



Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

MAHARASHTRA

**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION**

C O N T E N T S

<u>Chapter</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>PREFACE</u>	i
I.	Tribal Areas and the people	1
II.	Administration	7
III.	Development plans	14
IV.	Land problems and Indebtedness	22
V.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	33
VI.	Forests	47
VII.	Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation	58
VIII.	Industries and Minerals	68
IX.	Transport and Communications	72
X.	<u>Education</u>	75
XI.	Medical and public Health	85
XII.	Research and Training	89
	Summary of Recommendations and Conclusions	95
	Annexures	109-129

P R E F A C E

O.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan projects constituted in its Resolution No.COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal Development programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted consisted of Shri P.Shilu Ao as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M.Shrikant and B.Mehta as Members. Shri B.Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T.Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

O.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. Shri.Uttamrao Baliram Rathod, M.L.A., was co-opted as a Member of the Study Team in consultation with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

O.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in the State of Maharashtra. The report was discussed with the State authorities at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while

finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the State authorities for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study. Special mention needs to be made of the assistance rendered by Dr. P.R.Sirsalkar, Chief Research Officer, Tribal Research Institute, Poona. The Team is also grateful to Shri Rathod, the co-opted Member, for the keen interest which he evinced in the study.

Chapter I

TRIBAL AREAS AND THE PEOPLE

1.1 (According to the 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra is 23.97 lakhs which is 6.06 per cent of the total population of the State and 7.96 per cent of the tribal population in the country.) The district-wise distribution of tribal and total population is given in Annexure II.

1.2 The Scheduled Tribes population which was estimated at 14.94 lakhs in 1951 increased to 23.97 lakhs in 1961. This represents an increase of about 60 per cent. The following three factors seem to account for the abnormal growth:-

1. Inclusion of additional communities in the Scheduled Tribes as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1956;
2. Natural growth; and
3. Better enumeration in 1961.

The percentage increase in the Scheduled Tribes population during the period of 10 years in a few districts is shown in the table below:

Table 1

Percentage increase in Scheduled Tribes Population	
District	Percentage increase in Scheduled Tribes Population.
1. Dhulia	29.79
2. Thana	27.69
3. Chanda	40.35
4. Nasik	88.58
5. Ahmednagar	41.83

Scheduled Areas

1.3 (The Scheduled Areas in the State are spread over seven districts and comprise 2892 villages and 6 towns covering a total area of 11,532 sq.kms. (7270 sq.miles). The total population inhabiting the Scheduled Areas is 11.66 lakhs of which the tribal population is reckoned at 8.22 lakhs or 70.53 per cent of the total population.) The areas declared as Scheduled Areas are given in Annexure III.

Tribes

1.4 Of the 53 communities included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra, the population of eight tribes viz., Bhil, Mahadev-Koli, Gond, Varli, Kokna, Thakur, Kathodi and Gamit each of which number more than one lakh, accounts for 82.65 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Eleven tribes have a population ranging from 10,000 to 1,00,000 each. These tribes are Malhar-Koli, Andh, Korku, Dhanka, Kolam, Pardhan, Pardhi, Dhor-Koli, Dubla, Dhodia and Naikda. Another eleven tribes have a population of less than 100 each. The details regarding the population of the various Scheduled Tribes and the districts of their concentration are given in Annexure IV. It will be seen that among the tribes, Bhils have the largest population comprising 23.99 per cent of the total tribal population and are found mainly in the districts of Dhulia, Nasik, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad. The Koli-Mahadev, with 11.44 per cent of

the total tribal population, are spread over the districts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana and Kolaba. The Gonds with 11.37 per cent of the total tribal population chiefly inhabit Chanda, Yeotmal, Nanded and Amravati districts. The Varlis with 10.18 per cent of the total tribal population are found in the districts of Thana, Nasik and Greater Bombay. The Koknas, Thakurs, and Gamits account for 8.80, 6.65 and 4.27 per cent of the population respectively. They inhabit the districts of Nasik, Dhulia, Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar.

Literacy

1.5 (According to the 1961 Census, 7.2 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population is literate, as against 29.8 per cent of the total population in the State. The literacy percentages of males and females are 12.55 and 1.75 respectively, as against 42.04 and 16.76 for the males and females of the total population.) The following table gives the details about the literacy percentage in four administrative divisions:

Table 2

Percentage of Literacy amongst Total and Scheduled Tribes Population

State/Division	<u>Total population</u>			<u>Scheduled Tribes Population</u>		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Maharashtra	29.82	42.04	16.76	7.21	12.55	1.75
Bombay	37.75	49.61	24.41	7.13	12.31	2.37
Poona	29.30	42.03	16.09	9.46	16.00	2.79
Aurangabad	16.29	26.44	5.75	4.90	9.30	0.55
Nagpur	27.88	41.06	14.12	6.91	12.55	1.28

Out of the four administrative divisions, the Scheduled Tribes in Poona division appear to be the most literate and those in the Aurangabad the least literate. The literacy percentage is particularly low in the Aurangabad division.

1.6 The literacy percentages vary greatly from tribe to tribe. It is highest (13.90%) among the Koli-Dhors and lowest (2.38%) among the Kathodis. The literacy percentages for 19 major Scheduled Tribes having over 1,000 population for total, males and females according to the 1961 Census are given below:-

Table 3

Literacy percentages for Scheduled Tribes
Total, Males and Females

	Percentage of Literates to Total Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
<u>All Scheduled Tribes:</u>	7.21	12.55	1.75
1. Bhil	6.48	11.55	1.33
2. Koli-Mahadev	10.66	17.99	3.09
3. Gond	6.67	12.20	1.18
4. Varli	4.72	7.73	1.62
5. Kokna	9.52	16.24	2.75
6. Thakur	4.37	7.81	0.75
7. Gamit	11.23	19.05	3.20
8. Kathodi	2.38	3.58	1.15
9. Koli-Malhar	7.76	13.84	1.22
10. Andh	5.55	10.69	0.30
11. Korku	6.13	10.86	1.30
12. Dhanka	11.71	20.45	2.83
13. Kolam	2.62	4.89	0.68
14. Pradhan	13.59	23.51	3.68
15. Pardhi	10.44	17.17	3.64
16. Dubla	11.04	16.33	4.68
17. Koli-Dhor	13.90	21.82	5.09
18. Dhodia	12.40	20.28	3.75
19. Naikada	8.91	15.66	2.18

It will appear from the above table that (1) Koli-Dhor, (2) Pradhan, (3) Dhodia, (4) Dhanka, (5) Gamit, (6) Dubla, (7) Koli-Mahadev, (8) Pardhi, (9) Kokna and (10) Naikda have high percentages of literates ranging from 8.91 to 13.90. One of the reasons for the high literacy rate among Koli-Dhors, Dublas, Pardhis and Naikdas is that many of them inhabit urban areas where better educational facilities are available. As regards literacy among the females, Koli-Dhor tribe stands first with 5.09 per cent and Dublas, Dhodias, Pradhans, Pardhis, Gamits and Koli-Mahadevs follow in that order with literacy rates ranging between 3 per cent and 4.8 per cent. Major Scheduled Tribes like Bhil, Gond, Varli, etc., have low literacy rates for females. It will be seen from the above table that the tribal females are very backward in education. There is, therefore, an urgent need for undertaking special schemes for increasing literacy among tribal women.

Occupational Distribution

1.7 Of the total tribal population of 23.97 lakhs 14.08 lakhs are workers comprising 7.27 lakhs (51.63%) cultivators and 5.39 lakhs (38.30%) agricultural labourers. Thus, 89.93 per cent of the total workers are dependent on agriculture and allied pursuits, as against 69.91 per cent in the case of the total population. The remaining 10.07 per cent of the workers, are engaged in mining, quarrying,

forestry, fishing, hunting, orchard plantations and allied occupations (3.72%) household industry (0.68%), manufacturing (1.11%) etc. The tribals are not able to obtain employment in industrial and constructional work as they lack technical skills. The distribution of workers according to occupations as given in the Census of 1961 is given in Annexure V.

1.8 Backward Tribes: While all the tribal communities in the State are generally backward and are in various stages of development, there are some communities among them such as Kathodi and Kali Dhor who are particularly backward. The Study Team recommends that the State Tribal Research Institute may, keeping in view the mode of life, tradition and customs of these tribal communities and also taking into consideration their present stage of development, prepare special schemes for the uplift of these communities.

Chapter II

ADMINISTRATION

2.1 At the State level, the Department of Education and Social Welfare under the overall charge of a Minister assisted by a Deputy Minister is responsible for policy matters concerning tribal development programmes. The executive authority is the Director of Social Welfare with headquarters at Poona, who is assisted by a Deputy Director, a Chief Research Officer and two Assistant Directors and supporting staff.

2.2 At the Divisional level, there is a Divisional Social Welfare Officer in the grade of a Deputy Director. There are four such Divisional Social Welfare Officers for the four revenue divisions in the State. The Divisional Social Welfare Officer is responsible for the supervision and coordination of the welfare programmes within his jurisdiction which generally extends over five to eight districts.

2.3 At the District level, there is a Social Welfare Officer assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors to administer the programmes of development for the tribals. All the Social Welfare Officers, except the one attached to Greater Bombay, have been transferred to the Zila Parishads as, after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj, the responsibility for developmental schemes with the District Panchayats.

2.4 After the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in May 1962, all the tribal welfare schemes have been transferred to the Zila Parishads. The Zila Parishads function through six Subject Committees and one Standing Committee. The subject of tribal welfare has been entrusted to the Standing Committee of which the President of the Zila Parishad is the ex-officio Chairman, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer the ex-officio Secretary and the Social Welfare Officer the ex-officio Joint Secretary. One member of the Scheduled Tribes is also on the Standing Committee.

2.5 The Zila Parishad is responsible for implementing the tribal welfare schemes either directly through its officers, or through the Panchayat Samitis, or Block Development Officers and Village Panchayats.

2.6 The Director of Social Welfare and Divisional Social Welfare Officers have powers of supervision and inspection and also provide technical guidance to the officers of the Zila Parishads. The officers of the Development Blocks and the Zila Parishads exercise supervision at the field level.

2.7 During the tour of the Study Team, the following needs and problems of the tribals were brought to its notice:

1. At present, there is no provision for the training of the officials and non-officials working in the tribal areas. Without tribal orientation and training, the implementation of

tribal development programmes is not likely to be adequate and effective. There is already a Tribal Research Institute in the State and it would, therefore, be administratively expedient to utilize the services of the Institute for the training and orientation of officials and non-officials working in the tribal areas.

2. As the Director of Social Welfare is charged with multifarious duties, it is not possible, for him to pay close and continuous attention to the tribal welfare programmes. It is understood that a post of a Joint Director is kept in abeyance. If that post is revived solely for tribal welfare work the Team feels that the incumbent will be able to bring about better coordination between the Departments concerned with tribal welfare than is possible at present.
3. No Committee has been constituted for coordinating the development activities in the State. However, meetings of all the heads of departments and regional and district level officers are convened by the Government every quarter at the headquarters of each division. These meetings are presided over

by the Minister of Social Welfare and are attended by officers of the Social Welfare Department and the Directorate. It will be useful if similar meetings are held at State headquarters and are attended by representatives of various development departments.

The Tribes Advisory Council

2.8 In accordance with the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Tribes Advisory Council was constituted in 1952 to consider the special problems and needs of the tribals. The Council was re-constituted twice, first in 1957 after the reorganization of the States and again in 1960 consequent on the bifurcation of the Bombay State into Maharashtra and Gujarat.

2.9 The Council which consists of 20 members, has the Chief Minister as Chairman and the Minister for Social Welfare as Vice-Chairman. It has 15 members, who are representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislature and two others nominated by Government. The Director of Social Welfare acts as the Member-Secretary of the Council. Normally, the Council meets once in six months.

2.10 From the proceedings of its meetings, it is observed that the following important questions, concerning tribal development were considered:

1. application of the Debt Relief Act, 1962 to tribal areas;
2. application of the Bombay Highway Regulation, 1955 to Scheduled Areas;
3. starting of small-scale industries in the tribal areas;
4. payment of 25 per cent special allowance to teachers and doctors working in the tribal areas;
5. reservation of land for construction of houses in the village sites; and
6. Consideration of Maharashtra Land Revenue Code Bill, 1965 as applicable to the Scheduled Tribes.

By and large, the problems discussed in the Council reflect the basic requirements and aspirations of the tribal communities. While the State Government has been taking appropriate action on the recommendations made by the Council the Team feels that a firm convention needs to be established that no major decision on policy matters pertaining to land tenure, forest rights and concessions, indebtedness, money-lending, re-settlement of displaced tribals, provision for developing technical skills tribals, etc., which have a vital bearing on tribal life is taken without prior consultation with the Council.

Voluntary Organisations

2.11 The State Government attaches great importance to the implementation of tribal welfare programmes through voluntary agencies. 191 hostels, 60 Ashram Schools, a few Primary and Middle Schools are now run by voluntary agencies for the Scheduled Tribes. Voluntary agencies also assist in the running of 425 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies. There are also voluntary agencies providing medical relief in the Scheduled Areas.

2.12 The State Government gives financial grants to voluntary agencies. At the State level, the following voluntary agencies are receiving grants-in-aid at the rates shown against each:

Table 4

Rates of Grants given to the Voluntary Organisations

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Voluntary Organisation</u>	<u>Rate of grant</u>
1.	Gadge Mahraj Mission, Bombay	75%
2.	Adiwasi Seva Mandal, Bombay	90%
3.	Adiwasi Seva Samiti, Nasik	90%
4.	Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik	90%
5.	Bhansali Gram Seva Mandal, Takli District, Nagpur.	100%
6.	Adiwasi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Yeotmal	100%
7.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Madhav District Amravati	75%
8.	West Khandesh Bhil Seva Mandal, Nandurbar	75%
9.	Dharmarao Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Aheri District Chanda.	75%
10.	Akhil Bharatiya Shri Gurudeo Seva Mandal, Mozri, District Amravati	75%
11.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi.	75%

It was represented to the Team that the voluntary agencies were experiencing the following difficulties:

1. Except in a couple of cases Government provides grants ranging from 75 per cent to 90 per cent. Voluntary agencies are required to meet the remaining expenditure from their own resources i.e. through contributions from the public. Now-a-days, voluntary agencies find it increasingly difficult to secure contributions from the public. As a result, they are handicapped in the implementation of schemes. It is, therefore, suggested that contribution may not be insisted ^{upon} / in all cases in the case of dedicated voluntary agencies working in tribal areas.

2. The estimates for the construction of a hostel or a school building are based on old rates. Since the rates of building materials and labour charges have gone up considerably, there is need to increase the amount of grant proportionately.

3. Voluntary agencies suffer from shortage of trained staff. In order to attract trained personnel, some incentives like additional remuneration and residential quarters need to be provided to such staff.

Chapter III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3.1 The Team was not able to collect information about the outlays and expenditure in the First Five Year Plan in regard to the schemes of tribal welfare as no separate provision had been made for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the First Plan.

3.2 In the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 87.10 lakhs was made in the State Sector and of Rs. 109.14 lakhs under the Central Sector for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Against these outlays, an expenditure of Rs. 93.67 lakhs and Rs. 93.26 lakhs respectively was incurred.

3.3 The Third Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 292.34 lakhs (Rs. 141.73 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs. 150.61 lakhs under the Central Sector) for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. However, the budgetary allocations amounted to Rs. 372.85 lakhs comprising Rs. 134.20 lakhs in the State and Rs. 238.65 lakhs under the Central Sector. Against this allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 324.16 lakhs (Rs. 82.75 lakhs and Rs. 241.41 lakhs under the State and Central Sector respectively) was incurred. The details about the outlay and expenditure during the Third Plan are given in the table below:-

Table 5

Outlay and Expenditure during the Third Plan

State Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Head of Development	Provision in the Original Plan	Provision Released	Actual Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Education	49.13	38.49	35.30
2. Economic Uplift	50.05	55.71	26.85
3. Health Housing & Other Schemes	42.55	40.00	20.60
Total:	141.73	134.20	82.75

Centrally Sponsored Programmes

1. Education	8.00	6.29	8.21
2. Economic Uplift	136.86	227.94	229.81
3. Health Housing & Other Schemes	5.75	4.42	3.39
Total:	150.61	238.65	241.41

Total (State + Centre.)

1. Education	57.13	44.78	43.51
2. Economic Uplift	186.91	283.65	256.66
3. Health Housing & Other Schemes	48.30	44.42	23.99
Total:	292.34	372.85	324.16

3.4 Of the total Third Five Year Plan provision of Rs.481 crores for the State, an amount of Rs.2.92 crores had been provided for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The actual provision released amounted to Rs.373 lakhs making a per capita provision of Rs.15.55. As against this, a total expenditure of Rs. 324 lakhs was incurred, giving a per capita expenditure of Rs. 13.53. While the expenditure was more than the Plan provision, it fell

short of the budgetary allocations. The reasons for the shortfall under different heads are indicated below:

1. Education: Although the / overall performance under the head was satisfactory, the scheme of post-basic Ashram Schools could not be introduced because of the imposition of an economy cut on expenditure. While payment of scholarships, hostel facilities, residential schools, etc., has helped to increase the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes, the increase has not taken place to the desired extent.

2. Economic Uplift: Shortfalls under this head were under the following schemes:

- (1) development of land belonging to or cultivated by Scheduled Tribes;
- (2) construction of irrigation wells; and
- (3) propagation of improved agricultural implements among tribals.

The response from the Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in regard to the scheme for the development of land was not satisfactory as the financial assistance provided under the scheme was inadequate. The shortfall under the scheme relating to the construction of irrigation wells occurred, as the schemes were transferred from the Agriculture Department to the Zila Parishads after a lapse of two years of the introduction of the Third Plan and no expenditure could be incurred during the first two years of the Plan. Lastly, shortfall under the scheme

for the propagation of the agricultural implements was due to the unsuitability of implements distributed under the scheme. The iron ploughs and dry farming sets supplied were found unsuitable in many tracts of the State. Besides, the amount of assistance given under the scheme was not very attractive. The Team understands that in order to remedy the situation, it is proposed to give in the Fourth Plan 90 per cent of the total cost of implements as subsidy and to recover only 10 per cent of the cost from the beneficiary.

