time by the Central Government.

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

### **Object of the scheme**

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

The features of the schemes:-

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

8. As per section 18 of the Act, the District Collector shall act as District Programme Coordinator for the implementation of the scheme in the district
9. The Chief Executive Officer, Zilha Parishad shall be act as Joint District Programme Coordinator for the implementation of the scheme in the district
10. As per section 15 of the Act, the Programme Officer shall be appointed at every Panchayat level who will work under the guidance of the Sub Divisional Officer and District Collector.
11. The necessary staff and technical support shall be made available to the Programme Officer.
12. As per section 23 of the Act, the State Government shall ensure proper execution, transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of the Schemes.

## **INDIRA AWAS YOJANA**

### **Introduction**

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

### **Target Group**

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

In order to construct durable houses of quality Central Government fixed cost per house at Rs. 45,000/- from 1.4.2010 while the State Government has fixed cost of Rs. 70,000/- per house by providing additional amount from its own funds..

The breakup of this Rs. 70,000/- is as below:-

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

4. The Government of India has given the allocation of Rs. 56638.03 lakhs under IAY for the current year 2012-13. The State Government has made the budgetary provision of Rs. 19330.28 lakhs.

#### **POWER DEVELOPMENT -**

Under this programme, during the year 2012-2013, 1,300 electric motor pumps were energised in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. In addition 8,500 domestic connections were released for tribal beneficiaries. Total outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lakh was provided for electrifying 1287 agriculture pump sets and release of 7,589 domestic connections.

#### **MAHARASHTRA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

In this plan various non-conventional and renewable energy devices systems are distributed / installed among the tribal population for the betterment and improvement of their standard of living. MEDA is implementing this programme with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra. Conventional and non-conventional energy related schemes are being implemented by MEDA with the help of Tribal Development Department notified tribal area.

##### **1) Solar Home Light in common study room: -**

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

##### **2) Village Electrification Programme:-**

Remot Village Electrification (RVE) programme is initiated with an objective to electrify remote villages and hamlets through non-conventional energy sources. The object of the programme is to provide benefit of electricity to the people living in the most backward and deprived regions of the tribal area. Electrification through Solar Photovoltaic Home light and Street light system is undertaken under this scheme. For this programme outlay of Rs. 332.00 lakhs is proposed for electrification of 40 villages and 44 padas.

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

Government Tribal Schools and Hostels are located in tribal areas of the State. Students in these shools are unable to study during the period of load shading at night. Considering this, MEDA has introduced a scheme of installation of Wind Solar Hybrid System for generation of electricity in these

schools and hostels. Under this programme Nil villages will be covered with estimated cost of Rs. Nil lakhs.

#### **4) Bright Street Lights at Grampanchayat :**

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

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH: -**

In the TSP areas the population Norms for establishment of Primary Health Centre (PHC) has been relaxed, and fixed as one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 populations. By the end of the year, 300 Primary Health Centers were functioning in the TSP areas. The target for opening PHCs as per the population norm was fulfilled. The revised norms for the supply of medicines to tribal Primary Health Centers as (from Rs. 80,000/- to as Rs. 1,60,000/-) per PHC per year and Sub-center (from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 12,000/-) per Sub-center per year as per G.R. Dated 06.02.2007. In addition to this, 2075 sub centers and 67 Rural Hospitals were also functioning in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. For these schemes expenditure of Rs. 2375.55 lakh was incurred during the year. Details of the provisions / expenditure for the year 2012-2013 are given in the Table No.3.10

**Table 3.10**

**Statement showing the details of the provisions and expenditure for the year 2012-2013 and the target for the year 2013-2014 of schemes implemented by the Health Department**

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Tribal Health Institutions	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Target for year 2012-2013
1	Sub Centers	2075	1438.68	464.73	Construction of Sub Centers, PHC and Rural Hospital Repairing and Maintenance grants to these institutions
2	Primary Health Centers	315	1754.09	466.84	
3	Rural Hospitals	67	1953.54	1443.98	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2457</b>	<b>5146.31</b>	<b>2375.55</b>	



## 14) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

### 1. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES LOAN SCHEME

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

Margin money assistance is admissible only to those units whose investment in plant & machinery does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. All towns and rural areas having population of less than 1 lac are covered under the scheme. The extent of assistance is 20% of the total investment is Rs. 40,000/- whichever is less. In case of entrepreneur belonging to general category, and in case of entrepreneur belonging to scheduled caste & scheduled tribe assistance up to 30% of total fixed capital investment or up to maximum of Rs. 60000/- whichever is less is provided. All units falling within the purview 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. 11.41 lakhs is provided for the year 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 10.22lakh.

### 2. Revised SEED MONEY SCHEME

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

#### **Eligibility:**

Local unemployed person or group of persons fulfilling.

