

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

***ANNUAL REPORT***

***ON***

***THE ADMINISTRATION OF***

***“SCHEDULED AREAS” IN***

***MAHARASHTRA STATE***

***FOR THE YEAR 2008-2009***

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**Year 2008-2009**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

1. To protect the interest of tribal, many safeguards are introduced and provided in the Constitution of India. As per 2001 Census, Maharashtra has a total tribal population of 85.77 lakhs. As per the Scheduled Area (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 the Scheduled Area is of 46531sq.kms.over 12 districts, 16 towns and 5809 villages with 49% of tribal population having predominant population of 45 tribes including 3 Primitive Tribes. The boundaries of Tribal Sub Plan area are coterminous with the boundaries of Scheduled Area.
2. The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India while defining the Scheduled Areas elaborates the provisions with regard to their administration and control thereof. Paragraph 3 more specially enjoins on the Governor of each State where there is Scheduled Areas in the State, to submit an Annual Report on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the State, to the President of Indian Republic.
3. According to the instructions and directions received from the Minister of State for Tribal Welfare, Government of India vide D.O. letter No. 18013 / 3 /86-TD (R), dated 15th January, 1987 addressed to the Chief Ministers of the State and the views communicated thereon by this Government vide No. TRI-1087/ CR-66/D-3, dated 12th January 1988, the Annual Report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the State has been prepared.
4. The present Annual Report for the year 2008-2009 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. The Tahsil wise details of the Scheduled Areas are given in Table No. 1.1. This table shows that the total population of the Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra according to the 2001 Census is 118.89 lakh of which the Scheduled Tribe population is 43.08 lakh, which comes to 36.23 per cent of the total population of Scheduled Areas. The percentage of the Tribal population as compared to the total population of the State is 8.88, as per the 2001 Census.
4. According to the 2001 Census, the total Tribal population of Maharashtra State is 85.77 lakh. Maharashtra State ranks second in the country in relation to the total Tribal population, next to Madhya Pradesh.

**Table 1.1**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The total Tribal population of Maharashtra is 85.77 lakh, out of which 43.08-lakh Tribal population live in the aforesaid Scheduled Areas and 42.69 lakhs, that is, 49.78% of the Tribal population lives outside the scheduled areas of the State.

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

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

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

12. There are 1528 villages with a total population of 10.68 lakh (out of which the tribal population is 5.84 lakh) included in the Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pockets. Some of the villages out of the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas are included in the Modified Area Development Approach Pockets. Though, the Government of India declined to place these additional villages on the same footing as the main Tribal Sub Plan Areas approved by them, the State Government felt that the tribal's living in these Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Areas also needed special attention at par with the Tribal Sub Plan areas. All the benefits available to the tribal in the Tribal Sub Plan areas as approved by the Government of India have been extended to the tribals of these Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach and



Mini-Modified Area Development Approach areas. A total of 2016 villages with a total population of 16.32 lakh of which the tribal population is 7.28 lakh now constitute Modified Area Development Approach, Mini-Modified Area Development Approach and the Additional Tribal Sub Plan.

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

14 Out of the total Scheduled Tribes population of 85.77 lakh in the State 35.71 lakh (41.63%) have been covered in the Tribal Sub Plan + Additional Tribal Sub Plan + Modified Area Development Approach + Mini- Modified Area Development Approach areas. There are 50.06 lakh Tribal (58.36%) residing outside the Tribal Sub Plan, Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach, and Mini- Modified Area Development Approach areas. All the Scheduled Areas are now covered under the Tribal Sub Plan areas hence there is no separate programme for the Scheduled Areas. The Tribal Sub Plan commenced functioning since 1976 under a separate Major Head under the various major development heads of the plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
Sr. no	District	1981 census population		1991 census population		2001 census population	
		Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
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
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>

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE SCHEDULED AREAS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The Directorate of Tribal Development was upgraded to a Commissionerate of Tribal Development with headquarters at Nasik and for that purpose the post of the erstwhile Director of Tribal Development was upgraded to that of Commissioner in the super time scale of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

(2) With the setting up of a separate and independent Commissionerate of Tribal Development, the Secretary to Government in the Tribal Development Department has been

left free to attend to Secretariat functions and has been relieved of field duties which he was earlier required to perform as Secretary-cum-Commissioner.

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Again in November 1993 it was decided that 11 posts of Project Officers in sensitive projects should be upgraded and 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 Zilha 73 Parishads (ZPs). They have been given some of the powers that have been given to Collectors and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilha 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)
Sr. No.	District	ITDP	Taluka
09	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Dhanora and Kurkheda
10	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Etappali
11	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Aheri and Sironcha

(9) In March-1995 two posts of Deputy Commissioners in the Tribal Development Commissionerate have been upgraded and declared as Joint Commissioners (JC), Tribal Development, in the grade of Rs. 12000-16500 in order to 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)	Shahapur, Dahanu, Jawahar, Pen, Ghodegaon and Mumbai (for the OTSP)	06
2. A.T.C. Nashik	Nashik Revenue Division (Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Dhule, Nandurbar & Jalgaon Districts)	Nashik, Kalwan, Rajur, Nandurbar, Taloda & Yawal	06
03.A.T.C. Amravati	Aurangabad Revenue Division (Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Parbhani, and Nanded districts) & Amravati Revenue Division (Amravati, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Akola, (for the OTSP) Washim and Buldhana districts)	Kinwat, Pandharkawada, Dharni, Aurangabad and Akola	05
4. ATC, Nagpur	Nagpur Revenue Division (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya districts)	Nagpur, Deori, Chandrapur, Chimur, Gadchiroli, Aheri & Bhamragad.	07
			24



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

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

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

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

### **Divisional Level**

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

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

The Divisional Commissioners of the six Revenue Divisions of the State are responsible for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan programs in their respective regions. They guide and direct the Collectors and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of the Zilha 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 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 Presidents of the Zilha 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 Presidents of the Zilha Parishad and the Chairman of the Tribal and Social welfare committee of the Zilha 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 Zilha 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 Zilha Parishads are responsible for implementation of the schemes under the local sector, which are mostly with the Zilha Parishads. For proper and effective co-ordination, the Project Officer's of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects are placed under the Additional Tribal Commissioners.

#### Project Level

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

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

- (1) registration and sponsoring of candidates with various agencies for employment;



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

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune was established on 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 has a Governing body headed by the Hon. Minister of the Tribal department.

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

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

- To conduct basic as well as applied research on tribal related issues.
- To take up evaluation of various schemes aimed at Tribal development and welfare.
- To impart relevant training to different levels of personnel in the tribal development.
- To provide competence building opportunities to the Tribals.

- To 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.

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

A Bi-annual Tribal Research Bulletin is published by this Institute, since 1979 onwards. In the year 2008-2009 this institute has published March 2008 and September 2008 Bi-Annual publications.

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

The institute has a website (<http://trti.mah.nic.in>) of its own with e-governance friendly features like notice board, Right to information sections, 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 Eco-informatics is yet another step towards e-governance.

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

This Government has sanctioned 66 posts of different cadre for the institute to undertake research, evaluation, training and related activities. The Government has also sanctioned 210 posts of different cadres for the eight Caste Certificate Scrutiny committees working in various part of this state. The TRTI provides support to the committees in terms of provision of ethnographic details as well as other relevant information and data about the tribes while it simultaneously uses the verification details compiled by the committees Research 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 them with 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.

### **Pre-service 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**

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

Aims and objectives of the training programme

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

### **Training programmes**

During the year 2008-2009 the institute has conducted total 150 training programmes; out of which 124 training programmes are for in-service, 6 programmes for competitive examinations and 20 Youth Leadership Programmes. Total 3872 participants have benefited.

In-service training programmes		Pre-service training programmes		Total training programmes		
No. of training programmes	No. of trainees	No. of training programmes	No. of trainees	No. of training programmes	No. of trainees	Expenditure of training programmes
124	3075	26	797	150	3872	50,00,000

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

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

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

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

The position of the evaluation study/surveys undertaken by the institute in the year 2008-2009 is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of the subject of survey	status
1	Educational status of Govt. and Govt. aided Ashram Schools (Chandrapur and Yavatmal Dist.)	Survey report under printing.
2	Consumption of loan (Khavati loan) (Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Thane)	Survey report under printing.
3	To minimize the deficiency in Tribal Women – distribution of iron tablets (Thane, Nandurbar)	Report under printing
4	Distribution of LPG Gas-kit to BPL Tribal families	Survey completed and tabulation work is in progress.
5	Family Welfare Programme (Nandurbar, Nasik, Buldhana)	Survey and tabulation work completed. Report writing under progress.
6	To provide assistance under agriculture to the BPL families to bring them above BPL (Nasik, Nandurbar)	66% field work completed.
7	Study of utilization of Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Government Jobs (State and Central including PSUs)	The subject is allotted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India vide their letter No. 15012/1/2005-R&M (TRI) dated 4 September 2006. As the issue raised in the matter is very vast the work of survey is still under progress.

## 7) RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

### A. State Government Research Fellowship :

The Government of Maharashtra has awarded Research Fellowship to two research scholars every year on the basis of Central Government Research Fellowship. The fellowship is awarded with a view to encourage in-depth study of the process of socio-

economic change in the tribal areas of tribal communities particularly in the wake of new development efforts.

Selected research scholars are awarded fellowships of Rs. 400/- per month and contingency grant of Rs. 600/- per year. In deserving cases, the tenure of fellowship of two years, can be extended by one more year.

In the year 2008-2009, the research fellow Kum. Seema Ravindra Chavan (Research fellow selected for the year 2005-06), has submitted her research report to the institute. The subject of the report is “An Impact of education, on the economic life of Pardhi women.”

#### **B. Central Research Fellowship:**

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of research and training the Ministry of Tribal Welfare awards fellowships annually for doing 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 2008-2009 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, 28 Queen's Garden, Pune-1

They are:-

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

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

In the year 2007-2008 the exhibition was organized from 14-2-2008 to 18-2-2008 at Tilak Smarak Mandir. 60 artists from all over Maharashtra were invited to participate in the exhibition. 47 artists participated.

In the year 2008-2009 the exhibition was organized in March, 2009 at Pune. 42 artists from all over Maharashtra participated in the exhibition. The exhibited articles were handicrafts wooden articles, bamboo work, warli paintings, paper mashed masks and herbal medicines.

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

Warli painting competition is organized every year for Warli and Malhar Koli artists from Thane district. The competition is held in two parts i.e. for adults and for Warli and Malhar Koli students in Thane district. They are given painting material like cloth, colours and brushes. They are also given T.A. D.A. (for one day), cash prizes and certificates.

In the year 2007-2008 competition was organized at Ganjad, District Thane (Maharashtra State) 50 Adult artists and 62 students participated in the competition.



In the year 2008-2009 also competition was organized at Ganjad, District Thane (Maharashtra State). 50 Adult artists and 48 students participated in the competition.

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

To keep the traditional dancing alive, this Institute organizes dancing competition at the project level through the Project Officers at I.T.D.P. Areas. The participants from dance groups are given T.A., D.A. cash prizes and certificate. In the year 2007-2008 Tribal Dance Competitions were held at 20 projects viz. Dahanu, Shahapur, Jawhar, Ghodegaon, Pen, Kalwan, Nasik, Rajur, Nandurbar, Taloda, Dharani, Yaval, Pandharkawada, Kinwat, Aheri, Bhamragad, Chimur, Deori, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. First 3 groups from each project were given prizes.

In the year 2008-2009 Tribal Dance Competition were held at 18 projects in Maharashtra.

### **4) Production of Documentary Films**

This institute produces the documentary films on the tribal art and culture. Up to the year 2008-2009 this institute has produced 76 documentary films on development, art and cultural aspects of tribal's in Maharashtra.

In the year 2007-2008 this institute has produced 6 films on the following subject:-

1. Kolam – A Tribe
2. Bhil – A Tribe
3. Pardhan – A Tribe
4. Pardhi – A Tribe
5. Warli – A Tribe
6. Tribal Development Case Studies

In the year 2008-2009 this institute has produced 6 films on the following subject:-

1. Traditional medical practices
2. Traditional judicial practices among the Pardhis
3. Talasari Ashram School – An ideal Ashram School
4. Significance of Mahua Tree in the lives of Tribals
5. Sacred grooves and tribal life
6. Significance of weekly market in lives of Tribals

Besides this conversion of 35 and 16 mm documentary films in DVD/CD format will be done. Two films on “Forest actm 2006” were produced in 2008-09. These films have been telecasted on National Channel, Doordarshan.

### **5) 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 1350 artifacts displayed in the museum.

The museum is renovated last year. The renovation was in process from February 2007.

### **Verification of Scheduled Tribe Caste Certificate**

There exist eight 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. Scrutiny Committee acts as appellate authority against the order of rejection of the competent authority authorized to issue caste certificate.

The performing of eight Scrutiny Committees in the year 2008-2009 is as follows-

No. of cases pending for the year 2007-08	No. of cases received in the year 2008-09	Total cases	No. of cases disposed of in the year 2008-09					Total
			Valid	Invalid	Remand	Closed	Transferred to other committees	
25948	39111	65059	37244	1591	28	310	1486	39173

### **9. 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 is started from February, 2008 in Maharashtra State. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Commissioner, TRTI, Pune as the Nodal Officer for implementation of the Act vide order dated 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2008.

As per the provision of the Act, following statutory Committees have been constituted at various levels.

(a)	Forest Rights Committees (FRCs)-	12,822
(b)	Sub-Divisional Level Committees (SDLCs)	76
(c)	District Level Committees (DLCs)	25
(d)	Divisional Level Committees (DIVLC)	-
(e)	State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC)	01

Works done for Capacity Building and the Achievement so far

1.	Total Number of Trainings organized	1,234
2.	No. of Government Personnel trained (Revenue, Forest, Tribal, RDD, NIC, GPS/GIS operators etc.)	1,857
3.	Number of Persons trained (Master trainers, member of F.R.C. etc.)	45,659

Use of GIS for implementation and monitoring.

1. 300 GPS are supplied by the TDD and out of these 289 GPS machines are distributed to 28 districts for measurement of forest land claimed FR Act.
2. A 13 digit unique ID allotted to every claimant.
3. Web based online system of capturing and utilizing GPS Measurement put in place.
4. Online monitoring of GPS measurement is going on.
5. District Level Committees has given Satellite (Cartosat I) Imageries with GIS software. Collectorate staff trained to facilitate smooth processing and quick decision at DLC.

Institutional and Financial support established for better Implementation and Monitoring.

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

2. One coordinator and one assistant coordinator appointed on contract-honorarium basis in each DLC and SDLC.
3. FRCs provided with the Person on honorarium basis (Rs.2000/- per month) for providing ministerial help.
4. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 5000/- per Panchayat / Forest Rights Committee for administrative expenses.
5. Rs. 24.89 crores spent in 2008-2009 on implementation.

The progress achieved as on 31/03/2009

1.	No. of claims filled at Gram Sabha Level	2,39,542
2.	No. of claims recommended by the Gram Sabha to SDLC	26,511
3.	No. of claims recommended by SDLC to DLC	2,156
4.	No. of claims approved by DLC for title Individual Claim – 1,365; Community Claims – 9)	1,374
5.	Forest land of approved individual Forest Rights Claims – for cultivation:	3601.76 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 lively hood support to the tribes :

1. Sustenance 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.

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

MSCDC was registered in 1972 as a General Society under Section 12(1) of Maharashtra State Cooperative Act as a Promotional Organization. Its ownership vested in Govt. of Maharashtra in the Social Welfare department. Subsequently with the creation of the separate department of Tribal Development in the year 1983 the TDC came under the administrative control of the Tribal Development Department. Thus TDC came into existence and was implementing the programmes for the tribal welfare much before the creation of its parent department.

### **1) Historical perspective:**

The TDC was originally created with the modest objectives of running of its own account primary units for supplying food-grains and other articles of daily use. Along with this it was entrusted the task of managing, as agent of the Government Ashram Schools established for tribal children in 1977-78. However, the Corporation responsibilities swelled. During the year the monopoly purchase of agriculture produce and minor forest produce of the Tribal's was declared and the TDC was to address the assignment of running



this scheme as the "Chief Agent " of the Government under the Maharashtra Tribal's Economic Condition [Improvement] Act 1976. In the following year the Corporation became the agent of Government Consumption [Khavati] Finance Scheme, Price Support Scheme in the Tribal areas for the Food and Civil Supplies Department. In 1980-81 the management of Ashram Schools was taken away from TDC and handed over to the then Directorate of Tribal Development, now Tribal Commissionerate specifically created for this purpose. But supply of food grains and other requirements of the schools were with TDC. In the same year i.e.1980-81 the scheme of installation of Electric Motor pump and Oil Engines on wells of the tribal farmers was entrusted to the T DC. In 1981-82 it got further yoked to the Nucleus Budget Scheme under which the Corporation was charged with the responsibility of advancing loans to tribal's entrepreneurs wherever institutional finance was not forthcoming. The Nucleus Budget was discontinued in the year 1992 and instead the TDC was required to prepare and implement relatively high cost and viable scheme for the individual tribal as a channelizing agency of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation [NSFDC]. In the year 1992-93 the additional schemes from Government in Food and Civil supplies Department were given for implementation to the TDC. These schemes were Doorstep Delivery Scheme and the rural godown scheme under the Prime Minister's Revamped Public Distribution System programmes. TDC was given the task in 1991 of providing the drinking water supply scheme in the Government Ashram Schools where the portable drinking water was not available.

TDC has thus traveled a long way from its days of moderate activity to the transactions of work of considerable magnititude from a modest turnover of Rs 4.77 lakh in 1972 it now has turned over its activities more than Rs. 130 crores in the year 1998-99.

**Maharashtra State Co-Operative Tribal Development Corporation Limited, Nashik.**

**1. Establishment**

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

**2. Objectives and Aims**

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

**3. Major Activity:**

- A) Monopoly Procurement Scheme.
  - i) Procurement of Food grain
  - ii) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce.
- B) Electric Motor Pump / Oil Engine Scheme / Gas Unit Supply Scheme
- C) Nav Sanjivan Yojana

- i) Consumption Finance Scheme.
- ii) Grain Bank Scheme
- iii) Door Step Delivery Scheme
- iv) Rural Godown Scheme
- D) Other Scheme
  - i) Government Ashram School Supply

## **MANAGEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

### **Board of Directors**

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

Non Officials: -

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

<b>Sub Total "A"</b>	<b>22</b>
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Non Official

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

<b>Sub Total "B"</b>	<b>15</b>
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<b>TOTAL A + B</b>	<b>37</b>
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### **Sub Committee of the Board:**

#### **1) Executive Committee:**

As per Bylaws No. 57 there is an Executive Committee of 11 Directors to look after the implementation of the schemes and to undertake works as are assigned to by the Board of Directors.

