

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

***ANNUAL REPORT***

***ON***

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

***IN***

***MAHARASHTRA STATE  
FOR THE YEAR 2013-2014***

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**Year 2013-2014**

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## **HON'BLE GOVERNOR'S ASSESSMENT ABOUT SCHEDULED AREAS AS PER PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE FIFTH SCHEDULE ANNUAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT FOR YEAR 2013-14.**

After the opinion of the Attorney General about the powers of the Governors vis-à-vis the Fifth Schedule, my predecessor has been sending annual reports to the President along with an independent assessment. My independent assessment about various issues important to the welfare of Scheduled Areas for the year 2013-14 is as under.

### **1. Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA)**

In the period under report a number of landmark changes occurred in the state which will help in implementation of the provisions of PESA in its true spirit. The definition of village in Scheduled Areas has been amended to ensure that hamlets / habitations or groups of habitations / hamlets can be recognized as independent villages and have their own independent Gram Sabhas. The State Government published the PESA Rules on March 4, 2014. These Rules lay down the nitty-gritty and processes for self-government in Scheduled Areas, in detail, as per the provisions of PESA, 1996. A number of Acts are also in the process of being brought in line with the provisions of PESA. I have also been following up the implementation of PESA at the grassroots. My office, through the Tribal Cell formed for this purpose, interacts regularly with the District Collectors and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and heads of various departments to ensure that the powers guaranteed to appropriate panchayats and Gram Sabhas are devolved to them.

### **II. Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.**

While the overall figures of sanctioned claims are high for the individual claimants, I find that the implementation of Community Forest Rights is limited to a few districts. The Tribal Development Department, which is the nodal department in the State for the purpose of implementation of the Act, needs to facilitate

implementation of CVFRs through regular monitoring, training, capacity creation and resolution of issues at all levels. In my interactions with the field machinery, I still find lack of clarity about its provisions coupled with a tendency to continue the erstwhile legacy of regulatory provisions under various Forest Acts like The Indian Forest Act, 1927, etc. The basic preamble of the Act as a welfare legislation is yet to be absorbed in the psyche of some of the field level machinery. As a result, less than one-third of all villages having forest have been granted Community Forest Rights. More importantly, sanctioned rights are of low average acreage and often insignificant qualitatively important rights such as access to minor forest produce, grazing, and rights to conserve, protect, regenerate or manage community forest resources, etc. have not been granted in many cases. More needs to be done about mobilization of people and generation of awareness about these important rights. Thus, for example, in Raigad District, some forest lands were given to the forest dwellers on yearly / lease basis for the purpose of cultivation. Some of these forest dwellers belong to the primitive tribe. The FRA has provision to recognize such arrangements and give regular titles of such lands, also called Dali lands. This long pending issue needs to be solved at the earliest. At the same time I would like to note that the synergies generated by PESA and FRA have created a lot of confidence and mobilization among tribe communities. The success of the “Agarbatti Project” of Gadchiroli in creating livelihoods for tribal communities by relying on MFPs is an example of the possibilities that can be created when ownership of resources lies with the forest communities.

### **III. Ensuring access to Minor Forest Produce and Handholding.**

The issue of ensuring access to minor forest produce is not merely limited to settling rights but also creating an enabling environment, training, and handholding for the people in Scheduled Areas. In this regard, more needs to be done by way of appropriate policy framework and financial provisioning. Thus, in order to make the access to minor forest produce sustainable, the Tribal sub Plan needs to provide seed capital for value addition, and for initial labour

payments. Similarly, the Tribal Development Corporation needs to take a more proactive role and larger presence in active convergence with TRIFED.

#### **IV. Malnutrition**

Malnutrition in Scheduled Areas is a cause for persistent worry. In a compilation by UNICEF and Planning Department, Maharashtra (Children in Maharashtra : An Atlas of Social indicators) it is seen that all the ten blocks that have the highest percentage of moderate and severe underweight children belong to Scheduled Areas. Although, there has been an overall improvement in the nutritional status of the children in the state, yet, the worst performing blocks are generally from the Scheduled Areas. This is a cause for great concern and shows the Human Development in these areas in poor light. I have taken up the issue with the Government and have advised the Department of Women and Child Development to increase the food entitlements in such areas through access to the TSP funds. Porivisions of milk / banana / eggs through the TSP funds would go a long way in improvising nutritional outcomes among tribal communities.

#### **V. Land**

Limited access to land and possibilities of land alienation due to fraud, forgery, distress, or poverty have been instrumental in keeping ST's poor. The landholding pattern of ST households as seen in the NSS Round 66 (July 2009-June 2010) shows that 51.3% of STs in Maharashtra are landless, and 19.8% are marginal farmers. Even this land is under constant threat due to developmental processes and distress sale arising out of lack of institutional credit, and poverty. The tenancy laws also need to be amended specifically for Scheduled Tribes to ensure high levels of protection from eviction to ST tenants. In order to prevent this situation from worsening the Tribes Advisory Council has recommended to the State Government to examine the issue of tribal land alienation and suggest changes in the relevant land laws.

## **VI Poor Service Delivery in Scheduled Areas**

Scheduled Areas are often characterized by remoteness and hilly terrain. Such places are difficult to administer and often suffer from serious deficits of service delivery. The lack of knowledge of local culture and languages, high number of vacancies, and high levels of absenteeism among the staff makes matters worse. In this regard, I have taken up the issue of administrative reforms with the State Government in such areas. The Tribes Advisory Council, in the period under report has also advised me to issue a notification for local Scheduled Tribes recruitment.

## **VII Health**

I have noted in my earlier report that traditionally health indicators in Scheduled Areas trend to lag behind the State average. Thus, as per DLHS 3 only 57.7% of ST women received antenatal care in the first trimester. Similarly, only 34.1% of ST women had deliveries conducted in health institutions during 2004-08 as per DLHS 3. The Human Department needs to do a disaggregated analysis to ensure that special interventions are prepared for Districts and Blocks where health indicators are not up to the mark. There is a need for going beyond facility level intervention and ensuring a more intensive synergy between the community and the health systems to ensure better results. The communitisation of health institutions is also a pressing need for such areas.

## **VIII Tribal Sub Plan and the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP)**

Maharashtra has a system of allocating funds separately for the Tribal Sub-Plan. This ensures non-diversion of funds. However, it is seen that the delivery mechanisms for the TSP are weak and top heavy. There is centralization of powers at the levels of the Commissioner and the Additional Tribal Commissioners. The office of the Project Officer ITDP is a weak institution with little powers to ensure convergence between departments. The TSP of Maharashtra is also

not compliant with provisions of PESA, as it does not provide the appropriate Panchayats and Gram Sabhas with the power to control over local plans and resources. The Planning for TSP is top-down, not bottom-up. Many schemes which can be carried out through the Panchayati Raj structure are being delivered departmentally leading to lack of participation of the people and lack of accountability. There is a need to involve local communities and the PRI structures in the village level institutions and Ashramshalas in order to have continuous social audit, quick and decentralized decision making, and innovative community based solutions to the problems of governance.

### **IX Electrification of ST Households.**

As per the 2011 Census figures more than 40% of ST households in Maharashtra did not access electricity as their main source of lighting. The large number of un-electrified ST households is cause for much concern. In districts like Nandurbar, Gadchiroli and Amravati the situation is worse. I have advised the State Government that urgent steps need to be taken and provisioning of sufficient resources needs to be made to address this scenario.

### **X. Transfer of subjects identified in Eleventh Schedule of Constitution to the Panchayati Raj**

The mandate of PESA requires that as many subjects identified in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution as feasible shall be handed over to the Panchayati Raj system. At present many important subjects such as fishery, minor forest produce, social forestry, animal husbandry and agriculture are wholly or partially, outside the Panchayati raj structure. This leads to dependence on the departmental system and lack of accountability.

### **XI. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups**

There are three PVTGs in Maharashtra – Kolams, Madia Gonds, and Katkaris. The PVTGs have been found to be suffering from a number of social deprivations which put them at a larger disadvantage than

even their Scheduled Tribe brethren. Interventions need to be initiated to address these deprivations related to health, education, possession of land, access to forest produce and natural resources, skills, etc.

## XII. Tribes Advisory Council

A number of important decisions have been taken in the period by the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC). It has taken cognizance of the complaints of illegal land alienation and has set up a committee to examine the laws related to land alienation with reference to laws existing in other states. Also, to ensure improved service delivery in Scheduled Areas, and to address absenteeism, and lack of knowledge of local languages among staff, the TAC has recommended issuing a notification to reserve certain services delivery posts for the local scheduled Tribe candidates in Scheduled Areas.

## XIII. Studies on tribal issues by the Development Board.

The Development Boards formed under the mandate of Article 371(2) of the Constitution are mandated with organizing studies regarding a number of developmental issues. The Boards have actively organized studies on a number of issues such as the developmental status of primitive tribes such as Katkaris and Madia Gonds, the effectiveness of Public Distributions Systems in tribal areas, the status of education and other amenities in Ashramshalas, etc. A study on the Tribal sub-plans in Maharashtra has also been initiated by my office through the collaboration of UNICEF with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. These studies are helpful to the government for formulating policies regarding tribal welfare.

## XIV. Recommendations regarding Tribal Areas by the High Level Committee on Balanced Regional Development.

The High Level Committee on Balanced Regional development headed by eminent economist Shri. Vijay Kelkar has included a separate chapter on tribal areas. It has recognized the development deficits in these areas and pointed out that in most parameters such

areas lag behind the general developmental averages. Lack of access to natural resources, neglect of health care, and education, lack of employment opportunities, ineffectiveness of administrative structures are some of the causes that have been identified by the Report for these developmental deficits. The Report states that even though their mandate was for the regions of the three development boards, in order to address the concerns of tribal areas these should be considered as a 'virtual region' and their needs addressed separately. The Report has recommended creating tribal majority talukas, restructuring of tribal development department, devolving as per the spirit of PESA at least half of the TSP funds for Gram Sabhas, concentrating on rights and endowments such as promoting land reforms, preventing land alienation, and concentrating on forest rights. The Report also suggests taking up forest development as a primary income generation strategy for tribal people. The Report also gives valuable suggestions in the fields of health, education, excise policy and jobs reserved for tribals. Currently, the Report is under consideration of the Government.

## XV. Conclusion.

I have identified above a number of pressing concerns that call for urgent intervention of both Central and State Governments. The large development gaps between the STs and other communities are morally, socially and economically unjustifiable. A number of issues were identified in the earlier Report covering the Financial Year 2012-13 and urgent directions from the Centre to the State were requested. It is requested again that as per the mandate of Paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule appropriate directions may be issued by the Centre to the State to ensure peace and good Government in the Scheduled Areas as well as for the advancement of the Scheduled Tribes.

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. To protect the interest of tribal, many safeguards are introduced and provided in the Constitution of India. As per 2011 Census, Maharashtra has a total tribal population of 105.10 lakhs. As per the Scheduled Area (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 the Scheduled Area is of 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 2013-2014 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.

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 2001 Censustotal 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 having more than 50% tribal population, those villages should be brought under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Similarly if two or three villages having total population of about 5000 and having more than 50% tribal population, those same should be constituted into a Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pocket.

12. There are 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 5905 villages in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, 1272 villages in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan area, 888 villages in Modified Area Development Approach blocks and 365 villages in the Mini-Modified Area Development Approach blocks. As per the 2011 census, out of a total population of 1123.74lakh of the State, the tribal population is 105.10lakh.

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); Bhil (18,18,792); Gond (15,54,894); Halba Halbi (2,97,923); Kathodi, Katkari (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) Thakur 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), Oraon, 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 'Katkari' 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., and to monitor the schemes under the Tribal Sub Plan implemented by the other departments.

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

Sr. No.	District	ITDP	Taluka
01	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 (Vth pay commission) in order to have proper supervision, monitoring etc. These posts have been created for collecting various types of information from the Integrated Tribal Development Projects and other departments implementing various schemes in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The posts of Joint Commissioners have also been created so that the departmental officers who would otherwise have no chance for further promotion have an avenue of promotion.

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

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

Name	Jurisdiction	ITDPs	Nos
1. A.T.C. Thane	Konkan Revenue Division (Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts) and Pune Revenue Division (Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts) Aurangabad Revenue Division (Osmanabad)	Shahapur, Dahanu, Jawahar, Pen, Ghodegaon, Solapur and Mumbai (for the OTSP)	07
2. A.T.C. Nashik	Nashik Revenue Division (Nashik, 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, monitoring & implementation of departmental Schemes.

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

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

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

### **District Level**

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

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

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

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

Collectors of the districts and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are designated as Ex-Officio Additional Tribal Commissioners. In this capacity, the Collectors are responsible for overall supervision of the implementation of the schemes of tribal development in their district. The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are responsible for implementation of the schemes under the local sector, which are mostly with the 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.