3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes: The major shortfalls under this head were under (1) medical facilities and (2) provision for houses and house-sites. Shortfall under the scheme of medical facilities was due partly to the unwillingness of Scheduled Tribes to avail themselves of the medical assistance made available and partly because all the posts under the scheme of subsidiary health units could not be filled by the Zila Parishads for want of technical staff. There was also inordinate delay in the construction of staff quarters and dispensary buildings which was attributable to delay in the finalization of sites for buildings by the Zila Parishads.

4. Cooperative Housing for Scheduled Tribes: Under this scheme, against the provision of Rs.20 lakhs for the construction of 1,000 tenements for the Scheduled Tribes, only 537 tenements costing Rs.8.07 lakhs were constructed.

The shortfalls are attributable to technical, administrative and financial difficulties encountered in the implementation of the scheme. Although the scheme was implemented by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the work of preparation of plans and estimates of the tenements was in the charge of the officers of the Buildings and Construction Department. Construction of the tenements was to be executed either departmentally or through contractors in accordance with the plans and estimates prepared by the Buildings and Construction Department. Completion certificates were also to be given by that Department. Thus, while the technical work of preparing plans and estimates and of giving of completion certificates, was entrusted to the Buildings and Construction Department, the Cooperative Department functioned as the administrative department. Apart from the lack of coordination resulting from what was palpably a defective administrative arrangement, there were difficulties such as non-availability of building sites, delay in finalization of plans and uncertainty in the budget grants due to financial stringency which contributed to the shortfalls. Finally, the response from the tribals forming such cooperative societies was not adequate partly because the tribals could not, in view of their poor economic condition, find from their resources the contribution of 25 per cent which they were required to meet and partly because the design of the tenements prescribed under the

scheme was not suited to the tribal genius. The Team understands that in order to overcome these difficulties, the State Government is considering a proposal to place technical staff consisting of one Executive Engineer, Overseers and other necessary staff under the administrative control of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. The Team feels that such an arrangement will cut down delay in the implementation of the scheme.

3.5 The Scheme-wise details of outlay, expenditure, physical targets and achievements under the State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Programme are given in Annexures VI(A) and VI(B) respectively.

3.6 Flow of funds from General Sector: Development programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, for which special provision is made in the Five Year Plans, are intended to supplement benefits accruing from schemes of development under the General Sector. In practice, however, the special provision is being treated as the only provision available for tribal welfare and no conscious attempt has been made to ensure that the tribals derive a reasonable share of benefits flowing from the general development programmes. Although the State Government has not considered it necessary to earmark a specified percentage of the general provision for tribal welfare as recommended by the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, the Study Team would

like to suggest that while formulating the general development programmes an attempt should be made to ensure that the tribals get their due share of the benefits flowing from general development programmes to which they are legitimately entitled as citizens of the State.

3.7 The following deficiencies in the working of the tribal development programmes were brought to the notice of the Team:

(1) Delay in the release of funds by the Education and Social Welfare Department of the State Government, sometimes hampered the smooth implementation of certain tribal development schemes. For example, funds for the purchase of improved seeds were made available after the rainy season. Sometimes funds were allotted for schemes which were not popular or useful for the particular tribal areas. The Team, therefore, suggests that the delays in the release of funds may be avoided as far as possible and that funds may be placed at the disposal of the implementing authority well in time.

(2) The tribal development schemes were not properly publicised nor were adequate steps taken to bring home to the tribals the benefits of such schemes. Vigorous propaganda is needed to familiarise the tribals with improved tools and techniques of agricultural production.

(3) In order to meet urgent local needs and the special conditions obtaining in particular tribal areas provision should be made in the rules permitting the Chief Executive Officers to re-appropriate funds from one head to another.

(4) The Chanda district is most backward and should, therefore, be allotted additional funds for special schemes in order to accelerate development and bring it on the level of the adjacent districts.

Chapter IV

LAND PROBLEMS AND INDEBTEDNESS

LAND PROBLEMS

4.1 Agriculture is the mainstay of the Adivasis.

89.93 per cent of the total tribal workers are either cultivators or agricultural labourers.

4.2 To protect the tribal interests in land, either as owners or tenants, the State Government has taken certain measures to ensure that tribal land does not easily pass into the hands of the non-tribals. The land revenue laws enacted for the Western Maharashtra, the Vidarbha region and the Marathwada region provide for restrictions on the transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals by imposing conditions of inalienability and impartibility on grants made in favour of tribals. All new grants are now made on inalienable and impartible tenure. These lands cannot, therefore, be transferred to non-tribals without the permission of Government.

4.3 The lands at the disposal of Government fall under the following classes: Government waste lands, lands reclaimed from the forest, lands from tank-beds and lands which become surplus under the tenancy and ceiling laws. In the disposal of Government waste lands, the earlier Rules for allotment of cultivable lands gave priority to the landless Backward Classes and the cooperative societies of persons belonging to such classes. Later on, however, the State Government issued revised instructions, under

which ex-servicemen and goldsmiths enjoyed a priority higher than the Backward Classes. The term 'Backward Classes' used in the orders included Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, neo-Budhists, Vimukt Jatis and Nomadic Tribes and also other Backward Classes. While issuing the revised instructions a general ban on the allotment of lands appears to have been imposed pending completion of land utilization survey.

According to the present policy of the Government (as laid down in Government Resolution No. IND 1068/20/750-A dated January 14, 1969), existing Eksali lessees who have cultivated Government land for three years or more prior to March 1, 1960, are to be given first priority in the allotment of land. In Scheduled Areas first preference is given to lessees who belong to Backward Classes and cooperative societies of persons belonging to Backward Classes. However, lessees belonging to Backward Classes do not receive any preference in areas other than Scheduled Areas and all lessees are treated alike.

4.4 In many cases tribals have encroached on forest lands for cultivation. The policy of the Government in regard to encroached forest lands is to transfer to the Revenue Department such lands for distribution by the Collectors, having regard to certain factors such as area under unauthorised cultivation, the period of unauthorised cultivation, improvements made by the encroacher and the extent of his holding.

4.5 The policy of granting ownership to tribal tenants has benefited the tribals, particularly in the Western Maharashtra. In view of their small holdings, the ceiling law is not likely to affect adversely the tribal landholders. They are, however, likely to be benefited to some extent from the surplus land which may be available under the ceiling law.

4.6 During its tour, it was brought to the notice of the Team that despite the legal restrictions on the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, land alienations were taking place without let or hindrance. Such transfers should be checked by a strict enforcement of the laws which prohibit such transfers.

4.7 In the Chanda district, the tribals complained that although lands had been allotted to them three years ago, pattas had not been given to them. In the absence of ownership rights, they were not able to get loans either from Government or cooperative societies. The Team would like to suggest that if there is no legal objection, pattas may be granted to the tribal allottees at the time of making allotments of land.

Re-settlement of Displaced Tribals

4.8 During the last three Five Year Plans, several projects for the development of irrigation, power and industry have been taken up in the State but as only a few of them have been located in the tribal areas the

problem of displacement and resettlement of tribals is not serious. In a few projects which were taken up in the tribal areas, some tribal families were displaced and action was taken to resettle them by the payment of compensation for houses, grant of alternative land and provision of essential amenities. It is reported that on one such project undertaken in Nasik district Malegaon taluka for the construction of the Girna Dam most of the displaced tribal cultivators opted for cash compensation for the lands acquired by Government.

B. INDEBTEDNESS

4.9 The practice of bonded labour locally known as Vet or Begar is prevalent among Koli Dhors, Katkaris, Varlis and Bhils of Thana and Nasik districts. Mostly landless labourers with no capacity to repay even small debts, they are forced under this system to serve the money-lenders as bonded labourers. The period of bonded service varies from three to five years. The work allotted to them depends on the will of the creditors. It may either be wood-cutting or plying of bullock-carts for the master. The Study Team suggests that necessary steps may be taken by the State Government to abolish the system of bonded labour.

4.10 In 1965, the organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes conducted a sample survey of indebtedness in 12 selected villages of the Thana district. The survey-

revealed that out of 315 families studied, 145 families (46%) were in debt. The average debt per reporting household for all the villages surveyed was about Rs.232. About 54 per cent of the total outstanding loans were taken for productive purposes and only 30 per cent for domestic consumption. The loans were mainly obtained from the professional money-lenders and accounted for about 48 per cent of the total debt. The rate of interest charged by moneylenders was very high.

4.11 A sample survey of 10 villages selected from four districts of Amravati, Chandrapur, Aurangabad and Nanded was undertaken in the months of February and March 1967 by the Cooperative Department. 10 tribal families in each village were contacted. The findings of the survey were that the average debt per family for productive purposes was Rs.477.90, as against Rs.221.60 for non-productive purposes. The rate of interest charged by the moneylenders varied from 12 per cent to 50 per cent per annum.

4.12 During the survey undertaken by the organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a peculiar system of borrowing by the tribals came to light in the Thana district. The system goes by the name of 'Palemud' which means selling the crop when it is still in the form of Pala or green leaves yet to bear grain. Under the system, needy tribals take on loan from moneylenders and traders grain for seed at the time of

sowing or for consumption whenever the need arises, to be returned after harvest at the rate of three to four times the quantity borrowed. The pre-selling of the harvest by way of forward contract is a serious form of exploitation of tribals and to prevent it, the State Government formulated a scheme for the grant of assistance to all tribals and economically backward cultivators in the Thana district in 1965. Under the scheme a loan upto a maximum of Rs.250/- is given to a family of which not less than 50 per cent is to be in kind, consisting largely of food grains. The loan is disbursed through the Block Development Officer and carries interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. An amount of Rs.19.80 lakhs was advanced as loan during the year 1965-66 and Rs.31.08 lakhs during 1966-67 in the Thana district. The Team was gratified to learn that the percentage of recovery of loans in the district was as high as 90 percent - a tribute to the honesty of the tribals. The scheme has helped to check the exploitation of tribals by moneylenders although it cannot be said that the evil has been eliminated. The scheme was extended to Nasik district during 1966-67*. The Team is glad to note that ^{the} scheme has generally proved beneficial to the tribals. Similar schemes of advancing loans through the Blocks may well be adopted

* The Study Team has been given to understand that this scheme will be extended to all the Tribal Development Blocks during the year 1970-71.

in other States with such modifications as may be necessary to suit the local needs and conditions.

The State Government's Resolution No. RDGMIS-1065/38210-Q dated 9th September, 1966 embodying the scheme for the eradication of Palemod system is reproduced in Annexure VII.

4.13 The only criticism that can be advanced against Palemod Eradication scheme is that the financial assistance given under the scheme is treated as loan under the Agriculturists Loans Act, thereby entitling only owners and occupiers of arable lands to receive loans. Persons other than agriculturists, such as agricultural labourers, are denied the benefits of the scheme. It is, therefore, suggested that tribal labourers in the Tribal Development Blocks should be made eligible for financial assistance under the scheme of Palemod Eradication if the Block Development Officer is otherwise satisfied about the repaying capacity of the loanee from his wages or other earnings.

4.14 During its tour of the Nasik district it was brought to the notice of the Team that under the Palemod Eradication scheme which was introduced in the district during 1966-67, the sum advanced to each agriculturist was limited to Rs.100/- (Rs.75/- in kind and Rs.25/- in cash). As the amount advanced was inadequate, it was suggested that the ceiling should be increased to

Rs. 200 per family. It was also suggested that in order to save tribals from exploitation, all the necessities of life, including foodgrains, should be provided to them through cooperative stores. The Team feels that the suggestions are reasonable and should be accepted.

4.15 The State Tribal Research Institute recently undertook an evaluation study of the Palemod Eradication scheme and made certain suggestions to simplify the procedure for the grant of loans. The Team trusts that the State Government will give due consideration to these suggestions and see that the difficulties in the working of the scheme are removed. The Team would, in particular, commend the suggestion of the Institute that the rate of interest on the loan may be reduced from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 4 per cent.

4.16 Tribal indebtedness has its origin mainly in extravagant expenditure on social customs coupled with low repaying capacity. A large proportion of the tribal debt is attributable to social obligations connected with births, marriages and deaths. Such loans are unproductive. Even if there is a marginal agricultural surplus with the tribal, the surplus is swallowed up by the barter transactions which have helped to aggravate the exploitation of tribals. The Bombay Money-Lenders Act is applicable to the tribal areas but the benefits derived by the tribals under the Act are negligible

as it does not contain any special provision for their benefit. Although the number of licensed moneylenders in Adivasi areas is very small, clandestine money-lending is going on without check.

4.17 A rational approach to the problem of tribal indebtedness is to initiate measures to check exploitation and improve the repaying capacity of the tribals. The provision of cheap credit from cooperatives and other credit institutions is a sine qua non if the tribals are to be weaned away from moneylenders and middlemen. Preference should be given to measures which are calculated to help the tribals to increase their income. Provision of employment opportunities and supply of agricultural inputs to increase agricultural production will benefit them and help them to repay old debts. Propaganda by voluntary agencies against the incurring of large debts on social occasions would also be a step in the right direction.

4.18 At present, Cooperative Credit Societies provide loans only for productive purposes. They are not authorised to give consumption loans. It is, therefore, necessary to liberalise the procedures of these societies and permit them to advance short-term loans for consumption purposes as well. Besides, the procedure for the grant of loans from the cooperative societies is cumbersome and tardy

and needs to be simplified to enable the tribal agriculturists to get financial assistance promptly.

REGULATIONS

4.19 Under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution the Governors are empowered to frame Regulations inter alia for regulating allotment of land, for prohibiting the transfer of land by members of the Scheduled Tribes and for regulating the business of money-lending in the Scheduled Areas. In framing these regulations, the Government is required to consult the Tribes Advisory Council.

4.20 The Governor has made the following Regulations for the protection of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes:

- (1) The Bombay Regulation No. 2 of 1954.
- (2) The Protection of Interests of Trees Regulation (Vidarbha).
- (3) Protection of Transfer of Land Regulation (Vidarbha).
- (4) The West Khandesh Mewassi Estates (Proprietary) Rights Abolition Regulation, 1961.

It will be observed that there is no special Regulation in the State for regulating the business of money-lending in the Scheduled Areas. However, there is a general law viz. the Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946, (as amended in 1959), which is applicable throughout the

State.* The Team understands that the field staff of the Cooperative Department at the district level has been assigned the responsibility of rendering the necessary assistance to the tribal debtors to enable them, wherever possible, to escape from the clutches of moneylenders. However, in the absence of data it is not possible to assess the measure of success achieved in protecting the tribals against exploitation by money-lenders. The fact that the Bombay Moneylenders Act does not provide any practical protection to the members of the Scheduled Tribes has also been pointed out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from the need for a stricter enforcement of the Act in the Scheduled Areas the Team suggests that special legislation may be undertaken, having regard to the conditions obtaining in the tribal areas, to protect the tribals from exploitation by moneylenders as has been done in other States with a large tribal population.

* The salient features of the Act are given in Annexure VIII. The Act does not provide for the scaling down or the writing off of debts, nor does it provide for any machinery for reconciliation.

Chapter V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

5.1 Most of the Scheduled Tribes in the State depend upon agriculture. The combined proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers for Scheduled Tribes is 89.93 per cent, against 69.9 per cent for the total population in the State. Due to their backwardness, ignorance and poverty, the tribals continue to cultivate land in their traditional primitive manner. The yields, therefore, have been generally poor.

5.2 During the 1961 Census, a sample survey was conducted of the interests in the land and size of land cultivated by Scheduled Tribes households. The survey revealed that 69.10 per cent of the households held land either from Government or on ownership basis, 21.56 per cent from private persons or institutions on payment of rent in cash or kind and 9.34 per cent partly from Government and partly from private persons. About 38.14 per cent of the households held less than 5 acres of land, a measure of the uneconomic holdings held by tribals. Detailed information about the size of holdings of tribals is given in Annexure IX.

5.3 The main factors responsible for the low contribution of agriculture to the State's economy are too much dependence on rainfall, inadequacy of inputs, large number of uneconomic holdings (38% of the total holdings being less than 5 acres),

large-scale soil erosion, etc. Measures for development of land resources through soil conservation, minor irrigation and land development have, therefore, been given the highest priority in the Five Year Plans.

5.4 Due to uneconomic holdings the traditional methods of cultivation and the poor quality of the soil in the hilly tribal areas, the yields have been poor. This fact has forced the tribals to take to subsidiary occupations such as forest labour, hunting and food-gathering, cutting of wood and transportation of charcoal and manufacture of catechu to supplement their income. But lack of skill and monetary resources have proved serious hurdles in the efforts to improve their economic condition.

5.5 In order to improve their economic condition by helping them to increase their income from agriculture, the State Government has undertaken schemes for the allotment of cultivable waste lands to the tribals on a priority basis, to allot forest lands on agri-silvi basis, to provide assistance to them for the development of agricultural lands, construction of irrigation wells, purchase of ploughs, bullocks, seeds, implements and oil engines. It has also extended assistance for various cottage industries and professions, for the purchase of milch cattle, bullock carts, and for the organization of Industrial Cooperative Societies, Forest Labour Cooperative Societies, etc. The

maximum assistance admissible under the scheme was Rs.500/- and the pattern of assistance was 25 per cent subsidy and 75 per cent loan. The loan was interest free and was recoverable in 50 equal monthly instalments, recovery being effected after 18 months from the receipt of loan. The assistance was given for hawking, brick making, umbrella repairs, tailoring, musical instruments, etc.