## **2) Business Committee:**

This committee comprising of 5 directors reviews various business transactions of the Corporation and is empowered to frame the related policy from time to time.

## **3) Staff Welfare Committee:**

Comprising of 4 directors looks after the formulation of staff welfare policies.

## **4) Sub Regional Advisory Committee**

Constituted at each sub regional level of the Corporation under the Chairmanship of the elected directors from the affiliated societies of the area. Looks after the procurement operations of the Corporation at the Sub Regional level.

The creation of Business Committee, Staff Welfare Committee and sub regional advisory committee was found necessary in order to make the deliberation in the Board of Directors more purposeful as the directors would be conversant with the ground realities of the Corporation.

## **Administrative Structure:**

a) Staff

b) The activities of the MSCTDC are overseen by the Head Office at Nashik. The Managing Director is at the apex of the administrative pyramid, exercising overall control. In the Head Office, he is assisted by three General Managers, each heading one of the three wings namely, Administration, Marketing & Finance. In addition a General Manager for the Gondwana Region has been placed at Nagpur for better supervision of distant areas.

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

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

Under the 10 Regional Offices there are 35 Sub Regional Offices. The Managing Director is an officer of the I.A.S. and is sent on deputation by the Govt. The General Managers is a senior Class-I officer. The Regional Managers are equivalent to the Junior Class-I officers. They are supported by subordinate staff at various levels. There are in all 1391 employees as per the staffing pattern of the Corporation sanctioned vide G.R. No PSA/1086/C.N. 24/D-3, dated. 12<sup>th</sup> May 1986.

The employees of the Corporation are eligible to draw the same pay scales and emoluments as are applicable to Govt. servants of similar grade and cadre. Presently the Management Subsidy to the extent, establishment and office expenses is being provided by Govt. vide its order no. TDC/1077/13733/XXIV (II) dated. 6<sup>th</sup> February 1982.

## **1. MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME**

The MSCTDC was originally created with the modest objectives of running on its Own account Primary Units for supplying food grains and other articles of daily livelihood to the tribals. Along with this, it was also entrusted the task of MSCTDC, as agent to Govt. Ashram Schools established for tribal children.

The activities mentioned above as initially entrusted to TDC had preliminary and very limited impact as far as direct welfare of the tribal's was concerned. Needless to mention that the State Govt. have therefore taken a conscious decision to implement such programs which shall motivate improvement in economic condition of these down trodden sector of our society in true sense.

To translate this goal into a reality a major anti-expetive law for the tribals was enacted in the State of Maharashtra. This is called the "Maharashtra Tribal's Economic Conditions (Improvement) Act, 1976.

The Act primarily envisages prohibition of (1) lending by private agencies and (2) Marketing of certain agricultural and minor forest products in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas by any other agencies except those notified by State Govt. from time to time. As per the provision of the said Act a "Monopoly Procurement Scheme" has been applied in the Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State and for its successful implementation the MSCTDC has been appointed by the State Govt. as its Chief Agent. Since 1978-79 this Corporation is working as Chief Agent of the State Govt. to implement Monopoly Procurement Scheme as well as Consumption Finance.

### **Notified Commodities**

At the moment the Monopoly Procurement Scheme covers 73 tehsils in the Tribal Sub Plan Districts in the State of Maharashtra. Vide Govt. Notification No. TDC/1094/26942/CR 105/Desk-III(I), Mumbai dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 1996 total 21 Agricultural and 31 Minor Forest Produce items have been specified for procurement under Monopoly Procurement Scheme. Only such notified items are procured by TDC under the said Scheme. The list of notified agricultural and minor forest produces (M.F.P.) commodities is enclosed.

### **Procurement Operation Method:**

In 1977-78 total seven tehsils were taken up for the implementation of the M.P. Scheme on a pilot basis. Taking into account the huge response from the tribals the jurisdiction of the network of the scheme was widened gradually. At present the scheme is being implemented in 73 tehsils in 15 TSP districts out of 35 districts in the State through 926 nos. of Adivasi Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Sanstha (LAMPS) which are working as "Sub Agent" of this Corporation. Thus the actual procurement of the notified commodities are made through total 548 purchase centers out of these 394 centers are opened by Adivasi Societies. Where such purchase centers are not opened by the Sub Agent societies, TDC has made alternative arrangements on its own in many pockets through 154 purchase centers.

Purchase commission is also paid as per quintal purchases basis to Sub Agent Societies by this Corporation.

The year wise procurement of agricultural & Minor Forest Produces items are as under:  
(Weight in Qtl. Value in Lac)

Sr. No.	Year	Procurement of Agricultural produce		Minor Produce Forest		Total Procurement	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
1	1996-97	600016	3964.04	113122	603.02	713138	4567.06
2	1997-98	551785	3646.73	89636	324.61	641421	3971.33
3	1998-99	701090	358.21	57901	372.49	758991	5730.70
4	1999-2000	670749	4745.82	65820	457.46	736569	5203.28
5	2000-2001	313205	2122.40	59820	247.06	373025	2369.46
6	2001-2002	332649	2109.22	26664	120.50	--	--
7	2002-2003	256635	2030.27	31476	143.04	288111	2173.31
8	2003-2004	379580	2703.98	105403	521.91	484983	3225.89
9	2004-2005	313249	2483.44	14664.54	335.23	327913.21	2818.67
10	2005-2006	410535	4361.64	54937	733.14	465472	5094.78
11	20007-2008	201567	2373.61	26574	177.83	228141	2551.44
12	2008-09 (Up to 31.07.09)	--	--	18414	234.01	18414	234.01

#### B) Price Support Scheme:

The Maharashtra State Co-op. Tribal Development Corporation. Ltd. has been appointed as Chief Agent in Tribal Sub Plan Area for the procurement under the Price Support Scheme by Food & Civil Supply Department since 2000-2001 onwards.

The Price Support Scheme is being implemented in 14 districts through Adivasi Vividh Karyakari Societies which are working as Sub Agent of TDC. Under this scheme TDC is procuring Paddy, Maize, Jowhare, Bajari as per Support Price Rate declared by the Central Govt.

Year wise procurement under Price Support Scheme is as under.

Sr. No.	Season	Procurement		Remarks
		Quantity in Qtls.	Value in lack	
01	2000-2001	1777922.00	883.39	
02	2001-2002	443436.00	2319.21	
03	2002-2003	420522.00	2272.89	
04	2003-2004	765243.00	4198.19	
05	2004-2005	431025.00	2412.75	
06	2005-2006	886813.00	5055.76	
07	2006-2007	736837.00	4573.98	



08	2007-2008	823257.87	6241.62	
09	2008-2009	977940.00	8929.74	

**i) Procurement of MFP Commodities:**

Most of the tribal population is situated in remote hilly areas adjoining forest lands. A Major part of tribal population is landless and having their livelihood on collection of minor forest produce commodities e.g. Gum, Mohaflowers, Moha seed, Myrobolone (Hirda) & Chironjee etc. TDC gave serious thought over it and as such during 1978 got the above commodities notified from State Govt. for the long-term benefit of the tribals. Besides this 26 more commodities under MFP have now been notified which are being produced by the TDC at present.

Needless to mention that minor forest commodities are never brought for sale in agricultural produces market commodities (APMC).

Therefore while fixation of purchase prices of MFP items this Corporation has to study the rates offered to the commodity in its last open auction as well as market trend. The purchase prices are fixed by the District Collectors on the basis of rates offered to TDC in open auction while deducting the cost on fort items from it as stated earliest. The purchase prices worked out are made applicable for MFP notified commodities to be procured through 538 purchases centers in tribal areas.

Earlier a huge amount was charged by the Forest Department as "Royalty" to TDC for its procurement MFP commodities collected by the Tribal's. However, to enable us to pay more remunerative prices to tribal, TDC made constant efforts the level of State Govt. and waived the royalty payable to Forest Department. Therefore vide Govt. Resolution dtd. 01.10.1994 policy has been fixed to pay royalty at the rate of only Rs.5/- per quintal of actual procurement of notified MFP commodities made by TDC. This definitely helped TDC to enhance the procurement of MFP items thereby fetching more remunerative prices to the tribal tenders.

“Problems of TDC” Transfer of ownership of Minor Forest Produce to Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas.

AS per the Maharashtra transfer of ownership of minor forest produce (Regulation of trade) Amendment ordinance 1997. The ownership of minor forest produce transferred to Gram Panchayat in Scheduled Area.

As per Govt. Resolution of Rural Development Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai dated. 23.08.2007, TDC can purchase and sale of Minor Forest Produce up to 30.09.2009. After that TDC has to take permission from State Govt. for procurement of MFP.

There are no instructions on how Gram Panchayat will implement the procurement scheme of MFP in tribal areas.

However we feel that Gram Panchayats will face very critical problems in working as an independent and successful and viable marketing agent.

1. Lack of infrastructure / lack of enough funds.
2. Low volumes of collection so unfavorable economics of scale.
3. Placed in remote Areas from where marketing (selling) would be commercially unlivable.

4. Traders may exploit their weaknesses of the Gram Panchayats.

### **Minor Forest Produce**

Financial Assistance Received from Central Government for Minor Forest Produce Operations during 1992-93 to 2008-2009 is as under.

(Rs. in Lac)

Sr.No.	Financial Year	Amount	Remarks
1	1992-1993	24.00	
2	1994-1995	53.00	
3	1995-1996	30.00	
4	1996-1997	150.00	
5	1997-1998	99.50	
6	1998-1999	100.00	
7	1999-2000	200.00	
8	2000-2001	150.00	
9	2001-2002	200.00	
10	2005-2006	373.00	
11	2006-2007	215.00	
12	2007-2008	325.00	
13	2008-2009	270.00	

Amount up to 2007-2008 is fully utilized for purchase of minor forest produce item and utilization certificate is also submitted to Government.

### **(C) ELECTRIC MOTOR PUMP SETS / OIL ENGINES SCHEME**

Scheme is being implemented since 1973-74. Identification and selection of tribal beneficiaries is done by the (farmers holding land between 1/1-2 to 16 acres) Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik, through the task force Committees at Tehsil levels.

Supply installation & commissioning of 3HP to 10 HP Electric Motor Pump sets and 5 HP Oil Engines along with necessary accessories at the farm of tribal beneficiaries on Turnkey basis.

Implementation of scheme in 23 districts on the basis of subsidy and beneficiaries participation since 1973-74.

Execution of scheme through MSCTDC since 1980-81, total cases of 61105 Electric Motor Pump sets and 55139 oil engines have been sanctioned by the Tribal Commissionerate during 1973-74 to 2007-2008. Such sanctioned lists of beneficiaries are made available to this Corporation.

Numbers of 60928 Electric Motor Pump sets and 53743 Oil Engines have so far been installed out of which 52127 Electric Motor Pump sets and 53743 Oil Engines have been commissioned so far. For the year 2008-2009 a target for supply of 10831 Oil Engines have been fixed by Tribal Commissionerate.

Scheme envisages tribal farmers to improve their yield by affording them irrigation facilities thereby improving their economic conditions.

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

Government of Maharashtra, Tribal Development Department, Government Resolution vernacular No. EäðpùÒªÉ-2006/|É.Gò.o6/EðÉ-17, Ênù. 4 +ÉìC]õÉäªÉ®ú 2006 have resolved to supply cooking gas units from Special Central Assistance to 23991 tribal families under Below Poverty Line income group for the year 2005-06, accordingly vide Government Resolution dated 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2006 the Government has also sanctioned this scheme for further 1,00,000 tribal families under BPL from the State plan provision for 2006-2007.

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 TDC. Under this programme total 31078 tribal families have been benefited till the end of August 2008. The further progress is going on.

**(D) NAVASANJIEEVAN YOJANA:-**

**I) Consumption Finance Scheme:**

Consumption Finance Scheme Year 2003-2004 Revised Policy:

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.

The State Govt. vides its Resolution dated 20<sup>th</sup> July 2004 has waived outstanding consumption loan of Rs. 41, 72, 85,000/- for the year 1988-89 to 2002-2003.

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

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

2. The scheme is applicable to district of Tribal Sub Plan and Out Tribal Sub Plan areas.

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

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

For family up to 4 units	Rs. 2000/-
Up to 8 units	Rs. 3000/-
Above 8 units	Rs. 4000/-

5. Criteria for admissibility of loan has been fixed as under:

a) Tribal beneficiaries below poverty line (BPL)

b) Primitive tribe beneficiaries' viz. Kolam, Katkari & Madia Gond. Tribal families of sensitive districts viz. Nandurbar, Nasik, Thane, Amravati & Gadchiroli.

The State Government vide its Resolution dated 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2004 has taken a revolutionary decision by giving mass amnesty to the outstanding consumption loan of Rs. 40,86,49,309/- which was distributed to the tribal during the period 1988-89 to 2002-2003.

According to revised scheme the distribution of consumption finance loan is as under



Sr. No	Season	Target	Distribution	
			Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
01	2003-2004	2,00,000	2,29,033	6157.65
02	2004-2005	2,00,000	1,80,232	5249.79
03	2005-2006	1,56,000	1,56,000	4602.02
04	2006-2007	2,00,000	2,00,000	5988.20
05	2007-2008	2,00,000	2,00,000	6291.55

### **Recovery of Consumption Finance Scheme:-**

According to the earlier as well as revised policy of the State Government this Corporation has distributed Consumption Finance loan to 4,65,265 tribal beneficiaries to the tune of Rs. 2199763474.43/- during the cooperative year 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007 & 2007-08. As per the present policy of State Government the actual loan recoverable is only Rs. 19,790.65 after consideration of 30% subsidy to be given to the beneficiaries. The recovery of this loan is to be made in 5 installments and the further distribution of consumption loan is now to be arranged through such recoveries.

In spite of conscious and continuous efforts made by Corporation the rate of recovery is quite unsatisfactory. The reasons for which is as enumerated below:

1. The consumption loan benefit is given to the poorest among poor's i.e. beneficiaries belong to lowest income group under BPL, Antodaya as well as primitive tribes.

2. The head of tribal family's possible migration to the neighboring district / state to secure employment.

3. Waiver of loan recovery of the last year gives wrong signal among tribal beneficiaries, which consequently avoid repay.

Irrespective of this, the Corporation has made a recovery of Rs. 13,53,86,192/- by the end of June, 2008. Though the rate of recovery is hardly 6.84% further efforts are made to enhance the same.

### **Consumption Finance Scheme 2007-2008:-**

State Government resolution dated 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2008 State Government has taken a revolutionary decision by giving mass amnesty to the outstanding consumption loan of Rs. 184137 Crore which was distributed to the Tribals during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 (i.e. Co-op year 2003-04 to 2007-08)

State Government resolution dated 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2007 and as per revised policy consumption finance scheme 2008-2009 is implemented as per following criteria.

State Government has given a fund of Rs. 50 crores to Tribal Development Corporation for 2008-2009 to 2,00,000 tribal BPL families.

As per Government Resolution Tribal Development Corporation has distributed Consumption Finance Loan to total 2,00,000 beneficiaries in season 2008-09.

#### **ii) GRAIN BANK SCHEME: -**

The scheme is being implemented in Tribal Sub Plan Area as an option to Consumption Finance Scheme and a part of Nav Sanjivan Yojana Since 1995-96.

Implementation of scheme is done with the help of Non Government Organizations by the Project Officers of Integrated Tribal Development Project.

The scheme is carried out for the group of 3-4 tribal villages and having 50 to 500 tribal families as its members.

Under this activity the MSCTDC gives 2/3 contribution of food-grain on behalf of the tribal families who are unable to deposit their own contribution in the form of food-grain into village Grain Bank. Such contribution is given by MSCTDC only once.

#### **State Govt. Sponsored Grain Bank Scheme:-**

The suppliers of food-grains made by MSCTDC during last five years are as under:

YEAR	Villages	No. of members	Supply by TDC (Qtls)	Amount (Rs. in Lac)
1995-96	87	5196	3412	22.01
1996-97	138	9424	6182	47.24
1997-98	116	4244	2304	18.21
1998-99	92	3400	2469	22.81
1999-2000	19	695	505	3.63
2000-2001	1165	92568	62233	795.12
2001-2002	26	2321	1550.73	20.65

#### **Centrally Sponsored Grain Bank Scheme**

Under this scheme the supplies made during last two years are as under.

YEAR	Villages	No. of members	Supply by TDC (Qtls)	Amount (Rs. in Lac)
1998-99	44	3595	2865.59	20.54
1999-2000	8	650	591.80	4.34
2000-2001	151	12761	9911.02	82.30

Sr. No	Regional Office	Distribution to Sponsored Grain Bank - (2003-2004)					
		No of Grain Bank	No Members	Supply of food grain		Weight / Balances & Stored Tin Boxes	Total Amount Rs.
				Weight (Qtl)	Value (Rs.)		
1	Jawhar	22	2003	1772.53	1201869	28000	1229860
2	Nashik	9	910	419.96	545948	35902	581850
3	Nandurbar	2	169	173.22	101337	0	101337
4	Aheri (Gad)	15	992	922.00	595200	0	595200
5	Junner (Nagar)	6	658	593.75	491040	0	491040
6	Junner(Pune)	9	521	529.86	317912.20	22282	340192.20
7	Bhandara	8	860	705.20	516205	32000	548205
8	Dharani	4	212	159.00	95400	0	95400
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6325</b>	<b>5275.52</b>	<b>3864911.20</b>	<b>118184</b>	<b>3938095.20</b>

#### **(iii) Door-step delivery scheme & mobile consumer's shops**

The Corporation has been assigned the job of making supply of ration items under the Public Distribution system at the doorstep of the villages where the Fair Price Shops are located. The Corporation has been given 152 vehicles all over the State in the Tribal areas.

The ownership of these vehicles is managed by the Tribal Development Corporation. The Corporation is reimbursed an amount at the rate of Rs. 15/- per quintal of the commodities transported.

The turnover under this scheme over the years is given as under:

YEAR	Vehicles	Turnover (Transportation) (Qtl)	Amount (Rs. in Lac)
1996-97	137	1513206	136.19
1997-98	140	1354569	161.53
1998-99	140	1673293	150.60
1999-2000	140	1532741	137.95
2000-2001	152	1318475	163.49
2001-2002	152	1569226	194.58
2002-2003	152	2333817	289.39
2003-2004	152	2397793	342.11
2004-2005	152	2766382	132.61
2005-2006	152	2764898	361.92
2006-2007	152	2392580	132.49
2007-2008	152	1965030	295.54
2008-2009	152	1454737	--

It may also be mentioned that totals 97 Vehicles out 152-doorstep delivery vehicles assigned by State Government over the years have become old & unserviceable. The cost of its repairs & maintenance is also mounting heavily. Therefore it is essential to replace these vehicles used in tribal areas so as to operate the scheme uninterrupted and the poor tribal should not get deprived of the timely supply of PDS items.