The Institute supports a subsidiary to institution named "The Maharashtra Tribal Empowerment Society" located at Pune 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 department.
- 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 21,000 books in the library. This library is visited by a number of Research scholars and Post Doctoral Fellows as reference library.

The Institute has a web-site (<http://trti.mah.nic.in>) of its own with e-governance friendly features like Notice board, Right to Information section, 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 use the verification details compiled by the committees Research Officer for updating records. The officers and staff with the background of Anthropology, Law, Social work, Statistics, Accounting, 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, this institute has been conducting 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 which may helpful 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) 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 Subjects during the year 2013-14:-**

During the year 2013-14, Evaluation Subjects had taken in Maharashtra namely – Wadi Programme implemented in Tribal Sub Plan Area in 12 districts by Joint Venture between BAIF, Pune and MITTRA, Nashik. The proposed Wadi Programme evaluation study carried out by IADP staff of TRTI, Pune.

The staffs were visited 1) Pune 2) Nashik 3) Yavatmal 4) Nanded districts and prepared an evaluation report which will be finalized shortly.

Ekalavya English Medium Residential Ashram Schools evaluation survey is under progress.

### **Bench Mark Survey :-**

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.

### **New Proposed Bench Mark Survey, 2014-15:-**

The Bench Mark Survey covering the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP Area) are useful to build up data base for Planning, Implementation and post-facto evaluation of various development projects and programme for Scheduled Tribes. The survey is basically quantitative in nature however qualitative data would be collected with the help of interviews. The Bench Mark Survey consist of two parts – a) Full coverage of PTG's in TSP, ATSP, MADA and Mini MADA Areas and stratified random sampling 10% survey of Non PTG's Scheduled Tribes in TSP, ATSP, MADA and Mini MADA Areas with representative sample of tribe with statistical method (probability proportion to size)

The Proposed New Bench Mark Survey in 2014-15 will be carried out with the joint venture i.e. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune and TRTI, Pune. TRTI had submitted proposal vide letter No. TRTI/IADP/BMS/ D-4/2014/213, dated 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 to Tribal Development Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai for administrative and financial sanction for the same. The administrative approval for same has been accorded by Government vide G.R. dated 16.08.2014 & 21.10.2014.

### **Evaluation of 16 Schemes :-**

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.

YASHADA, Pune had submitted the interim evaluation report to this institute. The expert committee members of YASHADA are preparing final evaluation report very shortly. The same report will be submitted to Government and TRTI, Pune..

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	Khavati 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. This 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 2013-14, 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. Bhokate Raju Vishnu	“A detail study regarding social and economic development of tribal women in Tribal Sub Plan area of Thane district in last five years.	Year 2013-14 and 2014-15
2	Shri. Vasave Olya Irma	“Implementation of Forest Right Act in Melghat region and its impact on tribal life.	Year 2013-14 and 2014-15

Out of these two, the second candidate Shri. Vasave Olya Irma has withdrawn his fellowship, due to personal reasons.

#### **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 2013-2014, 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) Tribal Cultural Festival**

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 5 day program and estimated cost sanctioned by the Government is Rs. 16,90,483/- for one program and Rs. 67,60,932/- for four programs in one year.

## **2) 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 2013-2014, the exhibition was organized from 29-12-2013 to 03-01-2014 in the premises of Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune as a part of Tribal Cultural Festival. 59 artists from all over Maharashtra participated with their artifacts. The exhibits for the sale were handicrafts, wooden articles, bamboo work, warli paintings, paper masche masks and herbal medicines. The total sale was Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

## **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 from dance troops 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) Warli Painting Competition**

Warli painting competition is organized every year for Warli and Malhar Koli artists from Thane district. The competition is held in two parts i.e. for Warli and Malhar Koli adults and for Warli and Malhar Koli students of Ashram Schools 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.

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

This institute produces the documentary films on the tribal art and culture. Up to the year 2012-2013, this institute has produced 90 documentary films on development, art and cultural aspects of tribals in Maharashtra and the schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare of tribals.

## **6) Tribal Cultural Museum**

The tribal cultural museum was established in the year 1964-65. The various sections of the tribal handicrafts such as ornaments, musical instruments, mask, warli paintings and agricultural implements are organized in different rooms; Traditional Adivasi Huts are also displayed here. There are 1351 artifacts displayed in the museum. Foreign tourists from all over the world, college students, school children, scholars, researchers and also Indian tourist visit this museum.

In the year 2013-14, about 22,169 visitors visited the museum. The cash collection from the sale of tickets was about Rs. 99,505/-.

## 9) 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 application by competent authority authorized to issue caste certificate.

The performing of eight Caste Scrutiny Committees in the year 2013-2014 is as follows-

No. of cases pending for the year 2012-13	No. of cases received in the year 2013-14	Total cases	No. of cases disposed of in the year 2013-14					Transferred to other committees
			Valid	Invalid	Re Verification	Disposed for other reasons	Total	
18,788	58,371	77,159	40,346	2,403	37	1,824	44,610	1

## 10) Golden Jubilee Celebration

The Tribal Research and Training Institute have successfully completed 50 years and celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 2013. Inauguration ceremony of the Golden Jubilee was organized in the presence of Hon'ble Shri. Pranab Mukharjee, President of India at Pune on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2013. On this occasion the Sovenir of this Institute is also published in the hands of Hon'ble Shri. Pranab Mukharjee, President of India.

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

Tribal Development Corporation is a promotional institution which is working as a 'service organization' Main purpose of the Corporation is to work as an effective implementing agency to extend the welfare programmes of the State Government to the tribals. In order to fulfill the above purpose the State Government have established this Corporation in the year 1972 and registered it under Maharashtra Co-Operative Societies Act.

Following two major objective have been adopted by the Corporation on which working of this organisation is based.

1. To Act as an effective agency to prevent economic exploitation of tribal farmers, artisans and laborers.
2. To promote the economic development of the tribals by implementing the direct assistance schemes.

## 1) MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME

The Monopoly procurement scheme started during 1977-78 in seven

tahsils of TSP area on pilot basis after its successful it has been implemented in total 73 tahsils out of 15 districts in view of response and popular demand from tribal areas.

As per Government of Maharashtra Notification dated 7<sup>th</sup> March 2008, the scheme was suspended for 1 year. Due to non saction from Government the scheme was suspended upto 18.10.2013.

As per Government of Maharashtra Notification dated 19.10.2013, it has been restarted only in 8 Districts, 29 tehsils with 15 notifies agriculture produce. After it restarted huge response is received from farmers, purchase report as on 31.03.2014 is as under.

#### A) Procurement of agriculture produces

Statement showing procurement of agricultural produce for season 2013-14 is given below.

Sr.No.	Year	Purchase of agricultural produce	
		Weight (Qt.)	Price (In lac)
1	2013-2014	164316	2956.37

#### B) Sale of Agricultural Produce Commodities

A policy has been adapted to sale agricultural produces at remunerative prices 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. This has enabled to secure gainful sale returns.

During 2013-14, a total stock of 10915 quintals has been sold.

As per Government of Maharashtra, Government Resolutation Monopoly Procurment Scheme, Agriculture Goods like Paddy, Wheat, Toor, Gram, Udid is reserve for supply to Ashram School of I.T.D.P.

#### C) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce:

As per the State Government notification 7<sup>th</sup> March 2008 the Monopoly Procurement has suspended for one year. In the year 2012-2013 under MPS Scheme minor forest produces to the tune of 24007.75 qtls.worth Rs. 378.47 lac have been purchased out of total 23 notified M.F.P. items.

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

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2011-2012		Procurement 2012-2013		Procurement 2013-2014 (up to 31.03.2014)	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
1	Hirada (Myrabolan)	28742.60	385.25	8102.98	109.06	9464.42	48.27
2	Gum	2.31	0.11	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28744.91</b>	<b>385.36</b>	<b>8102.98</b>	<b>109.06</b>	<b>9494.42</b>	<b>48.27</b>

## 2) Supplies to Government Ashram Schools

In the year 2012-2013 Corporation have 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 to Tribal Development Corporation

## 3) Price Support Scheme.

This scheme is being implemented by this corporation from the year 2000-01. Procurement under this scheme for the last 5 years is given below.

Sr.No.	Year		
		Weight (Qt.in Lac)	Price (In lac)
1	2009-2010	11.37	12613.00
2	2010-2011	11.32	11318.70
3	2011-2012	10.56	11404.31
4	2012-2013	12.07	14909.81
5	2013-2014 up to 15.3.2014	11.01	13771.74

## 4) 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 the Policy, State Government 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 areas of Below Poverty Line holders Tribals.
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 revised scheme is as under. Upto 2012-2013.
5. 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.

6. The State Government wide its Resolution dated 28.06.2013 has taken a decision to distribute 100% Consumption loan to Family women by Cheque / Net i.e. effect of 30% amount as subsidy is as its 2008-09 to 2013-14 Consumption Finance loan distributed, Recovery outstanding is as under Rs. 2284266564.

Last 4 years distribution of loan under this scheme is given below.

Sr. No.	Year	Beneficiaries	Loan distributed (in Lac)
1	2010-2011	400000	10930.00
2	2011-2012	300000	9398.00
3	2012-2013	199958	5970.00
4	2013-2014	77486	2324.58

From the year 2013-2014 Consumption Finance Loan is distributed by Cheque to all B.P.L. Beneficiaries. The cheque is issued in the name of Women of family.

## **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 also enables them to undertake cultivation of different cash crops rather than to go in for traditional low yielding crops.

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

The selection of the beneficiaries under this scheme is done by the separate Task Force Committee. Such committee consists of concerned Project Officer (ITDP) as Member Secretary, concerned B.D.O., Assistant Engineer of MSEB, Regional Manager, MSCTDC, 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 MSTDC in the year 1980-81 and from then till 2012-2013, total 61543 Electric Motor Pump sets and 95550 oil engines have been sanctioned by the Tribal Development Commissionerate to the tribal farmers in 23 Districts of the State. By the end of 28.02.2014 total 61405 Electric Motor Pump sets and 94152 Oil Engines, out of above have been fitted at the water source of the tribal farmers.

## **6) Door-step Delivery**

Earlier the rationing shop owners from tribal area had to secure

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 MSCTDC for making supply of rationing items under PDS at the doorstep of the village where such ration shops are located. This has assured guaranteed and timely supply of ration items to the tribals situated at remote places. For the year under report, the Corporation has implemented the scheme with the help of total 148 delivery vans. The details of goods transported are as under.

Sr. No.	Details	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 (Up to 31.03.2014)
1	No. of Vehicles	24	24	24
2	Transport Quantity	3070498	2862341	2438872

#### 7) Special Action Programme:

Under the revamped public distribution system introduced with effect from 1992-1993 the commodities means for the distribution under PDS are being stored in the godowns which are in possession of MSCTDC and are situated in tribal areas. This has helped to store the rationing items especially during the critical monsoon season and ensured the uninterrupted and continuous supply to the tribals to avoid exploitation as well as possible hunger deaths in heavily and inaccessible area.

During the year 2013-2014 the Corporation has made available its 5 godowns in tribal areas, the details of which are as under.

Sr. No.	Details	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014 (Up to 31.03.2014)
1	No. of Regional Offices covered	3	3	2
2	No. of godowns made available	7	5	5
3	Total turnover (Qtl.)	79705	40308	48175

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

Government of Maharashtra, Tribal Development Department, Vide Government Resolution in vernacular No. केद्रीय-२००६/प्र.क्र.०६/का-१७, दि.४ ऑक्टोबर २००६ 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 being 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 MSCTDC. Under this scheme total 93,478 tribal families have been benefited till end of February 2014. Effective compliance of the target is in progress.

#### 9) **Necleus Budget Scheme:**

With a view to encouraging innovative schemes and evolution of local importance and applicability the State Government started the Necleus Budget Scheme for sanction of small loans for tribal entrepreneurs from the year 1981-82 in Tribal Sub Plan areas. The scheme subsequently applied also for tribals situated in O.T.S.P. areas from 1986-87 envisaged 50% subsidy through ITDP or DRDA.

However, from May 1992 onwards the scheme is ceased to be implemented by MSCTDC and at present being implemented by Project Officers of ITDP. However, the loan disbursed during 1981-82 to 1992-93 is being recovered by MSCTDC. The position of loan recovery & the amount recoverable for the period under report is as below.

(Rs. in Lac.)

Loan distribution (incl. Subsidy) (1981-82 to 1992-93)		Recovery up to 31.03.2013	Outstanding as on 31.03.2013
Beneficiaries	Amount	Amount	Amount
38,397	1200-25	213.10	448.74

#### **10) Financial Position and Results:-**

Financial Position of Corporation was shown separatly in Two Section of all Activities upto F.Y. 2010-2011 from 2011-2012. Price Support Scheme financial position is shown separately. Consumption Finance Scheme & Necleus Budget Scheme shown separately as they are supported on Government Revolving Fund.