5.6 For tribal areas, special concessions and facilities are provided under the agricultural schemes. During the Third Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.12 lakhs was incurred under the schemes of supply of iron ploughs and agricultural implements. 5274 agricultural implements were supplied to the tribal cultivators on schemes for dry farming, supply of seeds, iron ploughs and improved agricultural implements. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the scheme by the supply of additional implements. During the Third Plan, 1,031 pairs of bullocks were supplied to the Scheduled Tribe cultivators at a cost of Rs.2.25 lakhs. For the purchase of improved seeds, financial assistance to the extent of Rs.64,000 was given to 2,275 Scheduled Tribe cultivators. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to supply 10,000 mds. of hybrid seeds. Details of some of the schemes for the development of agriculture in the tribal areas are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

5.7 Supply of agricultural implements: Scheduled Tribe cultivators use elementary types of implements in their fields. In order to propagate and popularise the use of improved implements, a scheme has been introduced for the grant of 25 per cent subsidy for the purchase of iron ploughs to replace wooden ploughs and 25 per cent subsidy for the purchase of dry farming sets in the rabi jowar area of the State. Loans upto 50 per cent of the cost of implements are arranged through cooperative credit societies. In the case of the Backward Class cultivators, it is proposed to extend initially full assistance for iron ploughs; 25 per cent of the cost as outright subsidy and the remaining 75 per cent as interest-free loan. For dry farming sets, subsidy will be $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and interest-free loan upto $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5.8 Model Agricultural projects: With a view to persuading the Scheduled Tribes to adopt improved methods of agriculture, two model agricultural projects are run at Jahule in Nasik district and Talasari in Thana district. Under the scheme, one village is selected in each project in which improved implements, insecticides, fertilizers, livestock are distributed to tribal families at half the cost. For the development of land, tribals are granted financial assistance by Government one-fourth in the form of subsidy and three-fourth as interest-free loan.

5.9 Construction of irrigation wells: Financial assistance under the general sector is given for the construction of new wells and repairs of old irrigation wells by way of loans through the Land Development Banks. Assistance upto Rs.2,500 for a new well, and for repairs of old irrigation wells upto Rs.1,000 is given. The maximum limit can, however, be increased to Rs.4,000 and Rs.2,000 respectively in deserving cases. Special concessions have also been provided in the case of Backward Class cultivators.

5.10 For the construction of a new well, 30 per cent of the total cost of construction, subject to a maximum of Rs. 600, is paid to the tribals as subsidy by way of remission of an equivalent amount of the loan advanced. The loans provided, both for the construction of new wells and repair to old wells are interest-free. It may, however, be noted that no subsidy is admissible for repairs to old irrigation wells.

5.11 Technical Training of Tribal Youths in Improved Methods of Agriculture

The Agriculture Institute which is located in Kosbad (Thana district) is run by the Gokhale Education Society for training tribal youths between the ages of 20-40 years in improved methods of agriculture, livestock-breeding, cottage industries, etc. There are two training courses in the Institute, one a long-term course for one year and the other a short-term course for a period of

three-four months. - The Institute serves as a nucleus for a number of activities such as the Panchayat training centre, the agricultural extension centre, a demonstration farm for improved agriculture, animal husbandry and horticultural activities. So far, about 1,000 tribal youths have received training in the Institute. The Zila Parishad deutes the Block staff to this Institute for preparing Block agricultural plans.

5.12 During its visit to the Agricultural Institute at Kosbad, it was brought to the notice of the Study Team that there was no permanent follow-up agency for giving continuous guidance to the trainees. Such a follow-up is clearly necessary.

5.13 The Institute is capable of undertaking agricultural research on schemes of practical nature such as the evolving of strains suitable for tribal areas. The Team is of the view that it will be worthwhile for the I.C.A.R. to subsidise such schemes in the interest of tribal development.

5.14 It was brought to the notice of the Team that the pay scales of the Institute staff were fixed in 1959; the dearness allowance and other allowances subsequently sanctioned for Government staff working in the tribal areas were not extended to the staff of the Institute. The Team suggests that proposals for increasing the grant to the Institute to provide for the inclusion of such allowances may be submitted by the Institute to the State Government for consideration.

5.15 Considering the excellent work done by the Institute in agricultural production and training, a brochure describing its activities may well be prepared for the information of the people outside the Thana district, as the pattern of this Institute deserves to be emulated elsewhere. The State Government may also consider the establishment of similar institutes in the tribal areas of Dhulia and Nasik districts.

5.16 Shifting cultivation is a traditional mode of raising crops by the tribals. It was widely practised in the State about 50 years ago, in Chanda by the Madia Gonds, in Nanded by the Kilams and in the former Janjira State by the Kathkaris. This practice of shifting cultivation led to the destruction of the limited and valuable forest wealth of the State, while the income from this primitive method of agriculture used to be extremely inadequate for the maintenance of the tribal families. Further, no programme for the development of land or provision of irrigation facilities could be undertaken as the area of cultivation used to be shifted from year to year. Nor could the State Government undertake any measure for the provision of drinking water wells, schools, dispensaries, etc., for the benefit of tribal inhabitants of the area.

5.17 In implementation of the National Forest Policy (1952) the practice of shifting cultivation was banned and the State Government formulated a scheme during the

Second Five Year Plan to rehabilitate all those affected. Now the tribals of Janjira and Nanded do not follow the method of shifting cultivation, but the problem continues to persist to some extent in the Chanda district. During 1959-60, the number of families practising shifting cultivation in Chanda district was estimated at 188. In order to wean away these tribals from shifting cultivation, a Centrally-sponsored scheme for the rehabilitation of about 200 families in this district to be taken up in a phased manner was drawn up during the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, the programme was continued as a State Plan. The scheme aimed at resettling 25 families every year on permanent cultivation. So far about 150 families have been settled. Each family in these colonies has been provided with 10 acres of agricultural land, a house, bullocks, bullock-cart, seeds, agricultural implements, milch cattle, poultry and goats as well as sufficient food-grains to maintain themselves till the first harvest is reaped. One well for drinking water for a unit of 50 houses is also provided. Similarly two schools for imparting education to tribal children have been set up. Now only 38 tribal families remain to be rehabilitated. After their rehabilitation, the problem of shifting cultivation will have been solved for all practical purposes in the State.

5.18 Model Colonies for Scheduled Tribes: A scheme has been introduced to provide model housing facilities to the Scheduled Tribe cultivators, and to provide them improved agricultural implements and other agricultural requirements. Under the scheme, each colony consists of 15 houses and each beneficiary is provided 10 acres of land, bullocks, plough, seeds, manure, milch cattle, poultry, insecticides, etc. A drinking water well is also provided in each colony. The total cost of each colony comes to about Rs.1 lakh. So far, six model colonies as mentioned below, have been set up at a total expenditure of Rs.7.04 lakhs:

- (1) Sakri, (Dhulia),
- (2) Vavloli, (Kolaba),
- (3) Bhalewadi, (Yeotmal),
- (4) Wadever, (Nasik),
- (5) Bapgaon (Thana), and
- (6) Maliwadi, (Kolaba).

The Team visited the houses constructed at Bapagaon in the Thana District and found that the tribals were happy with the scheme.

5.19 The following needs and problems of the tribal farmers have come to the notice of the Team:

(1) In the Thana district, conditions are favourable for fruits and vegetable cultivation. It is, therefore, suggested that steps may be taken by the State Government to formulate programmes for increasing the production of fruits and vegetables in the tribal areas and to popularise their cultivation among the tribal communities.

(2) In the Thana district, there are fallow and cultivable waste lands. These should be distributed to the needy tribals and brought under cultivation by providing irrigation facilities. This will increase agricultural production in the tribal areas.

(3) Tribal areas need a strain of quick-maturing paddy. It is, therefore, suggested that the Agriculture Department may undertake research on high-yielding and early maturing varieties of paddy.

(4) In the tribal areas, there is need for increasing the area under vegetables. Vegetables can be used for domestic consumption and also to enable the tribals to augment their income. With a view to encouraging tribals to take to the cultivation of vegetables it is suggested that vegetable seedlings from Government nurseries may be supplied to them free of charge.

(5) The benefits of development programmes in the tribal areas do not necessarily go to the tribals for whom the schemes are formulated. It is, therefore, suggested that separate schemes for terracing, bunding and other measures for agricultural development exclusively for tribals may be undertaken.

5.20 Minor Irrigation: In tribal areas minor irrigation schemes are found to be cheaper in cost and quicker in producing results. The main sources for minor irrigation in tribal areas are wells, streams, rivers, nallas and bandharas.

5.21 Wells dug by tribals remain the main source of irrigation in the tribal areas. During the Third Five Year Plan, about 60 irrigation wells were constructed with the help of Government in the lands owned or cultivated by the Scheduled Tribes. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to construct 300 new irrigation wells and repair 133 old wells.

5.22 Small holders cannot afford to construct wells individually. Government has, therefore, introduced a scheme of community wells under which a compact area of 10 to 30 acres can be irrigated under each well. This scheme has proved to be very popular. There is a great demand from the agriculturists for the construction of such wells but the provision made has fallen short of requirements. The State Government may consider the provision of additional funds for the purpose in a phased manner.

5.23 Besides wells, there are several places on rivers and nallas which can be used for the construction of bandharas, which may cost any where from Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000, capable of irrigating an area from 25 to 110 acres. It was brought to the notice of the Team that Katcha bandharas were very popular and that tribals were able to raise through them double crops. The Team suggests that the construction of bandharas and other minor irrigation schemes may be undertaken on a larger scale than hitherto. In view of the quick results which may be expected, a crash programme of minor irrigation may usefully be undertaken in the tribal areas.

5.24 Since no survey of irrigation potential has been made in the tribal areas, the Team suggests that a quick survey, to assess the irrigation potential and to select sites for new irrigation works, may be undertaken by the Department concerned. Percolation dams, tanks, individual wells and community wells and lift irrigation may be tried to increase the area under irrigation.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

5.25 The programmes of animal husbandry have three objects viz; (a) to increase the supply of protective feed; (b) to provide draught power for farm operations; and (c) to improve the out-put of certain products of commercial use such as wool and hides.

5.26 For improving the breeds of cattle in the Scheduled Areas, premium bull centres are run at the following places;

- (1) Barhe, taluka Surgana, (Nasik)
- (2) Karanjali, taluka Peint (Nasik)
- (3) Dhanrat, taluka Nawapur (Dhulia)
- (4) Vohrajanthi, taluk Chopra (Jalgaon).

5.27 Under the programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, a scheme for the grant of loan-cum-subsidy for the purchase of milch cattle was sanctioned during the Third Plan. The scheme was, however, dropped on account of financial stringency. In view of the importance of animal husbandry in the tribal economy, the Team suggests that the State Government may consider the desirability of reviving the scheme.

5.28 Poultry Development: Poultry farming can increase the supply of nutritive supplementary food and provide a gainful subsidiary occupation for a large section of the agricultural community. In the general sector under the Third Five Year Plan, emphasis was, therefore, laid on poultry development which aimed at the expansion of existing central hatcheries, improvement of marketing facilities for poultry breeders and control of market prices of eggs, supply of day-old chicks on subsidised rates and training of farmers in poultry breeding, feeding and management and establishment of intensive poultry development Blocks. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to start eight such Blocks in the Scheduled Areas. There are poultry training centres at Dhulia, Kirkee and Aurangabad. Backward Class students including tribals who are undergoing training at the poultry training centres are given scholarships.

5.29 Veterinary aid: Veterinary aid to village cattle is given in the Scheduled Areas at the dispensaries mentioned below:

<u>Name of the District</u>	<u>The Place of Dispensary</u>
Dhulia	Nawapur Dhadgaon Akkalkuwa
Nasik	Surgana Peint Kalwan
Thana	Shahapur Mokhada Jowahar Dhahanu

1.

Amravati

2.

Chikhald
Dhurani
Chiknali
Telkhar
Bairagad
Chakarda
Sadarabadi
Saolinkheda

Chapter VI

FORESTS

6.1 The forests in Maharashtra are mainly located in the Western Ghats, the Satpura range along the State border and the Yeotmal-Chanda Zone in the eastern parts of the State.

6.2 The area under forests is 67811 sq. kms. which constitutes 22.0 per cent of the total land area of the State. According to the classification of forests, the areas under Reserved, Protected and Unclassed Forests are 39,886 sq. kms, 17,436 sq. kms. and 10,489 sq. kms respectively. Reckless destruction of forests and uncontrolled grazing have resulted in heavy soil erosion, the damage being considerable in Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Nanded and Bhir districts. The indiscriminate felling of trees in this area has not only depleted the forest wealth but has also affected the general agricultural output in these districts.

6.3 Tribals enjoy certain forest rights and concessions in the forest areas, particularly relating to grazing cattle, cultivating forest lands, cutting timber for domestic and agricultural use, right of way and collection of minor forest produce, etc. The forest rights and concessions which the tribals enjoy in Maharashtra are customary and are not recognised by law. These rights and concessions are both general and special and vary from district to district. The State Government has

emphasized that these rights and concessions are intended to be exercised as a matter of grace and not as of right and are liable to be varied at any time by Government. Notwithstanding this, the Team is glad to observe that no instances come to its notice of any such rights having been curtailed to the detriment of the tribals.

6.4 Working of Forests: In the State the forests are exploited in the following ways:

1. departmentally,
2. through contractors, and
3. forest labourers cooperative societies.

6.5 Departmental working of coupes: Forest coupes to the extent of one-third of the total number of coupes ready for exploitation are worked by the Forest Department itself. In cases where Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies are prepared to undertake the contract, the extent of coupes allotted to the Department is reduced to 20 per cent. The exploitation of coupes by the Department is found to be systematic and economic.

6.6 Contractors: When coupes are worked through contractors, the following measures are adopted to prevent exploitation of tribal labour:

1. Contractors are required to pay wages to the tribals at the rates sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Wage Board established for each Circle. The Wage Board includes one representative of the forest cooperatives.

2. The contractor has to provide to labourers, free of cost, adequate housing accommodation near the work sites (as approved by the Divisional Forest Officer), clean drinking water and medicines.

3. The local tribals are to be given priority in employment on various works in the forests.

These conditions are being strictly enforced.

6.7 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies: A beginning was made in 1947 by the State Government to gradually replace forest contractors by Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, there were 266 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies. There are now 420 societies. During the year 1966-67, they were allotted 770 coupes. It is the intention of the State Government to eliminate contractors completely by the end of the Fourth Plan. When coupes are worked through Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies, the coupes are allotted in two ways, viz. (a) logging contract and (b) contract on the 'revised' formula.

(a) Logging Contract: The logging contract is given to the newly registered Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies which cannot be expected to be familiar with the intricacies of the working of the coupes. Under the contract, these societies have to cut trees, convert the timber into specified logs, and transport them to the forest depots. As soon as the exploited material

is transported to the forest depots, the responsibility of the society ceases. Under this system the net profit or loss is shared on a 50:50 basis by the Government and the Forest Labourers Cooperative Society. The societies soon discovered that this formula was not beneficial to them as the decisions regarding the upset price of the coupe and the expenditure on the various items which were taken by the Forest Officer were not, in their view, fair and reasonable.

(b) Contract on Revised Formula: Taking into consideration the difficulties experienced by the societies in working the coupes under the logging contract, the Government evolved a revised formula in 1959 and from that year the working of the forest is being given to the societies mostly on the basis of this formula. Under this formula the societies exploit the coupes under the supervision of the Forest Department. The services of one Forester for one forest range are lent to the society for maintaining a proper record of the exploited material. In practice, these officers act as Coupe Agents. The material exploited by the societies is brought to the sale depots and arranged in lots. After fixing the upset price of each lot jointly by responsible representatives of the society and the local Range Forest Officer, the material is sold by auction to the highest bidder. The societies are required to credit 60 per cent of the

sale-proceeds in respect of timber and 40 per cent of the sale-proceeds in respect of fire-wood and charcoal into Government treasuries. The balance is allowed to be retained by them for meeting their expenses and for repayment of loans or past debts, if any. This adjustment is in respect of the gross realization. After this, the share of net realization (gross realization minus expenditure on items of operational cost) are worked out. The societies are allowed expenditure on 32 items of operational cost at the rates prescribed by the Circle Wage Boards. The net realization so worked out is shared by the societies as under:-

Share in the Net Realization

	<u>Society's share</u>	<u>Government share</u>
(1) Upto 3 years old registered societies.	25%	75%
(2) More than 3 years and upto 6 years old societies	20%	80%
(3) More than 6 years old societies	15%	85%

Under this arrangement, the societies are wholly responsible for the exploitation and sale of material from the coupes allotted to them. Since the profits are shared by the Government and societies, it is in the interest of both the parties to work the coupes economically.

The Conservator of Forests allots coupes to the societies which are financially capable of working the coupes. The remaining cases are referred to the State Council for Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies for deciding the allotment of coupes.

6.9 Minor Forest Produce: In order to supplement the earnings of the forest tribal labourers, contracts for the collection and disposal of minor forest produce, such as apta and tendu leaves, hirda, shikakai, gum, etc., are given to these societies which are entitled to receive 20 per cent of the net realizations as their remuneration. These societies are also entrusted with minor forest works such as road repairs costing upto Rs.20,000.

6.10 In order to encourage these societies to start small-scale forest-based industries and to provide additional employment to its members, Government has directed that a team of officers should prepare district-wise schemes after investigating the potential of forest produce available in different areas. The Team would like to emphasize that the collection of minor forest produce should be the monopoly of the tribals.

6.11 During the tour of the tribal areas, the following facts, along with suggestions for the problems which they raised, were brought to the notice of the Study Teams:

- (1) Several cases of illicit cutting of timber in the forest areas have been reported, indicating the prevalence of illicit cutting on a fairly

large scale. In order to avoid illicit cutting of timber in the forest areas, it is suggested that after the working of the coupes, passes for quantities sufficient to meet the genuine needs of the tribals may be issued to them from the nearest coupes.

- (2) In forest areas, forest revenue is generally higher than the land revenue. It was, therefore, suggested that a portion of the forest revenue may be given to the Village Panchayats for tribal welfare work. The Team understands that the State Government has since issued instructions to the effect that 2 per cent of the forest revenue should be spent on measures for the development of the tribals and forest dwellers of the respective area. Having regard to the fact that the tribals living in the forest areas are extremely backward, this percentage, in the opinion of the Team, is hardly likely to bring about any visible improvement in their condition. The Team, therefore, recommends that at least 5 per cent of the forest revenue may be earmarked specifically for tribal welfare and that for this purpose the tribal communities should not be clubbed with Scheduled Castes or

other Backward Classes inhabiting the forest areas. In order that the amount so earmarked is spent to meet the felt needs of the tribal communities, the Director of Social Welfare should be consulted at the various stages of formulation and implementation of the schemes undertaken for the purpose.