This Corporation has already approached State Govt. to sanction an amount of Rs. 3.40 Crores for purchase of new 52 vehicles. This amount may be made available from the Central Special Assistance to MSCTDC.

**(iv) Rural Godown Scheme:**

Under the revamped public distribution system, Food & Civil Supplies Department has taken on rent storage godowns which are in possession of the Tribal Development Corporation in the interior tribal areas. As per this Scheme Corporation is to provide storage space up to 50-M tons in each such identified godowns on the terms and conditions as are laid down in the G.R. No. PDS1091/1951/ (6141) C.B. 28 dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 1991. The godowns identified have spare capacities especially in the critical monsoon season. These godowns are owned by the Adivasi Cooperative Societies which are now liquidated and the Assistance Registrar of Cooperative Societies as the liquidator of these societies receives the godowns rent from the TDC. The Corporation is not subletting these godowns to Food & Civil Supplies Department but is using the storage capacity for the Food & Civil Supplies Department. The staff at the godown is the same, which is employed for the procurement operations. They have been trained to handle this additional responsibility.

The turnover in these godowns for the last 2 years is given as under

YEAR	No of Godowns	Turnover (Qtl)
1996-1997	18	323090

1997-1998	19	204764
1998-1999	19	232073
1999-2000	15	172547
2000-2001	14	122960
2001-2002	11	124875
2002-2003	11	171309
2003-2004	14	184488
2004-2005	21	124748
2005-2006	10	4617100
2006-2007	07	119690
2007-2008	09	25120

## **OTHER SCHEMES:**

### **1. Government Ashram School Supply:**

The Corporation has been entrusted the job of supplying articles of daily necessities Like food grains, groceries etc. to the Government Ashram Schools and hostels. There are at present 560 Ashram Schools and 348 hostel stern all over the State i.e. TSP area. The Tribal Development Corporation supplies the food-grains & pulses items from out of the commodities procured under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme. The raw materials so procured are converted into the finished product and as per the quality standard prescribed supplies are made to the Ashram Schools. The Tribal Development Corporation supplies the commodities 'at cost' to the Ashram Schools with the service charges actually incurred. The grocery items not procured by the Corporation are purchased from the private manufacturers / dealers from the offers given by them in the public tender. The quality standards have been specified as per the Agmark.

The year-wise supply is as under.

YEAR	FOODGRAINS & GROCERIES (in Lac)	NOTEBOOK SUPPLIED (VALUE IN LAC)
1996-97 (TDC)	2813.84	65.95
1997-98 (TDC)	2540.16	77.95
1998-99 (TDC)	3209.89	69.84
1999-2000 (TDC)	3521.39	192.63
2000-2001 (TDC)	3154.84	288.12
2001-2002 (TDC)	871.00	--
2001-2002 by NCCF Mumbai	2200.00	--
2002-2003 (TDC)	255.00	--
2002-2003 by NCCF Mumbai	1598.10	--
2003-2004 (TDC)	28.84	--
2003-2004 by NCCF Mumbai	2331.41	--
2004-2005 (TDC)	94.54	--
2005-2006 (TDC)	833.58	--

2006-2007 (TDC)	120.69	--
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## 16) Future Programmes –

- Corporations do not have its own infrastructure of storage godowns as well as office premises. As such corporation has to pay huge amount on rent. Moreover the available storage capacity is not in proper condition resulting into shortages. This ultimately results into losses both for the corporation and the societies. A decision has therefore taken to construct own storage godowns and office buildings. Accordingly in pursuance of Board of Directors decision, godowns shall be constructed at 57 centers on the pattern of APMC and at 4 centers on the patterns of Maharashtra State Marketing Federation. Considering the vital interest of other installations, the corporation shall seek required funds from state and central govt.
- Corporation has also approached Co-operation Department to acquire the godowns of liquidated Co-op. societies on lease basis. This matter will be solved in the joint meeting with the officials of Co-operation Department soon. Yet all the construction in future shall be carried out with consideration of due interest of society and planned efforts for strengthening of the godowns shall be insured.
- To safeguard the storage godowns as well as Government Ashram Schools from the hazards of fire, an installation of fire extinguisher systems will be arranged for which funds can be made available from Government level. Similarly electronic weighting and scales shall be provided for accuracy.
- Corporation is also trying to install necessary processing centers for processing of the commodities collected under minor forest produce such as Mavaflower, Jatropa seed, Chironjee etc. This will enable to pay remunerative prices for the MFP collected by tribals. Such processing unit and efforts for marketing shall be through central finance.
- Corporation is also implementing supply of cooking gas unit scheme for tribals so as to help the environmental balance. Necessary follow up can be made to obtain carbon credits on global level.
- The Consumption Finance Scheme is the best option for combating the tribal resettlement and fight against the malnutrition. In absence of consumption finance, the tribal beneficiaries would have become the victim of economic exploitation, owing to non availability of employment. Opportunities in hilly and inaccessible areas and in forest during heavy rainy season.
- Hon. High court has directed to mingle the scheme by proper restructuring of scheme, the court directives specify to pay proper attention for all round developments of tribals and also insist on permanent employment potential based on labour through development activities. Hon. Court has already directed to concentrate on the labour oriented self-employment programmes for all round development of tribals. Considering this as priority the Consumption Finance Schemes shall be modulated



and the employment potential schemes and schemes offering permanent economic benefits shall be implemented by obtaining the requisite funds.

- To avoid the economic exploitation of farmer and tribal artisan, the scheme for agriculture produce and MFP shall be implemented widely; at market structure shall be developed through central and state assistance. Corporation is thus bound to work for overall and sound economic development.

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

For monitoring of the tribal development programmes apart from the various authorities viz. the Additional Tribal Commissioners, the Special Executive Committee of the District Planning & Development Councils, the Project Level Implementation Council, etc., mentioned in the earlier paragraphs of this Chapter, there is the Chief Secretary's Co-ordination Committee on Tribal Development with the Secretaries of the concerned administrative departments as members and the Secretary, Tribal Development as Member-Secretary. This Committee periodically reviews and monitors the implementation of the schemes taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan.

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

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

### **Personnel Policy**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **CONCEPT**

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

The strategy for tribal development has undergone refinements in successive plans. A total and comprehensive view of tribal problems was first taken on the eve of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, when the strategic concept of Tribal Sub Plan evolved. This strategy lays 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 organizational capacity.

2. Under the Tribal Sub Plan areas strategy, areas of tribal concentration were carved out as Integrated Tribal Development Projects. At present there are 24 such Integrated Tribal Development Projects which have been approved by the Government of India and the State Government. There is a separate allocation of funds for the Tribal Sub Plan. These funds are utilized only for the tribal development programmes.

3 As mentioned earlier in paragraph 10 of Chapter-I of this report there are some pockets of tribal concentration which did 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 other Tribal Sub Plan areas programmes of economic and educational upliftment of tribal in these pockets have been undertaken.

#### **Primitive Tribes -**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some of the important recommendations of the Sukthankar Committee for effective implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan are :- (i) The Planning Department should first

allocate definite funds to the Tribal Development Department (i.e. fix a plan ceiling for) for the Tribal Sub Plan. The responsibility for finalizing the Tribal Sub Plan within the ceiling so indicated should be entrusted to Tribal Development Department and not to the Administrative Department as was being 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 2008-2009, the Tribal Sub Plan outlay was Rs. 2238.50 crores, which was 8.95% of the State's Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 25000.00 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
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
Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
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

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

10. It will be seen from the above table that the expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan during the year 2008-2009 was Rs.2080.97 crores as against Rs.2238.50 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 2008-2009 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 2005-2006**

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
1	1982-1983	1,38,202	1,36,202	99%
2	1983-1984	70,000	79,600	114%
3	1984-1985	71,000	89,887	127%
4	1985-1986	75,000	89,009	119%
5	1986-1987	75,000	81,940	109%
6	1987-1988	77,000	1,06,350	138%
7	1988-1989	80,000	1,12,652	141%
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%
Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
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%

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

12. The achievement of families to be assisted under various programmes of economic development under the item 11 (b) of the 20 Point Programme during 2008 - 2009 was 4,50,060 tribal families as against the target of 4,48,251 tribal families.

### **Some Important Achievements**

(1) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy, introduced in the State from 1976-77, takes a note 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 IB schemes are also taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan areas. An infrastructural scheme also benefit non-tribal in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, while the Individual Beneficiary schemes are only meant for the tribals wherever they are living.

Under the Individual Beneficiary schemes, the rate of subsidy provided to the tribals varies from 10 per cent to 50 percent in the Tribal Sub Plan Area and, Outside Tribal Sub Plan areas depending on nature of scheme and financial status / position of beneficiaries

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

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

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

The following schemes are being implemented.

#### **1. Vastishala:-**

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

#### **2. Book Bank in Primary Schools: -**

Text books are provided free of cost to SC/ST students in rural, tribal and hilly areas in the State as spending on purchase of text books is difficult for their parents due to poverty. An outlay of Rs. 2109.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 1026.00 lakhs for outside tribal area for 10<sup>th</sup> five-year plan 2002-2007. Though proposed, no outlay was made available for last three years.

The State Government has decided to provide free textbooks under this scheme to students in standard 1 to 4 in Z.P. schools from 103-development block where female literacy is less than that at 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. 2812.00 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 1368.00 lakh for outside tribal area for Tenth five year plan 2002-2007. Though proposed, no outlay was made available for last two years. The State Government has decided to provide free textbooks under this scheme to students in standard 1 to 4 in Z.P. schools from 103-development block where female literacy is less than that at national level.

**4. Grant to DRDA for construction of school rooms:-** Scheme of construction of school rooms has been included in basic needs programmers under Universalisation of Primary Education in tribal area. Facility of primary school is provided within 105 Km. and population of 200. The Government of Maharashtra has 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 to 1.30 lakh.

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

To attract girls from SC/ST & VJNT and deprived classes particularly from tribal area to schooling, government of Maharashtra has introduced the scheme of payment of attendance allowance at the rate of Rs. 1/- per day of attendance. This is paid to the parent and is subject to the maximum Rs. 220/- per academic year. An Outlay of Rs. 836.82 lakhs for tribal & Rs. 238.70 lakhs for outside tribal area.

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

Government of Maharashtra is making available financial aid of world bank for development of educationally backward region of the state for defining educational backwardness percentages of literacy has been the norm based on which nine such district have been identified. They are Aurangabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Latur & Osmanabad these districts have been covered in phase I & Beed, Jalna, Dhule & Gadchiroli while these districts in phase II

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

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

B) The society should be registered in Maharashtra state.

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

**7. Opening of new Non-Government secondary schools:-** 100% grants to qualifying un-aided recognized secondary schools in tribal area are given by the state government as per GR dated 10/11/2000 instead of grants 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 to 7<sup>th</sup> are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 40/-, while girls are given Rs. 50/- per month, for boy in standard 8 to 10<sup>th</sup> this rate is Rs. 50/-, while for girls it is Rs. 60/- per month. Students with good moral conduct and minimum 75% attendance qualify for stipends. This is given for ten months in an academic year. However students from Ashram Schools and residential schools where they get lodging & boarding free of charge are not eligible to get this benefit under this scheme.

**9. Post literacy Programme :-**

National literacy mission came in to existence on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1988 to eradicate Literacy in India. As per its directive principle an autonomous institute named as Maharashtra literacy council is established on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1996. Total literacy has been achieved in Thane, Dhule, Nasik, Nanded, Yavatmal, Bhandara, Gadchiroli & Chandrapur districts after total literacy mission. Its evaluation has been under taken 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 takes care of teachers training to Universalisation of Primary Education.

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

#### **1. Government Ashram Schools**

The Tribal Development Department in Maharashtra is running 547 residential Govt. Ashram schools. Out of which 409 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 Schools as “Kendriya Ashram School” for better supervision of the Ashram schools. The students in the Ashram Schools are provided free education free lodging & boarding & 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	2006-2007	12216	8244	67.49
2	2007-2008	13310	11747	88.26
3	2008-2009	13975	11918	85.28

In the year 2008- 09, Rs. 30292.82 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2009 is Rs. 30292.82 lakhs.

**2. Junior Colleges (Attached to Government Ashram School):** Government of Maharashtra has also started 67 Junior colleges attached to Secondary Ashram Schools from 1999-2000. At present 9079 tribal students are admitted in these colleges.

All facilities like lodging, boarding, educational material & other amenities are provided free of 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	2006-2007	3800	2308	60.73
2	2007-2008	3284	2259	68.59
3.	2008-2009	4212	3797	90.17

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 244.44 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 244.44 lakhs.

**3. Education in Aided Ashram Schools -** In the year 2008-2009 there were 556 aided Ashram Schools in the State of which 287 Aided Ashram schools have been upgraded to Post Basic Ashram Schools. (Adding standards 8 to 10) The remaining 267 are primary ashram schools. The Govt. has also sanctioned 25 Junior colleges adjoining to secondary aided ashram schools.

These Voluntary Organizations running ashram schools are getting 100 % grants from Government on the pay and allowances of the teaching & non teaching staff and maintenance grants at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month per child.

Expenditure equal to 12 % of the salary is given for books, writing material, furniture and contingencies are also borne by the Government. 8 % of the salary bill is also paid to the organization for providing uniform to the students, utensils & bed sheets etc. 75 % of the actual rent is also paid to them as grant-in-aid. Voluntary Organizations are also get grants at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of primary school building and Rs. 5 lakhs for 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	2006-2007	10430	7188	68.92
2	2007-2008	11151	9736	87.31
3	2008-2009	15969	13537	84.77

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 23711.49 lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 23711.49 lakhs.

**4. Junior Colleges ( Attached to Aided Ashram School ) -** Government of Maharashtra has also started 25 Junior colleges attached to Secondary (Aided) Ashram Schools from 2003-04. During the year 2008-2009, 3942 tribal students are admitted in these colleges.

All facilities like lodging, boarding, educational material & other amenities are provided free of 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	2006-2007	1713	1073	62.64
2	2007-2008	2171	1914	88.16
3	2008-2009	2429	2131	87.73

In the year 2008- 09, Rs. 2416.31 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 2416.31 lakhs.

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

Government hostels have been started at divisional / District / Tahsil places in order to attract the tribal students to pursue higher studies. At present under the there are 343 Govt. Hostels (210 for Boys & 133 for Girls) in the state run by the Tribal Development Department. In the year 2008-09 around 22733 tribal students were provided residential facilities in these hostels. (14575 boys & 8158 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% seats reserved for Sr. college students. Whereas at Divisional level 20% seats are reserved for Jr. College students & 80% for Sr. College students. The free lodging & boarding facilities are provided & all educational equipments such as text books, reference books etc. are also supplied free of cost.

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

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 5833.70lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 5833.70 lakhs.

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

The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance of the Central Government under Article 275(1) of the constitution has established four Eklavya English Medium Residential Schools for tribal students. These four schools are located at Bordi in District Thane, Mundegaon in District Nasik, Chikhaldara in District Amravati, & Khairee-parsoda in District Nagpur. Further, these schools are affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi. In all 340 tribal girls and 510 tribal Boys are taking the benefit of the education in the said schools.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 290.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs.290.00 lakhs.

**7. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS. (UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE):** - The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance from Central Government have started four vocational training centers consisting of five different trades with a view to generate sufficient employment for the local tribal youth. Looking to the good response from the youth, eleven new Vocational Training Centers have been started in the State during 2003-2004.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 84.83 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March -2009 is Rs. 84.83 lakhs.

#### **8. In-Service Training of the teachers of the Govt. & Aided Ashram Schools -**

With a view to institutionalize facilities for improving academic activity in tribal areas with focus on excellence in education, the scheme of imparting training to the teachers of Government & Aided Ashram Schools has been implemented from the year 2003-04. Under the said scheme, the teachers are being trained in English, Maths, & computer science. The best teachers of Ashram Schools will be imparted training first as Master Trainers. There are 8 training centers in the state, each region having two centers. These centers would cover 9000 teachers.

In the year 2008-09, Rs. 21.04 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March -2009 is Rs. 21.04 lakhs.

#### **9. COMPUTER TRAINING FOR THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF GOVT. 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 VIII<sup>th</sup> to XII<sup>th</sup>

standards has been sanctioned and the work of training students & teachers of the ashram schools has been entrusted to the Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd. Pune. The Government has opened Computer section in the ashram schools and supplied computers to 288 ashram schools. The duration of training is six months with minimum 20 working days a month. Initially, computer training has been started in 109 ashram schools from 4<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2004.

In the year 2008-09, Rs.37.42 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March -2009 is Rs. 37.42 lakhs.

**10. Incentives to Tribal Girls: -** The literacy rate among tribes is very low. The number of tribal girl students in the schools is very less as well as their attendance in the school is also very low. The percentage of dropout among tribal girls is quite high. It is 77% by the time they reach in the 10<sup>th</sup> Std. With a view to curb this problem an incentive amount of Rs. 50/- per month to the tribal girls studying in 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> Std. & Rs. 100/- per month to the girls studying from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Std. is given. This Scheme was implemented from the years 2003-04.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 2516.20 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 2516.20 lakhs.

**11. Award of Prizes to Tribal students who stand 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 boys & girl students of scheduled tribe who stand in merit list at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> position in the 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 at divisional board respectively. The first three Boys & three Girls are selected from among the tribal students appeared in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. Examination conducted by the State Board. There are eight Divisional Boards in the State. These boys and girls are selected as per merit and awarded prizes.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 17.51 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 17.51 lakhs.

**12. 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: -** To encourage physically handicapped students to continue their studies, Government has sanctioned a new Scheme for physically handicapped students studying in 8<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Std. from 2003-04. (Tribal Development G. R. NO. 1003/ C.NO. 44(A) /D-12 Dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2003.)

The handicapped students belonging to Schedule Tribes and studying in VIII to XII standard are awarded Scholarship of Rs. 500/- per month & conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per month.

In the year 2008-09, Rs. 20.26 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 20.26 lakhs.

**13. 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 since 2003-2004.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 1011.05 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March -2009 is Rs. 1011.05 lakhs.

**14. 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 since 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 the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 29.10 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 29.10 lakhs.

**15. 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 give heavy motor driving training at Pandharkawada in District Yavatmal & Gadchiroli in District Gadchiroli, to tribal youth. 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. The students taking education are being provided maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month. About 1247 tribal youth have completed their training and 565 students have been recruited by the MSRTC, as drivers.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 37.18 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 37.18 lakhs.

