



Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

RAJASTHAN

**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION**

C O N T E N T S

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P R E F A C E

0.1 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.

0.2 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 Manikya Lal Verma, ex-MP, was coopted as Member of the Study Team in consultation with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The Team has, however, to record with sorrow the passing away of Shri Verma before the report could be finalised.

0.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in the State of Rajasthan. The report was discussed with the

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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 Shri N.N. Vyas, Principal, Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Udaipur. The Team also wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the help and assistance which it received from the late Shri Manikya Lal Verma in its work.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The State of Rajasthan is an amalgam of a number of princely States and chiefships, varying in size, population, political importance, administrative set-up and stage of economic development. The process of integration which was started in 1948 was completed in 1956 when the State attained its present form.

1.2 Area and Population: The State extends over an area of 3,42,267 sq.kms. In fact, in terms of area, Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country. It had a population of 20,156,602 according to the 1961 Census.

1.3 Tribal Population: According to the 1961 Census, the tribal population of the State numbered 2,351,470. Tribals thus constitute 11.67 per cent of the total population of the State. The main tribes are Bhils, Meenas, Garasias, Sahariyas and Damors. The information regarding these tribes, their population and the districts of their habitat is given in Annexure II.

1.4 Although the tribal population is spread over almost all the 26 districts of the State, it is concentrated mainly in the following zones:

- (1) Zone I: consisting of the southern districts of Rajasthan namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Chittorgarh, which is mostly inhabited by Bhils. Besides Bhils, Similwara block of Dungarpur district is also inhabited by Damors.
- (2) Zone II: consisting of Sirohi and Pali districts, which is inhabited by Garasias.

- (3) Zone III: comprising Jaipur, Sikar and Alwar districts, which is inhabited by Meenas.
- (4) Zone IV: comprising Tonk, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar districts, which has a mixed tribal population of Bhils and Meenas; the Kishanganj and Shahbad tehsils of Kota district are inhabited mainly by the Sahariyas.

1.5 Occupational Distribution: According to the 1961 Census, the working population among the tribals numbered, 1,332,985 which is 56.69 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Table I shows the occupational distribution of the workers among the Scheduled Tribes.

Table I

Occupational Distribution of Workers among Scheduled Tribes - 1961 Census

Sl. No.	Economic Classification	Scheduled Tribes		General population	
		No. of persons	% age	Population	% age
1.	Total population	23,51,470	100.00	100.00	
2.	Non-Workers	10,18,485	43.31	52.45	
	Workers Total:	13,32,985	100.00	100.00	
(i)	As Cultivator	11,61,588	87.14	73.61	
(ii)	As Agricultural Labourer	52,229	3.92	4.11	
(iii)	In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.	36,792	2.76	1.79	
(iv)	At House-hold Industry	32,622	2.45	6.24	
(v)	In Manufacturing other than house-hold Industry.	2,131	0.16	1.79	
(vi)	In construction	5,874	0.44	1.14	
(vii)	In Trade and Commerce	2,676	0.20	3.01	
(viii)	In Transport, Storage and Communications	3,356	0.25	1.23	
(ix)	In Other services	35,717	2.68	7.08	

It will be seen from the above table that tribals are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers. The two categories account for 91 per cent of the working population among the tribals.

1.6 Literacy: The percentage of literacy among the total population of the State is 15.2 as compared to 24.0 for India as a whole. The percentage of literacy among the tribal population of the State is 3.97.

1.7 Scheduled Areas: In the Presidential Order issued under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the bulk of the area in the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara and in the tehsil of Partapgarh (Chittorgarh district) has been declared as Scheduled Area.. The Scheduled Areas extend over an area of 3,897 sq.miles. A list of the Scheduled Areas is given in Annexure III.

1.8 Out of the total population of 8,77,074 in the Scheduled Areas, the Scheduled Tribes number 5,64,049. The tribal population in the Scheduled Areas thus constitutes 64.31 per cent of the total population in the Scheduled Areas.

1.9 Religion: Details of tribal population by religion are given in Annexure IV. It will be seen that out of the total tribal population of 23,51,470, 23,51,131 or 99.99 per cent are Hindus. Christians number only 235 while the number of Muslims is 34. 70 persons profess other religions.

1.10 Backward Tribes: While all the tribal communities in the State are backward and are in various stages of development, there are some communities among them such as Bhil and Garasia which 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

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

2.1 There is no separate department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State and, therefore, there is no exclusive administrative machinery to deal with the problems of tribal welfare. At the State level, the Social Welfare Department is in charge of tribal welfare along with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. The Education Secretary is also the Secretary of the Social Welfare Department. He is assisted by the Director of Social Welfare who is ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government. The administrative set-up at the Directorate level consists of one Director, one Deputy Director, one Assistant Director (Planning) and research and administrative staff. At the Divisional level, in the Udaipur division only, there is one Assistant Director who is in charge of the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Kota and Jhalawar. The administrative set-up of the Social Welfare Department is given in Annexure V.

2.2 The Directorate of Social Welfare looks after the interests of the Scheduled Tribes along with other Backward Classes. Apart from administering certain programmes directly, it is charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating the tribal welfare programmes in the State which are executed by different departments and agencies. For this purpose, there is a Co-ordination Committee at the State level under the

at which the following tribal problems were discussed:

<u>Category of items</u>	<u>No. of recommendations</u>
1. Education (Opening of Hostels, Rates of Scholarships and their distribution, Industrial Training Institutes and reservation of seats)	36
2. Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies	21
3. Allotment of agricultural land	11
4. Co-operation	8
5. Services	6
6. Socio-economic problems and legislation	5
7. Legal Aid	5
8. Others (settlement of land, irrigation, revision of the list of Scheduled Tribes, allotment of house-sites, prohibition, etc.)	77
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It will appear from the above that the Council made nearly 170 recommendations. These related, among others, to education, grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies and allotment of agricultural land. The Team understands that, by and large, the recommendations of the Council have been accepted by the Government and necessary steps taken to implement them. By way of illustration, some of the more important recommendations made by the Council and the action taken by the State Government, are mentioned below:

(1) Education: The Council recommended that the procedure for distribution of pre-matric scholarships might be stream-lined. The Education Department issued necessary instructions in the matter.

The Council had further suggested that the rates of scholarships for students studying in the technical institutions might be increased. On this recommendation, Government decided that all students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes studying in the technical institutions should be given merit-cum-need scholarships irrespective of whether they receive scholarships from Government of India or not.

(II) Allotment of land: The Council passed resolution that in the Rajasthan Canal command area, some percentage of land may be reserved for allotment to Scheduled Tribes. The State Government agreed in principle that the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes may be given preference in the allotment of land among the landless persons.

(III) Legal Aid: The Council had advised Government for revision of rules regarding legal aid to tribals. The State Government has acted upon the recommendations of the Council.

District Social Welfare Board

2.8. The District Social Welfare Board, consists of the District Collector as ex-officio Chairman and as members - Assistant Director of Social Welfare, MLAs belonging to

chairmanship of Chief Secretary. The Social Welfare Department seeks the coordination of tribal development programmes through this Committee.

2.3 At the district level, the Collector is mainly responsible for co-ordinating various development activities carried out by the different departments in tribal areas. He is assisted by the District Social Welfare Officer who also functions as a Probation Officer. The District Social Welfare Officer is in turn assisted by Assistant Welfare Inspectors in the districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara.

2.4 At the Panchayat Samiti level, the development work is carried out by the Standing Committee constituted under the Rajasthan Panchayat and Zila Parishad Act. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan, a number of schemes have been transferred to Panchayat Samitis for implementation. Although the funds are provided by the Department of Social Welfare, it does not enjoy supervisory functions and powers in respect of these schemes except for rendition of accounts and submission of utilisation certificates by the Panchayat Samitis concerned. The State Government may take steps to remedy this situation. One way of doing so would be to give to the Director of Social Welfare the ex-officio status of Joint Development Commissioner and that of Assistant Development Commissioner to the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, Udaipur.

Advisory Bodies

2.5 The work in the tribal areas is of such dimensions that it is not possible to successfully implement the various schemes without associating voluntary agencies and social workers in the implementation of the development programmes. The following advisory bodies have, therefore, been set up in the State to advise the Government on the programmes of tribal welfare:

- 1) The Tribes Advisory Council (State level)
- 2) The District Social Welfare Board (District level)
- 3) A Committee to advise on measures to ensure interests of socially and economically backward sections.

Tribes Advisory Council

2.6 The Tribes Advisory Council is a statutory body, constituted as provided for under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Minister and the Deputy Minister in charge of Social Welfare are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Council. Besides, there are 18 members, 14 of whom are representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly and the remaining 4 are non-tribals interested in tribal welfare. The Director of Social Welfare acts as Secretary of the Council.

2.7 The Council which was constituted initially in 1952 has been re-constituted from time to time. During the Third Plan period, seven meetings of the Council were held

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Inspector of Schools, District Superintendent of Police, Municipal President, Pramukh, Zila Parishad, and two Social Workers. The District Social Welfare Officer acts as Member Secretary of the Board. District Level Officers of different departments are also invited by the Collector to attend the meetings of the Board whenever considered necessary.

2.9 The Board in its advisory capacity has to bring to the notice of Government the grievances and actual needs of Backward Classes including the tribals. It also suggests suitable schemes for their welfare.

Committee for Backward Classes

2.10 The Committee for ensuring the interests of socially and economically Backward Classes consists of the Minister of Planning as Chairman and Minister for Community Development, Minister for Social Welfare, Chief Secretary, Economic Adviser and Development Commissioner as Members. The Deputy Secretary (Planning) acts as Secretary of the Committee. The Committee's main function is to ensure that safeguards provided in the Constitution and other laws and executive instructions are properly enforced.

Voluntary Agencies

2.11 There are a number of voluntary organisations in the State working among the Scheduled Tribes. These agencies are being given grants-in-aid by the State Government. The role of voluntary agencies in improving

the lot of the tribal communities cannot be over-emphasised and, having regard to the large tribal population in the State, the Team feels that it should be possible to utilise the services of voluntary and non-official organisations in the implementation of tribal welfare programmes in a greater measure. In fact, the Team understands that there are still areas which are not covered by the activities of the voluntary agencies. The Team, therefore, recommends that the State Government may consider the question of providing more funds for grants to such agencies.

Reservation in Services

2.12 In Rajasthan, there is no separate reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the various State services. However, combined reservation exists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The existing percentage of reservation is as follows:

Class I	-	12½%
Class II	-	12½%
Class III	-	12½%
Class IV	-	15%

The Team feels that the reservation prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not in proportion to their population in the State which is about 28 per cent. There is need, therefore, to raise the reservation quota for these communities. The Team also feels that the practice of clubbing Scheduled Castes with Scheduled Tribes

for the purpose of appointment to State services and posts without prescribing a specific percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes operates against the interest of the latter as they have to compete with the Scheduled Castes, a section of the community which is far more advanced, and recommends that reservation depending on their population should be made separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2.13 Information regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of Rajasthan is contained in Annexure VI. It will be seen that the reserved quota for these communities has not been utilised in full except for Class IV posts, It is, therefore, necessary that the reasons for the low representation of these communities in services should be examined by the State Government and necessary steps taken to raise the percentage of employment among these communities to the prescribed level. In this context, the Team also suggests that the State Government may set up a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, on the lines of the Committee constituted at the Centre, to examine periodically the position and review the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services/posts in or under the State Government and its Public Undertakings.

Chapter III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

3.1 First Plan: Precise information regarding the provision made in the State's First Five Year Plan for programmes of tribal welfare is not available. However, an expenditure of Rs.44.30 lakhs was incurred on these programmes during the First Plan period. In the field of education, 105 schools, 6 hostels, 60 Social Education Centres were started and scholarships were granted to 3,536 tribal students. The main measures of economic uplift undertaken related to the payment of grant-in-aid to 558 tribal families. The health, housing and communications schemes included the opening of 5 dispensaries and grant of assistance for the construction of 739 irrigation wells. Besides, three voluntary agencies working among the tribal communities were given financial assistance.

3.2 Second Plan: The Second Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.292.20 lakhs on programmes of tribal welfare. Against this an expenditure of Rs.208.86 lakhs was incurred. The expenditure in the State Sector was Rs.98.61 lakhs while in the Central Sector it was Rs.110.25 lakhs. During the Second Plan period, 10 primary schools were converted into Basic Schools. Scholarships were awarded to 7,449 students and aid was provided to 83 students for Boarding. 20 Social Education Centres and 6 Basic Schools were opened. 1,117 families were given loans for rehabilitation. Loans were for housing and construction of drinking water

9 Training-cum-Production Centres were started. Three dispensary buildings were constructed and 499 step wells were converted into draw wells. One Special Multi-purpose Tribal Block was also opened.

3.3 Third Plan: Of the total Third Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 236 crores for the State, an amount of Rs. 521 lakhs (State Sector Rs. 259 lakhs + Central Sector Rs. 262 lakhs) had been provided for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, making a per capita provision of Rs. 22.5 Rs. against this, a total expenditure of Rs. 388 lakhs (State Sector Rs. 183.5 lakhs + Central Sector Rs. 204.5 lakhs) was incurred, giving a per capita expenditure of about Rs. 17/-. The shortfall in expenditure under the State Sector was to the extent of Rs. 73 lakhs; under the Central Sector it was about Rs. 61 lakhs.

3.4 In terms of physical achievements, 114 small tanks and dams and 1318 irrigation wells were constructed; 878 tribal families were rehabilitated, 576 Drinking Water Wells were constructed and - step wells were converted into draw wells. Financial aid was also provided to voluntary agencies. 14.6 kms. of roads were constructed. 46,000 tribal students were awarded scholarships and 16 hostels with a capacity of twenty-five seats each were started. 13 new T.D. Blocks were opened. The Plan provision and actual expenditure on important schemes under the State and Central Sector programmes along with physical targets and achievements are given in Annexure VII.

3.5 After a study of the working of the Third Plan schemes, the Team would like to make the following suggestions:

- (1) In view of the recent policy of the Government of India, it is clear that full funds for T.D.Blocks will not be available, as in the past. The State Government may, therefore, adopt an approach under which all resources available in the Block will be pooled for the formulation and execution of the tribal development programme.
- (2) The programme for the construction of school and hostel buildings was delayed due to emergency. It is essential that it should be taken up again in earnest during the Fourth Plan period.
- (3) The Tribal Research Institute has not developed because suitable staff could not be appointed during the Third Plan period. Since the Research Institute serves as an instrument for assessing the value of tribal development programmes and the results of its studies are to serve as a feed-back to the planning process, it should be adequately staffed. The working of the Research Institute has been reviewed in Chapter XII.

Chapter IV

LAND PROBLEM AND INDEBTEDNESS

Land Problem

4.1 By and large, the land holdings of tribals are small and scattered. Further, in a number of cases, the lands which were allotted to the tribals have been mortgaged to moneylenders or have passed into the hands of non-tribals in repayment of past debts. As a result, most of them have now no lands of their own. The land problem is, therefore, acute in spite of the efforts which the State Government are making to allot lands from the Government waste and forest lands to the tribal communities.

4.2 A statement showing the interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas by Scheduled Tribes based on a 20 per cent sample survey of house-holds of Scheduled Tribes in rural areas in 1961 is given in Annexure VIII. It will appear from the Annexure that 90.06^{per cent} of house-holds owned or held land from Government, 1.85 per cent held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and 8.09 per cent held land partly from Government and partly from private persons. It is also clear that 26.28 per cent of total cultivating house-holds had land holdings of less than 5 acres and another 31.77 per cent had holdings between 5 to 9.9 acres. Thus over 58 per cent of the total house-holds had land holdings of less than 10 acres. The 10 to 15 acre group accounts for 18.41

per cent of total house-holds while 18.13 per cent of the house-holds have holdings varying from 15 to 30 acres. In view of the hilly terrain and rocky soils of the tribal areas and the absence of irrigation facilities, the land holdings of the tribals are, as a rule, uneconomic and hardly sufficient for their maintenance.

4.3 The State Government has made adequate legislative provisions for safe-guarding the interests of tribals in land. Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1953, transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, is prohibited. As regards allotment of land to tribals, the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of Land for Agricultural Purposes) Rules, 1957, provide that 25 per cent of the un-occupied Government land should be reserved for allotment to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Under the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954, one-third of the land available for distribution may be allotted to members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Out of the 17.69 lakh acres of land allotted, during the Third Plan period, 2.42 lakh acres were allotted to 73,037 tribals.

4.5 During its visit to the tribal areas of the State, it was brought to the notice of the Team that the provisions of the Tenancy Act were being violated and that the law had not proved beneficial to the tribals. It was stated that the modus operandi of the non-tribals was to take tribal lands for cultivation and acquire under the

Tenancy Act, as a person having cultivating possession for a continuous period of three years (now one year), the rights of a tenant. The Mamlatdar who is also a Sub-Registrar, registers such tenancy rights. Thus, notwithstanding the legal provision prohibiting transfers of tribal land to non-tribals, the best land of tribals are now in the possession of non-tribals, particularly in the southern zone of the State. The Team suggests that the post of a Sub-Registrar may be separated from that of a Tehsildar and provision made in the Indian Registration Act to the effect that such illegal transfers or rights in land should not be registered by the Sub-Registrar.

4.6 It was brought to the notice of the Study Team when it was visiting the tribal areas in the Kota district that about 200 acres of Government land which were earmarked for assignment to the tribals (Sahariyas), were assigned to non-tribals. This assignment seems to have been made in contravention of the Government orders. The Team suggests that a Special Officer may be appointed to inquire into the malpractices adopted while assigning these lands and after cancelling the assignments in the event of the enquiry disclosing fraud, reallocate the lands to the tribals.

