GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF "SCHEDULED AREAS" IN

MAHARASHTRA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 2017-2018 AS PER PARA 3 OF

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION

CONTENTS

Year 2017-2018

Sr. No.	Subject	Page No.
1		
1	Introduction	3
2	Chapter I The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra	4 to 9
3	Chapter II Administrative Machinery for the Scheduled areas	10 to 28
4	Chapter III Tribal Sub Plan & Implementation of Tribal Development Programmes 2017-2018	29 to 87
5	Chapter IV Measures against Exploitation of Tribal	88 to 96
6	Chapter V Vanmitra & Others	97 to 106

INTRODUCTION

1. To protect the interest of tribal, many safeguards are introduced and provided in the Constitution of India. As per 2011 Census, Maharashtra has a total tribal population of 105.10 lakhs. As per the Scheduled Area (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 the Scheduled Area is of 46531 sq.kms.over 13 districts, 16 towns and 5809 villages with 49% of tribal population having predominant population of 45 tribes including 3 Primitive Tribes. The boundaries of Tribal Sub Plan area are coterminous with the boundaries of Scheduled Area.

2. The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India while defining the Scheduled Areas elaborates the provisions with regard to their administration and control thereof. Paragraph 3 more specially enjoins on the Governor of each State where there is Scheduled Areas in the State, to submit an Annual Report on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the State, to the President of Indian Republic.

3. According to the instructions and directions received from the Minister of State for Tribal Welfare, Government of India vide D.O. letter No. 18013 / 3 /86-TD (R), dated 15th January, 1987 addressed to the Chief Ministers of the State and the views communicated thereon by this Government vide No. TRI-1087/ CR-66/D-3, dated 12th January 1988, the Annual Report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the State has been prepared.

4. The present Annual Report for the year 2017-2018 has been compiled in the prescribed formats. This report includes details of the existing Administrative Machinery for the Scheduled Areas in Maharashtra.

5. The present annual report gives the conceptual background of the Scheduled Areas visa-a-visa the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas in the State. Further, it spells out the details of the sectoral programmes implemented under the core sectors such as agriculture, co-operation, education and public health, while providing the financial provisions and the expenditure incurred thereon during the period under reference. It further makes a schematic appraisal under key sectors of the economy in the Scheduled Areas.

6. Finally, it reviews the protective legislation enacted for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

CHAPTER – I

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

1. In pursuance of the provision of sub-paragraph (1) of section (6) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the President of India declared certain areas in the State of Maharashtra as Scheduled Areas, vide (1) the Scheduled Areas (Part -A States) Order, 1950 and (2) The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950. Subsequently the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) vide its Notification No.GSR-876, dated 2nd December 1985 notified the modified Scheduled Areas in the State of Maharashtra. The previously notified Scheduled Areas have by this notification been merged into the modified Scheduled Areas.

2. The Scheduled Areas of the State of Maharashtra are spread over 13 districts covering 50 tahsils. These comprise of 5809 villages and 16 towns covering an area of about 46531 sq. kms.

3. According to the 2011 Census, the total Tribal population of Maharashtra State is 105.10 lakh. Maharashtra State ranks second in the country in relation to the total Tribal population, next to Madhya Pradesh.

4. Coverage of the Scheduled Areas with the Total and Tribal Population as per the 2011 Census

Sr. No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
MAHARASHTRA STATE		50	46531	5809	16	146.22	54.81
(A) THANE REGION							
1	THANE	1. Bhivandi	226	73	0	11.41	0.93
		2. Murbad	455	77	0	1.91	0.47
		3. Shahapur	1639	222	1	3.14	1.12
		TOTAL	**2320**	**372**	**1**	**16.46**	**2.52**
2	PALGHAR	4. Palghar	725	164	0	5.50	1.68
		5. Dahanu	956	174	1	4.02	2.78
		6. Talasari	248	41	0	1.55	1.40
		7. Mokhada	627	79	0	0.83	0.77
		8. Jawahar	796	128	1	1.40	1.28
		9. Wada	725	172	1	1.78	1.02
		10. Vikramgad				1.38	1.26
		11. Vasai	344	51	0	13.43	0.98
		TOTAL	**4421**	**809**	**3**	**29.89**	**11.17**
3	PUNE	12. Junnar	490	65	0	3.99	0.81
		13. Ambegaon	426	58	0	2.36	0.51
		TOTAL	**916**	**123**	**0**	**6.35**	**1.32**
THANE REGION TOTAL (13)			**7657**	**1304**	**4**	**52.70**	**15.01**
(B) NASHIK REGION							
4	NASHIK	14. Kalwan	1195	173	0	2.08	1.44
		15. Surgana	838	176	0	1.76	1.70
		16. Baglan	540	60	0	3.74	1.50
		17. Peth	934	172	0	1.20	1.16

Sr. No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
		17. Peth	934	172	0	1.20	1.16
		18. Dindori	1165	117	0	3.16	1.75
		19. Igatpuri	698	93	1	2.54	1.03
		20.Nashik	627	75	1	17.55	1.83
		21.Trimbakeshwar				1.68	1.35
		TOTAL	**5997**	**866**	**2**	**33.71**	**11.76**
5	NANDURBAR	22. Taloda	332	92	1	1.60	1.24
		23. Akrani (Dhadgaon)	601	163	0	1.96	1.88
		24. Akkalkuwa	846	187	0	2.46	2.10
		25. Navapur	905	155	1	2.72	2.33
		26. Shahada	856	145	0	4.08	2.21
		27. Nandurbar	603	107	1	3.67	1.67
		TOTAL	**4143**	**849**	**3**	**16.49**	**11.43**
6	DHULE	28. Sakri	1270	102	0	4.65	2.48
		29. Shirpur	399	62	0	4.22	2.03
		TOTAL	**1669**	**164**	**0**	**8.87**	**4.51**
7	JALGAON	30. Chopda	27	25	0	3.13	0.97
		31. Yawal	10	16	0	2.72	0.68
		32. Raver	11	22	0	3.12	0.54
		TOTAL	**48**	**63**	**0**	**8.97**	**2.19**
8.	AHMEDNAGAR	33. Akole	895	106	0	2.92	1.40
		TOTAL	**895**	**106**	**0**	**2.92**	**1.40**
NASHIK REGION TOTAL (20)			**12752**	**2048**	**5**	**70.96**	**31.29**
(C) AMRAVATI REGION							
9	NANDED	34. Kinwat	1316	185	1	2.48	0.72
		TOTAL	**1316**	**185**	**1**	**2.48**	**0.72**
10	AMRAVATI	35. Dharni	1834	153	0	1.85	1.42
		36. Chikhaldara	2178	197	1	1.19	0.93
		TOTAL	**4012**	**350**	**1**	**3.04**	**2.35**
11	YAVATMAL	37. Wani	1061	1	0	2.14	0.29
		38. Maregaon	720	130	0	0.79	0.26
		39. Ralegaon	697	37	0	1.12	0.32
		40. Kelapur	718	108	1	1.57	0.57
		41. Ghatani	1095	58	0	1.39	0.40
		TOTAL	**4291**	**334**	**1**	**7.01**	**1.84**
AMRAVATI REGION TOTAL (8)			**9619**	**869**	**3**	**12.53**	**4.91**
(D) NAGPUR REGION							
12	GADCHIROLI	42. Sironcha	872	148	0	0.75	0.18
		43. Aheri	2820	188	2	1.17	0.58
		44. Etapalli	4308	314	0	0.82	0.67

Sr. No	District	Tahsil	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
						Total	Tribal
		45. Dhanora	2113	272	0	0.83	0.59
		46. Kurkheda	1889	219	0	0.86	0.47
		47. Gadchiroli	773	65	1	1.46	0.28
		48. Armori	1471	68	1	0.97	0.23
		49. Charmoshi	1187	132	0	1.79	0.33
		TOTAL	**15433**	**1406**	**4**	**8.65**	**3.33**
13	CHANDRAPUR	50. Rajura	1070	182	0	1.38	0.27
		TOTAL	**1070**	**182**	**0**	**1.38**	**0.27**
NAGPUR REGION TOTAL (9)			**16503**	**1588**	**4**	**10.03**	**3.60**

NOTE: - Vide Government Notification, Revenue & Forest Department dated 31st July, 2014 by re-organizing Thane District divided to Palghar District Palghar, Vasai, Dahanu, Talsari, Jawhar, Wada, Mokhada and Vikramgad tehsil.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTALS OF ALL THE REGIONS

Sr No	Region	Area (in Sq.Kms)	No of Village	No of Towns	Population (in Lakhs)	
					Total	Tribal
1.	Thane	7657	1304	4	52.70	15.01
2	Nashik	12752	2048	5	70.96	31.29
3	Amravati	9619	869	3	12.53	4.91
4	Nagpur	16503	1588	4	10.03	3.60
	TOTAL	**46531**	**5809**	**16**	**146.22**	**54.81**

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

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

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

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

8. The 2011 Censustotal Tribal population of Maharashtra is 105.10 lakh, out of which 54.81 lakh Tribal population live in the aforesaid Scheduled Areas and 50.29 lakhs, that is, 52.45% of the Tribal population lives outside the scheduled areas of the State.

9. Accordingly, the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) vide its Extra-ordinary Notification No. 80183, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (1) No. 521, dated 2nd December, 1985 under the Scheduled Areas (Maharashtra) Order,

1985 has declared the Scheduled Areas (these are now co-terminus with the Tribal Sub Plan areas) in the State of Maharashtra.

10. The State Government, however, felt that in addition to the above-mentioned villages and tahsils in 13 districts approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, a large number of villages in the districts of Raigad and Gondia as also some additional villages in the districts of Chandrapur, Yavatmal and Pune should also be included in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The State Government selected and declared 488 villages as additional Tribal Sub Plan (Additional Tribal Sub Plan) villages. The total population of the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas comes to 35.52 lakh of which the Tribal population was 6.45 lakh.

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

12. There are 1512 villages with a total population of 10.68 lakh (out of which the tribal population is 5.84 lakh) included in the Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Pockets. Some of the villages out of the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas are included in the Modified Area Development Approach Pockets. Though, the Government of India declined to place these additional villages on the same footing as the main Tribal Sub Plan Areas approved by them, the State Government felt that the tribal's living in these Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach Areas also needed special attention at par with the Tribal Sub Plan areas. All the benefits available to the tribal in the Tribal Sub Plan areas as approved by the Government of India have been extended to the tribals of these Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach and Mini-Modified Area Development Approach areas. A total of 2016 villages with a total population of 16.32 lakh of which the tribal population is 7.28 lakh now constitute Modified Area Development Approach, Mini-Modified Area Development Approach and the Additional Tribal Sub Plan.

13. Accordingly, at present, 5809 villages from 50 Tahsil of 13 districts, viz. Thane, Palghar, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nasik, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmednagar, Amravati, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Nanded are approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the scheduled areas of the State. There are 5809 villages in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, 1272 villages in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan area, 888 villages in Modified Area Development Approach blocks and 365 villages in the Mini-Modified Area Development Approach blocks. As per the 2011 census, out of a total population of 1123.74 lakh of the State, the tribal population is 105.10 lakh.

14 Out of the total Scheduled Tribes population of 105.10 lakh in the State 50.70 lakh (48.23%) have been covered in the Tribal Sub Plan + Additional Tribal Sub Plan + Modified Area Development Approach + Mini- Modified Area Development Approach areas. There are 50.06 lakh Tribal (58.36%) residing outside the Tribal Sub Plan, Additional Tribal Sub Plan, Modified Area Development Approach, and Mini- Modified Area Development Approach areas. All the Scheduled Areas are now covered under the Tribal Sub Plan areas hence there is no separate programme for the Scheduled Areas. The Tribal Sub Plan commenced functioning since 1976 under a separate Major Head under the various major development heads of the plan.

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

The Scheduled Tribes (ST) of Maharashtra

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

17. There are 45 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. Only 15 tribes have more than one lakh population as per 2011 Census which are Andha (4,74,110); Bhil (25,88,659); Gond (16,18,090); Halba Halbi (2,61,011); Kathodi, Katkari (2,85,334); Kokana (6,87,431); Kolam (1,94,671); Koli Dhor (2,20,074): Koli Mahadeo (14,59,565); Koli-Malhar (2,82,868); Korku (2,64,492); Pardhan (1,45,131), Pardhi (2,23,527) Thakur Thakar (5,67,968); and the Varli (7,96,245). The other tribes which have a population of less than one lakh but more than 10,000 are the Dhanka Tadvi (35,104); Dhodia (17,520); Dubla (18,697); Gamit (67,796), Kawar, Kanwars (26,354); Naikda, Nayakas (22,307), Oraon, Dhangad (43,060); Generic Tribes etc. (2,10,199)

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

District-wise total and tribal population as per 1991, 2001, 2011 census of MaharashtraState is as follows.

(In thousands)

Sr. No	District	1991 census population		2001 census population		2011 census population	
		Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
1	Mumbai city	3175	28	3358	21	3085	25
2	Mumbai suburban	6751	76	8640	71	9357	105
3	Thane	5311	884	8132	1199	11060	1543
4	Raigad	1825	467	2208	269	2634	305
5	Ratnagiri	1544	15	1697	20	1615	20
6	Sindhudurg	832	4	869	5	850	7
7	Nashik	3851	931	4994	1194	6107	1564
8	Dhule	1473	375	1708	444	2051	647
9	Nandurbar	1062	661	1312	860	1648	604
10	Jalgaon	3188	314	3683	436	4230	604
11	Ahmednagar	3373	238	4041	303	4543	378
12	Pune	5533	216	7232	262	9429	349
13	Satara	2451	18	2809	22	3004	30
14	Sangali	2109	11	2584	18	2822	18
15	Solapur	3231	48	3850	69	4318	78
16	Kolhapur	2990	15	3523	21	3876	30
17	Buldhana	1886	95	2232	115	2586	125
18	Akola	1351	91	1630	100	1814	100

Sr. No	District	1991 census population		2001 census population		2011 census population	
		Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal
19	Washim	862	65	1020	71	1197	81
20	Amravati	2200	316	2607	357	2889	404
21	Yavatmal	2077	446	2458	473	2772	514
22	Nagpur	3287	458	4068	444	4654	438
23	Wardha	1067	166	1237	154	1301	150
24	Bhandara	2108	310	1136	98	1200	89
25	Gondiya	1133	21	1201	196	1323	214
26	Chandrapur	1772	349	2071	375	2204	389
27	Gadchiroli	787	305	970	372	1073	415
28	Aurangabad	2214	84	2897	100	3701	143
29	Jalna	1364	28	1613	32	1960	42
30	Beed	1822	21	2161	24	2585	33
31	Parbhani	2117	111	1528	35	1836	41
32	Hingoli	390	36	987	87	1177	112
33	Nanded	2330	276	2876	254	3361	282
34	Osmanabad	1272	22	1487	28	1658	36
35	Latur	1677	38	2080	48	2454	57
Total		**78,937**	**7,318**	**96,879**	**8,577**	**1,12,374**	**10510**

CHAPTER - II

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE SCHEDULED AREAS

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

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Again in November 1993 it was decided that 11 posts of Project Officers in sensitive projects should be upgraded and filled in from among the officers belonging to the Indian

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

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

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

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

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

Name	Jurisdiction	ITDPs	Nos
1. A.T.C. Thane	Konkan Revenue Division (Mumbai, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts) and Pune Revenue Division (Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts) Aurangabad Revenue Division (Osmanabad)	Shahapur, Dahanu, Jawahar, Pen, Ghodegaon, Solapur and Mumbai (for the OTSP)	07
2. A.T.C. Nashik	Nashik Revenue Division (Nashik, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar & Jalgaon Districts)	Nashik, Kalwan, Rajur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Taloda and Yawal	07

Name	Jurisdiction	ITDPs	Nos
03. A.T.C. Amravati	Aurangabad Revenue Division (Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, and Nanded districts) & Amravati Revenue Division (Amravati, Hingoli,Yavatmal, Akola,(for the OTSP) Washim and Buldhana districts)	Kinwat, Kalamnuri Pandharkawada, Pusad, Dharni, Aurangabad and Akola	07
4. ATC, Nagpur	Nagpur Revenue Division (Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondiya districts)	Nagpur, Deori, Bhandara Chandrapur, Chimur, Gadchiroli, Aheri & Bhamragad.	08
			29

DEPARTMENT AT MANTRALAYA LEVEL-SECRETARIAT

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

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

Commissionerate Level.

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

Divisional Level

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

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

The Divisional Commissioners of the six Revenue Divisions of the State are responsible for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan programs in their respective regions. They guide and direct the Collectors and Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of the Zilla Parishads in their respective divisions in the matters related to tribal development.

District Level

District Planning & Development Councils

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

with the function of formulating district plans and monitoring the implementation of district level schemes in the districts. They have also been given powers for reappropriation of funds for district level schemes subject to certain overall guidelines from Government.

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

There is no separate full time district level officer of the Tribal Development Department for the implementation of Tribal Sub Plan schemes, apart from the district officers of the various Departments who are implementing the schemes of tribal development department. However, the Collectors of the districts and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are designated as Ex-Officio Additional Tribal Commissioners. In this capacity, the Collectors are responsible for overall supervision of the implementation of the schemes of tribal development in their district. The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads are responsible for implementation of the schemes under the local sector, which are mostly with the Zilha Parishads. For proper and effective co-ordination, the Project Officer's of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects are placed under the Additional Tribal Commissioners.

Project Level

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

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

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

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE MAHARASHTRA STATE, PUNE

1. Year of Establishment, status and organization of the Institute

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

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

The Institute supports a subsidiary institution named "The Maharashtra State Tribal Empowerment Society" located at Pune which undertakes capacity building and developmental works for the Scheduled Tribes notified in Maharashtra.

Tribal Research & Training Institute has completed Golden Jubilee in 2013. Marking this historic moment, President of India during his visit to TRTI, conferred the institute with Autonomous status. In line with this, Government of Maharashtra issued **GR on 14 Dec 2013.**

2. Objectives of the Institute

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

3. Infrastructure and facilities

The Institute is housed in a three storey building having two training/conference halls. There is a hostel for 30 trainees.

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

The Institute has a web-site (http://trti.mah.nic.in) of its own with e-governance friendly features like Notice board, Right to Information section, FAQs section Adi-Praman etc. The addition in 2008 of section on implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 is giving on through this Institute.

4. Staff and Faculty strength

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

5. Library

This Institute has a library which contains books on various aspects of tribal culture, traditions, customs, development, statistics also having good collection of Government Gazetters, Reports, Census of States of India, Supreme Court cases, Bombay Law reporter etc. In all approximately 20000 books of different categories are available in this Library.

The library purchases various subjects books and Periodicals every year e.g.-

1) Anthropology
2) Sociology
3) Tribal Education
4) Tribal Development
5) Tribal Culture
6) Law
7) Economics
8) Education
9) General Knowledge (for MPSC Training)
१०) Government Publication
11) Encyclopedias on Various Subjects
12) Reference Books regarding Tribal and other dept.
13) Fiction, Nonfiction and motivational books

Periodicals # Economioc & Policitcal weekly, Co-operaative perspective Lokprabha, Saptahik Sakal, Lokrajya, Dakshata etc.

The library has proved to be of immense utility, especially for the purpose of reference for the multifarious activities of the Institute. Apart from the Government officers, the Institute's library is being used by postgraduate Students as well as research students from various universities & allied institutions,

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, BAIF Pune as well. The e-Granthalaya Software was installed in the Library, we have completed digitization of twenty four rare books and also 16700 other books. It will be upgraded and migrated soon in eG4 online cloud version, which would connect our library to other institution running under Government of India.

This way our institute's collection, information can be displayed via OPAC on the portal of e-Granthalaya by jhust one click.

Publication Tribal Research Bulletin

The Institute publishes a bi-annual "Tribal Research Bulletin" devoted to provide objective reading material based on first-hand field research & observation on various aspects related to tribal life, culture and development during 1979. At most, efforts are taken to make this Bulletin useful to the general readers, Government Administrators & executives, the researchers and the scholars too. The bulletin certainly has the potential to help in planning and implementation of the relevant programmes for the development of the tribal communities.

6. Training

The Tribal Research and Training Institute established in the year 1962 under the Department Tribal Development under the Government of Maharashtra. It is the only Institute which focuses on the area of the tribal community. The Role of the Tribal Research and Training Institute is to conduct research, evaluation of different schemes of the government, conduct survey of tribal population in the state, Scrutiny of the Caste Valiidity Certificate, to preserve the unique tribal culture and impart training the tribal people.

The Government of Maharashtra has been implementing different schemes of development for tribal people. The Institute has been conducting different training programmes for effective implementations of the schemes in short period.

In-service training programme

Since the 1970 the Tribal Research and Training Institute has been conducting in-service training program for the staff employed in the various division of the Department of Tribal Development. It includes the complete hands on training module with value addition, practical exposure and motivating them to acquire necessary knowledge, skills and cultitivate positive attitude and behavior and habit for the efficient and effective discharge of the their duties and responsibilities. We have state of art training classroom with necessary equipments and facilities.

We have conducted 9 programs in the year 2017-18 of various categories and carried out training of 209 candidates.

The aims and objectives of the TRTI:

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

Pre-service training programme

Training Programmes for competitive examinations –

ONE Month orientation programme.

The Government of Maharashtra has recognized the backlog of tribal community in the government services moreover the representation of these community in the various department of government services. Therefore to solve this issue the Tribal Research and Training Institute has been conducting various training program for different competitive examinations like UPSC, MPSC, Banking, Railways, Judicial and Engineering Services etc.

The Tribal Research and Training Institute not only provides best coarching or written examination but also groom them for interview or personality test.

Training Programme for UPSC/MPSC for Tribal Students.

Government Resoluation No. Training-2012/C.R.158 (Part-2)/Desk-17, dated 15/07/2014 according to above mentioned Government Resoluation for UPSC/MPSC aspirants. It is of 8 months training programme for 235 Tribal Students and has appointed TRTI as a controlling authority. These programs are being carried out in the 8 universities listed in the Government Resoluation and 10 Students are allotted to the YASHADA. The admission and to ensure smooth functioning of the program government has appointed BARTI as an implementing agency.

Pre-Service Training Programme for Judicially & Engineering Service.

Government Resoluation No. Training-2014/C.R.53/Desk-17, dated 02/12/2014 according to above mentioned Government Resoluation. In the year 2017-18 there are two programs are mentioned and same is

carried out by the two different entitles i.e., for Judicial Services BARTI has been authorized to conduct the program, whereas META Nashik will take care of Engineering Services.

During the year 2017-18 only BARTI has conducted a batch of 11 students and incurred the expenses of Rs. 5,41,270/-

Training programme for tribal youths

The Tribal Research and Training Institute has been conducting the various programs for developing leadership qualities among the tribal youth. The TRTI is focusing on the all over development of the tribal people by organizing various camps and programs throughout the state and mainly focusing on the tribal sub plan area. The main motive behind these programs is to propaganda and publicizes diffent schemes and plans which are being carried out by various agencies of Government. TRTI has been acting as an agent between the Beneficiaries and implementing authorities.

7. Integrated Area Development Programme (IADP)

IADP (Integrated Area Development Programme) section of TRTI, Pune has been entrusted with the responsibility of Survey and Evaluation of various schemes implemented by Tribal Development Department in TSP and OTSP areas.

The report and recommendations based on the evaluation are submitted to Tribal Development Department for reviewing evaluation's findings, recommendation and initiate necessary action accordingly for improvement in implementation of the schemes. Some reports also proved useful for better decision making when policy makers want to understand the social, economical, educational and physical development act as enablers for better decision making when policy makers want to understand the social, economical, educational and physical development levels of tribal in Maharashtra.

Evaluation Studies

The field work of following evaluation studies are completed in the year 2017-18 and the reports writing of these evaluation studies is under progress.

Low enrollment of tribal students in Ashram Schools –

Ashram School is an important institution for providing residential education to tribal students living in remote areas of the State. Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune has conducted detailed evaluation studies covering 16 Ashram Schools from all over the State. Out of these schools, 8 Ashram Schools from TSP area and remaining Ashram Schools from OTSP area were selected. Field work of this study is completed and report writing is in the final state of completion.

Evaluation of Renowned school scheme –

Government has accepted this new scheme for improvement in educational standard of tribal students. Under this scheme, tribal students are admitted in renowned residential private schools which gives education in English medium. Since this scheme is recently being implemented, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune thought to have detailed evaluation study of the scheme so that any improvisation required for better implementation.

Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune has conducted detailed evaluation studies covering 14 Renowned schools from all over the state. Out of these schools, 7 renowned schools from TSP area and remaining Ashram Schools from OTSP area were selected. Field work of this study is completed and report writing is in the progress and will be completed shortly.

Statistical Data of Schedule Tribes

- Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune collects statistical data on various subjects of Scheduled tribes regarding their socio-economic development as and when it is required.
- TRTI compiles statistical data of schedule tribes for preparation of propsals of TSP/ATSP/ Area, MADA Cluster Area to submit Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra.
- Apart from this, TRTI maintains time series of information and provides to researchers and Government Agencies.

Scheduled Area

- As per 2011 census, there are 13 districts covered under scheduled Area. These 13 districts consists of fully 23 & 37 partly tahsils, i.e. total 60 tahsils are covered under scheduled Area. Total 6097 villages & 42 towns are included in Scheduled Area of M.S.
- TRTI submitted the proposal of addition of
  - i) Villages newly created from villages in scheduled area as per census 1991, 2001 & 2011.
  - ii) Villages which are contiguous to scheduled area having tribal population more than 50 %.
  - iii) Villages which are inside the boundry of scheduled Area

In this Proposal, total newly proposed 371 villages for addition in existing Scheduled Area of 12 districts.

MADA and Mini MADA Pockets

- At present, there are 43 MADA & 26 Mini MADA pockets (Clusters) existing in Maharashtra State.
- Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune is working on revision of MADA and Clusters as per guidelines of Ministry of Tribal affairs.

Impact Assessment of DBT Scheme for Ashram Schools

- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 24.75 Lakh.
- The DBT evaluation survey was conducted in Ashramshala with sample size of the survey is 10,452 children in 113 schools by Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.
- This report was submitted to this office on 26 April 2018.

Community based approach to improve health and nutritional status and to reduce deaths of tribal's of Melghat

- This project is implemented by Mahan Trust, Utawali, and Dist. Wardha.
- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 450.00 lakhs.
- Melghat is remote tribal area of about 4000 sq.km having pollution density less than 75 person sq.km. This area has lack of essential facilities.
- Mahan trust has surveyed the area and found- severe malnutrition, child death rate around 90, low quality of cleanliness, 90% people do not use toilet and no availability of water.
- Mahatma Gandhi Tribal Hospital Utawali is working in 30 villages of Melghat area doing treatment of 1000 malnutrition children from age 0 to 60 month, 3000 children below are 5, 1600 pregnant women, 10000 patient form age 16 to 60 and 20000 patient from at Hospital.
- The purpose of the scheme is reduce child death rate in 30 tribal villages, reduce severe malnutrition reduce death rate of tribal between age 16 to 60, reduce infant mortality rate and mother death rate, cure patient from severe diseases.

Creating a Diploma Course in Sustainable Management of MFPs under FRA and PESA

- This Diploma course is designed by Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.
- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 215.00 Lakh.
- The diploma course has been developed to provide the technical knowledge to the gramsabhas in nearly 6000 villages having more than 20 lakh hectares of land under CFRA, so that they can maximize the benefits from the forest right acts.
- The workshop was held in Mumbai in the month September 2017 and October 2017 where the detailed syllabus was discussed and detailed modalities for running the programme were formulated.
- The necessary approval from the statutory bodies of Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy was obtained and course material in Marathi language is prepared.
- The first module and orientation programme will be conducted at Mendha over a period of 2 weeks and duration of diploma course will be for 20 weekends.

Creation of baseline for the PVTG groups

- This scheme is implemented by Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.
- Budget for this scheme is Rs. 25.00 Lakh.
- The proposed baseline survey of PVTGs covers Kolam, Katkari and Media Gond communities in Maharashtra.
- The baseline survey covers following factors –
    - Economic Indiactors- Average monthly income and expenditure, asset ownership including land, house and animal, migration pattern, employment / unemployment structure etc.
    - Health and Education indicator- access to education, awareness of health issues, literacy, gender gap etc.
    - Social/demographic indicators: family size, sex ratio, social capital, mortality, social network
    - Policy- examination demand driver's policy inputs and implementation of policy.