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

In the year 2008- 09, Rs. 194.53 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March – 2009 is Rs. 194.53 lakhs.

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

With a view to reduce the extravagant expenditure incurred by the tribals on marriage ceremonies and to forbid the unfair practices in the marriage ceremonies, the Government has sanctioned the " Kanya Daan" Scheme on a pilot basis for providing

financial assistance to tribal couples so as to further encourage community marriage ceremonies. The financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- is in kind which includes the " Mangal-Sutra" of 10 grams Gold and articles / utensils of daily requirement for the family.

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

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 625.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 625.00 lakhs.

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

In the year 2008-09, Rs.2344.80 lakhs has been provided and the expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 2344.80 lakhs.

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

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 11144.08 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 11144.08 lakhs.

**20. Nucleus Budget (State level) - :** The TSP is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each ITDP area. In order to provide for local variations & demands, which cannot be met from regular schemes approved by the Government 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 ITDPs are empowered to evolve & implement or get implemented from other department schemes of local importance after following the prescribed procedure. The ceiling for financial assistance under this scheme is Rs. 15,000/- per family. The 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 resources development. However, for income generating scheme, 85 % of the cost is given as a grant to tribal beneficiary and 95% is given as a grant to members of the primitive tribes & the balance amount is to be borne by the beneficiaries. 100% is given as a grant to the tribals below poverty line & the maximum limit of a grant to be given is up to Rs. 2000/-. The Additional Tribal Commissioners can



sanction group schemes up to Rs. 7.50 lakh each; the Commissioner (Tribal Development) up to Rs 30 lakh & only schemes costing more than that are referred to Government.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs.3491.61 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 3491.61 lakhs.

## **21. Post-matric scholarship for S.T. Students (Centrally sponsored Scheme)**

**Government of India Scholarship : -** The scheme of Post Matric Scholarship has been introduced for giving higher education to Backward Class students, who are staying in rural and hilly areas, and whose financial condition is poor and due to which, they are unable to take higher education. This scheme is implemented through the Project Officers of the ITDPs. They have been empowered to disburse the scholarships to the concerned educational institutions, as per the requirements of the institutions and the records received by them. Project Officers of the concerned ITDP sends blank application forms to the educational institutions and also instruct them on how 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 required to be put in by the Scholarship holders. 60% of the previous year's expenditure towards scholarship is disbursed to the institutions on an ad-hoc basis. For the disbursement of this scholarship the educational institution opens PLA account in Nationalized Banks, where the students also open their account. The said scholarship is disbursed up to 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 Metric courses are eligible to receive an amount from Rs. 235/- to 740/- (for hostellers) and Rs. 140/- to 330/- (for day scholars) scholarship subject to the condition that

- (a) The income of the parent should not exceed Rs. 1, 00,000/- per year.
- (b) That the student should not be a full-time employee
- (c) That 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 Metric 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

Existing Rate			Revised Rate		
Group	Hostelers	Dayschollers	Group	Hostelers	Dayschollers
A	425	190	I	740	330
B & C	290	190	II	510	330
D	230	120	III	355	185
E	150	90	IV	235	140

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 5647.46 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 5647.46 lakhs.

## **22. 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 student in addition to Government of India Scholarship admissible to them.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs.186.92 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March-2009 is Rs. 186.92 lakhs.

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

The Government have accorded sanctioned 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 Ahmandnagar 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, Ahmadnagar, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal and Raigad districts for implementing health programme during the year 2003-2004.

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 100.00 has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to month of March-2009 is Rs 100.00 lakhs.

## **24. 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 utilized for infrastructure development. Preference is given to tribal women and Primitive Tribal Group families.

In the year 2008-09 Rs. 2427.70 lakhs under Article 275(1) and Rs. 4228.79 lakhs under Special Central Assistance has been provided and expenditure incurred on these schemes up to the Month of March 2009 is Rs. 2427.70 lakhs and Rs. 4228.79 lakhs respectively.

## **25. Janutkarsh Programme (BAIF - MITTRA)**

The State Government has taken a decision to entrust developmental work to BAIF Development Research Foundation through its associate organization Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer to Rural Areas, Nashik. In the districts of 1) Dhule 2) Jalgaon 3) Nasik 4) Ahmadnagar 5) Nandurbar 6) Thane 7) Raigad 8) Pune 9) Nagpur 10) Chandrapur 11) Gadchiroli 12) Gondia 13) Amravati 14) Yavatmal 15) Nanded. Under this project it is decided to target 52,500 tribal families of which 40,500 are land holders and 12000 are landless. The project cost is Rs. 144.49 crore spread over a period of 5 years. Taking cognizance of low productivity of agriculture of tribals and lack of employment leading to

migration, the programme components include horticulture and forestry plantation for small and marginal farmers, cattle development centers, veterinary health care and fodder development programme for those owning livestock, supporting interventions for landless labourers, Community health and empowerment of women, formation of Self help groups of women etc. This programme, called Jana Utkarsha Programme is being implemented on the lines of Wadi programme implemented on a pilot basis.

In the year 2008-09 Rs. 4645.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the Month of March 2009 is Rs.4645.00 lakhs.

**26. 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 “Ar” (guntha) (1.5 acres) and maximum of 6 hectors (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 hectors & Rs. 500/- to those holding land more than 6 hectors.

In the year 2008-09 Electric pump Rs. 51.15 lakhs and Oil Engine Rs. 2774.82 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the Month of March 2009 Electric Pump is Rs.51.15 Lakhs and Oil Engine is Rs. 2774.82 lakhs.

**27. Supply of P.V.C. pipe to the Scheduled Tribes**

The main occupation of the tribals is agriculture and for their economic upliftment Electric motor pump / Oil engine are being provided to the tribal beneficiary. The Electric motor pump / Oil engine has been provided to the tribal families on hundred percent subsidies. The beneficiary who had been given the pump & who is not able to purchase the pipe that beneficiary has been provided with P.V.C. pipe through the Nucleous Budget on priority basis. Due to some practical technical problem and rising strain on the Nucleas Budget, Government has decided to implement the new scheme to facilitate the tribal people in the State of Maharashtra.

In the year 2008-09 Rs. 2085.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the Month of March 2009 is Rs. 2085.00 lakhs.

**28. Formation of Self Help Groups 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 formation of SHGs, to carryout various training programmes, to make available market for products manufactured by SGHs & other related works are implemented through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal.

In the year 2008-09 Rs. 312.34 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the Month of March 2009 is Rs. 312.34 lakhs.

**30. Establishment of Free Legal Advice centers for Restoration of Lands to tribals**

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

In Nagpur Region one of the Advocates challenged concerned Government Resolution by way of Writ Petition before Hon'ble High Court, Bombay Bench Nagpur. The matter was pending so far and the allotment for the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 will be surrender to Government.

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

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

In the year 2008-09 Rs. 106.56 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the Month of March 2009 is Rs. 106.56 lakhs.

**32. Public Works in Ashram Schools**

Buildings of number of Ashram Schools were constructed long back. They lacked protection required renovation and there was a need for provision of facilities like toilets and bathrooms, multipurpose halls and water supply. A massive project costing Rs. 57.59 crore was prepared and approved under Article 275(1) by Government of India. The progress so far is as follows:

List of works related to Ashram Schools which are undertaken from the assistance received from Central Government under section 275 (1) of the Constitution of India

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Works approved and Amount sanctioned by Government of India		Works undertaken & Total cost of the proposal		works complete d
		Works	Amount	Works	Amount	
1	Construction of Compound wall to residential school.	264	2112.00	240	15,69,86,781	
2	Construction of Approach roads to	51	153.00	39	88,05,948	

	residential school.					
3	Permanent water supply in Ashram school.	115	345.00	112	2,40,81,555	
4	Renovation of old existing buildings of Govt. Ashram Schools.	101	454.50	130	4,41,95,753	
5	Renovation of existing toilets.	150	150.00	132	1,08,23,304	
6	Providing electrification.	300	300.00	319	2,85,71,711	
7	Construction of multipurpose hall.	149	1840.50	149	18,40,50,000	149
8	Construction of toilets & bath rooms.	81	404.00	81	4,04,00,000	81
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5759.00</b>		<b>49,79,15,062</b>	

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 0.00 lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2009 is Rs. Nil. March-2007 Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

### **33. Supply of Domestic Gas units (14.2 Kg.) to BPL Tribal Families.**

The tribal families living in and around forest areas mostly depend on forests for fire wood. Therefore, with a view to preserve forests and to create environment friendly atmosphere as well as to provide pollution free house to tribal families the Government vide

Resolution No. 2006/1/G.8, dated 20.06.2006 has started the implementation of the above scheme. The project officer ITDP will select the beneficiaries as per terms and conditions of the scheme. The officers of the Bharat Petroleum Corp. will give the demonstration / training to the beneficiaries in suitable number of groups. The responsibility of installing gas connections in the house of the beneficiaries will be of the concerned agency of the Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd. The agency will further provide free service and attend the complaints promptly, if any. The purchase of domestic appliance will be done by Managing Director, MSTDC, Nasik,

In the year 2008 - 09, Rs. 528.72.00 lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2009 is Rs. 528.72 lakhs.

### **33. Supply of Milch Animal unit (2Cows, 2 Buffalo, 10 + 1 Goat Unit) to BPL Tribal Families.**

In the tribal areas there is no source of income except labour in the forest or in the field. To provide self-employment to the tribals the scheme of supply of milch animal unit suggested improving their conditions. Government's vide Resolution No. 2006/1/G.8-



2006/|É.Gò.27/EòÉ-9, Ênù. 9 +ÉìC]õÉäæÉ®ú 2006 it is proposed that under this scheme a unit of 2 Cows, or 2 Buffalo, and or 10 + 1 Goat unit be supplied to the tribal beneficiary. This scheme is implemented by Project Officer, ITDP, Animal Husbandry Development Officer, and Agriculture Officer.

In the year 2008-09 Rs. 7242.49 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the Month of March 2009 is Rs. 7242.49 lakhs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **2. Award of scholarships to Backward Class Girls students studying in Std. V to VII (Primary) :-**

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

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

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

Students studying in Sainik School, Satara, Nashik and Pune, the entire expenditure on tuition fees, examination fees, lodging, boarding, cloth, uniforms, horse-riding, pocket money etc. incurred by these schools for Backward Class students is reimbursed to these schools by Social Welfare Department provided their parents' income is not more than Rs. 65,000/- per year. Since 1996-97 onwards the students who are studying in G.I.A. voluntary schools are paid Rs. 12,000/- per year towards their educational fees.

#### **4. Grant-in-aid Hostels:-**

In addition to the above, hostels run by the voluntary agencies are paid grant-in-aid by Government at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month for a boy and girl for 10 months and also salary of full time trained Superintendent and grant-in-aid on rent of the building. Grant-in-aid is given to those organizations who construct own building and also grant-in-aid for



repairs for these building is given. By the end of 2006-2007 the number of grant-in-aided hostels for S.C. Boys and Girls is 2388.

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

#### **4) (I) Other Sectors**

##### **1. CROP HUSBANDRY**

In Maharashtra, agriculture and allied occupations constitute in the Agricultural sector the ST population nearly 80% is engaged in the agriculture. Although, most of the ST families depend on agriculture for their main source of income and occupation, ST tribal agriculture is characterized by low technology and low input resources and therefore, the per hectare productivity of various crops in the tribal area is low. Moreover, irrigation facilities in the tribal areas are also extremely limited.

Schemes to assist tribal families to bring them above poverty line nearly, 88% of the tribals residing in the state are below poverty line. This scheme therefore, envisages financial assistance to tribal farmers, whose annual income is up to Rs. 20,000/- only. Under the scheme the subsidy is given on various items which contribute increase in the productivity of their farms. The State Government has therefore revamped the scheme in 1992 so as to adopt equal rates of subsidies to all tribal farmers irrespective of their district.

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

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

The total package of assistance under this scheme is limited to Rs. 50,000/- except new well. The assistance for new well beneficiary is limited to Rs. 70,000/- to 1,00,000/- only.

##### **3) HORTICULTURE**

This Department was created during the year 1981-82 and started implementing different horticulture development programmes since 1982-83. However, since 1<sup>st</sup> July 1998, three departments i.e. Horticulture, Soil Conservation and Agriculture extension were

merged and a single window system of agriculture came into being. In this system Commissioner, Agriculture is functioning as an administrative head of Agriculture department at State level. He is assisted by respective Directors of Soil Conservation, Agricultural Extension, Horticulture, Inputs & Quality Control & Agricultural Processing and Agri. Business. The Directors of each wing function as technical heads at state level. They are responsible for overall implementation of the schemes of respective wings.

The Divisional Joint Director of Agriculture functions at regional level and they are responsible for all the schemes implemented at divisional level. At district level, the District Superintending Agriculture Officer is responsible for all the schemes implemented in the district. He is assisted by 2 to 4 Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officers working at sub-divisional levels in the district. At taluka level, Taluka Agriculture Officer is responsible for all the schemes implemented in the talukas.

The schemes implemented under Horticulture Director are as follows:

a) **Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries** – In Maharashtra state total 134 horticulture nurseries are established. Out of these, 14 are established in tribals areas. Production of quality planting material is the main object of the horticulture nurseries. The planting material produced in these nurseries is made available at Government approved rates to tribal cultivators on priority basis. The overall target for 2008-2009 was Rs. 5.98 lakh, out of which Rs. 4.16 lakh achieved.

b) **Horticulture Plant Protection Scheme** - The objective of the scheme is to control important pests and diseases horticulture (fruit and vegetable) crops. The subsidy @ of 50% against the total cost of pesticides applied for control of pests / diseases of fruit and vegetable crops is given to the cultivators. This scheme is implemented by Agriculture Development Officer at district level. Pesticides are supplied by MAIDC. During the year 2008-2009 provision of Rs. 3.90 lakh is made from which 2042 ha. Area will be covered under this scheme. But MAIDC not supplied the pesticides to Agriculture Development Officer, Zilha Parishad. Hence, the achievement and expenditure is Nil.

c) **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 the 2008-2009 under this scheme, 12000 beneficiaries were covered with expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakh. Thus 12,000 beneficiaries were covered with expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakh in 2008-2009 under this scheme.

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

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

1) Arresting Soil Erosion.

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

The treatments adopted in watershed development are...

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

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

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

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

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

The following activities were in operation in Scheduled area during the year 2008-2009.

#### **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 2008-09, 15 mobile veterinary Clinics are established and 55061 cases are treated. 181 major and 4841 minor operations in clinic centers were carried on.

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

The scheduled area falling in the jurisdiction of Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers of respective 18 districts are providing Veterinary services and animal health care. So as to facilitate the maximum production output from the live stock and poultry in 16 District 9, 76,728 cases are treated. 84,586 P.D. cases examined.

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

Various schemes are implemented for the tribal beneficiaries in the scheduled areas. The schemes such as integrated rural development Programme, Special livestock production programme, tribal sub plan etc. The milk animals, bullocks, poultry, bullock carts etc. are distributed on subsidy basis. In 7 District 2562 beneficiaries are covered and 111 cow, 1093 buffalo, 515 Goat units, 635 Poultry units, 96 Cross Bred heifer are distributed to Tribal castakar.

### **4. Premium Bull:**

The veterinary institutions in the scheduled area of 18 districts were provided with a proven sire to have good crossbreed progeny where the A.I. Facilities cannot be provided. The Grampanchayats, milk cooperative societies or livestock owner is supplied with a bull or buffalo bull on 50% subsidy. If bulls are, purchased feed subsidy is given every month. 4 District work done by 0 natural services given by 0 premium bull centers. Bulls for 0 improved born 0 beneficiaries are covered.

### **3. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

During the year 2008-2009 No Individual & Scheme wise implementation done by Dairy Development Department for Scheduled Tribe community.

### **4. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT: -**

The inland fishery sources in the tribal areas are mainly rivers, rivulets and hill streams. On account of implementation of major and medium irrigation projects in the tribal area a large number of reservoirs have come up. Nearly 97000 hector of water sheets in the form of tanks and reservoirs are available in the tribal areas for the development of fisheries. Particularly in the inland Districts fishing is a part time vocation of the tribal's. Since they conduct fishing by traditional methods in the small streams, rivulets and seasonal rivers, the fishes caught by the tribal's are primarily utilized for their own consumption and very small portion of it sometime sold in the market. The methods adopted for catching fish by the tribals are of very primitive types, such as catching fish by cloth, use of herbicides for stunning the fish in the pools etc. However, during the past decade efforts have been made to introduce the practice of fish culture in the ponds and tanks, so that the tribals could utilize the man made water resource for fish production and earn their livelihood. An outlay of Rs.86.94 lakh and has been provided in the Annual Tribal Sub Plan 2007-08 for this sector.

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

3. The salient features of some of the important schemes included in the Tribal Sub plan of 2007-2008 are described below:

#### **(i) Fish Seed Production:-**

Fish seed of cultivable varieties of fish is of prime importance to augment production of fish from the impounded water. The requirement of fish seed for optimum stocking available in the water resources of the state estimated to be 3 lakh hector area is to the tune of 60 crore, which includes 10 crore for tribal areas. However, the present stocking level of the state is only 30 crore. There is therefore, considerable shortage in fish seed production. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in seed production, it is proposed to extend the existing farms, wherever possible and also to establish new fish seed farms in tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 41.28 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2008-2009 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 36.79 lakh.

**(ii) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters: -**

The main objective of this scheme is to bring more and more cultivable water areas under fish culture. Under the scheme, seed is supplied at subsidized rate to the fisheries co-operative and local bodies for stocking. Similarly, subsidy on construction of rearing ponds, purchase of food and fertilizers is also granted. The scheme envisages increase in the fish production and thereby to provide employment opportunities to the rural tribals. An outlay of Rs. 18.62 lakh has been provided for the year 2008-2009 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 9.86 lakh.

**(iii) Fish farmer's development agency: -**

Fish Farmers Development Agency for development as fisheries, this scheme is implemented in all over Districts in State. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 Lakh is provided in the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2008-2009 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

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

It is necessary to improve the working of these fisheries Co-operatives Societies and to strengthen them economically. For this purpose, under the scheme, financial assistance to be provided to the Fisheries Co-operatives Societies in tribal areas in the form of managerial subsidy and share capital contribution. This assistance is given to the societies for the first five years after they are formed. The recovery of 50% capital contribution is done after 10 years and the balance of 50% amount is recovered after 15 years. An outlay of Rs. 4.14 lakhs is provided for the year 2008-2009 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.48 lakh.