4.7 Provision has been made in the Land Allotment Rules for the allotment of waste land to tribals on a percentage basis. In the Dungarpur district, 75 per cent of the applications made by tribals for the grant of land were

rejected on the ground that they were not properly filled in. The Team suggests that the Block Agency or the Panchayat Agency or Voluntary organisations may help the tribals to properly fill in the application forms. The forms may also be simplified.

4.8 It was brought to the notice of the Team that there were many encroachments made by tribals on Government lands. As a result, thousands of encroachment cases are pending in the Revenue Courts. The Team suggests that in deciding the claims of the tribals on encroached lands, the State Government may, in view of poor economic condition of these communities, take a lenient view of the matter and if the encroachment is otherwise unobjectionable allot the land in favour of the tribals.

4.9 The State Forest Enquiry Committee (1959) had recommended that lands released from forests may be given to the tribals for cultivation on a priority basis. The Team understands that although the entire area released by the Forest Department is not being allotted to the tribals, by virtue of the liberal concessions enjoyed by the tribals in Rajasthan under the allotment rule, agricultural land is given to the landless tribals out of the lands released from forests on a priority basis.

4.10 Under the Mahi project, 80 villages of the Banswara district are to be submerged. The Government has, therefore, stopped allotment of land within the command area for the

last 10 years on the ground that the lands would be needed for the settlement of displaced persons. It is, however learnt that the project is likely to take 10 to 15 years more. But as a result of the decision to stop allotment of land, landless persons in the area are not being allotted lands needed by them for cultivation. The Team suggests that the State Government should look into this matter and grant land to the landless tribals at least on a temporary basis.

4.11 Displacement of Tribals: As no major industrial or irrigation projects had come up in the tribal areas till the Third Plan period, there was no occasion for the large scale displacement of the tribal population. However, some medium irrigation projects and mines were started, in addition to a railway line in the tribal areas of Udaipur and Dungarpur, and as a result agricultural lands belonging to the tribals were acquired on payment of compensation. But no detailed study of the displacement of the tribals affected by these projects appears to have been carried out. With the intensification of developmental activities, a number of industrial, mineral and irrigation projects are likely to be taken up in the tribal areas. This may result in the displacement of tribals from their hearths and homes in large numbers. On the river Mahi alone, two important projects namely Kadana and Bajaj Sagar are being built in the Panchmahal and Banswara districts of Gujarat and

Rajasthan States respectively. The Team suggests that advance action may be taken by the State Government to ascertain the extent of displacement of tribals so that a comprehensive programme may be drawn up for the rehabilitation of the displaced families. Experience in other States has shown that the system of payment of compensation in cash has generally not worked well. The Team therefore, suggests that as far as possible, displaced tribals should be provided land for land and house for house. Resettlement colonies with the necessary facilities should be made ready to receive the tribals as soon as they are displaced from their original habitation. The services of the Tribal Research Institute should be utilised to undertake a survey of the affected tribals and to make suggestions for their rehabilitation keeping in view their mode of life, tradition and customs. Some points which could well be kept in view while selecting rehabilitation sites for the resettlement of tribal families are mentioned in Annexure IX.

Indebtedness

4.12 The economic development under the three Five Year Plans has not made any significant impact on the tribals. The tribal economy continues to be dependent on money-lenders. The burden of indebtedness among the tribals is heavy. They do not believe in the law of limitation; nor do they believe in defending themselves in the court

of law. They are simple and truthfull and do not distrust moneylenders. Tribal debts mount up because of their low incomes, which barely provide them sustenance throughout the year and poor repaying capacity. A large proportion of the loans taken is for non-productive purposes.

4.13 A survey of indebtedness among the tribals was made in 1960 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan in the districts, of Sirohi, Banswara and Dungarpur and Mahuwa taluka of Sawai Madhopur district. The results of the survey are shown below:

Table 2

Results of the survey of indebtedness

Name of the district	Percentage of indebted families	Average debt per family (in Rs.)	Productive loans (percentage)	Non-Productive loans (percentage)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Sirohi	55.74	365.44	13.13	69.82
2. Banswara	57.57	296.72	N.A.	N.A.
3. Dungarpur	57.23	302.22	59.60	47.60
4. Mahuwa Taluka (Sawai-Madhopur)	75.00	859.00	N.A.	N.A.

It will be seen that in the districts of Sirohi, Banswara and Dungarpur over 55 per cent of the families were indebted; in Mahuwa Taluka of Sawai-Madhopur district the percentage of indebted families was as high as 75 per cent. The survey further showed that in Sirohi and Dungarpur districts, the business

of money-lending was entirely monopolised by professional money-lenders. In Sirohi district, 73.4 per cent of the total loans was accounted for by moneylenders at rates of interest upto 20 per cent. In Dungarpur district, 74.08 per cent of the total borrowings was from money-lenders. Again, 79.41 per cent and 80.85 per cent of the indebted families respectively in Sirohi and Dungarpur districts had taken loans from moneylenders.

4.14 A Rural Credit survey in the Kushalgarh Tribal Development Block conducted by the Social Welfare Department of the State in 1960 showed that the average debt per family amounted to Rs.258/-.

4.15 In order to provide relief from old debts and to regulate money-lending, the following laws have been enacted and enforced in Rajasthan:-

- (i) The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957, as amended by The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness (Amendment) Act, 1962;
- (ii) The Rajasthan Sagri System Abolition Act, 1963; and
- (iii) The Rajasthan Moneylenders Act, 1963.

4.16 Although under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governor is empowered to make regulations for money-lending, no regulation has been made to regulate the business of money lending and the tribals are left to be protected by the provisions of the three laws mentioned above which are of a general nature and do not include any special provision for the benefit of tribals.

4.17 In the Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957, provision is made for the establishment of debt relief courts to provide relief from past debts to agriculturists. Section 2 of the Act was amended by an Ordinance in 1961, which was later replaced by an Act in 1962, in order to extend the provisions of the 1957 Act to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wherever residing in the State in the same manner as they apply to the agriculturists. The Rajasthan Sagri Abolition Act provides for the abolition of forced and bonded labour. The Rajasthan Money-Lenders Act, 1963, contains provisions for regulating the business of money-lending in the State.

4.18 Despite the various provisions contained in these laws, their impact on the tribal economy has not been felt. In fact, the President of the Zila Parishad, Dungarpur, brought to the notice of the Team that the Money-Lending Act was merely on paper and that the tribals were not even aware of its provisions. The Team, therefore, suggests that the help of the Panchayati Raj Bodies and other voluntary agencies may be enlisted by the State Government for undertaking educative propaganda among the tribal communities with a view to creating consciousness about the various provisions of the Act and simultaneously to bring home to them the need for reduction in expenditure on bride price and other social customs because of which they generally incur debts. The Team further suggests that

the laws enacted for scaling down past debts and regulating money-lending may be more strictly enforced. Under the Sagri Abolition Act, not a single case has been registered, because the offences under the Act are not cognizable.

4.19 During the tour of the Dungarpur district, it was brought to the notice of the Team that although the 'Sagri System' was abolished by law, it persisted in practice.

A survey conducted by the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 17 villages of district Dungarpur in Rajasthan in 1964, revealed the existence of bonded labour in 10 villages. A study undertaken by the Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Udaipur, based on the data collected in 1965 in respect of 12 villages of the same district and repeat survey of 5 of those villages in 1969, has also revealed the existence of this system in all the 12 villages surveyed, though the system was found to be losing ground. The study further revealed that a significant number of persons became 'Sagri' even after the enactment of 'Sagri' Abolition Act, 1961, which indicates that the Act has not achieved its objective of ending this system. In fact only 14 per cent of the 'Sagri's' namely, 16 out of 112 who were asked about the existence of the Act, were aware of it. It is obvious from the study that 'Sagri' system is still prevailing as there is no other suitable agency to replace the moneylender. The binding force on the Sagri has, however, been loosened. The 'Sagri' is now more an agricultural labourer than a domestic servant.

Chapter V

AGRICULTURE

5.1 Agriculture in Rajasthan provides employment to 78 per cent of the working population. It is the mainstay of the tribals; 91 per cent of the workers among them are either cultivators (87%) or agricultural labourers(4%).

5.2 The tribal areas are mostly hilly and covered by forests. The land holdings are small and fragmented. The tribals do not grow crops in rotation, but grow the same crops year after year. This practice reduces soil fertility. Land utilisation figures for tribal areas alone are not available except for T.D.Blocks. Information about land utilisation in T.D.Blocks, as compiled by the State Tribal Research Institute is given in Annexure X. Information regarding the area under different crops is given in Annexure XI. It will be seen that maize, jowar, paddy, bajra, wheat, barley, gram, ground-nut, cotton and pulses are the main crops grown in these areas. Further, out of the cultivated land, more land was utilised for growing cereals while the land under cash crops was comparatively small. This was due to the tendency of tribals to resort to cereal cultivation in order to meet their food requirements. Recently, however, in Dungarpur and Banswara districts, tribals have taken to cultivation of cotton in extensive areas. In the Banswara district alone, cotton worth about Rs.3 crores is now grown annually.

5.3 During the Third Five Year Plan, emphasis was placed on popularising improved agricultural practices, such as use of chemical fertilisers, improved implements, improved seeds and pesticides. The soil conservation measures were also undertaken. It is reported that considerable progress has been made in the adoption of improved agricultural practices in the tribal areas in general and in the T.D.Blocks in particular, where agricultural programmes have been given priority.

5.4 During its visit to the tribal areas, it was brought to the notice of the Team that the State Government had taken a decision that subsidy should not be granted for the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides. The social workers of the region, however, regarded this decision as retrograde and contended that in order to popularise the use of fertilizers and pesticides in the tribal areas, it was essential that subsidy should be given to the tribals. The Team suggests that the State Government may reconsider their decision and extend financial assistance to the tribals, 50 per cent as grant and the balance as loan.

5.5 It was also brought to the notice of the Team that high yielding varieties of maize and paddy had been very successfully grown in the tribal areas. The programme of extending the cultivation of high-yielding variety could be stepped up if adequate irrigation facilities are provided.

5.6 Long staple cotton is grown in tribal areas, particularly in the Banswara district; but there is no processing unit in the area. This is presumably because of lack of communications. The Team, therefore, suggests that a cotton ginning and pressing factory may be established in Banswara on a co-operative basis and that necessary communication facilities may be provided. Bridges and culverts may be constructed so that roads remain usable throughout the year.

5.7 Horticulture: Possibilities for the development of horticulture, for which there seems to be good scope, have not yet been fully explored in the tribal areas. Under the T.D.Block programme, saplings of fruit trees have been distributed to tribal families at subsidised rates, the tribal families being required to meet only 25 per cent of the cost. The horticultural programmes taken up in the Blocks also provide for the establishment of nurseries at the Panchayat Samiti headquarters. An amount upto Rs.10,000 is earmarked for this purpose for a five year period. However, very few Panchayat Samitis have taken advantage of the scheme. The Study Team considers that in the tribal areas, wherever conditions are favourable, orchard cultivation should be introduced and the tribals should be encouraged to grow fruits both for their own consumption as well as for sale. However, before embarking on the scheme on any large scale, it will need to be ensured

that adequate marketing facilities exist in the vicinity. Alternatively, some satisfactory and cheap arrangements for transport of the produce to the marketing centres should be made. With a view to selecting fruits that will grow well in particular areas and also to provide technical guidance to the tribal farmers, the State Government may consider the advisability of setting up Horticultural Research Stations in selected centres.

5.8 Minor Irrigation: Due to the low average rainfall, irrigation assumes special significance in Rajasthan. This is more so in the tribal areas, which are hilly and undulating. It was brought to the notice of the Team that many irrigation tanks and channels were constructed in the tribal areas of the Dungarpur district thanks to the initiative of Shri Bhogilal Pandya, President, Zila Parishad, Dungarpur. As a result, many tribals got work and wages and considerable areas were brought under irrigation. During the three Plan periods irrigation facilities have been augmented by undertaking programmes of well construction, building new tanks and deepening existing tanks. Many tanks and wells have been constructed under these programmes with Government assistance in the form of loans and subsidies. For irrigation schemes, popular contribution at a reduced rate of 12½ per cent is recovered by the Panchayat Samiti from the tribals, as against 25 per cent from non-tribals.

5.9 In the T.D. Blocks of Kherwara (Udaipur), a subsidy upto Rs.500/- is given to individuals for digging new wells. As a result, about 300 irrigation wells have been constructed. This number, however, falls far short of the needs. In fact, under the well construction programme, the physical target was fixed at 1,300 wells. It was brought to the notice of the Team that the main reason for the shortfall was that low subsidy, namely of Rs.500/- was being granted by the Government while the actual construction cost of a well was as high as Rs.4,000/-. The construction of irrigation wells in the tribal areas is generally costly. But it appears that this fact has not been taken into account by the Government while fixing the amount of subsidy. One can hardly expect the poor tribal to raise the additional amount of Rs.3,500 or so which he needs for completing a well. The Team, therefore, suggests that the amount of subsidy should be fixed having regard to the cost of actual construction. The physical target of wells to be constructed should be fixed keeping in view the availability of funds. Further, priority should be given to completing incomplete wells. The Team also feels that well construction could be expedited if a few air-compression units are earmarked for the tribal areas. It was brought to the notice of the Team that in some cases sites had not been properly selected. The Team suggests that due care should be exercised while selecting sites for the construction of wells.

5.10 During its visit to Dungarpur, it was brought to the notice of the Team that lift irrigation from rivers and rivulets was found to be cheaper and more useful in comparison to well irrigation for small holdings of tribals located in the vicinity of such natural sources of water. Lift irrigation facilities may, therefore, be provided on the Som and the Maki rivers flowing through the tribal areas. It was also brought to the notice of the Team that irrigation facilities could be augmented by repairing and deepening the old wells and desilting the existing tanks. The Team suggests that a scheme for this purpose may be undertaken after making a quick survey of such wells and tanks.

5.11 Another matter to which the Team would like to refer is the application of the criterion of cost-benefit ratio while sanctioning irrigation schemes. In view of the fact that the tribal areas are backward, the Team feels that such a formula should not be applied in the case of tribal areas and that the aspect of economic up-lift of the tribals should be the main criterion for providing irrigation facilities to such areas.

5.12 Animal Husbandry: Animal husbandry is of great importance in Rajasthan, not only because of its being an adjunct to agriculture, but also because it is an independent source of livelihood to a large population. The State possesses some very good breeds of cattle and the stock of 75 lakh sheep provides most of the wool in the country.

5.13 The cattle population in the T.D. Blocks is given in Annexure XII. It will appear, therefrom that bullocks, cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats constitute the principal cattle wealth of the tribals. Malvi breed of cattle, which is found in hilly areas of Dungarpur and Banswara districts, is one of the best breeds of cattle in India for its performance in milk yields or draught capacity. It may be noted that raising of livestock is not the mainstay of the tribal people; nor have they yet learnt to practise animal husbandry as a commercial occupation. While bullocks are mostly used for cultivation and drawing water for irrigation from wells, the other types of livestock provide meat for consumption and dung for manuring fields. Some tribal families also keep poultry for domestic use. The breed of poultry is mostly desi.

5.14 It is reported that cattle development programme has made little progress. Similar is the case with poultry farming. One of the reasons for the unsatisfactory progress of programmes for the development of animal husbandry in Tribal Development Blocks is reported to be the withdrawal of Animal Husbandry Extension Officers from the Panchayat Samitis.

5.15 Pig breeding is not very popular in the tribal areas but with a little propaganda and training, it may be possible to induce the tribals to take to pig-rearing. The Team suggests that the matter may be examined by the Animal Husbandry Department.

5.16 Pisciculture: The development of fisheries in tribal areas does not appear to have been seriously considered so far. While on hills there may not be much scope for pisciculture, in the plains areas, the rivers and tanks could advantageously be utilised for the introduction of fishery schemes. Fish can add the much needed protein to the diet of the tribals, besides being an additional source of income. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the Fisheries Department may, in consultation with the Social Welfare Department, undertake a pilot programme for promoting pisciculture at suitable places in the tribal areas.

FORESTS

6.1 Area under Forests: Forests in Rajasthan cover an area of 38,477 sq.kms. which works out to 11.24 per cent of the total geographical area (342,267 sq.kms.) of the State. This is about half the All-India average of 23 per cent and is far below that indicated in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 which postulates that one-third of the total land area of the country should be maintained under forests.

6.2 Forest Legislation: The Rajasthan Forest Act, based on the Indian Forest Act, 1927, was enacted in 1953. The State Act empowers the State Government to constitute any forest land or waste land as a reserved forest or a protected forest or a village forest. Acts like making fresh clearing, setting fire, trespassing, grazing, etc., have been made punishable offences under the Act.

6.3 Legal Status and Control: The area under reserved forests comprises 10,995 sq. kms. while that under the protected forests is 18,278 sq. kms. The remaining area of 9,204 sq.kms. is unclassified. The entire forest area is under the control of the Forest Department.

6.4 Distribution of Forests: Over 90 per cent of the forest area in the State lies in the districts of Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bundi, Kotah, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi and Pali districts which are inhabited

by 88.86 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. The percentage of the forest area and the tribal population in these districts are given in Annexure XIII.

6.5 Forest Produce: The major forest produce consists mainly of small timber, firewood and charcoal while the more important items of minor forest produce are katha, bamboo, anwal bark, tendu leaves, gums and resins, honey and wax, mahua flowers and fruits, khas, grass and medicinal herbs.