Setting up of Data Analytics and Project Management Centre for TSP Planning and Budgeting.

- This scheme is implemented by Department of Technology, Savitribai Phule, Pune University, Pune.

- Budget for this scheme for First year is Rs. 664.00 lakh and Recurssive Expenditure Rs. 63.72 lakh per year for three year i.e. Total budget for this scheme is Rs. 855.16 lakh.
- This centre will consolidate data generated through various schemes implemented. This data will helpful for monitoring and evaluation of various schemes in future. This data will helpful for decision making and framing new scheme.

8. RESEARCH

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

A) Central Research Fellowship :

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

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

The last fellowship awarded in the year 2004-2005 from Maharashtra. That onwards, no fellowship from Maharashtra State was awarded by the Central Government.

B) State Government Research Fellowship:

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

Selected Research Scholars are awarded fellowship of Rs. 2800/- per month and contingency grant of Rs.10, 000/- per year. The tenure of fellowships is two years, which can be extended by one more year in deserving cases. In the year 2014-15, two Research Fellows are awarded fellowship. Their details are as follows-

Sr. No.	Names of the Research Fellow	Subject	Period of Research Fellowship
1	Shri Abhijeet Vijay Deshpande	The overall research study of the Nihal Tribe in the villages like Charban, Nimkhedi, Godada, Hanavatkhed&Garpeth in the JalgaonJamodTaluka of Buldhana District.	Year 2014-15 and 2015-16
2	Shri Mahesh Vitthalrao Mokade	The detail research study regarding the factors responsible for retrogression of Kolam Tribe	Yr. 2014-15 and 2015-16

PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS BY THE TRIBA RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, PUNE.

Sr. No.	Name Of Research Report	Year	Amount (In Lac)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ethnographic studies of 45 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. Head : (SCA- 275(1)	2015-16	100.00	Pune University has submitted budget Total Amount Rs-4,30,07,700/- for the Research Project- Ethnographic Study of 45 Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. An amount of Rs.25.00 Lakh has been transferred to the Pune University for the same. Also vide govt. letter dated 21/03/2017 and 19/08/2017 the grant of Rs.200.00 lakh (100.00 lakh each) has been received to this office for the same. The research work is in progress.
2	Health issue of Adolescent Girls (A.G.S.) in Ashram schools. Head: (Grant-in Aid to State Govt.)	2015-16	17.68	TISS, Mumbai has been submitted proposal of amount Rs-17,68,384/- for the Research Project- Health issue of Adolescent Girls (A.G.S.) in Ashram schools and the same has been sanctioned to them. Also the

Sr. No.	Name Of Research Report	Year	Amount (In Lac)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
				same amount has been transferred to TISS, Mumbai. The research study is in progress. An extension for the same has been given to TISS upto June, 2018
3	Mapping Food Habits Amongst The Tribals : An Interventionist Strategy of Nutritious Food Head: (Grant-in Aid to State Govt.)	2015-16	9.50 Lakh	Mumbai University has been submitted proposal of amount Rs-9.50 Lakh for the Research Project- Mapping Food Habits Amongst The Tribals: An Interventionist Strategy of Nutritious Food and the same has been sanctioned to them. Also the same amount has been transferred to Mumbai University The research study is in progress.
4	Migration of Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra – Livelihood Resources, Health and Food Habits of Katkari Tribe Head: (Grants in Aid to State Govt.)	2015-16	19.94 Lakh	AIILSG, Pune has been submitted proposal of amount Rs. 19,94,388/- for the Research Project- Migration of Vulnerable Tribes in Maharashtra- Livelihood Resources, Health and Food Habits of Katkari Tribe and the same has been sanctioned to them. Also the same amount has been transferred to AIILSG, Pune. The research study is in progress.
5	Livelihood Resources, Health and Food Habits of Korku Tribe Head: (Grant-in Aid to State Govt.)	2015-16	18.50 Lakh	College of Social Work, Amravati has been submitted proposal of amount Rs. 18,50,000/- for the Research Project- Livelihood Resources, Health and Food Habits of Korku Tribe and the same has been sanctioned to them. The research study is in progress.
6	Special Training on Awareness about Health and Hygiene for Prerikas- Adolescent Girls in Ashram Schools Head: (Grant-in Aid to State Govt.)	2015-16	33.99 Lakhs	AIILSG, Pune has been submitted proposal of amount Rs. 33,99,000/- for the Training Project- Special Training on Awareness about Health and Hygiene for Prerikas- Adolescent Girls in Ashram Schools and the same has been sanctioned to them. Also the same amount has been transferred to AIILSG, Pune. The training programmes is in progess.
7	Research Study on Gowari community in Maharashtra	2017-18	51.00 Lakhs	The research study on Gowari community in Maharashtra has been allotted to TISS, Mumbai and an amount of Rs. 25.00 Lakh has been transferred to TISS for the first phase of the study and MOU has been made with TISS accordingly. The research study is in progress

9. **TRIBAL CULTURAL MUSEUM AND CULTURAL UNIT**

Various schemes for the preservation of Tribal Art and Culture have been implemented by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, 28, Queen's Garden, Pune, They are:-

Tribal cultural festival

The scheme Tribal cultural festival has been sanctioned by Govt. of Maharashtra from the year 2013-14 .This includes **Tribal handicraft exhibition, tribal dance competition and tribal film festival.** In the year 2017-18 the **Tribal cultural festival** was organized at Pune in the premises of Tribal Research & Training Institute, from 15th March 2018 to 19th March 2018.

Tribal handicraft exhibition

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

In the year 2017-18 the Tribal handicraft exhibition was organized at Pune in the premises of Tribal Research & Training Institute, from 15th March 2018 to 19th March 2018 as a part of tribal cultural festival, Total 105 Artisans from all over Maharashtra participated with their artifacts. The exhibits like handicrafts, wooden articles, bamboo work, warli paintings, paper masche masks, metal craft, Gondi painting, Books on Tribal culture by Tribal writers and herbal medicines were for the sale.

Tribal dance competition

Tribal dance competition at Pune, T.R.T.I. were organised on 16th March 2017 as a part of tribal cultural festival. Total ten dancing troupes from tribal areas of Maharashtra contested in the competition. The participants from dance troops were given T.A., D.A., accommodation and food. First 3 groups were awarded cash prizes.

Tribal Film Fesival

The documentaries produced by TRTI. , Pune were shown to the visitors at tribal Cultura Festival at Pune.

Production of Documentary Films

This Institute produces the documentary films on the tribal art and culture. From the year 1980-81 this Institute has produced 90 documentary films on development, art and cultural aspects of tribals in Maharashtra and the schemes implemented by the Govt. for the welfare of tribals.

Warli Painting Competition

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

As per G.R. the Warli painting competition is organized every year for one day but the paintings cannot be completed in one day .so the artists have to stay at the place for two days and accordingly the proposal for two days stay and food has been send to govt. for approval .

The Warli painting competition was not organized in year 2017-18.

Tribal Cultural Museum

The tribal cultural museum was established in the year 1964-65. The various sections of the tribal handicrafts such as ornaments, musical instruments, mask, warli paintings and agricultural implements are organized in different rooms. Traditional Adivasi Huts are also displayed here. There are 1351 artifacts displayed in the museum.

Foreign tourists from all over the world, college students, school children, scholars, researchers and also Indian tourist visit this museum.

10. VERIFICATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE CASTE CERTIFICATE

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

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

The performance of eight Scrutiny Committees in the year 2017-2018 is as follows-

No. of cases pending for the Yr. 2016-17	No. of cases received in the Yr. 2017-18	Total cases	No. of cases disposed off in the Yr. 2017-2018					Transferred to other Committee
			Valid	Invalid	Re-Verification	Disposed for other reasons	Total	
24797	29820	54617	18314	1062	0	4418	23794	

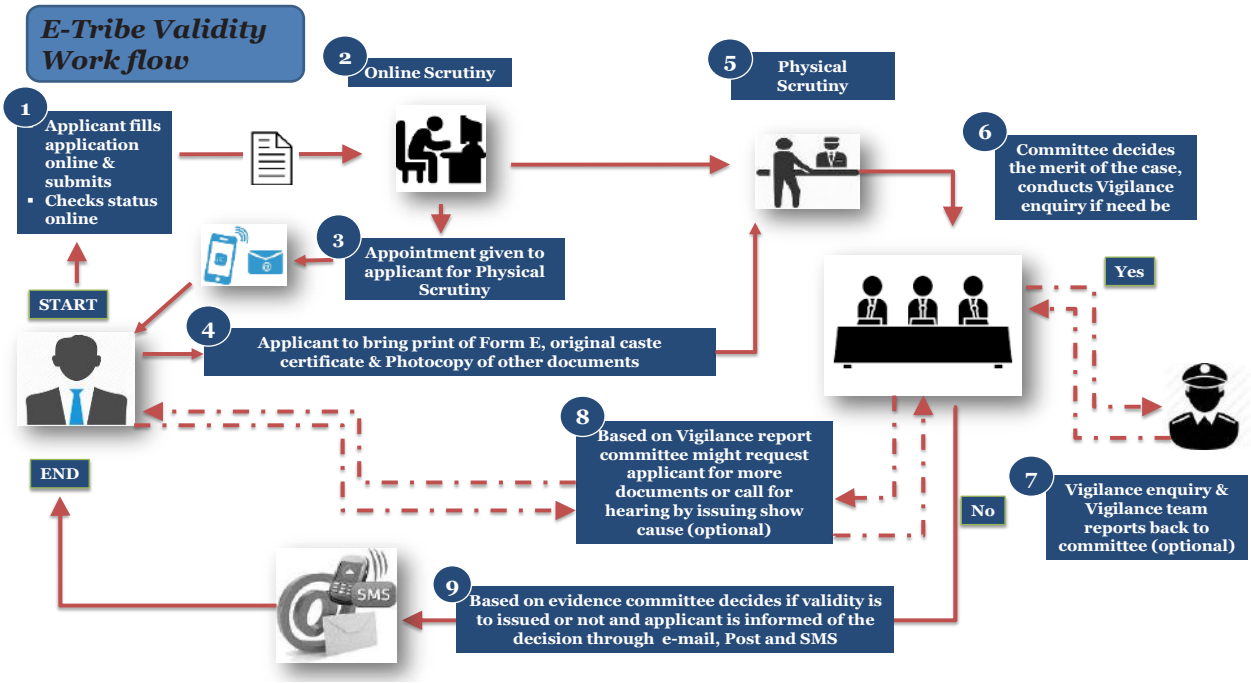
E-Tribe Validity Portal

In order to bring transparency to the Tribe certificate issuing process, online web based application was developed as 'Adi Praman Pranali' (eTribe Validity portal). The Tribal Caste Certificate Scrutiny process before creation of E-tribe validity portal was time consuming leading to high pendency. Lot of issues with bogus certificates were identified in Nanded and Aurangabad districts which needed to be addressed. There was a need to bring in transparency within the certificate scrutiny process and hence the idea of eTribe Validity was conceived. This portal was launched on 29 Apr 2016 by Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra Mr. Ch. Vidyasagar Rao and Hon'ble chief Minister Mr. Devendra Fadnavis. It was made accessible to citizens from 1 May 2016.

Salient features of the eTribe Validity portal

1. Complete online process right from application to caste validity disposal. Two stage scrutiny process online and physical.
2. At all stages of process in the eTribe portal the Regulation of Issuance and verification of caste certificate Act 2001 & Rule 2003 is kept intact.
3. All 8 committees have their independent login ids and are responsible for the area under their jurisdiction.
4. Clear instruction for use of portal displayed on the website.
5. Photo and biometric details of applicants are captured during physical scrutiny at committee offices.
6. Purpose wise segregation as per act is provided in the portal
7. Auto-redirection to committees based on the applicant's information. Multi-level validations to avoid duplications and identify offenders
8. 16 Reports with complete audit trail of each application
9. E-mail and SMS alert notifications to applicants
10. Online status verification feature for applicants
11. Authentication of Applicant's Caste Certificate details with Caste Certificate Issuing Authority database.
12. Provision to upload all the required documents for validity issuance.
13. Online application tracking system for the applicant where he/she can check the status of their application.
14. Vigilance module is also made part of the portal and required training is given to the officials.
15. Standardized the formats for issuing acknowledgment receipts to the applicant's communication to sponsoring authorities and the applicants (including show cause notices), generating valid orders.
16. Online validity verification option for sponsoring agency.
17. Appointment of Praman Assistants has been done for better implementation at committee level.
18. Unique Validity certificate numbering format to identify fake certificates

Process workflow



Current Status

Regular training programs for committee officials are been conducted at TRTI. Praman assistants convey the issues faced at committee level, these issues are been addressed by the project development agency Mahaonline. Currently **61119** applications have been processed through the eTribe portal out of which **34333** validity certificates are issued till May 2018. Phase 2 of E-tribe portal is been in the planning stage.

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

Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation was registered in 1972 as a General Society under Section 12(1) of Maharashtra State Cooperative Act as a Promotional Organization. Its ownership is vested in Government of Maharashtra, Social welfare Department subsequently with the creation of the separate Tribal Development Department in the year 1983 the Tribal Development Corporation is came under the administrative control of the Tribal Development Department.

1. Establishment

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

2. Aims and Objectives

1. To work as an effective implementing agency to extend welfare programme for the tribal.
2. To act as an effective agency to prevent economic exploitation of tribal farmers, artisans and labourers.
3. To promote the socio-economic development of tribals by implementing the direct assistance schemes.

3. **Major Activity:**

A) Monopoly Procurement Scheme
i) Procurement of Agricultural Commodities in the specified area of Maharashtra.
ii) Procurement of Minor Forest Produce under MSP.
B Price Support Scheme for paddy and coarse grain.
E) Electric Motor Pump / Oil Engine Scheme / Gas Unit Supply Scheme / HDPE Pipe
F) Nav Sanjivan Yojana
i) Consumption Finance Scheme.
ii) Door Step Delivery Scheme
iii) Rural Godown Scheme
G) Other Scheme
i) Supply of essential commodities to GovernmentAshram School.

MANAGEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Board of Directors

As pper Bye-laws No. of the Tribal Development Corporation. The Board of Directors of the Corporation looks after the supervisions and the management of the Corporation. There are at present 37 directors on the Board of Corporation enumerated as under.

Non Officials-

01	Chairman and Vice Chairman nominated by Governement of Maharashtra. The Minister and the Minister of State for Tribal Development.are ex-officio Chaiman and Vice Chairman respectively as per the Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N. 918/D-3, Dated 21st November 1985	**02**
02	Three Directors are nominated by Government from the Tribal M.L.As Government orders Government Resolution No. TDC/1084/C.N.918/D-3 Dated 21st Novermber 1985.	**03**
03	Fifteen Directors are elected by the affiliated societies (3 Post of the Directors are reserved for woman)	**15**
04	One Directors is nominated by the Maharashtra State Co-Operative Bank	**01**
05	One Director is from State Government undertaking, Semi Government and local Bodies to be nominated by the Government	**01**
	Sub Total (A)	**22**
06	Secretary of Tribal Development Department	**01**
07	Commissioner, Tribal Development Department	**01**
08	Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies Department	**01**
09	Secretary of Planning Department	**01**
10	Registrar, Co-Operative Societies (M.S.)	**01**
11	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	**01**
12	Additional Tribal Commissioner, (Nashik, Thane, Amravati, Nagpur)	**04**
13	Central Government, Ministry of Welfare, Directors	**02**
14	Representative of the Employees Union	**02**
15	Managing Director, MSCTDC	**01**
	Sub Total B	**15**
	Total A + B	**37**

As the field level there are 9 Regional Offices, One Sub-Regional Office (upgraded) and 35 Sub-Regional Officers at the following locations.

Places.

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

Major Activites:-

1) MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SCHEME

The Monopoly procurement scheme started during 1977 in 7 tahsils in Tribal Sub Plan area on pilot basis, considering the response to the scheme & demand of tribal peoples the scheme applied in 15 districts 73 tahsils in the state of Maharashtra. The scheme was suspended for one year vide Government resolution dated 7th March 2008 but remain suspended up to October 19, 2013 Government of Maharashtra started the monopoly purchase scheme from October 19, 2013 in 29 tahasils of 8 Districts of remote area for specified agriculture commodities. Now the corporation implementing monopoly purchase scheme.

During the season purchase activities performed through 168 purchase centers. The purchase conters run by sub agent socieites of MSCTDC which are Adivasi Vividha Karyakari Societies, where the societies are not capable to run the purchase centers, corporation purchase directly.

Purchase Agriculture Commodities as under

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

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2016-2017		Procurement 2017-2018	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	48266.02	747.08	8973.88	141.82
02	Wheat	6222.89	108.71	-	-
03	Varai	1280.64	38.75	756.48	20.00
04	Nagali	02.63	0.04	-	-
05	Udid	632.95	32.46	6.98	0.33
06	Tur	4422.51	197.67	-	-
07	Gram	1839.80	99.46	-	-
08	Soyabean	1582.16	42.68	18.54	0.42
09	Niger Seed	104.09	6.68	26.06	1.21
10	Groundnut	55.31	2.17	-	-
11.	Seasuium	-	-	-	-
12.	Mug	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	**64409**	**1275.50**	**9781.94**	**163.78**

A) Price Support Scheme

In the year 2017-18 as on 31st March 2018 Total Purchase under P.S. Scheme paddy & course grain as under.

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

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Procurement 2016-2017		Procurement 2017-2018	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	1699898.18	25292.17	1050602.52	16263.11
02	Jowar	3434.77	55.78	4115.45	69.96
03	Maiza	5219.48	71.25	9895.55	141.01
	Total	**1708520.43**	**25419.2**	**2934472.24**	**16474.08**

(1) Sale of Agriculture Produce Commodities

(A) PSS

Under Price Support Scheme the Corporation has to process the purchases paddy and handover the CMR (Custom Milling Rice) to the Food Corporation of India Ltd./ concern DSC)

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

As per the State Government notification dated 7th March 2008 the Monopoly Procurement was suspended for one year. From season 2014-2015 under monopoly only agriculture commodities being purchase vide Governnment Resoluation dated 19th October 2013. Due to PESA ownership are the MFP transferred to Gramsabha hence corporation is not purchasing MFP produce on forest land. Considering the demand of tribal farmers the corporation started purchasing of MFP i.e. Myrabolam (Hirda) cultivasted on private land in Ahmednagar & Pune district.

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

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Purchase Season 2016-2017		Purchase Season 2017-2018	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Myrabolan (Hirda)	4722.22	55.93	25.90	1.96
	Total	**4722.22**	**55.93**	**25.90**	**1.96**

(C) Sale of MFP (Minor Forest Produce) :-

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

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Sale 2016-2017		Sale 2017-2018	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Myrabolan	14567.16	158.33	25.85	2.39
	Total	**14567.16**	**158.33**	**25.85**	**2.39**

(D) Price Supplort Scheme

During the season 2016-2017 stock of MFP 484734.84 Qts. Amount of 712558.980 lacs rupees purchases. The details of major commodities are as under.

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

Sr. No.	Major Commodities	Purchase 2016-2017		Purchase 2017-2018	
		Weight	Value	Weight	Value
01	Paddy	920752.64	14824.12	145858059	21792.52
02	Maize	-	-	5221.11	7.13
03	Wheat	-	-	-	-
	Total	**920752.64**	**14824.12**		

(A) Purchase of MFP under MSP

Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation has stated puchaase of MFP on MSP basis declared by Government of India. The MFPs (1) Wild Honey, (2) Gum Karaya, (3) Tamrind, (4) Karanjseed, (5) Mohassed, (6) Chironji Pad, (7) Myrabolan, (8) Lac (a) Rangine, (b) Kusumi, (9) Sal Leaves, (10) Sal Seed, (11) Kusum Seed, (12) Neem Seed, (13) Puwad Seed (14) Behada, (15) Hill Broom, (16) Shikakai, (17) Guggul (exudate), (18) BaEL (Dried and without crust) (19) Nagarmotha] (20) Palash Kesuda (Flower), (21) Shatavari (Dried)] (22) Madhunashini, (23) Kalmegh, (24) Tamarind de-seeded)

Season 2017-2018

Statement showing Procurement, Sale & Balance Stock of MSP for MFP Scheme upto 31.03.2018

(Weight in Qtl. And Value in Rs.)

Sr. No	Name of MFP	Purchases		Sale		Balance Stock	
		Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.	Weight in Qtl.	Value in Rs.
01	Gum Karaya	13.54	146232.00	0.00	0.00	13.54	146232.00
02	Seeded Tamrind	0.88	1584.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	1584.00
03	Karanj Seed	27.62	49716.00	0.00	0.00	27.62	49716.00
04.	Myrobalan	697.68	558144.00	515.17	1117840.00	182.51	146008.00
05	Moha Seed	43.99	87980.00	0.00	0.00	43.99	87980.00
06	Kusum Seed	0.39	390.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	390.00
07	Puwad Seed / Chakramard	0.40	320.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	320.00
08	Baheda	1805.89	2708835.00	0.00	0.00	1805.89	2708835.00
09	Bael (Dried and without crust)	1.68	2520.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	2520.00
10	Chironji Pod	1.56	14508.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	14508.00
11	Palash Kesuda (Flower)	0.94	752.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	752.00
	Total	**2594.57**	**3570981.00**	**515.17**	**1117840.00**	**2079.40**	**3158845.00**

Supplies to Government Ashram Schools

During Season 2017-18 the Corporation has supplied various foodgrains Kirana items to 520 Government Ashram Schools as well as 200 Government Hostel. The corporaion get 3% handling charges against supply done.

(1) Door-step Delivery

Earlier the rationing shop owners from tribal are had to secure rat ioning commodities from the godowns situated at Tehsil level. Government had observed that such shopkeepers used to dispose off the stocks directly at Tehsil level thereby depriving of the tribal from commodities under fair rates.

Therefor to assure the guaranteed and uninterrupted supply of rationing items at tribal villages, the State

Government have assigned this job to TDS for supply of rationing items under PDS at the doorstep of the village ration shops. This has assured guaranteed and timely supply of ration items to the trials in remote area. The Corporation has implemented the scheme with the help of total 11 delivery vans & by private transport contractors.

(2) (A) SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC MOTOR PUMP & OIL ENGINES TO TRIBAL FARMERS

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

The selection of the beneficiaries under this scheme is done by the separate Task Force Committee. Such committee consists of concerned Project Officer (ITDP) as Member Secretary, concerned B.D.O., Assistant Engineer of MSEB, Regional Manager, MSCTDC, and Deputy Engineer of Small Irrigation Sub-

Divison and Member of Legislative Assembly of the concerned Tahsil etc. work at every project level and finalize the selection.

The list of the selected beneficiaries and finalized by the said committee according to budget allocation is handed over to the MSCTDC for supply and installation and electrification of pump on turn key basis.

Government have entrusted this work to MSTDC in the year 1980-81 and from then till 2008-2009 to 2014-2015, total 56096 Electric Motor Pump sets and 107782 oil engines have been sanctioned by the Tribal Development Commissionerate to the tribal farmers in 23 Districts of the State. By the end of 31.03.2017 total 106560 Electric Motor Pump sets and Oil Engines, out of above have been fitted at the water source of the tribal farmers.

(B) HDPE Pipe :-

According to Government of Maharashtra Government Resoluation dated 24.12.2008 and Government Resoluation Dated 07.11.2016 H.D.P.E. Pipes being distributed to BPL beneficiaries on 100% subsidy from season 2013-2014 H.D.P.E. Pipes are distributed through the corporation. Under this scheme up to March 2017 this corporation has distributed the pipes to 7003 beneficiaries.

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

Government of Maharashtra, Tribal Development Department, Vide Government Resolution in vernacular No. केंद्रीय-2006/प्र.क्र.06/का-17,दि.4ऑक्टोबर 2006 have resolved to supply cooking gas units from Special Central Assistance to 23991 tribal families under Below Poverty Line income group for the year 2005-06, accordingly vide Government Resolution dated 20th October, 2006 the Government has also sanctioned this scheme for further 1,00,000 tribal families under BPL from the State Plan provision.

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

Under this scheme total 99,254 tribal families have been benefited till end of 31st March 2017. Effective compliance of the target is in progress. As Per Government of Maharashtra Resolution No. TDD-2015/CR 107(Part2)/D8 Mantralaya Mumbai Dated 18/03/2016 decision has been taken to distribute Gas Stove to Anganwadi for Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana up to 15/08/2016 13456 Gas stove were distributed.

(4) Consumption Finance Scheme:

The Consumption Finance Scheme is being implemented in Tribal Sub Plan Area since 1978 provides for the consumption requirement of the needy families during the lean period.

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

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

1. The scheme is applicable to Tribal Sub Plan and Outer Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
2. Government directed to distribute consumption loan as 70% amount is to be given as a loan whereas 30% amount as a subsidy.
3. The loan envisages 70% portion in kind as food grains and 30% portion in cash. State Government has fixed the limit of loan distribution under revised scheme is as under.
   The State Government by Resolution dated 19th June, 2009 has taken a revolutionary decision by giving mass amnesty to the outstanding consumptionloan of Rs. 184.37 crore which was distributed to the tribal families, during the period 2003-2004 to 2007-2008.

The Consumption Finance Loan Distributed and the recovery made during the season 2009-2010 to 2013-2014 is as under:-

Season	Loan Distributed		Loans Distribution less 30% Govt. Subsidy	28.02.2017 Recovery	31.03.2016 Outstanding Loan	
	Beneficiries	Amount (Rs.)			Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
2009-2010	200000	61.39	42.92	2.25	193263	40.67
2010-2011	400000	126.31	88.42	5.35	384109	83.07
2011-2012	300000	92.24	65.79	4.19	287965	61.60
2012-2013	189198	59.70	41.79	2.26	183194	39.53
2013-2014	89067	28.63	20.03	0.72	89534	19.31
Total	**1178265**	**368.27**	**258.95**	**14.77**	**1138065**	**244.18**

8) Share Capital and Capital Redemption Fund:-

A) Share Capital

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

Vide Government Resolution Dated 24th August, 2004; a policy has been made by State Government to contribute Rs. 20 Crores each year to the Corporation so as to make it self sufficient.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Contribution ratio	Authorized Share Capital (Amts.in Lac)	Actual Renewal 31.03.2016 (Amts. In lac)
1.	Central Government	49%	9800	1214.57
2.	State Government	51%	10200	10293.66
3.	A.V.K.S. Share Capital	-	-	1.25
	Total	**100%**	**20000**	**11509.48**

The corporations do not have its own sufficient godowns and office buildings. Due to this situation Corporation has to pay huge amount on rent. Moreover the godowns of Adivasi Vividh Karykari Sahakari societies are not in proper conditions. Also due to inadequate storage capacity of the godowns, this corporation had to suffer from losses due to shortages. Therefore a decision had been taken to construct own storage godowns and office buildings. Accordingly in pursuance of Board of Directors decision, godowns shall be constructed at 57 centers on the pattern of A.P.M.C. and for centers on the pattern of Maharashtra State Marketing Federation. Accordingly, construction of two godowns in Chandrapur district has been completed. Remaining 3 godowns in Gadchiroli districts and one in Nandurbar districts is in progress.

The Corporation shall remain committed to protect tribal farmers and tribal artisans from economic exploitation as well as to ensure proper utilization of Agriculture Produce and Minor Forest Produce for better marketing through scheme implemented by Central and State Government.

To implement scheme for supply of package of agricultural tools and seeds basis of subsidized Oil Engine scheme as per Government approval.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

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

Personnel Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III (A)
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

CONCEPT

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

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

(1) To narrow the gap between the level of development of Tribal Sub Plan areas and other areas of the State;
(2) To improve the standard and quality of the tribal community;
(3) To tackle the important problems faced by the tribals; and
(4) To eliminate exploitation of the tribals, speed up the process of social and economic development, build up an inner strength among the tribals and improve their organisational capacity.

2. Under the Tribal Sub Plan areas strategy, areas of tribal concentration were carved out as Integrated Tribal Development Projects. At present there are 29 such Integrated Tribal Development Projects which have been approved by the Government of India and the State Government. There is a separate allocation of funds for the Tribal Sub Plan. These funds are utilized only for the tribal development programmes.