Financial picture of various activities and schemes implemented by the corporation for the year 2012-2013 is shown in three sections as below.

- a) Monopoly Procurement Scheme & General Activities Scheme.
- b) Price Support Scheme.
- c) Consumption Finance Scheme & Nucleus Budget Scheme.

The consolidated as well as schemewise trading turnover, trading and net profit / loss position for the year 2012-2013 is as under.

Sr. No.	Schemes	Trading Turnover	Trading Profit (+) Loss (-)	Net Profit (+) Loss (-)
1)	Monopoly Procurement & General Activities	4384.99	(+) 159.64	(+) 332.02
2)	Price Support Scheme	43412.02	(+) 158.62	(+) 4.39
3)	Consumption Finance	4178.40	--	--
4)	Nucleus Budget	--	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51975.41</b>	<b>(+) 318.26</b>	<b>(+) 334.41</b>

### 11) Comparative Trading Turnover and Profit & Loss Position:-

Consolidated annual trading turnover, Administrative Overheads, its percentage to trading turnover and profit and loss position of Monopoly procurement, Price Support Scheme and General Activities of last five year is as under.

(Rs. in Lac)

Year	Annual Trading Turover	Administrative Overheads		Trading Profit (+) Loss (-)	Net Profit (+) Loss (-)
		Rs.	Percentage to trading turnover		
2007-2008	21470.59	2594.76	12.09%	(-) 40.09	(+) 363.71
2008-2010	36239.08	4562.73	12.59%	(-) 8.90	(+) 382.66
2010-2011	39450.20	3892.00	9.87%	(+) 446.58	(+) 414.74
2011-2012	44189.31	4391.25	9.93%	(+) 537.86	(+) 481.37
2012-2013	51975.41	3561.31	6.86%	(+) 318.26	(+) 333.39
2013-2014					(+) 334.41

### 12) Management Subsidy:-

The State Government has taken a policy vide its resolution to pay managerial subsidy to this Corporation to meet its administrative expenditure including pay & allowances of its employees.

Accordingly, during the year of report this Corporation has maintained its books of accounts so as to get 100% Management Subsidy on the basis of actual expenditure. During the year of report the actual expenditure incurred Rs. 4391.00 lac and the actual receipt of Managerial Subsidy is to the tune of Rs.3561.60 lac. (99.89%)

As compare to actual expenditure against Management subsidy Rs. 284.90 lac is shown amount receivable from Government as on 31.03.2013

Yearwise amount of Management subsidy receivable from Government is as under.

(Rs. in Lac)

Sr. No.	Year	Actual Management Expenditure	Management subsidy received	Short Management subsidy received	Management subsidy received
1.	2003-2004	2273.20	651.09	(-) 1622.11	1622.11
2.	2004-2005	2406.02	1927.13	(-) 478.89	2101.00
3.	2005-2006	2660.94	2946.84	(+) 285.90	1815.10
4.	2006-2007	2572.18	1638.48	(-) 933.70	2748.80
5.	2007-2008	2591.86	2278.02	(-) 313.84	3062.64
6.	2008-2010	3549.31	5243.87	(-) 1694.56	1368.08
7.	2010-2011	3907.47	3831.07	(+) 76.40	1444.48
8.	2011-2012	4391.25	4391.05	(-) 0.20	1444.68
9.	2012-2013	3570.00	4730.35	(-) 1159.58	284.90
10	2013-2014	3562.61	4721.18	1158.57	285.91

### 13) Share Capital:- B) Share Capital

The authorised 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. However, during the year of report the State Government has sanctioned Rs. 400 lac as share capital contribution.

(Rs. in Lac)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Share capital contribution ratio	Expected Share capital contribution	Paid up share capital so far
1.	Central Government	49%	9800.00	1214.57
2.	State Government	51%	10200.00	7361.12
3.	A.V.K.S. Share Capital	--	--	1.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>8576.94</b>

### 14) FUNDS MANAGEMENT UNDER MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AND PRICE SUPPORT SCHEME IMPLEMENTED FOR TRIBAL FARMERS:-

In pursuance of Central and State Government policies, the sensitive schemes like Monopoly Purchase of Minor Forest Produce and Price Support

Scheme is implemented by the corporation. This is exclusively for controlling economic exploitation of tribal farmers and to work as effective implementing agency for bringing overall economic development. Timely and hassle free payment is always a priority for us accordingly with the payment chain of Dist. Central Co-op. Banks and implementation of the Hundi systems, we ensure that every farmer get his payment at the purchase centre it-self. This is implemented through all D.C.C. Banks of states through coordinatinating set up of M.S.C. Bank, T.D.C. setup and all A.V.K.S. This ensures that every payable payment is effected at desired bank in desired place. This is being implemented since 1978, considering the spot payment effected at the purchase centre, this scheme is very useful in all our issues of fund management.

**15) Hypothecation Loan taken obtained from Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd. for implanting Monopoly Procurement Scheme (F.G.)  
Bank Interest paid on it:**

- A) The loan obtained from Maharashtra State Co-Op. Bank (Apex Bank) for Monopoly Procurement and interest paid thereon during 2013-2014 is as under.

(Rs. in Lacs)				
Season	Hyp.C.C. Limit sanctioned	Actual loan utilized	Int. paid on loan	Rate of Int.
2013-2014	2500.00	599.00	8.88	14.50%

- B) For implementation of Monopoly Procurement Scheme of Minor Forest Produce, Corporation received funds under special central assistance from the Central Government with Corporation.
- C) From financial year 2013-14 Corporation has open Hyp. Account of Monopoly Procurement Food Grain & for Minor Forest Produce current account with M.S.C. Bank for Minor Forest Produce, purchases and to honour hundi from same bank account
- D) The funds available with corporation for Price Support Scheme honour hundi from current bank account with the funds received from Food & Civil Supply and Consumer Protection Department of State Government.

## **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

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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 29 such Integrated Tribal Development Projects which have been approved by the Government of India and the State Government. There is a separate allocation of funds for the Tribal Sub Plan. These funds are utilized only for the tribal development programmes.
- 3 As mentioned earlier in paragraph 10 of Chapter-I of this report, there are some pockets of tribal concentration which does not fulfill the criteria of percentage of tribal population as prescribed by the Government of India for inclusion in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, but contain sizable tribal population. The State Government decided that the tribals in these pockets should also be given the benefits of Tribal Sub Plan areas and, therefore, carved out these pockets from Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas. All the benefits given to the tribals in the Tribal Sub Plan areas are extended to the tribals of Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas. Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been

established in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas with similar administrative arrangement as that for regular Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

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

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

#### **Primitive Tribes -**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Plan Outlay and Expenditure**

9. During the year 2013-2014, the Tribal Sub Plan outlay was Rs. 4360.48 crores, which was 8.90 % of the State's Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 49000.00 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 (1990-91)	2550.00	179.55	7.04	167.20
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
2013-2014	49000.00	4360.48	8.90	3979.42

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 2013-2014 was Rs.3979.42 crores as against Rs.4360.48 crores of initial outlay.

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

**ACCELERATED PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF Schedule Tribes.**

11. The target and achievements of the tribal families economically assisted for the period 1982-83 to 2013-2014 is shown in the Table 3.2 below.

**Table 3.2**  
**Tribal Families assisted under 20 Point Programme for the period from 1982-83 to 2013-2014**

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
1	1982-1983	1,38,202	1,36,202	99%
2	1983-1984	70,000	79,600	114%
3	1984-1985	71,000	89,887	127%
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%
32	2013-2014			

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

### **Some Important Achievements**

(1) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy, introduced in the State from 1976-77, takes notice of the fact that in order to accelerate the development of the tribal communities, an intensive approach to the tribal problems is necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. For faster development of this community, areas of tribal concentration were delineated and 17 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (including one for Primitive Tribes) have been approved by the Government of India. However, as mentioned earlier in Paragraph 10 of Chapter, I of this report, there are other areas of tribal concentration which do not fulfill the norms prescribed by the Government of India for carving out Integrated Tribal Development Projects but

which need special attention. The State Government declared some areas as Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas, in which 4 Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been carved out in January 1992. (i.e. Four new projects have been started outside the original Tribal Sub Plan areas.) In these Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas similar types of schemes are implemented as those in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The Additional Tribal Sub Plan covers 1291 villages situated in 32 Tahsil of 10 districts with tribal population of 3, 43,486.

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

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

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

Government of Maharashtra has given special 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 statewide 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 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 instituted 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 retain 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.

### **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 wih financial support of Central Government.

### **7. Opening of New Non Governement 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, Nashik, 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 imparts 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	2013-2014	15711	13809	87.89%

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 69265.62 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 68019.32 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	2013-2014	3233	3074	95.08%

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 2369.98 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 2134.95 lakhs.**

**3. Education in Aided Ashram Schools -**

In the year 2013-14 there are 556 aided Ashram Schools in the State of which 492 Aided Ashram schools have been upgraded to Post Basic Ashram Schools. (Adding standards 8 to 10) The remaining 64 are primary ashram schools. The Govt. has also sanctioned 140 Junior colleges adjoining to secondary aided ashram schools.

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

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

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2013-2014	19809	17251	87.09%

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	2013-2014	8780	7919	90.19%

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 64055.24 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 63253.06 lakhs.**

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

Govt. hostels have started at divisional / District / Tahsil places in order to attract the tribal students to pursue higher studies. At present under the Tribal Development Department there are 491 Govt. Hostels (283 for boys & 208 for Girls) in the state. In the year 2013-14 these hostels provide residential facilities to 51578 tribal students (32377 boys & 19201 girls). In Govt. Hostel tribal students are admitted on purely merit basis. About 100 students are admitted in each hostel. At Taluka & District level 10% seats are reserved for secondary school going students, 25% reserved for Jr. college students & 65% reserved for Sr. college students, whereas as at Divisional level 20% seats are reserved for Jr. College students & 80% for Sr. College students free lodging & boarding facilities are provided & all educational equipment such as text book, reference books etc. are also supplied.

The students residing in these hostels to cover their day to day expenses maintenance allowance of Rs 800/- per month Divisional level Rs.500/- to District level Hostlers & Rs 500/- to Taluka & other places is given to each inmate.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 19731.40 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 22337.46 lakhs.**

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

The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance of the Central Government under Article 275(1) of the constitution has established eight Eklavya English Medium Residential Schools for tribal students. These eight schools are located at Bordi in Dist. Thane, Mundegaon Dist. Nashik, Chikhaldara Dist. Amravati, & Khairi-parsoda Dist. Nagpur, Nandurbar, Dist. Nandurbar, Borgaon, Dist. Gondia, Kumargunta, Tal. Etapalli, Dist. Gadchiroli and Pimpri Sadroddin, Tal. Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik. Further, these schools are affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi. In all 971 tribal girls and 963 tribal Boys are taking advantage of the education in the said schools.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs 500.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 500.00 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 from 2003-2004.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 600.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 128.38 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 250.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 74.26 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 to students & teachers of the ashram schools has been entrusted to the Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd. Pune. The Government has opened Computer section in the ashram schools and supplied computers to 288 ashram schools. The duration of training is six months with minimum 20 working days a month. Initially, computer training has been started in 109 ashram schools from 4<sup>th</sup> Oct. 04.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 608.42 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 303.57 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 2010 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. The payment of scholarship is deposited in the bank account of the student.

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 2013-2014 Rs. 20368.85 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 18504.73 lakhs.**

**10. Award of Prizes to Tribal student who stands in merit list at S.S.C. & H.S.C. Board examination at Divisional level :** - The scheme of providing incentive by way of giving prizes to the students of scheduled tribe who stood in merit list at 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 studying in Government and Aid Ashram School run by Tribal Development Department the first three Boys & three Girls appeared in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. Examination conducted by the State Board. There are eight Divisional Boards in the State. These students are selected as per merit and awarded prizes.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 40.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 30.10 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.N0. 44(A) /D-12 Dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2003.)

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

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 35.57 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 Rs. 5.40 lakhs.**

**12. PAYMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP TO THE TRIBAL STUDENTS PROSECUTING MEDICAL EDUCATION AND ALLIED COURSES IN PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:** - The scheme of award of scholarship to the tribal students of medical colleges' etc. studying in private educational institutions has been implemented from 2003-2004.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 3076.65 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 2169.96 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 40.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 19.40 lakhs.**

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

The duration of the training course is six months as such there are two sessions during a year. The capacity of the trainees is 50 in each session. 2/3 of the cost of this training center is borne by the State Government and 1/3 by the MSRTC. Trainees are being provided maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per month.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 70.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 49.56 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), Desai gang (Gadchiroli), Dharni (Amaravati) and Akole (Ahmednagar) so as to impart pre/military training to tribals & remove the backlog. These training centers have been functioning from January 1990. The duration of each training course is of 4 months about 100 students are enrolled in each center. The expenditure incurred per student is about Rs 4320/-. Three batches are trained in a year.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 750.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 Rs. 118.49 lakhs.**

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

With a view to reduce the extravagant expenditure incurred by the tribals on marriage ceremonies and to forbid the unfair practices in the marriage ceremonies, the Government has sanctioned the " Kanya Daan" Scheme on a pilot basis for providing financial assistance to tribal couples so as to further encourage community marriage ceremonies. The financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- by way of Cross Cheque or Demand Draft by the spouses name.