6.6 Tribal Rights in Forests: No rights and concessions were recognised in the reserved forests of the erstwhile princely States which were integrated and styled the State of Rajasthan. Whatever small timber for agricultural and domestic requirements and cart load of fuel and grass, were given to the Adivasis, were from the protected and unclassed forests and that too in lieu of various kinds of cesses. Although on the formation of the State of Rajasthan, statutory recognition was not given to tribal rights in forests, the following rights, privileges and free grants have been accorded to concessionists (Scheduled Tribes) inhabiting the specified forest divisions by an executive order of the Forest Department:

- (a) Free grazing of cattle, barring camels, is permitted in all forests except reserved forests.
- (b) A fixed quantity of timber is allowed free of charge to the tribals, once in three years, for construction of houses.

(c) Tribals are permitted to take thorns from forests for fencing for houses and fields.

(d) Head-load of fuelwood and hay are allowed free to the tribals.

The estimated value of forest produce thus given to the tribals, whether free or at reduced rates, is estimated to be over Rs.20 lakhs annually.

Besides, tribals enjoy certain rights in the reserved and protected forests as recognised by the Forest Settlement Officer in individual cases. It may be noted that the practice of shifting cultivation is not in vogue in Rajasthan.

6.7 Forest-based Industries: There is ample scope for the development of forest-based industries in the State. However, at present only the manufacture of tool handles, small furniture, bamboo baskets woven mats, etc., is being undertaken. The Banswara district is very rich in forest wealth. Apart from a Government Saw Mill which has been established at Banswara, the Team suggests that schemes of strawboard factory and furniture manufacture may be advantageously undertaken in the district. The feasibility of setting up processing factories for forest produce, strawboard factory and furniture manufacture and other forest based industries at suitable places in the tribal areas may be examined by the State Government.

6.8 Degradation of Forests: During the Team's visit to Dungarpur district, it was brought to its notice that as a result of degradation and deforestation, minor forest

produce was not available to the tribals in sufficient quantities to enable them to supplement their income. The Team, therefore, recommends that a bolder programme for afforestation of barren hills of Dungarpur and other tribal areas should be taken up. In this connection, it also came to the Team's notice that a scheme for the creation of village forests had been taken up in the State. Under the scheme, the Panchayats were entrusted with the creation of village forests in lands to be allotted to them by the Blocks, assisted by technical advice from the Extension Officer (Forest) in matters of site clearance, sowing, planting, subsequent tending, etc. A study undertaken by the Tribal Research Institute, has, however, revealed that of the 13 Blocks studied, only three T.D.Blocks, namely Talwara, Bhukhiya and Sajjangarh, could create village forests on 66, 52 and 16 acres of land respectively. The Team feels that in order to enable the village community to meet its day-to-day requirements of fuel, etc. locally, the programme of creation of village forests needs to be pursued more vigorously.

6.9 Working of Forests: Forests are worked through the agencies of contractors, Forest Labour Cooperative Societies and Forest Department. The State Government have accepted the recommendation of a Forest Enquiry Committee, which was appointed by the State Government in 1958, that a positive policy of encouraging the fellings departmentally and by Cooperative Societies, with a view to the progressive

elimination of contractors, should be adopted. In fact, the contract system was completely eliminated from Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh and Panchagarh forest divisions in 1959.

6.10 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies: The Forest Labourers Cooperative Movement started in Rajasthan in 1955 when two Societies - Ambavi-Daiya Forest Labourers Cooperative Society in Udaipur district and Sahbad Forest Labourers Cooperative Society in Kota district - were organised by social workers - the former for Kathodis and Bhils and the latter for Sahariyas. Following the recommendation in the Second Five Year Plan that in tribal areas forest contracts should increasingly be given to cooperative societies and that they should also be assisted in the collection and processing of minor forest produce, the State's Second Plan earmarked an amount of Rs.3 lakhs for organising Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies in various parts of the State. Model bye-laws for these societies were framed in 1957 and during the same year a beginning was made with the registration of eleven societies as 'Van Shramik Sahakari Samitis' under the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1953. With the formation of more societies, the number of Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies rose to 45 by the end of 1960. However, as the societies were confronted with administrative and organisational problems, their working was, by and large, not found to be satisfactory. Added to these were the difficulties of finance and the lack of

experience. To remedy the situation, it was decided to set up an apex institution at the State level. Accordingly, Rajasthan Van Shramik Sangh Ltd. (Federation of Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies) was established in 1960.

6.11 There are now 128 Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies in the State. These societies work on the pattern of Gujarat. It is laid down that 80 per cent of the members of the societies should be tribals and that contractors should not be allowed to become members. The State Government purchases shares in each society of the value of Rs.2,500. In order to watch the interest of the Government as well as of the tribal members, there is a provision in the bye-laws for the appointment of three Government representatives, - one each of the Forest, Cooperative and Social Welfare Departments at the district level, - on the managing committee of every society. The societies are also to be provided working capital by the Forest Department. The Team however, understands that the working of the societies has not been satisfactory.

6.12 The Federation has not been able to make any impact on their working. As the functions of the Federation are not as comprehensive as of the Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance and Development Corporations in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, it is now proposed by the State Government to establish a Corporation on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh.

6.13 During its tour, the following difficulties of the forest cooperatives were brought to the notice of the Team:-

- (1) During 1966-67, only 48 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies (out of 128) were able to get coupes. It is necessary to ensure that the societies do not suffer for lack of work.
- (2) Till June 1967, forest coupes were allotted to cooperatives at an upset price based on the past 3 years' average price of similar coupes. Under the subsequent orders of Government, the societies were asked to bid in open auction with price preference of 15 per cent, but cooperatives have not been able to bid in competition with contractors. Even when the rule was to grant forest coupes with an upset price based on the average price of the past three years, the societies could not make much headway. Now that the auction system has been revived, it is feared that the societies might languish and become moribund in course of time. It was, therefore, suggested that the Gujarat pattern of granting forest coupes to societies might be adopted. The Team understands that the demand of the societies has since been accepted by the State Government.
- (3) Although there are 13 forest divisions in the State, coupes were auctioned in 7 Forest Divisions only. The Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies could not bid because they could not provide the requisite earnest money of Rs.500/- and the security deposit of 25 per cent of the bid amount. It was alleged that contractors combine and raise the bids with a view to defeating the societies which are working well. To remedy this situation, it was suggested that such cooperative societies should be exempted from payment of earnest money and security deposit. The Team recommends that such exemption may be granted and would add that this practice is already in force in Bihar and some other States. After the registration of a cooperative, the Divisional Forest Officer used to subscribe Rs.2,500/- towards Government share capital participation.

This procedure was changed in 1963. Now, proposals for share capital participation are to be routed through the Revenue, Cooperative and Forest Departments. This is a cumbersome procedure; in fact no sanction has been forthcoming under this procedure during the past 3 years. The Team understands that till 1966-67, the Government could provide share capital to 50 societies only as against 128 societies which have been established. It has to be realised that without Government share capital participation (in Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies), it is difficult for these societies to function.

- (4) While prior to 1965-66, the Forest Department used to meet the loan requirements of the Forest Labourer Cooperative Societies, the loan requirements have now to be met from the Rajasthan Industrial Cooperative Bank. The loans are advanced at 8 per cent interest. The rate is regarded high by the societies. It is necessary to provide loan at cheaper rates.

Chapter VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

7.1 The Community Development Programme was launched in the State on October 2, 1952, with the opening of seven Community Development Blocks. The programme has since then been extended to cover the entire rural population of the State. As on 30.9.69, there were 232 Blocks, of which 23 were in Stage I, 89 in Stage II and 120 in Post Stage II. They covered a population of 189 lakhs in 322 thousand villages spread over an area of 3423 thousand sq.kms.

7.2 Tribal Development Blocks: During the Second Five Year Plan, one Special Multi-purpose Tribal Development Block was established in Kushalgarh in the Banswara district. During the Third Plan, 13 Tribal Development Blocks were opened in the State. Four more Blocks were taken up during 1966-67. Thus, there are now 18 T.D.Blocks, including the SMPT Block, in the State. The T.D.Blocks are spread over an area of 3,867 sq.miles covering 2,646 villages. Details of these Blocks are given in Annexure XIV. It will be seen that the Blocks cover a tribal population of 5,65,312. Thus, 17,86,158 tribals (76.0% of the total tribal population of the State) remain uncovered by the Tribal Development Blocks.

7.3 During the visit of the Study Team, the following difficulties were brought to its notice:

- (i) In the T.D.Blocks, besides the usual C.D.Block staff, additional posts of one Extension Officer (Agriculture), 1 Overseer and 1 Extension Officer(Forests) have been created. But, no additional posts of Village Level Workers have been sanctioned. In view of the facts that
- i) villages are scattered in tribal areas, and
 - ii) communications have not been properly developed, it is not possible for the Village Level Workers to take up intensive work with frequent visits to the tribal families. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the number of Village Level Workers in the T.D.Blocks.
- (ii) The post of BDO/Vikas Adhikari was previously held by an officer from the State Administrative Service. Now the post is held either by an Extension Officer (Agriculture) or Extension Officer (Animal Husbandry). Extension Officers functioning as B.D.Os.do not have the requisite status and cannot pull their weight with the officers of other departments operating in the Blocks. They are, therefore, not able to coordinate development activities satisfactorily. The Team suggests that there is need to appoint B.D.Os with adequate status and powers.
- (iii) In spite of the allotment of large funds in T.D.Blocks, the general consensus of opinion of the officials and non-officials is that the T.D.Blocks have not made any impact on the tribal economy. There is need, therefore, for a selective approach and for taking up schemes in the Blocks with due regard to the needs and problems of the tribals inhabiting the area. The Team also feels that an area approach, which would involve pooling of resources, is called for in the T.D.Blocks. The Team understands that the State Government has already decided to take up on a pilot basis an Area Development Plan for Dungarpur district. The scheme may be implemented early.
- (iv) The T.D.Blocks are generally situated in hilly and inaccessible areas with the result that officials are reluctant to go and work in these areas. In order to attract officials to such areas, it is necessary to provide incentives such as special pay and advance increments and even accelerated promotion for commendable work done by them.

- (v) Funds for T.D.Blocks are provided by the Union Department of Social Welfare to the State Department of Social Welfare. But as the control of T.D.Blocks vests in the Community Development Department, the Social Welfare Department does not enjoy supervisory functions and powers in respect of tribal welfare schemes except for rendition of the accounts and submission of utilisation certificate by the Panchayat Samitis concerned. As recommended earlier, the State Government may give to the Director of Social Welfare the ex-officio status of Joint Development Commissioner and that of Assistant Commissioner to the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, Udaipur. The Department of Social Welfare may also be suitably strengthened so that it keeps a close watch over the progress of works in the T.D.Blocks.
- (vi) In Kherwara Block of Udaipur district, 5 B.D.Os. were transferred within five years. In such a situation it is idle to expect development schemes to be implemented efficiently. In the interest of effective implementation, the Team would suggest that frequent transfers of B.D.Os. and other Extension staff may be avoided as far as possible.
- (vii) The schematic pattern of C.D. and T.D.Budgets has proved to be a bottleneck in the execution of schemes. Popular contribution is linked with certain schemes in the tribal areas. The tribals are generally poor and their inability to give even the small contribution expected from them results in schemes being transferred to other prosperous areas where popular contribution can be secured easily by the Block staff. Thus, the tribals are deprived of the benefit of development schemes. The Team, therefore, recommends that popular contribution may be suitably reduced in the case of tribals or waived altogether in special cases.
- (viii) With the abolition of the post of Extension Officer (Industries) in the T.D.Blocks, there is no arrangement to provide assistance and guidance to the tribal families for taking up village and cottage industries like basket making, mat making, etc., for which raw material is available in the forests. It was suggested that detailed surveys of different raw materials available in the forests should be carried out and based on the findings of the surveys, a programme for organising forest-based industries on a cooperative basis may be taken up in association with the Forest Department. The State Government may consider the suggestion. The assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission can appropriately be availed of in this connection.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

7.4 The Panchayati Raj system was introduced in the State on 2nd October, 1959. In fact, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were the pioneers in this field.

7.5 The State has a three tier system - Village Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. On March 31, 1968, there were 7,381 Village Panchayats covering all the 32,241 villages in the State and its entire rural population (169 lakhs) The number of Panchayat Samitis was 232 and that of Zila Parishads 26.

7.6 The constitution and working of the Village Panchayats are governed by the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953. There is a separate legislation - Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 - regarding Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. Information regarding the composition, term, main functions, etc., of Panchayat bodies in the State is given in Annexure XV. Briefly, the Village Panchayats are responsible for sanitation and conservancy, maternity and child welfare, promotion of agriculture, education, culture and allied activities, construction and maintenance of public streets, etc. The functions of the Panchayat Samitis include execution of development programmes, promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, cooperation, cottage industries, primary education, social education, communications, welfare of Backward Classes, housing, etc. Panchayat Samitis also exercise supervision over the Panchayats in all their

activities. The Zila Parishad has no specific executive functions and is an advisory, supervisory and coordinating body. While, on the one hand, it advises the Government on matters relating to Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis, it coordinates and supervises the activities of the Panchayat Samitis on the other. The Zila Parishad has also powers to examine the budgets of Panchayat Samitis and distributes Government grants among them.

7.7 It is gratifying to note that there is provision for reservation of a seat for a member of the Scheduled Tribe in the Gram Panchayat, if there is no ^{tribal} elected representative on that body. Similarly, in the case of Panchayat Samiti, there is provision for the cooption of two persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes if not otherwise elected and if the population of Scheduled Tribes exceeds 5 per cent. In the case of Zila Parishad also, one person belonging to Scheduled Tribes is to be coopted if no person from the Scheduled Tribes is otherwise elected and if their population exceeds 5 per cent. It is distressing to know, however, that the tribal members could not pull their weight in these bodies because of illiteracy and lack of education. In this connection the following extract from an evaluation study undertaken by the State Evaluation Organisation during 1962-63 is relevant:

" It was noticed that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hardly made any proposals in the meetings of the Panchayati Raj institutions for the welfare of their communities. A large majority of them hardly participated in

the meetings and remained silent spectators. Whenever they had made suggestions adequate attention was not paid to them. The very purpose of associating these representatives with the Panchayati Raj institutions is defeated if they are not able to play a useful role in the deliberations of these bodies or promote the welfare of their communities. It would be worthwhile to make Zila Parishads responsible for ensuring that the other Panchayati Raj institutions devote adequate attention to this matter."*

The Team agrees with the Evaluation Organisation that it should be made the special responsibility of the Zila Parishads to ensure that the Panchayati Raj institutions under them devote adequate attention to the welfare of the weaker sections of the community. The Team also suggests that in order to expedite implementation of the development programmes, the traditional panchayats should be closely associated with the planning process. The Team understands that the Pradhans of the Panchayat Samitis in the tribal areas are mostly tribals. The Team hopes that with the enlightened leadership that is now emerging in the tribal areas, it will be possible for these communities to derive greater share of the benefits from the developmental works.

7.8 During the Team's visit to the tribal areas, the following matters were brought to its notice:-

- (i) Under the well construction programme, many wells have remained incomplete. Because of political pressures, a large number of wells appear to have been sanctioned while the funds available were limited. Although the areas and the needs differed

* The Pattern of Rural Development in Rajasthan - Evaluation Organisation, Government of Rajasthan.

considerably and consequently the cost of the construction of wells in some areas was higher than in others, Panchayat Samitis distributed the funds equally among the various Panchayats. The Team suggests that having regard to the urgent felt needs of the tribal areas, long-term loans may be given to the Panchayats to enable them to complete the construction of incomplete wells.

- (ii) The Panchayat Samitis are responsible for carrying out construction works costing upto Rs.25,000/-. The construction costs have gone up and they are higher in tribal areas in particular because of difficulties of transport, lack of skilled workers, etc. It is, therefore, necessary that the financial limit of works to be executed by the Panchayat Samitis may be raised suitably, having regard to the conditions in tribal areas and the capacity of the Samitis to take up the works.

COOPERATION

7.9 Although spectacular progress has been made in the sphere of cooperation in the State during the Five Year Plans, Rajasthan continues to be one of the weakest States in respect of the cooperative movement. While in 1951-52, there were 4900 cooperative societies with a membership of 1.99 lakhs, by the end of the Third Plan the number of these societies rose to 22,571 and the membership to 14.33 lakhs. The cooperatives were thus able to cover 30 per cent of the rural families. Further progress has been made since and by the end of 1968-69, 39 per cent of the rural families were brought under the cooperative fold in the State.

7.10 The main object of introducing the cooperative movement in tribal areas is to eliminate the moneylenders and middlemen from the tribal economy and enable the members of Scheduled Tribes to improve their economic condition through the agency of cooperative societies. Various types of cooperative societies have been organised for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes, such as forest labourers cooperatives, multipurpose cooperatives, service co-operatives, labour co-operatives, leather cooperatives, farming cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, oil crushing cooperatives, etc. The working of the Forest Cooperatives has been reviewed in the Chapter on Forests. It appears that the working of the cooperatives in tribal areas has not been satisfactory. They are not able to meet the credit requirements of their members as they do not have sufficient funds. Nor are they in a position to get adequate credit from Central and Apex Cooperative Banks because of their small share capital. For the development of Cooperatives in the tribal areas, it is necessary to provide managerial subsidy and other financial assistance on a liberal scale. It is felt that, at least in the initial stages, the Secretaries should be qualified and full-time paid workers who will be able to protect the interest of both the co-operatives and their members.