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

#### **Scope –**

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

- Project cost increased from to Rs. 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs for industry, service and business activity.
- Seed Money assistance at 15 per cent of the project cost approved by financial institutions is offered. **In case of projects up to Rs.10 lakhs, the quantum of assistance is 20% for SC/ST/OBC/NT/VT/Handicapped.**
- Seed Money component maximum up to 3.75 lakhs.
- Bank loan 75% of the project cost.

- The rate of interest on seed money is 6% per annum and if the borrower repays installment regularly and within schedule time, then the borrower will get rebate of 3% in interest. So he has to pay only 3% interest. Hence for regular repayment interest of 3% per annum.
- If the installment is not repaid in time, it will attract 1% penal interest.

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

An outlay of Rs. 34.20 lakhs is provided for the year 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 29.64 lakh.

## **ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME**

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

### **1. Entrepreneurship Introductory Programme**

#### **(Udyojakata Parichay Karyakram) of 1 day – Non Residential**

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

### **2. Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (12 days Residential)**

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

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

This training programme consists of information of improved technical knowledge related to Production and Service. Trainees are given Rs. 500/- for 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.

An outlay of Rs. 32.75 lakhs is provided for the year 2012-2013 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 00.62 lakh.



**xx) ROADS AND BRIDGES -**

During the year 2012-2013 budget provision of Rs. 28171.39 lakhs was made under Tribal sub Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 28171.39 lakhs was incurred for Road and Bridgework.

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

**14) IRRIGATION (Water Resources Department)**

The main occupation of the tribals in the State is agriculture. Despite irrigation facilities existing in tribal areas are inadequate. Moreover, the command areas of the irrigation projects usually lie in the plain lands whereas the tribal mainly resides in the hilly areas. Therefore, the Major benefits of these projects predominately go to non-tribal land holders. The increase in agricultural production is inestimably linked with increase in irrigation facilities in the State. The flow of benefits from the major and medium irrigation projects to the tribal are usually negligible on account of the reasons mentioned above and hence it is quite necessary to give the highest priority to minor irrigation works in the Tribal Sub Plan areas.

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

**WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

There are 10 Major / Medium & 76 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 153019.51 ha. of these projects 60744 ha potential is created up to March 2013.

Irrigation projected provide 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.

Rs. in Lakhs

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2013
<b>Godhavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Aurangabad</b>			
01	Ahmednagar	Padoshi	26.31
02		Kohandi	1343.86
03		Piparkane	1533.58
04		Shirpunje	80.74
05		Jagdamba Devi	220.28
06		Wakimanhere	223.15
07		Waranghushi	274.60

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2013
08		Chichondi	230.38
09		Pimpalgaon Khand	1151.59
10		Ambad	773.83
11		Joran	266.08
12		Vani Khurd	429.25
13		Talegaon Trimbak	997.43
14		Mahaje	1089.15
15		Sindgi	773.43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9413.66</b>
	<b>K.I.D.C. Thane</b>		
16	Thane	Surya	43188.49
17		Deharaj	1001.36
18		Mumri	54271.96
19		Nampada	1005.00
20		Birwadi	692.36
21		Tulyacha Pada	102.90
22		Wagh	201.88
23		Lendi	3975.74
24		Domihira	9834.00
25		Kholsapada-1	8.96
26		Shirale	823.00
27		Srimant	3301.00
28		Ambai	851.00
29		Roshani	3455.00
30		Kachurli	332.00
31		Vitarneshavr	203.08
32		Shribhuvan	0.00
33		Nibapur	0.00
		E & I (2702 3696)	0.00
		Survey (2702 3687)	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>123247.73</b>
	<b>Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation Pune</b>		
34	Pune	Kondhawal	107.00
35		Palsunde	136.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>243.00</b>
	<b>T.I.D.C. Jalgaon</b>		
36	Nandurbar	Kordinalla	9987.53
37		Nagan	7297.22
38		Shivan	5585.88
39		Dara	6551.91

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2013
40		Dehali	8622.21
41		Prakasha Burai	2610.30
42		Dhong	400.56
43		Kareghat	2.50
44		Panbara	1009.90
45		Bhuriwel	563.24
46		Harimahu	306.46
47		Bardipada	77.82
48		Biladi	20.56
49		Pimprane	201.42
50		Nesu	3422.40
51		Deolipada	740.61
52		Mendipada	349.49
53		Visarwadi	999.67
54		Rampur	53.62
55		Chirda	2854.50
56		Susri	2773.90
57		Dhanpur	919.94
58		Echyagavhan	4.96
59		Rankanalla	2063.40
60		Haripura	3441.00
61		Chinchpani	771.61
62		Nimdya	0.00
63		Gangapuri	407.44
64		Lohara Chinchati	411.58
65		Matran Nalla	1311.00
66		Nimbadevi	697.68
67		Waghzira	437.00
68		Bhegu	2063.40
69		Nanduri	2063.40
70		Dhanoli M.I.	2063.40
71		Jamalevani	2063.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>73150.91</b>
	<b>V.I.D.C. NAGPUR</b>		
72	Gondia	Zhashinagar	5071.00
73		Lodha Sitapur	311.98
74		Yengalkheda	1513.04
75		Kosari	1423.93
76		Pulthal	8.00
77		Piomritha	25.15