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

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 1054.10 lakhs.**

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

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 425.77 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs.139.10 lakhs.**

**18. THAKKAR BAPPA TRIBAL VILLAGE INTERATED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES - :** The state Government has decided to implement Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Vasti Sudhar Karyakram on the lines of Dalit Vasti sudhar programme. This scheme will be implemented in the proposed MADA and Mini-MADA pockets in the 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.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 24523.59 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 24548.51 lakhs.**

**19. Nucleus Budget (State level) - :** The TSP is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each ITDP. In order to provide for local variations & demands, which cannot be met from regular schemes approved by the Govt. and cannot as such be funded from the normal TSP, a special scheme Nucleus Budget is being implemented since 1981-82. Under the scheme the Project Officer of the ITDP's are empowered to evolve & implement or get

implemented from other departments' schemes of local importance after following the prescribed procedure. The ceiling for financial assistance under this scheme is Rs. 50,000/- per family. Group scheme can also be taken of subject to this ceiling. The entire assistance can be given as grant— in- aid for the scheme for training, welfare & human resource development, however for income generating scheme. 85 per cent of the cost is given as a grant to tribal beneficiary. 95 per cent is given as a grant to members of the primitive tribes & 100 percent is given as a grant to the tribals below poverty line & beneficiary is expected to bring the balance by way of his contribution or through a loan. The Project Officer can sanction group schemes upto Rs. 5.00 Lakh, Additional Tribal Commissioners can sanction group schemes up to Rs. 20.00 lakh each; the Commissioner (Tribal Development) up to Rs 40.00 lakh & only schemes costing more than that are referred to Government.

**In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 5000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs.4396.59 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 send 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. 2, 50,000/- per year.

- (b) The student should not be a full-time employee
- (c) The student should have good conduct and his progress and attendance should be satisfactory, and
- (d) Only the first two children of the same parents are eligible.

Government of India has increased the rate of Post Matric Scholarship for the students, belonging to Scheduled Tribe by modifying the existing groups and income ceiling from 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 2013-2014 Rs. 14000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 14853.35 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 2013-2014 Rs. 545.10 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 252.93 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 Ahmदनगर 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 2013-2014 Rs. 1088.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.**

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

With a view to raise the standard of living of the tribals, it is necessary to implement the schemes, which will generate employment and increase the income of the tribals. As per the guidelines of the Central Government funds are distributed 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 2013-2014 Rs. 7728.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 7727.99 lakhs.**

**2 In this year 2013-2014 Rs. 12389.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 11653.80 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 hectares.

**In this year 2013-2014 forelectric pump Rs. 223.50 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 87.79 Lakhs. Oil engines Rs.1886.21Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 2190.68 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 2013-2014 Rs. 1782.32 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 1212.27 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 carry out 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 2013-2014 Rs. 63.23 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 3.51 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 Advice Centers have been sanctioned in offices of Additional Tribal Commissioner, Nashik, Thane, Amravati and Nagpur. During the year 2004-05 a provision of Rs. 16,50,000/- has been made for this purpose.

An Advocate sent the Writ Petition to High Court, Nagpur Bench for challenge of Government Resolution. The matter was pending so far the allotment of for the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-2011, 2011-12 and 2012-2013, 2013-14 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 2013-2014 Rs. 56.95 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 10.23 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 2013-2014 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2014 is Rs. 91.28 lakhs.**

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

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

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

1. Students must be Scheduled Tribe.
2. He is studying from 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.

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

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
2012-13	22.05	19.82	132
2013-14	22.05	20.72	138

#### **2. 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).

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

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2012-13	1.07	0.77	154
2013-14	8.27	6.38	1290

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 80% of total tribal populations are dependent agriculture. Although, most of the tribal families depends on agriculture for their main source of income and occupation, tribal agriculture is characterized by low technology adoption and low input resource management hence, the per hectare productivity of various crops in tribal areas remains low. Moreover, a limited irrigation facility is also a major constraint.

Nearly 88% tribals in the state are below poverty line. Tribal Sub Plan scheme is there to assist tribal farm families for their economic upliftment to bring them above poverty line. The scheme envisages assistance to tribal farmers having annual income from all source is limited to Rs. 25,000/-. In this scheme subsidy is given on various 13 items that contribute to increase in farm productivity. State Government has revamped the scheme in 1992 so as to adopt equal rate of subsidies to all tribal farmers irrespective of their district.

The pattern of assistance available to various items under Tribal Sub Plan

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 boring	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/-
12	Sprinkle / drip irrigation set	100	25,000
13	Pump set	100	20,000/-

The maximum assistance for beneficiary opting to New Well component is limited to Rs. 70,000/- to 1, 00,000/- per beneficiary. Such beneficiary can not avail benefit of other components. For beneficiaries opting for components other than new well maximum amount of assistance available under this scheme per beneficiary is limited to Rs. 50,000/-.

Districtwise details of TSP and OTSP Schemes implemented in 2013-14

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
01	Thane	TSP	1100.00	1100.00	5003
		OTSP	200.00	200.00	847
02	Raigad	TSP	28.99	28.99	83
		OTSP	71.22	71.22	84
03	Pune	TSP	119.99	119.99	465
		OTSP	53.44	53.44	483
04	Solapur	OTSP	8.00	8.00	9
05	Osmanabad	OTSP	8.00	8.00	27
	<b>Total ATC Thane</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>1248.98</b>	<b>1248.98</b>	<b>5551</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>340.66</b>	<b>340.66</b>	<b>1450</b>
06	Nashik	TSP	600.50	600.50	1223
		OTSP	95.00	95.00	157
07	Dhule	TSP	234.22	234.22	554
		OTSP	88.74	88.74	309
08	Nandurbar	TSP	728.74	728.74	2108
		OTSP	46.87	46.87	154
09	Jalgaon	TSP	41.47	41.47	139
		OTSP	100.00	100.00	309
10	Ahmednagar	TSP	50.00	50.00	152
		OTSP	35.00	35.00	218
	<b>Total ATC Nashik</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>1654.93</b>	<b>1654.93</b>	<b>4176</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>365.61</b>	<b>365.61</b>	<b>1147</b>
11	Amravati	TSP	250.00	250.00	883
		OTSP	150.00	150.00	557
12	Yeotmal	TSP	258.86	258.86	434
		OTSP	110.00	110.00	439
13	Nanded	TSP	50.00	50.00	142
		OTSP	118.00	118.00	213
14	Aurangbad	OTSP	25.99	25.99	30
15	Jalna	OTSP	15.00	15.00	0
16	Beed	OTSP	4.00	4.00	13
17	Latur	OTSP	11.00	11.00	60
18	Parbhani	OTSP	3.00	3.00	3
19	Hingoli	OTSP	31.26	31.26	77

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
20	Buldhana	OTSP	18.24	18.24	28
21	Akola	OTSP	19.83	19.83	55
22	Washim	OTSP	45.00	45.00	137
	<b>Total ATC Amravati</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>558.86</b>	<b>558.86</b>	<b>1459</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>551.32</b>	<b>551.32</b>	<b>1612</b>
23	Nagpur	TSP	5.00	5.00	17
		OTSP	218.58	218.58	292
24	Gondia	TSP	120.10	120.10	203
		OTSP	42.97	42.97	68
25	Chandrapur	TSP	224.71	224.71	353
		OTSP	77.70	77.70	109
26	Gadchiroli	TSP	582.55	582.51	1073
		OTSP	89.93	89.93	164
27	Wardha	OTSP	105.00	85.00	280
28	Bhandara	OTSP	50.00	50.00	120
	<b>Total ATC Nagpur</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>932.36</b>	<b>932.32</b>	<b>1646</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>584.18</b>	<b>564.18</b>	<b>1033</b>
	<b>Grand Total Maharashtra State</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>4395.13</b>	<b>4395.09</b>	<b>12832</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>1841.77</b>	<b>1821.77</b>	<b>5242</b>

### 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 2013-14 the physical and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	District	Financial		Physical (Hector)	
		Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Nandurbar	1.47	1.47	440	440
	Total	1.47	1.47	440	440

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.

During 2013-14 the districtwise physical and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	District	Financial		Physical	
		Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Thane	1.50	1.50	600	600
2	Ahmednagar	1.00	1.00	400	400
3	Pune	0.50	0.50	200	200
4	Nashik	2.00	2.00	800	800
5	Dhule	0.75	0.75	300	300
6	Nandurbar	1.00	1.00	400	400
7	Jalgaon	0.25	0.25	100	100
8	Nanded	0.50	0.50	200	200
9	Amravati	0.30	0.27	120	120
10	Yavatmal	1.00	1.00	400	400
11	Gadchiroli	0.70	0.70	280	280
12	Chandrapur	0.50	0.50	200	200
	Total	10.00	9.97	4000	4000

#### 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.

During 2013-14 the districtwise physical and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	District	Financial		Physical	
		Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	Thane	18.00	15.00	161	31
2	Nashik	40.00	40.00	823	326
3	Dhule	4.00	4.00	459	207
4	Nandurbar	225.61	72.76	171	157
5	Amravati	3.00	3.00	113	27
6	Nagpur	4.00	7.00	186	71
7	Chandrapur	3.00	3.00	52	42
8	Gadchiroli	5.00	5.00	35	28
	Total	302.61	149.76	2000	889

#### **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 TSP & OTSP Rs. 11174.98 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2013.14 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 9223.26 lakh.

## **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. Nashik,      | 12. Bhuldana   |
| 4. Dhule,       | 13. Chandrapur |
| 5. Jalgaon,     | 14. Gadchiroli |
| 6. Pune,        | 15. Yavatmal   |
| 7. Ahamadnagar, | 16. Nagpur     |
| 8. Nanded,      | 17. Wardha     |
| 9. Parbhani,    | 18. Bhandara.  |

The following activities were in operation in Scheduled area during the year 2013-2014

### **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 2013-14, 17 mobile veterinary Clinics are established and 56,294 cases are treated. 88 major and 3,815 minor operations in clinic centers were carried on.

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

The scheduled area falling in the jurisdiction Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers of respective 18 districts are providing Veterinary services and animal health care. So as to facilitate the maximum production output from the live stock and poultry in 29 District 13, 23,302 cases are treated. 1,37,889 P.D. cases examined.

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

The respective 18 districts implement various schemes for the beneficiaries in the scheduled areas. The schemes such as integrated rural development Programme, Special livestock production programme, tribal sub plan etc. The milk animals, bullocks, poultry, bullock carts etc. are distributed

on subsidy basis. In 13 District 2,140 beneficiaries are covered and 14 cow, 201 buffalo, 184 Goat units, 402Poultry 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 2013-14 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. In this tribes are illiterate & they are very poor. For this tribes, Fisheries is open & their financial condition & therefore day to day life. Government has implementing tribal sub plan scheme from 1976-77. In Maharashtra, Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Thane, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur & Gadchiroli. 14 districts, 68 Talukas, 6962 villages & 13 cities tribal sub plan area is declared & this area is 50755 sq.killometer & States total area is 16.5%. The tribals who are out of this area for them also the outlay has been declared.

#### **Fisheries Vision –**

In State Fisheries useful land - 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. 27.75 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 27.75 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. 15.07 lakh has been provided for the year 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 15.07 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 2013-2014.

**(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. 5.17 lakhs is provided for the year 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 5.17 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. 9.84 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 9.84 lakh.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 57.83 lakhs has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan of 2013-2014 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 2013-2014

(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	27.75	27.75	27.75	Fish Seed Production	Lakhs	110.15
2.	Fish Farming in impounded water	15.07	15.07	15.07	Stocking of fish seed	Lakhs	935.01
					Stocking of prawn seed	Lakhs	60.00
					Pond construction	Ha	0.00
					Input	Ha	0.00
					Fish production	M.T.	0.00
3	Fish farmers development agency	0.00	0.00	0.00	1. Trainees		0
					2. pond construction	Ha	0.00
					3. Input	Ha	0.00
					1. Fish Production	M. Tones	0.00
4	Development of fisheries co-op. societies	5.17	5.17	5.17	Co- Op Societies	No.	96
5	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites	9.84	9.84	9.84	Nylon	Kg.	7520.00
					Non mechanized boats	No.	38
	Total	57.83	57.83	57.83			

Source: Commissionerate of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

## 5. FOREST DEPARTMENT -

In Maharashtra State, 50757 Sq. Km. (Provisional) of scheduled area is spread over the districts of Thane, Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nanded, Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur & Gadchiroli. The extent of forest dispersed in scheduled areas in these 17 districts is 26800.81 Sq. Km. (Provisional) approximately constituting about 42.97 % of the total forest area of Maharashtra State, Viz 61369 Sq. Km. (Provisional).