7.11 There is clearly a need to establish in the State a Tribal Development Corporation on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with the following objectives:

- i) To purchase minor forest produce collected, and agricultural produce grown, by the tribals at fair prices.
- ii) To sell them articles of domestic requirements, agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. and
- iii) To provide them with necessary credit facilities for agricultural and other purposes.

The Team would like to emphasise that the collection of minor forest produce should be the monopoly of the tribals.

7.12 In order to strengthen the cooperative movement in the tribal areas, it is suggested that the co-operative societies may be permitted to grant consumption loans to tribals against a surety to prevent them from going to moneylenders for getting loans. Secondly, if the credit need is linked with the marketing of the produce, it will help recovery of the loan advanced. To enable the tribals to get loans from these cooperative societies without difficulty and having regard to the fact that the poor tribals are generally illiterate, the procedure for grant of loans should be simplified.

7.13 It appears that the aspect of training and orientation of office bearers of cooperative societies has not received the attention which it deserves. Although arrangements exist at the Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, for giving training and orientation to the

Managers of Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies, only one third of the Managers have received training at the Institute. As it is important that arrangements should be made for the training of office-bearers of other cooperatives the Team suggests that peripatetic training programmes may be organised for the purpose.

Chapter VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

8.1 At the time of formation of the State of Rajasthan, the State had hardly any well-defined road system. Even many of the district headquarters were not connected with the State headquarters with good roads. In the three Five Year Plan periods, an attempt was made to construct roads which were important from the administrative point of view. The Third Plan of the State envisaged connecting almost all the villages having a population of five thousand and above by roads and also to link up all the tehsil headquarters with their district headquarters by surfaced roads. This target has largely been achieved as only two district headquarters, six sub-divisional headquarters, 18 tehsils and 9 villages remained to be connected at the end of the Third Plan. These works are to be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

8.2 It may be mentioned that in the case of tribal areas, except for the provision under the schematic budget for development of communications in the T.D. Block funds, no separate schemes for roads were sanctioned. Such areas were sought to be benefited from the general road development programme. However, due to financial stringency during the Third Plan, it was not possible to connect Banswara district with State headquarters by a surfaced road. Similarly, some important tehsils, such as Kushalgarh and Pratapgarh remained un-connected by good surfaced roads.

8.3 A study was undertaken by the State Tribal Research Institute to ascertain the progress with regard to the development of communications in the Tribal Development Blocks. The results of the study are given below:

Table 3

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN T. D. BLOCKS*

Sl. No.	T. D. Blocks	Roads before starting of the Block (K.M.)	Roads built after starting of the Block (K.M.)	Bridges and Culverts (Nos.)	Bridges and Culverts (Nos.)	Village not approachable Jeepable roads. (Nos.)
1.	Kushalgarh	64	218	-	65	-
2.	Simalwara	40	166	-	67	-
3.	Bhukhiya	56	173	-	7	-
4.	Kherwara	80	165	-	11	14
5.	Pipalkhunt	-	158	2	2	50
6.	Sajjangarh	40	61	-	-	-
7.	Dungarpur	70	120	-	25	20
8.	Kotra	50	184	1	26	200
9.	Talwara	-	89	-	5	-
10.	Pratapgarh	-	199	4	-	-
11.	Aspur	-	202	2	49	-

* Data from Bichchiwara and Sagwara were not available.

It will be seen from the above table that considerable increase in road lengths has been registered after the establishment of the T.D. Blocks. Thus, in the Kushalgarh T.D. Block, which had 64 kilometres of roads before the Block was opened, 218 kilometres of roads were built after the Block started functioning. The increase is, however, not uniform in all the cases. Moreover, in some Blocks many villages are not approachable even by jeepable roads. The result is that it becomes difficult for Block staff to visit such villages and consequently these areas get neglected. There is, therefore, need to open up these areas at least by jeepable roads.

8.4 During its visit to the State the following facts were brought to the notice of the Team:

- (a) About 500 miles of roads have been constructed in the forest areas. The construction of the Himmatnagar-Udaipur railway line which passes through the tribal areas of Udaipur and Dungarpur districts has provided employment to the tribals and enabled many of them to repay their old debts. Besides, this railway is likely to help accelerate the mining operations in the area.
- (b) The Banswara district is cut off during the monsoon by two rivers - by the Mahi on the eastern, western and northern sides and by the

Anas in the south. No railway line passes through the district. It is, therefore, essential that the bridging of the rivers and improvement of communications should be given high priority in this area.

- (c) Many roads have been constructed without culverts and bridges. The Team suggests that in the road construction programme, culverts and bridges should be constructed simultaneously, in an integrated manner.
- (d) During the years that the State was hit by conditions of scarcity, construction of roads was undertaken under the programme of relief works to provide employment to the people. However, some of the roads were left incomplete and the earth work was washed away during the rains. The Team feels that it should be possible to repair such roads and recommends that after getting necessary estimates prepared, funds should be provided to the T.D. Blocks to enable them to complete the works and improve communication facilities in the tribal areas.

Chapter IX

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS AND POWER

Industries

9.1 Although Rajasthan is rich in raw materials required for industrial development, it was industrially backward at the time of its formation. With the advent of the Five Year Plans, the State Government has been making efforts to develop the industrial potentialities of the State. It has provided incentives and facilities by way of a good transport system, adequate power supply, prompt allotment of land and relief in payment of sales-tax and octroi duties to industrialists. These incentives have induced, in some measure, private entrepreneurs to start new industrial units in the State. Thus, by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, textile mills, sugar factories, cement factories, copper smelter plant(Khetri), zinc smelter plant(Dubari) and other industries had been set up.

9.2 Although a few important private and public sector industrial projects have been set up in Kota, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur, large areas in which tribal people reside are still without any industrial projects. It is hoped that with the availability of power and other requirements for industries, tribal areas will gradually be industrialised. This will benefit the tribal population. As a matter of fact the industrial units located in Udaipur and Sawai Madhopur have to a certain extent

benefited the tribals by providing them employment as unskilled labourers.

9.3 During the visit to the tribal areas, the following needs and problems of the tribals were brought to the notice of the Team:

- (1) The Banswara district is very rich in forest wealth. There is need to start forest-based industries to exploit the forest produce.
- (2) This district grows cotton worth Rs.3 crores per year. The Team suggests that a spinning and weaving mill may be set up on a cooperative basis, which will open avenues of employment to a large number of tribals.
- (3) White-stone is available in the Kushalgarh area of the Banswara district. It can be used in the manufacture of glass. The Team, therefore, suggests that a glass factory may be set up in the area.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries

9.4 The State Small-Scale Industries Corporation has accelerated the tempo of development of small industries. The industrial research laboratory has helped in providing scientific analysis and technical guidance to these industries. Cluster-type training centres have also been set up to give technical training to artisans. Five

tailoring centres, one each in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Sirohi, Udaipur and Chittorgarh are run by the Social Welfare Department.

9.5 The normal programme for the development of cottage and small scale industries covers (i) financial assistance, (ii) training in modern methods and techniques of production and (iii) incentives in the form of concessions and facilities.

9.6 In view of the paucity of good cultivable lands, small land holdings and increasing tribal population, it is necessary to reduce pressure on land by diversification of occupations. For this purpose, tribals need technical training. To this end, 21 industrial training-cum-production centres were started for imparting training in crafts pertaining to cottage industries. The number of these centres has since been reduced to 3 on account of the cut in the budget w.e.f. 1.4.1966. The Team has noticed that there has generally been no effective follow-up to ensure that the passed-out trainees secured employment after training or engaged themselves in the trades in which they were trained. The Team is glad to learn that the need for a follow-up programme is now realised and in fact the State Government is taking steps to appoint an Evaluation Committee to review the working of the industrial-cum-training production centres.

9.7 It was brought to the notice of the Team that there is a training centre at Dungarpur, which is run by the Industries Department. It provides training in weaving, carpentry and manufacture of footwear. Formerly, the trainees on completion of the course, were given financial assistance upto Rs.250/- as loan in order to enable them to start business. This assistance has since been stopped. As a result, the trainees, on completion of training, find it difficult to set themselves up in business. The Team suggests that financial assistance may be given atleast for the purchase of tools and raw materials to enable the trainees to start business in their trades.

9.8 The benefits derived by the tribals from the industrial and mining projects which are located in tribal areas have been restricted to employment opportunities in unskilled jobs. The Team considers that it is not enough to provide tribals with employment as unskilled labourers. There will be no significant improvement in their economic condition nor will they ever rise in the social scale if the best that we can do is to ask them to work as wage earners on a daily pittance. To make any real impact on their economy it is important to ensure that tribals develop technical skills. Educational programmes for tribals should lay emphasis on mathematics and science from the earliest stage and selected students

should be trained in technical institutions which may be located, as far as possible, in tribal areas where industrial development is taking place.

Minerals

9.9 Rajasthan possesses a wide range of mineral deposits. The country derives its entire output of lead and zinc concentrates, emerald and granite from the State. Besides, the State occupies the foremost position in the output of gypsum, soapstone, asbestos and felspar. During the Plan periods the State Government has made systematic efforts to develop mineral resources. Great stress was also laid on mineral survey, geological mapping and detailed prospecting. Considerable progress was made in investigation and prospecting of mineral resources during the Third Plan period. As a result of these investigations, lime-stone, lead, iron ore, asbestos, fluorite, tungstone, clay, gypsum, etc., have been found. These minerals are located mainly in the tribal areas, as shown below:

Table 4

<u>Districtwise availability of minerals</u>	
<u>Name of district</u>	<u>Mineral</u>
Udaipur	Soapstone Emerald Kyanite Mica Calcite - asbestos Iron Ore Lead Zinc

Name of district	Mineral
Chittorgarh	Pyrophyllite Slate pencil Lead asbestos Fluorite minerals
Bundi	Limestone Sulphide Minerals Marble stones Silica sand
Kota	Slabstone Sandstone Limestone Clay deposits
Bhilwara	Lead Soapstone Mica Garnet Tin-ore
Sirohi	Limestone Calcite Quartz Felspar Soapstone Marble
Tonk	Garnet Quartz Felspar Beryl
Alwar	Limestone China-clay Iron ore Copper ore Asbestos deposit Dolomite Marble
Jaipur	Soapstone Silica sand Iron soapstone Clay deposits Limestone Dolomite Lime Quartz slabstone Dimensional stone

1	2
Sawai Madhopur	Building stone Barytes China-clay Calcite Silica sand

9.10 There are about six metallic and more than twenty important non-metallic industrial minerals being worked in the State at present. The principal minerals are lead, zinc, silver and cadmium ores, manganese ore, wolframite (tungsten ore) and iron ore among the metallic group and asbestos, barytes, calcite, china-clay, dolomite, emerald, felspar, fireclay, fluorite, garnet, fullers-earth, gypsum, limestone, marble, mica quartz, silica-sand, soapstone, pyrophyllite and vermiculite in the non-metallic field. Production of phosphate rock from Jhamar-kotra deposit near Udaipur has also started. Besides, there is a small production of graphite, kyanite, red and yellow ochre, slatestones and tourmaline. Large deposits of magnesite have been located recently and their economic utilisation is being explored. In the case of copper ore, the State is on the threshold of a major production schedule and very soon, with the coming up of Khetri complex, Rajasthan will be the main producer of copper ore and metal in the country.

9.11 Although Rajasthan's mineral potentialities presage a bright future for the State, certain impediments

come in the way of proper development. Inadequate finance, difficult communications, and non-availability of water and cheap power are the main handicaps. Nevertheless mining and mineral activity has come a long way from 1950 when integrated Rajasthan was formed.

POWER

9.12 Development of power resources is a pre-requisite for the economic development of any area. In fact, modern life depends largely upon the use of electricity for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes.

9.13 The Rajasthan State Electricity Board is interested in developing electricity in various parts of the State. The Board, has, however, no separate programme for supplying electricity to the tribal areas and as such, whatever development has taken place is under the general development programme in the normal course. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the progress made with regard to the electrification of villages in the various districts which are predominantly inhabited by tribals is indicated in the following table:

Table 5

No. of villages and towns electrified in various districts

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of villages and towns electrified
1.	Alwar	87
2.	Banswara	9
3.	Bundi	17
4.	Chittorgarh	31
5.	Dungarpur	14
6.	Jaipur	148
7.	Jhalawar	80
8.	Kota	36
9.	Sawai Madhopur	20
10.	Sikar	34
11.	Sirohi	15
12.	Tonk	19
13.	Udaipur	49
14.	Pali	54

9.14 In the absence of detailed information, the Team is unable to say whether any tribal villages were left out from the purview of the electrification schemes. While the Team appreciates that it may not be possible, as things stand at present, to draw up power programmes for tribal areas alone, it feels that there is need to ensure that whenever any power project is taken up in the heart of a tribal area and electricity is provided to towns and administrative centres, the tribal villages in the vicinity are not deprived of the benefits of the project. In this context the Team would refer to the practice obtaining in Gujarat where, to ensure that the tribal villages are not excluded

from future electrification programme, before any new scheme is sanctioned, steps are taken by the State Government to ascertain that no Harijan and Adivasi villages or localities have been left out from the purview of the scheme. The Panchayat concerned is also required to furnish a certificate to that effect. The Team suggests the adoption of a similar procedure by the Government of Rajasthan.

Chapter X

EDUCATION

10.1 Educationally the tribal population is lagging far behind the general population of the State. The percentage of literacy (1961 Census) among the Scheduled Tribes is 3.97 as compared to 15.2 for the State as a whole. The literacy percentages for males and females among the Scheduled Tribes population are 7.42 and 0.28 respectively, as against 23.7 and 5.8 respectively among the males and females for the total population in the State. Annexure XVI, contains information regarding the levels of literacy among Scheduled Tribes and among the total population in the State.

10.2 The efforts of the Education Department, which is primarily responsible for the progress of education in all the areas, including tribal areas, are supplemented by the Social Welfare Department by offering suitable stipends and educational grants and establishing Ashram Schools for tribal communities. During the Second Five Year Plan, the Social Welfare Department incurred an expenditure of Rs.52 lakhs on these educational programmes. The expenditure during the Third Plan was of the order of Rs.58 lakhs. During the Second Plan, there were in all 80 Primary Schools, 63 Basic Schools, 117 Adult High Schools-cum-Social Education Centres, 24 Hostels of category I and 10 Hostels of category II

and 5 Schools in colonies where tribals were rehabilitated. During the Third Plan period, 16 Hostels and 4 Ashram Schools were started; two new buildings for hostels were constructed. Besides, scholarships were granted to about 52,000 students upto Higher Secondary standard and to 1679 post-matric students. Grants amounting to about Rs.18 lakhs were also sanctioned for running educational institutions for tribal students from the non-Plan budget through the agency of Panchayat Samitis.

10.3 In order to encourage education among the Scheduled Tribes, the following facilities are provided to them:

- (i) Exemption from payment of tuition fees at all stages of education. Fees, other than tuition fees, are chargeable at half rates only;
- (ii) Supply of milk, free of charge, to tribal students in primary schools under the CARE Feeding Programme;
- (iii) Free supply of text books;
- (iv) Grant of pre-matric scholarships and post-matric scholarships. (The rate of pre-matric scholarship for classes IX, X and XI which was Rs.10/- previously has been raised to Rs.20/- while in the case of post-matric scholarships under the Government of India post-matric scholarships scheme, the State Government awards a scholarship at the rate of Rs.40/- per month to all post-matric scholars, if they live in general hostels and are not in receipt of merit-cum-need State scholarship at the rate of Rs.75/- per month which is awarded to students taking up technical courses).
- (v) Voluntary agencies running hostels for Backward Classes are provided grants-in-aid by the State Government.

- (vi) As scheme of special coaching in Science and Mathematics to students of departmentally run hostels has been sanctioned from 1967-68 with the object of building a strong base in these subjects in the tribal students and to enable them to go in for technical and vocational higher education.
- (vii) Reservation of 20 per cent seats in all Government Colleges. In Medical and Veterinary Colleges the reservation is for six seats.
- (viii) Relaxation of age for admission by three years.
- (ix) Reduction of 5 per cent marks where admissions are allowed on the basis of merit or marks obtained. In Medical and Veterinary Colleges, however, the reduction of marks is 3 per cent.

10.4 The position with regard to provision of educational facilities and enrolment of tribal students at the end of the Third Five Year Plan i.e. 1965-66 are briefly mentioned below:

Primary Education: There were 4,211 primary schools in 13 districts where the population of Scheduled Tribes is concentrated. School facilities were available to 90 per cent of the population within an easily walkable distance of one mile. The total enrolment of tribal students in the whole State was 1,03,590 which was 7.5 per cent of the total enrolment in primary schools. The percentage of tribal population to the total population being about 12 per cent it is obvious that the enrolment of tribal students was not very satisfactory.

Middle Schools: There were 314 middle schools in the tribal areas. 60 per cent of the tribal population was provided with educational facilities within walkable distance

of three miles. The total enrolment of tribal students in the whole State was 18,848 which was 4.2 per cent of the total enrolment in middle schools.

Secondary Education: There were 104 Secondary Schools functioning in the tribal areas. Facilities for education were provided to 39 per cent of the population within a walkable distance of three miles. The total enrolment of tribal students in the whole State was 9,438 which was 3.3 per cent of the total enrolment in Secondary Schools. When this is compared to the enrolment of tribal students in primary and middle schools, it is clear that the wastage and stagnation are very high.