- (3) Accounts of the societies are not kept properly. The Federation of these societies is running a training class for the Secretaries and Accountants of these societies. It is suggested that full advantage should be taken of this class by the personnel of the cooperatives. It will also be helpful if Forest Rangers are associated with the cooperatives.
- (4) The present practice of carrying all the timber to the depots and then selling it to tribals needs to be changed. In order to enable the tribals to purchase their requirements of timber without any difficulty and harassment, it is suggested that it should be sold at places nearer to the tribal habitats.
- (5) It is impossible for Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies, with their limited resources, to make any striking progress. The State Government may, therefore, consider converting them into

multi-purpose societies by adding to their functions and giving them such assistance as they may need to enable them to build themselves up into a strong and viable base-level cooperative organization of tribals.

(6) It is noticed that these societies are not able to provide employment to their members for more than two to three months in a year, as the forest work comes to a close in March when the tribals have to migrate in search of jobs elsewhere. It is, therefore, suggested that alternative avenues of employment may be provided by initiating a programme of processing and forest based industries to check the seasonal migration.

(7) In order to prevent un-economic exploitation of forests and provide employment to tribals, the State Government may consider the setting up of a Tribal Development Corporation on the lines of the one set up in Andhra Pradesh.

6.12 The Tribal Research and Training Institute, Poona, made a study of the forest privileges and concessions granted to Scheduled Tribes and their benefits and abuses. In its report (1967) certain suggestions have been made which deserve consideration.

- (1) The Forest Department does not seem to have given adequate publicity to the privileges and concessions granted to the tribals. This has led to much confusion among the tribal communities. A booklet in English as well as in Marathi detailing the privileges and concessions may be published and every Panchayat in the tribal area may be provided with a copy of the booklet in Marathi.

While the Team agrees that it is important that publicity should be given to the concessions and privileges extended to the tribals, the publication of pamphlets in English and Marathi will not, by itself, achieve the object in view as the tribals are, generally speaking, ignorant and illiterate. Special steps should, therefore, be taken to see that they understand what their privileges and the concessions accorded to them are. The precise method of publicity may be decided by the State Government having regard to the local conditions. One method of publicity may be to ask the Panchayats to give publicity to the privileges and concessions by beat of tom tom in the villages under their jurisdiction.

- (2) The forest privileges and concessions differ in different regions of the State. It is suggested that privileges and concessions may be given on a uniform basis to all the tribals in the State irrespective of the region. Such uniformity is essential to avoid heart-burning among the tribals.
- (3) In working coupes of teak and bamboo, a certain percentage of the material extracted may be reserved for supply to tribals of the area for their own use.
- (4) The State Government has fixed price for certain kinds of timber for agriculturists. Such price may be reduced to 50 per cent in the case of tribals.

The Team generally agrees with the above suggestions and commends them for implementation to the State Government.

Chapter VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

A. Community Development Programmes

7.1 The Community Development Programme was introduced in Maharashtra in October 1952. On 1st January, 1968, there were 425 Blocks - 132½ Blocks in Stage I, 174½ Blocks in Stage II and 118 Blocks in post-Stage II - covering a population of 328 lakhs in 35,900 villages spread over an area of 3,06,600 sq. kms.

7.2 (It is a recognised fact that the problem of the uplift of tribals is closely linked with the problem of development of the area in which they live. In order to intensify development in the tribal areas, during the Second Five Year Plan, four Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks were set up at Aheri (Chanda), Akrani (Dhulia), Peint (Nasik) and Mokhada (Thana). Besides these four Blocks, 40 Tribal Development Blocks were started in Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan. Thus, at the end of the Third Plan there were in all 44 Tribal Development Blocks in the State. These Blocks covered an area of 11,142 sq. miles and 11.74 lakhs tribal population. This represents 49 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.) Thus, 51 per cent of the tribal population still remains uncovered by the Tribal Development Blocks. The district-wise coverage of the Tribal Development Blocks is indicated in the following table:

Table 6

District-wise Area and Population covered by the T.D. Blocks

Sl. No.	District	No. of M.P. T.D. Blocks	No. of T.D. Blocks	Area in sq. miles	No. of villages	Total population of T.D. Blocks in the District	Tribal population in the Blocks	Total population of S.Ts. in the District
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Dhulia	1	12	2110.78	752	418762	335083	513344
2.	Thana	1	8	1215.60	446	337102	266953	500558
3.	Nasik	1	8	2069.49	788	363107	289570	453707
4.	Ahmednagar	-	2	342.00	93	59637	45259	109827
5.	Poona	-	2	361.20	118	61001	39299	89913
6.	Chanda	1	5	3895.00	1157	180835	125495	183431
7.	Amravati	-	2	890.01	314	72779	54881	54881
8.	Yeotmal	-	1	258.40	129	25750	17383	155609
Total:		4	40	11142.48	3797	1516973	1173923	2061270

Detailed information about the area and population of the individual T.D. Blocks are given in Annexure X.

7.3 During the tour, the following needs and problems were brought to the notice of the Study Team:

- (1) To attract suitable personnel for service in the tribal areas, incentives like special pay should be offered to compensate them for the additional expenditure they are generally required to incur in maintaining two establishments and arranging for the education of their children.

- (2) The Surgana and Peint talukas and part of Kalvan taluka of Nasik district covered by T.D.Blocks are very backward. In order to bring them on a par with other neighbouring areas, it is suggested that special schemes may be undertaken for the quick development of this Scheduled Area. Special schemes may also be formulated for other equally backward areas in the State.
- (3) Among the Block staff, no tribal was appointed as V.L.W. or Extension Officer even though educated tribal youths were available. The tribals feel that unless educated tribal youths are appointed in the Blocks, their interests may not be properly safeguarded. It is, therefore, suggested that preference should be given to suitable tribals while making appointments to the Block staff.
- (4) In some Zila Parishads, the T.D.funds had been diverted to the general development programmes of the districts and there have been a few instances where the subsidy provision had been utilized as loan. Further the T.D. and C.D. Blocks were treated alike at the Zila Parishad level in formulating programmes for both. Little thought seemed to have been given to perspective planning and schemes were not oriented to meet the felt needs of the tribals. As a result, the benefits

of agricultural and irrigation schemes are believed to have largely gone to non-tribals. It is, therefore, suggested that a built-in mechanism should be provided in the planning of programmes to ensure that the funds earmarked for tribals are not diverted for other purposes and the benefits flowing from the development schemes reach the tribals in the T.D.Blocks.

B. Panchayati Raj

7.4 The Panchayati Raj is governed by the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, and Maharashtra Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. Under these Acts, a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj has been established - the Village Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. On 31st March, 1967, there were 20,287 Village Panchayats, 296 Panchayat Samitis and 25 Zila Parishads in Maharashtra. The Panchayats covered 35,492 villages (99%) with 281 lakhs rural population (99%).

7.5 The information regarding the composition, term and main functions of the Panchayati Raj Bodies, in the State are given in Annexure XI. Briefly, the Gram Sabha consisting of all the adult members of the village/group of hamlets, which is recognized as a statutory body, elects a Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat consists of seven to fifteen members.

The Panchayat Samiti consists of directly elected and co-opted local members of the Zila Parishad and Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats, Zila Parishad is partly directly elected and partly indirectly elected. In the Gram Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads, provision is made for the co-option of a tribal member. While in the case of Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads, the reservation of seats for tribals is with reference to their population, in the case of Panchayat Samitis a seat is reserved for a member of the Scheduled Tribes, if he is not otherwise elected. The Team feels that in the Panchayat Samitis also the reservation for Scheduled Tribes should be in proportion to the tribal population.

7.6 The Gram Panchayat is mainly responsible for the development of agriculture, village industries, communications, sanitation, spread of education, medical relief, etc. (The main functions of the Panchayat Samitis are to prepare an overall plan of works and development schemes to be undertaken in the Block, to sanction, execute, supervise and administer any works or schemes from the Block grant or from the Zila Parishad funds and to perform such functions of the Zila Parishad as are delegated to it.

7.7 The Zila Parishad is responsible for the planning and execution of all development programmes, establishment and maintenance of agriculture, education (primary, basic and secondary), distribution of fertilizers, agricultural

implements, seeds, etc., economic development of Backward Classes, including Scheduled Tribes.) The B.D.O. functions as an Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti, whereas in the Zila Parishad, the executive functions are performed by the Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

7.8 The Panchayati Raj in Maharashtra has certain distinctive features which deserve mention. First the District Collector, the M.L.As and M.Ps are excluded from the membership of the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti. Secondly, the Zila Parishad is the most powerful executive body and the Panchayat Samiti acts only as its agent in executing schemes allotted to it. Thirdly, all the district level officers are placed under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad who is in the senior time-scale of I.A.S. As a result, the Zila Parishad exercises tremendous influence in Plan formulation, resource mobilization and implementation.

7.9 During the tour of the Chanda district, it was brought to the notice of the Team that most of the members of the Panchayat Samitis who were tribals were illiterate and, played into the hands of non-tribal members.

7.10 Cooperation

The main aim of Cooperation, so far as tribals are concerned, is to prevent their exploitation and meet their credit needs. This object is sought to be achieved

by the organization of cooperatives in the fields of agriculture, minor irrigation, industries, processing, supplies and housing. The cooperatives receive active support in the form of subsidy, share capital contribution and loans and steps were taken to strengthen the cooperative structure in the Third Five Year Plan. The Taccavi loans for agriculture have progressively been reduced and the loan finance for the entire programme of wells for irrigation has gradually been channelized through the cooperative structure of the Land Development Banks. In the Fourth Plan, the principal tasks will relate ^{to} the introduction of crop loan system, linking credit with marketing, reduction of overdues and strengthening of the resources of cooperative banks and societies. Efforts will also have to be made to strengthen the movement in the tribal areas.

7.11 There are special difficulties in fostering the cooperative movement in the tribal areas. The main difficulty is that the tribals are illiterate and that cooperative societies do not get honest persons to work as secretaries. Further, these societies are not able to give consumption loans with the result that the tribals are driven to the money-lenders. The poverty of the tribals, stands in the way of collecting the requisite share capital from them. And the lengthy and cumbersome procedure for obtaining loans does not make for the popularity of the cooperatives with the tribals and comes in the way of the development of these societies.

7.12 In the tribal areas of Maharashtra, the cooperative movement has mainly succeeded in the districts of Thana, Nasik and Dhulia where well established voluntary agencies have already done pioneering work by carrying on propaganda and lending good workers to work as secretaries.

7.13 The problems relating to Cooperative Credit Societies, Forest Labour Cooperative Societies, and cooperative finance given for village and cottage industries, have been dealt with in ^{tje} sections on Indebtedness, Forests and Industries respectively in the report. The other problems are discussed in the following paragraphs.

7.14 In order to strengthen the cooperatives structure in the tribal areas, a scheme of share capital contribution to 'mixed' cooperative societies consisting of members from different castes and communities has been undertaken. It is well-known that Scheduled Tribe cultivators, because of poverty, are unable to participate in cooperative enterprises, as they find it difficult to contribute towards the share capital of the cooperative societies. The scheme which was introduced during the Third Five Year Plan provides for the grant of loans to Backward Class agriculturists, including the Scheduled Tribes, to enable them to purchase shares of mixed cooperative societies. Under the scheme, interest free loans are granted to enable the Backward Class agriculturists to purchase shares of cooperative institutions like the service cooperatives, cooperative

farming societies, etc. The loan is advanced to prospective members to the extent of the full value of the share subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- in each individual case through the cooperative societies of which they wish to become members and recovered from the societies concerned within a maximum period of three years in equal annual instalments, the first instalment falling due after two years from the date of disbursement of loan. During the Third Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was sanctioned as loan to 2,888 Adivasis for the purchase of shares. This scheme is to be further strengthened in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

7.15 In the Third Plan there was no scheme under the Scheduled Tribes welfare programme to give assistance to Labour Contract Societies. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to grant financial assistance to 132 Labour Contract Societies of Scheduled Tribes for share capital contribution, management expenses and technical guidance.

7.16 In order to strengthen the cooperative movement in the tribal areas, it is suggested that the cooperative societies may be permitted to grant consumption loans to tribals against a surety to prevent them from going to money-lenders for petty loans. Secondly, the credit needs may be linked up with the marketing of the produce. This will help recovery of the loans advanced. Lastly, the procedure for the grant of loans should be simplified so

that illiterate tribals may not experience any difficulty in dealing with these societies.

7.17 The Team could not get precise information about the extent of benefits that have accrued to tribals out of the general development schemes, but the general impression gained is that the assistance has tended to flow only to developed areas.

7.18 A programme for the development of agro-industries in the cooperative sector is being implemented by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Under this programme, the State Government provides 20 per cent of the cost of project as share capital contribution against an equal matching share capital raised by the share holders. The balance of 60 per cent is raised as loans from financial agencies against a guarantee of the State Government. It is reported that achievement in this sector is considerable and that 21 cooperative sugar mills and 20 spinning mills have been organised in the State under the scheme. A small number of industries, based on the processing of agricultural produce, such as, rice milling, rice bran oil, oil milling, solvent extraction of cakes, ginning presses, gur and khandsari manufacture are being established under this programme.

Chapter VIII

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

A. Cottage Industries

8.1 There are sections among the tribal communities in the State which follow the hereditary occupations of cane-work, bamboo-work, wood-work and weaving. Most of the tribals are also well-versed in certain handicrafts such as manufacture of musical instruments, masks of gods and goddesses, rings and ornaments from glass beads, decorative articles of shells, conches, fibres and embroidered clothes for women, etc., but the products are mainly for their own use rather than for the market. In order to encourage development of these traditional crafts as also other suitable cottage industries among the tribals, the State Government has made arrangements for the provision of training facilities to tribals in various crafts.

8.2 The State Government is running a large number of peripatetic schools, stationary industrial schools and training-cum-production centres, as mentioned below:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Name of the Centre</u>
Dhulia	Lacquer work school, Nawapur and Training-cum-Production Centre, Khandbare.
Nasik	Stationary Industrial School, Trimbak (Tailoring, Carpentry and Smithy, Bamboo and Bee-keeping)
Thana	Government Carpentry-cum-Lacquer Work School, Kosabad.
Poona	Cane and Bamboo School, Paud.
Chanda	Carpentry and Smith School, Amgaon.

In these establishments, young tribal men and women are trained in various crafts like carpentry, smithy, basket and rope making, weaving, leather work, etc.. Till the Third Plan period, the trainees, on completion of training, were granted subsidy and interest free loans upto Rs.500/-, repayable in easy instalments, to buy tools and equipment with a view to enabling them to set up independent business. Loans and subsidies were also granted to tribals who were already in a trade for enabling them to purchase improved equipment, tools, etc., as well as raw materials.

8.3 It was reported that these training programmes had not yielded encouraging results as the trainees did not pursue the craft or industry taught in the school. The schemes of providing assistance to individuals has, therefore, been given up after the Third Plan. Instead, encouragement is now given for the formation of cooperatives. Wherever 10 trainees are available in a particular locality, steps are taken to form an Industrial Cooperative Society of such trainees. After forming such cooperatives, financial assistance is given in the shape of contribution towards share capital, purchase of tools and machinery, construction of godowns and sheds, and working capital, at a concessional rate of interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. However, wherever the formation of such a society is not feasible, the trained tribals are given financial assistance upto Rs.500/-,

three-fourth of the amount being given as interest-free loan repayable in 50 instalments. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has also sponsored some schemes for cottage industries in the tribal areas.

B. Minerals

8.4 It is reported that the mineral deposits of Maharashtra can sustain a sizeable complex of industries based on coal, iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, bauxite, etc. The minerals are found in the districts mentioned below:-

<u>Minerals</u>	<u>Districts where found</u>
Coal	Nagpur, Chanda and Yeotmal
Iron Ore	Chanda, Nagpur and Ratnagiri
Manganese Ore	Bhandara, Nagpur and Ratnagiri
Bauxite	Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba
Dolomite Limestone	Yeotmal
Clays	Chanda, Amravati, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Thana.

8.5 In Bhandara and Nagpur districts, industries for exploring manganese ore and ferro-manganese have already been established. Besides, the Government of India has approved the establishment of a cement project in Yeotmal district and a coal carbonization project in Chanda district. Since these projects will be located in the tribal areas, the tribals are likely to benefit by securing employment in these industries as unskilled labourers. The Team, however

considers that it is not enough that tribals get employment as unskilled labourers in these industries. Provision should be made for giving technical training to tribals in technical institutes within or outside the respective district, so that they may develop technical skills and get employment as skilled workers. Promising tribal students should be selected for such training.

Chapter IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

9.1 Although communications are essential as an infrastructure for economic development, the tribal areas in the State are woefully lacking in communication facilities.

During the Third Plan period, an expenditure of Rs.19.51 lakhs was incurred on the improvement of communications in the tribal areas. 48 miles of approach roads, seven bridges and 113 other small culverts and cause-ways were constructed.

9.2 In 11 districts in the State there is a considerable concentration of tribal population. The position in regard to the transport and communication facilities in those districts is briefly dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

9.3 Railways: The average length of rail-line in the 11 districts is 1.61 Kms. for every 100 sq.kms. area. The length of the rail-line/in Jalgaon is 3.28 Kms., Thana 2.77 Kms., Nanded 2.5 Kms., Poona 1.95 Kms., Nasik 1.95 Kms., Dhulia 1.47 Kms., Amravati 1.28 Kms., Ahmednagar 1.17 Kms., Chanda 1.08 Kms., Kolaba 0.98 Kms. and Yeotmal 0.61 Kms.

9.4 Roads: In all the 11 tribal districts the average road length per 100 sq. kms. is less than the All-India average of 27 Kms. and the State average of 25 Kms. The Road length per 100 sq. Kms. in the respective tribal districts is: Kolaba (22.93 Kms.), Jalgaon (22.41 Kms.), Poona (18.28 Kms.), Thana (18.26 Kms.), Ahmednagar (18.04 Kms.)

Dhulia (16.28 Kms.), Nasik (14.50 Kms.), Amravati (8.48 Kms.), Yeotmal (9.45 Kms.), Chanda (4.80 Kms.) and Nanded (2.89 Kms.).