3 As mentioned earlier in paragraph 10 of Chapter-I of this report, there are some pockets of tribal concentration which does not fulfill the criteria of percentage of tribal population as prescribed by the Government of India for inclusion in the Tribal Sub Plan areas, but contain sizable tribal population. The State Government decided that the tribals in these pockets should also be given the benefits of Tribal Sub Plan areas and, therefore, carved out these pockets from Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas. All the benefits given to the tribals in the Tribal Sub Plan areas are extended to the tribals of Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas. Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been established in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas with similar administrative arrangement as that for regular Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA) POCKETS

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

Primitive Tribes -

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

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

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

New Method of Formulation of Tribal Sub Plan -

7. The method followed in respect of formulation of Tribal Sub Plan up to 1992-93 was that the Planning Department used to allocate plan outlays to different administrative departments. The departments, in turn, used to carve out outlays for the Tribal Sub Plan, as per their own discretion and priorities. The departments were also deciding of the schemes, programmes and development works, were to be taken up from the funds set aside for the TSP. Therefore, even though an independent Tribal Development

Department was established in 1983 at Mantralaya (Secretariat) level, it could not effectively participate in deciding outlays for different sectors for the Tribal Sub Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

9. During the year 2017-2018, the Tribal Sub Plan outlay was Rs. 6754.00 crores, which was 9.40 % of the State's Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 77184.00 crores. The Plan-wise / year-wise outlay and expenditure incurred are given in the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1

The statement showing the State Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Outlays

(Rs. in crores)

Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
Vth FYP (1974-78)	2627.57	124.99	4.75	71.79
VIth FYP (1978-83)	6537.24	341.11	5.22	336.06
VIIth FYP (1985-90)	10500.00	525.00	5.00	717.78
Annual Plan (1990-91)	2521.88	169.88	6.71	167.20
1991-92	3000.00	200.86	6.69	196.05
VIIIth FYP (1992-97)	24735.00	1818.47	7.35	1693.08
1997-98	8325.00	550.00	6.60	498.00
1998-99	6400.00	561.00	8.76	520.00
1999-2000	6641.82	580.59	8.74	467.00
2000-2001	5798.00	525.00	9.05	444.00
2001-2002	6750.00	567.00	9.05	366.77
2002-2003	5704.04	585.00	10.26	323.42
2003-2004	7578.38	555.73	7.33	450.22
2004-2005	9446.73	530.04	5.61	376.46
2005-2006	11000.00	990.00	9.00	928.53
2006-2007	14829.00	1389.00	9.36	1323.04
2007-2008	20200.00	1798.00	8.90	1658.88
2008-2009	25000.00	2238.50	8.95	2027.42
2009-2010	26000.00	2314.00	8.90	2130.01
2010-2011	37917.00	3374.35	8.90	2323.15
2011-2012	41000.00	3693.50	9.01	3106.00
2012-2013	45000.00	4005.00	8.90	3401.00
2013-2014	49000.00	4360.48	8.90	3979.42

Plan Year	State Plan Outlay	TSP Outlay	Percentage	Actuals
2014-2015	51222.54	4814.92	9.40	4090.21
2015-2016	54999.00	5170.00	9.40	4562.55
2016-2017	56997.00	5357.71	9.40	4957.71
2017-2018	77184.00	6754.00	8.75	

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

10. It will seen from the above table that the expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan during the year 2016-2017 was Rs.4562.55 crores as against Rs.5357.71 crores of initial outlay.

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME-ITEM NO.11 (b)
ACCELERATED PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF Schedule Tribes.

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

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

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage assisted
		Families proposed to be assisted		
1	1982-1983	1,38,202	1,36,202	99%
2	1983-1984	70,000	79,600	114%
3	1984-1985	71,000	89,887	127%
4	1985-1986	75,000	89,009	119%
5	1986-1987	75,000	81,940	109%
6	1987-1988	77,000	1,06,350	138%
7	1988-1989	80,000	1,12,652	141%
8	1989-1990	80,000	97,780	122%
9	1990-1991	80,000	89,928	146%
10	1991-1992	80,000	1,17,110	117%
11	1992-1993	1,00,000	1,00,470	100%
12	1993-1994	1,00,000	1,22,528	122%
13	1994-1995	1,00,000	1,36,091	136%
14	1995-1996	1,25,031	1,25,031	100%
15	1996-1997	1,25,031	1,12,724	90%
16	1997-1998	1,25,031	1,37,526	110%
17	1998-1999	1,25,031	1,62,395	130%
18	1999-2000	1,40,000	1,48,926	106%
19	2000-2001	1,45,000	1,21,613	83.87%
20	2001-2002	1,40,000	1,59,137	114%
21	2002-2003	1,35,700	1,06,313	78.34%
22	2003-2004	1,35,000	1,21,590	90.07%
23	2004-2005	1,35,000	1,24,532	92.25
24	2005-2006	1,35,000	1,29,567	104.19%
25	2006-2007	1,35,000	1,52,975	113.31%
26	2007-2008	4,42,073	3,96,831	111.40%
27	2008-2009	4,48,251	4,50,060	100.40%
28	2009-2010	3,44,128	3,30,313	95.98%
29	2010-2011	4,14,151	4,08,598	98.66%
30	2011-2012	3,02,269	2,63,171	87.06%
31	2012-2013	2,42,256	2,40,096	99.11%
32	2013-2014			
33	2014-2015			
34	2015-2016			
35	2016-2017			

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

Some Important Achievements

(1) The Tribal Sub Plan strategy, introduced in the State from 1976-77, takes notice of the fact that in order to accelerate the development of the tribal communities, an intensive approach to the tribal problems is necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. For faster development of this community, areas of tribal concentration were delineated and 17 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (including one for Primitive Tribes) have been approved by the Government of India. However, as mentioned earlier in Paragraph 10 of Chapter, I of this report, there are other areas of tribal concentration which do not fulfill the norms prescribed by the Government of India for carving out Integrated Tribal Development Projects but which need special attention. The State Government declared some areas as Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas, in which 4 Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been carved out

in January 1992. (i.e. Four new projects have been started outside the original Tribal Sub Plan areas.) In these Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas similar types of schemes are implemented as those in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. The Additional Tribal Sub Plan covers 1291 villages situated in 32 Tahsil of 10 districts with tribal population of 3, 43,486.

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

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

1) EDUCATION (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

Government of Maharashtra has given special emphasis on facilities for students SC/ST categories of tribal areas of the State. Accordingly, in 15 districts tribal population has been identified. They are Akola, Washim, Bhandara, Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Mumbai (W), Nanded, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. It has been noticed that literacy rate in tribal sub plan areas is as low as 63.04% as an endeavor to bring up this rate; State Government with the help of Government of India has taken up state wise programme of adult education.

1. Vastishala:-

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

2. Book Bank in Primary Schools: -

Text books are provided free of cost to students in rural and hilly areas in the State as purchase of text books in difficult for their parents due to poverty. An outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for outside areas.

Though proposed, the State Government has also decided to provide free text books under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme to al; students in standard 1 to 8 in Z.P. schools and all Private Aided Schools.

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

To increase enrollment and retention of SC/ST students in schools, many incentive schemes are in operation by the Government. Under this, a set of uniform and writing materials supplied free of cost per students in tribal area where literacy rate and enrollment is low. An outlay of Rs. 162.00 lakh has been sanctioned for tribal area & Rs. 143.99 lakh for outside tribal area for Tenth five year plan. The State Government has decided to provide free textbooks under this scheme to students in standard 1 to 4 in Z.P. schools from 103-development block where female literacy is less than that at national level.

4. Grant to DRDA for construction of school rooms: - Scheme of construction of school rooms has been included in basic needs programme under Universalisation of Primary Education in tribal area. Facility of primary school is provided within 1.0 Km. the Government has instituted District Construction Development Fund vide G.R. No. PRASHAE/1096/44/96/PRASHI-4 dated 31/3/1998 & PRASHE/1096/44/96 /PRASHI-4 dated 30/6/1999. The Government also has increased limit for expenditure on construction of primary school rooms in tribal area.

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

To enroll and retain girls from SC/ST & VJNT and deprived classes particularly from tribal area to schooling, Government of Maharashtra has introduced the scheme of attendance allowance at the rate of Rs. 1/- per day of attendance. This is paid to the parents and is subject to the maximum Rs. 240/- per academic year. An outlay of Rs. 562.63 lakhs for tribal and Rs. 356.79 lakhs for outside tribal area are sanctioned.

6. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a Programme for universalization of Education Scheme:-

Government of Maharashtra has undertaken District Primary Education programme with financial support of World Bank for educationally lagging behind district identified on the basis of literacy rate. Now the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan a programme for universalization of Education is implemented in the state monitored by Maharashtra Prathmik Shikashan Parishad, Mumbai. The grant share is 65% of Central Government and 35% of State Government. The flagship schemes like mid day meal also implemented in the State to enhance and retain the enrollment with financial support of Central Government.

7. Opening of New Non-Government Secondary Schools:-

100% grants to qualifying un-aided recognized secondary school in tribal area are given by the State government as per G.R.dated 10/11/2000 instead of grant's in slabs for general schools.

8. Stipend to Tribal Students:-

As poverty of parents has been the prime cause for students remaining out of school, there is a provision of payment of stipend to students from tribal areas in the State. Boy students in standard $5^{th}$to 7^{th} are given stipend at the rate of Rs. 40/-, while girls are given Rs. 50/- per month, for boys students with good, moral conduct and minimum 75%

attendance for quality for stipends. This is given for ten months in an academic year. However, students from Ashram Schools and residential schools where they get lodging & boarding free of charge are not eligible to get this benefit under these schemes.

9. Post literacy Programme :-

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

10. Books in tribal dialect:-

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

2) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPPT.

1. Government Ashram School

The Tribal Development Department in Maharashtra has 529 residential Govt. Ashram schools. Out of which 443 have been upgraded as Secondary Ashram schools. The Tribal Development department has opened 25 secondary Ashram schools only for the girls students (These 25 Girls secondary Ashram schools are already included in 418 secondary Ashram school) There are 125 Junior colleges (Arts & Science) attached to secondary Ashram Schools. Government has declared 144 Ashram School as "Kendriya **Ashram School**" for better supervision of the Ashram schools. The students in the Ashram Schools are provided free education, free lodging, boarding and other facilities. The department has established 37 mobile health units for medical examinations of these students.

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2017-2018	19974	17480	87.51%

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 70750.51 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 70043.591 lakhs.

2. Junior Colleges (Attached to Government Ashram Schools): Government of Maharashtra has also started 125 Junior colleges attached to secondary ashram schools from 2017-18.

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

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2017-2018	9641	8229	85.35%

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

3. Education in Aided Ashram Schools - In the year 2015-16 there are 556 aided Ashram Schools in the State of which 492 Aided Ashram schools have been upgraded to Post Basic Ashram Schools. (Adding standards 8 to 10) The remaining 64 are primary ashram schools. The Govt. has also sanctioned 155 Junior colleges adjoining to secondary aided ashram schools.

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

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

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2017-2018	22241	19298	86.77%

Government of Maharashtra has also started 155 Junior colleges attached to secondary (Aided) ashram schools from 2014-15.

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

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

Sr. No	Year	No of Students appeared	Passed	Percentage
1	2017-2018	11547	10241	88.69%

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 57291.80 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 65662.29 lakhs.

4. Government Hostels for Tribal students -

Govt. hostels have started at divisional / District / Tahsil places in order to attract the tribal students to pursue higher studies. At present under the Tribal Development Department there are 491 Govt. Hostels (281 for boys &210 for Girls) in the state. In the year 2017-18 these hostel provide residential facilities to 58204 tribal students (36410 boys &

21794 girls) In Govt. Hostel tribal students are admitted on purely merit basis. About 100 students are admitted in each hostel. At Taluka & District level 10% seats are reserved for secondary school going students, 25% reserved for Jr. college students & 65% reserved for Sr. college students, whereas as at Divisional level 20% seats are reserved for Jr. College students & 80% for Sr. College students free lodging & boarding facilities are provided & all educational equipment such as text book, reference books etc. are also supplied.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 19949.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 17659.33 lakhs.

5. EKLAVYA ENGLISH MEDIUM RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS: -

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs 500.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 400.00 lakhs.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 200.00Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 973.48 lakhs.

8. COMPUTER TRAINING FOR THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF GOVERNMENT ASHRAM SCHOOLS: -

In the present competitive era, it is essential for the students and teachers to have computer literacy with a view to upgrade the standard of the education. Therefore, the scheme of imparting computer education to tribal students studying in Vth to XIIth standards has been sanctioned and the work of training to students & teachers of the ashram schools has been entrusted to the Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Ltd. Pune. The Government has opened Computer section in the ashram schools and supplied computers to 288 ashram schools. The duration of training is six months with minimum 20 working days a month. Initially, computer training has been started in 109 ashram schools from 4th Oct. 04.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

9. <u>Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the State Tribal Students :-</u>

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

This scheme is not for Government and aided ashram school. The payment of scholarship is deposited in the bank account of the student.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

10.Award of Prizes to Tribal student who stands in merit list at S.S.C. & H.S.C. Board examination at Divisional level : - The scheme of providing incentive by way of giving prizes to the students of scheduled tribe who stood in merit list at 1st , 2nd& 3rd position in their S.S.C. & H.S.C. examination has been implemented from the year 2003-04.

These prizes would be Rs 35,000/- for 1st rank, Rs.25000/- for 2nd rank & Rs.15,000/- for 3rd rank in divisional board respectively. These students have been selected from among the tribal students studying in Government and Aid Ashram School run by Tribal Development Department the first three Boys & three Girls appeared

in the S.S.C. & H.S.C. Examination conducted by the State Board. There are eight Divisional Boards in the State. These students are selected as per merit and awarded prizes.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 40.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2017 is Rs. 31.70 lakhs.

11. To give Rs. 500/- for Scholarship & Rs. 100/- for conveyance allowance to 8th to 12th Std. Physically handicapped tribal Students: - For spreading education in tribal population and physically handicapped students to continue their education Govt. has sanctioned a new Scheme for physically handicapped students studying in 8th to 12th Std. from 2003-04. (Tribal Development G. R. NO. 1003/ C.N0. 44(A) /D-12 Dated 14th August 2003.)

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 40.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2017 is Rs. 5.90 lakhs.

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

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 57.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 57.00 lakhs.

15. Pre- Military & Police Training Centers (State level): - There is backlog of the scheduled tribes in the recruitment to State Police Force, Central Reserve Force and Army etc. The state Government has therefore established 9 pre-recruitment training centers at Nasik, Jawhar (Thane), Nandurbar, Ambegaon (Pune), Kinwat (Nanded), Rajura (Chandrapur), Desaigang (Gadchiroli), Dharni (Amaravati) and Akole (Ahmednagar) so as to impart pre-military training to tribals & remove the backlog. These training centers have been functioning from January 1990. The duration of each training course is of 4 months about 100 students are enrolled in each center. The expenditure incurred per student is about Rs 4320/-. Three batches are trained in a year.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 500.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 22115.03 lakhs.

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

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

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

18. THAKKAR BAPPA TRIBAL VILLAGE INTERATED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES - : The state Government has decided to implement Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Vasti Sudhar Karyakram on the lines of Dalit Vasti sudhar programme. This scheme will be implemented in the proposed MADA and Mini-MADA pockets in the Akola, Wardha, Bhandara, Raigad, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Pune, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Yevatmal, Buldhana, Amravati and Gondia and other OTSP villages on the basis of population of tribals.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

19. Nucleus Budget (District level) - : The TSP is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each ITDP. In order to provide for local variations & demands, which cannot be met from regular schemes approved by the Govt. and cannot as such be funded from the normal TSP, a special scheme Nucleus Budget is being implemented since 1981-82. Under the scheme the Project Officer of the ITDP's are empowered to evolve & implement or get implemented from other departments' schemes of local importance after following the prescribed procedure. The ceiling for financial assistance under this scheme is Rs. 50,000/- per family. Group scheme can also be taken of subject to this ceiling. The entire assistance can be given as grant– in- aid for the scheme for training, welfare & human resource development, however for income generating scheme. 85 per cent of the cost is given as a grant to tribal beneficiary. 95 per cent is given as a grant to members of the primitive tribes & 100 percent is given as a grant to the tribals below poverty line & beneficiary is expected to bring the balance by way of his contribution or through a loan. The Project Officer can sanction group schemes up to Rs. 5.00 Lakh, Additional Tribal Commissioners can sanction group schemes up to Rs. 20.00 lakh each; the Commissioner (Tribal Development) up to Rs 40.00 lakh & only schemes costing more than that are referred to Government.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 5000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs.3474.34 lakhs.

20. <u>Post-matric scholarship for S.T. Students (Centrally sponsored Scheme)</u> Govt. of India Scholarship: -

The scheme of Post Matric Scholarship has been introduced for providing higher education to Backward Class students, who are staying in rural and hilly areas, and whose financial condition is poor and due to which, they are unable to take higher education. This scheme is implemented through the Project Officers of the ITDPs. They have been empowered to disburse the scholarships to the concerned educational institutions, as per the requirements of the institutions and the records received by them. Project Officers of the concerned ITDP sends blank application forms to the educational institutions and also instruct them to fill up such forms. These forms are accepted up to 31st of July every year, by the educational institutions from the students. The scheme is given adequate publicity through various educational institutions. In addition to this, every year officers-in-charge of the scheme give wide publicity in the local newspapers for the information of the students and also instruct the students to apply for scholarship. For the renewal of the scholarship 75 % of attendance is necessary for the students. 60% of the previous year's expenditure towards scholarship is disbursed to the institutions on an ad-hoc basis. For the disbursement of this scholarship the educational institution opens PLA account in Nationalized Banks, where the students also open their account. The said scholarship is disbursed up to 30th September every year. Under this scheme of the Government of India all the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Students studying in Post Matric courses are eligible to receive an amount from Rs. 235/- to 740/- (for hostellers) and Rs. 140/- to 330/- (for day scholars) scholarship subject to the condition that

(a) The income of the parent should not exceed Rs. 2, 50,000/- per year.
(b) The student should not be a full-time employee
(c) The student should have good conduct and his progress and attendance should be satisfactory, and
(d) Only the first two children of the same parents are eligible.

Government of India has increased the rate of Post Matric Scholarship for the students, belonging to Scheduled Tribe by modifying the existing groups and income ceiling from 10th Five-Year Plan. The details of the Existing & Revised Groups Income Ceiling and Scholarship Rates are as follows

Revised Rate		
Group	Hostellers	Day-scholers
I	1200	550
II	820	530
III	570	300
IV	380	230

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 25000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 1103453.11 lakhs.

21. Maintenance Allowance To Scheduled Tribe Students Staying in Hostels Attached To Professional Courses: Since the intake capacity of Government hostels is limited tribal students are allowed and encouraged to stay in the hostel attached to professional colleges like medical, engineering, veterinary colleges and they are given maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 per month limited to 10 months per students in addition to Government of India Scholarship admissible to them.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

22. HEALTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (JAMKHED PROJECT) ----: The Government have accorded sanction for the distribution of Rs. 10.34 crores in a span of five years to the non-governmental organizations namely Comprehensive Rural Health Project, Jamkhed, District Ahmendnagar and Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Sciences, Pune for implementing the programmes of improving the health and nutritional status, creation of the sources of livelihood, economic development, community development, collective awareness about their rights, introduction to tribal culture , development of self -confidence among the tribals in Thane, Nandurbar, Amravati, Ahmednagar, Gadchiroli, Yevatmal and Raigad districts for implementing health programme during the year 2003-2004.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

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

1 **In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 15000.00 Lakhs has been provided and expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 13760.38 lakhs.**

2 In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 15000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 112862.34 lakhs.

24. <u>Supply of Electric Motor Pumps and Oil Engines</u>

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

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

25. <u>Supply of P.V.C. pipe to the Scheduled Tribes. :</u>

The main occupation of the tribal people is agriculture. For the Economic upliftment of the tribal Electric motor pump / Oil engine has been provided to the tribal beneficiary. The Electric motor pump / Oil engine has been provided on hundred percent subsidy the beneficiary who had been given the pump & who is not able to purchase the pipe supplying motor that beneficiary has been provided P.V.C. pipe through the Nucleus Budget on priority basis. Due to some practical technical problem and rising strain on the Nucleus Budget. Government has decided to implement the new scheme to facilitate the tribal in the State of Maharashtra.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

26. <u>Formation of Self Help Group of Tribal Women:-</u>

Under Women policy, the main aim of the aforesaid scheme is to empower tribal women by building confidence amongst them for self-employment. In order to achieve this aim, vide Government Resolution dated 6th February, 2004. Sanction has been accorded to form / establish 4600 SHGs through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal within a period of 3 years. On experimental basis to form SHGs to carryout various training programmes to make available market for products manufactured by SGHs and other related works are implemented through Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

An Advocate sent the Writ Petition to High Court, Nagpur Bench for challenge of Government Resolution. The matter was pending so far the allotment of for the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08,2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-2011, 2011-12 and 2012-2013, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 will be surrender to Government.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

When the children of the grade III & IV are admitted in the hospital the financial Assistance of RS. 40/- per day is given to their parents. Implementation of such schemes is helpful to reduce the percentage of death due to malnutrition

& starvation. The total outlay scheme is allotted on disposal of Health Department. The scheme was implemented through District Health Officer & monitored by Project Officer & Additional Tribal Development Commissioners.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 0.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

The Government of Maharashtra vide its Resolution dated 31st March 2005 have decided to give scholarships to 10 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes to undertake studies abroad in accordance with the said decision application for scholarship to undertake education in foreign countries.

These scholarship will be awarded to M.B.A. (Post Graduation)-2 Medical Education (Graduation-1 & Post Graduation-1)-2 B.Tech (Engineering) (Graduation-1, Post Graduation-1)-2, Science (Post Graduation)-1, Agriculture (Post Graduation)-1, Other Subject (Post Graduation)-2 – Total 10 students.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 200.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 14997.55 lakhs.

30. SHABARI GHARKUL YOJANA

Some tribals are not having their own houses and some body is having their mud houses. Therefore, the Government in Tribal Development Department vides Resolution dated 28th March, 2013 has given sanctioned to implement Shabari Gharkul Yojana which provides permanent houses having facilities of toilets, bathrooms and electrification. Under this scheme the house is constructed on 269 Sq.Ft. carpet areas which include sitting room, 1 bedroom, kitchen, toilet and bathroom. Rs. 70,000/- is provided to construct the house in rural area which is now amended to Rs. 1,00,000/- as per Government Resolution dated 7th August, 2014. Following are the details of area and the required income of the family.

Sr. No.	Area	Area wise amount of one house (Rs. In Lakhs)	Family income of the applicant (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Rural Area	1.00	1.00
2	Nagarparishad Area	1.50	1.50
3	Municipal Corporation, Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Area	2.00	2.00

Though there is ceiling on family income, a provision is made to give priority to the beneficiary of Below Poverty line.

This scheme is implemented through concerned Project Officer and concerned Additional Tribal Commissioner is the controlling authority

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 14000.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme 8up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 13200.00 lakhs.

31. Book Bank Scheme

Due to the higher prices of books for the courses like Medical, Engineering and other professional courses the tribal students are not in position to purchase said books and therefore, the tribal students faced difficulties in studies which affects the dropout of tribal students for such courses. To avoid this, the Central Government has given instructions implement Book Bank Scheme through central assistance.

Under this scheme the set of books for the courses like Medical, Engineering, Law, Animal Husbandry and other professional courses is provided to two tribal students. Under this scheme out of total beneficiaries priority is given to 30% girls and 3% handicap students.

Under this scheme 50% grants from State Government and 50% grants from Central Government is made available.

Under this scheme the Book Bank will be run by concerned colleges. An identity card will be made available through regular library of the concerned college.

In this year 2017-2018 Rs. 1.00 Lakhs has been provided. Expenditure incurred on this scheme up to the month of March 2018 is Rs. 0.00 lakhs.

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

1. <u>Maintenance allowance to Backward Class students studying in Sainik School</u>:-

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

1. Students must be Scheduled Tribe.
2. He is studying from 5th to 10th standard in the above mentioned schools.
3. His parents annual income should not be more than Rs. 65,290/-

Students studying in other government recognized Non Aided Sainik School has sanctioned Rs. 15,000/- per year.

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

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2016-17	22.97	16.86	162
2017-18	25.53	17.74	170

<u>2. Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe Students studying in High Schools</u>:-

The aim of this scheme is to encourage meritorious backward class students studying in high schools.

These Scholarships are awarded to first two Backward Class students in order of merit in each standard. In the school 50% maximum marks are essential for this scholarship. The rates of scholarship are as under.

Standard V to VII Rs.50/- per month (10 months)

Standard VII to X Rs. 100/- per month (10 months).

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

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2016-17	18.43	12.41	1654
2017-18	15.49	9.32	1242

1. Financial Assistance to the Students residing in the Scheduled Tribe Hostels

Student residing in these hostels run by voluantary agencies are given maintainance allowance of Rws. 900/- for a period of 10 months. Financial assistance is provided to the voluntary agencies in the form of grant in aid for building rent and towards the remuneration of the staff working under the hostels run by these voluantary agencies.

Year	Grants Received	Expenditure	Benefisharies
2016-17	90.52	90.3212.41	40
2017-18	98.48	98.48	40

4) (I) Other Sectors

1. CROP HUSBANDRY

In Maharashtra, agriculture and allied occupations constitute the mainstay of the tribal economy. Nearly 85 % of total tribal population is engaged in the agriculture. Although, most of the tribal families depends on agriculture for their main source of income and occupation, tribal agriculture is characterisd by low technology and low input resource and therefore, the per hectare productivity of various crops in the tribal area is low. Moreover irrigation facilities in the tribal areas are also extremely limited.

Under this scheme subsidy is given to tribal farm families for various items to increase in the productivity of their farms. The Committee was formed by the Government on 24 February 2016 for recapitulation of the scheme under the Chairmanship of Joint Director of Agriculture, Nagpur. The Committee had submitted the report to Government to change the present norms of subsidy and increase the annual income limit upto Rs. 1,50,000/- per family. The State Government has therefore revamped the scheme in 2017-18 with new norms of subsidy and components so as to provide sustainable irrigation facilities. The State Government also increase the annual income limit upto Rs. 1,50,000/- per family.

The pattern of assistance available for various items is as under:

Sr. No.	Item	subsidy limit (Rs.)	subsidy percentage
1	New Well Construction	2,50,000/-	100
2	Old Well repairing	50,000/-	100
3	Lining of Farm pond with slipolin paper	1,00,000/-	100
4	Inwell Boring	20,000/-	100
5	Sprinkler / drip irrigation	25,000/- (sprinkle) or 50,000 (drip)	90
6	Electricity connection charges	10,000/-	100
7	Kitchen garden	500 per beneficiary	100

An outlay of Tribal Sub Plan and Outside Tribal Sub Plan Rs. 9124.91 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs.9124.91 lakh.

Districtwise details of TSP and OTSP Schemes implemented in 2017-18.