10.5 The Study Team took the opportunity to visit a number of schools and to discuss the problems of tribal education with teachers and others. In the light of the discussions held by the Team, the following suggestions are made for the improvement of educational schemes in the tribal areas in the State:

- (1) Ashram schools have been started on an experimental basis. Since these schools have not been provided with buildings and agricultural lands, they have not been able to show good progress. It is necessary that these deficiencies are removed. As such schools are necessary for promoting education among tribals, more Ashram Schools may be started.
- (2) Although primary school facilities are provided to about 90 per cent of the population in tribal areas within a walkable distance, there are certain tribal areas which need more primary schools. For example, 40 villages in Kherwara block of the Udaipur district have no primary schools within a walking distance. The Team

recommends that special schemes for starting primary schools in the far-flung tribal areas may be undertaken by the State Government. The norms for opening schools may be relaxed in the case of tribal areas. In the case of sparsely populated areas, however, it may be desirable to set up residential schools, preferably of ashram type, in central places.

Order to remedy the
situation, during
1967-68,

- (3) The tribal students are lagging behind in science and mathematics with the result that they are not able to take up courses in technical or vocational higher education. In the State Government sanctioned a scheme for providing special coaching in science and mathematics to the tribal students. The Team considers that apart from developing technical skills of the tribals, technical education is necessary for diverting tribals from land. It is, therefore, necessary that vocational schools, with agriculture bias are started for tribal students. Students should be assisted to pursue their studies by the grant of scholarships. Craft education should also be introduced in the schools. Students should be given training in tailoring and carpentry to enable them to earn their livelihood if, after schooling, they do not take up regular service.
- (4) There is considerable backlog in respect of literacy among the adult tribals. Adult education centres should be suitably strengthened to make up the leeway.
- (5) It will be seen from para 10.1 above that the gap between the boys' education and girls' education is very wide. Concerted efforts are, therefore, necessary to accelerate the pace of education among girls. It is suggested that more Ashram Schools may be opened for girls and hostel facilities expanded. Separate hostels for girls are needed particularly in Dungarpur and Banswara districts and Pratapgarh area of the Chittorgarh district.

- (6) With the progress in education, unemployment among educated tribal boys and girls has also increased. It is necessary to provide them suitable employment in order to avoid any frustration.
- (7) The existing hostel facilities for tribal students are not adequate. It is necessary that more hostels should be established. Provision should also be made for the grant of scholarships to tribal students in the primary and middle schools.

Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11.1 Tribals suffer mostly from deficiency, water-borne and certain contagious diseases. The common diseases in the tribal areas are T.B., guineaworm, typhoid, scabies, diarrhoea, venereal diseases and trachoma. Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries and Primary Health Centres have been set up in these areas for providing medical treatment to the tribals. But as the tribal people still have more faith in local herbs than in modern medicine and lack hygienic sense and knowledge, they are not keen on availing themselves of the medical facilities provided by these units. It is, therefore, necessary to make arrangements for imparting health education to the tribals so that they may take advantage of these units in larger numbers.

11.2 Guineaworm disease is widespread in the tribal areas of Banswara and Dungarpur. It is directly linked with contaminated water supply from step-wells. It was brought to the notice of the Team in the course of its tours in these districts that unless a special programme of conversion of step-wells into draw-wells was taken up, the disease could not be eradicated. The Team, therefore, suggests that a special programme for conversion of step-wells into draw-wells may be undertaken by the State Government as early as possible. Next to guineaworm come T.B. and V.D. However, with the provision of necessary medical facilities, these diseases are gradually being brought under control.

11.3 It was brought to the notice of the Team that although dispensaries and primary health centres had been established in the tribal areas, lack of doctors, para-medical staff and adequate supply of medicines had stood in the way of their satisfactory working. In Banswara district alone, five primary health centres had no doctors and were being managed by compounders. This has happened despite the fact that special non-practising allowance has been sanctioned for the doctors working in tribal areas. In order to ensure that hospitals and primary health centres do not suffer for want of doctors and para-medical staff the State Government should undertake a programme of training local persons who, on completion of their course, can be drafted to serve for a few years in the tribal areas. As a certain percentage of seats in the medical colleges is reserved for tribal students, the State Government may lay down the condition that after completing the medical course, these students would be required to serve for a few years in the tribal areas. It is also necessary to make working conditions in tribal areas more attractive to the staff by providing free furnished residential accommodation and giving incentives like special pay, etc.

Water Supply Scheme

11.4 Drinking water supply is a problem in the rural areas, more particularly in the tribal areas. Because of unsafe water supply, tribals suffer from diseases such as

guineawo-~~m~~ and diarrhoea. In order to remedy this situation, the programme of conversion of step-wells into draw-wells, as suggested already should be given priority. Villages which have no pure drinking water supply should be identified by a quick survey and a special programme undertaken for the supply of uncontaminated water to the tribal areas.

11.5 In the case of schemes for drinking water supply, 50 per cent popular contribution is generally demanded, but in the case of tribal areas, such contribution is waived. This is as it should be. The leeway to be made up in the matter of drinking water supply to the tribal areas is still considerable. Thus, against 2,331 villages which are provided with safe drinking water wells, nearly 3,760 villages have no drinking water well facilities. It is, therefore, necessary to give priority to water supply programmes and to provide sizeable funds both in the general sector and in the tribal welfare sector for undertaking drinking water supply programmes in the tribal areas in a bigger way than hitherto.

Chapter XII

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

12.1 The Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Udaipur, started functioning in January 1964. Its main functions are to (a) undertake research on the social, economic and cultural life of the tribal people of the State with special reference to Planning, (b) render advice to the State Government in matters relating to tribal welfare and such allied aspects as may be referred to it by the State Government, and (c) impart training to officials and non-officials in tribal welfare programmes while acquainting them with tribal culture (customs and traditions), needs and problems.

12.2 Advisory Committee: The work of the Institute is guided and supervised by an Advisory Committee consisting of the Minister for Social Welfare of Rajasthan as Chairman and the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare as Deputy Chairman. The other members of the Committee include senior officials of the State Department of Social Welfare, the Zonal Director Backward Classes Welfare, Government of India, Baroda, social workers and sociologists from Universities and Schools of Social Work in the State.

12.3 Administrative Set-up: The Institute is at present functioning as a branch of the Department of Social Welfare under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare. However, for its day-to-day work it is in the charge

of a Principal. The Team feels that in order that the Institute may enjoy sufficient autonomy in its working it may be allowed to function as a separate unit directly responsible to Government and that for this purpose the status of the Principal may be raised and necessary administrative and financial powers may be vested in him. The Principal should also have direct access to the Secretary in charge of Education and Social Welfare Departments.

12.4 Staffing Pattern: The research and training programmes of the Centre are directed and supervised by the Principal. There are three sanctioned posts of Lecturers intended both for research work as well as for looking after training. Of these only two posts are filled at present.* There are also two sanctioned posts of Research Assistants. The other staff of the Centre consists of an officer-in-charge of the Museum, a Photographer, Computer, Librarian and some ancillary office staff. The Study Team considers that the present staff in the Institute is not adequate. The Team understands that the Institute has recently drawn up proposals for re-organising its work in the context of the work to be undertaken by it during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These envisage organisation of research in four divisions, viz. i) Tribal Economy and Culture, ii) Planning and Evaluation, iii) Ad hoc Surveys and Social Research, and iv) Social Demography and assessing the impact of legislation.

* The Team understands that the vacant post has since been filled.

For this purpose the Institute has proposed the following set-up for the future:

1. Principal
2. Two Heads of Divisions
3. Four Research Officers

12.5 The Team suggests that a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Institute may be appointed to examine the proposals and recommend a suitable staffing pattern for the Institute. The Sub-Committee may also include representatives of the Administration and Finance Departments.

12.6 It appears that the existing pay scales in the Institute are not attractive enough for competent and experienced persons. The Team, therefore, suggests that the Sub-Committee proposed above may also be asked to make recommendations regarding the pay scales of the various categories of staff. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that if the services of competent and qualified staff are to be secured for the Institute, it is necessary to ensure that their pay and prospects are reasonably attractive. In any case the pay scales should be comparable with scales in other Tribal Research Institutes, say the one at Ranchi or at the more progressive Universities. In order to provide a sense of security to the staff, it is also necessary to make permanent, posts which have been in existence for five years or more and are likely to continue.

12.7 Research: The basic objective of the research work taken up by the Institute has been to prepare references about tribal life and culture for general information and to investigate the problems of the tribal communities. A list of the research projects completed so far is given in Part I of Annexure XVII. The Institute has also on hand a number of research projects; these have been listed in Part II of the Annexure XVII. The Team was glad to learn that the findings of the research work conducted by the Institute have generally been made use of by the State Government while drawing up the programmes of tribal welfare.

12.8 Museum: The Institute is maintaining a museum for depicting the various aspects of tribal life and culture. The exhibits in the museum include dresses of different tribal communities of the State, their ornaments, musical instruments, deities, panels depicting the life of tribals, their fairs, festivals, ritual dances and historical background. There are more than 250 life size portraits in the photographic section. The Study Team was glad to know that the Institute has prepared a plan for the expansion of the Museum. The Team recommends that the State Government may take an early decision on these proposals and sanction necessary funds to enable the Institute to take up the proposed expansion programme.

12.9 Library: The Institute has a library of its own. It has at present about 4,500 books on Anthropology, Sociology, Ethnology, Social Change, Social problems and other subjects pertaining to tribal life, culture, needs and problems. The Library subscribes to 37 Indian periodicals and 35 foreign periodicals and is getting 43 periodicals under its exchange programme from various Institutions in the country. Five of the journals, which are from foreign countries, are received in exchange of the quarterly bulletin, "Tribe", which is being brought out by the Institute. Reciprocal arrangements also exist with other Tribal Research Institutes in the country under which the Library gets copies of their publications regularly.

12.10 Bulletin: As mentioned earlier, the Institute is bringing out a quarterly bulletin "Tribe". The Bulletin is, however, not being published regularly and sometimes there have been inordinate delays of as much as an year. This appears to be due to the fact that the Government Press, where the Bulletin is printed, has a host of other printing jobs and it is not always possible for the Press to assign high priority to the printing of the Bulletin. As the articles and studies included in the Bulletin lose much of their utility as a result of its delayed publication, it is imperative that arrangements are made for its timely publication. If the Government Press is not in a position to undertake the printing of the

Bulletin, it is better that arrangements are made to entrust its printing to private printers.

12.11 Coordination: The Team is glad to learn that there is coordination between the Department of Social Welfare and the Institute. The Institute by the Government in the discussions concerning proposals for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Team suggests that the Institute should also be closely associated by the Government at the time of the formulation of Annual Plans and schemes of tribal welfare. In fact to make the maximum use of the Institute the Department of Social Welfare 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.

The State Government may also consider the need for the strengthening of arrangements relating to coordination between the Institute and other Departments concerned with tribal welfare such as the C.D. Department, Cooperation Department, so that the services of the Institute may be utilised by them for studies bearing on tribal development programmes in which they are interested and thus help in making the work of the Institute action-oriented.

12.12 Training: The Institute imparts training to various categories of field staff working in tribal areas and personnel engaged in tribal welfare work at different

levels. The training courses conducted by the Institute consist of a two months' course for District Probation and Social Welfare Officers, three weeks' course for Hostel Superintendents of Government-run hostels and of hostels run by the Voluntary organisations and for Social Welfare workers, a four weeks' course for Welfare Inspectors, and a three weeks' refresher course and one month Job course for Managers of Forest Labour Cooperative Societies. The Institute has so far organised 13 different courses for various types of personnel of the State Social Welfare Department and Voluntary Organisations. 284 officials and 27 non-officials have received training at the Institute. The Team understands that the Institute also proposes to conduct orientation courses in tribal life and culture separately for teachers, patwaris, forest guards, revenue officials, etc. who frequently come in contact with the tribals. However, the proposal has not made any headway as the Education, Revenue and Forest Departments are reported to have not found it possible to release their officials for training. Since such training will help the officials to a better understanding of the life and cultural values of the tribal people and the techniques of working through their institutional framework, the Team feels that there is need for these Departments to modify their attitude and depute their staff for training to the Institute.

12.13 There is also a Tribal Orientation and Study Centre* functioning in the State. This Centre was set up in 1964 by the erstwhile Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation and its control has recently been transferred to the State Government. The Study Team understands that there is a clear demarcation of functions with regard to the categories of personnel to be trained at this Centre and at the Institute. There is also coordination between the two institutions and in fact the Principal of the Centre is also represented on the Advisory Committee for the Institute. However, in order to strengthen the coordination between the two Institutes, the Team recommends that the control of the Tribal Orientation and Study Centre may be transferred to the Department of Social Welfare which is responsible for Tribal Development Programmes. There may also be a common advisory board for both the institutions.

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* The Team understands that the Centre has since been redesignated as State Institute of Community Development and Panchayati Raj.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1. While all the tribal communities in the State are backward and are in various stages of development, there are some communities among them such as Bhil and Garasia which 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. (para 1.10)

Chapter II

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

2. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan, a number of schemes have been transferred to Panchayat Samitis for implementation. Although the funds are provided by the Department of Social Welfare, it does not enjoy supervisory functions and powers in respect of these schemes except for rendition of accounts and submission of utilisation certificates by the Panchayat Samitis concerned. The State Government may take steps to remedy this situation. One way of doing so would be to give to the Director of Social Welfare the ex-officio status of Joint Development Commissioner and that of Assistant Development Commissioner to the Assistant Director of Social Welfare, Udaipur. (para 2.4).
3. The role of voluntary agencies in improving the lot of the tribal communities cannot be over-emphasised and, having regard to the large tribal population in the State, the Team feels that it should be possible to utilise the services of voluntary and non-official organisations in the implementation of tribal welfare programmes in a greater measure. In fact, the Team understands that there are still areas which are not covered by the activities of the voluntary agencies. The Team, therefore, recommends that the State Government may consider the question of providing more funds for grants to such agencies. (para 2.11).

4. The Team feels that the reservation of 12½ per cent for class I, II and III posts and 15 per cent for class IV posts, prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not in proportion to their population in the State which is about 28 per cent. There is need, therefore, to raise the reservation quota for these communities. The Team also feels that the practice of clubbing Scheduled Castes with Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of appointment to State services and posts without prescribing a specific percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes operates against the interest of the latter as they have to compete with the Scheduled Castes, a section of the Community which is far more advanced, and recommends that reservation depending on their population should be made separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (para 2.12)
5. As the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been utilised in full except for Class IV posts, it is necessary that the reasons for the low representation of these communities in services should be examined by the State Government and necessary steps taken to raise the percentage of employment among these communities to the prescribed level. In this context, the Team also suggests that the State Government may set up a Committee, under Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, on the lines of the Committee constituted at the Centre, to examine periodically the position and review the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services/ posts in or under the State Government and its public Undertakings. (para 2.13)

Chapter III

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

6. After a study of the working of the Third Plan schemes, the Team would like to make the following suggestions:
 - (1) In view of the recent policy of the Government of India, it is clear that full funds for T.D.Blocks will not be available, as in the past. The State Government may, therefore, adopt an approach under which all resources available in the Block will be pooled for the formulation and execution of the tribal development programmes.

- (2) The programme for the construction of school and hostel buildings was delayed due to emergency. It is essential that it should be taken up again in earnest during the Fourth Plan period.
- (3) The Tribal Research Institute has not developed because suitable staff could not be appointed during the Third plan period. Since the Research Institute serves as an instrument for assessing the value of tribal development programmes and the results of its studies are to serve as a feedback to the planning process, it should be adequately staffed. (para 3.5).

Chapter IV

LAND PROBLEM AND INDEBTEDNESS

7. During its visit to the tribal areas of the State, it was brought to the notice of the Team that the provisions of the Tenancy Act were being violated and that the law had not proved beneficial to the tribals. It was stated that the modus operandi of the non-tribals was to take tribal lands for cultivation and acquire under the Tenancy Act, as a person having cultivating possession for a continuous period of three years (now one year), the rights of a tenant. The Mamlatdar, who is also a Sub-Registrar, registers such tenancy rights. The Team suggests that the post of a Sub-Registrar may be separated from that of a Tehsildar and provision made in the Indian Registration Act to the effect that such illegal transfers or rights in land should not be registered by the Sub-Registrar. (para 4.5).
8. In the Kota district about 200 acres of Government land which were earmarked for assignment to the tribals (Sahariyas), were assigned to non-tribals. This assignment seems to have been made in contravention of the Government orders. The Team suggests that a Special Officer may be appointed to inquire into the malpractices adopted while assigning these lands and after cancelling the assignments in the event of the enquiry disclosing fraud, reallocate the lands to the tribals. (para 4.6).
9. Provision has been made in the Land Allotment Rules for the allotment of waste land to tribals on a percentage basis. In the Dungarpur district, 75 per cent of the applications made by tribals for the grant of land were rejected on the ground that they were not properly filled in. The Team suggests that the Block Agency or the Panchayat Agency or Voluntary organisations may help the tribals to properly fill in the application forms. The forms may also be simplified. (para 4.7).