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2013
78		Bevartola	6125.41
79		Alewadi	1595.39
80		Kawara Nalla	4286.66
81		Patia	453.00
82		Hiraambai	1578.80
83		Ampati	485.00
84		Doma	542.00
85		Ranapisa	275.00
86		Varkubga	33.09
87		Pachpahur	2511.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24659.64</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>230714.94</b>

## **15. 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. 2.00 lakh is sanctioned.
- (b) To Private Institutions in T.S.P. area F.A. at the rate of 90% or maximum Rs. 2.00 lakh whichever is less.
- (c) For Government Ashram schools run by Tribal Development Department at the rate of 100% but maximum Rs. 2.00 lakh.

Institution eligible for grant-

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

Items for which grant is given are as follows: -

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

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2011-12	200.00	172.35	100	80
		2012-13	249.00	253.79	143	141
		2013-14	445.00		225	221

#### O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2011-12	61.10	44.21	31	24
		2012-13	58.00	48.50	34	30
		2013-14	126.01		63	54

## **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. 2.00 lakh whichever less is.
- For General conditions, financial assistance is given @ 75% of the estimated cost or max. Rs. 2.00 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 –

- Government offices, District Sports Complex and Taluka Sports Complex will be granted 100% grant on first priority.
- Local Self-Government bodies – Village Panchayat, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporation, Zilla Parishad.

- (3) Secondary Schools/Colleges run by Private Institutions and recognized by Education Department bodies and Associations registered under Public Trust Act 1950/ Registration Act 1860 including Sports Institute, Yuvak Mandals and Mahila Mandals.

**T.S.P**

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Grant for development of Gymnasia	2011-12	412.00	393.40	205	199
		2012-13	445.96	620.14	235	336
		2013-14	734.14	1013.54	367	535

**O.T.S.P**

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Grant for development of Gymnasia	2011-12	106.90	85.64	53	46
		2012-13	131.52	140.81	67	68
		2013-14	224.19	226.45	112	114

**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 -	2011-12	43.19	30.74	176	122
		2012-13	35.55	32.84	132	129
		2013-14	45.55	63.58	180	251



**O.T.S.P**

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2011-12	20.00	17.02	51	48
		2012-13	24.00	20.75	34	53
		2013-14	23.00	37.77	92	101

**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)	2011-12	48.65	48.61	194	182
		2012-13	53.70	46.20	176	172
		2013-14	63.96	94.81	256	354

**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)	2011-12	33.50	22.97	134	92
		2012-13	20.50	28.65	118	135
		2013-14	28.07	51.62	112	227

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

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

**The Training Facilities:**

Following statement will give comparative picture of increase in Tribal Sub-Plan ITI's and student's intake in VIIth Five Year Plan & IXth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2012-2013

YEAR	NO.OF ITIs	INTAKE
By the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan	51	7548
IXth Five Year Plan	56	8472
Annual Plan 2001-02	56	8472
Annual Plan 2002-03	56	8472
Annual Plan 2003-04	56	8472
Annual Plan 2004-05	56	8472
Annual Plan 2005-06	70	9368
Annual Plan 2006-07	78	9880
Annual Plan 2007-08	88	10520
Annual Plan 2008-09	88	10520
Annual Plan 2009-10	88	10520
Annual Plan 2010-11	89	14068
Annual Plan 2011-12	89	14068
Annual Plan 2012-13	89	14068

**Scheme wise details are given in following paragraphs State Plan**

**1. EXPANSION PLAN OF TRIBAL ITI :-** Due to change in Technology and Production process as well as specific Trade skilled worker in service sector, to achieve this goal it is necessary to introduce New Trades Tribal from the Annual Plan of 2011-12. Rs. 800.00 Lakhs are provided for 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. 820.00 lakhs provide for construction by workshop and administrative building on state level.

**2. PROCUREMENT OF DEFICIENT EQUIPMENTS IN EXISTING ITI**

The training need based and unless updated the same cannot sustain to the industrial world. Updating of curriculum results in new tools equipments and machineries are to be purchased. Further normal use of such tools leads to their wear and tear which ultimately results in need for new tools. Thus revision of syllabus, advance technology and normal results in deficiency of tools and equipments. In Maharashtra there are 56 Govt. ITI's in tribal sub plan which will need to procure deficient equipment. Moreover, to replace of worn-out machine tools, hand tools, etc. from old institutes. An outlay of Rs 788.40 Lakhs approved for Annual Plan 2012-2013.

### **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. For this purpose Rs. 3966.84 Lakhs are provided for Annual Plan 2012-13.

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

In order to take advantage of certain skill are as in the context of technological advancement as well as developments in other sectors viz. Electronics, Industry, Creation of T.V.Transmission Centers, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning development of petrochemical complexes, Plastic Technology, as also to train manpower in the field of Electronics for Computer services, additional seats have been introduced in existing ITIs. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 42.75 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2012-2013.