Sr. No.	**District**	**Area**	**Grants Available**	**Expenditure**	**No of Beneficiary**
1	Thane	TSP	280.00	280.00	89
		OTSP	70.00	70.00	24
2	Palghar	TSP	1550.00	1550.00	627
		OTSP	15.00	15.00	6
3	Raigad	TSP	43.20	43.20	14
		OTSP	80.00	80.00	23
4	Pune	TSP	200.00	200.00	80
		OTSP	90.00	90.00	78
5	Solapur	OTSP	0.00	0.00	0
6	Osmanabad	OTSP	3.00	3.00	1
	Total ATC Thane	**TSP**	**2073.20**	**2053.20**	**810**
		OTSP	**258.00**	**258.00**	**132**

Sr. No.	District	Area	Grants Available	Expenditure	No of Beneficiary
7	Nashik	TSP	700.00	700.00	350
		OTSP	134.95	134.95	67
8	Dhule	TSP	331.70	331.70	107
		OTSP	102.30	102.30	33
9	Nandurbar	TSP	1202.68	1202.68	275
		OTSP	10.00	10.00	4
10	Jalgaon	TSP	105.00	105.00	67
		OTSP	105.00	105.00	44
11	Ahmednagar	TSP	85.00	85.00	28
		OTSP	50.00	50.00	15
	Total ATC Nashik	**TSP**	**2424.38**	**2424.38**	**827**
		OTSP	**402.25**	**402.25**	**163**
12	Amravati	TSP	270.00	270.00	93
		OTSP	70.00	70.00	27
13	Yavatmal	TSP	305.94	305.94	109
		OTSP	129.71	129.71	52
14	Nanded	TSP	150.00	150.00	54
		OTSP	152.93	152.93	49
15	Aurangbad	TSP	6.26	6.26	0
		OTSP	23.50	23.50	16
16	Jalna	OTSP	6.20	6.20	2
17	Beed	OTSP	4.00	4.00	2
18	Latur	OTSP	8.00	8.00	3
19	Parbhani	OTSP	5.00	5.00	12
20	Hingoli	OTSP	145.00	145.00	0
21	Buldhana	OTSP	102.00	102.00	19
22	Akola	OTSP	89.21	89.21	37
23	Washim	OTSP	105.32	105.32	41
	Total ATC Amravati	**TSP**	**732.20**	**732.20**	**256**
		OTSP	**840.87**	**840.87**	**260**
24	Nagpur	TSP	10.00	10.00	3
		OTSP	150.67	150.67	80
25	Gondia	TSP	126.27	126.27	45
		OTSP	0.00	0.00	0
26	Chandrapur	TSP	499.88	499.88	140
		OTSP	250.00	250.00	99
27	Gadchiroli	TSP	1174.00	1174.00	465
		OTSP	70.00	70.00	27
28	Wardha	OTSP	73.19	73.19	38
29	Bhandara	OTSP	40.00	40.00	19
	Total ATC Nagpur	**TSP**	**1810.15**	**1810.15**	**653**
		OTSP	**583.86**	**583.86**	**263**
	Grand Total Maharashtra State	**TSP**	**7039.93**	**7039.93**	**2546**
		OTSP	**2084.98**	**2084.98**	**818**
			9124.91	**9124.91**	**3364**

3) HORTICULTURE

Fruit & Vegetable Plantation in Kitchen gardening of Tribal Farmers. –

The scheme is implemented since year 2003-2004 in 12 Tribal district of the state upto 2015-16, facing the problem of malnutrition. The scheme aims is providing balanced diet with vitamins and other essential nutrients. In order to enrich the diet of trible population with vitamin A, C and minerals like iron, the scheme aims at the plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyards of the tribal. The scheme is being implemented in 12 tribal districts viz. Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmendnagar, Nanded, Amaravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur of the state since 2003-2004. From 2016-2017 Palghar and 2017-2018 Gondia district included in this programme. The scheme was implemented in 14 districts of tribal sectors.

Major Head
Demand No. D-3
2401-Crop Husbandry
119- (03) Scheme in the Five Year Plan – State Plan Schemes
(01) (27) objective of the scheme is to control important pests and diseases

in horticultural crops like fruit, vegetable, flowers, Medicinal plants etc. Pesticides will be supplied on 50% subsidy to the farmers for management of various diseases and pests on these crops. This scheme is implemented by Agriculture Development Officer at district level. Pesticides will be supplied through Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation.

During 2016-17 the physicial and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	Financial		Physicial (Hector)	
	Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	0.00	0.00	0	0

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

During 2016-2017 the districtwise physicial and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	Financial		Physicial	
	Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	0.00	0.00	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

The schemes implemented by Horticulture Department -

1) **Strengthening of Horticulture Nurseries** –

In tribal areas 38 horticulture nurseries have been established, for production of grafts/seedings. The planting material produced on these nurseries is made available at Government approved rates to tribal cultivators on priority basis.

During the year 2017-2018 the physicial and financial statement as below.

Sr. No.	Financial		Physicial	
	Provision	Expenditure	Target	Achievement
1	0.00	0.00	0	0

4) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Watershed development programme for tribal farmers in Maharashtra through various State and Central sponsored schemes.

Irrigation facilities are less in tribal areas so tribal farmers depend upon monsoon rains. They do not have other fixed income sources. The Government of Maharashtra implemented the watershed development programme to increase ground water level and providing protective irrigation to their seasonal crops which enhance the productivity of the crop.

In the concept of watershed development programme, land improvement through various treatments from "ridge to valley" approach, which is manageable hydrological unit. In watershed development programme, area treatments are the basic aspects to conserve the water & soil. In tribal areas this programme is implemented during the year 2015-16 with following objectives.

1) To conserve the soil and prepare the cultivable land by adopting land terracing.
2) To increase the productivity of the soil by preventing soil erosion.
3) To increase the ground water level by accepting various nala treatment.
4) To providing the life saving irrigation to crop during dry spell.
5) To increase the crop productivity through adopting various improved technology.
6) To generate employment in agriculture and to check the migration of the tribal people.
7) To increase the income of the tribal farmers through agriculture.

In watershed development programme, the area treatment work is done on the farmers own land and the nala treatment is done on the public land. Following are the watershed development treatment carried out in this programme during 2014-15.

A) **Area treatments**: - Continous contour trenches (C.C.T.), deep C.C.T., Compartment bunding, graded bunding, terracing & repairs of old paddy bunds etc.

B) **Drainage line treatments**:- Earthen structure, loose boulder structure, Gabian structure, farm pond, earthen nala bund, cement nala bund, diversion bunds etc.

1) Continuous contour trenches (C.C.T.) :- This treatment is implemented in waste land where land stops is from 1 to 33%. Trenches along the contour lines are dug out and small bunds are formed. It checks the soil erosion and stores water. Stored water is percolated in the soil, which increases the water table. The seed of grasses, bushes and trees are also planted on the bunds. This will help in soil and water conservation.

2) **Deep C.C.T**. :- Deep C.C.T. treatment is carried out in waste land, where land slope is upto 8% and in heavy rainfall areas. The trenches of size 1mt. X 1mt. and 20 mt. in length are dug out along the contour lines. It checks the soil erosion and stores water. Stored water is percolated in the soil which increases water table. The seed of grasses, bushes and trees are planted on these bunds. This will help in soil and water conservation.

3) **Compartment bunding** :- Small earthen bund of section 0.80 sqm to 1.20 sqm are constructed across the slope by digging a trench near a bund. This activity mostly carried out in arable land. It helps in moisture conservation and controlling soil erosion and ultimately increases the crop production.

4) **Terracing**: - Under this treatment, the natural sloppy land is converted in to a plain terrace. The land having average natural slope from 4 to 8% is converted into cultivable plain land, which is suitable for paddy cultivation. By this activity the rain water is stored evenly in the terrace for paddy crop. It brings barren land under cultivation. Tribal farmers get the permanent source of income and it helps to uplift their standard of living.

5) **Repairs of old paddy bund**: - Some times, heavy incessant rain causes the damage and erosion of the paddy fields. These bunds require repairs and maintannce, which results even supply of water to the paddy fields and ultimately increases the paddy production.

B) **Drainage line treatments: -** Earthen structure, loose boulder structure, gabion structure, farm pond, earthen nala bund, cement nala bund, diversion bunds etc.

1) **Loose boulder**: - The loose boulder structures are constructed in series by keeping the stones across the nala. It checks the velocity of water and retains the soil. This bund is constructed on slopy land and catchment upto 10 ha to check the soil and water erosion.

2) **Earthen nala bund**: - Earthen bunds are constructed across the nala or gullies to hold the runoff water and percolate into the soil. This also helps to control the soil erosion and increases the water table of wells in periphery. Stored water is used as protective irrigation to various crops during dry spells occurred in monsoon season.

3) **Cement nala bund**: - Cement concrete nala bund is constructed on nalas to store the water. Stored water is percolated into soil and also used as protective irrigation for various crops. Water level of surrounding wells is increased.

4) **Diversion Bandhara**: - This activity is carried out mostly in the hilly areas where heavy rainfall occurs and nalas flows up to the month of December. Bund is constructed across the nala and stored water is diverted towards the different crop fields by small canal according to the slope.

5) **Farm Pond: -** This is the individual beneficial scheme, under which farm pond is dug out in particular farmer's field. Rain water is harvested and stored in the farm pond. Water is percolated into soil and also used as protective irrigation for various crops during dry spells occurred in monsoon season.

Due to area treatments rain water is conserved in soil which helps to increase the ground water level. In drainage line treatments, rain water is harvested and stored in above mentioned structures, which helps to recharge ground water level and ultimately increasing water level of surrounding wells. Stored water is used for direct irrigation to crops with help of lifting devices. Due to these different area treatment and drainage line treatment activities, tribal farmers are getting irrigation facilities to their crop, which help to increase their seasonal crop productivity. Ultimately it helps in uplifting the standard of living of tribal farmers in tribal areas.

During 2016-17 under tribal sub-plan scheme (DPDC) Rs. 6839.50 lakh funds will be available from which about 35025 ha area will be treated and also under other tribal sub plan scheme Rs. 5268.10 lakh will be available from which about 7262 ha area will be treated..

5) <u>Animal Husbandry Programme</u>:-

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

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

The following activities were in operation in Scheduled area during the year 2016-2017

1. Mobile Veternary Clinics

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

During the year 2017-18, 16 mobile veterinary Clinics are established and 2, 94,425 cases are treated. 412 major and 25,238 minor operations in clinic centers were carried on.

2. Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers:

The scheduled area falling in the jurisdiction Veterinary Dispensaries & aid centers of respective 18 districts are providing Veterinary services and animal health care. So as to facilitate the maximum production output from the live stock and poultry in 17 District 20,04,901 cases are treated. 2,92,803 P.D. cases examined.

3. Different area Schemes:

The respective 18 districts implement various schemes for the beneficiaries in the scheduled areas. The schemes such as integrated rural development Programme, Special livestock production programme, tribal sub plan etc. The milk animals, bullocks, poultry, bullock carts etc. are distributed on subsidy basis. In 14 District 4,655 beneficiaries are covered 405 cow, 1384 buffalo, 10 bollocks, 1098 goat units, 938 Poultry units are distributed to Tribal castakar.

6. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

As per Government Resolution dated 16th May 2001, individual beneficiary schemes were scrapped. Under Tribal sub Plan Schemes the sanctioned funds were to be utilized for replacement of old machinery and purchase of new machinery for the processing dairies and chilling plants in tribal region.

In the year 2017-18 funds is Nil.

7. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT: -

According to 1991 census in state, the number of Tribal is 73.18 lakhs & total population is 9.27%. In Tribal mainly Kolam, Bhill, Gond, Warli, Katkari, Pardhi etc. caste is included. In this tribes are illiterate & they are very poor. For this tribes, Fisheries is open & their financial condition & therefore day to day life. Government has implementing tribal sub plan scheme from 1976-77. In Maharashtra, Raigad, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Thane, Amravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur & Gadchiroli. 14 districts, 68 Talukas, 6962 villages & 13 cities tribal sub plan area is declared & this area is 50755 sq.killometer &States total area is 16.5%. The tribals who are out of this area for them also the outlay has been declared.

Fisheries Vision –

In State Fisheries useful land	-	3.28 lakh Hectare.
For Tribal area useful water spred area	–	0.97 lakh Hectare.
Fish seed capacity (State)	-	60.00 Crore.
Tribal area capacity	-	10.00 Crore
Fish seed centre (State)	-	29 hatchery
Fish seed centre (Tribal)	-	6 (Dapchari, Karanjwan, Itiyadoh, Loni, Chargaon, Amalnala
Fish seed Rearing centre (State)	-	13
Fish seed Rearing centre (Tribal)	-	3

Tribal Districts –

1) Thane, 2) Raigad, 3) Nashik, 4) Dhule, 5) Jalgaon, 6) Ahmadnagar, 7) Nanded, 8) Amravati, 9) Yavatmal, 10) Nagpur, 11) Bhandara, 12) Gadchiroli.

Production of Fish seed capacity (Tribal

Fisheries Department Plan:-

For Tribal people fisheries Department has implemented schemes as given below:-

(i) **Establishment of Fish Seed Production**:-

In Tribal areas 97000 lakh water sq.area is available for fisheries development. For optimum stocking of fish seed, demand of good quality fish seed to be produced in tribal area 6 fish seed centres are operated. Which made fish seed available for stocking? To enhance fish seed production in some fish centre, establishment of Chinese hatcheries has been done. Extension & maintenance & repairing work has been taken on priority. This scheme is benefitted for tribal fisherman.

Above 6 fish seed centres are operated with optimum capacity. We can produce 6.00 crore fish seed in tribal areas.

An outlay of Rs. 86.14 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 86.14 lakh.

(ii) Fish Farming in Impounded Waters: -

The main objective of this scheme is to bring more and more cultivable water areas under fish culture. Under the scheme, seed is supplied at subsidized rate to the fisheries co-operative and local bodies for stocking. Similarly, subsidy on construction of rearing ponds, purchase of food and fertilizer is also granted. The scheme envisages increase in fish production and thereby to provide employment opportunities to the rural tribal. An outlay of Rs.30.55 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs.30.55 lakh.

(iii) Fish farmer's development agency: -

Under Fish Farmers Development Agency the beneficiary chooses from tribal area. These tribal are trained by the department for fishery. Thus department gave financial assistance to the fisherman. This subsidy pattern is 75:25 (Central shares 75% and State share 25%). An outlay of Rs. Nil is provided in the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2017-2018.

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

In State tribal fishermans centres are there. In this scheme for change of work & financial changes managerial subsidy & Share capital contribution is given in financial assistance form. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

(v) Assistance for the Purchase of Fishery Requisites: -

Under this scheme, tribal individual of fisheries reuisities is given. So this scheme is individually beneficiary. In which per fisherman 5 killo nets provision is made for tribal fisherman can use this for fishery purpose and can earn for his day to day. An outlay of Rs.15.51 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs.15.51 lakh.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 132.20 lakhs has been provided in the Tribal Sub Plan of 2017-2018 under this sector.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES (100% ASSISTANCE) -

Table 3.4

Statement showing financial and physical achievements of the schemes implemented by Fisheries Department in the Scheduled Areas during the years 2017-2018

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget provision (Final modified grants)	Expen-diture	Physical Target		Achiev-ement
				Item	Unit	
1	Establishment of fish seed production farm	86.14	86.14	Fish Seed Production	Lakhs	2905.00
2.	Fish Farming in impounded water	30.55	30.55	Stocking of fish seed	Lakhs	1315.71
				Stocking of prawn seed	Lakhs	69.00
				Pond construction	Ha	0.00
				Input	Ha	0.00
				Fish production	Lakhs	19138.50
3	Fish farmers development agency	0.00	0.00	1. Trainees		0
				2. pond construction	Ha	0.00
				3. Input	Ha	10.00
4	Development of fisheries co-op. societies	0.00	0.00	1. Fish Production	M. Tones	0.00
				Co- Op Societies	No.	0
5	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites	15.51	15.51	Nylon	Kg.	11227.20
				Non mechanized boats	No.	0
	Total	**132.20**	**132.20**			

Source: Commissionerate of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

8) <u>FOREST DEPARTMENT -</u>

In Maharashatra State, 50757 Sq. Km. (Provisional) of scheduled area is spread over the districts of Thane, Raigad, Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Chandrapur & Gadchiroli. The extent of forest dispersed in scheduled areas in these 13 districts is 26281.06 Sq. Km. (Provisional) approximately constituting about 44.79 % of the total forest area of Maharashatra State, Viz 61579 Sq. Km. (Provisional).

Districtwise Scheduled Forest Area for 2015-16

(Area in Sq Km)(*Provisional*)

Sr no.	District	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Unclassed Forest	**Total**
1	Thane	1776.12	694.21	1.81	2472.14
2	Raigad	291.58	16	0.26	307.84
3	Nashik	1478.96	241.96	2.08	1723
4	Dhule	1044.85	2.22	0.05	1047.12
5	Nandurbar	1997.68	46.01	166.12	2209.81
6	Pune	293.1	0	9.37	302.47
7	Ahmadnagar	227.2	0	1.6	228.8
8	Jalgaon	854.13	1.13	0.20	855.46
9	Amravati	1139.5	15.09	0.02	1154.61
10	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0
11	Nanded	720.03	16.26	24.72	761.01
12	Chandrapur	638.13	220.95	26.43	885.51
13	Gadchiroli	10532.98	1353.42	93.05	11979.45
14	WL Mumbai	531.3	8.32	0.37	539.99
15	WL Nagpur	1806.44	0	7.41	1813.85
		23332	**2615.57**	**333.49**	**26281.06**

Forest villages & inforest settlements were established & developed with the purpose of ensuring sustained and adequate availability of labour for forestry works. At present the forest villages and inforest settlements are under the administrative control of the Revenue Department subject to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act 1980, the inhabitants of the forest villages and inforest settlements enjoy the same benefits of occupancy rights in hand as are available to the residents of Revenue villages. The large scale of employment in various forestry works undertaken in forest areas was a source of livelihood to the forest dwellers. They were granted concessions, privileges like Nistar and Grazing facilities etc. & were provided amenities like drinking water, school, rooms/buildings etc. through development plan programs to the extent possible.

A total outlay of Rs. 4523.66 lakhs is provided under the scheme in the tribal sub plan of 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 6838.25 lakh.

(B)

9. SOCIAL FORESTRY

No financial outlay was available for the year 2017-2018 under the Tribal Sub Plan for Social Forestry Department.

10. CO-OPERATION: -

With the State Government's participation by way of Share Capital Contribution, loan & managerial subsidy, the Co-operative movement has now become a vital instrument of economic development in the tribal areas. It has become and effective medium for the successful implementation of various schemes, which have a bearing on the raising of the standards of living of the tribal population. In order to study the problems of Tribal Co-operative societies a committee was appointed on 30th January, 1984 under the chairmanship of Shri Madhukarrao Pichad, the then Minister of State for Tribal Development. On the basic of the recommendations made by that committee the following important decisions were taken by the Government to revitalize the co-operative structure in the Tribal areas.

(1) To reorganize the Adivasi Co-operative Societies on the following criteria:

(a) the area of operation of a society should be limited to 5 to 10 kms.

(b) For each 5,000 population, there should be one society.

(2)While reorganising the societies on the above lines, the existing societies (275 societies) should be Liquidation.

(3) To extend financial assistance to these societies (Newly registered 938 societies) in the following manner:

(a) To increase the rate of commission in under Monopoly Procurement scheme.

(b) To increase the rate of commission in fair price shops dealing and

(c) Managerial loans given to Adivasi Co-operative Societies from the fourth to the Seventh year converted into subsidy.

2. The Government has accorded sanction to give 100% management subsidy to these reorganized societies for a period of five years. The Government has also agreed to convert the operational loans given to the Adivasi Seva Societies in to subsidy. However, the pattern in respect of management subsidy & share capital is still under the consideration of Government.

3. The details of some important schemes and outlay provided for them in the Tribal Sub Plan, 2017-2018 are given in the following paragraphs.

(1) SUBSIDY TOWARDS BAD DEBT RESERVE: -

Financial assistance is given to each Adivasi Co-operative Society towards its bad debts reserve funds unto a limit of 5% of the maximum of its outstanding. Government contribution for subsequent years is on the basic of difference in loans advanced in the previous years, subjects to the maximum contribution of Rs. 0.30 lakh to each society. An outlay of Rs.0.00 Lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh for the year 2017- 2018 for this scheme.

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

There are various schemes for grant of interest subsidy to tribal farmers. These schemes are (i) Interest subsidy to small farmers, (ii) Interest subsidy to Tribal farmers. (iii) Interest subsidy to Adivasi Members of Adivasi Co-operative Societies. Government has decided that the crop finance disburse to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies should be at concessional rates. The scheme wise outlay provided for 2017-2018 are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particular	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Interest subsidy to small farmers	0.00	0.00
2.	Interest subsidy to tribal farmers	0.00	0.00
3.	Production Incentive Scheme	213.29	207.13

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

Adivasi Co-operative Societies offer various the members of such societies. Government grants them interest free loan of Rs. 100/- the loan is repayable in 5 equal installments and the first installment becomes due in the third year from the date of release of the loan. An outlay of Rs. 74.10 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 74.00 lakh in the year 2017-2018 for this scheme.

(4) FINANCIAL ASSISTANTS TO TRIBAL PURCHASE OF SHARE OF CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES (LOAN AND SUBSIDY): -

Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the tribal so as to become member of co-operative sugar factories at the rate of Rs. 10,000 or the actual book value of the share by way of 50% interest free loans and 50%

subsidy. The loan is recovered in 5 equal installments after 2 years from the date of grant of loan. This scheme is being implemented through the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. An outlay of Rs. 74.45 lakh and expenditure of Rs.74.00 lakh has been for this scheme in the year 2017-2018.

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

The distribution of food grains and consumer articles is done through Adivasi Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. Undertaking these activities, the societies sustain losses. In order to reimburse such losses, management subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- per society per year. There are in Fair Price Shops, being run by the existing Adivasi Societies. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh for this scheme for the year 2017.2018.

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

Since the activities of the above-recognized Adivasi societies have been expanded, they will have to appoint additional staff for which they will have to incur management expenses. The estimated excess expenditure involved on management activities would be about Rs. 30,000 per society per year. To meet out this extra expenditure they are being provided management subsidy at account of management expenditure in the previous year which ever is loss. However the pattern in respect of financial assistance is still under consideration of government. An outlay of Rs.11.80 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 11.80 lakh has been for the year 2017-2018.

(7) SHARE CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ADIVASI VIVIDH KARYAKARI SOCIETIES. :-

Adivasi Vividh Karyakari Societies have to raise loans for giving agricultural loan, supply of fertilizes and seeds, and for doing various businesses like fair price shop, dairy, fisheries etc. to their members. Since the raising of loan is related as per the times of their capital, share capital assistance of Rs. 50,000/- per society is to be given to the 938 societies for strengthening their capital base. Share capital subsidy is given to the societies excluding the societies to whom share capital contribution is given. Provision of Rs. 0.00 Lacs is made for this scheme in the budget outlay of Tribal Sub Plan forf the year 2017-18 and expenditure of Rs. 0.00 lakh.

Hence, the total outlay of Rs 373.94 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 366.93 lakh has been for the sub sector for the year, 2017-2018 under the Tribal Sub Plan.

11. GROUND WATER SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (GSDA)

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

(i) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Sustainability)

Under National Rural Drinking Water Program (Sustainability) various conventional Water Conservation measures, along with artificial recharge through unconventional measures and rain water harvesting structures are implemented to strengthen the groundwater based drinking water sources. This programme is funded by the Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Government of Maharashtra from 2009 onwards.

Under NRDWP (Sustainability) program various source strengthening measures are taken which are as follows

1) Cement Nalla Bandh
2) CNB Repairs
3) Under Ground Bandhara
4) Gabian Bandhara
5) Storage Tank
6) De Silting of Percolation Tank
7) Continuous Contour Percolation Trench
8) Nalla Deepening
9) Trench
10) Trench Filter Gallery
11) Recharge Shaft
12) Recharge Pit
13) De Silting of Well
14) Well Deepening
15) Dug Well Recharge
16) Roof Top Rainwater Recharge
17) Roof Top RW Storage
18) Ground Catchments Storage Tank
19) Fracture Seal Cementation
20) Bore Blast Technique

During the year 2017-18, under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) a grant of Rs. 666.86 lakhs was sanctioned and Rs. 335.29 lakhs was released and Rs. 128.32 lakhs expenditure. Accordingly the target was 802.

(B) Rural Water Supply :-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. According to the survey conducted during 2003-04, 47043 Villages/Wadis are found. Out of these 21,387 villages /wadis are to be tackled through Minimum Need Programme. ARWSP, Swarjaldhara Scheme and External Aided Projects. Excluding 25,656 Villages/Wadis are yet to be tackled. Total fund of Rs. 6801.88 lakh is necessary up to 2016-2017 for all the 47,043 villages/wadis.

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

(A) Norms for selection of Villages/Habitations.

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

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

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

Coverage of schools / anganwadies without drinking water facility.

Total outlay of Rs. 6801.88 lakhs has been provided for the villages / wadis in the Tribal areas for the year 2016-2017.

12. <u>SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA</u>

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission

- Central Government has taken decision to restructure Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).
- Accordingly the State Government has decided to implement SGSY in form of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) from the year 2012-13. Sharing pattern between Central & State is 60% and 40%.
- "To reduce poverty through building strong grassroots institution of the poor these institutions enable the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable increase in their incomes, on a sustainable basis."- Object of Mission.
- Guiding Principles of NRLM –

a. Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and have innate capabilities.
b. Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing their capabilities.
c. An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce social mobilization.

- MSRLM will be implemented in 36 blocks of 10 district's having lower Human Development Index in the State
  Phase I Districts 1) Beed, 2) Chandrapur, 3) Gadchiroli, 4) Gondia, 5) Jalna, 6) Nandurbar, 7) Osmanabad, 8) Palghar, 9) Ratnagiri, 10) Sindhudurg, 11) Solapur, 12) Thane, 13) Wardha, 14) Yavatmal
  Phase II Districts. 1) Amravati, 2) Akola, 3) Bhandara, 4) Buldhana, 5) Dhule, 6) Hingoli, 7) Jalgaon, 8) Latur, 9) Nanded, 10) Nashik, 11) Parbhani, 12) Washim.
  MSRLM will be implemented in remaining blocks in next phase later on.
- In these 50 blocks of 13 districts, mission is implemented as a NRLM Intensive and in rest of blocks as a NRLM Non-Intensive.
- Under the mission, committed and dedicated support structures will be set up at state, districts, taluka and cluster level.
- A core team and several thematic workgroups have been formed at the state level to assist with the State Perspective and Implementation Plan (SPIP). This core team have a members from reputed experts, UNICEF, MAVIM, NABARD, TISS, reputed NGOs rural level institution etc.
- For the year 2018-2019 State Government has provision for State share for scheme is Central Government share Rs. 5040.00 Lakhs and State share is Rs. 2200.00 Lakhs Tribal sub plan.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a Government of India youth employment scheme. It was launched on 25th September 2014.
- The scheme is Centrally sponsored having funding pattern of 60:40
- The vision of DDU-GKY is to "Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce". It aims to target youth, in the age group of 15-35 years.
- DDU-GKY is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth, Key characteristics features f this program are.
  - Completely funded by Central and State Government.
  - Special focus on training for vulnerable sections SC, ST, Minority and women population.
  - Driven by well defied standard operating procedure and strong monitoring mechanism.
  - Courses are NSQF aligned (National Skill Qualification Framework)
  - Support to candidates as candidate's entitlement, post placement support system.
  - Minimum 70% placement criteria ensure better scope for placement for candidates.
- In the state of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) is given a mandate to train 58,335 in the period 2016-2019.
- Central government has given 14583 of ST candidate in the period 2016-2019 for training.
- It is being implemented in 34 districts and Training centres are located at more than 20 locations (such as Nagpur, Nasik, Amravati, Pune, Thane, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Buldana, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Chandrapur, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli). Training is provided in more than 15 sector which includes Retail, Hospitality, Security, Logistics, Health care, IT-ITES, Automobile, electronics etc.
- Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission) MSRLM) has appointed a dedicated Technical Support Agency Grant Thornton for providing technical support to monitor Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) projects in the month of December 2017.

Special initiatives taken in this period –

1. Awareness generation among all stakeholders by telecast of the DDU-GKY training program on the popular channels.
2. Special drive of moblisation in less covered districts and for marginal section of the society.
3. Capacity building of implementation team of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs)
4. Engagement of Industry / Employers Tie up with 40 major companies for providing jobs to the trained trainees.

5. Partnering with premier Government Agencies (IGTR, CIPET, and IDEMI) to give boost for training in manufacturing sector.

The project progress so far is

Parameters	30th September, 2018
Total target sanctioned 2016-19 (for tribal area)	14583
Total target allocated	13967
Training commencement	4833
Total trained	3151
Total job appointed	2368

13. DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In the year 2017-2018 funds is Nil.

14. Maharashtra Gramin Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Government of Maharashtra has been implementing the MGNREGS under the Central Act through the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 in entire State since 2006 to 2008 in phased manner. The main objective of MGNREGS is to make effective provision for securing the right to work by guaranteeing employment to all adult people who is volunteer to do unskilled manual work in rural areas in the State of Maharashtra and also to create durable assets.

Payment under the MGNREGA is made through Banks / Posts.

Only E-musters are used all over the State for taking attendance so that the labourers are given wages in the prescribed time and now wages are deposited into the wage seekers account directly through EFMS. Uses of EFMS for transfer of wages electronically and ensure that there are no delays. Pay slips are being distributed to the workers. Social Audit for ensuring transparency and accountability in implementing scheme.