10. It was brought to the notice of the Team that there were many encroachments made by tribals on Government lands. As a result, thousands of encroachments cases are pending in the Revenue Courts. The Team suggests that in deciding the claims of the tribals on encroached lands, the State Government may, in view of poor economic condition of these communities, take a lenient view of the matter and if the encroachment is otherwise unobjectionable allot the land in favour of the tribals. (para 4.8).
11. Under the Mahi project, 80 villages of the Banswara district are to be submerged. The Government has, therefore, stopped allotment of land within the command area for the last 10 years on the ground that the lands would be needed for the settlement of displaced persons. As a result of the decision to stop allotment of land, landless persons in the area are not being allotted lands needed by them for cultivation. The Team suggests that the State Government should look into this matter and grant land to the landless tribals at least on a temporary basis. (para 4.9)
12. With the intensification of developmental activities, a number of industrial, mineral and irrigation projects are likely to be taken up in the tribal areas. This may result in the displacement of tribals from their hearths and homes in large numbers. On the river Mahi alone, two important projects, namely Kadana and Bajaj Sagar are being built in the Panchmahal and Banswara districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan States respectively. The Team suggests that advance action may be taken by the State Government to ascertain the extent of displacement of tribals so that a comprehensive programme may be drawn up for the rehabilitation of the displaced families. Experience in other States has shown that the system of payment of compensation in cash has generally not worked well. The Team, therefore, suggests that as far as possible, displaced tribals should be provided land for land and house for house. Resettlement colonies with the necessary facilities should be made ready to receive the tribals as soon as they are displaced from their original habitation. The services of the Tribal Research Institute should be utilised to undertake a survey of the affected tribals and to make suggestions for their rehabilitation keeping in view their mode of life, tradition and customs. (para 4.11).
13. The help of the Panchayati Raj bodies and other voluntary agencies may be enlisted by the State Government for undertaking educative propaganda among the tribal communities with a view to creating consciousness about the various provisions of the Act and simultaneously to bring home to them the need for reduction in expenditure on bride price and other social customs

because of which they generally incur debts. The Team further suggests that the laws enacted for scaling down past debts and regulating money-lending may be more strictly enforced. (para 4.17).

Chapter V

AGRICULTURE

14. During its visit to the tribal areas, it was brought to the notice of the Team that the State Government had taken a decision that subsidy should not be granted for the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides. The Team suggests that in order to popularise the use of fertilisers and pesticides in the tribal areas, the State Government may reconsider their decision and extend financial assistance to the tribals, 50 per cent as grant and the balance as loan. (para 5.4).
15. Long staple cotton is grown in tribal areas, particularly in the Banswara district; but there is no processing unit in the area. This is presumably because of lack of communications. The Team, therefore, suggests that a cotton ginning and pressing factory may be established in Banswara on a cooperative basis and that necessary communication facilities may be provided. Bridges and culverts may be constructed so that roads remain usable throughout the year. (para 5.6).
16. Possibilities for the development of horticulture, for which there seems to be good scope have not yet been fully explored in the tribal areas. The Study Team considers that in the tribal areas, wherever conditions are favourable, orchard cultivation should be introduced and the tribals should be encouraged to grow fruits both for their own consumption as well as for sale. However, before embarking on the scheme on any large scale, it will need to be ensured that adequate marketing facilities exist in the vicinity. Alternatively, some satisfactory and cheap arrangements for transport of the produce to the marketing centres should be made. With a view to selecting fruits that will grow well in particular areas and also to provide technical guidance to the tribal farmers, the State Government may consider the advisability of setting up Horticultural Research Stations in selected centres. (para 5.7).
17. The amount of subsidy granted by the Government for irrigation wells in the tribal areas, should be fixed having regard to the cost of actual construction. The physical target of wells to be constructed should be

fixed keeping in view the availability of funds. Further, priority should be given to completing incomplete wells. The Team also feels that well construction could be expedited if a few air-compression units are earmarked for the tribal areas. (para 5.9).

18. During its visit to Dungarpur, it was brought to the notice of the Team that lift irrigation from rivers and rivulets was found to be cheaper and more useful in comparison to well irrigation for small holdings of tribals located in the vicinity of such natural sources of water. Lift irrigation facilities may, therefore, be provided on the Som and the Mahi rivers flowing through the tribal areas. It was also brought to the notice of the Team that irrigation facilities could be augmented by repairing and deepening the old wells and desilting the existing tanks. The Team suggests that a scheme for this purpose may be undertaken after making a quick survey of such wells and tanks. (para 5.10).
19. In view of the fact that the tribal areas are backward, the Team feels that the application of the criterion of cost benefit ratio while sanctioning irrigation schemes should not be applied in the case of tribal areas and that the aspect of economic up-lift of the tribals should be the main criterion for providing irrigation facilities to such areas. (para 5.11).
20. Pig breeding is not very popular in the tribal areas, but with a little propaganda and training, it may be possible to induce the tribals to take to pig-rearing. The Team suggests that the matter may be examined by the Animal Husbandry Department. (para 5.15).
21. In the plains areas, the rivers and tanks could advantageously be utilised for the introduction of fishery schemes. Fish can add the much needed protein to the diet of the tribals, besides being an additional source of income. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the Fisheries Department may, in consultation with the Social Welfare Department, undertake a pilot programme for promoting pisciculture at suitable places in the tribal areas. (para 5.16).

Chapter VI

FORESTS

22. The Banswara district is very rich in forest wealth. Apart from a Government Saw Mill which has been established at Banswara, the Team suggests that schemes of strawboard

factory and furniture manufacture may be advantageously undertaken in the district. The feasibility of setting up processing factories for forest produce, strawboard factory and furniture manufacture and other forest based industries at suitable places in the tribal areas may be examined by the State Government. (para 6.7).

23. During the Team's visit to Dungarpur district, it was brought to its notice that as a result of degradation and deforestation, minor forest produce was not available to the tribals in sufficient quantities to enable them to supplement their income. The Team, therefore, recommends that a bolder programme for afforestation of barren hills in Dungarpur and other tribal areas should be taken up. (para 6.8).
24. In order to enable the village community to meet its day to day requirements of fuel, etc. locally, the programme of creation of village forests needs to be pursued more vigorously. (para 6.8).
25. During 1966-67, only 48 Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies (out of 128) were able to get coupes. It is necessary to ensure that the societies do not suffer for lack of work. (para 6.13(i)).
26. Coupes were auctioned in 7 Forest Divisions. The Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies could not bid because they could not provide the requisite earnest money of Rs.500/- and the security deposit of 25 per cent of the bid amount. It was alleged that contractors combine and raise the bids with a view to defeating the societies which are working well. To remedy this situation, such cooperative societies should be exempted from payment of earnest money and security deposit. The Team recommends that such exemption may be granted and would add that this practice is already in force in Bihar and some other States. (para 6.13(ii)).
27. Proposals for share capital participation (in Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies) are to be routed through the Revenue, Cooperative and Forest Departments. This is a cumbersome procedure; in fact no sanction has been forthcoming under this procedure during the past 3 years. The Team understands that till 1966-67 the Government could provide share capital to 50 societies only as against 128 societies which have been established. It has to be realised that without Government share capital participation, it is difficult for these societies to function. (para 6.13(iv)).

28. While prior to 1965-66, the Forest Department used to meet the loan requirements of the Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies, the loan requirements have now to be met from the Rajasthan Industrial Cooperative Bank. The loans are advanced at 8 per cent interest. The rate is regarded high by the Societies. It is necessary to provide loan at cheaper rates. (para 6.13(iv))

Chapter VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ & COOPERATION

29. No additional posts of Village Level Workers have been sanctioned in T.D.Blocks. In view of the facts that i) villages are scattered in tribal areas and ii) communications have not been properly developed, it is not possible for the Village Level Workers to take up intensive work with frequent visits to the tribal families. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the number of Village Level Workers in the T.D.Blocks. (para 7.3(i)).
30. Extension Officers functioning as B.D.Os do not have the requisite status and cannot pull their weight with the officers of other departments operating in the Blocks. They are, therefore, not able to coordinate development activities satisfactorily. The Team suggests that there is need to appoint B.D.Os with adequate status and powers. (para 7.3(ii)).
31. There is need for a selective approach and for taking up schemes in the Blocks with due regard to the needs and problems of the tribals inhabiting the area. The Team also feels that an area approach, which would involve pooling of resources, is called for in the T.D. Blocks. The Team understands that the State Government has already decided to take up on a pilot basis an Area Development plan for Dungarpur district. The scheme may be implemented early. (para 7.3(iii)).
32. The T.D.Blocks are generally situated in hilly and inaccessible areas with the result that officials are reluctant to go and work in these areas. In order to attract officials to such areas, it is necessary to provide incentives, such as special pay and advance increments, and even accelerated promotion for commendable work done by them. (para 7.3(iv)).

33. The Department of Social Welfare may be suitably strengthened so that it keeps a close watch over the progress of works in the T.D.Blocks. (para 7.3(v)).
34. In Kherwara Block of Udaipur district, 5 B.D.Os were transferred within five years. In the interest of effective implementation, the Team would suggest that frequent transfers of B.D.Os and other Extension staff may be avoided as far as possible. (para 7.3(vi)).
35. Popular contribution is linked with certain schemes in the tribal areas. The tribals are generally poor and their inability to give even the small contribution expected from them results in schemes being transferred to other prosperous areas where popular contribution can be secured easily by the Block staff. Thus, the tribals are deprived of the benefit of development schemes. The Team, therefore, recommends that popular contribution may be suitably reduced in the case of tribals or waived altogether in special areas. (para 7.3(vii)).
36. Detailed surveys of different raw materials available in the forests should be carried out and based on the findings of the surveys, a programme for organising forest-based industries on a cooperative basis may be taken up in association with the Forest Department. The assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission can appropriately be availed of in this connection. (para 7.3(viii)).
37. The Team agrees with the findings of the Evaluation Organisation that it should be made the special responsibility of the Zila Parishads to ensure that the Panchayati Raj institutions under them devote adequate attention to the welfare of the weaker sections of the community. The Team also suggests that in order to expedite implementation of the development programmes, the traditional panchayats should be closely associated with the planning process. (para 7.7).
38. Under the well construction programme, many wells have remained incomplete. The Team suggests that having regard to the urgent felt needs of the tribal areas, long term loans may be given to the panchayats to enable them to complete the construction of incomplete wells. (para 7.8(i))
39. The panchayat Samitis are responsible for carrying out construction works costing upto Rs. 25,000/-. The construction costs have gone up and they are higher in tribal areas in particular because of difficulties of transport, lack of skilled workers, etc. It is, therefore, necessary that the financial limit of works to be executed by the Panchayat Samitis may be raised suitably, having regard to the conditions in tribal areas and the capacity of the Samitis to take up the works. (para 7.8(ii)).

40. For the development of cooperatives in the tribal areas, it is necessary to provide managerial subsidy and other financial assistance on a liberal scale. It is felt that, at least in the initial stages, the Secretaries should be qualified and full-time paid workers who will be able to protect the interest of both the cooperatives and their members. (para 7.10).
41. There is clearly a need to establish in the State a Tribal Development Corporation on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with the following objectives:
- (i) To purchase minor forest produce collected, and agricultural produce grown, by the tribals at fair prices.
 - (ii) To sell them articles of domestic requirements, agricultural implements, fertilizers, etc. and
 - (iii) To provide them with necessary credit facilities for agricultural and other purposes.

The Team would like to emphasise that the collection of minor forest produce should be the monopoly of the tribals. (para 7.11).

42. 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 moneylenders for getting loans. Secondly, if the credit need is linked with the marketing of the produce, it will help recovery of the loan advanced. To enable the tribals to get loans from these cooperative societies without difficulty and having regard to the fact that the poor tribals are generally illiterate, the procedure for grant of loans should be simplified. (para 7.12).
43. Although arrangements exist at the Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, for giving training and orientation to the Managers of Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies, only one third of the Managers have received training at the Institute. As it is important that arrangements should be made for the training of office-bearers of other cooperatives the Team suggests that peripatetic training programmes may be organised for the purpose. (para 7.13).

Chapter VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

44. The Banswara district is cut off during the monsoon by two rivers - by the Mahi on the eastern, western and northern sides and by the Anas in the south. No railway line passes through the district. It is, therefore, essential that the bridging of the rivers and improvement of communications should be given high priority in this areas. (para 8.4).
45. Many roads have been constructed without culverts and bridges. The Team suggests that in the road construction programme, culverts and bridges should be constructed simultaneously, in an integrated manner. (para 8.4).
46. Some of the roads, the construction of which was undertaken under the programme of relief works to provide employment to the people, during the years that the State was hit by conditions of scarcity, were left incomplete and the earth work was washed away during the rains. The Team feels that it should be possible to repair such roads and recommends that after getting the necessary estimates prepared, funds should be provided to the T.D.Blocks to enable them to complete the works and improve communication facilities in the tribal areas. (para 8.4).

Chapter IX

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS AND POWER

47. The Banswara district is very rich in forest wealth. There is need to start forest - based industries to exploit the forest produce. (para 9.3(i)).
48. The Banswara district grows cotton worth Rs. 3 crores per year. The Team suggests that a spinning and weaving mill may be set up in this area on a cooperative basis, which will open avenues of employment to a large number of tribals. (para 9.3(ii)).
49. White-stone is available in the Kushalgarh area of the Banswara district. It can be used in the manufacture of glass. The Team, therefore, suggests that a glass factory may be set up in the area. (para 9.3(iii)).

50. A training centre at Dungarpur, run by the Industries Department, provides training in weaving, carpentry and manufacture of footwear. Formerly, the trainees on completion of the course, were given financial assistance upto Rs. 250/- as loan in order to enable them to start business. This assistance has since been stopped. As a result, the trainees, on completion of training, find it difficult to set themselves up in business. The Team suggests that financial assistance may be given atleast for the purchase of tools and raw materials to enable the trainees to start business in their trades. (para 9.8).
51. There will be no significant improvement in their economic condition nor will they ever rise in the social scale if the best that we can do is to ask tribals to work as wage earners on a daily pittance. To make any real impact on their economy it is important to ensure that tribals develop technical skills. Educational programmes for tribals should lay emphasis on mathematics and science from the earliest stage and selected students should be trained in technical institutions which may be located, as far as possible, in tribal areas where industrial development is taking place. (para 9.8).
52. While the Team appreciates that it may not be possible, as things stand at present, to draw up power programmes for tribal areas alone, it feels that there is need to ensure that whenever any power project is taken up in the heart of a tribal area and electricity is provided to towns and administrative centres, the tribal villages in the vicinity are not deprived of the benefits of the project. In this context the Team would refer to the practice obtaining in Gujarat where, to ensure that the tribal villages are not excluded from future electrification programme, before any new scheme is sanctioned, steps are taken by the State Government to ascertain that no Harijan and Adivasi villages or localities have been left out from the purview of the scheme. The Panchayat concerned is also required to furnish a certificate to that effect. The Team suggests that adoption of a similar procedure by the Government of Rajasthan. (para 9.14).

Chapter - X

EDUCATION

53. Ashram schools have been started on an experimental basis. Since these schools have not been provided with buildings and agricultural lands, they have not been able to show good progress. It is necessary that such deficiencies are removed. As such schools are necessary for promoting education among tribals, more Ashram Schools may be started (para 10.5(1)).

54. Special schemes for starting primary schools in the far-flung tribal areas may be undertaken by the State Government. The norms for opening schools may be relaxed in the case of tribal areas. In the case of sparsely populated areas, however, it may be desirable to set up residential schools, preferably of ashram type, in central places. (para 10.5(ii)).
55. Vocational schools, with agriculture bias should be started for tribal students. Students should be assisted to pursue their studies by the grant of scholarships. Craft education should also be introduced in the schools. Students should be given training in tailoring and carpentry to enable them to earn their livelihood if, after schooling, they do not take up regular service. (para 10.5(iii)).
56. There is considerable backlog in respect of literacy among the adult tribals. Adult education centres should be suitably strengthened to make up the leeway. (para 10.5(iv)).
57. The gap between the boys' education and girls' education is very wide. Concerted efforts are, therefore, necessary to accelerate the pace of education among girls. It is suggested that more Ashram Schools may be opened for girls and hostel facilities expanded. Separate hostels for girls are needed particularly in Dungarpur and Banswara districts and Pratapgarh area of the Chittorgarh district. (para 10.5(v)).
58. With the progress in education, unemployment among educated tribal boys and girls has also increased. It is necessary to provide them suitable employment in order to avoid any frustration. (para 10.5(vi)).
59. The existing hostel facilities for tribal students are not adequate. It is necessary that more hostels should be established. Provision should also be made for the grant of scholarships to tribal students in the primary and middle schools. (para 10.5(vii)).

Chapter XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

60. As the tribal people still have more faith in local herbs than in modern medicine and lack hygienic sense and knowledge, they are not keen on availing themselves of the medical facilities provided by Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries and Primary Health Centres. It is, therefore, necessary to make arrangements for imparting health education to the tribals so that they may take advantage of these units in larger numbers. (para 11.1).

61. Guineaworm disease is widespread in the tribal areas of Banswara and Dungarpur. It is directly linked with contaminated water supply from step-wells. The Team, therefore, suggests that a special programme for conversion of step-wells into draw-wells may be undertaken by the State Government as early as possible. (para 11.2)
62. In order to ensure that hospitals and primary health centres do not suffer for want of doctors and para-medical staff the State Government should undertake a programme of training local persons who, on completion of their course, can be drafted to serve for a few years in the tribal areas. As a certain percentage of seats in the medical colleges is reserved for tribal students, the State Government may lay down the condition that after completing the medical course, these students would be required to serve for a few years in the tribal areas. It is also necessary to make working conditions in tribal areas more attractive to the staff by providing free furnished residential accommodation and giving incentives like special pay, etc. (para 11.3).
63. Against 2,331 villages which are provided with safe drinking water wells, nearly 3,760 villages have no drinking water well facilities. It is, therefore, necessary to give priority to water supply programmes and to provide sizeable funds both in the general sector and in the tribal welfare sector for undertaking drinking water supply programmes in the tribal areas in a bigger way than hitherto. (para 11.5).