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

For arranging need base training programmes and to establish strong linkage between training and employment opportunities, review of the training courses in different old ITIs of Tribal Sub-Plan for starting new trades becomes essential. Such change over creates enough flexibility in training system and it becomes need oriented. It also helps to remove the imbalance between the skills and the training facilities available. Such diversification is need based. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 12.00 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2012-13.

**6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE IN 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 in it is. In this Scheme 12 various Schemes are included and implemented in 14 ashram schools. The items covered under this scheme are subsistence allowance, stipend for Tribal Students in ITI, Magel Tyala Vyawsai Prashikshan, additional trades for Women in existing it, Hostel facilities for tribal students and construction of Hostel buildings in Tribal Areas. For this purpose Rs. 500.00 Lakhs are approved for Annual plan 2012-13.

### **7. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITI.**

For this scheme Rs. 366.31 lakhs are approved annual plan 2012-13. Out of this Rs. 341.510 lakhs are expenditure for 4 new ITI's committed expenditure the State.

**A total outlay of Rs. 6811.17 Lakhs is approved during Annual Plan 2012-13.**

## **19. 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. 1223.98 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2012-13. 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 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> 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. In annual plan 2012-13 Rs. 188.65 lakhs are approved.

### **2. ENHANCEMENT OF FACILITIES IN PRE SSC VOCATIONAL EDUCATION-**

There are 13 Government technical High Schools / centers running in the TSP Areas in the state, with a total intake of 3684 students. All these centers are established exclusively for giving the benefit of technical education at the Pre-SSC stage for the student in tribal areas. To remove the deficiency of machinery and equipment and complete the uncompleted building construction works. In annual plan 2012-13 Rs. 1034.33 lakhs has been approved.

### **3) Introduction of certificate courses in Board Vocational Examination -**

An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 2005-2006 for The scheme of Training Certificate (Maharashtra State) Technical Board Examination & it is introduced in annual plan 2012-13 Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been approved.

## 20) URBAN DEVELOPEMENT

### TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, State Government has adopted certain identifying areas under the Tribal Sub-plan in the year 1975-76 and implemented with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2012-13 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

Sr. No	Year	Amount of released by Government		Total
		G.I.A.	Loan	
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
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

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

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

## **21. NAV SANJEEVAN YOJANA**

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

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

### **(1) Employment Programme**

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

### **(2) Health Services**

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

### **(3) Nutrition Programme**

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

### **(4) Supply of Food grains**

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



c) Door Delivery System

**(5) Consumption Loan Scheme**

**Health Services:**

Tribal areas are generally inaccessible due to difficult terrain. Such areas are, therefore, deprived of timely & adequate health facilities, particularly during the monsoon when there is interruption in the communication machinery. In order to overcome the problem the government has decided to provide following health facilities. The Government has also decided the implementation of “Melghat patterns” the schemes of Health & Nutrition in all districts of Tribal Sub Plan Area from 2003-2004. In this sensitive tribal area an outlay of Rs.3048.09 lakh has been provide for the year 2012-2013 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. 3048.09 lakh has been allocated for the year 2012-2013.

**(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. 37.07 lakh is made in TSP 2012-2013.

**(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. 72.00 lakh is made in TSP 2012-2013.

#### **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. 120.00 Crore & for the year 2012-2013 has made available for this scheme.

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 ensuing 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.

### **23. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE**

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

Table 3.8

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

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
1982-83	564.00	45.00	37.00
1983-84	654.88	49.93	53.94
1984-85	693.31	53.08	53.94
1985-86	833.69	62.00	55.00
1986-87	469.33	65.73	60.00
1987-88	810.50	82.63	61.02
1988-89	928.00	67.00	73.57
1989-90	1050.00	75.00	85.00

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
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
	<b>70140.69</b>	<b>4729.50</b>	<b>3091.20</b>

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

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

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, State Government receives grant from the Central Government for development of Scheduled Tribes. These grants can be utilized for the welfare / development of scheduled tribes including the strengthening of administration in tribal area and particularly for the upliftment of primitive tribe communities. The schemes 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 2012 - 2013.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	Year	Grant received Central Govt.	Grant released by State Govt.	Expenditure
01	1991-1992	214.38	214.38	214.38
02	1992-1993	423.96	32.02	32.02
03	1993-1994	795.00	24.03	24.03
04	1994-1995	801.75	80.59	80.59
05	1995-1996	801.75	716.46	671.85
06	1996-1997	801.75	564.59	214.75
07	1997-1998	667.25	306.48	304.31
08	1998-1999	534.50	1072.24	894.70
09	1999-2000	1069.75	1910.24	1601.31
10	2000-2001	1603.50	1301.15	1279.82
11	2001-2002	2672.50	2706.47	2551.76
12	2002-2003	2925.00	1645.49	1624.22
13	2003-2004	2672.00	3838.50	2079.25
14	2004-2005	2939.20	3116.10	2377.60
15	2005-2006	3459.20	2939.00	2534.47
16	2006-2007	5276.84	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
		<b>58565.52</b>	<b>56651.77</b>	<b>52669.09</b>

## 26. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-

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

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

ICDS scheme is implemented as per guidelines of Government of India under which "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" is being implemented by

the Government of Maharashtra. Further extended in 15 sensitive ICDS Tribal Projects. "Additional Supplementary Nutrition" is being provided under the "Navsanjivan Yojana" from Non Plan / Plan grants of the Government of Maharashtra.