The situation in Maharashtra is totally different now. A full fledge Commissionerate is functioning in Nagpur. Almost all key posts in the Commissioner NREGA office have now been filled. Only E-muster is used all over the State and now wages are deposited into the wage seekers account directly through EFMS. Social Audit is being conducted for ensuring transparency. Payment under the MGNREGA is made through Banks / Posts. Pay Slips are being distributed to the workers. In case the payment of wages is not made within 15 days from the date of closure of the muster roll, the wage seeks shall be entitled to receive payment of compensation for the delay, at the rate of 0.05% of the unpaid wages per day of delay beyond the sixteenth day of closure of muster roll.

Government of Maharashtra published State Employment Guarantee Council Rules, Unemployment Allowance Rules & Grievance Redressal Rules.

SCs Employment under MGNREGA – Maharashtra are as follows:-

Year	% age of HH SCs among workers under MGNREGA	Employment for full 100 days in the MGNREGA (No of SCs Household)
2013-14	9.94	12367 HH (10.08%)
2014-15	10.12	16949 HH (10.25%)
2015-16	9.19	19491 HH (8.92%)
2016-17	8.82	13748 HH (8.19%)
2017-18	9.7	16557 HH (8.82%)

STs Employment under MGNREGA – Maharashtra are as follows:-

Year	% age of HH STs among workers under MGNREGA	Employment for full 100 days in the MGNREGA (No of STs Household)
2013-14	19.67	23535 HH (19.19%)
2014-15	18.67	31314 HH (18.94%)
2015-16	19.30	42865 HH (19.63%)
2016-17	20.25	34438 HH (20.52%)
2017-18	20.01	39890 HH (21.26%)

During the year 2017-18, the State has spent Rs. 2222.28 Crores and created 788.40 lakhs person days. Under MGNREGA as on 28th March, 2018. For the week ending of (24.3.18) 44886 works are ongoing with an attendance of 4, 68,149 labours in the state.

Important Achievements:

- Under MGNREGS, priority for works of drought proofing has been given. In this Soil Conservation, Water Conservation, Afforestation and agricultural & allied works are on top priority.
- Under Jalyukt shivar Abhiyan, emphasis has been given for water conservation and these water conservation works are taken under MGNREGS on top priority.
- "A Day with Labour Programme" a new concept on the eve of Gram Rojgar Divas is taken in the State with view of giving the benefits of other development & social schemes of the States of MGNREGA workers and their families.

15. Rural Housing Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

Based on the recommendations of Tribal Welfare Committee chaired by the Chief Minister, Tribal Development Department launched following Rural Housing Schemes since 2012-13.

1. Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana
2. Adim Jamati Gharkul Yojana
3. Gharkul Yojana under Pardhi Development Programme.

Through these scheme Maharashtra State Government intends to provide good built houses to poor adivasi families of state who are not covered under PMAY-G scheme. Tribal household without house or living in Katcha house can apply for the benefit under the scheme.

Eligibility criteria for Beneficiary:-

1. Beneficiary should belong to Schedule Tribe / Adivasi Community.
2. Beneficiary must be resident of Maharashtra State since last 15 years.
3. Beneficiary should not have his own house.
4. Annual Income of beneficiary shoud not be more than Rs. 1.20 lakh.
5. Beneficiary must have piece of land of his own or given by government.
6. There will be preference to widows.

Key Features of Schemes:-

1. The minimum unit (house) size is 269 sq.ft.
2. The unit (house) assistance is Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and Rs. 1.50 lakh in difficult area.
3. Provision of toilet at Rs. 12,000/- and 90/ as days of unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above unit cost.
4. All Payment through DBT to beneficiaries Bank / Post Office accounts registered in Awaas soft MIS.

State Allocation & Expenditure on the scheme during 2017-18

(Amount in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Name of Scheme	Target	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Shabri Adivasi Gharkul Yojana	11805	13200	4232.90
2	Aadim Jamati Gharkul Yojana	2346	1599.32	421.85
3	Pardhi Gharkul Yojana	1080	650.00	418.60

16. POWER DEVELOPMENT -

Under this programme, during the year 2017-2018, 1,991 electric motor pumps were energised in the Tribal Sub Plan areas. In addition 2,191 domestic connections were released for tribal beneficiaries. Total outlay of Rs. 103.69 lakh was provided and expenditure of Rs. 39.20 lakhs for electrifying 646 agriculture pump sets and release of 574 domestic connections.

1. To electrify unelectrified Tribal Villages and Wadi/Padas in Scheduled Areas.

Proposal for electrification of 23 villages & 397 padas in Thane, Nandurbar, Pune, Ahmednagar & Jalgaon district involving expenditure of Rs. 76.70 Crore has been prepared. Request for funds sanctioned has been sent to Energy Department vide letter No. 3165 dated 20.10.2014. Tribal Department in their session held in December 2014 had sanctioned Rs. 25 Crores through additional demand but as per Government of Maharashtra decision communicated vide letter no. संकिर्ण-२०१४/प्र.क्र.२३४/ऊर्जा-५ दिनांक ३१.०३.२०१५ has released fund Rs. 18.25 Crores only. Demand for remaining amount has been made to Government of Maharashtra vide letters no. मु.अ.(वितरण)/ग्रावि-1/3068 दिनांक ०२.०३.२०१५.

Under this scheme 21 tenders were floated and 21 LOA were issued having coverage of 357.76 km LT line, 164.51 km HT line, 125 DTCs & electrification of 229 nos. village / wadi padas.

Up to the end of March 2018 work of 304.2 km of LT line, 136.96 km HT line, 81 DTCs, electrification of 169 Nos. village / wadi padas is completed and expenditure incurred is Rs. 14.99 crs.

Also Government of Maharashtra sanctioned Rs. 4.85 Crs vide Government Resoluation No. BUD-2016/Karyasan-6 Dtd. 18.02.2016 for electrification of Tribal Villages / Wadies for Nandurbar and Ahmednagar district.

Under this scheme 5 tenders were floated and 15 LOA were issued having coverage of 91.5 km LT line, 42.54 km HT line, 38 DTCs and electrification of 44 nos. village / wadi padas.

Up to the end o March 2018 work of 93.22 km of LT line, 41.72 km HT line, 38 DTCs, electrification of 44 nos. village / wadi padas is completed and expenditure incurred is Rs. 4.55 Crs.

2. Scheme to Resolve problem related to low voltages and high interruptions in Melghat area of Amravati District.

There are complaints of low voltages in villages from Melghat area of Amravati District. Further especially during Monsoon season, it looks long time to restore power supply in event of breakdown, as lines are passing through dense forest. In order to sort out low voltage and high interruption problem, proposal of Rs.27.07 crore has been sent for approval vide letter No. 2262 dated 22.01.2014 to Energy Department, Tribal Department has released Rs. 23.15 Crs for this week.

Activity No.	Description	Unit	Qty as per B.R.	Qty for LOA	Upto date progress	Remarks
1	33/11 kv s/stn (Outdoor) at Dhakarmal	Nos	1	1	0	33 kv incoming line erected for 14.5 km out of 14.5 km, VCB CT, PT erected. Power TF plinth completed also testing done by testing divinsion Amravati. Construction of control room completed. Construction of store room, WIP, Cover of cable Dredge cover balance and metal spreading remaining.
2	Augmentation (outdoor) 3.15 MVA to 5 MVA at 33/11 KV Dabka s/s	Nos	1	1	1	Commissioned.
3	Additional Transformer 1X5 MVA at 33/11 kv Gondwadi s/s/ ^ kadhav	Nos	2	2	2	Gondwadi: Commissioned.
4	33KV Feeder Bay	Nos	3	3	3	(Bay at 33/11 kv s/s Dabka Commissioned.
5	33 KV 3 Cx300 sqmm XLPE U/G Cable	Kms	2	2	6.2	Commissioned
6	33 KV S/C River Crossing	Nos	4	4	1	Commissioned
7	33 KV DP Structure	Nos	135	135	132	Only DPs for Dhakarmal s/s line balance
8	33 KV Single Point Cut Point	Nos	0	0	40	
9	33KV S/C Line with 100 sqmm ACSR	Kms	39	39	5.7	11 KM line out of 14.5 km erected between Dharani to Dhamarmal foor 33 KV Dhamarmal S/Stn. (5.7 km Line E1 permision received from El Akola). Line charged commissioned
10	33 KVComposite Line Pin Type with 100 sqmm ACSR	Kms	56	56	63	Commissioned
11	11KVStation Type 2.4 MVAR capacitor bank with 0.2% reactor for any area	Nos	2	2	2	Commissioned
12	Up-gradation of 33KV line 80 sq mm to 100 sq mm	Kms	39	39	9	9 km line Commissioned

Expenditure incurred is Rs. 20.16 Crs. And balance work is under progress.

17. MAHARASHTRA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

In the year 2016-17 MEDA Scheme is diverted to district level. For 2017-2018 the Budgeted and expenditure is Nil.

18. PUBLIC HEALTH: -

National Rural Health Mission

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched in the country with effect from 12th April 2005, which aims at providing accessible, effective, accountable and reliable healthcare to all citizens and in particular, to the poorer and vulnerable sections of the population. The NRHM attempts to make effective integrations of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation & hygiene, Nutrition's and safe drinking water etc.

For Tribal Sub Plan 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 21564.74 Lakhs and Expenditure was Rs. 17961.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs. 258.48 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 164.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budgeted amount was Rs. 15285.15 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) 1862.09 lakhs and Central Share (60%) 13423.06 lakhs)

Tribal Schemes under National Rural Health Mission

Schemes for Tribal and affected areas.

Introduction

Maharashtra has 16 tribal districts out of which 5 are sensitive and six areleftist extremism affected districts. Considering the health problems of these areas and non availability of trained staff to provide the health services, few schemes for these difficult areas has been started.

- Hardship allowances
- Co-ordination cell at district hospitals
- Medical Officer at CHC / PHC
- Mobile Medical Units at Gadchiroli Districts.

Hardship allowances

- Hardship Allowance is introduced to motivate the MOs, specialist and Health workers working in difficult areas of the state.
- This scheme has been introduced in 10 out of 16 tribal districts of Maharashtra. These districts are Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Thane, Palghar, and Yavatmal.
- Hardship Allowance is applicable to the staff and the Medical officers working at extremely interior and difficult areas and getting salaries from treasury funds. Monthly allowance to these officers and staff is shown in the following table.

Sr.No.	Cadre		Monthly remuneration (In Lakhs)
1	ANM		0.06
2	Staff Nurse / LHV		0.08
3	Medical Officer – BAMS	Group-B	0.12
		Group-A	0.15
3	Medical Officer – MBBS		0.15
4	Sppecialist (Physician/Pediatrician, Surgeon / Gynecologist and Anesthetist)		0.22

Hardship Allowance Expenditure 2017-18

Total Hardship Allowance	Sub Center	PHC	Rural Hospital	Approved PIP 2016-17	Expenditure (April 2017 to March 2018	%
	375	72	18	684.48	578.48	84.51

Proposed PIP 2018-19 Rs. 684.48 Lakhs

Co-ordination cell at district hospitals

- Health Institutiojns (SCs, PHCs, CHCs etc.) have to refer patients to District Hospitals in emergency majority of the District Hospitals are 300 bedded and above. These Hospitals have Different Sections for Registration, Laboratory checkup, X-ray medicines etc. Tribal Patients do not understand the language and there is delay in getting all the formalities done. Because of such environment Patients are not willing to stay in hospitals and money of the times insists for discharge even if the condition of patient is critical.
- Considering such situation we started co-ordination cell at Amravati, Gadchiroli, Nasik, Thane, and Nandurbar.
- Patient's health condition required treatment and expected time of arrival is communicated. One cell member takes the responsibility and informs the casualty Mo to cell concerned specialists. When patient arrives the co-ordination of cell accompanied the patient till emergency is over from registration to laboratory and report collection. After emergency is over the patients are asked to contact the cell in case of any difficulty in hospital. During the stay in Hospital cell member visits the patient twice daily for any difficulty. Transport arrangement is also made if required after discharge.

Establishment Coordination cell for tribals in selected Tribal District Hospitals

- There will be one supervisor and four coordinators in the cell.
- Supervisor should be at least 12^{th} standard pass and co-ordinators should be at last 10^{th} pass.
- Two co-coordinators will be males and two will be females. This can be changed as per need by districts.
- Co-coordinators and Supervisor must be from tribal community and able to Speak local tribal language prevalent in district or in patients coming to District Hospital.

Co-Ordination Cell Expenditure 2017-18					
Sr. No.	District	Manpower	Approved Budget 2017-18	Expenditure (April 2017 to March 2018)	%
01	5	22	24.84	23.32	93.88

Proposed PIP 2018-19 Rs. 30.14 Lakhs

Medical Officer at CHC / PHC (Special Plan)

- Reduction of IMR, MMR and TFR in Melghat Area.
- Up gradation of Hospitals in Melghat to IPHS.
- Appointment of Specialists for serving tribal community.
- Reduction of child deaths due to Malnutrition.
- This special scheme is also proposed in backward districts Amravati (Melghat area only), Gadchiroli and Nandurabar.
- This Specialist are **OBGY, Paediatricians, Anesthetises, Surgeons and Physicians.**

Medical Officer at CHC / PHC (Special Plan)

In Maharashtra State Gadchiroli, Amravati (Melghat area only) and Nandurbar which are most backward and do not have health facilities nearby. These areas have very high (3 times the State average) MMR and almost double IMR. Considering this provide special package to specialists in these areas.

Hospitals under Scheme

District	Name of CHCs	Beds	
Gadchiroli	SDH Aheri	50	Very remote and LEA affected areas.Except Dhanora all other made than look away from DH. No Specialist facility available since establishment.
	RH Sironcha	30	
	RH Bhamaragad	30	
	RH Dhanora	30	

	RH Etapali	30	
District	Name of CHCs	Beds	
Amravati	SDH Dharani	50	Very reote reserve forest area. Very high IMR and MMR. No specialist services avabilable.
	RH Chikaldara	30	
	RH Churi	30	
Nandurbar	RH Akkalkuma	30	Very remote area within Satpuda mountain range and Narmada river. No Specialist available since establishment.
	RH Dhadgaon	30	
	RH Molgi	30	

Salary of Specialist

1) Rs. 70,000/- pm Consolidated Salary
2) **Additional Allowances**:-
   - Rs. 5,000/- pm for post graduate degree holder
   - Rs. 200/- pm emergency attended to physician.
   - Rs. 500/- major surgery to Surgeon
   - Rs. 100/- per assisted delivery and Rs. 500/- cesarean section to Gynecologist.
   - Rs. 200/- Critically ill child admitted to Pediatrician.
   - Rs. 500/- Major Surgery to Anesthetist.
   - Total remuneration will amount to approzimately Rs. 1.00 Lakh per Month.

Medical Officer at CHC/PHC (Special Plan) Approved PIP 2017-18					
Sr. No.	Districts Name	No. of Hospitals	Approved Budget 2017-18	Expenditure (April 2017 to March 2018)	%
01	Amravati	3	75.60	14.26	16.50
02	Gadchiroli	5	10.80	0.00	0.00
3	Nandurbar	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		86.40	14.26	16.50

Proposed PIP 2018-19 only Amravati District Rs. 10.80 Lakhs

Mobile Medical Units at Gadchiroli Districts

Mobile Dental Units (2)
Mobile Ophthalmic Units (2)
Mobile Pathology Units (2)

Gadchiroli district is completely LEA area and length of the district is about 350 KM. Except for DH Gadchiroli and SDH Aheri, there is no availability of dentist, pathology unit or the Ophthalmological unit.
Considering this, six mobile units have been supplied under IAP to Gadchiroli districts. These include 2 Dental Units, 2 Pathology Units and 2 Ophthalmologist units. However, these units are not functional due to non-availability of funds for manpower and operational expenses. As no such services are available in periphery, these units are extremely essential for the district.

Mobile Medical Units Expenditure 2017-18					
Name of Activity	Name of Unit	No of Unit	Budget	Expenditure (APRIL 17 to March 18)	%
Mobile Medical Unit At Gadchiroli	Dental Unit	2	20.72	42.13	62.57
	Ophthalmic Unit	2	16.00		
	Pathology Unit	2	30.43		
	Total	6	67.15	42.13	62.57

Proposed PIP 2018-2019 three MMU Rs.73.84 Laks.

Medical & Dental Camps

The Medical & Dental Camps are organized in tribal areas of the state with the help of Specialists from Government and Private Medical Colleges. The Services of the Specialists like General Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, obstetrics & Gynecology, ENT, Orthopedic, Skin & V.D, Anesthesia & Dental facilities are provided in the camps. Fifty camps will be conducted during 2017-18
Camp is organized for four days, first day for OPD Screening, Second & Third day for Surgeries & on Fourth day Post-operative follow up is provided. Wide publicity of camps is made through Public Health Department. Camps schedule is intimated in advance to all Health Care providers.
Medical and Dental Camp Financial Report

Year	Approved Camps	Approved Budget	Expenditure in Lacs	%
2017-18	50	216.00	187.94 (upto March 18)	87.01

Proposed PIP 2018-2019 for 50 Camp Rs. 216.00 Laks.

Maher Ghar Scheme

To ensure the mothers' arrival in advance to PHC for safe delivery, provide residence facility to pregnant women and her younger children, NHM has constructed 90 Maher Ghar in 9 districts in the year 2011-12. The scheme is being implemented in Palghar (13), Nashik (2), Nandurbar (10), Nanded (3), Amravati (9), Yavatmal (2), Gondia (13), Chandrapur (31) and Gadchiroli (8).

Under this scheme, in year 2017-18 total 2435 and 2018-19 (Upto May) 418 expected mothers has benefitted

Medical & Dental Camps

The Medical & Dental Camps are organized in tribal areas of the state with the help of Specialists from Government and Private Medical Colleges. The Services of the Specialists like General Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, obstetrics& Gynecology, ENT, Orthopedic, Skin & V.D, Anesthesia& Dental facilities are provided in the camps. Fifty camps will be conducted during 2017-18.

Camp is organized for four days, first day for OPD Screening, Second & Third day for Surgeries & on Fourth day Post-operative follow up is provided. Wide publicity of camps is made through Public Health Department. Camps schedule is intimated in advance to all Health Care providers.

In 2018-19 year 50 Medical & Dental camp proposed in PIP. In 2011-12 to 2017-18 449 Camps was organized and 635842 OPD done and 40830 patients' surgery done in the camps.

National Urban Health Mission

NUHM is implemented in cities and towns with a population of more than 50,000 in all district headquarters and state capitals. The remaining towns will continue to be covered under NRHM. Total 95 cities are covered under NUHM (26 Municipal Corporations, 64 Municipal Councils, 4 Cantonment Boards and one District Headquarter-Alibaug).

For Tribal Sub Plan 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.1918.10 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.640.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.1277.99 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.0.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.1943.18 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.777.27 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.1165.91 lakhs

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

National TB Control Programme (NTCP) is being implemented since 1962. Govt. of India decided to extend Revised National TB Control Programme in India since 1998. As per Guidelines of Central Government, RNTCP is being implemented in Maharashtra since 1998-99 in a phased manner. . To implement this programme effectively State TB Society and 79 Districts/City TB Centers have been established. Detailed planning for implementation of the programme is done at State and District levels. Nikshay software has been developed by Govt. of India. All registered TB patients since Jan 2012 are being entered in this software. State level, District level &Taluka level data entry operators are trained for entering the data in this software.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.1857.11 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.1857.11 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.43.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.21.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.1035.87 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.91.60 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.944.27 lakhs

National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme

Malaria Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 1953. The mile stones of the programme are as under,

1953: National Malaria Control Programme
1958: National Malaria Eradication Programme
1977: Modified Plan of Operation
1979: Multipurpose Worker Scheme
1995: Implementation of Malaria Action Plan-1995
1997: Implementation of Enhanced Malaria Control Project in tribal districts EMCP.
1999: National Anti Malaria Programme
2004: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 151.20 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.151.20 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.35.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.29.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.105.85 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.33.24 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.72.61 lakhs

Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) was launched with World Bank assistance in November 2004 to detect and respond to disease outbreaks quickly. The project was extended for 2 years in March 2010. The Programme is proposed to continue during 12th Plan as a Central Sector Scheme under NRHM from domestic budget only. In Maharashtra state surveillance units have been established in state and 33 districts (SSU/DSU). 3 districts in the state have yet to have district surveillance setup (Mumbai, Mumbai city, Palghar-new district).

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 50.00 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.34.00 for State Share Budget Amount Rs.40.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.34.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.54.05 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.28.34 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.27.71 lakhs

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

NLEP is Centrally Sponsored. This programme is integrated in to General Health Care Service. The NLEP is implemented in the State by Govt/ Local bodies (Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation and Municipal Councils) and Voluntary organizations. The State had achieved Leprosy elimination by end of Sep. 2005. Elimination means to reduce the Prevalence Rate (PR) of the state less than 1 per 10000 populations.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 69.09 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.69.09 lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.35.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.28.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.83.81 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.32.38 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.51.43 lakhs

National Blindness Control Programme

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was 100% centrally sponsored scheme, launched in the year 1976. Now it is 75% Central & 25% State Govt. share since 2012-13. The goal of this program is to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by 2020. Rapid survey on avoidable blindness conducted under NPCB during 2006-07 showed reduction in the prevalence rate of blindness from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07).

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.366.49 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.306.79 for State Share Budget Amount Rs.41.34 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.35.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.327.19 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.63.16 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.264.03 lakhs

National Mental Health Programme

Central Govt. has started "National Mental Health Programme in Aug, 1982. There are 4 Regional mental hospitals (Pune -2540 Beds), (Thane-1850), (Nagpur-940 Beds), (Ratnagiri-365 Beds) in the state having total 5695 bed strength.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 55.72 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.48.42 for State Share Budget Amount Rs.39.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.33.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.62.50 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.30.24 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.32.26 lakhs

National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly

Govt. of India has initiated National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) with 80% Central Govt. and 20% State Govt. financial share.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.61.00 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.53.00 for State Share Budget Amount Rs.36.12 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.30.10 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.84.70 Lakhs State Share (40%) Rs.50.64 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.34.06 lakhs

National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness

The Programme was a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 11th Five Year Plan. However, in as per the 12th Five Year Plan, the centre and the States will have to pool in resources financial norms of NRHM mutas mutandis. The Programme was initiated in year 2007 on pilot mode in 25 districts of 11 State/ UTs/ the Programme has been expanded to 192 districts of 20 States/ UTs. In the 12th Plan, it is proposed to expand the Programme to additional 200 districts in a phased manner probably covering all the States and Union territories by March, 2017.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.0.01 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.0.00 for State Share Budget Amount Rs.45.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.39.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.25.04 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.25.03 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.0.01 lakhs

National Tobacco Control Programme

In 11th five year plan in the year 2007-08 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India has started National Tobacco Control Programme. The programme was launched in 21 states covering 42 districts in a phased manner. In Phase-I of the programme, support was extended for setting up state as well as district cells. In 2009-10, National Tobacco Control Program was implemented as Pilot project in Thane & Aurangabad. State Tobacco Control Cell (STCC) has been formed in the Directorate of Health services, Mumbai and Joint Director (NCD) is a State Nodal Officer (SNO) for this programme. As the oral health cell has been newly formed, the deputy director oral health is also involved in the program.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.95.96 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.78.81 for State Share Budget Amount Rs.52.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.46.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.111.34 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.35.47 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.75.87 lakhs

National Oral health Programme

Given the burden of oral diseases in our country and their impact, oral diseases need to be paid attention along with prevention and control of other non-communicable disease under NHM. World Health Assembly in 2005 included Oral Health with other non-communicable diseases (NCDs) for health promotion and disease prevention strategies.

For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs. 0.01 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.0.00 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.49.52 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.43.50 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.25.04 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.25.03 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.0.01 lakhs

National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

In India Non-Communicable Diseases is increasing tremendously. So GOI initiated NPCDCS program (National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVDs & Stroke) in 100 districts of India. The Govt of

Maharashtra with the assistance from Govt. of India NPCDCS programme is implemented in following districts:- Wardha, Washim, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Satara, Sindhudurg, Thane, Pune, Nashik, Jalna, Nanded, Ratnagiri.
For TSP 2017-18 Budget for Central Share Amount Rs.1087.98 Lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.621.31 Lakhs for State Share Budget Amount Rs.89.02 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.83.00 lakhs. For 2018-19 budged amount was Rs.323.98 Lakhs out of these State Share (40%) Rs.59.62 lakhs & Central Share (60%) Rs.264.36 lakhs

NAVSANJIVANI SCHEME

Preamble:
To bring about co-ordinated efforts and effectiveness in the implementation of various schemes, which were implemented in tribal areas, the government aggregated all such schemes and started Navsanjivani Yojana as per G.R. dated 25/6/1995. Health related activities in this scheme include filling up of vacant posts, keeping vehicles in good condition, provision of medicine & equipments in adequate quantities, pre-monsoon surveillance of tribal villages & padas and implementation of preventive & curative services, monitoring of water chlorination activity, health check-up of Anganwadi children by Medical Officers.

Aims & Objectives:
Improve the health of population in Tribal areas by providing them health services, clean water, by providing food supply, giving proper treatment to malnourished children and ultimately giving productive and long life to tribal population and to reduce maternal and Neonatal morbidity and mortality.

Implementation of Programme:
Under this programme various health services are being provided to tribal population at Sub-center, Primary Health Center level, village level since 1995. Various activities are carried out through this programme.
Matrutva Anudan Yojana
Mobile Medical Squad
Dai Meetings
Water Quality Monitoring
Pre Monsoon Activities
Provision of food and loss of wages to relatives accompanying SAM/MAM children.

Health Institutional in Navsanjivani Area:
Under Navsanjivani Yojana free services are given to patients in tribal area by Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Centere, and Ayurvedic Hospital. Health Services are also provided by Mobile units.

Health Institutions in Navsanjivani Area

Total Districts	16
Total Blocks	78
Sub District Hospital	21
Rural Hospitals	103
Primary Health Centres	335
Sub Centres	2329
Total Villages	8238
Anganwadis	13665
Total Dais	12765

Various schemes under Navsanjivani Yojana:
a. Matrutva Anudan Yojana:
This scheme is being implemented in 16 Tribal districts. A pregnant women is paid Rs. 400 /- in cash for visiting health center for antenatal check up along with medicines worth Rs. 400/- to ensure a better health. This Scheme is applicable to tribal women having current pregnancy and two living issues. During year 2017-18 by the end of March 2018, out of 97558 mothers, 71705 mothers are given benefit & Budget Rs. 602.06 lakhs and Expenditure Rs. 445.67 Lakhs.

b. Mobile Medical Squad:
Total 281 Mobile Medical squads have been constituted with one Medical Officer with a vehicle and Para-Medical staff to visit designated villages and hamlet to identify malnourished and sick children and provide medical health and if required to refer them to the nearest health center. Since year 2016-17 Medical Officers are being provided Rs. 18000/- per month through RCH PIP (NHM) funds in additon to Rs. 6000/- honorarium.
Recently 108 Mobile Medical squads are sanctioned vide GR no.sankirna-2016/pra. Kra. 252/ Arogya-3 dated 9-02-2017 in 9 districts of Maharashtra namely Palghar, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Nanded, Gondia, Gadchiroli & Chandrapur.
During year 2017-18, by the end of Feb. 2018, 277 number of Bharari Pathak are working & Budget Rs. 1092.04 and Expenditure Rs. 758.14 Lakhs.

c. Dai Meetings:
In tribal & remote area deliveries are conducted by Dais in some villages. Dai meetings are conducted at PHC level to improve the knowledge level of Dais for 100% registration of deliveries & new born children, and also to

identify high risk mothers & new born children. Till March 2018, 2648 Dai Meetings were conducted in which 14199 Dais were persent. Budget provision for this activity is Rs. 22.22 and Expenditure incurred is Rs. 14.59 Lakhs.

d. Provision of treatment to malnourished children and provide food and loss wages to parents:
Under the scheme, treatment of SAM/MAM children along with, provision of food and loss of wages to relatives accompanying SAM/MAM children during the treatment period at PHC/RH is made available. Funds under this scheme is made available from tribal department to zillha parishad.

e. Pre Monsoon Activities :

Accessibility in tribal area is a problem in monsoon season due to geographical situation of area & limited transport facilities. Hence it is planned to conduct Health check up, immunization / nutritional assessment of all children in said area. In the month of May & June, various Mobile Medical Squads are deputed in hilly areas to facilitate uninterrupted treatment, vaccination, referral services.