Chapter XII

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

64. The Tribal Research Institute is at present functioning as a branch of the Department of Social Welfare under the administrative control of the Director of Social Welfare. The Team feels that in order that the Institute may enjoy sufficient autonomy in its working it may be allowed to function as a separate unit directly responsible to Government and that for this purpose the status of the Principal may be raised and necessary administrative and financial powers may be vested in him. The Principal should also have direct access to the Secretary in charge of Education and Social Welfare Departments. (para 12.3).

65. The Study Team considers that the present staff in the Tribal Research Institute is not adequate. The Team understands that the Institute has recently drawn up proposals for re-organising its work in the context of the work to be undertaken by it during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These envisage organisation of research in four divisions, viz. i) Tribal Economy and Culture, ii) Planning and Evaluation, iii) Ad hoc Surveys and Social Research, and iv) Social Demography and assessing the impact of legislation. (para 12.4).
66. The Team suggests that a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee of the Tribal Research Institute may be appointed to examine the proposals and recommend a suitable staffing pattern for the Institute. The Sub-Committee may also include representatives of the Administration and Finance Departments. (para 12.5).
67. If the services of competent and qualified staff are to be secured for the Tribal Research Institute, it is necessary to ensure that their pay and prospects are reasonably attractive. In any case the pay scales should be comparable with scales in other Tribal Research Institutes, say the one at Ranchi or at the more progressive Universities. In order to provide a sense of security to the staff, it is also necessary to make permanent posts which have been in existence for five years or more and are likely to continue. (para 12.6).
68. The Tribal Research Institute has prepared a plan for the expansion of the Museum. The Team recommends that the State Government may take an early decision on these proposals and sanction necessary funds to enable the Institute to take up the proposed expansion programme. (para 12.8).
69. The quarterly bulletin "Tribe" of the Tribal Research Institute is not being published regularly and sometimes there have been inordinate delays of as much as an year. As the articles and studies included in the Bulletin lose much of their utility as a result of its delayed publication, it is imperative that arrangements are made for its timely publication. If the Government press is not in a position to undertake the printing of the Bulletin, it is better that arrangements are made to entrust its printing to private printers. (para 12.10).
70. The Tribal Research Institute should also be closely associated by the Government at the time of the formulation of Annual Plans and schemes of tribal welfare. In fact to make the maximum use of the Institute the Department of Social Welfare 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. (para 12.11).

71. The State Government may consider the need for the strengthening of arrangements relating to coordination between the Tribal Research Institute and other Departments concerned with tribal welfare such as the C.D. Department, Cooperation Department, so that the services of the Institute may be utilised by them for studies bearing on tribal development programmes in which they are interested and thus help in making the work of the Institute action-oriented. (para 12.11)
72. The Team understands that the Institute proposes to conduct orientation courses in tribal life and culture separately for teachers, patwaris, forest guards, revenue officials, etc., who frequently come in contact with the tribals. However, the proposal has not made any headway as the Education, Revenue and Forest Departments are reported to have not found it possible to release their officials for training. Since such training will help the officials to a better understanding of the life and cultural values of the tribal people and the techniques of working through their institutional framework, the Team feels that there is need for these Departments to modify their attitude and depute their staff for training to the Institute. (para 12.12).
73. In order to strengthen the coordination between the Tribal Research Institute and the Tribal Orientation and Study Centre, the Team recommends that the control of the Tribal Orientation and Study Centre may be transferred to the Department of Social Welfare which is responsible for tribal development programmes. There may also be a common advisory board for both the institutions. (para 12.13).
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LIST OF ANNEXURES

- Annexure I Resolution constituting the Study Team.
- Annexure II Population of different Scheduled Tribes and the districts of their habitat(para 1.3)
- Annexure III List of Scheduled Areas (para 1.7)
- Annexure IV Details of tribal population by religion (para 1.9)
- Annexure V The Administrative setup of the Social Welfare Department (para 2.1)
- Annexure VI Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Services (para 2.3)
- Annexure VII Plan provision and actual expenditure (financial and physical) on important schemes under the State and Central Sector Programmes (para 3.4)
- Annexure VIII Interest in land and size of land cultivated (in Rural Areas only) by Scheduled Tribes (para 4.2)
- Annexure IX Points to be kept in view while selecting Rehabilitation sites for the resettlement of tribal families (para 4.11)
- Annexure X Land utilisation in Tribal Development Blocks (para 5.2)
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- Annexure XII Cattle population in the T.D. Blocks (para 5.13)
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- Annexure XV Composition, term, main functions etc. of the Panchayati Raj Bodies (para 7.6)
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- Annexure XVII List of Research Projects completed and on hand (Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Udaipur) (para 12.7)

Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COPP/Adm/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. COPP/Adm/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 adapted 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 P. Shilu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland.

Chairman

- (ii) Shri L.M. Shrikant, Member
Secretary, Bharatiya
Adimjati Sewak Sangh
and ex-Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes
- (iii) Shri T. Sivasankar, Member
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and Works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa.
(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B. Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajasthan
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 economics 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.

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POPULATION OF DIFFERENT SCHEDULED TRIBES AND THE DISTRICTS
OF THEIR HABITAT - CENSUS 1961.

(5 Major Groups)

Sl. No.	Tribes	Population {Census 1961 }	Districts
1.	MINA	11,55,620	Jaipur, Sawaimadhopur, Udaipur, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kota.
2.	BHIL	9,06,705	Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh.
3.	GARASIA(excluding Rajput Garasia)	62,509	Pali, Sirohi
4.	SEHRIA/SAHARIYA	23,299	Jhalawar
5.	DAMOR/DAMARIYA	14,534	Dungarpur
6.	BHILMINA	2,063	
7.	OTHERS UNCLASSIFIED	1,86,740	
TOTAL:		23,51,470	

Source: Census of India - 1961.

Annexure III
(Reference para 1.7).

LIST OF SCHEDULED AREAS

<u>District</u>	<u>Scheduled Areas</u>
Dungarpur	Whole of the district except Towns of - Dungarpur, Sagwara, Galiakot; Villages of - Peth, Aspur, Sabla, Bankoda; Police Station and outpost portions of the villages of - Kanba, Vinya, Dewai, Bargana, Mewda, Kura, Dhamola, Ganeshpur, Sarthuna, Fatehpur.
Banswara	Whole of the district except Towns of -- Banswara, Kushalgarh; Villages of -- Garhi, Ghatole, Pratabpura, Talwara, Bagidora; Police Station and outpost portions of the villages of -- Khamera, Bhagora, Bhopatpura, Anas, Jagpura, Bhondia, Narwalia, Shergarh, Loharia, Anthunia, Chandji-ka-Gura, Chandanwara, Dhanpur, Phalwa, Ghaditejpur, Solaopat, Pipalkhunt, Mandikhera, Sadulpur, Gangror, Dugra, Patan, Khandu.
Chittorgarh	Whole of Partapgarh tehsil except Towns of - Partapgarh, Deogarh; Police Station and outpost portions of the villages of - Hathunia, Sangthali, Kherat, Kotri, Suhagpur, Ratanjana, Phugatalao, Salangarh, Arnoda, Ninor.

Annexure IV

(Reference para 1.9)

Details of Tribal Population by Religion

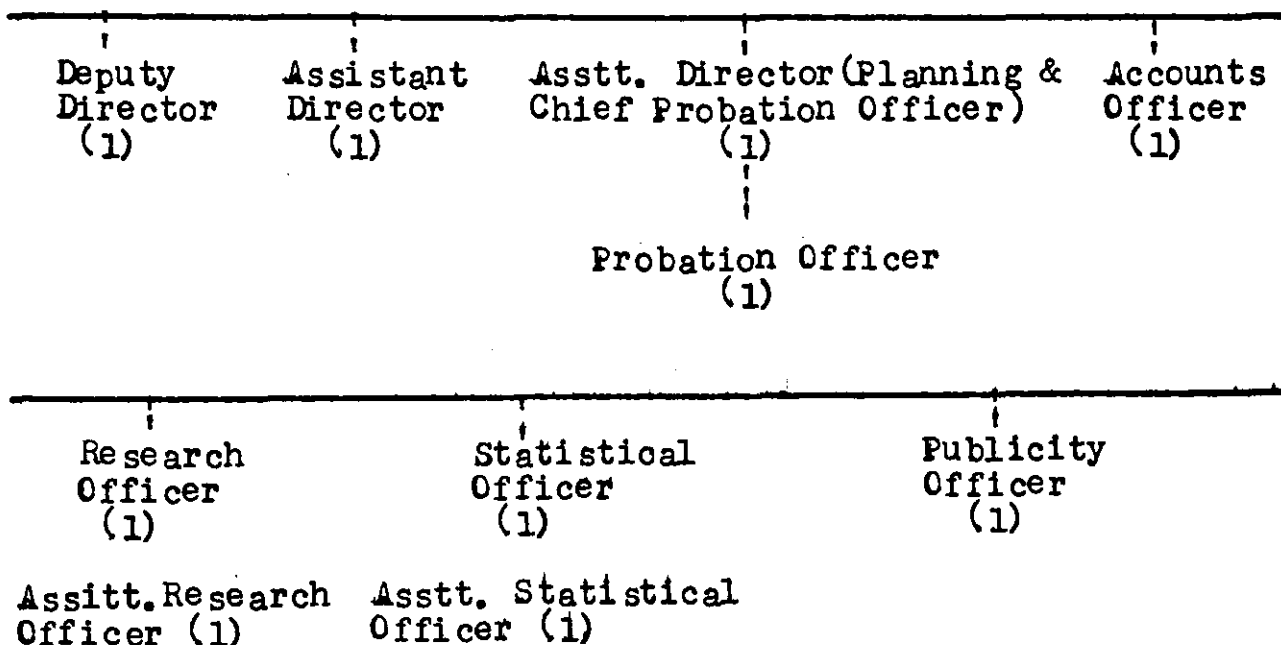
Sl. No.	Tribe	Total	Christian	Hindu	Muslim	Others
1.	Mina	1,155,620	2	1,155,612	-	6
2.	Unclassified	186,740	186	186,464	28	62
3.	Bhil	906,705	47	906,651	6	1
4.	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	62,509	-	62,509	-	-
5.	Sehria, Sahariya	23,299	-	23,299	-	-
6.	Damor, Dameria	14,534	-	14,533	-	1
7.	Bhil Mina	2,063	-	2,063	-	-
Total		2,351,470	235	2,351,131	34	70

Percentage of Christian to total tribal population	=	0.01
Percentage of Hindu to total tribal population	=	99.99
Percentage of Muslim to total tribal population	=	Neg.
Percentage of others to total tribal population	=	Neg.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, RAJASTHAN

Director and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary

Directorate (Hqrs.)



Districts

1. District Probation Officer & Social Welfare Officer (26)
2. Additional Social Welfare Officers (3) (Jaipur, Ajmer & Kota)
3. Assistant Probation Officer and Welfare Inspectors (7)
(Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur
and Banswara)

Regional

Udaipur Division

Assistant Director
(1)

Udaipur/Chittorgarh/Banswara/Dungarpur/Bhilwara/Kota/Jhalawar

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN STATE
SERVICES-POSITION AS ON 31-3-1968.

	Total No. in Employment	Scheduled Castes in Employment		Scheduled Tribes in Employment		Total Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Employment	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Class I	4646	103	2.22	30	0.65	133	2.86
Class II	21397	1319	6.16	997	4.66	2316	10.82
Class III	25566	1258	4.92	333	1.30	1591	6.22
Class IV. (other than Sweepers)	21319	2547	11.95	1147	5.38	3694	17.32

Annexure VII

(Reference para 3.4)

Plan Provision and Actual Expenditure (Financial and Physical) on important Plan Schemes

<u>PART I: Financial</u>		
for Schemes/Scheduled Tribes	Expenditure approved in III Plan	Actual Expenditure in III Plan
<u>A - Central schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</u>		
1. T.D.Blocks	42,80,000	63,81,000
2. Cooperation including Forest Cooperative Societies and Marketing-cum-Consumer Cooperative Societies.	27,20,000	26,97,690
3. Post-matric scholarships	Not fixed	5,36,872
4. Tribal Research and Training	4,10,000	1,77,010
<u>B - State Sector Schemes for Scheduled Tribes</u>		
<u>I EDUCATION</u>		
1. Pre-matric scholarships	25,00,000	11,15,128
2. Construction of School & Hostel Buildings	15,00,000	12,16,842
3. Provision of Books and Clothing	-	-
4. Establishment of Astram Schools	10,00,000	3,05,919

1	2	3
<u>II-Economic Uplift</u>		
1. Provision of land and irrigation facilities.	51,00,000	38,05,803
2. Supply of bullocks, implements, seeds, and manures, Soil conservation, Control of shifting cultivation & colonisation of shifting cultivators.	13,00,000	1,00,000
3. Cottage industries Cooperation	6,00,000	6,00,000
4. Technical training institutes.	-	-
5. Improvement of communications (Provision of small roads, culverts, bridges and approach roads)	7,00,000	64,000
<u>III-Health, Housing and Other Schemes.</u>		
1. Medical facilities.	-	-
2. Drinking water supply, Provision of houses and house sites	10,00,000	5,13,000
3. Provision of legal aid.	1,00,000	3,220

PART II: Physical Targets and Achievements

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Third Plan target</u> (1961-66)		<u>Cumulative achievement since the beginning of Third Plan</u>
			<u>Original</u>	<u>Core</u>	
I. Education	1. Award of scholarships/stipends				
	i) Students benefited	No.	50,000	50,000	46,004
	ii) Amount	Rs. in lakhs	25.00	25.00	6.56
	2. Ashram Schools opened	No.	10	5	4
	3. Construction of hostel buildings	No.	20	5	2
	4. Aid to Voluntary agencies	Rs. in lakhs	35.00	35.00	10.89
	5. Rented Hostels established	No.	20	20	16
II. Economic uplift	1. Construction of irrigation wells	No.	1000	1000	1318
	2. Construction of dams & tanks	No.	160	160	114
	3. Aid to families for cottage industries	No.	600	300	44
	4. Families rehabilitated and settled on land	No.	1445	1300	878
III. Health, Housing & Other Schemes	1. Construction of drinking water wells and conversion of step wells into draw wells	No.	500	500	576
	2. Families aided	Rs. in lakhs	15.00	15.00	5.05
	3. Construction of roads	Kilo-metres	113	32	14.6
	4. Planning, co-ordination & Statistical Cell established	No.	1	-	1

ANNEXURE VIII
(Reference para 4.2)

INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATION (IN RURAL AREAS ONLY) BY SCHEDULED TRIBES

(20% SAMPLE OF HOUSE HOLDS) - Census 1961.

Size of land Holdings (acres)	Total No. of Cultivating House holds		House holds owning land or held from Government (Nos.)	Held from private persons or institutions for payments in money, kind or share (Nos.)	Partly held from Govt. and partly from private persons (Nos.)
	Nos.	%	(Nos.)	(Nos.)	(Nos.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Less than 1 acre	37	0.50	33(89.19)	4(10.61)	- (-)
1 to 2.4	636	8.59	26.28 588(92.45)	32(5.03)	16(2.52)
2.5 to 4.9	1272	17.19	1174(92.30)	31(2.44)	67(5.26)
5.0 to 7.4	1448	19.56	1321(91.23)	23(1.59)	104(7.18)
7.5 to 9.9	911	12.21	31.77 829(91.00)	9(0.99)	73(8.01)
10.0 to 12.4	930	12.57	18.41 831(89.34)	14(1.52)	85(9.14)
12.5 to 14.9	432	5.84	372(86.11)	6(1.39)	54(12.50)
15.0 to 29.9	1342	18.13	1172(87.33)	6(1.19)	154(11.48)
30 to 50	252	3.41	217(86.11)	1(0.40)	34(13.49)
50 & above	80	1.08	67(83.75)	1(1.25)	12(15.00)
Unspecified	61	0.82	61(100.00)	-(-)	-(-)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate %age of the total member of households in a class interval.

Source: Census of India 1961 Vol. XIV part V-A (pp. 412).

Points to be kept in view while selecting rehabilitation sites for the resettlement of tribal families.

- (i) The lands should be properly reclaimed and developed before allotment to individual families. The area allotted should be sufficient to maintain an average tribal family. It should also be ensured that the lands allotted are of a reasonable quality.
- (ii) In the employment of labour for the clearance of land, construction of houses, wells, approach roads and irrigation works, preference should be given to the settlers who should be paid fair wages.
- (iii) There should be proper demarcation of land.
- (iv) Simultaneously with the allotment of land necessary formalities regarding registration in the names of the tribals or issue of title deeds in their favour should be completed. This is necessary as in the absence of rights of ownership, the inmates of the colony will not be in a position to utilise the facility for obtaining loans from Government for agricultural and other productive purposes to which they would normally be eligible. They should on no account be compelled to seek the assistance of the money-lender to meet their credit needs.
- (v) The allotment of land should be followed soon after by the free supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, etc. The assistance should, as far as possible, be in kind. Where, however, the payment in the shape of grants is envisaged, care should be taken to ensure that the grants are actually utilized for the purpose for which they are given. There should also be a proper system of follow-up to ensure that the facilities provided are availed of by the tribals and that they are not exploited by others.
- (vi) Adequate subsistence allowance should be paid to the settlers till such time as they are able to raise the first crop on their fields. There should also be provision for subsidiary occupations during the 'off' agricultural season.
- (vii) Adequate irrigation facilities should be ensured. While selecting sites for the colony those within the command of water-supply sources should be given preference.