The beneficiaries of the "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" for the year 2012-2013 as in Tribal Projects are as mentioned below.

Sr. No	Total No of Projects	No of Anganwadies functioning	Total No of Enrolled Beneficiaries (Target)	Total No of Beneficiaries having received SNP	Percentage
1	85	15927	1204580	1092669	90.70%

## **27. INTEGRATED WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-**

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

### **1. MS-CIT and Computer Training.**

Who are under MSCIT training in the school financial assistance @ 2,000/- per women beneficiary will be provided, selected by Mahila Balkalyan Committee.

Under this scheme provision of Rs. 29.53 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs.27.49 lakhs for 1016 beneficiaries.

### **2. To Tribal Women for Self-employment.**

At present the schemes of supply of free Sewing machines to rural economically weaker below poverty lines; women are implemented by DRDA program under Central ICDS and Social Welfare Department. The controlling quality of above both schemes is given to this committee. This committee also may purchase the Sewing machines from its own fund and to decide the targets and selection of beneficiaries. The decision will be taken by Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Committee and Village Panchayat.

#### **CONDITIONS -**

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

Under this scheme Rs. 48.70 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 48.57 lakhs for 537 beneficiaries.

### **3. Supply of Bicycles to girls of std 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>, who are living away from school above 2 K.M.s.**

This scheme is related to those girl students who are living away from their schools, above 2 K.Ms. distances in inconvenient region or places. The girl



students belonging the families, who are below poverty line, are eligible to get the benefit of this scheme. This scheme is to be implemented newly and the decision about target of beneficiaries is to be taken by Zilha Parishad and local Governance Bodies under the scheme.

**CONDITIONS -**

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

Under this scheme Rs. 35.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 29.22 lakhs for 819 beneficiaries.

**4. To Provide shoes upto 3 to 6 years anganwadi children.**

Supply boot type sandal 3 to 6 years children for attraction of coming in anganwadi sammiti. But the decision about selection of balwadies planning about fund and expenditure will be taken by Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Committee and village council can spend money for the existing balwadies also.

**CONDITIONS-**

1. Beneficiaries attendance in school 75 % per year.
2. Uniform should supply as per Govt. Rate contract.

Under this scheme Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 30.00 Lakhs for 14721 beneficiaries.

**5. Tribal area's extra food for malnutrition child.**

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

**CONDITIONS**

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

Under this scheme Rs. 108.90 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 93.90 lakhs for 320036 beneficiaries.

**Table No. 3.9**

**Statement showing the sector wise provisions & expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan for the year under report i.e. 2012-2013 and the previous year i.e.2011-2012 and the proposed outlay for 2013-2014. (Plan schemes, Financial Targets & Achievements)** (Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2011-2012		Year under Report 2012-2013		Proposed outlay for 2013-14 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
(I)	<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED SERVICES</b>					
1.	Crop Husbandry	5131.64	5128.63	7288.15	7288.16	
2.	Horticulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

3.	Soil & Water conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.	Animal Husbandry	2311.35	1485.47	1818.47	1818.46	
5.	Dairy Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Fisheries	37.66	34.07	31.78	31.79	
7.	Forest	7074.51	5104.42	6167.42	6167.42	
8.	Social Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Co-operation	12185.27	12184.47	12946.60	12952.54	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26740.43</b>	<b>23937.06</b>	<b>28182.42</b>	<b>28258.37</b>	
(II)	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1.	I.R.D.P.	2577.52	2435.92	1953.43	1953.43	
2.	D.P.A.P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.	N.R.E.P./Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	14436.39	14355.02	23622.31	23622.31	
4.	E.G.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Rural sanitation programme.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Community Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17013.91</b>	<b>16790.94</b>	<b>25575.74</b>	<b>25575.74</b>	
(III)	<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>					
1	Minor Irrigation (Corporation)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Irrigation (Irrigation Dept.)	11296.30	11045.56	11155.92	11155.93	
3	Irrigation (R.D. Development)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Ayacut development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5	Rehabilitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11296.30</b>	<b>11045.56</b>	<b>11155.92</b>	<b>11155.93</b>	
(IV)	<b>POWER DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2011-2012		Year under Report 2012- 2013		Proposed outlay for 2013-14 Budget Expenditure
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Budget	
1	Power Development	6443.70	6390.41	5946.93	5946.93	
2	Non-conventional sources of energy	333.00	333.00	332.00	332.00	
3	Special Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6776.70</b>	<b>6723.41</b>	<b>6278.93</b>	<b>6278.93</b>	
(VI)	<b>INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>					
1.	Village & Small scale	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