The western and north-western parts of Nasik district are hilly and there are very few roads in the tehsils of Surgana, Kalwan, Peint and Baglan which are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. Further, these areas have no subsidiary and feeder roads from the roads which link tehsil headquarters. In the eastern part of Thana district which has got a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes, there is a dearth of even fair weather roads. The same position obtains in Akal-kuwa and Akrani tehsils of Dhulia district which are hilly and sparsely populated.

9.5 In the eastern Maharashtra, a major portion of Yeotmal district is hilly and contains deep valleys. Similarly a major part of the Chanda district is covered by thick forests and a number of torrential rivers flow through it. These physical factors make road construction difficult in these districts with the result that most of the areas do not have proper road facilities. Thus there are only a few roads in the tehsils of Wani, Kelapur and Pusad in Yeotmal district. In the case of Chanda district, although the Chanda town, (the district headquarters) is connected by roads with the adjoining districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Yeotmal and Bhandara, there are no good roads connecting the district headquarters with all the tehsil headquarters. The approaches from one tehsil to another are completely cut off during the rainy season. In the

thick. forests of eastern part of the Chanda district the position is much worse; there are very few roads in Sironcha, Gadchiroli and Rajura tehsils pre-dominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes. It was brought to the notice of the Team during its tour that owing to lack of communications, Chanda district is cut off from the adjacent Narainpur tehsil of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh which is at a distance of 26 miles from Bhamragarh by foot.

Bhamragarh stands at the confluence of three big rivers - the Pamul Gautam, the Indravati and the Parla Kota. These three rivers and other rivulets overflow during monsoon and cut off completely the tribal areas of the three tehsils. It is necessary to construct bridges on these rivers for providing communications for a greater part of the year. The Team suggests that the inaccessible tribal areas may be linked up with adjoining areas, as early as possible, by the speedy development of communications.

9.6 The Team has been informed that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has undertaken a programme of road construction under the accelerated integrated development programme of the Chanda district on the lines of a programme in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Team was happy to learn that the emphasis under the programme was mainly on the development of communications, the absence of which is seriously hampering the socio-economic development of the tribals in the district.

Chapter X

EDUCATION

10.1 As already stated in Chapter 1, only 7.2 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population are literate. The literacy percentages of tribal males and females are 12.55 and 1.75 respectively. The following table gives the details about the literacy percentages in the four administrative divisions of the State:

Table 7

Percentage of Literacy amongst Total and Scheduled Tribes Population

State/ Division	Total Population			Scheduled Tribes		
	(Persons)	Males	Females	(Persons)	Males	Females
Maharashtra	29.82	42.04	16.76	7.21	12.55	1.75
Bombay	37.75	49.61	24.41	7.13	12.31	2.37
Poona	29.30	42.03	16.09	9.46	16.00	2.79
Aurangabad	16.29	26.44	5.75	4.90	9.30	0.55
Nagpur	27.88	41.06	14.12	6.91	12.55	1.28

Of the four administrative divisions, the Scheduled Tribes in the Poona division appear to be most literate and those in the Aurangabad the least literate. The total literacy percentage is also very low for the Aurangabad division.

10.2 Wastage and Stagnation: The percentage of wastage and stagnation is very high among the Scheduled Tribe students at the primary and secondary stages of education.

It has been pointed out in the Report on Wastage and Stagnation in tribal education of the Scheduled Area of Nasik district by the Tribal Research Institute, Poona (1968) that many boys and girls leave the schools as they cannot meet the expenses of books and other articles. The Report also observed that at primary stage 68 per cent of boys and 75 per cent of girls could not proceed beyond standard IV. In the secondary stage, 60 per cent of girls and 63 per cent of boys could not proceed beyond standard VII.

10.3 Educational facilities for Scheduled Tribes: Besides the benefits from the general development programmes of the Education Department, the tribals are given special concessions and facilities in educational schemes. Thus, tribals are exempted from payment of tuition fees and examination fees at all stages of education. The meritorious among them, who secure not less than 50 per cent marks in the annual examination, are eligible for scholarships, when they go to the next higher class, at varying rates depending upon the standard in which they study. During the Third Five Year Plan period, about 98,000 Scheduled Tribe students received these concessions.

10.4 Tribal students studying in the post-matric courses are awarded scholarships under the Government of India scheme. These scholarships cover all fees payable by the students as well as their maintenance charges. Since the tribals living outside the specified areas of Vidarbha

are not treated as Scheduled Tribes, they are not eligible to receive these scholarships. However, to correct this anomaly, the State Government has decided to grant similar scholarships to tribal students in Vidarbha from the year 1966-67. During the Third Plan period, about 1,754 tribal students were given post-matric scholarships.

10.5 Besides scholarships, tribal students enjoy hostel facilities, provided mainly through the voluntary agencies. At present, about 215 hostels are run by voluntary agencies which pre-dominantly cater to the Scheduled Tribe students numbering 70,000. Of these, 38 hostels are for girls.

Apart from the hostels run by the voluntary agencies, there are 12 Government hostels for Backward Classes including three hostels for tribal girls. Two hostels for tribal boys are also being run by the Zila Parishads in the Marathwada area and 15 hostels attached to the M.E. Schools are being run in the tribal area of Vidarbha. It is proposed to expand the hostel facilities during the Fourth Five Year Plan and to open 75 new hostels with 1,500 seats for Scheduled Tribe students.

10.6 Further, there are cosmopolitan hostels which provide facilities to Scheduled Tribe students also. Hostels maintained by the voluntary agencies are paid building grants at the rate of Rs.500 per inmate. Such building grants were given to 18 hostels for Scheduled Tribes.

10.7 One of the special measures undertaken for the educational uplift of Scheduled Tribes is the setting up of Ashram Schools. The scheme of Ashram Schools was introduced in the year 1953-54. During the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, 25 Ashram Schools were started. 12 more Schools were added during the Third Five Year Plan bringing their total to 37. Out of the 37 Ashram Schools, 16 were located outside the Scheduled Areas and 21 in villages which had regular Primary Schools.

The Ashram Schools are agriculture and craft oriented. They are residential schools in which inmates are provided with free lodging, boarding and other facilities and are under the constant supervision of residential teachers. The administrative control over these schools vests in the Education Department.

10.8 The present scheme of Ashram Schools provides for the opening of the first two standards in the first year and one additional standard in each of the subsequent years till it becomes a full-fledged school, teaching upto Standard VII. The original scheme of Ashram Schools did not envisage opening of standards beyond Standard VII with the result that students coming out of the Ashram Schools found it very difficult to adjust themselves to the changed curriculum of the normal High Schools. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to upgrade 20 Selected Ashram Schools to the secondary post-basic stage in order to enable the tribal students to complete their secondary education.

10.9 In Maharashtra, upto the end of Third Five Year Plan, the scheme of Balwadis was not made applicable to the Scheduled Tribes. This resulted in poor attendance in the Primary Schools. It is now felt that in order to ensure punctual attendance of tribal students in the Primary Schools, it is necessary to set up Balwadis in the tribal areas. With this purpose in view it is proposed in the Fourth Plan to start 34 Balwadis for the Scheduled Tribes.

10.10 Apart from the facilities and concessions mentioned above the State Government has decided to award full scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,200 per pupil per annum to Scheduled Tribe candidates who qualify in the entrance examination for the Sainik School at Satara.

10.11 During its tour, the following needs and problems regarding tribal education were brought to the notice of the Team:

1. In view of the fact that the single-teacher schools have generally failed in the difficult tribal areas, instead of expanding the programme of opening of single teacher Primary Schools, the State Government may consider the question of opening more Ashram Schools, say, one Ashram School at a central place for six villages or so or a Central School with hostel facilities to cater to the needs of school going children of a group of villages.

The Team would make the further suggestion that as students coming out of the Ashram Schools find it difficult to adjust themselves to the changed curriculum of the normal High Schools, the Ashram Schools may be upgraded to the normal High School standard.

2. There is a dearth of trained tribal teachers in the tribal areas. Non-tribal teachers do not take much interest due to the language difficulty and lack of accommodation and medical and educational facilities etc., for their children. The Team, therefore, suggests that the teachers working in the tribal areas may be given incentives such as free residential accommodation, free medical aid, and free education* and hostel accommodation to their wards.
3. School-timings and holidays do not suit the tribal pupils and hence they stay away from the schools. The school timings and holidays should be fixed so as to suit the convenience of the tribals.

The State Government has since intimated that the concession of free education is available to the children of Primary School teachers working in tribal areas on certain conditions.

4. The Study Team was greatly impressed by the very good work done by Shrimati Tarabai Modak in the Gram Bal Sikhsha Kendra, Kosta (Thana district) in the field of pre-primary and primary basic education. The Team is of the view that such efforts in pre-primary education should be encouraged and supported by adequate financial assistance from Government. The Team would also suggest that voluntary agencies should be encouraged to take up similar work in other tribal areas of the State. Shrimati Tarabai Modak has set an example of dedicated work in an important field which may well be copied by voluntary agencies in other States.
5. Since the literacy percentage among the tribal females is very low, the Team suggests that special schemes may be taken up for improving literacy among the tribal women. Wherever feasible, separate Ashram Schools for girls may be started at centrally located places.
6. During its tour of the Chanda district, the Team noticed that Sironcha tehsil had four Ashram Schools while no Ashram School had been started in Gadchiroli and Rajura tehsils having a predominant tribal population. The Team is of the view that Gadchiroli and Rajura tehsils should not have been neglected

and that the location of a school should be decided with reference to the concentration of the tribal population, number of villages served and other relevant considerations.

7. Bharat Sewak Samaj is running an Ashram School at Wangepalli which is in urgent need of funds for the extension of the school building. At present, the boys and girls are lodged in the same hostel. It would be better if the girl students are transferred to the hostel at Aheri nearby.
8. In the Chanda district, the buildings of the Primary Schools are well constructed but the attendance of students is very poor. During the visit of the Team, it was noticed that in the Primary School at Tadpetti, the teacher was absent for a number of months and the attendance of tribal students was poor. The Team suggests that the inspecting agency should be strengthened and made more vigilant and strict.
9. As brought out by the Report on Wastage and Stagnation in tribal education of the Scheduled Areas in the Nasik district by the Tribal Research Institute, Poona(1968) many tribal boys and girls leave the schools as they cannot meet the expenses of books and other

articles. In order to check such wastage and also with a view to promoting education among the tribals, it is suggested that tribal pupils should be provided with slates, pencils, exercise books, text books, etc. free of charge.

10. Although Gondi is the mother tongue of the Madia Gonds, the medium of instruction is Marathi in the Primary Schools in the Chanda district. This has proved to be a great hurdle in the way of attracting Madia Gond students to the Primary Schools. The Team would, therefore, recommend that the medium of instruction for the Madia Gonds should be Gondi upto the first and second standards and that the necessary text-books for the use of the Gond students may be prepared by the Tribal Research and Training Institute.
11. In the case of post-matric scholarships, the State Government made a survey of the scholarships, awarded to tribal students in 1962-63. One of the important findings of the study was that the progress of post-matric education among certain tribes was very poor, even though their population was quite large. Thus, while 17.17 per cent

of the scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Tribes in the State went to students belonging to the Gond tribe which formed 11.37 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population in the State, not a single scholarship was awarded to any student belonging to the Varli tribe which formed 10.17 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population. This points to the need to identify such backward tribes for taking up special programmes for the spread of education among them.

Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11.1 Tribals suffer from water-borne, contagious and deficiency diseases. The main diseases are scabies, venereal diseases, yaws, leprosy and other diseases arising out of un-hygienic conditions. The Health Plan of the State consists of schemes for:

- 1) improvement of curative services in hospitals and dispensaries by provision of better equipment;
- 2) preventive services of controlling the spread of communicable diseases and preventing epidemics;
- 3) basic services for maternal and child health in the rural areas; and
- 4) improvement in the supply of drinking water and housing.

11.2 As stationary institutions providing medical aid are not of much use to tribals who live in small groups in hilly and forest areas scattered over large and extensive tracts separated from one another by considerable distances, mobile medical units and subsidiary health units have been established at Addol (Aurangabad), Wai (Nanded) and Aheri (Chanda) while subsidiary health units have been set up at Dalwat (Nasik), Bhandara (Ahmednagar), Borad (Dhulia), Tala (Kolaba) and Churni (Amravati). These mobile medical units are properly staffed and adequately stocked with medicines. They have proved themselves to be very useful to the tribals in far-off and inaccessible areas.

11.3 In addition to these medical units, 40 primary health centres and one stationary medical unit were started in the tribal areas, during the Second and Third Plan periods. An attempt has been made to integrate the curative and preventive services through these primary health centres. Besides providing medical aid they also give guidance to the people in rural hygiene and provide facilities for prophylactic measures. In the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to establish more subsidiary health units and primary health centres.

11.4 It was brought to the notice of the Team that the following difficulties have been experienced in implementing the health programmes:-

- 1) Trained personnel is unwilling to work in the tribal areas for want of residential accommodation and other urban amenities. In order to meet this difficulty, it is suggested that in addition to providing residential accommodation higher scales of pay or special allowances may be given for doctors and the trained medical staff who are asked to work in difficult tribal areas. The problem can also be solved to some extent if the local people are trained and recruited for manning the health institutions.
- 2) The existing medical facilities are not adequate and need to be strengthened.

Drinking Water Supply

11.5 Supply of drinking water is a serious problem, particularly in the tribal areas. The sources of drinking water supply generally are wells, hill streams, tanks and rivers. The main source of water supply in most cases has been wells.

11.6 The State Government has recently undertaken a survey through the Cooperative and Rural Development Department to assess the problem of water supply in the rural areas. The problem of drinking water is acute in the Konkan and the tribal areas of Thana, Dhulia, Aurangabad and Bhandara.

11.7 During the Third Five Year Plan period 929 wells had been sunk in the tribal areas. An intensive programme for the sinking of drinking water wells in all such villages where drinking water facilities are inadequate has been taken up under the general development programmes of the State. It is expected that a stage will soon be reached when all villages will be provided with adequate supply of drinking water. No special provision has, therefore, been proposed in the Fourth Plan, for the construction of drinking water wells in the tribal areas since all such areas will be covered under the general development programmes.

11.8 It was brought to the notice of the Team that considerable disparity existed between the financial assistance given to the Backward Classes including tribals for sinking wells under the Welfare Programme for Backward Classes and under the Rural Water Supply scheme. In the former programme, an amount of Rs.750/- is sanctioned for sinking a well, while under the latter, an amount upto Rs.4,000 is given for a single well.

The Team feels that there is need to raise the limit of financial assistance given for the sinking of a well under the Backward Classes Welfare Programme so as to relate it to the actual cost of construction. It has also been brought to the notice of the Team that sometimes two water supply schemes are implemented in the same area, creating confusion among the tribals. The Team suggests that to avoid such confusion and overlapping as also to make fuller use of limited financial resources, the State Government may lay down suitable guidelines for the sanctioning of water supply schemes.

11.9 In the general scheme for the supply of drinking water, provision has been made for at least one well for a village having a population of over 500. The Team was glad to note that this condition had been relaxed in the case of Backward Class areas where a well may be sunk even for a population of less than 500. The Team suggests that drinking water facilities may be provided to the needy tribal villages on a priority basis.

Chapter XII

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

A. RESEARCH

12.1. Tribal Research Institute: A Tribal Research Institute was established in Maharashtra in 1962. It is located at Poona and is under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare.

12.2 Objectives: The Institute was set up to undertake the following functions:

- (i) Research into traits, characteristics, customs, traditions and culture of the various tribal communities.
- (ii) Survey of Socio-economic problems affecting the tribals and evaluation of different welfare schemes.
- (iii) Training of workers in tribal welfare; and
- (iv) Providing technical guidance and assistance to various Departments of the State Government in implementing their schemes for the welfare of tribals.

12.3 Governing Council: There is a Governing Council to supervise and guide the work of the Institute. The Secretary to the Government, Education and Social Welfare Department, is the Chairman of the Council. It includes six official and six non-official members. The official members are drawn from the Department of Education and Social Welfare, Directorate of Social Welfare and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics while the non-official members consist of eminent anthropologists, social workers and others representing voluntary agencies working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Chief Research Officer of the

Institute is the Member Secretary of the Council. The Council generally meets whenever necessary and at least once in a year to review the work of the Institute.

12.4 Administrative Set-up: The Institute is headed by the Director of Social Welfare. In the opinion of the Team the appointment of an administrative officer, who has to deal with a host of subjects which at present come within the purview of Social Welfare, as a part-time head of the Institute is not a satisfactory arrangement and is not conducive to efficiency. If research work is to receive undivided attention and if research advice is to be independent and uninhibited there should be, as in Bihar, a whole-time Director at the head of the Institute. The Team, therefore, suggests that the existing post of the Chief Research Officer may be upgraded to that of Director. The Institute should function directly under the Department of Education and Social Welfare and its Director should have direct access to the Secretary to the Government in that Department.

12.5 Staffing Pattern: The research staff in the Institute is headed by the Chief Research Officer who is a Class I Officer in the scale of Rs.410-1200. He is assisted by two Research Officers, two Area Organisers and four Investigators. There is also some supporting staff. However, considering the large tribal population of the State spread over a vast area and their complex problems,

the existing complement of research staff appears to be inadequate. That the paucity of staff is proving to be a limiting factor in the taking up of research projects is seen by the fact that during its existence of over six years the Institute has been able to complete only seven research projects. Apart from the inadequacy of staff care does not appear to have been taken to recruit men with suitable qualifications for work in the Institute. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had pointed out in his report for the year 1963-64 that the Research Investigators in the Institute had been recruited from the ministerial staff and did not have any post-graduate training in social sciences. He had also suggested in a subsequent report that the pay scales should be revised to be more in accord with the more reasonable pay scales prevailing in the Institute at Ranchi. No action has so far been taken on his recommendations. In the opinion of the Team the time has come for the Governing Council to set up a sub-Committee, which may include representatives of the Administration and Finance Departments, to make recommendations with regard to the staffing pattern of the Institute and pay scales of the various categories of staff.