### **Circlewise Scheduled Forest Area for 2012-13**

**(Area in Sq Km)**

Sr no.	Circle	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	Total
1	Thane	2383.92	837.15	2.08	3223.15
2	Nashik	1703.09	242.01	3.69	1948.79
3	Dhule	3599.80	47.19	162.79	3809.79
4	Pune	299.55	0.00	9.37	308.92
5	Kolhapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Amravati	1139.62	14.97	0.02	1154.61
7	Aurangabad	500.19	13.22	3.52	516.93
8	Yavatmal	903.41	27.24	11.17	941.82
9	Nagpur	394.23	591.21	101.06	1086.50
10	Chandrapur	592.29	229.67	63.55	885.51
11	Gadchiroli	10532.98	1353.42	93.06	11979.46
12	WL Mumbai	491.67	9.27	0.37	501.31
13	WL Nashik	430.05	13.97	0.00	444.02
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22970.80</b>	<b>3379.32</b>	<b>450.68</b>	<b>26800.81</b>

*Source : CCF ( Territorial)*

Forest villages & inforest settlements were established & developed with the purpose of ensuring sustained and adequate availability of labour for forestry works. At present the forest villages and inforest settlements are under the administrative control of the Revenue Department subject to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act 1980, the inhabitants of the forest villages and inforest settlements enjoy the same benefits of occupancy rights in hand as are available to the residents of Revenue villages. The large scale of employment in

various forestry works undertaken in forest areas was a source of livelihood to the forest dwellers. They were granted concessions, privileges like Nistar and Grazing facilities etc. & were provided amenities like drinking water, school, rooms/buildings etc. through development plan programs to the extent possible. A brief view of the welfare activities under is presented below.

## II) CONCESSIONS IN RESPECT OF FOREST & FOREST PRODUCE :-

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

## III) FOREST LABOURERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :-

In the year 2013-14, 116 Forest Laborers Co-Operative Societies were allotted 223 coupes for working. The break-up of working of coupes is as under.

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Circle</b>	<b>No. of F.L.C.S. to which coupes are allotted</b>	<b>No. of Coupes Allotted</b>
1	Yavatmal	11	17
2	Nagpur	51	62
3	Chandrapur	18	18
4	Gadchiroli	26	114
5	Amravati	09	11
6	Thane	01	01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>223</b>

*Source: D-11, O/o Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Production and Management), M.S. Nagpur*

During the year 2013-14, there were 386 F.L.C.S. out of which 199 are functioning, 107 FLCS are not functioning and 80 FLCS were under liquidation with a total membership of about 85 thousand. Out of 386 FLCS, 244 F.L.C.S are in tribal areas with a membership of 74 thousands.

IV) Forestry works offered employment opportunities on a very large scale, especially to the adivasis & backward class people who were paid wages as fixed by wage board. The total labour employment during 2013-14 was estimated to be 27350 thousand mandays (Provisional).

**(V) 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 & inforest settlements. The detail note on physical and financial achievements during the year 2013-14 under various tribal sub-plan schemes carried out by Forest Department is shown in a table enclosed herewith.

**Achievement Details of Schemes / Programs implemented under T.S.P. / O.T.S.P  
Schemes carried out by Forest Deptt. for 2013-14  
(Provisional)**

S. No	Scheme / Program	Sector	Achievement 2012-13 (Rs. in Lakh)	
			Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5
1	Plantation of species of Industrial and Commercial use	TSP (District)	Committed works 4162.00 ha. PPO works 568 ha.	748.45
		OTSP (District)	Committed works 746.50 ha. PPO works 136 ha.	309.38
2	Construction of roads, buildings and stone check dam	TSP(District)	Const. of roads and Stone Check Dam	1158.94
		OTSP(District)	Const. of roads and Stone Check Dam	197.34
3	Reforestation of Degraded Forest	TSP(District)	Committed works 3693.55 ha. PPO works 789 ha.	2324.34
		OTSP(District)	Committed works 198.00 ha. PPO works 101 ha.	308.33
4	Establishment of Central Nurseries	TSP(District)	Preparation of seedlings	92.21
		OTSP(District)	Preparation of seedlings	23.95

S. No .	Scheme / Program	Sector	Achievement 2012-13 (Rs. in Lakh)	
			Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5
5	Joint Forest Management	TSP(District)	Committed works 2982.00 ha. PPO works 1094.00 ha	884.99
		OTSP(District)	Committed works 162.00 ha. PPO works 38 ha.	97.09
6	Plantation Program	TSP(District)	Committed works 969 ha. PPO works 208 ha.	290.96
		OTSP(District)	Committed works 323.00 ha. PPO works 80 ha	58.83
7	Forest Protection from Fire	TSP(District)	Fireline	107.67
		OTSP(District)	Fire line	12.00
8	Development of Minor forest Produce	TSP(District)	Committed works 2146.73 ha. PPO works 792	780.20
9	Exploitation of Forest Produce by Govt. Agency	OTSP(District)	Committed works 0.00 ha. PPO works 15 ha.	39.35
10	Development of Tourism	TSP(District)	Development of Tourism places in forest areas Committed works 30 ha PPO works 15 ha	638.24
		OTSP(Distric)	Developmental works carried out at Tourism places	78.00
	TOTAL (District Plan)	Total TSP(District)		7026.00
		Total OTSP(Distric)		1124.27
		Grand TOTAL		8150.27
State Plan				
1	Supply of cooking gas to adivasi beneficiaries in protected forest areas	TSP (State)	15320 Beneficiaries were supplied with cooking gas, Biogas, Milch cattle Supply of and also provided with Forest Protection material	1119.95

S. No	Scheme / Program	Sector	Achievement 2012-13 (Rs. in Lakh)	
			Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5
2	Development of Tourism in adivasi forest areas	TSP (State)	Rehabilitation of 2 villages in Tipeswar sanctuary	1760.00
3	Plantation for G.U.T (Bamboo Plantation)	TSP (State)	Committed works 6573.60 ha. PPO works 936 ha	776.21
4	Establishment of Central Nurseries and preparation of seedbeds	TSP (State)	Seedlings were prepared through 535 beneficiaries	66.24
<b>Total of State plan</b>				<b>3722.40</b>

(B)

## 6. SOCIAL FORESTRY

No financial outlay was available for the year 2013-2014 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 that committee the following important decisions were taken by the Government to revitalize the co-operative structure in the Tribal areas.

- (1) To reorganize the Adivasi Co-operative Societies on the following criteria:
  - (a) the area of operation of a society should be limited to 5 to 10 kms.
  - (b) For each 5,000 population, there should be one society.
- (2) While reorganising the societies on the above lines, the existing societies should be Liquidated and
- (3) To extend financial assistance to these societies in the following manner:
  - (a) To increase the rate of commission under in 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, 2013-2014 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, subjects to the maximum contribution of Rs. 0.30 lakh to each society. The total outlay for 2013- 2014 as Rs. 16.80 lakh and expenditure as Rs. 3.00 lakh.

Districtwise details of TSP and OTSP Schemes implemented in 2013-14

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
01	Thane	0.40	0.40	0.00	6	6
02	Nandurbar	13.80	0.00	13.80	0	0
03	Yavatmal	0.20	0.20	0.00	2	2
04	Chandrapur	1.00	1.00	0.00	4	4
05	Gadchiroli	0.90	0.90	0.00	3	3
06	Nanded	0.50	0.50	0.00	24	10
	Total	16.80	3.00	13.80	39	25

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

There are various schemes for grant of interest subsidy to tribal farmers. These schemes are (i) Interest subsidy to small farmers, (ii) Interest subsidy to Tribal farmers. (iii) Interest subsidy to Adivasi Members of Adivasi Co-operative Societies. Government has decided that the crop finance disburse to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies should be at concessional rates. The scheme wise outlay provided for 2013-2014 are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particular	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Interest subsidy to small farmers	0.50	0.50

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
01	Thane	0.50	0.50	0.00	251	251

Sr.No.	Particular	Outlay	Expenditure
2.	Interest subsidy to tribal farmers	0.50	0.50

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
01	Nanded	0.50	0.50	0.00	575	575

Sr.No.	Particular	Outlay	Expenditure
3.	Production Incentive Scheme	432.33	411.92

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
01	Thane	15.00	14.98	0.02	2690	2436
02	Nashik	106.09	106.09	0.00	7250	7250
03	Dhule	20.40	14.62	5.78	3412	3814
04	Nandurbar	83.98	69.39	14.59	11300	11325
05	Jalgaon	0.30	0.30	0.00	38	44
06	Pune	27.38	27.38	0.00	20	29
07	Amravati	10.00	10.00	0.00	1000	903
08	Yavatmal	80.00	80.00	0.00	8182	8182
09	Chandrapur	30.00	29.99	0.01	2200	2199
10	Gadchiroli	7.00	7.00	0.00	800	735
		380.15	359.75	20.40	36892	36917

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

Adivasi Co-operative Societies offer various the membersof 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. 125.92 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 125.85 lakh for the year 2013- 2014 for this scheme.

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
01	Thane	5.00	0.00	5.00	0	0
02	Dhule	1.10	1.10	0.00	1	1
03	Nandurbar	2.00	0.00	2.00	0	0
04	Jalgaon	0.10	0.10	0.00	100	100
05	Pune	0.40	0.40	0.00	200	200
06	Gondia	0.15	0.00	0.15	0	0

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
07	Gadchiroli	0.50	0.50	0.00	4	2
08	Nanded	0.50	0.50	0.00	24	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>327</b>

#### **(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. 135.45 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 128.30 lakh has been for this scheme for the year 2013-2014.

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
	<b>Subsidy</b>					
01	Nandurbar	125.0	125.00	0.00	5000	5000
02	Jalgaon	0.70	0.70	0.00	14	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125.70</b>	<b>125.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>5014</b>
	<b>Loan</b>					
01	Nandurbar	125.00	125.00	0.00	5000	5000
	Jalgaon	0.70	0.70	0.00	14	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125.70</b>	<b>125.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5014</b>	<b>5014</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>251.40</b>	<b>251.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10028</b>	<b>10028</b>

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

The distribution of food grains and consumer articles is done through Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. Undertaking these activities, the societies sustain losses. In order to reimburse such losses, management subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- per society per year. There are in Fair Price Shops, being run by the existing Adivasi Societies. **An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh for this scheme for the year 2013.2014.**

#### **(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.61.30lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh has been for the year 2013.14.

Sr. No.	District	Grants Available	Expenditure	Grant Surrender	Target	Achievement
01	Thane	11.80	0.00	11.80	0	0
02	Nashik	14.60	0.00	14.60	0	0
03	Dhule	0.50	0.00	0.50	0	0
04	Nandurbar	21.90	0.00	21.90	0	0
05	Gadchiroli	12.00	0.00	12.00	0	0
06	Nanded	0.50	0.00	0.50	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>61.30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Hence, the total outlay of Rs721.90 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 619.24 lakh has been for the sub sector for the year, 2013-2014 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 in to the bore well at high pressure. Which widen and extends the existing fractures. This increases the connectivity of the fractures and improves the yield of the bore well.

Cost of hydro fracturing is Rs.6,000/- per bore well. The successful bore well after hydro, fracture benefits the 250 population approximately.

During the year 2013-14, under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) a grant of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 1.20 lakhs were released. Accordingly the target was hydro fracturing of 21 bore wells.

Districtwise details of allocation of grants, expenditure and work done for the year 2013-14 under this scheme is shown in the following table.

The total grant received of Rs. 1.20 lakhs & Rs. 1.20 lakhs was utilized.

Name of the Scheme	District	Budget provision Rs. in Lakhs	Grants Received	Expenditure Rs. in Lakhs	Target BW HF	Achievement		Population benefited
						BW hydro-fractured	BWs successful after H.F.	
Hydro fracturing Program of GSDA	Ahmadnagar	1.20	1.20	1.20	21	21	13	3250
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3250</b>

## **(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 2013-2014.

## **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.

Since April 1999 to March 2013, under this scheme total 2,97,373 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries were covered. Rs. 51,307.84 Lakhs credit and Rs. 51,307.84 Lakhs subsidy was distributed to 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 2013-2014 Annual action plan of Rs. 171.54 crore for NRLM- Non intensive and 79.96 for NRLM-Intensive was sanctioned by Central Government. The State Government has made provision of Rs. 91.83 crore for NRLM-Intensive and NRLM-Non Intensive as State share to implement the mission in the year 2013-2014. The subsidy of Rs. 1493.78 lakh is distributed to 9735 scheduled tribe's beneficiaries.

## **DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

In the year 2013-14 funds is Nil.