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

Under the scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal fisherman in the form of subsidy for various items for fishery requisites like, nylon twine, readymade nets and construction of small boats etc. An outlay of Rs. 20.24 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 2008-2009 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 16.71 lakh.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 90.28 lakhs has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan of 2008-2009 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 2008-2009

(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	Fish farmers development agency						
	State Share	5.00	0.00	0.00	1. pond construction	Ha 0.00	0.00
	Central Share	15.00	0.00	0.00	Fish Production	M. Tones 0.00	0.00
2	Development of fisheries co-op. societies	4.14	1.51	1.48	Co- Op Societies	No. 20	16
3	Brackish water fish farmers development Agency						
	State	1.00	0.00	0.00			
	Central	3.00	0.00	0.00			
	Total	28.14	1.51	1.48	--	20	16

Source: Commissionerate of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

## **5. FOREST DEPARTMENT -**

In Maharashtra State, 46531 Sq.Km. (Provisional) of scheduled area is spread over the districts of Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Pune, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nanded, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. The extent of forest dispersed in scheduled areas in these 12 districts is 25952 Sq.Km. (Provisional) approximately constituting about 41% of the total forest area of Maharashtra State. Viz 61939 Sq.Km. (Provisional). Forest Villages and in forest settlements were established and developed with the purpose of ensuring sustained and adequate availability of labour for forestry works. At present the forest villages and in forest settlements are under the administrative control of the Revenue Department subject to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act 1980, the inhabitants of the forest villages and in forest settlements enjoy the same benefits of occupancy rights in hand as are available to the residents of forest areas, was a source of livelihood to the forest dwellers. They were granted concessions, privileges like Nistar and Grazing facilities etc. and were provided amenities like drinking water, school, rooms / buildings etc. through development plan programmes to the extent possible. A brief view of the welfare activities is presented below.

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



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

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

In the year 2008-2009, 148 Forest Laborers Co-Operative Societies were allotted 252 coupes for working. The breakup of working of coupes is as under.

Sr. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of F.L.C.S.	No. of Coupes Allotted
01	Aurangabad	6	11
02	Yavatmal	26	65
03	Nagpur	65	83
04	North Chandrapur	36	74
05	South Chandrapur	06	09
06	Amravati	09	10
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>252</b>

During the year 2008-09 there were 350 F.L.C.S. out of which 231 are functioning, 79 F.L.C.S. are not functioning and 93 F.L.C.S. were under liquidation with a total membership of about 73 thousand. Out of 403 F.L.C.S., 281 F.L.C.S. are in tribal areas with a membership of 52 thousand.

**3. (A)** Forestry works offered employment opportunities on a very large scale, especially to the adivasis and backward class people who were paid wages as fixed by wage board. The total labour employment during 2007-08 was estimated to 930 thousand man days (Provisional).

**(B)** Under Employment Guarantee Scheme an expenditure of Rs. 111.31 lakhs (Provisional) on F.Y.O. was incurred during the year 2007-08 on forestry and allied work in rural areas.

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

An amount of Rs. 425.79 lakhs (Provisional) was given as grant-in-aid by the Government for carrying out development works in respect of forest villages and in forest settlements.

**(B)**

## **6. SOCIAL FORESTRY**

No financial outlay was made available for the year 2007-08 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 standard of living of the tribal population. In order to study the problems of Adiwasia Co-operative Societies a Committee was appointed on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan, 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, Government decided to revitalize Co-

operative Societies in the tribal area. Accordingly, by liquefying 275 old societies were established and in the case of 938 new small sizes Adivasi Vividh Co-operative Societies, 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 reorganizing the societies on the above lines, the existing societies should be Liquidated and
- (3) To extend financial assistance to these societies in the following manner:
  - (a) To increase the rate of commission under Monopoly Procurement Scheme.
  - (b) To increase the rate of commission in Fair Price Shops dealings and
  - (c) Managerial loans given to Adivasi Co-operative Societies from the fourth to the Seventh year be converted into subsidy.
2. The Government has accorded sanction to 100 percent management subsidy to these reorganized societies for a period of five years. The Government has also agreed to convert the operational loans given to the 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, 2008-2009 are given in the following paragraphs.

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

There are two schemes under which financial assistance is given to each Adivasi Co-operative Society towards its bad debt reserve funds up to a limit of 5 percent of the maximum of its outstanding. Government contribution for subsequent years is on the basis of difference in loans advanced in the previous years, subject to the limit of maximum contribution of Rs. 0.30 lakh to each society. The total outlay provided for 2008- 2009 is Rs. 6.50 lakh.

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

There are various schemes for grant of interest subsidy to tribal farmers. These schemes are (i) Interest subsidy to small farmers, (ii) Interest subsidy to Tribal farmers. (iii) Interest subsidy to Adivasi Members of Adivasi Co-operative Societies. Government decided that the crop finance disbursed to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies should be at concessional rates. However, tribal members having irrigated crop will not be eligible for subsidy under these schemes. The scheme wise outlay provided for 2008-2009 are as follows:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
(i) Interest subsidy to small farmers	02.04
(ii) Interest subsidy to Tribal farmers	00.51
(iii) Production Incentive Scheme	29.46

**(3) SEVEN YEARS INTEREST FREE LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SHARES OF ADIVASI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS WELL AS FOR CO-**

## **OPERATIVE CONSUMER SHOPS:-**

Adivasi Co-operative Societies offer various facilities to their tribal members. However, in order to enable the tribals to become the members of such societies. Government grants them interest free loan of Rs. 100. The loan is repayable in 5 equal installments and the first installment becomes due in the third year from the date of release of the loan. An outlay of Rs. 12.54 lakh has been provided for the year 2008- 2009 for this scheme.

## **(4) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR PURCHASE OF SHARES OF CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES: -**

This scheme was implemented in 1983 - 84 during the VI Five Year Plan period so as to enable the Adivasi to become the members of the co-operative sugar factories. Under this scheme financial assistance is given at the rate of Rs. 5,000 or the actual book value of the share is granted to adivasi by way of 50 percent interest free loans and 50 percent 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. 62.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme for the year 2008-2009.

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

The distribution of food grain and consumer articles is done through Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. In undertaking these activities, the societies sustain losses. In order to reimburse such losses, management subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 2500/- per society per year. There are in all 141 Fair Price Shops, being run by the existing Adivasi Societies. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan of 2008-2009 for this purpose

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

Since the activities of the above-reorganized Adivasi societies have been expanded, they will have to appoint additional staff for which they will have to incur management expenses. The estimated excess expenditure involved on management activities would be about Rs. 30,000 per society per year. To meet out this extra expenditure & to run the society on a no profit no loss basis; they are being provided management subsidy at Rs. 30,000 per society per annum or the actual loss incurred by the society on account of management expenditure, in the previous year, whichever is less. However the pattern in respect of financial assistance is still under consideration of Government. An outlay of Rs. 28.40 lakh for management subsidy and share capital, total Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2008-2009.

Hence, the total outlay of Rs. 145.65 lakh has been provided for this sub sector for the year, 2008-2009 under the Tribal Sub Plan.

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

The Ground water Surveys and Development Agency implements the following programmes under the Tribal Sub Plan, details of which are given below.

### **1) Hydro fracturing of Drining Water Borewells**

The hydro fracturing is undertaken to rejuvenate the existing low yielding borewells. Hydro fracturing is a process whereby a hydraulic pressure is applied to an isolated zone in the bore wells to initiate and propagate fractures and / or widen and extend existing fractures. So that groundwater enters into the bore wells. Water under high pressure is forced into the BWs, which widens the fissures, cleans away the silt and other impurities lodged in them and helps to connect up with adjacent water bearing bodies, which result in improvement in the yield of the bore wells. It is observed that in about 65% of the bore wells, yield gets improved after hydro fracturing.

Cost of hydro fracturing is Rs. 6,000/-per borewell. A successfully hydro fractured borewell is usually fitted with a handpump, thus benefiting a population of 250 souls.

During the year 2008-2009 under Tribal Sub plan (TSP), a grant of Rs. 6.68 lakhs was received under hydro fracturing scheme. Year wise details of allocation of grants, expenditure and work done during the year 2008-2009 under this scheme are shown in the following table -

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No	Name of the scheme	Year	Budget Provi-sion	Expen diture	Target Hydro fracturing of BWs	Achievement		population benefitted
						BWs hydro fracture d	BWs hydro fractured success fully	
	Hydro fracturing Programme of GSDA	2008-09	6.68	6.68	117	117	96	24000 Souls.

### **Source Strengthening of Drinking Water Sources.**

For sustainable water supply for drinking purposes, strengthening and safeguarding the water supply source is essential. G.S.D.A has developed certain unconventional techniques for strengthening the dug well source of Pipe water supply Schemes. The measures such as Borehole blasting technique, Fracture seal cementation, Stream blasting are being undertaken by G.S.D.A. The very purpose of undertaking measures like bore hole blasting, Stream blasting is to create the secondary porosity and permeability and Fracture Seal Cementation is to arresting the sub surface groundwater flow. Besides this the conventional measures such as Nala bunding, CNB, etc. are also undertaken.

For the strengthening of drinking water sources under the Tribal Sub Plan Rs.3.20 lakhs were received during the year 2008-09, out of which Rs. 3.04 lakhs were utilized to strengthen the drinking water sources in Tribal areas.

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

A large segment of the population (61 percent) in Maharashtra lives in the rural areas in 43,020 villages. The rural drinking water supply programme is a part of the “20-Point

Programme” as well as the “National Basic Minimum Services” and the “Prime Minister’s Gramodaya Yojana” Drinking water in rural areas is being provided by Piped Water Supply schemes. Bore Wells and Dug Wells depending on the Source of water, terrain and population of the villages.

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

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

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

4. According to the revised policy now this programme has been implemented on the basis of demand and people’s participation. Accordingly, the beneficiaries demand for such scheme through Gramsabha, which is technically and managerially affordable and acceptable to them. The beneficiaries 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 Zilha 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 / Zilha Parishads. For this purpose the village Panchayats / Zilha 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 problematic. Out of these 21,387 villages /wadis are to be tackled through Minimum Need Programme. ARWSP, Swarjaldhara Scheme and External Aided Projects. Excluding House 25,656 Villages/Wadies are yet to be tackled. Total fund of Rs. 4820/- is necessary up to 2007-08 for all the 47,043 villages/wadies.

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

(A) Norms for selection of Villages/Habitations.

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

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

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

Coverage of Schools / Anganwadies without drinking water facility.

Total outlay of Rs. 4632.72 lakhs has been provided for the villages / wadies in the Tribal areas for the year 2007-08.

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

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

### **Salient Features.**

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

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

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

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

5. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to maximum of Rs.7, 500/-. In respect of SCs/STs however, this will be 50% and Rs.10, 000 respectively. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs) the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs.1.25 lakhs. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy will be back-ended.

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

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

Since the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna came in to implementation, up to the year 2005 an expenditure of Rs. 60611.70 lakh has been incurred on 423171 Swarozgaris and credit of Rs. 76425.55 lakh has been disbursed under SGSY. Assistance has been provided to 17843 Self Help Groups for starting economic activity as well. Out of this subsidy of Rs. 9809.96 lakh has been disbursed to 105926 SC Swarozgaris & Subsidy of Rs. 7644.65 lakh disbursed to 82051 ST Swarozgaris. 226565 women Swarozgaris were assisted under SGSY.

For the year 2008-2009 an outlay of Rs. 1264.20 lakh have been provided for Tribal Sub Plan & 34,933 beneficiaries under SGSY are expected to be covered.

## **DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Drought Prone area Development program is implemented in Maharashtra State in accordance with guidelines of Government of India issued from time to time. Government of India sanctions the watersheds as per these guidelines. The watersheds are to be completed in 5 years. First guideline came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1995. 872 watersheds were sanctioned under these guidelines and ratio of central : state share was 50:50. GoI released their share in 7 installments. Next installment is released if 50% expenditure from previous installment grants is incurred. Voluntary organizations were also allowed to develop watershed.

From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2001 amended guidelines came into force. Rate was fixed at Rs. 4000/- per hector and ratio of central: state share is 75:25. GoI released their share in 7 installments. Rate increased from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 6000/- per hector excluding 219 watersheds sanctioned in 1999. Further Government of India sanctioned 888 watersheds in 2001 and 296 watersheds in 2002.

From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2003 new guidelines namely Hariyali came into force. Ratio is same but installment came from 7 to 5 and voluntary organizations were at least priority for watershed developments. 296 watersheds in 2003, 303 watersheds in 2004, 360 watersheds in 2005 and 436 watersheds in 2006 were sanctioned.

No single watershed is completed. Required information in respect of watersheds in Tribal area is as follows.

- i) Change in policy: As this is centrally sponsored program state has no separate policy.
- ii) At present works under watersheds sanctioned under guidelines 1999 and 2003 are in progress, as program is to be completed in 5 years. There is no year wise target. The budget estimates are prepared considering 1 or 2 installments. If central share is released from Government of India then matching state share is released. For year 2008-09 the budget provision and expenditure is as mentioned below for 570 watersheds in 32 blocks of 10 districts. Original budget was Rs. 1860.21 lakhs. FMG is Rs. 300 lakhs. No watershed is completed up till now.

## **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 and 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 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 which are Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Nanded, Hingoli, Yavatmal, Amaravati,

Gondia, Bhandra, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli and in further it will be implemented in other districts from the dates that will be notified from time to time by the Central Government.

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

### **Object of the scheme**

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

The features of the schemes:-

1. As per section 2 (g) of the NREGA Act that any department of the State Government, Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization shall be appointed as "implementing agency" to undertake the implementation of any work taken up under a Scheme;
2. As per section 6 (1) of the Act, the Minimum Wages rate shall be applicable as specified by the Central Government.
3. As per section 7 (2) of the Act, the unemployment allowance shall be payable. That no such rate shall be less than 25% of the wage rate for the first thirty days during the financial year and not less than 50% of the wage rate for the remaining period of the financial year.
4. As per section 12 of the Act, the State shall constitute State Employment Guarantee Council.
5. As per section 13 of the Act, the Gram Panchayts shall participate for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under this Act.
6. As per section 16 of the Act, the Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for various work such identification, executing, supervising etc. of the 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 and 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 being implemented in the state as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY). The scheme is being implemented in the state from 1.1.1996.

### **Target Group**

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

In order to construct durable houses of quality Central Government fixed a value of per house is Rs. 35,000/- from 1.4.2008 and including of state share 25% plus additional State Share the cost per house is Rs. 45,000/-.

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

A)	Central Government 's share (75%)	Rs. 26,250/-	
B)	State Share (25%)	Rs. 8,750/-	Total State's share per
BII)	State Governments (Additional)	Rs. 8,500/-	New house is Rs. 17,250/-
C)	Beneficiary Share in the form of Labour	Rs. 1,500/-	
	Total	Rs.45,000/-	

4. The Government of India has given the allocation of Rs. 30415.70 lakhs under IAY for the current year 2007-08. The State Government has made the budgetary provision of Rs. 50543.34 lakhs (General Rs.14278.66 lakhs, SCP Rs. 5905.61lakhs, Tribal Sub Plan Rs. 12694.76 lakhs)

### **POWER DEVELOPMENT -**

Under this programme, during the year 2008-2009, 1,737 electric motor pumps were energized in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. In addition, 22,660 domestic



connections were released for tribal beneficiaries. Total outlay of Rs. 3005.05 lakh was provided for electrifying 1,737 agriculture pump sets and release of 22,660 domestic connections.

## **MAHARASHTRA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

### **1) Wind Monitoring Stations:-**

To assist the potentiality of Energy generation through Wind Power Project. The wind resource assessment in Maharashtra is carried out by MEDA. For this programme incurred Expenditure of Rs. 82.00 lakhs for 20 sites in Tribal area under TSP programme. It will help to develop wind power projects in the area.

### **2) Bright Street Light at Grampanchayat: -**

In Village, GLS (General Lighting Service) filament bulb is used for street lighting purpose. These bulbs are used in different wattages 60 watts, 100 watts, 200 watts etc. The efficacy level of these bulbs is very less and it leads to energy wastages. To save energy MEDA has implemented the scheme of Bright Street Light at Grampanchayat.

### **3) Briquetting Project:-**

Biomass briquetting project converts low density biomass into high density biomass fuel and the finished product is called briquettes / Bio-coal / Pellet or white coal. Briquette / pellet is made from agricultural or forestry waste, which can effectively, used to replace solid fuels (coal or wood) and can easily be used in various kinds of thermal applications.

### **4) Remote village Electrification and Survey Programme:-**

Ministry of new and renewable energy (MNRE), Government of India has initiated remote village electrification program with an objective to electrify remote census villages and remote hamlets of electrified census villages through non-conventional energy sources. Implementation of the program will help to achieve the goal of 100% village electrification in the state by 2012. By focusing on remote census villages and remote hamlets of electrified census villages, the program aims at bringing the benefits of electricity to people living in the most backward and deprived regions of the state. The electrification was undertaken through Solar Photovoltaic Home lights and Street Lights.

### **5) Solar Street Light and Home Light:**

The tribal area is mostly located in remote areas where availability of 24 hours electricity supply is a major problem. Non availability of electric supply disturbs the routine work i.e. study of the students during night time, dinner schedule movements within the area, security work etc. On this background, solar home lights and solar street lights are installed and commissioned in 12 villages of Akkulkuwa and Dhadgaon taluka Nandurbar district and 29 villages of Bhamaragad and Ittapalli taluka, Gadchiroli district.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH:-**

In the TSP areas the population Norms for establishment of Primary Health Centre (PHC) has been relaxed, and fixed at one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 populations. By the end of the year, 300 Primary Health Centers were functioning in the TSP areas. The target for the opening PHCs as per the population norm was fulfilled. In addition to this, 2075 sub centers and 67 Rural Hospitals were also functioning in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. For these schemes expenditure of Rs. 6218.39lakh was incurred during the year. Details of the provisions / expenditure for the year 2007-2008 are given in the Table No.3.10

**Table 3.10**  
**Statement showing the details of the provisions and expenditure for the year 2008-2009 and the target for the year 2009-2010 of schemes implemented by the Health Department**

(Rs.Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Tribal Health Institutions	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Target for year 2009-2010
1	Sub Centers	10579	469.15	171.07	790.25
2	Primary Health Centers	1816	81.10	61.16	1603.72
3	Rural Hospitals	365	0.00	0.00	2190.82
4	Construction and Repairs of Health Institutions		2907.50	2081.58	1297.5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12760</b>	<b>3457.75</b>	<b>2313.81</b>	<b>5882.29</b>

#### **14) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS**

##### **SEED MONEY SCHEME**

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

##### **Eligibility**

Local unemployed person or group of persons fulfilling-

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

##### **Scope -**

Project cost is up to Rs. 10 lakhs for industry, service and business activity. The scheme is revised from 2007-08 with increased in the ceiling limit of project cost to Rs. 25.00 Lakhs.