Infant & Child Deaths

Year	0 – 1 Year	1-6 Year	Total
2015-2016	1917	762	2679
2016-2017	2070	748	2818
2017-18 (up to March 2018)	1658	503	2161

Quarterly examination of Anganwadi Children

Year	Total Anganwadi Children	Grade 3	Grade 4
2015-2016	587424	17601	2834
2016-2017	893565	15310	3752
2017-18 (up to Mar. 2018)	646858	11248	2121

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	No. of Eligible mothers identified for Benefit	No. of Eligible Mothers given benefit	Approved Budget (Rs.in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)
2015-2016	102433	77797	512.08	302.81
2016-2017	94382	74564	490.53	434.02
2017-18 (up to Mar. 2018)	97558	71705	602.06	445.67

Mobile Medical Squads

Year	Sanctioned	Filled	Approved Budget (Rs.in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)
2015-2016	173	165	318.02	180.05
2016-2017	173	167	353.95	243.54
2017-18 (up to Mar. 2018)	281	277	1092.04	758.14

Examination of Water Samples

Year	Sample examined	Contaminated
2015-2016	134210	10159
2016-2017	75187	4081
2017-18 (up to Mar. 2018)	98387	6442

Child Deaths (0 to 6 years) in Tribal Areas of the State												
District	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015 – 2016		
	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total
Thane	527	185	712	561	167	728	288	89	377	79	24	103
Palghar	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	161	590	307	133	440
Nandurbar	813	326	1139	530	238	768	477	293	770	302	163	465
Nasik	448	110	558	430	192	622	417	163	580	346	120	466
Amarawati	276	132	408	241	97	338	241	103	344	205	78	283
Gadchiroli	541	94	635	493	80	573	499	100	599	164	85	249
Jalgaon	57	11	68	37	9	46	44	15	59	37	8	45
A'nagar	78	14	92	61	17	78	60	31	91	60	13	73
Dhule	192	75	267	145	91	236	146	82	228	94	62	156
Pune	46	7	53	45	10	55	42	25	67	28	6	34
Raigad	30	4	34	26	6	32	21	6	27	28	0	28
Yeotmal	156	36	192	111	31	142	120	30	150	75	26	101
Gondia	48	16	64	46	17	63	50	22	72	42	12	54
C,pur	144	40	184	91	28	119	59	15	74	70	14	84
Nanded	131	22	153	127	13	140	110	23	133	66	12	78
Nagpur	20	2	22	21	1	22	19	6	25	14	6	20
Total	3507	1074	4581	2965	997	3962	3022	1164	4186	1917	762	2679

Child Deaths (0 to 6 years) in Tribal Areas of the State						
District	2016 – 2017			2017-18 up to March 2018		
	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total	0-1 Yr.	1-6 Yr.	Total
Thane	80	17	97	60	15	75
Palghar	338	99	437	211	91	302
Nandurbar	401	171	572	351	128	479
Nasik	318	90	408	368	99	467
Amrawati	283	132	415	217	51	268
Gadchiroli	84	32	116	39	11	50
Jalgaon	23	7	30	10	11	21
A'nagar	63	10	73	49	7	56
Dhule	112	56	168	67	29	96
Pune	20	13	33	35	8	43
Raigad	19	6	25	15	4	19
Yeotmal	94	22	116	59	16	75
Gondia	45	28	73	43	11	54
C,pur	85	32	117	87	17	104
Nanded	73	26	99	34	5	39
Nagpur	32	7	39	13	0	13
Total	2070	748	2818	**1658**	503	2161

Grade wise Malnourished Children in Navsanjivani Area																	
S.N.	District	2012-2013				2013-2014				2014-2015				2015-2016			
		MAM	Exam.	SAM	Exam.	MAM	Exam.	SAM	Exam.	MAM	Exam.	SAM	Exam.	MAM	Exam.	SAM	Exam.
1	Thane	7658	7658	2581	2580	12002	12000	3074	3070	1543	1543	288	280	780	780	129	129
2	Palghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11297	11290	2583	2580	7412	7412	1868	1868
3	Raigad	77	77	15	15	54	54	11	11	54	52	14	14	37	37	17	12
4	Pune	226	224	31	31	350	350	83	83	168	166	32	32	135	129	25	25
5	Nashik	1193	1181	308	308	695	695	192	186	308	308	73	73	339	325	91	88
6	Ahmednagar	224	205	46	44	303	303	42	40	206	198	21	20	263	263	24	24
7	Dhule	358	358	74	74	430	430	102	102	332	332	86	86	174	174	72	70
8	Jalgaon	14	14	5	5	50	50	16	16	36	36	17	17	81	81	21	21
9	Nandurbar	1591	1591	786	786	1060	1060	429	429	5278	5278	1014	1014	6509	6255	254	254
10	A.wati	995	995	137	137	797	795	92	92	627	627	91	89	712	652	81	76
11	Y.mal	1923	1842	92	89	248	248	49	49	131	131	42	42	119	119	23	23
12	Nanded	23	23	6	6	66	66	21	21	46	46	18	18	45	45	14	14
13	Gondiya	129	129	30	30	176	162	28	28	76	76	23	22	76	72	16	16
14	Gadchiroli	16211	16211	3361	3361	322	320	92	92	297	297	87	87	210	210	60	60
15	Nagpur	177	177	27	27	370	370	65	65	220	220	45	45	529	520	75	68
16	Chandrapur	1593	1593	199	199	681	680	105	105	197	180	39	36	180	175	64	61
Total		32392	32278	7698	7692	17604	17583	4401	4389	20816	20780	4473	4455	17601	17249	2834	2809

Grade wise Malnourished Children in Navsanjivani Area								
District	2016-2017				Grade wise Malnourished Children 2017-18 up to March 18			
	MAM	Exam.	SAM	Exam.	MAM	Exam.	SAM	Exam.
Thane	811	809	135	135	775	775	143	143
Palghar	7506	7506	2046	2046	2618	2155	311	289
Raigad	22	19	0	0	57	57	16	16
Pune	75	75	18	18	189	189	51	51
Nashik	308	306	111	111	795	783	275	275
A.nagar	268	260	41	41	324	324	47	47
Dhule	166	165	66	66	232	232	162	162
Jalgaon	59	59	16	16	145	145	57	57
Nandurbar	4617	4610	1083	1083	4342	4152	782	775
Amarawati	742	742	79	79	954	954	81	81
Yeotmal	93	93	20	20	64	64	17	17
Nanded	49	45	14	14	20	20	7	7
Gondia	69	69	16	16	104	104	17	17
Gadchiroli	104	104	35	35	377	294	108	89
Nagpur	301	298	37	31	49	49	5	5
Chandrapur	120	120	35	32	203	198	42	41
Total	15310	15280	3752	3743	11248	10495	2121	2072

Staff position for Tribal Districts up to March 18													
Sr. No.	District	Medical officers class II and III		Hon Doctors for Mobile Medical Squad		HA (Male)		HA (Female)		MPW (Male)		MPW (Female)	
		Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled	Sanctioned	Filled
1	Thane	35	29	4	4	21	21	20	15	117	113	117	113
2	Palghar	93	76	49	49	73	58	52	46	206	191	316	285
3	Raigad	6	6	2	2	7	5	6	4	19	16	19	18
4	Pune	22	18	8	7	14	14	8	8	34	34	71	64
5	Nashik	124	114	53	51	77	77	63	48	300	188	456	454
6	A.nagar	23	22	2	2	18	18	14	13	44	44	62	62
7	Dhule	28	28	16	16	28	27	28	27	91	91	101	91
8	Jalgaon	22	22	2	1	14	14	14	14	33	33	33	33
9	Nandurbar	143	121	40	40	95	93	65	55	180	155	355	351
10	Amrawati	40	38	22	22	24	20	17	15	102	102	112	105
11	Yavatmal	100	90	5	5	70	51	50	47	263	220	235	231
12	Nanded	38	27	7	7	30	30	24	24	75	71	90	90
13	Gondia	54	35	8	8	42	22	19	17	128	65	142	108
14	Gadchiroli	150	33	54	54	93	32	46	14	298	41	83	70
15	Nagpur	12	12	2	2	12	12	6	6	30	29	31	30
16	C'pur	108	103	7	7	47	46	47	45	211	180	258	236
	Total	998	774	281	277	665	540	479	398	2131	1573	2481	2341

Health Institutions in Navsanjivani Area									
Sr. No.	District	Blocks	Rural Hospitals	SUB Districts	PHCs	Sub centres	Total Villages	Total Anganwadis	Total Dais
1	Thane	3	4	2	14	89	597	985	1096
2	Palghar	8	8	3	36	262	833	2625	2330
3	Nandurbar	6	15	2	58	278	937	2324	1425
4	Nashik	9	16	1	52	300	958	2425	1558
5	Amrawati	2	2	1	11	92	330	480	580
6	Gadchiroli	12	9	3	30	376	1675	253	2046
7	Jalgaon	3	4	1	6	33	59	90	108
8	A.nagar	1	4	0	9	55	124	403	263
9	Dhule	2	4	1	14	91	220	730	316
10	Pune	3	6	1	7	61	177	355	420
11	Raigad	1	1	1	3	57	135	138	231
12	Yavatmal	6	7	1	13	233	540	601	601
13	Gondia	4	7	0	18	86	296	504	452
14	C'pur	15	11	2	47	212	1049	1376	1146
15	Nanded	2	3	1	14	75	178	238	105
16	Nagpur	1	2	1	3	29	130	138	88
Total		78	103	21	335	2329	8238	13665	12765

Mahatma Jyotiba phule Jan Arogya Yojana

According to the Government decision & GR issued by Public Health department of Maharashtra dated 31st May 2011 Rajeev Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana was started, BPL & APL population of the state of Maharashtra as identified by the ration cards issued by Food & Civil supplies department are entitled for an insurance cover & cashless treatment at the empanelled Government & Private hospitals. The scheme also caters to tribal section, the fund under the tribal sub plan is made available by Tribal department of government of Maharashtra as a supplementary grant in aid.

The name of Rajeev Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana has been changed to Mahatma Jyotiba phule Jan Arogya Yojana w.e.f. 1st April 2017. Under tribal sub plan the grant is to be budgeted at state level under the budget head 2210 Medical services & public health (06) (34) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Aarogya Yojana 2210 G 289. Outlay of Rs 10 crores was proposed for 2017-18, out of which Rs. 5 crores was made available.

During financial year 2018-19, For Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Aarogya Yojana under Tribal sub plan the grant under the budget head 2210 G 289 (TSP) of Rs. 15 crores is budgeted.

Under this scheme for the benefit of schedule Tribal family's health camps are taken in tribal inaccessible areas. Where the District Co-ordinator of the scheme provides the information about the plan to the beneficiaries in the health camp. Further Arogya mitras have been appointed in all empanelled hospitals to provide information about the scheme to the patients and to help them in enrolment for treatment under scheme.

According to the attached statement in F. Y. 2016-17 total claim amount of Rs. 71.48 Crores in Tribal Talukas & In F. Y. 2017-18 Rs. 80.46 Crores has been incurred on surgeries and procedure done in Tribal Talukas.

Information of the Office of Joint Director Health Services (Malaria, Filaria & Waterborne Diseases) Pune -6

There are two tribal schemes under National Malaria Elimination Programme since year 2009-2010 functioning at district level. The information of these two schemes is as follows:-

Tribal Sub Plan Major Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220002 (TSP) (Old code no. 22102864) and Outside Tribal Sub Plan Major Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220005 (OTSP) (Old code no.22103726) are the two schemes under National Malaria Eradication Programme. To reduce Malaria cases, to avoid deaths due to Malaria and to prevent any impact on industrial and agriculture work due to Malaria are targets for which these schemes are implemented. To achieve these targets regarding Malaria control, Budget received at district level from Tribal Department is utilized for Tribal area to procure essentials like pricking lancets, alcohol spirit swabs, Micro slides, RDK Kits, Lambda Powder, Temiphos, Laboratory Materials and Antimalaria Insecticides etc by Concerned District Malaria Officers at District Level. A technical sanction is approved by the office of The Director Health Services, Mumbai and after receiving it, the administrative sanction is approved by the Concerned District Collectorate and the purchase procedure is then completed.

Expenditure of Rupees 763.00 (Lakh) has been done out of the total sanctioned and received budget of Rupees 865.66 (Lakh) under Tribal Sub Plan 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220002 (TSP) (Old code no. 22102864) whereas Expenditure of Rupees 187.19 (Lakh) has been done out of the total sanctioned and received budget of Rupees 237.96 (Lakh) under Outside Tribal Sub Plan Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220005 (OTSP) (Old code no.22103726) (OTSP) during the Financial Year 2017-18.

The total budget sanctioned under Tribal Sub Plan 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220002 (TSP) (Old code no. 22102864) from Tribal Department is Rupees 744.15 (Lakh) and the total budget sanctioned under Outside Tribal Sub Plan Scheme code No 2225 E Sub-head code No TR- 220005 (OTSP) (Old code no.22103726) (OTSP) is 140.52 (Lakh) for the Financial Year 2018-19. Expenditure of both Tribal Scheme is Nil up to July 2018.

SCHEME UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN (Hospital)

1) Establishment / Maintenance / Construction of Sub Centres/ Primary Health Centre/ Health Institution (2210 4876)

This scheme is for construction of newly established PHCs/ SCs and also for repair and maintenance of existing PHCs and SCs. This scheme is for construction of newly established SCs/PHCs and also opening of SCs/ PHCs on temporary basis in rented buildings . For TSP, Yrs 2017-18 Budget Amount was Rs.7984.13 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.7421.02 lakhs. For Yrs.2018-19 Budgeted amount is Rs.6337.04 Lakhs

2) Repairs & Maintenance of PHCs and Sub Centres and Construction of Sub Centres (2210 4938)

This scheme is for repair and maintenance of existing PHCs and SCs as well as newly established SCs and also for repair of existing SCs. For TSP, Yrs 2017-18 Budget Amount was Rs.2122.28 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.2146.67 lakhs. For Yrs.2018-19 Budgeted amount is Rs.1938.13 Lakhs

3) Increase in Medicine Grants to PHCs and Sub Centres (2210 2935)

This scheme is for purchase of medicines/ material supply for PHCs/ SCs. For TSP, Yrs 2016-17 Budget Amount was Rs.244.36 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.3338.92 lakhs. For Yrs.2017-18 Budgeted amount is Rs.3831.30 Lakhs

4) Strengthening of Primary Health Centre (2210 4885)

This scheme is for strengthening of PHCs by providing Material/ Linen/ Equipment to PHCs. For TSP, Yrs 2017-18 Budget Amount was Rs.244.36 lakhs & Expenditure was Rs.219.68 lakhs. For Yrs.2018-19 Budgeted amount is Rs.260.56 Lakhs

5) Establishment of govemnment hospitals & despinseries in Moffisal Areas: (2210 3601)

Beneficiary of the scheme :- Benefits of the scheme are given to scheduled Tribes

beneficiaries in tribal 12 districts.

The funds received under the scheme are used for the following purpose

Funds Under this Scheme are transfer to District Collector by Tribal Development. This Fund is under control of District collector and District Collector has Authority to Distribute this fund. So, Funds directly Distributed to District Hospital by District Collector-
After Screening students in tribal school, if they have a refractive error, free spectacles are distributed to the students.
Spending for travel and daily allowances to School teachers for carrying school students with visual impairments to nearby Primary Health Center or in District Hospital for further inspection and treatment.

Expenses on I-chart printing and Stationery required for screening of school children by Teachers.

Purchase of Health Education Material for school.

To purchase Equipment and Instrument needed for Eye surgery.

According to BDS information Explanation about grant is as follows

Budget Allotted for year 2017-18 is Rs. 30290.000, Budget after Reappropriation Rs. 17569.741 and Expenditure is Rs. 14517.007 (Rs. in Thousand)
Budget Provision for year 2018-19 is Rs. 21690.000 (Rs. in Thousand)

19) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

1. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES LOAN SCHEME

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

Margin money assistance is admissible only to those units whose investment in plant & machinery does not exceed Rs.2 lakhs. All towns and rural areas having population of less than 1 lac are covered under the scheme. The extent of assistance is 20% of the total investment is Rs. 40,000/- whichever is less. In case of entrepreneur belonging to general category, and in case of entrepreneur belonging to scheduled caste & scheduled tribe assistance up to 30% of total fixed capital investment or up to maximum of Rs. 60000/- whichever is less is provided. All units falling within the view of the Small Scale Industries Board and Village Industries, handicrafts, handlooms, Silk & Coir Industries are covered under the scheme.

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

An outlay of Rs. 23.45 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 13.17 lakh.

2. Revised SEED MONEY SCHEME

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

Eligibility:
Local unemployed person or group of persons fulfilling.

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

Scope –

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

- Project cost increased from to Rs. 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs for industry, service and business activity.
- Seed Money assistance at 15 % of the project cost approved by financial institutions is offered. **In case of projects up to Rs.10 lakhs, the quantum of assistance is 20% for SC/ST/OBC/NT/VT/Handicapped.**
- Seed Money component up to 3.75 lakhs maximum.
- Bank loan 75% of the project cost.
- The rate of interest on seed money is 6% per annum and if the borrower repays installment regularly and within schedule time, then the borrower will get rebate of 3% in interest. So he has to pay only 3% interest. Hence for regular repayment interest of 3% per annum.
- If the installment is not repaid in time, it will attract 1% penal interest.

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

An outlay of Rs. 66.25 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 49.69 lakh.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

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

1. **Entrepreneurship Introductory Programme (Udyojakata Parichay Karyakram) of 1 day – Non Residential**
   In this programme information regarding selection of activity, Entrepreneurship personality development, business management Government Agencies and Financial Agencies is providing finance, etc.is given. Total expenses per programme are limited to Rs. 600/-
2. **Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (12 days Residential)**
   This programme consists of 12 days residential training programme, which includes foods. Candidates selected in Entrepreneurship Introductory Programme are mainly given Entrepreneurship widespread information. Institute is given Rs. 4000/- per trainee.
3. **Technical Training Programme (15 days to 2 months Non-Residential)**
   This training programme consists of information of improved technical knowledge related to Production and Service. Trainees are given Rs. 500/- for 15days, Rs. 1000/- for one month and Rs. 2000/- for the period of 2 months as a stipend. Institute is given Rs. 3000/- per trainee.

An outlay of Rs. 72.20 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 60.85 lakhs.

20) <u>ROADS AND BRIDGES -</u>

During the year 2017-2018 budget provision of Rs. 19860.08 lakhs was made under Tribal sub Plan and an expenditure of Rs. 19860.08 lakhs was incurred for Road and Bridgework.

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

21) IRRIGATION (Water Resources Department)

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

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

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

There are 6 Major / Medium & 77 Minor irrigation projects from Water Resources Department being funded through Tribal Sub Plan. These projects satisfy the laid down criteria of more than 50% of area & 50% of beneficiaries belong to tribal. Out of the projected potential of 161170.00 ha. of these projects 76701.50 ha potential is created up to March 2017.

Irrigation projected provides assured irrigation facilities to the tribal land which facilitate increase of crop production thereby upliftment of tribal. These projects also become source of drinking water for human and animal consumption.

Rs. in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Taluka	District	Expenditure incurred till March 2018	Tribal Area (Ha)	Tribal Beneficiaries (Ha)
	Vidharbh Irrigation Development Corporation, Nagpur					
01	Zhashinagar Medium Project LIS	Arjuni Morgaon	Gondia	5014.79	1257	626
02	Yengalkheda	Kurkheda	Gadchiroli	755.49	365	1375
03	Kosari	Armori	Gadchiroli	736.68	265	1455
04	Pulkhal	Charmoshi	Gadchiroli	0.59	132	597
05	Bevartola	Salekesa	Gondia	2049.07	1080	1082
06	Alewadi	Sangrampur	Buldhana	43.29	388	259
07	Patia	Dharani	Amravati	9.65	255	130
08	Ampati	Chikhaldara	Amravati	1306.12	732	466
09	Barglinga	Chikhaldara	Amravati	800.48	931	475
10	Pachpahur	Zari Jamni	Yavatmal	641.64	615	424
11	Lumpsum			0.00	0	0
	Total VIDC			**11357.8**	**6020**	**6889**
	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation, Jalgaon					
01	Haripura	Yawal	Jalgaon	5650.59	505	311
02	Chinchpani	Chopda	Jalgaon	959.92	202	159
03	Nimdya	Raver	Jalgaon	12.56	0	136
04	Gangapuri	Raver	Jalgaon	437.93	51	26
05	Lohara Chinchati	Raver	Jalgaon	451.49	41	27
06	Matran Nalla	Yawal	Jalgaon	1426.96	30	15
07	Nimbadevi	Yawal	Jalgaon	980.36	62	33
08	Waghzira	Navapur	Nandurbar	835.12	135	116
09	Kordinalla	Navapur	Nandurbar	13940.15	3659	2688
10	Nagan	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	8799.00	3356	2520
11	Shivan	Shahada	Nandurbar	6536.10	3395	1904
12	Dara	Akkalkuwa	Nandurbar	7269.22	2800	572
13	Dehali	Alla;liwa	Nandurbar	12822.35	3481	2896
14	Prkasha Burai	Navapur	Nandurbar	5386.01	5710	6115
15	Dhong	Navapur	Nandurbar	409.96	525	318
16	Karaghat	Navapur	Nandurbar	2.49	910	367
17	Panabara	Navapur	Nandurbar	2718.38	761	268
18	Bhurivel	Navapur	Nandurbar	1561.15	756	487
19	Harimahu	Navapur	Nandurbar	311.67	459	278
20	Bardipada	Navapur	Nandurbar	1172.83	604	381
21	Biladi	Navapur	Nandurbar	101.80	1411	96
22	Pimprane	Navapur	Nandurbar	717.66	529	262
23	Nesu	Navapur	Nandurbar	3942.78	1089	880
24	Devlipada	Navapur	Nandurbar	788.95	656	286
25	Mendipada	Navapur	Nandurbar	513.82	588	272
26	Visarwadi	Akkalkuwa	Nandurbar	990.45	905	175
27	Rampur	Shahada	Nandurbar	74.07	515	177
28	Chirda	Shahada	Nandurbar	2997.20	851	492
29	Susari	Taloda	Nandurbar	3038.15	1599	1008
30	Dhanpur	Taloda	Nandurbar	1767.99	489	490
31	Icchagavan	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	340.75	594	526
32	Rankanalla	Kalwan	Nashik	2404.39	958	1053
33	Bhegu	Kalwan	Nashik	826.84	555	219
34	Nanduri	Kalwan	Nashik	639.73	260	219
35	Dhhanoli	Kalwan	Nashik	1673.92	1594	1084
36	Jamlewani	Raver	Jalgaon	689.11	265	253
	Total TIDC, Jalgaon			**93191.85**	**40300**	**27109**

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Taluka	District	Expenditure incurred till March 2018	Tribal Area (Ha)	Tribal Beneficiaries (Ha)
	Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation Thane					
01	Surya Major Project	Vikramgad	Palghar	49695.00	14696	3504
02	Deharji Medium Project	Vikramgad	Palghar	17799.00		
03	Bhatsa Major Project	Shahapur	Thane	70556.00	322	450
04	Nampada M.I.Project	Shahapur	Thane	1334.00	157	825
05	Birwadi L.I.S.	Shahapur	Thane	2163.38	551.1	182
06	Domihira M.I.Project	Jawhar	Thane	10354.00	685	829
07	Shirale M.I. Tank	Petha	Nashik	3877.63	164	96
08	Srimani M.I. Tank	Petha	Nashik	3755.06	977	788
09	Ambai M.I. Tank	Trimbakeshwar	Nashik	959.57	221	131
10	Roshani M.I. Tank	Trimbakeshwar	Nashik	4121.55	511	427
11	Kachurli M.I. Tank	Trimbakeshwar	Nashik	507.00	186	155
12	Vaitarneswar L.I.S.	Igatpuri	Nashik	203.08	278.18	210
13	Shribhuvan M.I.Tank	Surgana	Nashik	6.00	266	125
14	Nimbapur M.I. Project	Dahanu	Palghar	0.00	248	385
15	Wagh M.I.Project	Mokhada	Palghar	5968.00	510	788
16	Lendi M.I. Project	Jawhar	Palghar	8684.00	550	505
17	Kholasapada-1 M.I. Project	Vasai	Palghar	209.00	705	595
18	Extention & Improvement (2702 3696)			0.00	0	0
	Total K.I.D.C.			**180192.27**	**21027.28**	**9994**
	Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation Pune					
01	M.I. Tank Kondhawal	Ambegaon	Pune	111.82	256	560
02	M.I. Tank Palsunde	Akole	Ahmedngar	2334.49	500	2441
	Total MKVDC			**2446.31**	**756**	**3001**
	Godhavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation, Aurangabad					
01	M.I. Tank Pimpalgaon Khand	Akole	Ahmednagar	8080.42	930	303
02	M.I.Tank Ambad	Dindori	Nashik	2081.92	478	275
03	M.I.Tank Joran	Dindori	Nashik	538.92	191	109
04	M.I.Tank Vani Khurd	Dindori	Nashik	564.33	187	107
05	Maregaon (Sakur) High Level Barrage (Part of Upper Penganga Project)	Kinwat	Nanded	471.22	751.06	491
	Total GMIDC			**11736.81**	**2537.06**	**1285**
	Grand Total			**298924.89**	**70640.34**	**48272**

22. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT -

1. **Grant for Development of Playgrounds –**

The scheme is formulated to make available basic facilities of standard playgrounds to the upcoming sports persons in the State for development of sports skills and talents.

Quantum of assistance-

(a) Under the scheme financial assistance @ 50% of the estimated cost limited to Rs. 7.00 lakh is sanctioned.

(b) To Private Institutions in T.S.P. area F.A. at the rate of 90% or maximum Rs. 7.00 lakh whichever is less.

(c) For Government Ashram schools run by Tribal Development Department at the rate of 100% but maximum Rs. 7.00 lakh.

Institution eligible for grant-

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

Items for which grant is given are as follows: -

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

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2015-16	537.50	537.50	79	79
		2016-17	707.45	809.95	115	115
		2017-18	637.67	629.13	207	207

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	2015-16	191.58	180.57	27	27
		2016-17	216.56	183.86	30	2627
		2017-18	76.45	76.45	29	29

2. Grant for development of Gymnasia –

The scheme is formulated to strengthen the historical tradition of Gymnasium, Talims and Akhadas in modern form. This scheme is formulated to establish gymnasiums and equip them with ultra modern exercise equipments. This includes new construction, renovation of old gymnasium and purchase of modern equipment.

Quantum of assistance-

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

Items of grant

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

Institution eligible for grants –

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

T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for development of Gymnasia	2015-16	738.41	694.39	105	102
		2016-17	958.80	1044.24	150	150
		2017-18	816.50	812.50	200	191

O.T.S.P

Sr.No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Grant for development of Gymnasia	2015-16	271.21	271.21	41	33
		2016-17	234.10	205.62	35	29
		2017-18	115.41	115.39	35	31

3. **Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps**

The scheme is formulated for setting up counseling centers for youth in selected regular, vocational or aided Colleges and Junior Colleges which will guide the youth in the various fields like, Character and Nation building, Empowerment of youth, Avenues of Scholarships and finance, Personal and Social problems, Health problems, Problems regarding crimes, Dowries, AIDS, Emotional mal-adjustment etc. In this scheme help of experts will be availed for the guidance of the youth. The nodal center will be a college at a convenient location.

Quantum of assistance -

A quantum of Rs. 25,000/- will be sanctioned to each of such center, for each district in the State.

Institution eligible for grants-

A recognized regular, vocational and aided College and Junior College run by private institute, local self-government or government affiliated to recognized university and which is selected by the government to run such center.

T.S.P

Sr. No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2015-16	47.75	35.50	142	141
		2016-17	44.50	32.30	140	130
		2017-18	24.00	23.50	97	97

O.T.S.P

Sr. No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achive-ment
1	Financial Assistance to organisations for holding Social Service Camps -	2015-16	14.19	4.67	55	19
		2016-17	9.00	7.00	36	28
		2017-18	5.00	5.00	20	20

4. F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area) –

Financial assistance will be given to youth clubs for organising various Youth Welfare projects. Such Youth clubs are eligible to receive assistance up to 50% of the actual expenditure, but limited to Rs. 25,000/-.