- (viii) Colonies should be located preferably near forests. In fact, a patch of forest may be marked as village forest to meet the occasional requirements of the tribals. The management of the village forest should be made the responsibility of the inmates of the colony.
- (ix) The Tribes Advisory Council and the leaders of the tribal communities intended to be settled should be consulted in the selection of sites, layout and design of houses. If facilities are needed for the setting up of tribal dieties or for the performance of traditional rites and rituals necessary funds may be provided for the purpose to enable them to perform these rites.
- (x) Ownership and pattern of utilisation of land before colonisation should be taken into account to avoid conflict between the families settled and the others having interest in the land or living in the neighbouring areas.
- (xi) It is important to study the social customs and habits of the tribal communities proposed to be settled. The Tribal Research Institute can provide useful guidance in this regard.
- (xii) Tribes having similar traditions and customs should ordinarily be settled together in a colony to avoid difficulties of adjustment in the new social environment. As the tribals require the services of certain occupational groups like drummers, blacksmiths, cow-herds, etc. provision may be made for the settlement of one or two families from each of these groups in or around the colonies.
- (xiii) Selection of families to be settled in the colony should be judicious and care should be taken to avoid settling at the same place traditionally hostile tribes or tribes with a history of inter-ethnic rivalries. At the same time, the strategy of building up community leadership so as to stabilise the life in the colony should be properly planned.
- (xiv) The houses should be constructed according to the taste and traditional ideas of the tribals regarding layout and design to avoid the possibility of their developing an antipathy to living in houses not so constructed. This does not mean that improvements should not be incorporated in the construction of houses. But the improvements should not conflict with their traditions and superstitions. As far as possible locally available materials should be used in the construction of such houses.

- (xv) The tribals resettled in colonies should have common amenities like drinking water supply, health centres, recreation centres, community houses, educational institutions, multipurpose cooperative societies, veterinary aids, etc. Provision should also be made for the continuance of traditional community organisations like bachelor dormitories, if they exist among the tribal families to be settled in the colony.
- (xvi) A colony supervisor with a background of practical agriculture, or if the number of families is small, a Sevak of the rank of village level worker may be posted to each colony, at least for some years, to teach improved methods of agriculture to the settlers. Where there are a number of agricultural colonies, a separate agricultural officer should be appointed for making periodical visits to the colonies to supervise and guide the work of colony supervisors and village level workers.
- (xvii) To watch progress and to take prompt action for removal of difficulties cropping up from time to time, the Collector or the officer in overall charge of the colony may be required to submit periodical reports to the State Government on the progress made in the colony in the fields of agriculture, education, employment, health, etc, and on the socio-economic conditions of the families.

LAND UTILISATION IN T. D. BLOCKS (DURING 1966-67)

Name of T.D. Block	Total population	Tribal population	%age of Tribal population	Total area in acres	Area under crops (acres)	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Pulses	Other Cereals
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Kushalgarh	41,929	38,331	91.4	1,65,720	61,378	21,233	21,833	2,750	5,925	4,493
2. Simalwara	87,036	62,365	71.8	1,69,820	1,04,776	12,954	15,951	4,782	5,245	4,072
3. Bhukiya	35,259	33,190	94.0	N.A.	1,30,538	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Kherwara	95,306	64,869	68.1	2,69,101	65,611	8,020	30,476	2,132	6,500	4,876
5. Pipalkhunt	45,781	41,781	91.3	2,52,160	66,981	6,191	22,752	1,528	8,954	26
6. Sajjangarh	45,130	39,343	87.1	1,00,678	46,281	9,188	12,919	836	4,007	4,120
7. Lungarpur	64,057	49,967	78.00	1,23,750	64,363	8,206	19,051	1,637	4,410	11,884
8. Kotra	55,506	46,420	83.6	8,08,582	52,789	1,947	28,153	6,056	6,994	71
9. Talwara	33,955	28,741	85.6	2,02,661	79,370	10,234	28,846	3,655	8,668	3,897
10. Fartapgarh	69,739	32,150	46.0	3,87,761	1,30,172	3,382	21,119	26,575	22,802	389
11. Eichhiwara	76,307	59,968	78.4	1,65,975	67,096	19,183	2,337	3,677	4,965	5,902
12. Maspur	78,428	35,904	45.8	1,93,223	57,640	6,074	28,850	2,505	4,572	1,286
13. Sagarwara	77,377	36,313	46.7	1,96,800	57,412	11,023	18,383	3,164	7,135	6,392

Source: Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur.

Annexure XI
(Reference para 5.2)

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS *

Sl. No.	T. D. Block	Cereals	Pulses	Oil Seeds	Commercial Crops
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Kushalgarh	65.9	4.6	12.3	17.1
2.	Simalwara	83.1	9.2	3.4	4.1
3.	Bhukhya	77.6	8.5	5.6	8.3
4.	Kherwara	82.8	11.8	1.7	3.6
5.	Pipalkhunt	66.0	14.9	16.7	2.4
6.	Sajjagarh	70.7	8.5	11.3	9.3
7.	Dungarpur	74.4	9.8	6.3	9.4
8.	Kotra	79.2	92.1	7.2	1.4
9.	Talwara	65.0	8.8	8.7	77.5
10.	Pratapgarh	56.5	15.5	11.4	16.5
11.	Sagwara	69.3	13.4	2.4	17.1
12.	Bichhiwara	78.2	10.6	5.2	6.0
13.	Aspur	74.5	7.9	7.2	10.4

* Percentage to total area sown.

ANNEXURE XII
(Reference para 5.13)

CATTLE POPULATION IN T.D. BLOCKS

Name of the T.D. Block	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Sheep	Goats	Horses	Asses	Camels	Poultry birds
			He	She						
Mushalgarh	17404	12773	-	3961	-	12093	2985	-	-	-
Simalwara 1&2	35373	30472	4571	15818	4101	35496	378	1080	-	-
Dhukhiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kherwara 1&2	39098	37773	5705	25913	21582	46135	199	393	154	9944
Pipalkhant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sajjangarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingarpur 1&2	28915	26703	4080	17307	30420	37916	341	687	708	-
Kotra 1&2	17915	23049	272	8177	5475	47009	288	194	563	15211
Fretapgarh	38999	39917	3789	17381	27907	329	331	338	43	15839
Salwara	25440	17017	101	9286	4039	26394	365	1416	926	10520
Sagwara	26343	13228	5329	10538	-	3154	1022	2535	3135	528
Michhiwara 1&2	45485	26689	2825	16301	16254	26273	123	461	122	8294

Source: Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur.

PERCENTAGE OF
DISTRICTWISE/ FOREST AREA (1957-58) AND SCHEDULED TRIBE
POPULATION (1961).

Sl. No.	District	% of Forests to total area of the District *	% of S.T. persons with the District population @
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Ajmer	3.3	1.59
2.	Alwar	12.5	8.11
3.	Banswara	35.1	62.62
4.	Barmer £	N.A.	5.37
5.	Bharatpur	1.1	2.84
6.	Bhilwara	1.0	9.38
7.	Bikaner	0.3	0.23
8.	Bundi	13.2	17.74
9.	Chittorgarh	8.9	14.26
10.	Churu £	N.A.	0.49
11.	Dungarpur	19.8	60.15
12.	Ganganagar £	N.A.	0.21
13.	Jaipur	1.6	11.49
14.	Jaisalmer	0.5	3.25
15.	Jalore	0.7	8.07
16.	Jhalawar	1.7	10.50
17.	Jhunjhunu	7.5	1.60
18.	Jodhpur	0.09	2.07
19.	Kota	2.8	14.68
20.	Nagaur	0.1	0.32
21.	Pali	4.7	4.74
22.	Sawai Madhopur	5.8	22.45
23.	Sikar	0.7	2.51
24.	Sirohi	4.7	21.03
25.	Tonk	3.5	11.59
26.	Udaipur	14.5	30.17

* Source:- Techno-Economic Survey of Rajasthan, National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, Table 25, p.239

@ Source:- Census of India, 1961.

£ Figures for forest area are not mentioned.

Annexure XIV
(Reference para 7.2)

DETAILS OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

Sl. No.	Names of Tribal Development Block	District	Year of opening	Whether in the Scheduled Areas Yes/No
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Simalwara I	Dungarpur	1962-63	Yes
2.	Kherwara I	Udaipur	1962-63	No
3.	Bukhiya	Banswara	1962-63	Yes
4.	Simalwara II	Dungarpur	1963-64	Yes
5.	Kherwara II	Udaipur	1963-64	No
6.	Pipal Khunt	Banswara	1963-64	Yes
7.	Dungarpur I	Dungarpur	1964-65	Yes
8.	Sajjangarh	Banswara	1964-65	Yes
9.	Kotra I	Udaipur	1964-65	No
10.	Dungarpur II	Dungarpur	1965-66	Yes
11.	Kotra II	Udaipur	1965-66	No
12.	Talwara	Banswara	1965-66	Yes
13.	Pratapgarh	Chittorgarh	1965-66	Yes
14.	Kushalgarh	Banswara	1956	Yes
15.	Bichiwada I	Dungarpur	1966-67	Yes
16.	Bichiwada II	Dungarpur	1966-67	Yes
17.	Aspur	Dungarpur	1966-67	Yes
18.	Sagwara I	Dungarpur	1966-67	Yes
19.	Sagwara II	Dungarpur	1967-68	Yes
20.	Achivara	Chittorgarh	1967-68	No
21.	Choti Sadri	Chittorgarh	1967-68	No
22.	Jahazpur	Bhilwara	1967-68	No.

ANNEXURE XV
(Reference para 7.6)

COMPOSITION, TERM AND FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ BODIES IN RAJASTHAN

Body 1.	Composition 2.	Term 3.	Main Functions 4.	Remarks 5.
Gram Panchayat	6-21 Two seats are reserved for women if no woman is elected to the Panchayat. One seat is reserved for Scheduled Tribes if no such person is elected to the Panchayat.	3 years	Sanitation and conservancy, maternity and child welfare, water supply, promotion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, dairy farming and cooperative farming, maintenance of minor irrigation works below 50 acres, grazing lands, etc., construction and maintenance of public streets, drains, bunds, bridges, promotion of education and culture, establishment of akharas, clubs, libraries, reading rooms etc.; watch and ward taking of census and maintenance of vital statistics; organising of voluntary labour for community works, opening of fair-price shops, propagation of family planning etc., rendering of hostel services on behalf of the Government securing life and general insurances business, sale of small saving certificates as agents or otherwise.	Panches and Sarpanches are elected by secret ballot. Up-sarpanches are elected by panches.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Panchayat Samiti	<p>1. <u>Ex-officio Members</u></p> <p>a) Sarpanches of all Panchayats in the Panchayat Samitis.</p> <p>b) Local MLAs, with a right to vote but not to hold office.</p> <p>c) S.D.O. with neither a right to vote nor to hold office.</p> <p>2. <u>Elected Members</u></p> <p>One or more members from the Presidents of all the Gram Sabhas in the Panchayat Samiti according to population.</p> <p>3. <u>Coopted Members</u></p> <p>a) Two women, if not otherwise elected.</p> <p>b) Two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, if not otherwise elected.</p> <p>c) Two persons belong to Scheduled Tribes, if not otherwise elected and if the population of S.T. exceeds 5%.</p> <p>4. <u>Associate Members</u></p> <p>a) One representative elected by Chairmen of the Services Cooperative Societies in the Panchayat Samiti.</p>	3 years		Execution of development programmes, promotion of agriculture, animal husbandry, cooperation, cottage industries, primary education, social education, communications welfare of backward classes, housing, etc. undertaking emergency relief, supervision and guidance of Panchayats in all their activities, regulation of offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings and practices.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

b) One representative elected by the Chairmen of the Cooperative Societies other Services Cooperatives in the Panchayat Samiti.

c) Chairmen of marketing Cooperative Societies, if any.

5. Additional Members:

Pradhans if not already a member of the Panchayat Samiti.

Wila
Farishad

1. Ex-officio Members

a) Pradhans of all Panchayat Samitis. 3 years

b) Local M.Ps. and M.L.As with a right to vote and hold office.

c) District Development Officer with neither a right to vote nor to hold office.

Coordinate and supervise activities of Panchayat Samitis, examine Panchayat Samiti budgets, distribute Government grants among Samitis, advise Government on matters relating to Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis, etc.

2. Coopted Members

a) Two women if no woman is otherwise elected.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

b) One person belonging to Scheduled Tribes if not otherwise elected and if the population of the district exceeds 5%.

c) One person belonging to Scheduled Castes, if not otherwise elected.

3. Associate Members

a) President of Central Cooperative Bank.

b) Chairman of the District Cooperative Bank.

4. Additional Members

Pramukh who is not otherwise a member of Zila Parishad.

LEVELS OF LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES AND TOTAL POPULATION (BY SEX) -
CENSUS 1961

Level of Literacy	Scheduled Tribes						Total Population					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Total Population	1220433	100.0	1131037	100.0	2351470	100.0	10564082	100.0	9591520	100.0	20155602	100.0
Literates (without levels of Education)	81137	6.65	2869	0.25	84006	3.57	2059489	19.5	489476	5.1	2548965	12.6
Primary or Junior Basic	7811	0.64	234	0.05	8045	0.34	239754	2.3	46506	0.5	286260	1.4
Matriculation or Above	1199	0.10	17	Neg.	1216	0.05	205740	1.9	24603	0.2	230343	1.1
Literacy %age		7.39		0.28		3.96		23.7		5.8		15.1

Source: Census of India 1961.

Annexure XVII

(Reference para 12.7)

List of Research Projects completed as well as on hand
(Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Udaipur)

PART I

List of Research Projects Completed

- A. References on Tribes of Rajasthan
1. RAJASTHAN-KE-BHIL: Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, March, 1965, pp.38.
 2. RAJASTHAN-KE-SHARIRA: Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, December, 1965 pp.40.
 3. DAMORS: A BORDER TRIBE OF RAJASTHAN: Tribe, Vol.IV No.1, June, 1967.
 4. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MINAS: Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, April, 1966.
 5. BANJARAS: MERCANTILE NOMADS OF RAJASTHAN: N.N. Vyas, Tribe, Vol.III, No.2, March, 1967.
 6. RAJASTHAN-KE-ADIVASI: Souvenior Tribal Research Institute Udaipur, April, 1966, pp.130.
- B. Researches/Studies on Life and Culture
7. BHIL GAURI: N.N. Vyas and T.S.Gaur: Tribe, Vol.III, No.1, October, 1966.
 8. BHIL MARRIAGE: N.N. Vyas and T.S.Gaur: Tribe, Vol.III, No.1, October, 1966.
 9. BHIL BHOPA: MEDICINE MAN: O.P. Goyal: Tribe, Vol.III, No.1, October, 1966.
 10. TRIBALIZATION: B.R. Chauhan, Tribe Vol.II, No.1-2, April, 1966.
 11. JANAHAR NAGAR PROJECT: A Study in Socio-Economic conditions of Resettlement Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, 1967. pp.45.
 12. KATHODIS: A Study in Planned Social change, Tribe, Vol.III, No.2, March, 1967.

C. Studies on Unplanned Change

13. KHEERWARA: A Town in Tribal Setting:
N.N.Vyas, Tribe, Vol.I, October,
1964.
14. DETERMINANTS OF RELATIONSHIP AMONGST THE HOSTELLERS: A Cross-Cultural Study in Urban Setting. N.N.Vyas, Tribe, Vol.IV, No.2, September, 1967.
15. INSTITUTIONAL NETWORK OF TRIBES & CASTES AND PROCESS OF HARMONIZATION: O.P. Goyal, Tribe, Vol.I October, 1964.
16. TOWNS IN SCHEDULED AREA OF RAJASTHAN: N.N.Vyas, Vol.II, No.2, April, 1966.

D. Studies on Socio-Economic Development

17. NEEDS, FACILITIES AND THE PEOPLE: A Socio-economic survey of the Simlwara Tribal Development Block, I; N.N.Vyas & K.L.Bhatia, Tribe, Vol. IV., No.3, December 1967 pp.138.
18. NEEDS FACILITIES AND THE PEOPLE: A Socio-economic Survey of the Simlwara Tribal Development Block II; N.N.Vyas and O.P.Goyal, Tribe Vol.IV, No.4, March, 1968 pp.148.
19. TRIBALS: PAST AND PRESENT: Perspective of Tribal Development in Rajasthan. N.N.Vyas & N.D. Chaudhary; Tribe, Vol.V, No.1, June, 1968, pp. 105.

E. Studies on Impact of Legislative Enactment:

20. RAJASTHAN MEN SAGRI VYAVASTHA SURUNMULAN: Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur, 1965. pp V+5+V APPENDICES.

PART II

List of the Research Projects in hand

A. Researches and Studies in Tribal Life and Culture

1. A Study of the Socio-cultural and Religious aspects of the Banswar Fair.

B. Studies on Socio-Economic Development

2. Socio-economic surveys of Kotra Tribal Development Block I & II, District, Udaipur.

C. Studies on Planned Social Change.

3. Kalbelia: A Nomadic Tribe of Rajasthan
4. A Study on the "Caste Composition of the inmates of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes Hostels".
5. A Study of "Socio-economic background of inmates of Scheduled Tribes hostels in the Scheduled areas of the State.
6. Forest Labour Co-operative Societies in Rajasthan with special reference to the Ambavi Daiya Forest Labour Co-operative Society, Udaipur District.
7. A study on "Rata Pani" Rehabilitation Colony, District, Dungarpur.
8. A Study on Socio-Economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes of Western Border of the State (Barmer District) with special reference to Inter-dependence of these groups on Rajput and Muslim dominant castes.
9. "Wastage & stagnation among the Tribal students in Tribal areas of Rajasthan".