Seed Money assistance at 15 percent of the project cost approved by financial institution is offered. In case of projects costing up to Rs. 1 lakh, the quantum of assistance ranges from 15 percent to 22.5 percent, depending on the backward class and economic condition of the applicant.

The repayment of loan starts after three years in four yearly installments except in case of loan for vehicles, where it starts from six months of loan availment. Under this scheme provision was Rs. 12.75 and expenditure Rs. 12.73 for 56 beneficiaries.

## **ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME**

This scheme was introduced with the objective of training to the educated unemployed person to take up self-employment ventures. It consists of one-day guidance programme and 7 days training programme wherein guidance is given, related to industry/service/business activities. Information regarding choice of activity, necessities of land, project report various no objection certificates, marketing etc. is given. Trainees are given Rs. 100/- as a stipend by Government. The training programme is conducted by Maharashtra center for ENTREPRENEURSHIP Development. Under this scheme provision of Rs.53.27 lakhs was made and expenditure of Rs.44.97 was incurred on 1499 beneficiaries.

Some modifications had been made in this training programme under Special Component scheme wherein Educated Unemployed Youth of SC/ST category are trained by MCED as follows -

### **1) Entrepreneurship Introductory Programme (Udyojakata Parichay karyakarm) of one 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 boarding. 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.1000/- as a stipend.

Under this scheme provision was Rs. 28.26 and expenditure Rs. 23.13 for 1382 beneficiaries.

## **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 small and tiny industries in semi-urban and rural areas with a view to generate employment opportunities including self-employment.

All towns and rural areas having population of less than 1 lakh are covered under the scheme. Margin money assistance is admissible only to those units whose investment in plant & machinery does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. Rs. 40,000/- whichever is less in case of entrepreneur belonging to scheduled caste & scheduled tribe assistance up to 30% of total fixed capital investment or up to maximum of Rs. 60000/- whichever is less is provided. All units falling within the preview of the Small Scale Industries Board and Village Industries, handicrafts, handlooms, Silk & Coir Industries are covered under the scheme.

The State Government's rate of interest on this loan is 4% and repayment within 7 years. With an initial moratorium of two years and 1% penal interest discharged. Under this scheme total provision of Rs. 4.49 was made and expenditure incurred is Rs.3.39 on 22 beneficiaries.

### **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme**

This is centrally sponsored scheme of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Government of India, implemented since October 2008.

Quantum and Nature of Financial Assistance –

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP	Beneficiary's contribution (of project cost)	Rate of subsidy of project cost	
Area (location of project/unit)		Urban	Rural
General Category	10%	15%	25%
Special (including SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women/Ex-servicemen, Physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border area etc.	05%	25%	35%

#### **Note –**

1. The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh.
2. The maximum cost of the project/unit admissible under service sector is Rs. 10 lakh.
3. The balance amount of the total project cost will be provided by banks as term loan.

#### **Eligibility –**

- Any individual, above 18 years of age.
- No family Income Ceiling to take assistance for setting up projects under PMEGP.
- For setting up of project costing above Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VII standard. For projects below limit mentioned above no education criteria applies. Business / trading activities not eligible.
- Assistance under the scheme is available only for new projects sanctioned specifically under the PMEGP.
- Self-help groups (including those belonging to BPL provided that they have not availed benefits under any other scheme) are also eligible for assistance under PMEGP.
- Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- Production Co-operative Societies and Charitable Trusts.
- Existing Units (under PMRY, REGP or any other scheme of Government of India or State Government) and the units that have already availed Government subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or State Government are not eligible.

Under this scheme total provision of Rs. 284.02 was made and expenditure incurred is Rs.14.00 on 23 beneficiaries.

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

During the year 2008-09 budget provision of Rs. 53383.32 lakhs was made under Tribal sub Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 53112.38 lakhs was incurred for Road and Bridgework.

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

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

The main occupation of the tribals in the State is agriculture. Despite this irrigation facilities existing in tribal areas continue to be 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**

Informatory note on Minor Irrigation Projects, under construction during 2008-09 in the tribal areas of the State.

District wise information related to irrigation project in tribal area is narrated herewith in brief.

There are 102 M.I. Projects under construction during 2008-09 as listed below. Expenditure incurred on these projects is Rs. 11845.01 Lakhs during 2008-09 and potential created up to 3/2009 is 21942.29 hector out of protected potential 72368.16 hector.

Rs. in Lakhs

Sr. No.	District	Project	Expenditure incurred during 2008-09 (Rs. in Lakhs)
<b>V.I.D.C. NAGPUR</b>			
01	Gondia	Owara	276.00
02		Bewartola	1157.00
03	Gadchiroli	Pulkhal	0.00
04		Pimpri Rith	36.00
05		Ankhoda	7.00
06		Yengalkheda	114.00
07		Kosari	79.00
08	Nagpur	Lodha Sitapar L.I.S.	81.00
09	Amravati	Kawara Nalla	1359.00
10	Akola	Papatkheda	476.00



	District	Project	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3685.00</b>
	<b>G.M.I.D.C.Aurangabad</b>		
11	Ahmednagar	Ambit	21.02
12		Balthan	82.74
13		Kothale	0.09
14		Titvi	38.05
15		Ghoti (Shilvandi)	6.30
16		Shirpunje(D)	433.24
17		Waki	0.30
18		Padoshi	63.37
19		Dhamangaonpat	0.86
20		Jagdambadevi (K)	5.01
21		Waklimanhere Sangvi	4.28
22		Waranghunshi	30.72
23		Chinchonli Pimpalgaonkhand	2.63
24		Kohandi-Kelungan LIS	665.45
25		Pimparkane-Shelvihire	515.94
26	Nashik	Talegaon Trimbak	23.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1893.21</b>
	<b>K.I.D.C. Thane</b>		
27	Thane	Deharji	7.38
28		Lendi	1212.43
29		Kholsapada	296.00
30		Tulyachapada	28.53
31		Wagh	0.00
32		Nimbapur	0.00
33		Dhomhira	1682.82
34		Nampada	375.23
35		Birwadi	0.00
36	Nashik	Chomukh	0.00
37		Srimant	508.22
38		Roshni	239.39
39		Shinde	0.00
40		Waigholpada	0.00
41		Ambai	49.64
42		Kachurli	35.00
43		Shirale	148.10
44		Vaviharsha	50.55
45		Vaitarneshwar	25.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4659.24</b>

	District	Project	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
	<b>M.K.V.D.C. Pune</b>		
46	Pune	Kondhval	0.23
47		Ghangaldara	387.32
48		Dalewadi	10.81
49		Patan	0.00
50		Sakeri	0.00
51		Mahalunge	8.85
52		Kokanewadi	0.00
53		Kokandon	24.83
54		Borghar	0.00
55		Fulwade	23.56
56		Talpewadi	101.96
57	Ahmadnagar	Yesarthav	7.30
58		Palsunde	1.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>566.07</b>
	<b>T.I.D.C. Jalgaon</b>		
59		Gangapuri	25.16
60		Chinchati Lohara	7.43
61		Matrannalla	1.57
62		Nimbadevi	104.34
63		Waghzira	0.07
64		Haripura	907.57
65		Chinchpani	18.88
66		Nimdya	4.55
67	Nashik	Dhanoli	76.93
68		Jamlevni	16.43
69		Nanduri	202.63
70		Bhegu	0.00
70		Haranbari	237.18
72	Nandurbar	Chirda	1121.79
73		Deolipada	89.90
74		Chaupala	57.63
75		Amravatinalla	25.30
76		Rankanalla	573.38
77		Ghotane	25.52
78		Nesu	646.48
79		Visarwadi	12.20
80		Dhong	5.71
81		Mendipada	7.92
82		Dhanpur	6.15
83		Bardipada	2.70

	District	Project	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
84		Bhurivel	0.00
85		Panbara	670.30
86		Pimprane	525.43
87		Ranipur	11.72
88		Dara	556.67
89		Shivan	198.72
90		Nagan	97.31
91		Kordi	1088.76
92		Dehali	533.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7859.37</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>18662.89</b>

Due to Construction of these projects assured irrigation facilities are made available to the tribal beneficiaries resulting to increase their crop production which will help to enhance and uplift their livelihood. Drinking water availability and scope for fisheries are the added benefit.

## **15. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT -**

Physical education and sports are an integral part of the education system. After the Ninth Asian Games in 1982, there has been a persistent demand for encouraging sports and games in the country by providing modern facilities to the players. Tribal have a natural instinct for sports particularly, because of the surroundings in which they live. It is the experience that the tribal can surpass others in certain sports like Running, Rock Climbing, Mountaineering, Jumping, Archery etc. and that they can even come up to international standard. Therefore, with a view to promote and popularize games and to develop their natural instinct, the State Government is making efforts to provide them necessary playing facilities. An outlay of Rs.534.51lakh (for TSP Rs. 384.18 lakh & OTSP Rs. 150.33 lakh) has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan 2007-2008 for the development of sports and youth welfare. The main schemes, which are included in the sector, are as follows:-

### **1. Development of Playgrounds & construction of playground at taluka level**

Financial assistance subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,00,000 for 5 acres or 90 Percent of the total estimates or whichever is less, will be given to educational institutions, registered voluntary organizations, which are situated in tribal areas, for the development of play grounds 200-400 meters tracks, construction of compound wall, store room etc. An outlay of Rs. 331.05 lakh (for TSP Rs. 190.16 lakh & OTSP- Rs. 140.89 lakh) has been provided for the year 2008-2009

### **2) Development of Gymnasium**

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to Gymnasium for purchase of equipment, minor repairs etc. Maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakh for the Districts, Taluka and rural places respectively per Gymnasium is given. The concerned institution has to contribute a matching share of the sanctioned grants as its own share. An outlay of Rs. 242.00 lakh (for

TSP Rs. 163.20 lakh & OTSP Rs. 78.80 lakh) has been provided for the year 2008-2009 for this scheme.

### **3) Financial Assistance for organization of Social Service Camps:-**

It is necessary to impart training to youth to channel their energies for constructive activities and develop qualities of leadership. Voluntary Youth Organizations are encouraged to conduct Social Service Camps for youth for which financial assistance up to Rs. 25,000/- or 50 percent of the expenditure, whichever is less, is extended by Government. An outlay of Rs. 27.40 lakh (for TSP Rs. 15.71 lakh & OTSP Rs.11.69 lakh) has been provided for the year 2008-2009 for this purpose.

### **4) Financial assistance to Voluntary Youth Organization**

Youth in the age group of 15 to 35 years constitute a large segment of the population, which is a potentially dynamic force. This can be utilized easily in more purposeful activities. It is therefore necessary to encourage voluntary youth organizations established in rural areas by way of financial assistance. An outlay of Rs.26.10 lakh (for TSP Rs. 17.60 lakh & OTSP Rs. 8.50 lakh) has been provided for the year 2008-2009.

### **5) Development of Gymnasium and playgrounds in every village:**

In order to develop games and sports at the grass roots and to make available at least the minimum playing facilities in each and every village, the State Government has decided to give financial assistance worth Rs. 1.00 lakh for construction of Gymnasium and playgrounds. An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakh (for TSP Rs. 41.20 lakh & OTSP Rs. 30.80 lakh) has been provided for the year 2008-2009.

## **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 syllabuses for the various trade courses run in ITIs are prepared by NCVT. Thus the training program is chalked out on National Basis and at State Level. It is administered on the basis of norms and guidelines laid down by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)

### **The Training Facilities:**

Following statement will give comparative picture of increase in Tribal Sub-Plan ITI's and student's intake in VIIth Five Year Plan & IXth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2008-2009

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NO.OF ITIs</b>	<b>INTAKE</b>
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

**Scheme wise details are given following paragraphs**

#### **State Plan**

**1. EXPANSION PLAN OF TRIBAL ITI'S :-** Due to change in Technology and Production process as well as specific Trade skilled worker in service sector to achieve this goal there is necessary to introduce New Trades in Tribal for this Annual Plan 2008-09 Rs 1500.00 Lakhs are provided and also for continuity and new works & Tribal ITI's Buildings. Out of this Rs. 1356.00 Lakhs are expenditure. In this Scheme 12 various Scheme is included. Which are 28 Ashramshala. Nirvaha Stipend for Tribal Students in ITI's Magel Tyala Vyawsai Prashikshan. Additional trades for Women in existing ITI's Hostel facilities for tribal students& Construction of Hostel in Tribal Areas.

#### **2. PROCUREMENT OF DIFFICIENT EQUIPMENTS IN EXISTING ITI'S**

The training in ITI's is need based and unless updated the same cannot be of any use 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 wear and tear 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 711.26 Lakhs Approved for Annual Plan 2008-2009, out of this Rs. 711.26 Lakhs is expenditure for 56 tribal ITI's.

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

There are 56 Govt. ITI's functioning in the State under Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of which 17 Governmentt ITI's are having their own workshop and Administrative Building. 39 Institutes are running in private building on rental basis. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 484.38 Lakhs and Rs.539.71 Lakhs are backlog is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 384.04 Lakhs, Rs. 539.71 for Backlog expenditure for 25 ongoing construction of ITI's Building.

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

In order to take proper care 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 and additional seats have been introduced in existing ITI's. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 330.19 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2008-2009. Out of this Rs. 294.12 Lakhs are expenditure.



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

For arranging need base training program and to establish strong linkage between training and employment opportunities, review of the training courses in different old ITI's of Tribal Sub-Plan for starting new trades becomes essential. Such a change over brings 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 the purpose an outlay of Rs. 125.00 Lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 125.00 Lakhs are expenditure.

**6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE IN ITI'S :** For this purpose Rs. 2512.40 Lakhs are approved for Annual Plan 2008-09. Due to change in Technology and Production process as well as specific Trade skilled worker in service sector to achieve this goal there is necessary to introduce. New trades in Tribal In this Scheme 12 various Scheme is included. Which are 14 ashramshala. Nirvaha Stipend for Tribal students in ITI's. Magel Tyala Vywsai Prashikshan. Additional trades for women in existing ITI's hostel facilities for tribal students & Construction of Hostel in Tribal Areas. For this purpose Rs. 2512.40 Lakhs are approved for Annual plan 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 2448.31 Lakhs are expenditure for 28 Ashram School and Upgradation of 56 tribal ITI's.

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

For this scheme Rs. 709.37 lakhs are approve during annual plan 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 709.37 Lakhs are expenditure for 8 ITIs ongoing construction work & 4 new ITI's started in tribal areas.

**A total outlay of Rs. 6374.96 Lakhs are approved during Annual Plan 2008-09. Out of this Rs. 6028.10 Lakhs are expenditure.**

## **19. TECHNICAL EDUCATION : - PART - II**

The technical education system has been reorganized by the State through the introduction of improved technologies and supply of adequate technical and managerial manpower to this sector. The planning for technical education is based on the projections of future technological development, the social relevance etc. In the Tribal sub plan area, emphasis has been given on vocationalisation of education at the + stage and development of facilities in pre-secondary school certificate (SSC) vocationalisation of education. An outlay of Rs. 126.88 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2008-09. The scheme details are as follows.

### **1) +2 VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONS:**

A) In order to motivate the trainees to go in for self-employment or employment after completion of the higher secondary education land this to divert them from the University Education the scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at +2 states has been introduced. The main aim behind it 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) Par-medical total 18 different subjects

has been introduced by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, Pune.

B) The Central Government had announced its new education policy in 1986 of education and opined that emphasis should be laid in the vocationalisation at +2 Stage higher secondary level, accordingly that policies 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 being taught. In the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> five year plan.

Since the inception of this scheme, 2 Govt. and 64 private junior colleges from the TSP area have been introduced this scheme. In annual plan 2008-09 Rs. 6.70 lakhs are proposed.

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

There are 13 Government technical High Schools / centers running in the TSP Areas in the state with a total intake of 3684 students. All these centers are established exclusively for giving the benefit of technical education at the Pre-SSC stage of the student of tribal areas. To remove the deficiency of machinery and equipment and complete the uncompleted building construction works. In annual plan 2008-09 Rs. 115.68 lakhs has been provided.

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

An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakh has been provided for the year 2005-06 for the scheme of “Training Certificate (Maharashtra State) Technical Board Examination” & it is unbudgeted. In annual plan 2008-09 Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided.

## **20) URBAN DEVELOPEMENT**

### **TOWN PLANNING AND VALUTIONAL DEPARTMENT**

In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, State Government has adopted certain for 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, Nan durbar, Amravati & Yavatmal districts.

The Development plans for Municipal towns are sanctioned under the provisions of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The State Government initiated the scheme viz. UD-6(a) scheme for Financial Assistance to the Municipal Councils for implementation of the Development Plan proposals 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 given to Municipal Councils in the form of both Grant-in-aid and loan for the sites reserved in the Development Plans depending upon the Class of Municipal councils. For C-1 class Municipal councils having population less than 15000 souls 100% Grain-in-aid is given for their non-remunerative works and accordingly special attention is being paid to the Tribal Municipal Towns.

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

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

## **21) LAND REFORMS**

The following two schemes are being implemented for giving financial assistance to the tribals -

### **1) Financial assistance to tribals for restorations of alienated land -**

The Maharashtra Restoration of lands to Scheduled Tribes Act. 1974 (Maharashtra 14 of 1975) provides for restoration of tribals his land lawfully alienated to a non-tribals between a period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1957 to 6<sup>th</sup> July 1974. For restoration of land, the law requires the tribal to pay to a non-tribal on amounts equal to 48 times the assessment of the land plus the value of improvement made, if any by the non-tribal in the land as determined by the Tahsildar.

For enabling the tribals to pay the above amount to non-tribals a scheme is being implemented under the tribal Area Development Sub-Plan since 1976-77 for giving financial assistance to them in the TSP area.

Under this scheme financial assistance to given to the tribal as indicated below

Loan -An amount equal to six times the assessment of the land. Plus the value of improvement made if any by the non-tribal in the land as determined by the Tahsildar. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 annual installments.

Subsidy - An amount equal to 42 times the assessment of the land-

The provision of Rs 0.06 lakhs provided during the year 2004-05 and expenditure is nil.

### **2. Financial assistance to tribal tenant purchasers to pay off purchase price under Tenancy Laws -**

Tenancy Laws in force in the State confer ownership rights on the tenants in respect of the land in their cultivating possession on certain specified dates. For this they have to pay to their landlords a purchase price as determined by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal. By and large purchase price so fixed is between 60 to 100 times the agricultural assessments of the land in backward areas. For enabling tribals to pay the above price the scheme was undertaken in 1976-77 under the Tribal Area Development Sub- Plan to grant financial assistance to tribal tenant purchasers in the areas covered by the TSP.