T.S.P

Sr. No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achivement
1	F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	2015-16	61.09	46.34	185	185
		2016-17	55.82	39.20	252	157
		2017-18	35.75	32.75	146	134

O.T.S

Sr. No	Scheme	Year	Total Grant	Total Expenditure	Target	Achivement
1	F.A.to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	2015-16	8.90	7.42	35	30
		2016-17	8.00	8.00	32	32
		2017-18	4.30	4.30	18	18

23. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE SECTOR:

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME (ITI):

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

The Training Facilities:

Following statement will give comparative picture of increase in Tribal Sub-Plan ITI's and student's intake in VIIth Five Year Plan & IXth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2016-2017

YEAR	NO.OF ITIs	INTAKE
By the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan	51	7548
IXth Five Year Plan	56	8472
Annual Plan 2001-02	56	8472
Annual Plan 2002-03	56	8472
Annual Plan 2003-04	56	8472

YEAR	NO.OF ITIs	INTAKE
Annual Plan 2004-05	56	8472
Annual Plan 2005-06	70	9368
Annual Plan 2006-07	78	9880
Annual Plan 2007-08	88	10520
Annual Plan 2008-09	88	10520
Annual Plan 2009-10	88	10520
Annual Plan 2010-11	89	14068
Annaul Plan 2011-12	89	14068
Annual Plan 2012-13	89	14068
Annual Plan 2013-14	89	14068
Annual Plan 2014-15	89	9177
Annual Plan 2015-16	89	12284
Annual Plan 2016-17	89	14668
Annual Plan 2017-2018		

Scheme wise details are given in following paragraphs State Plan

1. EXPANSION PLAN OF TRIBAL ITI: - Due to change in Technology and Production process as well as specific Trade skilled worker in service sector, to achieve this goal it is necessary to introduce New Trades Tribal, construction of State level and also for continuity and new works and Tribal ITI Buildings. In this programme 12 scheme introduce various Schemes is included. Which are 28 Ashramshala, Nirvaha stipend for tribal students in ITI Magel Tyala Vyawsai Prashikshan. Additional trades for women in existing ITI, Hostel facilities for tribal students and construction of Hostel buildings in Tribal Areas for this scheme Rs. 2775.63 lakhs provide for construction by workshop and administrative building on state level. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

2. PROCUREMENT OF DIFFICIENT EQUIPMENTS IN EXISTING ITI

The training need based and unless updated the same cannot sustain to the industrial world. Updating of curriculum results in new tools equipments and machineries are to be purchased. Further normal use of such tools leads to their wear and tear which ultimately results in need for new tools. Thus revision of syllabus, advance technology and normal results in deficiency of tools and equipments. In Maharashtra there are 56 Govt. ITI's in tribal sub plan which will need to procure deficient equipment. Moreover, to replace of worn-out machine tools, hand tools, etc. from old institutes. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

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

There are 56 Govt. ITIs functioning in the State under Tribal Sub-Plan. Out of which 43 Government ITIs are having their own workshop and Administrative Building. 11 Institutes are running in private buildings on rental basis. An outlay of Rs 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 25.48 lakh.

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

In order to take advantage of certain skill are as in the context of technological advancement as well as developments in other sectors viz. Electronics, Industry, Creation of T.V.Transmission Centers, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning development of petrochemical complexes, Plastic Technology, as also to train manpower in the field of Electronics for Computer services, additional seats have been introduced in existing ITIs. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

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

For arranging need base training programmes and to establish strong linkage between training and employment opportunities, review of the training courses in different old ITIs of Tribal Sub-Plan for starting new trades becomes essential. Such change over creates enough flexibility in training system and it becomes need oriented. It also helps to remove the imbalance between the skills and the training facilities available. Such diversification is need based. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ITI.

An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs.0.00 lakh.

24. TECHNICAL EDUCATION: - PART - II

Technical education system has been reorganized by the State through the introduction of improved technologies and supply of adequate technical and managerial manpower to this sector. The planning for technical education is based on the projections of future technological development, the social relevance etc. In the Tribal sub plan area, emphasis has been given on vocationalisation of education at the stage and development of facilities in pre-secondary school certificate (SSC) vocationalisation of education. An outlay of Rs. 538.22 lakh has been provided for this sector in the year 2016-17. The scheme details are as follows.

1) +2 VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONS:

A) In order to motivate the trainees get for self-employment or employment after completion of the higher secondary education and to divert them from the University Education, the scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage has been introduced. The main aim is to give useful education at the level of secondary and even after completion of the secondary education. In this scheme i) Technical ii) Commerce iii) Agriculture iv) Food Technology v) Fisheries and vi) Para-medical, total 18 different subjects have been introduced by Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, Pune.

B) The Central Government had announced its new education policy in 1986 and opined that emphasis should be laid in the vocationalisation at +2 Stage higher secondary level, accordingly the State Government has started Minimum competency based vocational courses from 1988-89 in following 6 different groups i) Technical ii) Commerce iii) Agriculture iv) Food Technology v) Fisheries and vi) Para-medical, at present 27 competency based vocational subjects are started taught in the 8^{th} and 9^{th} five year plan.

Since the inception of this scheme, 2 Government and 64 private junior colleges from the TSP area has introduced in this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

2. ENHANCEMENT OF FACILITIES IN PRE SSC VOCATIONAL EDUCATION-

There are 13 Government technical High Schools / centers running in the TSP Areas in the state, with a total intake of 3684 students. All these centers are established exclusively for giving the benefit of technical education at the Pre-SSC stage for the student in tribal areas. To remove the deficiency of machinery and equipment and complete the uncompleted building construction works. An outlay of Rs. 0.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

25) URBAN DEVELOPEMENT

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, State Government has adopted certain identifying areas under the Tribal Sub-plan in the year 1975-76 and implemented with effect from 1^{st} April 1976. There are 10 Municipal Towns in the Tribal Sub-Plan area which are included in Thane, Nasik, Nandurbar, Amravati & Yavatmal districts.

The Development plans for Municipal towns are sanctioned under the provisions of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The State Government has initiated the scheme viz. UD-6(a) scheme for Financial Assistance to the Municipal Councils for implementation of the Development Plan proposal way back in the year 1964. In the course of time, this scheme has become integral part of the District Plan. The scheme is also made applicable to the Municipal Councils in tribal area. Under this scheme Financial Assistance is granted to Municipal Councils in the form of both Grant-in-aid and loan for the sites reserved in the Development Plans depending upon the Class of Municipal councils. For C-1 class Municipal councils having population less than 15000 souls 100% Grain-in-aid is given for their non-remunerative works and accordingly special attention is being paid to the Tribal Municipal Towns.

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

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

The statement showing release of loans &grants released by the State Government since 1994-95 to 2016-17 is as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

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

Sr. No	Year	Amount of released by Government		Total
		G.I.A.	Loan	
12	2005-2006	32.72	NIL	32.72
13	2006-2007	73.81	NIL	73.81
14	2007-2008	149.94	NIL	149.94
15	2008-2009	66.59	NIL	66.59
16	2009-2010 (for first 4 months)	37.48	NIL	*37.48
17	2010-2011	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	2011-2012	NIL	NIL	NIL
19	2012-2013	NIL	NIL	NIL
20	2013-2014	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	2014-2015	NIL	NIL	NIL
22	2015-2016	NIL	NIL	NIL
23	2016-2017	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	2017-2018	NIL	NIL	NIL

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

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

26. NAV SANJEEVAN YOJANA

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

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

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

(2) Health Services
- a) Providing primary health care services
- b) Providing Pure and Clean drinking water

(3) Nutrition Programme
- a) Integrated Child Development Scheme
- b) School Feeding Programme

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

(5) Consumption Loan Scheme

(6) Grain Bank Scheme.

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

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

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

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

Health Services:

Tribal areas are generally inaccessible due to difficult terrain. Such areas are, therefore, deprived of timely & adequate health facilities, particularly during the monsoon when there is interruption in the communication machinery. In order to overcome the problem the government has decided to provide following health facilities. The Government has

also decided the implementation of "Melghat patterns" the schemes of Health & Nutrition in all districts of Tribal Sub Plan Area from 2003-2004. In this sensitive tribal area an outlay of Rs.3025.91 lakh has been provide for the year 2014-2015 to provide health services.

(1) Pada Volunteer Workers :-

Tribal population is scattered in Adivasi Padas. Due to inaccessibility of Padas in rainy season it is essential to provide Health service to tribals. To disinfect drinking water and intimate the outbreak of any epidemics.

(2) **Medical check-up of mothers and children of each family in each hamlet and provision of facilities to high risk mothers and grade III & IV children in the I.T.D.P. Area of 5 critical districts.:-**

Under this scheme 172 Rescue Camps headed by Honorary Medical Officers on Honoraria of Rs. 8,000/- per month have been sanctioned.

(3) **To provide antenatal maternity benefit for 3 months & one month`s post-natal maternity benefit to high risk mothers:-**

This scheme is introduced to reduce the number of premature births under this scheme financial assistance of Rs. 200/- is paid per month to each high risk pregnant women for 4 months.The Government has decided the implementation of this scheme in all tribal districts from 2003-2004.

All above mentioned schemes are merged together under new name providing Special Health Services in sensitive tribal area. For this scheme Rs. 3025.91 lakh has been allocated for the year 2015-2016.

(4) Appointment of Hon. Pediatricians:-

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

(5) Monthly Meeting of Trained Dais:-

In the Integrated Tribal Development Project area the deliveries are conducted by the Dais. This scheme has been introduced for ensuring 100% registration of deliveries & to undertake survey & to monitor high risk mothers & newly born babies. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 30.16 lakh is made in TSP 2015-2016.

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

To reduce the death of infants, pediatric I.C.U. has been sanctioned at the Children Health Centre. Nandurbar & Gondiya district, for this scheme a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is made in TSP 2015-2016.

NUTRITION:

In the inaccessible area of Dharni and Chikhaldara talukas of Amravati, Thane, Nashik, Dhule and Gadchiroli Districts, additional supplementary nutrition is intended to be provided to the tribal beneficiaries of 15 Integrated Child Development Projects.

The revised rates of supplementary nutrition are as shown in the following statement.

Sr. No.	Kind of beneficiaries	Rate of Supplementary nutrition per day is Rs.
01	Children in the age group of 0 to 6 months to 2 years	Rs. 1.50
02	Children in the age group of 2 to 6 years	Rs. 2.25
03	Malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 2 years (Grade III & IV)	Rs. 4.50
04	Malnourished children in the age group of 2 years to 6 years (Grade III & IV)	Rs. 4.50
05	Pregnant & Lactating mothers	Rs. 4.50

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Employment programmes are being implemented in such a manner as to provide sufficient employment opportunity in every tribal village or a group of villages so that the migration of tribals is reduced and for this purpose sufficient numbers of works have been sanctioned. Wages to the labour on employment programmes are paid expeditiously.

CONSUMPTION LOAN:-

The Government of Maharashtra is implementing the scheme of Consumption Loan since 1978, to avoid the tribals from malnutrition during the lean period of the monsoon.

With effect from the last year, this scheme has been further revised and the rates of loan are as follows:

i) Family having up to 4 units on the ration card : Up to Rs. 2,000/-
ii) Family having between 4 to 8units on the ration card : Up to Rs. 3,000/-
iii) Family having beyond 8 unitson the ration card : Up to Rs. 4,000/-

Also as decided families with children in grades III & IV would continue to be covered irrespective of whether they are defaulters or not. In the 2005-2006, 1,78,845 families have been given of food grains amount to Rs. 0.01 Lakh for the year 2016-2017 has made available for this scheme.

GRAIN BANK:-

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

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

The responsibility for the successful implementation of the scheme will be jointly of the field machinery and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation. Instructions have been issued to all concerned officers to start action immediately so that the scheme can be started as early as possible and the villagers will get grains from the Grain Banks in their area from the ensuring lean season. With a view to achieve this goal, the Project Officers have been instructed to motivate Voluntary Agencies to start the scheme and in case of any of the Societies / agencies who are willing to start the scheme and has taken all further steps like registration of members, forwarding proposals regarding requirement of the initial grain stock to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation etc. Some societies have shown willingness to start the scheme and MSCTDC has received demands for initial grain contribution from some Voluntary Agencies. The funds necessary for this purpose have been already released by Government to the MSCTDC recently.

As a part of implementation of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana great care is taken to supply sufficient quantity of food grains in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas. In all 5557 Fair Price Shops are functioning in the 15 districts under the Tribal Sub Plan Area. During the monsoon of 2005, 35 temporary godowns were opened wherein 41,561/- quintals of grains have been stored.

In order to avoid inconvenience in supplying the food grains where there is a breakdown of communications with vulnerable tribal areas during the monsoon, 58 Fair Price Shops have been supplied with food grains using 7 vehicles. The food grain is being regularly supplied in the tribal area under the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) sponsored by the Government of India.

District, Division and State Level review meetings are being regularly held for proper, smooth and effective implementation of the Nav Sanjivan Yojan.

27. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

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

Table 3.8

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

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
1982-83	564.00	45.00	37.00
1983-84	654.88	49.93	53.94
1984-85	693.31	53.08	53.94
1985-86	833.69	62.00	55.00
1986-87	469.33	65.73	60.00
1987-88	810.50	82.63	61.02
1988-89	928.00	67.00	73.57
1989-90	1050.00	75.00	85.00
1990-91	1060.00	162.55	113.71
1991-92	1319.00	164.72	54.42
1992-93	1269.25	179.40	58.79
1993-94	2857.39	244.77	88.75
1994-95	2646.26	296.45	58.92
1995-96	1794.16	278.04	38.46
1996-97	2738.32	264.21	53.10
1997-98	3018.12	306.03	73.17
1998-99	3693.92	67.20	31.25
1999-2000	3982.84	00	00
2000-2001	3681.96	466.18	119.72
2001-2002	3580.76	00	00
2002-2003	2837.74	00	00
2003-2004	1173.21	502.51	576.23
2004-2005	2041.29	675.79	644.57
2005-2006	2029.08	621.28	700.64
2006-2007	2572.72	0.00	0.00
2007-2008	4292.28	0.00	0.00
2008-2009	4228.79	0.00	0.00
2009-2010	895.91	0.00	0.00
2010-2011	5796.00	0.00	0.00
2011-2012	6627.98	0.00	0.00
2012-2013	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-2014	7728.00	0.00	0.00

Year	Item		
	TSP & OTSP Area	MADA Pockets	For Primitive Tibes
2014-2015	13000.00	0.00	0.00
2015-2016	12500.00	0.00	0.00
2016-2017	10436.63	0.00	0.00
2017-2018	15000.00	0.00	0.00
	128805.32	**4729.50**	**3091.20**

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

28. SCHEMES UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION:

Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, State Government receives grant from the Central Government for development of Scheduled Tribes. These grants can be utilized for the welfare / development of scheduled tribes including the strengthening of administration in tribal area and particularly for the upliftment of primitive tribe communities. The schemes implemented are as: - (1) Construction of Ashram School Complex, (2) Construction of paddy banding, (3) Small tanks in the agricultural fields, (4) Irrigation wells, (5) Lift Irrigation, (6) Low cost houses, (7) Provision of bullocks and bullock carts, (8) Distribution of milch animals etc.

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

The information about the release of grants by Government of India under Article 275 (1) of Constitution & its utilization by the State Government up to 2016 – 2017

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No	Year	Grant received Central Govt.	Grant released by State Govt.	Expenditure
01	1991-1992	214.38	214.38	214.38
02	1992-1993	423.96	32.02	32.02
03	1993-1994	795.00	24.03	24.03
04	1994-1995	801.75	80.59	80.59
05	1995-1996	801.75	716.46	671.85
06	1996-1997	801.75	564.59	214.75
07	1997-1998	667.25	306.48	304.31
08	1998-1999	534.50	1072.24	894.70
09	1999-2000	1069.75	1910.24	1601.31
10	2000-2001	1603.50	1301.15	1279.82
11	2001-2002	2672.50	2706.47	2551.76
12	2002-2003	2925.00	1645.49	1624.22
13	2003-2004	2672.00	3838.50	2079.25
14	2004-2005	2939.20	3116.10	2377.60
15	2005-2006	3459.20	2939.00	2534.47
16	2006-2007	5276.84	5276.84	5276.84
17	2007-2008	3321.49	3321.49	3321.49
18	2008-2009	2427.70	2427.70	2427.70
19	2009-2010	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
20	2010-2011	9442.00	9442.00	9442.00
21	2011-2012	10805.00	10805.00	10805.00
22	2012-2013	2911.00	2911.00	2911.00
23	2013-2014	9500.00	12389.00	11653.80
24	2014-2015			
25	2015-2016			
26	2016-2017	12500.00	12036.53	12036.53
27	2017-2018	15000.00	15000.00	12862.24
		95562.52	**96077.30**	**89221.66**

29. INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-

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

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

ICDS scheme is implemented as per guidelines of Government of India under which "Supplementary Nutrition Programme" is being implemented by the Government of Maharashtra. Further more in 24 sensitive ICDS Tribal Projects. Additional Supplementary Nutrition is being provided under the "Navsanjivan Yojana" from Non Plan / Plan grants of the Government of Maharashtra.

The beneficiaries of the Supplementary Nutrition Programme for the year 2017-2018 as in Tribal Projects are as mentioned below.

Sr. No	Total No of Projects	No of Anganwadies functioning	Total No of Enrolled Beneficiaries (Target)	Total No of Beneficiaries having received SNP	Percentage
1	85	16012	1319471	975073	73.89

30. INTEGRATED WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:-

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

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the year 2017-2018 and expenditure incurred is Rs. 0.00 lakh.

Table No.3.9

Statement showing the sector/subsectorwise provisions and expenditure under Tribal Sub plan for the year under report i.e. 2017-18 and the previous year 2016-17 and the propsed outlay for 2018-19 (plan schemes , financial targets and achievements). (Rs. In Lakhs)

SR. No	Sector / Sub Sector	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Budgeted	Expenditure	Budgeted	Expenditure	proposed outlay
1	**I. Agriculture & Allied Services**					
	1. Crop Husbandry	**8025.06**	**10855.13**	**8987.06**	**9272.71**	**14496.51**
	2. Horticulture	**168.37**	**77.02**	**309.30**	**159.15**	**744.66**
	3. Soil and Water Conservation					
	Soil and Water Conservation (Rural Development)	**6558.09**	**6185.13**	**3837.30**	**2887.28**	**8352.16**
	Total Soil and Water Conservation					
	4. Animal Husbandry	**2234.16**	**1956.73**	**3207.96**	**3082.10**	**4521.09**
	6. Dairy Development	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	6. Fishries	**120.60**	**99.45**	**161.71**	**139.60**	**197.11**
	7. Forest	**7413.28**	**11441.52**	**6447.54**	**5273.13**	**8198.14**
	8. Co-operation	**2163.66**	**654.28**	**411.16**	**443.76**	**188377.88**
	Total Agriculture and Allied Service	**26683.22**	**31269.26**	**23362.03**	**22257.73**	**130694.44**
2	**II. Rural Development**					
	1. State Rural Livelihood Mission	788.00	398.00	0.00	0.00	2309.00
	2. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3. Jawhar Rojgar Yojna (Indira Awas Yojna)	14455.68	2142.63	17495.02	17225.86	1182.00
	6. Ajivika skill Development Programme	757.00	656.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
	7. Direct funds for Grampanchayats (PESA)	25850.00	18095.00	23858.74	20218.42	**26788.00**
	Total Rural Development	**45753.97**	**43623.93**	**41353.76**	**37444.28**	30279.00
3	**III. Irrigation and Flood Control**					
	1. Major & Medium Irrigation (Irrigation Department)	**856.90**	**1200.15**	**168.30**	**168.29**	

SR. No	Sector / Sub Sector	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Budgeted	Expenditure	Budgeted	Expenditure	proposed outlay
	2. Irrigation (Irrigation Department)	5852.23	2107.50	0.00	0.00	
	3. Minor Irrigation Project (Local Sectore) (R.D.D.)	17763.61	10283.05	8225.18	8073.88	
	4. Minor Irrigation Project (Local Sectore) (Water Conservation Deptt)	3738.98	1464.35	0.00	0.00	
	5. Ayacut Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Total Irrigation and Flood Control	**21011.72**	**15055.05**	**8393.48**	**8242.17**	
4	**IV. Power Development**					
	1. Rural Electrification	**12432.13**	**12041.80**	**10851.79**	**12914.01**	71246.00
	2.Non Conventional Energy	**600.00**	**420.00**	0.00	**0.00**	0.00
	Total Power Development	**13032.13**	**12461.80**	10851.79	**12914.01**	71246.00
5	**V. Industry & Minerals**					
	1.Village & Small Industries (Industries)	145.44	120.08	146.84	127.13	158.10
		145.44	**120.08**	**146.84**	**127.13**	**158.10**
6	**VI - Transport**					
	1. Roads and Bridges	**54413.93**	**53502.02**	**27974.56**	**24319.15**	**49839.36**
	2. Home - Transport	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Transport	**54513.93**	**53502.02**	**27974.56**	**24319.16**	**49839.36**
7	**VII. General Economic Services**					
	1.ForestTourism	1722.52	1397.02			
	Total General Economic Services	**1722.52**	**1397.02**			
8	**VIII. Social & Community Services**					
	1. General Education	**6999.90**	**6453.76**	0.00	**0.00**	17770.82
	2. Technical Education	**1704.29**	**386.07**	941.61	**514.15**	7159.27
	3. Sports & Youth Welfare	**1855.34**	**1777.60**	1929.21	**1894.52**	1541.11
	4. Medical Education	**115.00**	**75.00**	70.32	**70.32**	110.01
	5.Higher Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6. Public Health	**29270.06**	**22049.85**	23049.42	**22401.52**	28185.81
	7. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	**7379.62**	**5716.53**	10026.82	**10431.73**	7471.49
	8. Housing					
	Housing (Housing & Special Assistance Department)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Housing	**0.00**	**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	0.00
	9. Urban Development	**1110.36**	**922.82**	425.00	**2372.95**	3134.00
	10. Information & Publicity	92.71	92.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	11. Tribal Development Department	**287532.61**	**2485154.78**	131880.31	**125195.04**	462279.91
	12. Labour & Labour Welfare (Higher Education Deptt)	**6515.03**	**3444.97**	4219.89	**3679.95**	6159.27
	13.Women & Child Development					
	A. Social Welfare Department (W. & C. D. D.)	**1105.63**	**1223.73**			2989.89
	Sector / Sub Sector	**2016-17**		**2017-18**		**2018-19**

S.R. No		Budgeted	Expenditure	Budgeted	Expenditure	proposed outlay
	B. Nutrition	**1187.02**	**995.71**			
	C. Construction of Anganwadis	**4777.06**	**3815.28**			
	D. Sukanya Yojana	**200.00**	**122373.00**			
	13. Total Women & Child Development	**7269.71**	**128407.72**	4219.89	**3679.95**	14311.18
	Total Social & Community Services	**357114.34**	**427842.25**			577612.76
	Innovative schemes	**5124.72**	**3520.27**			
	Tribal Sub Plan	**525101.99**	**456255.01**	**302094.59**	**288683.35**	**859829.66**

Source : The Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nasik and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2016-2017 of Government Publication.
IRDP : Integrated Rural Development Programme.
DPAP : Drought Prone Area Programme.
IREP : Integrated Rural Energy Programme.
CADA : Command Area Development Authori

Table 3.13

Statement showing the sector wise target and achievement during the year 2015-2016 & 2016-2017 Target fixed for year 2017-2018 (Physical Target & Achievement)

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2016-2017		2017-2018		Target fixed for 2018-19
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
	CROP HUSBANDRY							
1	Scheme to assist tribal farm families to bring them above poverty line.	Beneficia ries.	Nos.	11153	11153	3364	3364	0
	HORTICULTURE							
1	Strengthening of Horticultural Nurseries	Seedlings/ Grafts No in Lakh	Nos. in Lakh	6.12				
2	Horticulture Plant Protection	Pesticide s	Hq.					
3	Fruit & Vegetable Plantation in Kitchen Gardening for Tribal Farmers	Beneficia ries	Nos.	8000	7964	6815	6815	8730
	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1	Key Village Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--			--
2	Regional Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	--	--			--
3	Cattle Breeding farm	Centers	Nos	--	--			--
4	Mobile veternity clinics	Centers	Nos.	20	20	35	35	--
5	Veternity Dispensaries & Aid Centers	Centers	Nos.	642	642	551	551	--
6	Poultry Birds Distributed under poultry improvement	No.	Nos.	57436	57436	156708	156708	--
7	Check post and vigillance units	centres	Nos.	--	--			--
8	District Premium Bull Scheme	Benefiaries	Nos.	--	--			--
9	Subsidy for Control of Foot & Mouth Disease	doeses	Benefici aries	--	--			--
10	Supply of units of pullers	Benefiaries	Nos	--	--			-
11	Supply of goat units	Benefiaries	Nos	792	792			--
12	Supply of Milch Animals	Benefiaries	Nos	1518	1518			--
4	**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**							
1	Govt. Milk Schame	-	-	--	--	--	--	
5	**FISHERIES**							
1	Establishment of fish seed production farms.	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	230.10	109.09			
2	Fish Farming impounded water							
	1.Stocking of prawn Seed	Fish Seed production	Lakhs	84.00	72.00	69.00	69.00	
	2. Stocking of fish Seed	--'--	Lakhs	1243.37	1123.80	1315.71	1315.71	
	3. Fish Production	--'--	Lakhs	20011	15523	19138.50	19138.50	
	4. Pond Construction	Ha	Ha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	5 inputs	Ha	Ha	0.00		0.00	0.00	
3	Trainees	Nos.	Nos	0	0	50	0	
4	Development of fisheries co-op Societies	Societies	Nos	10	4	9	0	

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2016-2017		2017-2018		Target fixed for 2018-19
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
5	Assistance for supply of fishery requisities	Nylon twin	Kgs	9476.00	9225.16	11227.20	11227.20	
		Non Mechanized Boats	Nos	0	230	48	0	
6	**FOREST**							
1	Plantation of forest species for Industrial & Commercial uses	Ha	Ha	5933	633			
2	Reforestation of degraded forest	Ha	Ha	5386	639			
3	Joint forest Management	Ha	Ha	4282	144			
4	Plantation Program	Ha	Ha	1646	50			
5	Development of Minor Forest produce	Ha	Ha	3400	350			
6	Exploitation of Forest Produce by Govt. Agency	Ha	Ha	56	19			
7	Development of Tourism	HA	Ha	0	0			
8	Supply of Cooking Gas to Adivasi beneficiaries in protected forest areas	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	7085	7085			
9	Plantation of G.U.T. (Bamboo Planation)	Ha	Ha	7568	1688			
10	Establishment of Central Nurseries and preparation of seedbeds	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	0	0			
(C)								
7	**COOPERATION**							
1	Seven years interest free loans for purchase of shares of adiwasi co-op. societies	Members	Nos	1198	942	0	0	0
2	Subsidy towards bad debt reserves of Adivasi Co-op. societies	Society	Nos	7	10	0	0	0
3	Managerial subsidy to Adiwasi Co-op. Societies.	Society	Nos	118	254	78	78	118
4	Managerial subsidy for fair price shop of co-op. societies.	Society	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
5	Interest subsidy to small Adiwasi Farmers.	Members	Nos	250	0	0	0	0
6	Interest subsidy to Adiwasi member of Adiwasi Co-op Societies at @ 5%	Members	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
7	Share capital for Adiwasi Co-Op. Society	Society	Nos	3	0	0	0	0
8	Financial assist ance to purchase of share of co-op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers (loan)	Members	Nos	2179	1992	1625	1480	0