### **Maharashtra Gramin Employment Guarantee Scheme**

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

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

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

### **Object of the scheme**

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

The features of the schemes:-

1. As per section 2 (g) of the NREGA Act that any department of the State Government, Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization shall be appointed as "implementing agency" to undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme;
2. As per section 6 (1) of the Act, the Minimum Wages rate shall be applicable as specified by the Central Government.
3. As per section 7 (2) of the Act, the unemployment allowance shall be payable. That no such rate shall be less than 25% of the wage rate for the first thirty days during the financial year and not less than 50% of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.
4. As per section 12 of the Act, the State shall constitute State Employment Guarantee Council.
5. As per section 13 of the Act, the Gram Panchayats shall participate for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act.
6. As per section 16 of the Act, the Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for various work such identification, executing, supervising etc. of the Gram projects.
7. As per section 10 of the Act, the Gram Sabha shall 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) permanent wait list. As per the guidelines of the Indira Awas Yojana approximately 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, while 15% funds are earmarked for minority BPL beneficiaries.

In order to construct durable houses of quality Central Government fixed cost per house at Rs. 70,000/- from 1.4.2013 while the State Government has fixed cost of Rs. 1,00,000/- per house by providing additional amount from its own funds..

The breakup of this Rs. 1,00,000/- is as below:-

A)	Central Government's share (75%)	Rs. 52,500/-	Total State's share per New house is Rs. 42,500/-
B)	State Share (25%)	Rs. 17,500/-	
BII)	State Governments (Additional)	Rs. 25,000/-	
C)	Beneficiary Share in the form of Labour	Rs. 5,000/-	
	Total	Rs.1,00,000/-	

4. The Government of India has given the allocation of Rs. 72089.85 lakhs under IAY for the current year 2013-14. The State Government has made the budgetary provision of Rs. 24029.95 lakhs.

### **POWER DEVELOPMENT -**

Under this programme, during the year 2013-2014, 3,800 electric motor pumps were energised in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. In addition 17,500 domestic connections were released for tribal beneficiaries. Total outlay of Rs. 73.13 lakh was provided for electrifying 1,722 agriculture pump sets and release of 6,493 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. Non-conventional energy related schemes are being implemented by MEDA with the help of Tribal Development Department notified tribal area.

#### **1) 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 parts of the tribal area. Electrification using Solar Photovoltaic Home light and Street light system is undertaken under this scheme. For this programme expenditure of Rs. 756.00 lakhs for electrification of 126 villages and 12 padas.

#### **2) 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 schools are unable to study during the period of load shedding at night. In view of this, MEDA has introduced a scheme of Wind Solar Hybrid System for generation of electricity and its application in these schools and hostels. Under this programme Nil villages will be covered with estimated cost of Rs. Nil lakhs.

#### **3) 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 wattages 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, 315 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 is (from Rs. 80,000/- to 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.

Details of the provisions / expenditure for the year 2013-2014 are given in the Table No.3.10

**Table 3.10**

**Statement showing the details of the provisions and expenditure for the year 2013-2014 and the target for the year 2014-2015 of schemes implemented by the Health Department**

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Tribal Health Institutions	Budget Provision 2013-14	Expenditure 2013-14	Budget Provision 2014-15	Target for year 2013-2014
1	Sub Centers	2075	8575.77	4988.93	9417.82	1) Construction of Sub Centers, PHC and Rural Hospital 2) Repairing and Maintenance PHC/Sub Centers and Rural Hospital 3) Strengthening of PHC/Sub Centers and Rural Hospital 4) Medicine & Equipment grants to PHC/Sub Centers and Rural Hospital.
2	Primary Health Centers	315				
3	Rural Hospitals	67	1149.00	Not Available	1796.02	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2457</b>	<b>9724.77</b>	<b>4988.93</b>	<b>11213.84</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 view of the Small Scale Industries Board and Village Industries, handicrafts, handlooms, Silk & Coir Industries are covered under the scheme.

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

An outlay of Rs. 12.86 lakhs is provided for the year 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 12.75 lakh.

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
01	Amravati	TSP	1.00	1.00	2
		OTSP	1.00	1.00	4
02	Yavatmal	TSP	1.10	1.10	2
		OTSP	0.36	0.36	3
03	Gondia	TSP	0.20	0.20	1
		OTSP	0.30	0.30	1
04	Chandrapur	TSP	1.00	1.00	4
		OTSP	1.00	1.00	3
05	Nanded	TSP	2.00	2.00	5
06	Gadchiroli	TSP	1.20	1.20	4
07	Jalgaon	OTSP	0.20	0.20	1
08	Buldhana	OTSP	1.00	0.90	3
09	Akola	OTSP	1.00	0.99	2
10	Nagpur	OTSP	0.50	0.50	2
11	Wardha	OTSP	0.50	0.50	2
12	Bhandara	OTSP	0.50	0.50	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>18</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>23</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12.86</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>41</b>

## 2. Revised SEED MONEY SCHEME

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

### Eligibility:

Local unemployed person or group of persons fulfilling.

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

### Scope –

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

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

An outlay of Rs. 39.85 lakhs is provided for the year 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 34.28 lakh.

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
01	Dhule	TSP	1.00	1.00	1
		OTSP	1.00	1.00	1
02	Nandurbar	TSP	2.00	2.00	2
		OTSP	2.00	2.00	3
03	Ahmednagar	TSP	0.10	0.10	1
		OTSP	0.20	0.20	1
04	Amravati	TSP	2.00	2.00	7
		OTSP	2.00	2.00	5
05	Yavatmal	TSP	1.10	1.10	6
		OTSP	0.60	0.60	2

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
06	Gondia	TSP	0.50	0.50	1
		OTSP	0.60	0.60	1
07	Chandrapur	TSP	1.25	1.25	4
		OTSP	1.25	1.25	4
08	Thane	TSP	5.00	1.93	2
09	Nanded	TSP	10.00	7.50	39
10	Gadchiroli	TSP	1.20	1.20	3
11	Jalgaon	OTSP	0.60	0.60	1
12	Buldhana	OTSP	2.00	2.00	2
13	Akola	OTSP	1.00	1.00	2
14	Washim	OTSP	0.20	0.20	2
15	Nagpur	OTSP	2.50	2.50	4
16	Wardha	OTSP	1.00	1.00	5
17	Bhandara	OTSP	0.75	0.75	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>18.58</b>	<b>66</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>35</b>
			<b>39.85</b>	<b>34.28</b>	<b>101</b>

### **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. 64.60 lakhs is provided for the year 2013-2014 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 66.57 lakh.

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
01	Jalgaon	TSP	1.00	1.00	33
		OTSP	1.80	1.80	60
02	Pune	TSP	10.00	9.99	271
		OTSP	5.00	5.00	130
03	Amravati	TSP	2.50	2.50	57
		OTSP	2.00	2.00	52
04	Chandrapur	TSP	0.50	0.50	14
		OTSP	1.00	1.00	26
05	Thane	TSP	3.60	3.60	120
06	Nashik	TSP	5.40	5.40	145
07	Nanded	TSP	15.00	17.50	554
08	Yavatmal	TSP	1.00	1.00	33
09	Buldhana	OTSP	2.70	2.70	90
10	Akola	OTSP	5.00	4.68	126
11	Washim	OTSP	2.00	1.80	60
12	Nagpur	OTSP	5.00	5.00	89
13	Wardha	OTSP	1.00	1.00	26
14	Bhandara	OTSP	0.10	0.10	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TSP</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>41.49</b>	<b>1227</b>
		<b>OTSP</b>	<b>25.60</b>	<b>25.08</b>	<b>663</b>
			<b>64.60</b>	<b>66.57</b>	<b>1890</b>

#### xx) **ROADS AND BRIDGES -**

During the year 2013-2014 budget provision of Rs. 40119.84 lakhs was made under Tribal sub Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 37993.27 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 14 Major / Medium & 78 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 181858.44 ha. of these projects 92441.00 ha potential is created up to March 2014.

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 2014
<b>Godhavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Aurangabad</b>			
01	Ahmednagar	Padoshi	280.87
02		Kohandi	1484.06
03		Piparkane	1781.95
04		Shirpunje	396.35
05		Jagdamba Devi	232.83
06		Wakimanhere	241.02
07		Waranghushi	305.20
08		Chichondi	292.83
09		Pimpalgaon Khand	2042.95
10		Ambad	1386.21
11		Joran	663.50
12		Vani Khurd	632.94
13		Talegaon Trimbak	999.15
14		Mahaje	1299.38
15		Sindgi	773.43
16		Waldevi	72.86
17		Mukne	121.18
18		Chankapur	114.42

19		Haranbari	57.88
20		Kelzar	55.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13234.41</b>
	<b>K.I.D.C. Thane</b>		
21	Thane	Surya	44745.71
22		Deharaj	13968.79
23		Mumri	62452.88
24		Nampada	1196.86
25		Birwadi	1037.20
26		Tulyacha Pada	620.65
27		Wagh	447.36
28		Lendi	7233.41
29		Domihira	9947.75
30		Kholsapada-1	217.52
Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2014
31		Shirale	956.75
32		Srimant	3468.45
33		Ambai	591.25
34		Roshani	3562.01
35		Kachurli	388.15
36		Vitarneshavr	203.08
37		Shribhuvan	0.88
38		Nibapur	0.00
		E & I (2702 3696)	0.00
		Survey (2702 3687)	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>151038.70</b>
	<b>Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation Pune</b>		
39	Pune	Kondhawal	0.00
40		Palsunde	236.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>236.16</b>
	<b>T.I.D.C. Jalgaon</b>		
41	Nandurbar	Kordinalla	10291.38
42		Nagan	7602.19
43		Shivan	5732.47
44		Dara	7105.12
45		Dehali	7984.11
46		Prakasha Burai	2904.08
47		Dhong	401.28
48		Kareghat	2.49
49		Panbara	1782.81
50		Bhuriwel	162.71

51		Harimahu	306.45
52		Bardipada	486.05
53		Biladi	27.02
54		Pimprane	717.54
55		Nesu	3343.02
56		Deolipada	740.03
57		Mendipada	484.65
58		Visarwadi	990.45
59		Rampur	62.81
60		Chirda	2902.31
61		Susri	2949.83
62		Dhanpur	1078.08
63		Echyagavhan	4.98
64		Rankanalla	2147.03
Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2014
65		Haripura	3790.10
66		Chinchpani	842.52
67		Nimdya	12.26
68		Gangapuri	433.38
69		Lohara Chinchati	440.43
70		Matran Nalla	1399.77
71		Nimbadevi	708.11
72		Waghzira	450.00
73		Bhegu	738.61
74		Nanduri	566.46
75		Dhanoli M.I.	1650.26
76		Jamalevani	516.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>71757.57</b>
<b>V.I.D.C. NAGPUR</b>			
77	Gondia	Zhashinagar	5569.00
78		Lodha Sitapur	244.00
79		Yengalkheda	2753.00
80		Kosari	2384.00
81		Pulthal	4.00
82		Piomritha	5.00
Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred till March 2014
83		Bevartola	6145.00
84		Alewadi	1858.00
85		Kawara Nalla	4480.00
86		Patia	2236.00

87		Hiraambai	1524.00
88		Ampati	2202.00
89		Doma	542.00
90		Ranapisa	275.00
91		Varkubga	33.00
92		Pachpahur	2508.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32762.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>269028.84</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-**

- Under the scheme financial assistance @ 50% of the estimated cost limited to Rs. 7.00 lakh is sanctioned.
- To Private Institutions in T.S.P. area F.A. at the rate of 90% or maximum Rs. 7.00 lakh whichever is less.
- For Government Ashram schools run by Tribal Development Department at the rate of 100% but maximum Rs. 7.00 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: -**

- Leveling of playground
- Fencing / Compound wall of developed playground
- Preparation of various playfields on the playground.
- Preparation of 200m/400m Track
- 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	2012-13	249.00	253.79	143	141
		2013-14	445.00	393.00	225	224
		2014-15	240.81		35	

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2012-13	58.00	48.50	34	30
		2013-14	126.01	121.95	55	52
		2014-15	68.98		10	

## **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-**

- (a) Government offices, Government Institutions like District Sports Complex and Taluka Sports Complexes are eligible for 100% grant, and they will be considered on top priority.
- (b) The institutions for villages under S.C.P., Adarsh gram and Tribal villages declared by the Government are eligible for 90% grant of the estimated cost or Rs. 7.00 lakh whichever less is.
- (c) For General conditions, financial assistance is given @ 75% of the estimated cost or max. Rs. 7.00 lakh whichever is less.