	industries					
2.	Medium & large scale industries	25.81	25.81	30.63	30.62	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25.81</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>30.63</b>	<b>30.62</b>	
(VII)	<b>TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>					
1.	Roads & Bridges	8637.38	8599.38	8268.02	8268.02	
2.	Roads & Transport (MSRTC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8637.38</b>	<b>8599.38</b>	<b>8268.02</b>	<b>8268.02</b>	
(VIII)	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>					
1	General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Forest & tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
(IX)	<b>SOCIAL &amp; COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
1	General Education	2821.75	2525.94	4002.31	4002.31	
2	Sports & Youth services	822.40	814.77	1225.18	1225.18	
3	Arts & Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Technical Education	122.13	129.46	126.27	126.27	
5	Public Health	12859.04	12707.94	13274.97	13274.97	
6	Water supply & Sanitation	4158.37	4009.76	4081.75	4081.76	
7	Housing	5000.01	5000.00	3499.54	3499.54	
8	Urban Development	467.50	417.50	418.00	418.00	
9	Information & publicity	0.00	0.00	35.72	35.73	
10	Medical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	G.S.D.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Welfare of BCs.					
	(S.W.D.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	(T.D.D.)	118159.43	118075.05	155777.89	155771.30	

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2011-2012		Year under Report 2012-2013		Proposed outlay for 2013-14 Budget Expenditure
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Budget	
	(Mahila & Balkalyan)	12.90	11.40	11.54	11.54	
13	Labour & Labour Welfare	3467.28	2929.09	2744.41	2744.42	
14	Nutrition	5690.65	5321.24	5754.11	5754.12	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>153581.46</b>	<b>151942.15</b>	<b>190951.69</b>	<b>190945.14</b>	
15	Lamsam Budgeted & Imdovoded Outlay	95604.27	91530.61	69520.74	69520.92	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>319676.26</b>	<b>310594.92</b>	<b>339964.09</b>	<b>340033.67</b>	

Source: The Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2012-2013 of Govt. Publication.

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme.

DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme.

IREP : Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

CADA : Command Area Development Authorit

**Table 3.13**  
**Statement showing the sector wise target and achievement during**  
**the year 2011-2012 & 2012-2013 Target fixed for year 2013-2014**  
**(Physical Target & Achievement)**

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
	<b>CROP HUSBANDRY</b>							
1	Scheme to assist tribal farm families to bring them above poverty line.	Beneficiaries	Nos.	10415	10415	13819	13819	0
	<b>HORTICULTURE</b>							
1	Strengthening of Horticultural Nurseries	Seedlings/ Grafts No in Lakh	Nos. in Lakh	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00	
2	Horticulture Plant Protection	Pesticides	Hq.	299	299	2042	0	299
3	Kitchen Gardening Melghar Regency	Beneficiaries	Nos.	7960	7960	3740	3740	4000
	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>							
1	Key Village Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
2	Regional Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
3	Cattle Breeding farm	Centers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Mobile veternity clinics	Centers	Nos.	15	15	14	14	--
5	Veternity Dispensaries & Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	578	578	473	473	--
6	Poultry Birds Distributed under poultry improvement	No.	Nos.	45041	45041	53327	53327	--
7	Check post and vigilance units	centres	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
8	District Premium Bull Scheme	Beneficiaries	Nos.	0	0	253	253	--
9	Subsidy for Control of Foot & Mouth Disease	doeses	Beneficiaries	--	--	--	--	--
10	Supply of units of pullers	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	13677	13677	-
11	Supply of goat units	Beneficiaries	Nos	139	139	118	118	--
12	Supply of Milch Animals	Beneficiaries	Nos	171	171	164	164	--
<b>4</b>	<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	Govt. Milk Scheme	-	-	--	--	--	--	
<b>5</b>	<b>FISHERIES</b>							
1	Establishment of fish seed production farms.	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	157.00	72.62	223.00	80.02	200.00
2	Fish Farming impounded water							
	1.Stocking of prawn Seed	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	20.15	62.00	90.63	1560.00	100.00
	2. Stocking of fish Seed	--'--	Lakhs	1082.25	865.71	1011.19	933.45	1100.00
	3. Fish Production	--'--	M.T.	0	0	16183	15377	10000
	4. Pond Construction	Ha	Ha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	5 inputs	Ha	Ha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Trainees	Nos.	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
4	Development of fisheries co-op Societies	Societies	Nos	27	16	0	0	0.30



Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
5	Assistance for supply of fishery requisities	Nylon twin	Kgs	7212.00	7631.00	7285.00	5333.00	8000.00
		Non Mechanized Boats	Nos	81	22	49	49	50
<b>6</b>	<b>FOREST</b>							
1	Plantation of forest species for Industrial & Commercial uses	Ha	Ha	7569	7569	2924.50	1998	
2	Afforestation for soil conservation	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
3	Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha	Ha	5146.55	5146.55	3808.55	1928.00	
4	Development of Fodder Resources	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
5	Development of Minor Forest Produce	Ha	Ha	1627	1627	--	--	
6	Establishment of Central Nurseries	Plantation	No	--	--	--	--	
7	Joint forest Management	Ha	Ha	3291	3291	2139.05	1761	
8	Dhadgoan Akkalkuwa Special Action Plan 8 Development forest Parks (Tourism)	Parks	Parks	--	--	7260	--	
<b>( C )</b>								
<b>7</b>	<b>COOPERATION</b>							
1	Seven years interest free loans for purchase of shares of adiwasi co-op. societies	Members	Nos	4699	808	10520	8826	10321
2	Subsidy towards bad debt reserves of TCSs	Society	Nos	53	43	11	34	73
3	Managerial subsidy for fair price shops of V.K.S.	Society	Nos	6	5	12	4	0

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
4	Managerial subsidy Adiwasi Vividh Karyakari Soct. for fisheries Activities	Society	Nos	443	381	509	269	530
5	Interest subsidy to small Adiwasi Farmers.	Members	Nos	125	17	74	57	47
6	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 5%	Members	Nos	260	245	144	237	105
7	Share capital for Adiwasi Co-Op. Society	Society	Nos	41	34	21	25	37
8	Financial assistance to purchase of share of co-op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers ( loan )	Members	Nos	14574	3417	579	418	30120
9	Financial assistance to purchase of share of Co-op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers ( Subsidy )	Members	Nos	3304	2600	579	418	0
10	Intensive scheme for farmers	Members	Nos	22175	24067	5680	21732	29277

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
8	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
1	DPAD Programme	Water shed	Nos	1301	1301	1528	1528	
2	S.G.R.Y.	Mandays	In Lakhs					
3	S.G.S.Y.	Beneficiaries	Nos	9735	9735	287638	287638	
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Beneficiaries	Nos	63051	63051			
9	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1	Grand for acquiring land for cremation & burial ground	Villages	Nos	--	--	--	--	
10	LAND REFORMS							
1	Financial asstt. to the tribals for restoration of alienated land	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
2	Financial asstt. to tribal tenants purchaser to pay of purchase price under Tenancy Act.	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
11	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL							
1	Minor Irrigation	Projects	Ha	85	85			85
2	Land Development Works	Works	Nos	--	--			--
12	POWER DEVELOPMENT							
1	Electrification of hamlets in the tribal areas	Wadis /Padas	Nos	160	188	55	179	55
2	Energisation of agricultural pump sets	Pump sets	Nos	1300	1287	2500	1896	1300
3	Release of domestic connections	Connectins	Nos	415	345	322	439	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
13	NON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY							
1	Wind Solar Hybrid system in Ashram Shala & Hostel		Nos	7	0	10	0	10
2	Energy Saving Lamp at Grampanchayat		Nos	4000	0	4658	5077	1200
14	INDUSTRY & MINING							
1	Seed money assistance to educated unemployment	Nos	Nos	60	83	68	107	69
2	Enterpreneur Training Programme	Nos	Nos	1091	904	1012	903	2153
3	District Industries Scheme	Nos	Nos	33	48	35	37	37
4	Prime Minister Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	Nos	Nos	--	--			--
15	ROADS & BRIDGES							
1	New construction	Length of Roads	New Kms	1057.48	731.87	1384.32	336.35	400.24
2	Construction of bridges, sakac etc.	Bridges	Nos	710	561	2685	1146	557
3	Katkari Bastis connected by Roads	Roads	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
16	GENERAL EDUCATION							
1.	Grant to ZPs for opening schools in villages.	Teachers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
2	Grant to Zps for appointment of teachers of natural expansion	Teachers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
3	Book Bank in Primary School	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Special facilities to EBC students	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
5	Award to Primary teachers for enrollment of girls	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
6	Grants to DRDA for the construction of Primary school buildings	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
7	Supply of equipments	Schools	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
8	Opening of 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	<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>							
1	Expansion plans of Tribal ITI's	ITI's A.S.	No No	--	--	56 28	56 28	--
2	Procurement of Deficient equipments in existing ITI's	ITI	No	--	--	56	56	--

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
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	<b>SPORTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	Centers	Nos	177	171	131	106	288
2	Grant of development of Gymnasia	Institutions	Nos	302	404	258	245	479
3	Financial assistance to organizations for holding Social service camps	Camps	Nos	166	182	227	170	272
4	Financial assistance to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	Centers	Nos	294	307	326	274	368
19	<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>							
1	Establishment of sub centers	Centers	Nos	2075	2075	2075	2075	
2	Establishment of PHCs	Centers	Nos	315	315	315	315	
3	Establishment of R.H.Cs	Nos	Nos	67	67	67	67	
4	Construction of Subcenters	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	



Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
5	Construction of PHCs	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
6	Construction of RHCs	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
7	Establishment of Filera control units	Units	Nos	--	--	--	--	
20	<b>WATER SUPPLY &amp; SEWERAGE</b>							
1	Augmentation and improvement of water supply schemes in towns.	Villages	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
21	<b>G.S.D.A.</b>							
1	Hydrofracturing programme of GSDA	B.W.S.	Nos	40	40	63	63	--
2	Source strengthening	Project	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
3	Irrigation facility to Adiwasi farmers	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Special Action Plan for Akkalkuwa of Nandurbar Dist.	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
5	Construction of New Wells to provide irrigation & Drinking water facilities	Beneficiaries	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
6	Deepening of Adiwasi farmers old irrigation wells &			--	--	--	--	--
22	<b>HOUSING</b>							
	EXtension of village goathan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
23	URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
1	Financial assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of development plans-schemes are as under			--	--	--	--	--
	a) Remunerative schemes Shops & markets	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	b)Non remunerative schemes			--	--	--	--	--
	i) Construction of roads	Works	Kms	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Construction of Parks	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) Construction of schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	iv) Construction of dispensaries and hospitals	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	v) Others works	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
23	INFORMATION & PUBLICITY							
1	Community TV schemes in the TSP area.	Sets	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
24	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS							
	(A) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.							
1	Strengthening of TDD	Post	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
2	Government Ashram School	Nos Student	Nos Student			558 261450	558 207503	--
3	Motor Driving Training Centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos			2 150	2 116	--
4	Pre Military Training centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos			9 2700	9 482	--
5	Model Schools Eklavaya English Medium School	Schools Student s	Nos			4 1250	4 1250	4 1351

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Financial assistance to TDC	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	1
	A) Khavati Loan	Beneficiaries		189200	189200	300000	300000	--
	B) Grain Bank State Govt Central Govt	Beneficiaries		--	--	--	--	--
7	Tribal Research & Training Centers	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	1
8	Junior College of Ashram School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student			125 22325	125 17287	--
9	Junior College of Aided A. School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student					
10	Aided Ashram School	Students	Nos			556 277275	556 253022	
11	Government Hostel	No Student	Nos			473 26848	473 26848	
12	Installation of Pump Sets	Beneficiaries	Nos					
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					

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
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					
22	Award of Special Incentive prizes to the Government Ashram School	No of Ashram School	Nos					
23	Kanyadhan	Beneficiaries	Nos			9503	9000	
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					
30	Janvkarsha Programme (BAIF Mitra)	Beneficiaries	No					
31	Supply of PVC pipe	Beneficiaries	No					
32	Self Help Group of tribal women	Group	No					

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2011-2012		Target fixed for 2013-14
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
33	Financial Assistance given to parent of Grade III & IV children who admitted in Hospital	Beneficiaries	No					
26	<b>NUTRITION</b>							
1	School Feeding Programme	Beneficiaries	Nos			--	--	--
2	ICDS	Projects Beneficiaries Anganwadi	Nos  Nos			85  158842	85  158842	--

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

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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANTI-EXPLOITATIVE MEASURES**

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

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

##### **(A) The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879**

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

##### **(B) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 4.1**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation of the act from February, 2008 in Maharashtra State. As per the provision of the Act, by end March 2013 following statutory Committees have been constituted at various levels.

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

Works done for Capacity Building and the Achievement so far

1.	Total Number of Trainings organized	4,262
2.	No. of Government Personnel trained (Revenue, Forest, Tribal, RDD, NIC, GPS/GIS operators etc.)	5,200
3.	Number of Persons trained (Master trainers, member of F.R.C. etc.	88,855

Use of GIS for implementation and monitoring.

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

28 districts for measurement of forest land claimed FR Act.

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

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

4. Online monitoring of GPS measurement is going on.

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

Institutional and Financial support established for better Implementation and Monitoring.

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

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

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



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

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

The progress achieved as on 31/03/2013

1.	No. of claims filled at Gram Sabha Level	3,45,975
2.	No. of claims recommended by the Gram Sabha to SDLC	2,95,480
3.	No. of claims recommended by SDLC to DLC	1,17,014
4.	No. of claims approved by DLC for title Individual Claim – 1,06,661; Community Claims – 2,797)	1,09,458
5.	Forest land of approved individual Forest Rights Claims – for cultivation:	972852.23 Acre

(Maximum area admissible under individual claim is four hectare)

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

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

## **II. Legislative Measures for Protection of tribal from Economic Exploitation**

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

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

### **Monopoly Procurement of Specified Items**

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



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

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

**Table 4.2**

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

(Rs.in lakh)

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 4.3**

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

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

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

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

### **Consumption Finance:**

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

**Table 4.4****Year-wise Consumption /Finance Loan distributed and its recovery**

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

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

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

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

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

### **(C) Debt Relief Act, 1975**

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

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

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

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

### **(D) Bonded Labour**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **III Excise Policy**

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



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

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

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

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

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

#### **IV Displacement of Tribals**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **V. Payment of Minimum Wages**

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

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

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

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