12.6 Research Projects: Since the inception of the Institute the following research and evaluation studies have been undertaken and completed by the Institute:

- 1) Evaluation of the scheme of eradication of Palemod system in Thana district.

- ii) Housing conditions of and housing scheme for Scheduled Tribes.
- iii) Working of Ashram Schools.
- iv) Evaluation of the scheme of rehabilitation of shifting cultivators in Chandrapur district.
- v) Forest privileges granted to the Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra State, their benefits and abuses.
- vi) ~~Wastage and stagnation~~ among tribal pupils of the Scheduled Area of Nasik district.
- vii) Proposed locations of Ashram Schools for Vimukta Jatis (Denotified Tribes), Notified Tribes and Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra State.

The Institute has also prepared a pamphlet on traits and characteristics of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes in the State. Its assistance is available to the Departments working in the field of tribal welfare.

12.7 While work of a purely scientific nature should receive due attention, to make the maximum use of the Institute the Social Welfare Department should employ it as an agency for the identification of weaknesses in tribal welfare schemes with a view to benefiting from past experience and avoiding mistakes and pitfalls which brought about the failure of schemes in the past. In the formulation and implementation of programmes, there should be close coordination between the Tribal Research Institute and the concerned Development Departments. The Governing Council of the Institute can ensure such coordination if in addition to the representatives of the Department of Education and Social Welfare and the Bureau of Economics

and Statistics there are on the Council representatives of other Development Departments such as Community Development, Cooperation, etc. The Team recommends that the Governing Council may be expanded by cooption or otherwise to provide for a fuller representation of the Departments concerned with tribal welfare.

12.8 Library and Museum: The Institute has a library with 1381 books, mostly on Anthropology and Sociology. Besides, the Institute receives foreign and Indian Journals on Sociology and Anthropology. There is also a Museum depicting the material culture of the tribals of the State. At present there are 333 exhibits in the Museum. There is no qualified Librarian in charge of the library; nor is there a qualified Curator in charge of the Museum. The Team recommends that the posts of Librarian and Curator may be sanctioned for the Institute so that qualified persons are in charge of the library and the museum.

B. TRAINING

12.9 When the Tribal Research Institute was set up, it was envisaged that it would also impart training to workers engaged in tribal welfare. However, the Institute has not taken up any training programme so far. The Study Team understands that a proposal for starting a Training Wing at the Institute has been approved by the State Government and that the training course is likely to start soon. The Team has also observed that the State

Government has made a provision for two posts of lecturers in the Institute. It is doubtful, however, if two posts of lecturers would be adequate for the training to be imparted to workers in different aspects of tribal welfare. The Team suggests that in order that the training programmes are purposeful and conducted on right lines, the requirements may be assessed carefully and such additional staff sanctioned for the Institute as may be necessary. In order to attract qualified and competent personnel, it is necessary to ensure that the pay scales are comparable with scales in Tribal Research Institutes like the one in Ranchi. This matter can be looked into by the sub-Committee of the Governing Council proposed in paragraph 12.5.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Sr. No.	Summary	Reference to para No.
---------	---------	-----------------------

Chapter IIADMINISTRATION

1. At present, there is no provision for the training of officials and non-officials working in the tribal areas. Without tribal orientation and training, the implementation of tribal development programmes is not likely to be adequate and effective. There is already a Tribal Research Institute in the State and it would, therefore, be administratively expedient to utilize the services of the Institute for the training and orientation of officials and non-officials working in the tribal areas. 2.7(1)
2. As the Director of Social welfare is charged with multifarious duties, it is not possible, for him to pay close and continuous attention to the tribal welfare programmes.. It is understood that a post of Joint Director is kept in abeyance. If that post is revived solely for tribal welfare work the Team feels that the incumbent will be able to bring about better coordination between the Departments concerned with tribal welfare than is possible at present. 2.7(2)
3. No Committee has been constituted for coordinating the development activities in the State. However, meetings of all the heads of departments and regional and district level officers are convened by the Government every quarter at the headquarters of each division. These meetings are presided over by the Minister of Social Welfare and are attended by officers of the Social welfare Department and the Directorate. It will be useful if similar meetings are held at State headquarters and are attended by representatives of various development departments. 2.7(3)
4. By and large, the problems discussed in the Tribes Advisory Council reflect the basic requirements and aspirations of the tribal communities. While the State Government has been taking appropriate action on the recommendations made by the Council the Team feels that a firm convention needs to be established that no major decision on policy matters pertaining to land tenure, forest rights and concessions, indebtedness, money-lending, resettlement of displaced tribals, 2.10

provision for developing technical skills of tribals, etc., which have a vital bearing on tribal life is taken without prior consultation with the Council.

5. Voluntary agencies in most of the cases are required to meet 10% to 25% of the expenditure on tribal welfare programmes taken up by them from their own resources i.e through contributions from the public. Now-a-days, voluntary agencies find it increasingly difficult to secure contributions from the public. As a result, they are handicapped in the implementation of schemes. It is, therefore, suggested that contribution may not be insisted on in all cases in the case of dedicated voluntary agencies working in tribal areas. 2.12(1)
6. The estimates for the construction of a hostel or a school building are based on old rates. Since the rates of building materials and labour charges have gone up considerably, there is need to increase the amount of grant proportionately. 2.12(2)
7. Voluntary agencies suffer from shortage of trained staff. In order to attract trained personnel, some incentives like additional remuneration and residential quarters need to be provided to such staff. 2.12(3)

Chapter III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

8. While formulating the general development programmes an attempt should be made to ensure that the tribals get their due share of the benefits flowing from general development programmes to which they are legitimately entitled as citizens of the State. 3.6(1)
9. Delay in the release of funds by the Education and Social Welfare Department of the state Government, sometimes hampered the smooth implementation of certain tribal development schemes. The team, therefore, suggests that the delays in the release of funds may be avoided as far as possible and that funds may be placed at the disposal of the implementing authority well in time. 3.7(1)

10. The tribal development schemes were not properly publicised nor were adequate steps taken to bring home to the tribals the benefits of such schemes. Vigorous propaganda is needed to familiarize the tribals with improved tools and techniques of agricultural production. 3.7(2)
11. In order to meet urgent local needs and the special conditions obtaining in particular tribal areas provision should be made in the rules permitting the Chief Executive Officers to re-appropriate funds from one head to another. 3.7(3)
12. The Chanda district is most backward and should, therefore, be allotted additional funds for special schemes in order to accelerate development and bring it on the level of the adjacent districts. 3.7(4)

Chapter IV

LAND PROBLEMS AND INDEBTEDNESS

13. During its tour, it was brought to the notice of the Team that despite the legal restrictions on the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, land alienations were taking place without let or hindrance. Such transfers should be checked by a strict enforcement of the laws which prohibit such transfers. 4.6
14. In the Chanda district, the tribals complained that although lands had been allotted to them three years ago, pattas had not been given to them. In the absence of ownership rights, they were not able to get loans either from Government or cooperative societies. The Team would like to suggest that if there is no legal objection, pattas may be granted to the tribal allottees at the time of making allotments of land. 4.7
15. The practice of bonded labour locally known as Vet or begar is prevalent among Koli Dhors, Katkaris, Varlis and Bhils of Thana and Nasik districts. The Study Team suggests that necessary steps may be taken by the State Government to abolish the system of bonded labour. 4.9

16. The financial assistance given under the Palemod eradication scheme is treated as loan under the Agriculturists Loans Act, thereby entitling only owners and occupiers of arable lands to receive loans. Persons other than agriculturists, such as agricultural labourers, are denied the benefits of the scheme. It is, therefore, suggested that tribal labourers in the Tribal Development Blocks should be made eligible for financial assistance under the scheme of Palemod eradication if the Block Development Officer is otherwise satisfied about the repaying capacity of the loanee from his wages or other earnings. 4.13
17. During its tour of the Nasik district it was brought to the notice of the Team that under the Palemod eradication scheme, the sum advanced to each agriculturist was limited to Rs.100/- (Rs.75/- in kind and Rs.25/- in cash). As the amount advanced was inadequate, it was suggested that the ceiling should be increased to Rs.200 per family. It was also suggested that in order to save tribals from exploitation, all the necessities of life, including foodgrains, should be provided to them through cooperative stores. The Team feels that the suggestions are reasonable and should be accepted. 4.14
18. The State Tribal Research Institute recently undertook an evaluation study of the Palemod eradication scheme and made certain suggestions to simplify the procedure for the grant of loans. The Team trusts that the State Government will give due consideration to these suggestions and see that the difficulties in the working of the scheme are removed. The Team would, in particular, commend the suggestion of the Institute that the rate of interest on loan may be reduced from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 4 per cent. 4.15
19. A rational approach to the problem of tribal indebtedness is to initiate measure to check exploitation and improve the repaying capacity of the tribals. The provision of cheap credit from cooperatives and other credit institutions is a sine qua non if the tribals are to be weaned away from moneylenders and middlemen. Preference should be given to measures which are calculated to help the tribals to increase their income. Provision of employment opportunities and supply of agricultural inputs to increase agricultural production will benefit them and help them to repay old debts. Propaganda by voluntary agencies against the incurring of large debts on social occasions would also be helpful. 4.17

20. At present, Cooperative Credit societies provide loans only for productive purposes. They are not authorised to give consumption loans. It is, therefore, necessary to liberalise the procedures of these societies and permit them to advance short term loans for consumption purposes as well. Besides, the procedure for the grant of loans from the cooperative societies is cumbersome and tardy and needs to be simplified to enable the tribal agriculturists to get financial assistance promptly. 4.18
21. Special legislation may be undertaken, having regard to the conditions obtaining in the tribal areas to protect the tribals from exploitation by moneylenders as has been done in other states with a large tribal population. 4.20

Chapter V

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

22. During its visit to the Agricultural Institute at Kosbad, it was brought to the notice of the Study Team that there was no permanent follow-up agency for giving continuous guidance to the trainees. Such a follow-up is clearly necessary. 5.12
23. The Agricultural Institute at Kosbad is capable of undertaking agricultural research on schemes of a practical nature such as the evolving of strains suitable for tribal areas. The Team is of the view that it will be worthwhile for the I.C.A.R. to subsidise such schemes in the interest of tribal development. 5.13
24. The pay scales of the Agricultural Institute staff were fixed in 1959; the dearness allowance and other allowances subsequently sanctioned for Government staff working in the tribal areas were not extended to the staff of the Institute. The Team suggests that proposals for increasing the grant to the Institute to provide for the inclusion of such allowances may be submitted by the Institute to the State Government for consideration. 5.14
25. Considering the excellent work done by the Agricultural Institute in agricultural production and training, a brochure describing its activities may well be prepared for the information of the people outside the Thana district, as the pattern of this Institute deserves to be emulated elsewhere. The State Government may also consider the establishment of similar institutes in the tribal areas of Jabalpur and Nasik districts. 5.15

26. In the Thana district, conditions are favourable for fruits and vegetable cultivation. It is, therefore, suggested that steps may be taken by the State Government to formulate programmes for increasing the production of fruits and vegetables in the tribal areas and to popularise their cultivation among the tribal communities. 5.19(1)
27. In the Thana district, there are fallow and cultivable waste lands. These should be distributed to the needy tribals and brought under cultivation by providing irrigation facilities to them. This will increase agricultural production in the tribal areas. 5.19(2)
28. Tribal areas need a strain of quick-maturing paddy. It is, therefore, suggested that the Agriculture Department may undertake research on high yielding and early maturing varieties of paddy. 5.19(3)
29. In the tribal areas, there is need for increasing the area under vegetables. Vegetables can be used for domestic consumption and also to enable the tribals to augment their income. With a view to encouraging tribals to take to the cultivation of vegetables it is suggested that vegetable seedlings from Government nurseries may be supplied to them free of charge. 5.19
30. The benefits of development programmes in the tribal areas do not necessarily go to the tribals for whom the schemes are formulated. It is, therefore, suggested that separate schemes for terracing, bunding and other measures for agricultural development exclusively for tribals may be undertaken.
31. In order to help small holders, Government has introduced a scheme of community wells under which a compact area of 10 to 30 acres can be irrigated under each well. This scheme has proved to be very popular. There is a great demand from the agriculturists for the construction of such wells but the provision made has fallen short of requirements. The State Government may consider the provision of additional funds for the purpose in a phased manner. 5.22
32. Katcha bandharas are very popular and tribals are able to raise through them double crops. The Team suggests that the construction of bandharas and other minor irrigation schemes may be undertaken on a larger scale than hitherto. In view of the quick results which may be expected a crash programme of minor irrigation may usefully be undertaken in the tribal areas. 5.23

33. Since no survey of irrigation potential has been made in the tribal areas, the Team suggests that a quick survey, to assess the irrigation potential and to select sites for new irrigation works, may be undertaken by the Department concerned. Percolation dams, tanks, individual wells and community wells and lift irrigation may be tried to increase the area under irrigation. 5.24
34. In view of the importance of animal husbandry in the tribal economy, the Team suggests that the State Government may consider the desirability of reviewing the scheme for the grant of loan-cum-subsidy for the purchase of milch cattle sanctioned during the Third Plan, a scheme which was dropped on account of financial stringency. 5.27

Chapter VI

FORESTS

35. In order to avoid illicit cutting of timber in the forest areas, it is suggested that after the working of the coupes, passes for quantities sufficient to meet the genuine needs of the tribals may be issued to them from the nearest coupes. 6.11(1)
36. The State Government has issued instructions to the effect that 2% of the forest revenue should be spent on measures for the development of the tribals and forest dwellers of the respective area. Having regard to the fact that the tribals living in the forest areas are extremely backward, this percentage, in the opinion of the Team, is hardly likely to bring about any visible improvement in their condition. The Team, therefore, recommends that at least 5% of the forest revenue may be earmarked specifically for tribal welfare and that for this purpose the tribal communities should not be clubbed with Scheduled Castes or other Backward Classes inhabiting the forest areas. In order that the amount so earmarked is spent to meet the felt needs of the tribal communities, the Director of Social Welfare should be consulted at the various stages of formulation and implementation of the schemes undertaken for the purpose. 6.11(
37. Accounts of the Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies are ^{not} kept properly. The Federation of these societies is running a training class for the Secretaries and Accountants of these societies. It is suggested that full advantage should be taken of this class by the personnel of the societies. It will also be helpful 6.11(

38. The present practice of carrying all the timber to the depots and then selling it to tribals needs to be changed. In order to enable the tribals to purchase their requirements of timber without any difficulty and harassment, it is suggested that it should be sold at places nearer to the tribal habitats. 6.11(3)
39. It is impossible for Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies, with their limited resources, to make any striking progress. The State Government may therefore, consider converting the Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies into multi-purpose societies by adding to their functions and giving them such assistance as they may need to enable them to build themselves up into a strong and viable base-level cooperative organisation of tribals. 6.11(5)
40. It is noticed that the Forest Labourers Cooperative societies are not able to provide employment to their members for more than two to three months in a year as the forest work comes to a close in March when the tribals have to migrate in search of jobs elsewhere. It is, therefore, suggested that alternative avenues of employment may be provided by initiating a programme of processing and forest based industries to check the seasonal migration. 6.11(6)
41. In order to prevent un-economic exploitation of forests and provide employment to tribals, the State Government may consider the setting up of a Tribal Development Corporation on the lines of one set up in Andhra Pradesh. 6.11(7)
42. It is important that publicity should be given to the concessions and privileges extended to the tribals but the publication of pamphlets in English and Marathi will not, by itself, achieve the object of view as the tribals are, generally speaking, ignorant and illiterate. Special steps should, therefore, be taken to see that they understand what their privileges and the concessions accorded to them are. The precise method of publicity may be decided by the State Government having regard to the local conditions. One method of publicity may be to ask the Panchayats to give publicity to the privileges and concessions by beat of tom tom in the village under their jurisdiction. 6.12(1)

43. The forest privileges and concessions differ in different regions of the state. It is suggested that privileges and concessions may be given on a uniform basis to all the tribals in the State irrespective of the region. Such uniformity is essential to avoid heart-burning among the tribals. 6.12(2)
44. In working coupes of teak and bamboo, a certain percentage of the material extracted may be reserved for supply to tribals to the area for their own use. 6.12(3)
45. The State Government has fixed prices for certain kinds of timber for agriculturists. Such prices may be reduced to 50% in the case of tribals. 6.12(4)

Chapter VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

46. To attract suitable personnel for service in the tribal areas, incentives like special pay should be offered to compensate them for the additional expenditure they are generally required to incur in maintaining two establishments and arranging for the education of their children. 7.3(1)
47. The Sargana and Peint talukas and part of Kalvan taluka of Nasik district covered by F.D.Blocks are very backward. In order to bring them on a par with other neighbouring areas, it is suggested that special schemes may be undertaken for the quick development of this scheduled Area. Special schemes may also be formulated for other equally backward areas in the State. 7.3(2)
48. The tribals feel that unless educated tribal youths are appointed in the Blocks, their interests may not be properly safeguarded. It is, therefore, suggested that preference should be given to suitable tribals while making appointments to the Block staff. 7.3(3)
49. A built-in mechanism should be provided in the planning of programmes to ensure that the funds earmarked for tribals are not diverted for other purposes and the benefits flowing from the development schemes reach the tribals in the T.I.Blocks. 7.3(4)
50. In the Panchayat Samitis the reservation for Scheduled Tribes should be in proportion to their population on the basis of tribal population, as is done in the case of Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads. 7.5

51. In order to strengthen the cooperative movement in the tribal areas, it is suggested that the cooperative societies may be permitted to grant consumption loans to tribals against a surety to prevent them from going to money-lenders for petty loans. Secondly, the credit needs may be linked up with the marketing of the produce. This will help recovery of the loans advanced. Lastly, the procedure for the grant of loans should be simplified so that illiterate tribals may not experience any difficulty in dealing with these societies. 7.16

Chapter VIII

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

52. It is not enough that tribals get employment as unskilled labourers in the industries. Provision should be made for giving technical training to tribals in technical institutes within or outside the respective districts so that they may develop technical skills and get employment as skilled workers. Promising tribal students should be selected for such training. 8.5