### **Items of grant**

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

### **Institution eligible for grants –**

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

### T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant development of Gymnasia	2012-13	445.96	620.14	235	336
		2013-14	734.14	703.14	246	229
		2014-15	363.00		52	

### O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant development of Gymnasia	2012-13	131.52	140.81	67	68
		2013-14	224.19	180.31	86	76
		2014-15	124.94		20	

### 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	Achive-ment
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2012-13	35.55	32.84	132	129
		2013-14	45.55	45.55	182	182
		2014-15	39.04		156	

### O.T.S.P

Sr. No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2012-13	24.00	20.75	34	53
		2013-14	23.00	23.00	92	92
		2014-15	17.92		64	

#### **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	Achivement
1	F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	2012-13	53.70	46.20	176	172
		2013-14	63.96	68.96	255	255
		2014-15	55.04		225	

O.T.S.P

Sr. No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achivement
1	F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	2012-13	20.50	28.65	118	135
		2013-14	28.07	28.07	112	112
		2014-15	14.45		58	

#### **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 VIIIth Five Year Plan & IXth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2013-2014

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
Annual Plan 2013-14	89	14068

Scheme wise details are given in following paragraphs

**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 2013-14 Rs. 5961.27 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. 2775.63 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 938.38 Lakhs approved for Annual Plan 2013-2014.

## **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. 2775.63 Lakhs are provided for Annual Plan 2013-14.

**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 2013-2014.

**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. 0.00 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2013-14.

**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. 325.80 Lakhs are approved for Annual plan 2013-14.

**7. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITI.**

For this scheme Rs. 500.52 lakhs are approved annual plan 2013-14. Out of this Rs. 494.33 lakhs are expenditure for 4 new ITI's committed expenditure the State.

**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. 7.65 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2013-14. 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 2013-14 Rs. 7.65 lakhs has been 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 2013-14 Rs. 258.96 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 2005-06 for the scheme of Training Certificate (Maharashtra State) Technical Board Examination & it is introduced in annual plan 2013- 2014 as Rs. 1.06 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% Grant-in-aid is given for their non-remunerative works and accordingly special attention is being paid to the Tribal Municipal Towns.

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

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

The statement showing release of loans & grants released by the State Government since 1994-95 to 2013-14 is as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

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

Sr. No	Year	Amount of released by Government		Total
		G.I.A.	Loan	
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
20	2013-2014	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 drinking water, health facilities etc. to the tribals which were previously being implemented by several agencies at several levels without ensuring proper co-ordination.

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

### (1) Employment Programme

- Employment Guarantee Scheme
- Centrally Sponsored Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Scheme.

### (2) Health Services

- Providing primary health care services
- Providing Pure and Clean drinking water

### (3) Nutrition Programme

- Integrated Child Development Scheme
- School Feeding Programme

### (4) Supply of Food grains

- Distribution of Food grains through Fair Price Shops
- Revamped Public Distribution System
- Door Delivery System

### (5) Consumption Loan Scheme

### (6) Grain Bank Scheme.

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

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

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

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

### **Health Services:**

Tribal areas are generally inaccessible due to difficult terrain. Such areas are, therefore, deprived of timely & adequate health facilities, particularly during the monsoon when there is interruption in the communication machinery. In order to overcome the problem the government has decided to provide following health facilities. The Government has also decided the implementation of “Melghat patterns” the schemes of Health & Nutrition in all districts of Tribal Sub Plan Area from 2003-2004. In this sensitive tribal area an outlay of Rs.3025.91 lakh has been provided for the year 2013-2014 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. 3025.91 lakh has been allocated for the year 2013-2014.

**(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. 36.34 lakh is made in TSP 2013-2014.

**(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. 50.00 lakh is made in TSP 2013-2014.

**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
Sr. No.	Kind of beneficiaries	Rate of Supplementary nutrition per day is Rs.
02	Children in the age group of 2 to 6 years	Rs. 2.25

Sr. No.	Kind of beneficiaries	Rate of Supplementary nutrition per day is Rs.
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. 45.00 Crore & for the year 2013-2014 has made available for this scheme.

### **GRAIN BANK:-**

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

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

The responsibility for the successful implementation of the scheme will be jointly of the field machinery and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation. Instructions have been issued to all concerned officers to start action immediately so that the scheme can be started as early as possible and the villagers will get grains from the Grain Banks in their area from the 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
1990-91	1060.00	162.55	113.71

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
1991-92	1319.00	164.72	54.42
1992-93	1269.25	179.40	58.79
1993-94	2857.39	244.77	88.75
1994-95	2646.26	296.45	58.92
1995-96	1794.16	278.04	38.46
1996-97	2738.32	264.21	53.10
1997-98	3018.12	306.03	73.17
1998-99	3693.92	67.20	31.25
1999-2000	3982.84	00	00
2000-2001	3681.96	466.18	119.72
2001-2002	3580.76	00	00
2002-2003	2837.74	00	00
2003-2004	1173.21	502.51	576.23
2004-2005	2041.29	675.79	644.57
2005-2006	2029.08	621.28	700.64
2006-2007	2572.72	0.00	0.00
2007-2008	4292.28	0.00	0.00
2008-2009	4228.79	0.00	0.00
2009-2010	895.91	0.00	0.00
2010-2011	5796.00	0.00	0.00
2011-2012	6627.98	0.00	0.00
2012-2013	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-2014	7728.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>77868.69</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 2013 - 2014

(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
23	2013-2014	9500.00	12389.00	11653.80
		<b>68065.52</b>	<b>69040.77</b>	<b>64322.89</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 2013-2014 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	16037	1186692	1062832	89.56%

## **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. To Provide Uniform to 3 to 6 years anganwadi children.**

For those parents who are unable to purchase school uniforms due to unavailability of money to get benefit of this scheme of rural areas anganwadis beneficiaries for equality of students in school.

#### **CONDITIONS -**

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

Under this scheme Rs. 60.00 Lakhs provision. Expenditure Rs. 60.00 for 22221 Beneficiaries.

### **2. 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. 90.52 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs.30.75 lakhs for 1035beneficiaries.

### **3.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. 121.26 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 101.61 lakhs for 2849 beneficiaries.

**4. 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. 17.94 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 175 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. 61.77 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 58.29 lakhs for 1 beneficiaries.

**Table No. 3.9**

**Statement showing the sector wise provisions & expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan for the year under report i.e. 2013-2014 and the previous year i.e.2012-2013 and the proposed outlay for 2014-2015. (Plan schemes, Financial Targets & Achievements)** (Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2012-2013		Year under Report 2013-2014		Proposed outlay for 2014-15 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
(I)	<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED SERVICES</b>					
1.	Crop Husbandry	7288.15	7288.16	7828.10	7890.12	8133.84

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2012-2013		Year under Report 2013-2014		Proposed outlay for 2014-15 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
2.	Horticulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.00
3.	Soil & Water conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6881.30
4.	Animal Husbandry	1818.47	1818.46	2547.56	2187.74	3105.41
5.	Dairy Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.79
6.	Fisheries	31.78	31.79	69.99	31.79	119.35
7.	Forest	6167.42	6167.42	9129.57	9121.22	10945.99
8.	Social Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Co-operation	12946.60	12952.54	7047.08	793.08	613.37
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28258.37</b>	<b>28258.37</b>	<b>26622.30</b>	<b>20023.95</b>	<b>29969.05</b>
(II)	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1.	I.R.D.P.	1953.43	1953.43	2898.64	1172.44	991.00
2.	D.P.A.P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	N.R.E.P./Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	23622.31	23622.31	30487.95	38215.99	19052.57
4.	E.G.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Rural sanitation programme.	0.00	0.00	354.16	0.00	421.82
6.	Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Community Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	696.16
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25575.74</b>	<b>25575.74</b>	<b>33740.75</b>	<b>39388.43</b>	<b>21161.55</b>
(III)	<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>					
1	Medium Irrigation (irrigation department)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1100.00
2	Minor Irrigation (Irrigation Dept.)	11155.92	11155.93	11092.81	13709.86	12823.47
3	Minor Irrigation (R.D. Development)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9350.49
4	Minor Irrigation (Water Conservation Department)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3535.41
4	Ayacut development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Rehabilitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11155.92</b>	<b>11155.93</b>	<b>11092.81</b>	<b>13709.86</b>	<b>26809.37</b>
(IV)	<b>POWER DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1	Power Development	5946.93	5946.93	7789.06	6667.13	9053.20
2	Non-conventional sources of energy	332.00	332.00	500.00	756.00	500.00
3	Special Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6278.93</b>	<b>6278.93</b>	<b>8289.06</b>	<b>7423.13</b>	<b>9553.20</b>

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2012-2013		Year under Report 2013-2014		Proposed outlay for 2014-15 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
<b>(VI)</b>	<b>INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>					
1.	Village & Small scale industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.67
2.	Medium & large scale industries	30.63	30.62	64.60	66.57	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30.63</b>	<b>30.62</b>	<b>64.60</b>	<b>66.57</b>	<b>106.67</b>
<b>(VII)</b>	<b>TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>					
1.	Roads & Bridges	8268.02	8268.02	9748.29	12627.42	49546.08
2.	Roads & Transport (MSRTC)	0.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8268.02</b>	<b>8268.02</b>	<b>10148.29</b>	<b>12627.42</b>	<b>50046.08</b>
<b>(VIII)</b>	<b>GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>					
1	General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Forest & tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1773.20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1773.20</b>
<b>(IX)</b>	<b>SOCIAL &amp; COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
1	General Education	4002.31	4002.31	4928.53	3548.42	3699.56
2	Sports & Youth services	1225.18	1225.18	1719.66	1661.32	925.19
3	Arts & Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Technical Education	126.27	126.27	276.50	139.52	2445.35
5	Public Health	13274.97	13274.97	18394.01	16092.46	25748.63
6	Water supply & Sanitation	4081.75	4081.76	5802.88	4984.73	5486.53
7	Housing	3499.54	3499.54	0.35	0.00	0.00
8	Urban Development	418.00	418.00	668.74	481.00	1685.50
9	Information & publicity	35.72	35.73	10.02	12.18	61.00
10	Medical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.50
11	G.S.D.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Welfare of BCs.					
	(S.W.D.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(T.D.D.)	155777.89	155771.30	214701.93	172457.07	260429.07
	(Mahila & Balkalyan)	11.54	11.54	18.60	11.10	1071.55
13	Labour & Labour Welfare	2744.41	2744.42	7506.51	4739.08	6664.15
14	Nutrition	5754.11	5754.12	8790.69	5036.64	8151.44
15	Food & Civil Supply					3000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>190951.69</b>	<b>190945.14</b>	<b>260319.44</b>	<b>209163.52</b>	<b>319528.47</b>

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2012-2013		Year under Report 2013-2014		Proposed outlay for 2014-15 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
15	Innovative Schemes & Undivided Fund	69767.70	69767.70	0.00	0.00	22544.41
16	CapitalExpenditure	0.00	0.00	125896.78	113981.23	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>339964.09</b>	<b>340033.67</b>	<b>476174.03</b>	<b>416384.11</b>	<b>481492.00</b>

Source: The Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2014-2015 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 2012-2013& 2013-2014 Target fixed for year 2014-2015**  
**(Physical Target & Achievement)**

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				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	20774	20774	
	<b>HORTICULTURE</b>							
1	Strengthening of Horticultural Nurseries	Seedling s/ Grafts No in Lakh	Nos. in Lakh	22.00	22.00	20.00	8.89	
2	Horticulture Plant Protection	Pesticides	Hq.	2042	0	440	440	
3	Kitchen Gardening Melghar Regency	Beneficiaries	Nos.	3740	3740	4000	4000	
	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>							
1	Key Village Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
2	Regional Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
3	Cattle Breeding farm	Centers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Mobile veterinary clinics	Centers	Nos.	14	14	17	17	--
5	Veterinary Dispensaries & Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	473	473	467	467	--
6	Poultry Birds Distributed under poultry improvement	No.	Nos.	53327	53327	203429	203429	--
7	Check post and vigilance units	centres	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
8	District Premium Bull Scheme	Beneficiaries	Nos.	253	253	0	0	--
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	118	118	184	184	--
12	Supply of Milch Animals	Beneficiaries	Nos	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	223.00	80.02	200.00	110.15	300.00
2	Fish Farming impounded water							
	1.Stocking of prawn Seed	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	0.00	0.00	100.00	60.00	110.00
	2. Stocking of fish Seed	--'	Lakhs	1082.25	865.71	1100.00	935.01	1250.00