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal tenant purchasers as mentioned below -

Loan - An amount equal to 6 times the assessment plus interest due on the purchase price of the land. The loan is interest free and repayable in 12 annual installments.

Subsidy - An Amount equal to the balance purchased price of the land.

The provision of Rs. 0.03 provided for this scheme during the year 2004-05.

These schemes are being implemented through the normal Revenue Machinery at district and taluka level. No special staff or additional staff has been provided for the purpose.

## **22. NAV SANJEEVAN YOJANA**

The Nav Sanjeevan Yojana aims at integrated & coordinated implementation & strengthening of various drinking water, health facilities etc. to the tribal's which were previously being implemented by several agencies at several levels without ensuring proper co ordinations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **(5) Consumption Loan Scheme**

### **(6) Grain Bank Scheme**

Nav Sanjeevan Yojana is being implemented in Tribal Sub Plan Area, Additional Tribal Sub Plan Area & 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 & the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilha Parishads, the District Health Officers and the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) have active association & participation therein. The officers implementing the individual schemes are responsible for the successful & 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/villages 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 & pure water supply is available.

- (e) Villages which are far off from the Primary Health Centers or Sub Centers.
- (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. 2927.04 lakh has been provided for the year 2008-09 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 tribal's. To disinfect drinking water & intimate the outbreak of any epidemics.

#### **(2) Medical check-up of mothers & children of each family in each hamlet & provision of facilities to high risk mothers & 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. 2927.04 lakh has been kept for the year 2008-09.

#### **(4) Appointment of Hon. Pediatricians:-**

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

#### **(5) Monthly Meeting of Trained Dais:-**

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



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

To reduce the death of infants, pediatric I.C.U. have been sanctioned at the Children Health Centre. Nandurbar & Gondiya district, for this scheme a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is made in TSP 2008-2009.

### **NUTRITION:**

In the inaccessible area of Dharani & Chikhaldara talukas of Amravati, Thane, Nashik, Dhule & 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 Supplementary nutrition per days Rs.
01	Children in the age group of 0 to 6 months to 2 years	Rs. 1.50
02	Children in the age group of 2 to 6 years	Rs. 2.25
03	Malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 2 years (Grade III & IV)	Rs. 4.50
04	Malnourished children in the age group of 2 years to 6 years (Grade III & IV)	Rs. 4.50
05	Pregnant & Lactating mothers	Rs. 4.50

### **EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**

Employment programmes are being implemented in such a manner as to provide sufficient employment opportunity in every tribal village or a group of villages so that the migration of tribal's is reduced & 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 save 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 earlier 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. 53.00 Corer & for the year 2008-09 Rs. 60.00 corer 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 Governmental Organizations (NGOs) & 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 along with interest immediately after the next harvest.

The salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

- 1) **Jurisdiction** :- A grain Bank will be established for at least 1 and at the most 4 villages which will consist of 50-500 families.
- 2) **Implementation & nature of the scheme**: The scheme will be implemented through Voluntary Agencies, Tribal Co-operative Societies, Non Government Health Organizations / Voluntary Agencies, and Fish rearing Societies etc.
- 3) **Working Committee**: There will be a Working Committee elected by the members of the Grain Bank. It can also include leaders/ elders in the village who would be co-opted. However, the majority of the members must be tribal's & there shall be a lady as the women's representative on the Committee.
- 4) **Membership**: Both the tribal & non tribal villagers would be eligible to become members of the Grain Bank. Landless families can also become members.
- 5) **Contribution**: Every member would deposit a prescribed quantity of grain as his contribution in the Grain Bank initially. Only the tribal members who are not able to contribute their share will get 2/3 part of the share from the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation as one time assistance. The remaining 1/3 part should be contributed by the member himself. Normally the initial contribution would be one quintly of grain per family.
- 6) **Type of Grain** : The Grain Bank will normally consist of the grain which is grown and eaten in that particular area, but the working committee may at its discretion decide whether to keep more than one type of grain, according to the need & availability of the grain.
- 7) **Storage of the Grain**: Storage of grain in the Grain Bank will be made in the local / traditional way. The responsibility of storage and preservation would be of the Working Committee.
- 8) **Withdrawal of Grain**: Only members who have deposited grain in the Grain Bank will be liable to get grain on loan from the Grain Bank.
- 9) **Repayment of Grain**: The member of the Grain Bank will return the grain taken from the Grain Bank during / immediately after the next harvest along with interest. The rate of return would be very from 105% to 115% depending on when the grain is returned.
- 10) **Supervision** : Overall supervision of the scheme will be done by the Additional Tribal Commissioner & the Project Officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP's) concerned.
- 11) **Equipment**: Essential material like balances, weight etc., would be given to the society as a onetime assistance from the Nucleus Budget Scheme.

The responsibility for the successful implementation of the scheme will be jointly of the field machinery and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development

Corporation. Instructions have been issued to all officers concerned to start action immediately so that the scheme can be started as early as possible and the villagers will be able to get grain 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, taken all further step like registration of members, forwarding proposals regarding requirement of the initial grain stock of 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. 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 meeting 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 Tribes
1982-83	564.00	45.00	37.00
1983-84	654.88	49.93	53.94
1984-85	693.31	53.08	53.94
1985-86	833.69	62.00	55.00
1986-87	469.33	65.73	60.00
1987-88	810.50	82.63	61.02
1988-89	928.00	67.00	73.57
1989-90	1050.00	75.00	85.00
1990-91	1060.00	162.55	113.71
1991-92	1319.00	164.72	54.42
1992-93	1269.25	179.40	58.79

1993-94	2857.39	244.77	88.75
1994-95	2646.26	296.45	58.92
1995-96	1794.16	278.04	38.46
1996-97	2738.32	264.21	53.10
1997-98	3018.12	306.03	73.17
1998-99	3693.92	67.20	31.25
1999-2000	3982.84	00	00
2000-2001	3681.96	466.18	119.72
2001-2002	3580.76	00	00
2002-2003	2837.74	00	00
2003-2004	1173.21	502.51	576.23
2004-2005	2041.29	675.79	644.57
2005-2006	2029.08	621.28	700.64
2006-2007	2572.72		
2007-2008	4293.00		
2008-09			
	45727.01	1799.58	1921.44

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

#### **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 & particularly for the upliftment of primitive tribe communities. The schemes taken up: - (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 & bullock carts, (8) Distribution of milk animals etc.

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

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	Year	Grant received Central Govt.	Grant released by State Govt.	Expenditure
01	1991-1992	214.38	214.38	214.38
02	1992-1993	423.96	32.02	32.02
03	1993-1994	795.00	24.03	24.03
04	1994-1995	801.75	80.59	80.59
05	1995-1996	801.75	716.46	671.85
06	1996-1997	801.75	564.59	214.75
07	1997-1998	667.25	306.48	304.31
08	1998-1999	534.50	1072.24	894.70

09	1999-2000	1069.75	1910.24	1601.31
10	2000-2001	1603.50	1301.15	1279.82
11	2001-2002	2672.50	2706.47	2551.76
12	2002-2003	2925.00	1645.49	1624.22
13	2003-2004	2672.00	3838.50	2079.25
14	2004-2005	2939.20	3116.10	2377.60
15	2005-2006	3459.20	2939.00	2534.47
16	2006-2007	5276.84		
17	2007-2008	4279.70		
18	2008-2009			
		22381.49	20467.74	16485.06

## **26. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-**

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

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

CDS scheme is implemented as per guidelines of Government of India under which "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" is being implemented by the Government of Maharashtra. Further more in 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 2008-09as 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	66	14633	1176523	1052410	89.45

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

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

### **1. Supply of School Uniform for Anganwadi's student.**



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. 18.85 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 18.85 lakhs for 20930 beneficiaries.

**2. Tribal area's women for Self-employment supply of Sewing machines.**

At present the schemes of supply of free Sewing machines to rural economically weaker below poverty lines, women are implemented by DRD program under Central ICDS and Social Welfare Department. The controlling 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. 49.57 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 44.68 lakhs for 2046 beneficiaries.

**3. Supply of Home Utensils for poor women.**

Under this scheme committee can supply the daily usable articles to those women who are economically weaker sections of society up to Rs. 2,000/- in form of articles / water drums etc.

**CONDITIONS -**

1. Committee can provide the useable articles of Rs. 2,000/- to each beneficiary.
2. The Assistance should given form of articles only

Under this scheme Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 4.00 Lakhs for 323 beneficiaries.

**4. Supply of material to Anganwadi Kendra.**

Women and child welfare committee may purchase and supply the essential educational and sport articles for the children of the balwadies, which are running under the control of sammiti. But the decision about selection of balwadies planning about fund and expenditure will be taken by Zilha Parishad, Panchayat Committee and village council can spend money for the existing balwadies also.

**CONDITIONS-**

Sammittee can purchase the educational and Zilha Parishad will do sport articles but selection of balwadies.

Under this scheme Rs. 37.50 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 33.75 Lakhs for 20498 beneficiaries.

**5. Training of Judo Karate for women and girls.**

Training arrange of Judo Karate for those girls and women living in tribal area for self protection & their physically development.

Under this scheme Rs.3.50 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 3.50 lakhs for 93 beneficiaries.

#### **6. Training of MS-CIT**

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. 9.68 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs.8.96 lakhs for 435 beneficiaries.

#### **7. Run Girls Hostel for those who are learning in Std. 5<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>.**

Where the school facilities is not available in rural areas, Mahila Bal Vikas Sammittee can help Hostel facility for girls who are learning in Std.5<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> & belong to economically weaker section of the society, Zilha Parishad, Gram Panchayat should take decision about target of beneficiaries and selection of beneficiaries.

##### **CONDITIONS -**

1. Institutions own building and hostel facility provided to beneficiaries with all modern amenities.
2. Payment of hostels staff should be made by institution.
3. Library facility should be available in hostel.

Under this scheme Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 2.00 Lakhs for 2 beneficiaries.

#### **8. 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 gate diet as per sanction Govt. Rate Contract.

##### **CONDITIONS**

1. Please confirm this scheme 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. 6.24 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 6.24 lakh for 1740 beneficiaries.

#### **9. Running counseling centre for women.**

Towards the fulfillment of this basic aim the specific objective of special cells will be.

1. To rebuild violated women's self-esteem, self worth and dignity.
2. To offer immediate psycho-socio-legal services in cases of family violence and atrocities against women and children.
3. To be a liaison between police and organizations for women and children.
4. To create awareness among women themselves among professional groups, government functionaries and general public of the atrocities committed against women and children.
5. To research and documentation of the work of the special cells and allied subjects and develop training material for professionals in the field of violence against women and police personnel.
6. To develop strategies and programmes to respond to newer challenges of issue of violence against women.

Under this scheme Rs. 7.20 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 7.20 lakh for 6 beneficiaries.

**10. Training of physical development education, gender and jeeven koushalya for young boys and girls.**

Under following subject from expert doctors information were given to young girls like 1. About importance of menstrual cycle in female

2. Control of AIDS

3. Disadvantage of child marriages,

4. About Gynecology and pregnancy etc. selected by training camp level.

Under this scheme Rs. 1.25 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 1.25 lakh for 52 beneficiaries.

**11. 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 give 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. 33.62lakhs are provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 27.67 lakhs for 1214 beneficiaries.

**12. Professional Training for women and girls.**

Arrange the professional training for 100 women and girls those are in rural and BPL category. After training they are self employment and help our families increase total income.

Under this scheme Rs. 5.00Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred is Rs. 5.00 lakh for 100 beneficiaries.

**Table No. 3.9**

**Statement showing the sector wise provisions & expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan for the year under report i.e. 2008-2009 and the previous year i.e. 2007-2008 and the proposed outlay for 2009-2010. (Plan schemes, Financial Targets & Achievements)**

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2007-2008		Year under Report 2008-2009		Proposed outlay for 2009-10 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
(I)	<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED SERVICES</b>					
1.	Crop Husbandry	1525.25	1525.25	1726.66	2207.11	2915.29
2.	Horticulture	21.90	32.90	39.90	35.90	107.45
3.	Soil & Water conservation	1958.32	2204.64	1770.62	1785.89	1834.67
4.	Animal Husbandry	859.70	638.08	556.18	419.67	845.42
5.	Dairy Development	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Fisheries	86.94	50.80	90.28	65.39	88.34
7.	Forest	543.09	585.74	814.64	1581.88	1150.34
8.	Social Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Co-operation	133.46	185.45	763.62	858.69	254.54
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5222.86</b>	<b>5222.86</b>	<b>5762.50</b>	<b>6955.53</b>	<b>7197.05</b>
(II)	<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1.	I.R.D.P.	1083.52	892.63	1204.00	1192.47	1264.20
2.	D.P.A.P	1178.61	209.88	1860.21	300.00	620.07
3.	N.R.E.P./Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	4120.70	3180.53	2397.36	3882.16	17110.17
4.	E.G.S.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Rural sanitation programme.	292.22	292.22	685.69	685.69	400.61
6.	Land Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Community Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Ideal Village Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6675.05</b>	<b>4575.26</b>	<b>6148.26</b>	<b>6060.32</b>	<b>19395.05</b>
(III)	<b>Special Area Programme</b>					
1.	Special Programme for Development of Hill Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Akkalkuwa Dhadgaon Special Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2007-2008		Year under Report 2008-2009		Proposed outlay for 2009-10 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
TOTAL		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(IV)	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
1	Minor Irrigation (Corporation)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Irrigation (Irrigation Dept.)	5777.79	8362.83	5000.00	13140.00	4500.00
3	Irrigation (R.D. Development)	2923.37	4745.36	3902.69	5239.92	4111.70
4	Irrigation (W.C. Dept.)	1044.95	362.30	1163.78	692.78	
5	Medium Irrigation	8508.64	11847.91	13112.23	6917.15	13313.13
6	Ayacut development	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
7	Rehabilitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		18258.75	25322.40	23182.70	25993.24	23019.48
(V)	POWER DEVELOPMENT					
1	Power Development	4302.74	4302.74	3105.05	2974.96	3067.70
2	Non-conventional sources of energy	100.00	400.00	450.00	800.00	390.80
3	Special Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	4402.74	4702.74	3555.05	3774.96	3458.50
(VI)	INDUSTRY & MINERALS					
1.	Village & Small scale industries	69.47	58.36	45.50	40.34	73.65
2.	Medium & large scale industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		69.47	58.36	45.50	40.34	73.65
(VII)	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION					
1.	Roads & Bridges	29539.17	30568.48	46988.58	53321.00	32329.65
2.	Roads & Transport (MSRTC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		29539.17	30568.48	46988.58	53321.00	32329.65



Sr. No.	Name of Sector	Previous Year 2007-2008		Year under Report 2008-2009		Proposed outlay for 2009-10 Budget
		Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
<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	141.80	1.00	323.22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>141.80</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>323.22</b>
<b>(IX)</b>	<b>SOCIAL &amp; COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
1	General Education	274.03	107.97	34.10	731.10	1690.09
2	Sports & Youth services	534.51	659.51	766.00	698.55	580.59
3	Arts & Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Technical Education	253.31	218.70	126.88	252.17	660.10
5	Public Health	14746.33	15572.37	12939.63	11626.06	11413.52
6	Water supply & Sanitation	4632.72	4104.82	4292.88	3092.03	4030.48
7	Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Urban Development	1086.35	1478.51	1112.44	1066.59	1206.00
9	Information & publicity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Medical Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.43
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.)	76463.97	61906.21	101447.13	85854.16	116883.45
	(Mahila & Balkalyan)	193.45	194.45	205.27	177.35	206.40
13	Labour & Labour Welfare	4089.55	3677.15	6324.96	6249.24	6119.23
14	Nutrition	6205.15	6296.53	3704.21	2204.21	2643.11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>108479.37</b>	<b>94216.22</b>	<b>135199.65</b>	<b>111951.46</b>	<b>145603.40</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>174997.96</b>	<b>16588.17</b>	<b>223850.00</b>	<b>208097.85</b>	<b>231400.00</b>

Source: The Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2008-2009 of Govt. Publication.

IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme.

DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme.

IREP : Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

CADA : Command Area Development Authority.