Chapter IX

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

53. The Pamul Gautam, the Indravati and the Parla Kota rivers and other rivulets overflow during monsoon and cut off completely the tribal areas of the Sironcha, Gadchiroli and Rajura tehsils of the Chanda district. It is necessary to construct bridges on these rivers for providing communications for a greater part of the year. The Team suggests that the inaccessible tribal areas may be linked up with adjoining areas, as early as possible by the speedy development of communications. 9.5

Chapter X

EDUCATION

54. In view of the fact that the single-teacher schools have generally failed in the difficult tribal areas, the State Government may consider the question of opening more Ashram Schools, say, one Ashram School at a central place for six villages or so or a Central School with hostel facilities to cater to the needs of school going children of a group of villages. The Team would make the further suggestion that as students coming out of the Ashram Schools find it difficult to adjust themselves to the changed curriculum of the normal High schools, the Ashram Schools may be upgraded to the normal High Schools. 10.11(1)

55. There is a dearth of trained tribal teachers in the tribal areas. Non-tribal teachers do not take much interest due to the language difficulty and lack of accommodation and medical and education facilities etc., for their children. The team, therefore, suggests that the teachers working in the tribal areas may be given incentives such as free residential accommodation, free medical aid, and free education and hostel accommodation to their wards. 10.11(2)
56. School-timings and holidays do not suit the tribal pupils and hence they stay away from the schools. The school timings and holidays should be fixed so as to suit the convenience of the tribals. 10.11(3)
57. Efforts made by Shrimati Tarabai Modak in the Gram Bal Sikhsha Kendra, Kosbad (Thana district) in pre-primary education should be encouraged and supported by adequate financial assistance from Government. The Team would also suggest that voluntary agencies should be encouraged to take up similar work in other tribal areas of the State. Shrimati Tarabai Modak has set an example of dedicated work in an important field which may well be copied by voluntary agencies in other States. 10.11(4)
58. Since the literacy percentage among the tribal females is very low, the Team suggests that special schemes may be taken up for improving literacy among the tribal women. Wherever feasible, separate Ashram Schools for girls may be started at centrally located places. 10.11(5)
59. During its tour of the Chanda district, the Team noticed that Gironcha tehsil had four Ashram Schools while no Ashram school had been started in Gadchiroli and Rajura tehsils having a predominant tribal population. The team is of the view that Gadchiroli and Rajura tehsils should not have been neglected and that the location of a school should be decided with reference to the concentration of the tribal population, number of villages served and other relevant considerations. 10.11(6)
60. Bharat Sewak Samaj is running an Ashram School at Wangepalli which is in urgent need of funds for the extension of the school building. At present, the boys and girls are lodged in the same hostel. It would be better if the girl students are transferred to the hostel at Aheri nearby. 10.11(7)

61. During its visit, it was noticed by the Team 10.11(8) that in the Primary School at Tadpetti in the Chanda district, the teacher was absent for a number of months and the attendance of tribal students was poor. The Team suggests that the inspecting agency should be strengthened and made more vigilant and strict.
62. Many tribal boys and girls leave the schools 10.11(9) as they cannot meet the expenses of books and other articles. In order to check such wastage and also with a view to promoting education among the tribals, it is suggested that tribal pupils should be provided with slates, pencils, exercise books, text books etc., free of charge.
63. Although Gondi is the mother-tongue of the 10.11(10) Madia Gonds, the medium of instruction is Marathi in the Primary schools in the Chanda district. This has proved to be a great hurdle in the way of attracting Madia Gond students to the Primary schools. The Team would, therefore, recommend that the medium of instruction for the Madia Gonds should be Gondi upto the first and second standards and that the necessary textbooks for the use of the Gond students may be prepared by the Tribal Research and Training Institute.
64. One of the important findings of the study made 10.11(11) by the state Government of the awards of scholarships to tribal students in 1962-63 was that the progress of post-matric education among certain tribes was very poor, even though their population was quite large. Thus, not a single scholarship was awarded to any student belonging to the Varli tribe which formed 10.17 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population. This points to the need to identify such backward tribes for taking up special programmes for the spread of education among them.

Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

65. It was brought to the notice of the Team that 11.4 difficulty has been experienced in implementing the health programme owing to the unwillingness of the trained personnel to work in the tribal areas for want of residential accommodation and other urban amenities. In order to meet this difficulty, it is suggested that in addition to providing residential accommodation, higher scales of pay or special allowances may be given for doctors and the trained medical staff who are asked to work in difficult tribal areas. The problem can also be solved to some extent if the local people are trained and recruited

66. There is need to raise the limit of financial assistance of Rs.750/- given for the sinking of a well under the Backward Classes Welfare Programme so as to relate it to the actual cost of construction. 11.8
67. It has been brought to the notice of the Team that sometimes two water supply schemes are implemented in the same area, creating confusion among the tribals. The Team suggests that to avoid such confusion and over-lapping as also to make fuller use of limited financial resources, the State Government may lay down suitable guidelines for the sanctioning of water supply schemes. 11.8
68. Drinking water facilities may be provided to the needy tribal villages on a priority basis. 11.9

Chapter XII

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

69. If research work is to receive undivided attention and if research advice is to be independent and uninhibited there should be as in Bihar, a whole-time Director at the head of the Tribal Research Institute. The Team, therefore, suggests that the existing post of the Chief Research Officer may be upgraded to that of Director. The Institute should function directly under the Department of Education and Social Welfare and its Director should have direct access to the Secretary to the Government in that Department. 12.4
70. The Governing Council of the Tribal Research Institute may set up a sub-Committee, which also include representatives of the Administration and Finance Departments, to make recommendations with regard to the staffing pattern of the Institute and pay scales of the various categories of staff. 12.5
71. In the formulation and implementation of programmes, there should be close coordination between the Tribal Research Institute and the concerned Development Departments. The Governing Council of the Institute can ensure such coordination if in addition to the representatives of the Department of Education and Social Welfare and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics there are on the Council 12.7

representatives of other Development Departments such as Community Development, Co-operation, etc. The Team recommends that the Governing Council may be expanded by cooption or otherwise to provide for a fuller representation of the Departments concerned with tribal welfare.

72. There is no qualified Librarian in charge of the library; nor is there a qualified Curator in charge of the Museum. The Team recommends that the posts of Librarian and Curator may be sanctioned for the Institute so that the qualified persons are in charge of the library and Museum. 12.8
73. In order that the training programmes are purposeful and conducted on right lines, the requirements may be assessed carefully and such additional staff sanctioned for the Institute as may be necessary. In order to attract qualified and competent personnel, it is necessary to ensure that the pay scales are comparable with scales in Tribal Research Institutes like the one in Ranchi. This matter can be looked into by the sub-Committee of the Governing Council proposed in Recommendation No.70. 12.9

ANNEXURES

Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COFF/Aqm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No. COFF/Aqm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adopted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(i) Shri F. Philu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland

Chairman

(ii) Shri L.M. Shrikant,
Secretary, Bharatiya
Aamjati Sewak Sangh
and ex-Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes

Member

(iii) Shri T. Sivasankar,
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa.

Member

(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B. Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajas-
than who left the
Study Team on February
20, 1967, consequent on
his appointment as
Member, Official
Language (Legislative)
Commission).

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also suggest

steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The study team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the study team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	Rank	Col. 4 as % of Col 3	%age distribution S.T Population
1.	Greater Bombay	41,52,058	22,455	14	0.64	0.94
2.	Mumbai	16,52,678	5,00,558	2	30.29	20.88
3.	Kolaba	10,58,855	95,354	8	9.01	3.98
4.	Katnagiri	18,27,203	3,101	16	0.17	0.13
5.	Nasik	18,55,246	4,53,707	3	24.45	18.93
6.	Dhulia	13,51,236	5,13,344	1	37.99	24.41
7.	Jalgaon	17,65,047	98,710	7	5.59	4.12
8.	Ahmednagar	17,75,969	1,09,827	6	6.18	4.58
9.	Poona	24,66,880	89,913	9	3.64	3.75
10.	Satara	14,30,105	2,417	17	0.17	0.10
11.	Sangli	12,30,716	585	20	0.05	0.02
12.	Sholapur	18,60,119	9,089	15	0.49	0.38
13.	Kolhapur	15,98,493	1,518	19	0.10	0.07
14.	Aurangabad	15,32,341	24,455	13	1.60	1.02
15.	Parbhani	12,06,236	34,838	12	2.89	1.45
16.	Bhir	10,01,466	2,367	18	0.24	0.10
17.	Nanded	10,79,674	40,587	11	3.76	1.69
18.	Osmanabad	14,77,656	393	21	0.03	0.07
19.	Buldhana	10,59,698	-	-	-	-
20.	Akola	11,89,354	-	-	-	-
21.	Amravati	12,32,780	54,881	10	4.45	2.29
22.	Yeotmal	10,98,470	1,55,609	5	14.17	6.49
23.	Waraha	6,34,277	-	-	-	-
24.	Nagpur	15,12,807	-	-	-	-
25.	Bhandara	12,68,286	-	-	-	-
26.	Chanda	12,38,070	1,83,431	4	14.82	7.65
Total:		3,95,53,718	28,97,159	-	6.03	100.00

LIST OF SCHEDULED AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Region/District</u>	<u>Scheduled Areas</u>
---------------	------------------------	------------------------

I. WESTERN MAHARASHTRA

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. west Khandesh Dist. | Navapur Petha, Akrani Mahal, the village belonging to the Parvi of Kathi, the Parvi of Nal, the Parvi of Singapur, the walvi of Yaohali, the Vasava of Chikhali and the Parvi of Navalpur. |
| 2. East Khandesh Dist. | The Satpura hills reserve forest area |
| 3. Thana District | Jawhar, Dahanu, Shahapur Talukas and Mokhada Petha |
| 4. Nasik | Surgana Mahal, Kalvan taluk and Peint Petha |

II. VIDARBHA REGION

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Amraoti District | Melghat taluka |
| 2. Chandrapur District | Aheri Zamindari, Sironcha Tehsil Dhanora, Ladwala, Cowarcha, Jharapapra, Khutgaon, Kotgal, Merangaon, Palangarh, Hangi, Sirsundi, Sonsari, Chandala, Gilgaon, Paimuranda and Potegaon Zamindaris, Ghadchiroli Tehsil |

RAJPUHA TALUKA

Bondwi Chincholi, Goigaon, Farapur, Sikri, Balapur, Manoli, Antargaon, Wirur, Dongargaon, Timborvali, Sersi, Bedora, Vamorjari, Lakarkit, Ergaon, Kirdi, Sondoo, Devada, Khorapana, Kanargaon, Chenai, Kairgaon, Samalhira, Dhanoli, Marnagondi, Yeupur Katalbori, Isapur, Deveti, Fandervani, Parsewara, Mangalhre, Karki, Nokari, Manoli, Sonapur, Inapur, Nangi, Uperwai, Dutra, Kakhmapur, Kirdi, Injapur, Jamni, Haragon, Chikli, Peten, Kosundi, Kotara, and Sonorli, villages.

III. MARATHWADA

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Nanded District | <u>Villages of Kinwat Taluka</u>
Ambari, Botri, Chikhali-Kamtla, Ghoti Mandwa, Maregaon, Malburgaon, Patoda Dahigaon, Domandhari, Darsangi, Digri Sindgi, Kanakwari, Kopra, Malakwadi, Nispur, Yenda, Pipalgaon, Bulja, Varoli, Anji, Bhimpur Sirmati, Karla Kothari, Gounda, Gagarwai, Malkapur, Dhanora, Ramapur |
|-----------------|---|

1

2

3

Patri, Porodhi, Daoth, Darsangi,
 Morgaon, Unrsi, Godi, Sauarkher,
 Naikwadi, Sar-Kani, Wajhera, Hardap,
 Anjonkher Gondwarsa, Palaiguda,
 Karalgaon, Palsi Patoda, Jawaria,
 Pipalgaon, Kanki, Singora, Dongar,-----,
 Pipalsondha, Jurur, Minki, Tulsi,
 Machauderpardhi, Takri, Murli, Parsa,
 Warsa, Umra, Ashta, Hingni, Timmapur,
 Wajra, Wanola, Patsonda, Dhanora,
 Sakur and Digri.

NUMERICALLY PREPONDERRANT SCHEDULED TRIBES
AND DISTRICTS OF THEIR CONCENTRATION

Sl. No.	Tribe	Population	Percentage	Districts where concentrated
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Bhil	5,75,022	23.09	Dhulia, Nasik, Jalgaon, Ahmad Nagar, Aurangabad
2.	Kili Mahadev	2,74,244	11.44	Nasik, Poona, Ahmad Nagar, Thana, Kolaba.
3.	Gona	2,72,564	11.37	Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Nanded, Amravati.
4.	Varli	2,43,980	10.18	Thana, Nasik, Greater Bombay.
5.	Kokna	2,12,836	8.88	Nasik, Dhulia, Thana
6.	Thakur	1,59,372	6.65	Thana, Kolaba, Poona, Nasik, Ahmadnagar.
7.	Kathodi	1,40,672	6.87	Kolaba, Thana, Poona, Nasik, Mahanagiri.
8.	Gamit	1,02,321	4.27	Dhulia.
9.	Koli Malhar	89,047	3.71	Thana
10.	Anoh	60,261	2.51	Farbhani, Nanded
11.	Korku	50,279	2.10	Amravati
12.	Dhanka	48,089	2.01	Dhulia, Jalgaon
13.	Kolam	43,788	1.83	Yeotmal
14.	Fardhan	32,237	1.34	Yeotmal
15.	Fardhi	21,417	0.89	
16.	Koli Dhar	15,461	0.64	
17.	Dubla	13,630	0.57	
18.	Dhodia	12,037	0.50	
19.	Naikda	11,731	0.49	
20.	Halba	5,430	0.23	
21.	Kawar	2,915	0.12	
22.	Mathawa	2,874	0.12	
23.	Barda	918		
24.	Vitolia	898		
25.	Khairwar	275		
26.	Pomla	263		
27.	Patelia	180		
28.	Chochara	157		
29.	Phodi	109		
30.	Bavcha	94		
31.	Kol	53		
32.	Koya	33		
33.	Nagesia	28		
34.	Binjhwar	24		
35.	Birhul	32		
36.	Bhaina	12		
37.	Bhunkiya	6		
38.	Bhattra	3		
39.	Oraon	1		
40.	Others	3,836		
Total all Tribes		23,97,159		

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS
AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl. No.	Economic Classification	Scheduled Tribes		General
		No. of persons	Percentage	Population %
1.	Total Population	23,97,159	100.00	100.00
2.	Non-workers	9,89,634	41.28	52.08
	workers total	14,07,525	58.72	47.92
	(i) As Cultivator	7,26,683	51.63	46.11
	(ii) As Agricultural labour	5,39,064	38.30	23.80
	(iii) Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, Hunting, Orchards Plantation & Allied	52,419	3.72	2.16
	(iv) House-hold Industry	9,513	0.68	4.39
	(v) Manufacturing other than House hold Industry	15,640	1.11	6.88
	(vi) In Construction	6,126	0.43	1.24
	(vii) In Trade and Commerce	7,542	0.54	4.52
	(viii) Transport storage Communication	6,288	0.45	2.36
	(ix) Other Services	44,250	3.14	8.56
			100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Census of India 1961, Vol I, Part IIA(ii)
pp.LXII to LXV Manager of Publications,
G.O.I. Delhi, 1963.

2. Report of the Seminar on Employment
of S.C & S.T. Planning Commission,
New Delhi, 1963.

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AND PHYSICAL TARGETS
ACHIEVED UNDER THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMESSTATE PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision made in the Original Third Five Year Plan	Provision made in revised T.F.Y.P	Actual Expenditure incurred	Physical targets fixed for the Plan period	Physical targets achieved during the Plan period
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Education						
	BCW I. Grant of Scholarship tuition fees and Exam. Fees to Scheduled Tribes Students.	2.50	2.50	1.50	2500 students	7932
2.	BCW 1. Development of Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes started under First and Second Five Year Plan.	8.70	8.70	8.15	24 A.S	25 A.S
3.	BCW 1. Opening and maintenance of Ashram Schools	12.50	12.50	5.99	12 A.S	12 A.S
4.	BCW 1. Additional facilities in Ashram Schools	7.00	7.00	6.69	24 A.S	25 A.S
	-do- Opening of Post Basic Ashram Schools	5.00	5.00	-	1 A.S	-
6.-do-	encouragement to Voluntary Agencies for opening of Primary Training Colleges in Scheduled Areas.	0.60	0.50	-	-	-
7.-do-	Grants to Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.	8.00	8.00	9.33	5000(I)	2518(I) + 88(H)
8.BCW-1	Building grants to Sch. Tribes Hostels	2.50	2.50	1.84	500 seats	46(I) 17(H)
9.-do-	Grants to Cosmopolitan Hostels.	2.00	2.00	0.57	1000(I)	219(I) 19(H)
10.-do-	Construction of building for Govt. Hostel Scheduled tribes boys at Kannad	0.43	0.43	0.73	1 Build.	1 Build.
11.-do-	Adjust-Build-grants to Vol. Agen. for Const.Sche.					