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
	3. Fish Production	--'	M.T.	0	0	0	0	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	30	96	35
5	Assistance for supply of fishery requisities	Nylon twin	Kgs	7212.00	7631.00	8000.00	7520.00	9050.00
		Non Mechanized Boats	Nos	81	22	50	38	60
<b>6</b>	<b>FOREST</b>							
1	Plantation of forest species for Industrial & Commercial uses	Ha	Ha	2924.50	1998	--	--	
2	Afforestation for soil conservation	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
3	Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha	Ha	3808.55	1928.00	--	--	
4	Development of Fodder Resources	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
5	Development of Minor Forest Produce	Ha	Ha	--	--	--	--	
6	Establishment of Central Nurseries	Plantation	No	--	--	--	--	
7	Joint forest Management	Ha	Ha	2139.05	1761	--	--	
8	Dhadgoan Akkalkuwa Special Action Plan 8 Development forest Parks (Tourism)	Parks	Parks	7260	--	--	--	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
( C )								
7	COOPERATION							
1	Seven years interest free loans for purchase of shares of adiwasi co-op. societies	Memb ers	Nos	12860	3737	16070	5164	10108
2	Subsidy towards bad debt reserves of Adivasi Co-op. societies	Societ y	Nos	54	43	61	42	70
3	Managerial subsidy to Adiwasi Co-op. Societies.	Societ y	Nos	442	381	566	0	350
4	Managerial subsidy for fair price shop of co-op. societies.	Societ y	Nos	6	5	0	0	0
5	Interest subsidy to small Adiwasi Farmers.	Memb ers	Nos	125	17	155	251	50
6	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 5%	Memb ers	Nos	260	245	456	575	0
7	Share capital for Adiwasi Co-Op. Society	Societ y	Nos	41	34	18	17	47
8	Financial assist ance to purchase of share of co-op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers ( loan )	Memb ers	Nos	3109	2600	399	327	2073
9	Financial assist ance to purchase of share of Co- op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers ( Subsidy )	Memb ers	Nos	3109	2600	399	327	3032
10	Intensive scheme for farmers	Memb ers	Nos	8780	6133	66997	42244	82893

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
8	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
1	DPAD Programme	Water shed	Nos	1528	1528	--	--	
2	S.G.R.Y.	Mand ays	In Lakhs					
3	S.G.S.Y.	Benefi ciaries	Nos	9735	9735	9735	9735	
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Benefi ciaries	Nos	63051	63051	87785	87785	
9	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1	Grand for acqu iring land for cremation & burial ground	Villag es	Nos	--	--	--	--	
10	LAND REFORMS							
1	Financial asstt. to the tribals for restoration of alienaged land	Benefi ciaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
2	Financial asstt. to tribal tenants purchaser to pay of purchase price under Tenancy Act.	Benefi ciaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
11	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL							
1	Minor Irrigation	Projects	Ha	85	85	92	92	
2	Land Development Works	Works	Nos	--	--			--
12	POWER DEVELOPMENT							
1	Electrification of hamlets in the tribal areas	Wadis /Padas	Nos	135	278	250	278	250
2	Energisation of agricultural pump sets	Pump sets	Nos	2300	1632	3800	1722	3800
3	Release of domestic connections	Conne ctins	Nos	8500	7942	17500	6493	17500

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
13	NON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY							
1	Wind Solar Hybrid system in Ashram Shala & Hostel		Nos	0	0	0	0	10
2	Energy Saving Lamp at Grampanchayat		Nos	0	0	0	0	6000
14	INDUSTRY & MINING							
1	Seed money assistance to educated unemployment	Nos	Nos	2225	2038	2355	1956	
2	Enterpreneur Training Programme	Nos	Nos	51814	42002	59506	40051	
3	District Industries Scheme	Nos	Nos	379	373	400	390	
4	Prime Minister Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
15	ROADS & BRIDGES							
1	New construction	Length of Roads	New Kms	1767.54	1012.28	1265.28	877.80	1010.07
2	Construction of bridges, sakac etc.	Bridges	Nos	2056	1351	1578	1080	804
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		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				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		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				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	280	276	45
2	Grant of development of Gymnasia	Institutions	Nos	302	404	332	305	72
3	Financial assistance to organizations for holding Social service camps	Camps	Nos	166	182	274	274	220
4	Financial assistance to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	Centers	Nos	294	307	367	367	283
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		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				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	63	63	21	21	--
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		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15	
				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 207503	558 207503	563 200675	563 200675	--	
3	Motor Driving Training Centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	2 150	2 116	2 150	2 100	--	
4	Pre Military Training centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	9 2700	9 482	9 2700	9 400	--	
5	Model Schools Eklavaya English Medium School	Schools Student s	Nos	4 1250	4 1250	4 1351	4 1351		

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Financial assistance to TDC	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	1
	A) Khavati Loan	Beneficiaries		300000	300000	200000	200000	--
	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	124	124	--
9	Junior College of Aided A. School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student	75	75	150	150	
10	Aided Ashram School	Students	Nos	556 277275	556 253022	556 277275	556 248406	
11	Government Hostel	No Student	Nos	473 26848	473 26848	491 57770	491 51578	
12	Installation of Pump Sets	Beneficiaries	Nos	309	159	-	-	
13	Supply of Oil Engines	Beneficiaries	Nos	6197	6167	4680	100	
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		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				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	20000	10541	
24	Empowerment of landless living poverty line	Beneficiaries	Nos	0	0	46	46	
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	8477	6276	8418	5722	
32	Self Help Group of tribal women	Group	No					

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2012-2013		2013-2014		Target fixed for 2014-15
				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	Nos	85	85	85	85	--
		Beneficiaries	Nos	158842	158842	1186692	1062832	
		Anganwadi						

**Source:** Tribal Development Department's Annual Plan TSP of the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 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 No.	District	Act	Total No of Cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Registered	Decided	Pending	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 d ing	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
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>48005</b>	<b>47927</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>23544</b>	<b>26078</b>	<b>42678</b>	<b>22741</b>	<b>25315</b>	<b>40355</b>

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 2014 following statutory Committees has 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 istricts for measurement of forest land claimed FR Act.

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

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

4. Online monitoring of GPS measurement is going on.

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

Institutional and Financial support established for better Implementation and Monitoring.

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

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

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

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

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

The progress achieved as on 31/03/2014

1.	No. of claims filled at Gram Sabha Level	3,42,951
2.	No. of claims recommended by the Gram Sabha to SDLC	2,92,524
3.	No. of claims recommended by SDLC to DLC	1,15,876
4.	No. of claims approved by DLC for title Individual Claim – 1,08,610; Community Claims – 2,906)	1,11,516
5.	Forest land of approved individual Forest Rights Claims – for cultivation:	329209.55 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 of legislation for the protection of the tribals. One of the measures to bring about effective economic improvement of the tribals, is to protect them from exploitation by certain unscrupulous elements in society. To achieve this objective, the Act makes any lending made before the commencement of the Act, invalid void and 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, 2001-2002,2002-03, 2003-2004 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)

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
01	1982-1983	0.00	167.80	0.00	209.72
02	1983-1984	0.00	172.60	0.00	230.62
03	1984-1985	0.00	271.25	0.00	459.70
04	1985-1986	0.00	126.55	0.00	144.47
05	1986-1987	18.72	0.00	4.61	0.00
06	1987-1988	0.00	471.85	0.00	404.14
07	1988-1989	397.06	0.00	0.00	502.77
08	1989-1990	29.99	0.00	0.00	52.18
09	1990-1991	52.96	0.00	0.00	120.78
10	1991-1992	0.00	106.07	.00	201.92
11	1992-1993	110.34	0.00	30.43	0.00
12	1993-1194	177.20	0.00	113.45	0.00
13	1994-1995	342.01	0.00	31.55	0.00
14	1995-1996	529.84	0.00	24.10	0.00

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
15	1996-1997	167.91	0.00	6.04	0.00
16	1997-1998	597.33	0.00	6.34	0.00
17	1998-1999	452.06	0.00	9.91	0.00
18	1999-2000	144.91	0.00	13.98	0.00
19	2000-2001	285.78	0.00	9.50	0.00
20	2001-2002	108.84	0.00	0.00	190.68
21	2002-2003	72.30	0.00	0.00	273.56
22	2003-2004	0.00	249.14	0.00	127.81
23	2004-2005	392.89	0.00	309.41	0.00
24	2005-2006	509.17	0.00	404.86	0.00
25	2006-2007	37.74	0.00	307.04	0.00
26	2007-2008	0.00	40.09	363.71	0.00
27	2008-2010	0.00	8.90	382.66	0.00
28	2010-2011	446.58	0.00	414.74	0.00
29	2011-2012	537.86	0.00	481.37	0.00
30	2012-2013	318.26	0.00	334.41	0.00
31	2013-2014	301.54	0.00	343.92	0.00

(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 2013 - 2014 as exhibited through the quantity of produce purchase by the TDC. The following figures in Table 4.3 of quantities procured to gather with their value will show clearly.

**Table 4.3**

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

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

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
1990-1991	8,45,489	2,624.89
1991-1992	5,96,340	2,797.56
1992-1993	10,24,329	3,906.58
1993-1994	8,34,065	3,593.35
1994-1995	5,98,585	3,195.72
1995-1996	6,50,745	3,530.85
1996-1997	7,13,138	4,567.06
1997-1998	6,41,421	3,971.33
1998-1999	7,58,991	5,730.71
1999-2000	7,36,570	5,203.28
2000-2001	5,50,947	3,252.85
2001-2002	8,02,749	4,548.93
2002-2003	7,08,821	4,448.17
2003-2004	12,54,226	7,424.00
2004-2005	7,58,939	5,231.44
2005-2006	12,32,900	8,325.35
2006-2007	12,01,589	9,661.50
2007-2008	10,51,362	8,792.78
2008-2009	10,05,766	9,249.85
2009-2010	11,46,137	11,631.30
2010-2011	11,54,751	11,694.58
2011-2012	10,84,609	11,789.67
2012-2013	12,15,450	15,018.87
2013-2014	11,90,642	18,127.45

(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 tribals, a scheme of 'Consumption Finance', has been in operation since 1978-79. For this purpose Government has created a revolving fund and made available total amount of Rs.8.00 cores. So Tribal Development Corporation under the scheme a beneficent family is eligible for a maximum loan of Rs. 400 holding 4 units or Rs 800/- up to 8 units of Rs. 1000/-, over & above 8 units in their family. The following table indicates the position of disbursement of consumption finance / loans and its recovery.

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

Year	No.of Beneficiaries(Nos.)	Loan/Financedistributed (Rs.in lakh)	Percentage of recovery
1988-1989	13,651	20.07	30.90
1989-1990	62,506	85.56	16.01
1990-1991	41,457	62.39	17.40
1991-1992	43,241	82.06	44.45
1992-1993	1,03,027	399.66	31.59
1993-1994	50,773	211.96	26.28
1994-1995	42,077	168.22	29.85
1995-1996	39,367	240.91	21.54
1996-1997	30,202	202.68	15.41
1997-1998	64,051	455.10	6.55
1998-1999	75,702	531.27	12.17
1999-2000	37,947	282.53	9.60
2000-2001	1,75,091	1188.41	--
2001-2002	37,401	284.72	0.08
2002-2003	86,698	690.24	63.32
2003-2004	2,00,000	5249.79	4.67
2004-2005	1,80,232	4850.24	6.04
2005-2006	1,56,000	4602.02	7.88
2006-2007	2,00,000	5988.20	5.50
2007-2008	2,00,000	6291.55	0.05
2008-2009	2,00,000	6139.14	0.92
2009-2010	2,00,000	6139.14	3.82
2010-2011	4,00,000	12630.19	3.66
2011-2012	3,00,000	9398.20	4.24
2012-2013	1,89,200	5696.84	3.34
2013-2014	92,523	2916.48	1.27

(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 of the State, (Tribal Areas of the State are the parts of Scheduled Areas, "Scheduled Areas" means the area declared to be scheduled area by the President under the Scheduled Areas (Part A State) Order, 1950, made under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India. ) vide Government Notification Dated 14.01.1982 and in the interest of tribals local tradition, grant of Licence in Form T.D.- 1 (for sale of Toddy), licence in Form C.L. II and Form C.L. III (for wholesale and retail sale of Country Liquor respectively) is prohibited

Sr. No.	Name of District	Area
01	Gadchiroli	Entire District
02	Thane	Mokhada Tahsil, Talsari tahsil & Jawahar tahsil (excluding Jawahar Municipal area)
03	Dhule	(now part of Nandurbar District) Navapur tahsil (excluding Municipal Area) Taloda tahsil (excluding Municipal Area) Akkalkuwa tahsil (excluding Municipal Area) Akarni tahsil (excluding Municipal Area)
04	Amravati	Melghat tahsil (excluding Dharni & Chikhaldara Hill Station Municipal Council Area)
05	Nasik	Surgana tahsil (excluding Surgana) & Peint Tahsil (excluding village panchayat area of peint)

As per the welfare measures taken for these areas, commercial vending of Today & Country Liquor like alcoholic beverages in these areas has been discontinued.

However, depending on the traditions and custom prevailing in these areas, tribals are exempted in respect of their own local traditional drinks distilled or brewed from Mohra Flower, Rice or Fruits in such tribal areas in so far as it related to the manufacture, possession, consumption, use or offering or

distribution of such liquor for mutual accommodation for personal and social purposes but not for commercial purposes.

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

1. The same excise policy is continued by the state. There is no change in policy.
2. However, tribal people are benefitted with toddy licenses with fixed license fee are issued in tribal areas.
3. There is no exploitation of tribals as there is no sale of liquor in this area.
- 4.

#### **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.