Table 3.13

**Statement showing the sector wise target and achievement during the year 2007-2008 & 2008-2009 Target fixed for year 2009-2010 (Physical Target & Achievement)**

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
	<b>CROP HUSBANDRY</b>							
1	Scheme to assist tribal farm families to bring them above poverty line.	Beneficiaries	Nos.	15859	15859	7194	7194	2737
	<b>HORTICULTURE</b>							
1	Strengthening of Horticultural Nurseries	Seedlings/ Grafts No in Lakh	Nos. in Lakh	6.50	3.93	5.98	4.16	-
2	Horticulture Plant Protection	Pesticides	Hq.	2042	0	380	380	0
3	Kitchen Gardening Melghar Regency	Beneficiaries	Nos.	12000	12000	12000	21000	0
	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>							
1	Key Village Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
2	Regional Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
3	Cattle Breeding farm	Centers	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
4	Mobile veterinary clinics	Centers	Nos.	15	15	17	17	--
5	Veterinary Dispensaries & Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	475	475	422	422	--
6	Poultry Birds Distributed under poultry improvement	No.	Nos.	7350	7350	3241	3241	--
7	Check post and vigilance units	centres	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--
	Sector/ Name of	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target

Sr. No	Scheme			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	fixed for 2009-10
8	District Premium Bull Scheme	Beneficiaries	Nos.	4	4	--	--	--
9	Subsidy for Control of Foot & Mouth Disease	doeses	Beneficiaries	--	--	--	--	--
10	Supply of units of pullers	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
11	Supply of goat units	Beneficiaries	Nos	515	515	365	365	--
12	Supply of Milch Animals	Beneficiaries	Nos	1204	1204	1313	1313	--
<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	275.00	161.23	295.00	221.14	
2	Fish Farming impounded water							
	1.Stocking of prawn Seed	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	62.71	287.70	164.54	172.55	
	2. Stocking of fish Seed	--'--	Lakhs	1267.09	1192.12	1229.70	1177.44	
	3. Fish Production	--'--	M.T.	25907	21092	22439	21490	
	4. Pond Construction	Ha	Ha	--	--	23	--	
	2 Subsidy on inputs	Ha	Ha	--	--	71.00	31.34	
3	Trainees	Nos.	Nos	--	--	65	2	
4	Development of fisheries co-op Societies	Societies	Nos	20	16	36	8	

	Sector/ Name of	Item	Unit	2008-2009	2007-2008	Target
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Sr. No.	Scheme			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	fixed for 2009-10
5	Assistance for supply of fishery requisities	Nylon twin	Kgs	12684	10996	12179	4651	
		Non Mechanized Boats	Nos	93	111	92	45	
<b>6</b>	<b>FOREST</b>							
1	Plantation of forest species for Industrial & Commercial uses	Ha	Ha	3423	3423	3082	3091	
2	Afforestation for soil conservation	Ha	Ha	--	--	78	78	
3	Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha	Ha	2068.82	2068.82	1466.00	1487.00	
4	Development of Fodder Resources	Ha	Ha	--	--	70.00	70.00	
5	Development of Minor Forest Produce	Ha	Ha	715.68	715.68	560.00	560.00	
6	Establishment of Central Nurseries	Plantation	No	Work about Nurservy (Fencing)		--	--	
7	Joint forest Management	Ha	Ha	1378	1378	--	--	
8	Dhadgoan Akkalkuwa Special Action Plan 8 Development forest Parks (Tourism)	Parks	Parks	7260	7260	--	--	
<b>( C )</b>								
<b>7</b>	<b>COOPERATION</b>							
1	Seven years interest free loans for purchase of shares of adiwasi co-op. societies	Members	Nos	9900	9900	12540	10860	12490
2	Subsidy towards bad debt reserves of TCSs	Society	Nos	24	24	23	87	24
3	Managerial subsidy for fair price shops of V.K.S.	Society	Nos	6	6	16	16	16

	Sector/ Name of	Item	Unit	2008-2009	2007-2008	Target
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Sr. No	Scheme			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	fixed for 2009-10
4	Managerial subsidy Adiwasi Vividh Karyakari Soct. for fisheries Activities	Society	Nos	247	247	269	289	286
5	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 12%	Members	Nos	167	167	792	238	125
6	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 5%	Members	Nos	26	26	156	332	384
7	Share capital for Adiwasi Co-Op. Society	Society	Nos	17	17	26	27	12
8	Financial assistance to purchase of share of co-op Sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers ( loan )	Members	Nos	1935	1935	1240	1977	488
9	Financial assistance to purchase of share of Co-op Sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers ( Subsidy )	Members	Nos	1935	1935	1240	1977	488
10	Intensive scheme for farmers	Members	Nos	18037	18037	1784	22176	15955



Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
8	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
1	DPAD Programme	Water shed	Nos	570	570	570	570	570
2	S.G.R.Y.	Mandays	In Lakhs	--	--	--	--	-
3	S.G.S.Y.	Beneficiaries	Nos	34933	30773	26642	26958	36718
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Beneficiaries	Nos	33386	33386	31994	31994	-
9	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
1	Grand for acquiring land for cremation & burial ground	Villages	Nos	--	--	25	25	--
10	LAND REFORMS							
1	Financial asstt. to the tribals for restoration of alienated land	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
2	Financial asstt. to tribal tenants purchaser to pay of purchase price under Tenancy Act.	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
11	IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL							
1	Minor Irrigation	Projects	Ha	18662.89	18662.89	18596	18596	-
2	Land Development Works	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
12	POWER DEVELOPMENT							
1	Electrification of hamlets in the tribal areas	Wadis /Padas	Nos	--	--	--	113	--
2	Energisation of agricultural pump sets	Pump sets	Nos	1737	1737	2224	2233	--
3	Release of domestic connections	Connectins	Nos	22660	22660	17005	17681	--

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
13	NON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY							
1	Wind Monitoring station		Nos	20.00	20.00	--	--	
2	Energy Saving Lamp at Grampanchayat		Nos	2368	2368	--	--	
14	INDUSTRY & MINING							
1	Seed money assistance to educated unemployment	Nos	Nos	37	56	26	62	
2	Entrepreneur Training Programme	Nos	Nos	946	1382	390	321	
3	District Industries Scheme	Nos	Nos	20	22	20	22	
4	Prime Minister Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	Nos	Nos	221	23	--	--	
15	ROADS & BRIDGES							
1	New construction	Length of Roads	New Kms	564	598	450	669	650
2	Construction of bridges, sakac etc.	Bridges	Nos	394	418	210	274	320
3	Katkari Bastis connected by Roads	Roads	Nos	235	249	110	221	150
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	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
5	Award to Primary teachers for enrollment of girls	Students	Nos	--	--	5376	--	--
6	Grants to DRDA for the construction of Primary school buildings	Works	Nos	--	--	190	--	--
7	Supply of equipments	Schools	Nos	--	--	47	--	--
8	Opening of Balwadis	Nos	Nos	--	--	27	--	--
9	Balbhavan	Nos	Nos	--	--	06	--	--
10	Grants to unaided primary schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
11	Attendance allowance	Girls	Nos	--	--	293470	200984	--
12	Book Bank in Secondary school	Students	Nos	--	--	42587	42103	--
13	Vastishala	School	No	--	--	131	--	--
14	Vidhyaniketas	Nos	Nos	--	--	1	--	--
15	Stipend to tribal students	Students	Nos	--	--	72370	114117	--
16	Free uniform & writing material to student of 103 development block	Students	Nos	--	--	327200	137640	--
17	Free Textbooks to students I to IV in 103 Development Block	Students	Nos	--	--	422086	63842	--
17	<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>							
1	Expansion plans of Tribal ITI's	ITI's A.S.	No No	56 28	56 22	56 28	56 22	56 28
2	Procurement of Deficient equipments in existing ITI's	ITI	No	56	56	56	56	56

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
3	Construction of workshop & Administrative Building	ITIs	Cont.	56	20	56	20	56
4	Construction of Establishment of New ITI's	ITIs	No	56	5	56	3	56
5	Introduction of Trade of more demand in lieu of Trades of less demand	ITIs	No	14	14	9	9	
6	Vocational Training centers in ITI's construction of Hostels	Hostels	No	56	2	56	-	
18	<b>SPORTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	District coaching programme and establishment of coaching centers	Centers	Nos	--	--	--	4	
2	Development of playgrounds	Institutions	Nos	301	277	19	61	
3	Development of Gymnasias	Institutions	Nos	166	160	9	42	
4	Financial assistance for the social service camps	Camps	Nos	119	119	29	33	
5	Financial assistance to voluntary youth organisation	Centers	Nos	125	101	37	62	
6	Development of Gymnasias and Playgrounds in every villages	Centers	Nos	71	48	29	34	
19	<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>							
1	Establishment of sub centers	Centers	Nos	1816	1816	1872	1872	
2	Establishment of PHCs	Centers	Nos	365	365	300	300	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
3	Establishment of R.H.Cs	Nos	Nos	--	--	59	59	
4	Construction of Subcenters	Nos	Nos	--	--	75	6	
5	Construction of PHCs	Nos	Nos	--	--	12	12	
6	Construction of RHCs	Nos	Nos	--	--	16	16	
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	--	--	1	--	
21	<b>G.S.D.A.</b>							
1	Hydrofracturing programme of GSDA	B.W.S.	Nos	117	213	131	139	
2	Source strengthening	Project	Nos	--	--	14	14	
3	Irrigation facility to Adiwasi farmers	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	50	26	
4	Special Action Plan for Akkalkuwa of Nandurbar Dist.	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	22	18	
5	Construction of New Wells to provide irrigation & Drinking water facilities	Beneficiaries	Nos.	--	--	--	153	
6	Deepening of Adiwasi farmers old irrigation wells &			--	--	--	--	
22	<b>HOUSING</b>							
	EXtension of village goathan	--	--	--	--	--	--	



Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				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	--	--	112	112	
	b)Non remunerative schemes			--	--			
	i) Construction of roads	Works	Kms	--	--	414	414	
	ii) Construction of Parks	Works	Nos	--	--	5	5	
	iii) Construction of schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	18	18	
	iv) Construction of dispensaries and hospitals	Nos	Nos	--	--	5	5	
	v) Others works	Nos	Nos	--	--	107	107	
23	INFORMATION & PUBLICITY							
1	Community TV schemes in the TSP area.	Sets	Nos	--	--	10	10	
24	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS							
	(A) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.							
1	Strengthening of TDD	Post	Nos	285	285	285	285	
2	Government Ashram School	Nos Student	Nos Student	553 193239	553 193239	533 186335	533 186335	
3	Motor Driving Training Centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	2 150	2 100	2 150	2 100	
4	Pre Military Training centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	9 1441	9 1249	9 1394	9 1239	
5	Model Schools Eklavaya English Medium School	Schools Student s	Nos	4 850	4 850	4 846	4 846	

Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
6	Financial assistance to TDC	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	
	A) Khavati Loan	Beneficiaries		160000	160000	200000	200000	
	B) Grain Bank State Govt Central Govt	Beneficiaries		--	--	1000	5063	
7	Tribal Research & Training Centers	Sanstha	Nos	1	1	1	1	
8	Junior Colleague of Ashram School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student	67 11989	67 11989	67 6880	67 6880	
9	Junior Colleague of Aided A. School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student	25 3942	25 3942	25 4465	25 4465	
10	Aided Ashram School	Students	Nos	556 225576	556 249038	556 200680	555 200680	
11	Government Hostel	No Student	Nos	336 22733	336 30152	327 20542	327 20542	
12	Installation of Pump Sets	Beneficiaries	Nos	247	157	--	--	7861
13	Supply of Oil Engines	Beneficiaries	Nos	11670	12614	8842	7173	9588
14	Co-Op. Housing Society	Beneficiaries	Nos	8	4	8	4	8
15	Vocational Training Centers (SCA)	Centers Students	Nos	15 750	15 730	15 750	15 740	15 750
16	In service training of teachers of Government & Aided Ashram School	No of Teachers	Nos	3510	3309	3510	3510	3510
17	Computer training for the student & teachers of Govt. Ashram School	Students Teacher s	Nos	20000 550	20000 550	19697 521	19697 521	21000
18	Incentives to tribal girls	Girls	Nos	300000	299000	292941	292941	30000
19	Award of prizes to tribal students	Students	Nos	89	89	78	78	90
20	Physically Handicapped scholarship to ST	Students	Nos	270	270	263	263	275

	students							
Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
21	Payment of scholarship Medical Education (Alieed courses)	Students	Nos	6318	6318	3178	3178	6500
22	Award of Special Incentive prizes to the Government Ashram School	No of Ashram School	Nos	20	20	15	15	22
23	Kanyadhan	Beneficiaries	Nos	6250	5800	6230	5666	5978
24	Empowerment of landless living poverty line	Beneficiaries	Nos			65	52	
25	Thakkar Bapa tribal village integrated improvment programme	Villages No. of work	No	650 700	650 700	550 683	550 683	700 750
26	Nuclues Budget	Beneficiaries	No	294305	294305	170087	170087	184142
27	Post Matric Scholarship	Students	No	110588	110588	94689	94689	120000
28	Maint. Allowance to ST students staying in Hostels attached to professional courses	Student	No	--	--	--	--	
29	Health Enhancement programme (Jamkhed project)	Villages	No	--	--	--	--	
30	Janvkarsha Programme (BAIF Mitra)	Beneficiaries	No	--	--	--	--	
31	Supply of PVC pipe	Beneficiaries	No	16191	12373	15999	10722	14897
32	Self Help Group of tribal women	Group	No	467	467	976	976	720
33	Financial Assistance given to parent of Grade III & IV children who admitted in	Beneficiaries	No	--	--	--	--	--

	Hospital							
Sr. No	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2008-2009		2007-2008		Target fixed for 2009-10
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
26	<b>NUTRITION</b>							
1	School Feeding Programme	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--	---	---	
2	ICDS	Projects	Nos	66	66	59	59	85
		Beneficiaries Anganwadi	Nos	14633	14633	13706	13706	15024

**Source :** Tribal Development Department's Annual Plan TSP of the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 and concerned departments.

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## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANTI-EXPLOITATIVE MEASURES**

This 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 then 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 thereto.

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, his land illegally alienated to a non-tribal, any time 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 the 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 encumbrances, 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 all lands held by him as owner, tenant or lessee 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 brought into force with effect from 1st November, 1975. District wise valid transfers of land, restored to Scheduled Tribe cultivators up to 1998-99 are shown in the following Table No.4.1 .

**Table 4.1**

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

Sr N o.	District	Act	Total No of Cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Regis tered	Deci ded	Pen d ing	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects
1	Thane	14/75	3002	2982	20	701	850	1729	677	821	1643
		35/74	2799	2798	1	962	1039	1350	955	1021	1342

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
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
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
18	Bhandara	14/75	4997	4993	4	2818	2893	2500	2627	2746	2266
		35/74	309	309	-	208	230	172	198	214	158
19	Akola	14/75	1098	1094	4	440	440	1327	425	425	1236
		35/74	73	73	-	33	33	75	30	30	68
20	Buldhana	14/75	72	72	-	36	54	97	33	51	89
		35/74	54	54	-	40	49	115	37	47	110
21	Gondia	14/75	2149	2149	-	1689	1718	151	1680	1718	151
		35/74	562	562	-	547	547	571	547	547	571
	Total -	14/75	47443	47365	78	22997	25531	42107	22194	24768	39784
		35/74	562	562	0	547	547	571	547	547	571
	Grand Total		48005	47927	78	23544	26078	42678	22741	25315	40355

Sources: Revenue & Forest Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai 11.

All these Acts have been made 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 Collectors 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 orders of the Tahsildar lie with the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal. The Collector supervises the work of the Tahsildars 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 is started from February, 2008 in Maharashtra State. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Commissioner, TRTI, Pune as the Nodal Officer for implementation of the Act vide order dated 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2008.

As per the provision of the Act, following statutory Committees have been constituted at various levels.

(a)	Forest Rights Committees (FRCs)-	12,822
(b)	Sub-Divisional Level Committees (SDLCs)	76
(c)	District Level Committees (DLCs)	25
(d)	Divisional Level Committees (DIVLC)	-
(e)	State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC)	01

Works done for Capacity Building and the Achievement so far

1.	Total Number of Trainings organized	1,234
2.	No. of Government Personnel trained (Revenue, Forest, Tribal, RDD, NIC, GPS/GIS operators etc.)	1,857
3.	Number of Persons trained (Master trainers, member of F.R.C. etc.)	45,659

Use of G.I.S. for implementation and monitoring.

1. 300 GPS are supplied by the TDD and out of these 289 GPS machines are distributed to 28 districts for measurement of forest land claimed FR Act.
2. A 13 digit unique ID allotted to every claimant.
3. Web based online system of capturing and utilizing GPS Measurement put in place.
4. Online monitoring of GPS measurement is going on.
5. District Level Committees has given Satellite (Cartosat I) Imageries with GIS software. Collectorate staff trained to facilitate smooth processing and quick decision at DLC.

Institutional and Financial support established for better Implementation and Monitoring.

1. Forest Right Cell established in the TRTI, Pune with personnel on contract-honorarium basis.
2. One coordinator and one assistant coordinator appointed on contract-honorarium basis in each DLC and SDLC.
3. FRCs provided with the Person on honorarium basis (Rs.2000/- per month) for providing ministerial help.
4. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 5000/- per Panchayat / Forest Rights Committee for administrative expenses.
5. Rs. 24.89 crores spent in 2008-2009 on implementation.

The progress achieved as on 31/03/2009

1.	No. of claims filled at Gram Sabha Level	2,39,542
2.	No. of claims recommended by the Gram Sabha to SDLC	26,511
3.	No. of claims recommended by SDLC to DLC	2,156
4.	No. of claims approved by DLC for title Individual Claim – 1,365; Community Claims – 9)	1,374

5.	Forest land of approved individual Forest Rights Claims – for cultivation:	3601.76 Acre.
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(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 :

5. Sustenance 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.
6. Workshops, meetings etc. are held on sustainability issues with stakeholders like Forest, Tribal and Revenue Departments, local people and NGOs.
7. Forest Department requested to prepare participatory management programs with the Village Level Committees.
8. Tribal Development Department will provide funds.

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

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

14. This is another important piece of legislation for the protection of the tribals. One of the measures to bring about effective economic improvement of the tribals, is to protect them from exploitation by certain unscrupulous elements in society. To achieve this objective, the Act makes any 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 Ltd, 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 Thashil in Thane District 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. There was however, a steep decline in these losses trend during the period 1985 - 86 to 1986 - 87 there was again increase in loss during period from 1987 -88, 88 - 89 and profit 1990 - 1991 & 1991 - 1992 there was again a loss and since from 1992 - 1993 to 2001-2002 there has been continuous profit.

**Table 4.2**

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Co-operative Year	Trading Losses/Profit (+)		
1982-83		167.86	
1983-84		172.60	
1984-85		271.25	
1985-86		126.55	
1986-87		18.72	
1987-88		471.85	
1987-89		397.06	
1989-90	(+)	29.99	(Profit)
1990-91		52.96	
1991-92		106.07	
1992-93	(+)	110.34	(Profit)
1993-94	(+)	177.20	(Profit)
1994-95	(+)	342.01	(Profit)
1995-96	(+)	529.84	(Profit)
1996-97	(+)	167.91	(Profit)
1997-98	(+)	597.33	(Profit)
1998-99	(+)	452.06	(Profit)
1999-2000	(+)	144.910	
2000-2001	(+)	285.78	
2001-2002	(+)	108.84	(Profit)
2002-2003			
2003-2004			
2004-2005			
2005-2006			
2006-2007			
2007-2008			
2008-2009			

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

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



losses is the small quantities of commodities tendered by the tribals, which make it difficult to maintain uniformity in the grade.

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

**Table 4.3**

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

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
1986-87	8, 66,900	1,535.05
1987-88	18, 17,372	2,676.22
1988-89	12, 49,980	2,365.64
1989-90	5, 76,084	1,552.13
1990-91	8, 45,489	2,624.89
1991-92	5, 96,340	2,797.56
1992-93	10, 24,329	3,906.58
1993-94	8, 34,065	3,593.35
1994-95	5, 98,585	3,195.72
1995-96	6, 50,745	3,530.85
1996-97	7, 13,138	4,567.06
1997-98	6, 41,421	3,971.33
1998-99	7, 58,991	5,730.71
1999-2000	7, 36,570	5,203.28
2000-2001	5, 50,947	3, 252,85
2001-2002	8, 01,751	4, 543,03
2002-2003		
2003-2004		
2004-2005		
2005-2006		
2006-2007		
2007-2008		
2008-2009		

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

## Consumption Finance:

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

**Table 4.4**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(D) Bonded Labour**

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

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

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

also to advise the District Magistrates for effective implementation of the other provisions of the said Act.

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

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

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

(i) Scheme of rearing goats (unit of 20 goats and 20 ducks);

(ii) Scheme of supply of two buffaloes; and

(iii) Scheme of Supply of a pair of bullocks and a cart. Immediately on release, every bonded labourer is required to be given an immediate help of Rs. 500 in kind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6) Admission in the Government Ashram Schools to the children of tribal bonded

labourers should be granted on priority basis.

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

### **III Excise Policy**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **IV Displacement of Tribals**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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