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>II. Economic Uplift</u>						
12.	BSW-2 Irrigation Wells for Sch. Tribes.	12.50	12.50	1.27	459 Wells	21
13.	Adjusted training of Adivasi Sch. youths in Improved methods of Agriculture. -	-	2.50	1.41	1	1
14.	BCW-2 Propagation of improved agricul- tural implements	16.80	16.80	2.20	16800 Imp. + 3 Tractors	4234 Imp.
15.	-do- Dev. of land belonging to/cultivated by S.Ts.	6.00	6.00	7.38	12000 acres	185 acres
16.	-do- Share Capital contribution to mixed Cooperative Societies	0.75	0.75	1.25	750 persons	2888
17.	BCW-3 Grant of Loan-cum- subsidy to Sch. Tribes for Cottage Industries and professions	2.00	2.00	0.84 2.37	400 persons	1903
18.	-do- Grant of Loan-cum- subsidy to S.Ts. for purchase of Milch Cattle.	1.00	1.00	1.10 1.10	335 Milch Cattle	918
19.	-do- Financial assistance to Industrial Co-ope- rative Societies of S.Ts.	1.00	1.00	0.60	N.F	34
20.	BCW-5 Improvement of communications in tribal Areas.	10.00	10.00	9.42	100 works	65
<u>Total Economic Uplift</u>		<u>50.05</u>	<u>52.55</u>	<u>26.85</u>		

III. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

21.	BCW-4 Financial assistance to Cooperative, housing Societies of Sch. Tribes	20.00	20.00	2.88(S) 5.19(L)	1000 Tenaments	537
22.	BCW-5 Grants to Voluntary Agencies for adminis- tering Medical relief in Scheduled Areas.	1.00	1.00	0.49	100 V.A	26 V.A

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
23.BCW-5(1)	Establishment of subsidiary health units in Tribal Area	4.70	4.70	0.83	5 S.H. Units	5 S.H.Units
	(ii) Construction of Staff quarters garages and dispensaries for the subsidiary health Centres.		Included in (I) above	0.31	Building 2 for five units.	
24.-do-	Medical aid to Scheduled Tribes	1.00	1.00	0.45	10000 Patients	1948 Patient
25.-do-	Transport facilities to Scheduled Tribes patients	0.15	1.50	4.81	1500 Patients.	149 Patient
26.-do-	Construction of drinking water wells in tribal areas	5.00	5.00	0.58	285 Wells	348 Well
27.-do-	Social and cultural activities	0.70	0.70	0.58	150 Programme	46 Culture Programme
28.-do-	Housing aid to Scheduled Tribes.	10.00	10.00	5.03	1335 Tenaments	788 Tenamen
TOTAL- HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.		42.55	42.55	20.60		
GRAND TOTAL FOR S.Ts.		141.73	144.73	83.25		

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTUAL EXPENDITURE AND PHYSICAL
TARGETS ACHIEVED UNDER THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN SCHEMESCENTRAL SPONSORED PROGRAMME

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay fixed for the I.F.Y.P.	Total 1961-62 to 1965-66	Physical Targets fixed for Plan period	Physical Targets achieved during the Plan period
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>I. Education</u>					
1.	BCW-II Post Matric Scholarships to S.T. students	5.00	5.41	N.F	1229
	Construction of building for Tribal Girls Hostel Malgaon	3.00	2.80	1	1
	Total Education:	8.00	8.21	-	-
<u>II. Economic Uplift</u>					
2.	BCW-12 Tribal Development blocks	99.37	199.43	46 T.D. Blocks	+ 40 I.D.B 4 M.P.Bs.
3.	BCW-14 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.				
	(a) " Financial assistance to Forest Labour Co-operative Societies.	15.98	15.74	166	132
	(b) " Organisation of Federations of F.L.C.Ss.	0.98	0.77	N.F.	17
	(c) " Training of Personnel of F.L.C.S. etc.	3.06	1.49	N.F	1
	(d) " Additional staff for implementation of the scheme	17.57	12.47	N.F	185
	Total Economic Uplift:	136.86	229.81	-	-
<u>III. Health, Housing and Other Schemes</u>					
1.	BCW-13 Maintenance of Tribal Research Unit	5.75	2.06	1	1
	(b) Construction of building for the Tribal Research Unit.	Included in Rs. 5.75 above.	1.33	1	1
	Total Health, Housing and other schemes	5.75	3.39	-	-
	Grand Total:	147.61	241.42	-	-

Eradication of Palemod System

Copy of the Resolution No.MIS1065/38210-Q
9th December 1966 Sachivalaya, Bombay-32
Government of Maharashtra, Rural Development
Department.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

'Palemod' is a system prevailing predominantly in the tribal areas of this State. Cultivators (mostly Adivasis) in these areas are always financially hard prior to and during the rainy season. During this time they borrow, in cash or kind, from unauthorised and unscrupulous money-lenders in cash and commodities for daily needs and, in return pay enormous interest etc. after the harvest which generally ranges from 200% to 300%. At present Khavti for maintenance is given by the Revenue and Forests Department through the revenue officials, but it has been found that it has not made any material effect in the conditions of these Adivasis. The question of introducing a full-fledged scheme for the eradication of the 'Palemod' system was under the consideration of Government for some time past. Last year a beginning was made in the Thana district by advancing assistance in the form of cash and grain and experience has shown that the scheme has been effective to a great extent in ameliorating the conditions of this class of cultivators. Government has, therefore, decided to introduce the scheme for eradication of this evil and thus to relieve the cultivators in these areas on a permanent basis. The object of this scheme is also to develop economy of the cultivators on a firm and permanent basis by breaking the vicious grip of these money-lenders.

It has been further decided that the scope of the scheme should be extended mainly to the cultivators residing in tribal areas covered by the tribal blocks, but its scope may be extended to other economically backward areas, where the system of 'Palemod' prevails, as Government may from time to time think fit.

2. Needs of tribals and others for which they seek assistance from the unauthorised money-lenders are mainly:-

- (1) Foodgrains
- (2) Clothing
- (3) Condiments.
- (4) Fuel
- (5) Tobacco
- (6) Seed and manure
- (7) Others.

On an average the cultivators need assistance to the extent of Rs.250/- depending upon the size of the family. Government, has therefore, decided that the assistance to be made available under this scheme should be given to cultivators for these needs to the above extent.

3. Financial requirements: Provision for this scheme will be made annually by the Government in the Rural Development Department as a non-Plan scheme depending upon the areas that Government will decide to cover under the scheme in a particular year and place the requisite funds at the disposal of the respective Chief Executive Officers, who will make these funds available to the Block Development Officers. At present there are 44 Tribal Development Blocks in Dhulia, Nasik, Thana, Poona, Ahmednagar, Yeomal, Amravati and Chanda Districts. 34 more Blocks are proposed to be sanctioned during the period of the Fourth Plan. For the present it has been decided to cover the areas of the entire Thana district and the areas of the T.D. Blocks referred to:

4. Mode of payment: Out of the loan that will be sanctioned to an individual up to 75% should be given in kind and 25% in cash depending upon the availability of grain etc. The maximum loan that can be granted should be Rs.250 to an individual family. The loan should bear an interest of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$. The loan should be disbursed in two instalments, first in June and second by about 15th August every year. It should be a short term loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to be recovered in one instalment in cash, before the end of the financial year in which the loan is sanctioned. Normally, the recovery should be made by the Block Development Officer which should be in cash, while cases of defaulters should be referred to the Revenue Officers for recovery by coercive measures. The Block Development Officers should, however, see that such cases are very rare and as far as possible centpercent recovery is made by persuasive methods.

5. Services of the Block Development Officers and other officers concerned with this scheme should be requisitioned under Section 261(2) of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 in order to enable them to disburse loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act. Under clause (d) of Rule 4 of the Bombay Agriculturists' Loans Rules, 1959, Loans can be granted to the owners and occupiers of arable land for the object of maintenance of the cultivators while engaged in sowing and tilling their lands prior to the harvest of the next crop. A loan can also be granted under this clause for maintenance. Under Rule 6 of the same rules, the Block Development Officer can sanction loan, within his jurisdiction, up to Rs.2,500 and hence no further delegation of powers in this respect appears necessary.

6. This Government Resolution issues with the concurrence of the Revenue and Forests Department, Education and Social Welfare Department, Law and Judiciary Department and Finance Department.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.

Sd/- S.G.Kulkarni,
Under Secretary to Government

Salient Features of the Bombay Moneylenders Act 1946, as amended by the Act of 19591. Provision made in respect of licensing of moneylenders

Under the provisions of the Bombay Money Lending Act, every moneylender doing the business of money lending is required to obtain a licence. He is required to present an application to the Assistant Registrar with a licence fee of Rs.2/- for each subsidiary places of business. Application for fresh grant of licence can be made at any time during the year and that for renewal is required to be made every year within a period of 90 days prior to the expiry of old licence.

The Assistant Registrar conducts summary inquiry and after satisfying himself about the bonafides of the applicant, forwards the application to the Registrar of money lenders, who after making such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, may issue a licence to the applicant. If the registrar is not satisfied with the applicant's bonafides he can refuse the grant of licence. He can also cancel the licence during its term if he finds that the money-lender is not a fit person to hold a licence.

2. Procedure for supervision:

Every money-lender is required to maintain accounts in the prescribed forms. He is required to give to the debtor a statement of details at the time of advancing loans and also a statement of accounts at the close of the year. He has to furnish copies of both these statements to the Assistant Registrar. A money-lender has

before accepting any payment from him. He has also to pass receipt for every article of Pawn or Pledge. A money-lender is required to produce his books of account before the Assistant Registrar of inspection every year. Moreover under the provisions of section B.A. of the Act, an officer duly-authorised can visit the business premises and require any money-lender to produce any record or document for his inspection. This enables the administering officers to keep an effective control over illicit activities of unscrupulous money-lenders. Doing money lending business without a licence and molestation of debtors are cognisable offences and the police can take immediate action such cases.

3. Mortgaging of debtors property:

Mortgage of immovable property is registered under the Indian Registration Act. Regarding pledge of moveable property no money-lender can accept from any debtor any article as pawn pledge or security for a loan without giving him a plain and signed receipt for the same.

4. Determination of rate of interest:

The maximum rates of interest for secured and un-secured loans are notified by Government under section 25 of the Act. The present rates are as under:

- i) 12% p.a in respect of secured loans.
- ii) 15% p.a in respect of un-secured loans.

Interest in the land and size of land cultivated
(in Rural Areas only) Scheduled Tribes (20% sample
of House holds)

Size of land Holdings (Acres)	Total No. of Cultivating House Holds		House Holds Owning Land or held from Government		Held from Private persons or institutions for pay- ments of money, ^{kind} or share		Partly held from Govt. and partly from private persons	
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos.	%
Less than 1 acres	1,748	3.43	853	(48.80)	876	(50.11)	19	(1.09)
1 to 2.4	8,259	16.20	4,331	(52.44)	3,632	(43.98)	296	(3.58)
2.5 to 4.9	9,439	18.51	6,105	(64.68)	2,588	(27.42)	746	(7.90)
5.0 to 7.4	8,124	15.94	6,140	(75.58)	1,261	(15.52)	723	(8.90)
7.5 to 9.9	4,550	8.92	3,560	(78.24)	541	(11.89)	449	(9.89)
10.0 to 12.4	5,402	10.60	4,246	(78.60)	649	(12.01)	507	(9.39)
12.5 to 14.9	1,864	3.66	1,373	(73.66)	181	(9.71)	310	(16.62)
15.0 to 29.9	8,573	16.82	6,387	(74.50)	1,027	(11.98)	1,159	(13.52)
30 to 50	2,020	3.96	1,403	(69.46)	205	(10.15)	412	(20.39)
	492	0.96	327	(66.46)	23	(4.68)	142	(28.86)
Unspecified	511	1.00	504	(98.63)	4	(0.68)	3	(0.59)
Total:	50,982	100.00	35,229	(69.10)	10,987	(21.56)	4,760	(9.34)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate %age of total no of house-holds in the class interval.

Source: Census of India 1961 - Maharashtra, Vol-X Part V-A, pp.359
Manager of Publications, G.O.I. India, 1964.

LIST OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS SHOWING DETAILS--
ABOUT THE AREA AND POPULATION

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Block	Total population (according 1961 census)	Tribal population	% of tribals to total population	Area of Block. (Square Miles)	Date of conversion as Tribal Development Block and the stage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>S.M.P.T. BLOCKS</u>							
1.	Thana	Mokhada	39140	27102	71	242.2	Stage II 1.4.196
2.	Dhulia	Akrani	22517	22517	100	932	Stage II 1.4.196
3.	Nasik	Peint	30241	28357	92	183.6	State II "
4.	Chanda	Aheri	30937	30937	100	278.34	Stage II "
<u>TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS</u>							
5.	Thana	Dalasar	33158	31309	95.8	95.8	Stage II 2.10.6
6.	Thana	Saiwan	22470	22212	98.5	110.8	Stage I 2.10.6
7.	Thana	Kasa	22631	21481	94.69	98.5	Stage I 1.4.64
8.	Thana	Ashagadh	28625	19319	67.48	66.2	Stage I 1.4.65
9.	Thana	Vikramgad	36479	31309	85.8	175.6	Stage I 2.10.63
10.	Thana	Jawahar	30921	24903	80.54	135.1	Stage I 1.4.64
11.	Thana	Manor	28761	22634	78.9	124.7	Stage I 1.4.64
12.	Thana	Warle	27291	18445	67.4	150.8	Stage I 1.4.65
13.	Dhulia	Mulgi	20452	20162	99	571.6	Stage I 2.10.61
14.	Dhulia	Akkalkuwa	23120	20139	87	40.4	Stage I 1.4.64
15.	Dhulia	Chinchpada	26645	21554	81	105.5	Stage I 2.10.63
16.	Dhulia	Khandbara	24749	19650	79	104.5	Stage I 1.4.64
17.	Dhulia	Nawapur	29922	19820	66	138.4	Stage I 1.4.65
18.	Dhulia	Mandane	24777	16614	67	102.5	Stage I 2.10.63
19.	Dhulia	Mhaswad	22456	15756	69	79.7	Stage I 1.4.65
20.	Dhulia	Dhanora	23653	18986	80	84.3	Stage I 1.4.65
21.	Dhulia	Ashte	25204	16782	66.6	143.2	Stage I 1.4.65
22.	Dhulia	Kondaihari	29106	21304	70	220.9	Stage I 1.4.64

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
24.	Dhulia	Faloda	56202	36679	65	138.6	Stage I 1.4.64
25.	Nasik	Harsul	23519	22601	96	158.2	Stage I 1.4.63
26.	"	Surgana	32180	30014	93	151.4	Stage I 2.10.63
27.	"	Barhe	25007	25438	95	165	Stage I 1.4.65
28.	"	Mulher	21824	14191	68	192.6	Stage I 2.10.63
29.	"	Abhona	32141	27660	88	221.7	Stage I 1.4.64
30.	"	Umralla	39758	31586	79	279.22	Stage I 1.4.64
31.	"	Trimbad	25190	18507	75	191	Stage I 1.4.64
32.	"	Igatpuri	32019	22295	70	178.5	Stage I 1.4.64
33.	Ahmednagar	Waki	25058	20946	83.4	191.8	Stage I 2.10.63
34.	"	Kajur	24477	20016	81	150.2	Stage I 1.4.64
35.	Poona	Ambegaon	25346	17953	70	156.3	Stage I 1.4.63
36.	"	Madh	21171	141422	67.02	147.3	Stage I 1.4.64
37.	Yeotmal	Maregaon	25453	20039	78.7	258	Stage I 2.10.63
38.	Amravati	Lharni	30568	23843	78	690	Stage I 1.4.62
39.	"	Chikalaga	24427	18241	75	856	Stage I 1.4.63
40.	Chandea	Atapalli	14804	10555	71	664	Stage I 1.4.63
41.	"	Bhamragad	13444	10116	75.2	890	Stage I 1.4.65
42.	"	Lewada	16815	11989	71.3	390	Stage I 2.10.63
43.	"	Kurkheda	36729	28343	77	369	Stage I 1.4.65
44.	"	Dhanora	32318	23668	73	428	Stage I 1.4.65

COMPOSITION, TERM AND FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATI
RAJ BODIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Body	Composition	Term	Main Functions	Remarks
Gram Panchayat	7-15. Two seats are reserved for women. One seat for Scheduled Tribes is reserved according to their proportion.	4 years Land cottage industries,	Promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, social and cultural welfare, education, medical and public health, buildings and communications, industries, cooperation, self-defence and village defence, general administration. The Panchayat will also undertake any work or development schemes which the State Govt. or the Zila Parishads or Panchayat Samiti decides to be executed or maintained through the agency of a Panchayat	Panches are elected by secret ballots. Sarpanches and Up. Sarpanches are elected by Panches.
Panchayat Samati	1. Directly elected councillors of the Zila Parishads from the electoral divisions in the block and coopted councillors, if any, to the Zila Parishads, residing in the block. 2. Two members elected from each selected division included in a Block; by members of the Panchayats functioning in such elected division from amongst themselves. <u>Reservation and Cooption</u> 3. Chairman of a Cooperative Society conducting purchase and sale of agriculture produce in the Block as the Govt. may specify.	5 years	Prepare overall plan of works and development schemes to be undertaken in the Block for being considered by Zila Parishads in preparing its plans, prepare plan of works and development schemes to be undertaken from Block grants, sanction, execute, supervise and administer works and development schemes of Zila Parishads perform such functions of the Zila Parishads as are delegated to it, forward every quarter a summary of the proceedings to the Zila Parishad, exercise general supervision and control over B.D.Os. etc. undertake	

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

such activities in like agricultural development, primary education, health and sanitation etc., as its funds may permit.

4. Chairman of a Cooperative Society relating to agriculture (other than 3 above) coopted by Panchayat Samati.

5. One woman.

6. One scheduled Caste (if not otherwise

7. One scheduled tribe) elected.

Zila
Parishad

1. 40-60 Councillors directly elected for 5 years from electoral divisions in the district (as far as practicable, one member for every 35,000 population)

2. The Chairman of Panchayat Samatis.

3. Five Chairmen of Federal Cooperative Societies dealing with credit land development, marketing industries and cooperative training or education as Govt. may specify.

Reservation and Cooption

4. If the elected Councillors do not include a woman, then two women each residing in different Blocks in the District and if the elected Councillors do not include a woman, then one more woman residing in a Block in the District.

5. Seats may be reserved for S.O.S.F. having regard to their population.

Establish, manage and give grants to agricultural schools, distribution of fertilisers etc; improvement of livestock and veterinary aid and educational development of backward classes including grant of scholarships, maintenance of hostels etc, economic development and programmes for welfare of backward classes, establishment, maintenance and inspection of primary, basic and secondary schools, dispensaries and hospitals, primary health centres and maternity and child welfare centres, construction and maintenance of roads, parks, lights railways and Tramways and telephone lines, water supply and drainage works, promotion of local industries and local arts, promotion and execution of cooperatives, rural broadcasting, C.D and Local Development Works, social education; rural housing, village uplift, maintenance of poor houses etc.