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2016-2017		2017-2018		Target fixed for 2018-19
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
9	Financial assist ance to purchase of share of Co- op sugar factories for Adiwasi farmers (Subsidy)	Members	Nos	2172	1992	1625	1480	0
10	Intensive scheme for farmers	Members	Nos	20772	27713	120225	21933	37064
8	**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**							
1	DPAD Programme	Watershed	Nos					
2	MGNREGA.	Mandays	In Lakhs	34436	34436	39890	39890	
3	S.G.S.Y.	Beneficiaries	Nos	14584	19251			
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Beneficiaries	Nos	68762	69528			
9	**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**							
1	Grand for acqu iring land for cremation & burial ground	Villages	Nos	--	--			
10	**LAND REFORMS**							
1	Financial asstt. to the tribals for restoration of alienaged land	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--			
2	Financial asstt. to tribal tenants purchaser to pay of purchase price under Tenancy Act.	Beneficiaries	Nos	--	--			
11	**IRRIGATION & FOOD CONTROL**							
1	Minor Irrigation	Projects	Ha	82	82			
2	Land Development Works	Works	Nos					--
12	**POWER DEVELOPMENT**							
1	Electrification of hamlets in the tribal areas	Wadis/Padas	Nos	333	96	139	86	
2	Energisation of agricultural pump sets	Pump sets	Nos	4699	701	1991	646	
3	Release of domestic connections	Connecti ns	Nos	13106	1230	2191	574	
13	**NON - CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY**							
1	Wind Solar Hybrid system in Ashram Shala & Hostel		Nos			-	-	0
2	Energy Saving Lamp at Grampanchayat		Nos			-	-	0
14	**INDUSTRY & MINING**							
1	Seed money assistance to educated unemployment	Nos	Nos	99	48			
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
2	Enterpreneur Training Programme	Nos	Nos	1908	402			
3	District Industries Scheme	Nos	Nos	80	16			
4	Prime Minister Jawhar Rojgar Yojana	Nos	Nos					

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme			Item	Unit	2016-2017	2017-2018	Target fixed for 2018-19
15	**ROADS & BRIDGES**							
1	New construction of Road	Length of Roads	New Kms	492.63	334.10	447.86	388.15	0
2	Construction of bridges, sakac etc.	Bridges	Nos	548	223	582	242	0
3	Katkari Bastis connected by Roads	Roads	Nos	0	0	0	0	0
16	**GENERAL EDUCATION**							
1.	Grant to ZPs for opening schools in villages.	Teachers	Nos	--	--	--	--	
2	Grant to Zps for appointment of teachers of natural expansion	Teachers	Nos	--	--	--	--	
3	Book Bank in Primary School	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
4	Special facilities to EBC students	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
5	Award to Primary teachers for enrollment of girls	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
6	Grants to DRDA for the construction of Primary school buildings	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	
7	Supply of equipments	Schools	Nos	--	--	--	--	
8	Opening of Balwadis	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
9	Balbhavan	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
10	Grants to unaided primary schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
11	Attendance allowance	Girls	Nos	--	--	--	--	
12	Book Bank in Secondary school	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
13	Vastishala	School	No	--	--	--	--	
14	Vidhyaniketas	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	
15	Stipend to tribal students	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
16	Free uniform & writing material to student of 103 development block	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
17	Free Textbooks to students I to IV in 103 Development Block	Students	Nos	--	--	--	--	
17	**TECHNICAL EDUCATION**							
1	Expansion plans of Tribal ITI's	ITI's A.S.	No No	56 28	56 28			
2	Procurement of Deficient equipments in existing ITI's	ITI	No	56	56			
3	Construction of workshop & Administrative Building	ITIs	Cont.	61	61			
4	Construction of Establishment of New ITI's	ITIs	No	4	4			
5	Introduction of Trade of more demand in lieu of Trades of less demand	ITIs	No	--	--			
6	Vocatinal Training centers in ITI's construction of Hostels	Hostels	No	56 14	56 14			

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2016-2017		2017-2018		Target fixed for 2018-19
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
18	**SPORTS AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**							
1	Grant for Development of Playgrounds	Centers	Nos	145	141	236	236	0
2	Grant of development of Gymnasia	Institutions	Nos	185	179	235	222	0
3	Financial assistance to organizations for holding Social service camps	Camps	Nos	176	158	117	117	
4	Financial assistance to Educational Institute for empowerment of Youth (Rural & Urban Area)	Centers	Nos	284	189	164	152	
19	**HEALTH SERVICES**							
1	Establishment of sub centers	Centers	Nos					
2	Establishment of PHCs	Centers	Nos					
3	Establishment of R.H.Cs	Nos	Nos					
4	Construction of Subcenters	Nos	Nos					
5	Construction of PHCs	Nos	Nos					
6	Construction of RHCs	Nos	Nos					
7	Establishment of Filera control units	Units	Nos					
20	**WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE**							
1	Augmentation and improvement of water supply schemes in towns.	Villages	Nos	--	--	--	--	
21	**G.S.D.A.**							
1	Hydrofrocturing programme of GSDA	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	--	--	
2	Source strengthering	Project	Nos	--	--	--	--	
3	Irrigation facility to Adiwasi farmers	Beneficia ries	Nos	--	--	--	--	
4	Special Action Plan for Akkalkuwa of Nandurbar Dist.	B.W.S.	Nos	--	--	--	--	
5	Construction of New Wells to provide irrigation & Drinking water facilities	Beneficia ries	Nos.	--	--	--	--	
6	Deepening of Adiwasi farmers old irrigation wells &			--	--	--	--	--
22	HOUSING							
	EXtension of village goathan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**							
1	Financial assistance to Municipal Councils for implementation of development plans-schemes are as under			--	--	--	--	--
	a) Remunerative schemes Shops & markets	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	b)Non remunerative schemes			--	--	--	--	--

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2016-2017		2017-2018		Target fixed for 2018-19
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
	i) Construction of roads	Works	Kms	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Construction of Parks	Works	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	iii) Construction of schools	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	iv) Construction of dispensaries and hospitals	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
	v) Others works	Nos	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
23	**INFORMATION & PUBLICITY**							
1	Community TV schemes in the TSP area.	Sets	Nos	--	--	--	--	--
24	**WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS**							
	(A) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPTT.							
1	Strengthening of TDD	Post	Nos	--	--			
2	Government Ashram School	Nos Student	Nos Student	529 200000	529 187392			529 200000
3	Motor Driving Training Centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	2 100				2 100
4	Pre Military Training centers	Centers Trainee	Nos Nos	9 2700				9 2700
5	Model Schools Eklavaya English Medium School	Schools Students	Nos					
6	Financial assistance to TDC	Sanstha	Nos	-	-			
	A) Khavati Loan	Beneficia ries		-	-			
	B) Grain Bank State Govt Central Govt	Beneficia ries		-	-			
7	Tribal Research & Training Centers	Sanstha	Nos	1	1			
8	Junior Colleage of Ashram School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student	125	125			
9	Junior Colleage of Aided A. School	No of Jr. Coll.	Student					
10	Aided Ashram School	Students	Nos					556 248406
11	Government Hostel	No Student	Nos					491 57615
12	Installation of Pump Sets	Beneficia ries	Nos					536
13	Supply of Oil Engines	Beneficia ries	Nos					
14	Co-Op. Housing Society	Beneficia ries	Nos					
15	Vocational Training Centers (SCA)	Centers Students	Nos					
16	In service training of teachers of Govternment & Aided Ashram School	No of Teachers	Nos					
17	Computer training for the student & teachers of Govt. Ashram School	Students Teachers	Nos					
18	Incentives to tribal girls	Girls	Nos					
19	Award of prizes to tribal students	Students	Nos					
20	Physically Handicapped scholarship to ST students	Students	Nos					

Sr. No.	Sector/ Name of Scheme	Item	Unit	2016-2017		2017-2018		Target fixed for 2018-19
				Target	Achie-vement	Target	Achie-vement	
21	Payment of scholarship Medical Education (Alied courses)	Students	Nos					
22	Award of Special Incentive prizes to the Government Ashram School	No of Ashram School	Nos					
23	Kanyadhan	Beneficia ries	Nos					
24	Empowerment of landless living powerty line	Beneficia ries	Nos					
25	Thakkar Bapa tribal village integrated improvment programme	Villages No. of work	No					
26	Nuclues Budget	Beneficia ries	No					
27	Post Matric Scholarship	Students	No					
28	Maint. Allowance to ST students staying in Hostels attached to professional courses	Student	No					
29	Health Enhancement programme (Jamkhed project)	Villages	No	Enclosed				
30	Janvtkarsha Programme (BAIF Mitra)	Beneficia ries	No	Enclosed				
31	Supply of PVC pipe	Beneficia ries	No					
32	Self Help Group of tribal women	Group	No					
33	Financial Assistance given to parent of Grade III & IV children who admitted in Hospital	Beneficia ries						
26	**NUTRITION**							
1	School Feeding Programme	Beneficia ries	Nos					
2	ICDS	Projects Beneficia ries Anganwa di	Nos Nos	85	85 973007	85 1319471	85 975073	--

Source: Tribal Development Department's Annual Plan TSP of the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 and concerned departments.

CHAPTER IV
ANTI-EXPLOITATIVE MEASURES

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

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

(A) The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879

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

(B) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966

3. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, a unified Code for the State of Maharashtra, was brought into force with effect from 15th August, 1967. Restrictions were imposed under Section 36 of the said Code on alienation of land belonging to tribals.

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

4. It was, however, observed that despite these provisions, transfer of land from tribals continued. In 1971, the State Government, therefore, set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, Shri H. G. Vartak, to enquire into and report on how far the provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 and the relevant tenancy laws had been effective in giving protection to people belonging to the ST communities and to suggest remedial measures hetherto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to tribals by way of sale (including sales in execution of a decree of a Civil Court or award of any Tribunal or Authority), with effect from 6th July, 1974.

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

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

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

Table 4.1

Statement showing district wise valid transfers of land restored to Scheduled Tribe Cultivators up to the year 2018-2019

Sr No.	District	Act	Total No of Cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Regis tered	Deci ded	Pend ing	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects
1	Thane	14/75	3002	2982	20	701	850	1729	677	821	1643
		35/74	2799	2798	1	962	1039	1350	955	1021	1342
2	Raigad	14/75	1061	1061	-	698	726	840	696	725	839
		35/74	1008	1008	-	719	729	703	718	728	702
3	Pune	14/75	65	65	-	47	47	66	47	47	66
		35/74	218	218	-	133	133	182	133	133	182
4	Nashik	14/75	1717	1708	8	904	904	1421.12	904	904	1421.12
		35/74	2405	2400	5	795	795	805.25	795	795	805.25
5	Jalgaon	14/75	1358	1358	-	928	1361	2131.46	915	1331	2100.61
		35/74	465	465	-	382	382	672	317	382	672
6	Dhule	14/75	4773	4773	-	1205	1566	4083	1102	1437	3883
		35/74	2706	2706	-	1236	1962	3790	1195	1913	3635
7	Ahmadnagar	14/75	341	339	2	199	246	353.92	186	229	295.85
		35/74	610	602	8	347	433	503.93	331	417	459.32
8	Nandurbar	14/75	47	39	8	12	12	33.07	9	9	25.06
		35/74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nanded	14/75	901	901	-	373	373	1423	336	336	1260
		35/74	1086	1086	-	183	183	521	170	170	482
9	Chandrapur	14/75	5050	5022	28	2221	2318	3696	2161	2161	3561
		35/74	77	77	-	14	14	17	14	14	17
10	Gadchiroli	14/75	1649	1646	3	1082	1140	1453	1063	1063	1366
		35/74	1169	1167	2	348	360	613	342	348	535
11	Amravati	14/75	502	492	10	224	267	551	198	238	467
		35/74	788	785	3	522	534	1786	521	531	1782
12	Yavatmal	14/75	2754	2754	-	1981	1981	6347	1826	2160	6041
		35/74	75	75	-	52	52	121	49	52	115
13	Aurangabad	14/75	111	111	-	48	60	141	39	47	21
		35/74	31	30	1	8	12	24	6	8	21

Sr No.	District	Act	Total No of Cases			Area ordered to be restored			Area actually restored		
			Regis tered	Deci ded	Pend ing	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects	Cases	No of STs	Area in Hects
14	Parbhani	14/75	92	92	-	40	40	87	34	34	77
		35/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jalna	14/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		35/74	22	22	-	13	13	24	6	6	11
16	Nagpur	14/75	1104	1104	-	1104	1104	1155	1155	1104	1155
		35/74	304	304	-	304	304	349	349	304	349
17	Wardha	14/75	774	774	-	271	271	671	271	271	671
		35/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Bhandara	14/75	4997	4993	4	2818	2893	2500	2627	2746	2266
		35/74	309	309	-	208	230	172	198	214	158
19	Akola	14/75	1098	1094	4	440	440	1327	425	425	1236
		35/74	73	73	-	33	33	75	30	30	68
20	Buldhana	14/75	72	72	-	36	54	97	33	51	89
		35/74	54	54	-	40	49	115	37	47	110
21	Gondia	14/75	2149	2149	-	1689	1718	151	1680	1718	151
		35/74	562	562	-	547	547	571	547	547	571
	Total -	14/75	47443	47365	78	22997	25531	42107	22194	24768	39784
		35/74	562	562	0	547	547	571	547	547	571
	Grand Total		**48005**	**47927**	**78**	**23544**	**26078**	**42678**	**22741**	**25315**	**40355**

Sources: Revenue & Forest Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai1.

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

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

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

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

Implementation of the act from February, 2008 in Maharashtra State. As per the provision of the Act, by end March 2017 following statutory Committees has been constituted at various levels.

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

Works done for Capacity Building and the Achievement so far

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

Use of GIS for implementation and monitoring.

1. 500 GPS are supplied by the TDD and out of these 499 GPS machines are distributed to 28 districts for measurement of forest land claimed FR Act.
2. A 13 digit unique ID allotted to every claimant.

1. Web based online system of capturing and utilizing GPS Measurement put in place.
2. Online monitoring of GPS measurement is going on.

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

Institutional and Financial support established for better Implementation and Monitoring.

1. Forest Right Cell established in the Commissionerate of Tribal Development, Maharashtra State, Nashik with personnel on contract-honorarium basis.
2. One coordinator and one assistant coordinator appointed on contract-honorarium basis in each DLC and SDLC.
3. FRC's provided with the Person on honorarium basis (Rs.2000/- per month) for providing ministerial help.
4. A lumpsum amount of Rs. 5000/- per Panchayat / Forest Rights Committee for administrative expenses.
5. Rs. 4.00 crores spent in 2011-2012 on implementation.

The progress achieved as on 31/03/2018

1.	No. of claims filled at Gram Sabha Level	3,71,751
2.	No. of claims recommended by the Gram Sabha to SDLC	3,16,447
3.	No. of claims recommended by SDLC to DLC	1,24,782
4.	No. of claims approved by DLC for title Individual Claim – 1,10,786; Community Claims – 7,355)	1,18,141
5.	Forest land of approved individual Forest Rights Claims – for cultivation:	2,57,558.36 Acre

(Maximum area admissible under individual claim is four hectare)

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

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

II. Legislative Measures for Protection of tribal from Economic Exploitation

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

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

Monopoly Procurement of Specified Items

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

The trading losses suffered by the M. S. Co-op. Tribal Dev. Corporation Ltd. were found to be continuously increasing from 1982 - 83 to 1984 - 85. However, a steep decline in these losses trend during the period 1985 - 86 to 1986 - 87 there was again increase in loss during period from 1987 -88, 88 - 89 and profit 1990 – 1991, 1991 – 1992, 2001-2002,2002-03, 2003-2004 there was again a loss and since from 1992 - 1993 to 2001-2002 there has been continuous profit.

Table 4.2

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

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
01	1982-1983	0.00	167.80	0.00	209-72
02	1983-1984	0.00	172.60	0.00	230.62
03	1984-1985	0.00	271.25	0.00	459.70
04	1985-1986	0.00	126.55	0.00	144.47
05	1986-1987	18.72	0.00	4.61	0.00

Sr. No	Year	Gross		Net	
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
06	1987-1988	0.00	471.85	0.00	404.14
07	1988-1989	397.06	0.00	0.00	502.77
08	1989-1990	29.99	0.00	0.00	52.18
09	1990-1991	52.96	0.00	0.00	120.78
10	1991-1992	0.00	106.07	.00	201.92
11	1992-1993	110.34	0.00	30.43	0.00
12	1993-1194	177.20	0.00	113.45	0.00
13	1994-1995	342.01	0.00	31.55	0.00
14	1995-1996	529.84	0.00	24.10	0.00
15	1996-1997	167.91	0.00	6.04	0.00
16	1997-1998	597.33	0.00	6.34	0.00
17	1998-1999	452.06	0.00	9.91	0.00
18	1999-2000	144.91	0.00	13.98	0.00
19	2000-2001	285.78	0.00	9.50	0.00
20	2001-2002	108.84	0.00	0.00	190.68
21	2002-2003	72.30	0.00	0.00	273.56
22	2003-2004	0.00	249.14	0.00	127.81
23	2004-2005	392.89	0.00	309.41	0.00
24	2005-2006	509.17	0.00	404.86	0.00
25	2006-2007	37.74	0.00	307.04	0.00
26	2007-2008	0.00	40.09	363.71	0.00
27	2008-2010	0.00	8.90	382.66	0.00
28	2010-2011	446.58	0.00	414.74	0.00
29	2011-2012	537.86	0.00	481.37	0.00
30	2012-2013	318.26	0.00	334.41	0.00
31	2013-2014	301.54	0.00	343.92	0.00
32	2014-2015	415.92	0.00	346.78	0.00
33	2015-2016	417.85	0.00	349.87	0.00
34	2016-2017	103.55	0.00	336.85	0.00
35	2017-2018	307.32	0.00	351.95	0.00

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

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

18. Another important feature of the Monopoly Procurement Scheme is peak in quantity in the year of 1986 - 87 to 2017 - 2018 as exhibited through the quantity of produce purchase by the TDC. The following figures in Table 4.3 of quantities procured to gather with their value will show clearly.

Table 4.3

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

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
1986-1987	8,66,900	1,535.05
1987-1988	18,17,372	2,676.22
1988-1989	12,49,980	2,365.64
1989-1990	5,76,084	1,552.13
1990-1991	8,45,489	2,624.89
1991-1992	5,96,340	2,797.56
1992-1993	10,24,329	3,906.58
1993-1994	8,34,065	3,593.35
1994-1995	5,98,585	3,195.72
1995-1996	6,50,745	3,530.85
1996-1997	7,13,138	4,567.06
1997-1998	6,41,421	3,971.33
1998-1999	7,58,991	5,730.71
1999-2000	7,36,570	5,203.28

Year	Quantity (in Qtls.)	Procurement value (Rs.in lakh)
2000-2001	5,50,947	3,252.85
2001-2002	8,02,749	4,548.93
2002-2003	7,08,821	4,448.17
2003-2004	12,54,226	7,424.00
2004-2005	7,58,939	5,231.44
2005-2006	12,32,900	8,325.35
2006-2007	12,01,589	9,661.50
2007-2008	10,51,362	8,792.78
2008-2009	10,05,766	9,249.85
2009-2010	11,46,137	11,631.30
2010-2011	11,54,751	11,694.58
2011-2012	10,84,609	11,789.67
2012-2013	12,15,450	15,018.87
2013-2014	11,90,642	18,127.45
2014-2015	12,62,322.06	20,214.31
2015-2016	10,95,349.52	28,484.89
2016-2017	17,77,679.53	26,750.89
2017-2018	11,90,340.61	21,084.43

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

Consumption Finance:

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

Table 4.4

Year-wise Consumption /Finance Loan distributed and its recovery

Year	No.of Beneficiaries(Nos.)	Loan/Finance distributed (Rs.in lak	Percentage ofrecovery
1988-1989	13,651	20.07	30.90
1989-1990	62,506	85.56	16.01
1990-1991	41,457	62.39	17.40
1991-1992	43,241	82.06	44.45
1992-1993	1,03,027	399.66	31.59
1993-1994	50,773	211.96	26.28
1994-1995	42,077	168.22	29.85
1995-1996	39,367	240.91	21.54
1996-1997	30,202	202.68	15.41
1997-1998	64,051	455.10	6.55
1998-1999	75,702	531.27	12.17
1999-2000	37,947	282.53	9.60
2000-2001	1,75,091	1188.41	--
2001-2002	37,401	284.72	0.08
2002-2003	86,698	690.24	63.32
2003-2004	2,00,000	5249.79	4.67
2004-2005	1,80,232	4850.24	6.04
2005-2006	1,56,000	4602.02	7.88
2006-2007	2,00,000	5988.20	5.50
2007-2008	2,00,000	6291.55	0.05
2008-2009	2,00,000	6139.14	0.92
2009-2010	2,00,000	6139.14	3.82
2010-2011	4,00,000	12630.19	3.93
2011-2012	3,00,000	9398.20	4.46
2012-2013	1,89,200	5696.84	3.77
2013-2014	92,523	2916.48	2.42
2014-2015	--	--	--
2015-2016	--	--	--
2016-2017	--	--	--
2017-2018	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

(C) Debt Relief Act, 1975

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

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

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

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

(D) Bonded Labour

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

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

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

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

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

29. The State Government vides its Resolution, Revenue & ForestDepartment No. RB-1083/2128/CR-185/R-4(A), dated 26th December1983 constituted a Screening Committee for considering the problems regarding the rehabilitation of bonded labourers as per the directions of the Government of India.The said Screening Committee scrutinized three special schemes for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers and proposals weresubmitted to the Government for approval of the following schemes

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

(ii) Scheme of supply of two buffaloes; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III Excise Policy

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

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

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

However, depending on the traditions and custom prevailing in these areas, tribals are exempted in respect of their own local traditional drinks distilled or brewed from Mohra Flower, Rice or Fruits in such tribal areas in so far as it related to the manufacture, possession, consumption, use or offering or distribution of such liquor for mutual accommodation for personal and social purposes but not for commercial purposes.

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

1. The same excise policy is continued by the state this year also in addition to this Maharashtra State Excise Department has issued a notification dated 4th March, 2015 which empowered the panchyats of scheduled area for granting prior approval of any Excise Licence in their jurisdiction. The powers are vestol with respective gramsabha.
2. The tribal people are also benefited as toddy licenses with fixed licence fee are issued in tribal areas.
3. There is no exploitation of tribals as there is no sale of liquor in this area.

IV Displacement of Tribals

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

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

34. No distinction is made between tribals and non-tribals as far as the grant of relief are concerned. There is also no separate monitoring of resettlement of the project affected tribals. Hence a separate assessment of the progress of rehabilitation of the project affected tribals is very difficult.

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

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

V. Payment of Minimum Wages

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

Vanmitra Mohim

Background

Forest provides a wide scope for availing livelihood opportunities for forest dwelling communities and thereby to enhance the rural economy. Food security and economy of tribal communities and other forest dwelling communities are highly dependent on the ecology around them. A large number of Scheduled Tribe members draw their livelihood directly from the forest. Forest Rights Act (2006) is thus of utmost importance for rural poverty alleviation.

FRA in Maharashtra State

Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition Forest Rights) Act 2006, simply known as FRA (2006), ushered in as one of the most powerful statutes recognizing the rights of STs and forest dwellers over natural resources available around them. Central government entrusted the responsibility of effective implementation of the statute on state governments and urged them to act on it. Maharashtra was one of the first few states to implement FRA. The State Government has issued guidelines and instructions for the effective implementation. Gadchiroli was one of the first districts to implement FRA and recognize the forest rights of community members accordingly. Gradually, FRA was implemented in 26 districts of Maharashtra with forest land.

In order to scrutinize the FRA claims, District Collector headed DLC, Sub-divisional Committee and Gramsabhas were activated. For the administration and flawless implementation of FRA, contractual personnel were recruited by the state government who are working with various government agencies since 2008. It was observed that, in most of the districts, meetings of DLCs and SDLCs to scrutinize the claims were regularly conducted till 2011. However, the quantitative data shows that the frequency and subsequent disposal of claims were slowed down. The recent agitation by farmers and forest dwellers in February 2018 for the effective implementation FRA led government to issue a directive for speedy disposal of all the CFR and IFR claims pending at various levels in stipulated time period. Accordingly, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune was declared as a 'Nodal Agency' by Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, to complete this task. Thereby, TRTI, Pune undertook a responsibility of assessing the current situation and to suggest a way forward. The Institute looked into few selected claims and appeals and listed the reasons for rejecting claims. It also pointed out some flaws in the entire process of scrutinizing the claims.

Issues in implementation

- Pendency in examining the claims has been noticed particularly at the level of SDLCs over the period of past ten years. As on 31st March 2018, 3, 59,745 IFR claims and 12,004 CFR claims are received at Gramsabha. There are 1, 70,126 IFR claims, 936 CFR claims and 10,115 appeals pending at Sub-divisional committee level by March 2018.
- Fourteen reasons or flaws in the process of disposal of claims were put forth by TRTI.
- When the claim is accepted by the district committee, it is expected that the land to be allotted is measured in all four directions and the titles are distributed to those who claimed. 186 IFR titles and 715 CFR titles are not distributed to those whose claims were finally accepted by the District Committees. Further, 7/12 extract needs to be prepared with the name of the claimant in other rights column to enable him/her to get benefits of bank loan, subsidy etc.
- It was observed that many of the rejected claims at SDLCs need to re-examine before finalizing at DLCs due to non-observance of legal provisions.

Initiatives by TRTI

TRTI proposed *Vanmitra Mohim* to clear pendency of claims and appeals at SDLCs and DLCs in time bound manner. Accordingly, a Government Resolution on 11th May 2018 was issued announcing *Vanmitra Mohim.*

A stark need to reorganize and sensitize the FRA personnel was thus felt to complete the task. Therefore, TRTI has taken an initiative to reorganize and train the existing team of around 150 contractual personnel in the field as well as to address their establishment issues for better performance.

- A job chart has been defined for each post to redistribute responsibilities evenly. Further, to build their capacities two days training cum review workshop was designed and conducted by TRTI on 24th and 25th May 2018 which was attended by 134 contractual field personnel. The workshop was conducted to review the performance of FRA and to understand the problems faced in scrutinizing the claims. All the personnel actively participated in the workshop and showed positive attitude towards the objectives of *Vanmitra Mohim*
- Likewise, their work was reviewed and documented by TRTI officials with the help of online data management system (http://trtionline.org.in/).
- Since the appointment of these personnel in 2008, honorarium remained the same for all these years. In order to incentivize the personnel for better delivery of services, an increment in the honorarium and extension of the service is provided to all. This has proved to be encouraging perk for all those working at a ground level resulting in rapid action oriented work which is evident from real time data collection and entry on portal.
- 54 experienced and promising candidates from the team were trained as Trainers in two days workshop on 28th and 29th May 2018.
- Further, the Trainers conducted training workshops on 14th June 2018 in 10 districts and 21st June 2018 in 3 districts for SDLC members wherein the pendency of claims/appeals is high in numbers. The workshops were attended by 934 SDLC members. In the workshop the participants were briefed about the current status of FRA and the objective of *Vanmitra Mohim* was explained.

Status of Claims

Since the act has been implemented a number of IFR and CFR claims are received by Forest Rights committees. The status of IFR and CFR claims and appeals as on 31st October 2018 is given in table below:

Table 1: Status of Claims and Appeals (State)

Sr No	Particular	Claims		Appeal	
		IFR	CFR	IFR	CFR
	Total Claims received by Gramsabha	**361485**	**12030**	-	-
	Adivasi	256226	8021	-	-
	Others	105259	4009	-	-
A	**Claims at Gramsabha**			-	-
1	Accepted	308149	**11164**	-	-
2	Rejected	51940	58	51940	58
3	Pending	1396	808		
B	SDLC				
4	Received Claims	308149	11164	35714	5
5	Accepted Claims	122438	8835	17565	1
6	Rejected Claims	173894	1353	13814	4
7	Pending Claims	11817	976	4335	0
C	DLC				
8	Received Claims	122438	8835	125302	29
9	Accepted Claims	115368	7695	59037	6
10	Rejected Claims	4250	328	37175	10
11	Pending Claims	2820	812	7383	3
12	Remanded to SDLC			21707	10
D	Total No of Rejected claims/appeals (2+6+10)	230084	1739	103029	14
E	Total No of Pending Claims/appeals (3+7+11)	16033	2596	11718	3
F	Total No of Accepted Claims/Appeals	115368	7695	59037	5
G	Total No of Disposed Claims/Appeals (D+F)	345452	9434	117919	26
H	Total No of Titles Distributed	114364	6917	47262	5

As on 31st October 2018 total of **361485** Individual Forest Rights claims are filed at Gramsabha level and a Total of 115368 Claims are finally accepted by DLC in 26 districts of Maharashtra.

In 26 districts, an on 21st September 2018, a total of 114428 claims are finally accepted by. Out of claims received, 51940 claims are rejected by Gramsabhas, 170168 claims are rejected at SDLC and 3440 claims are rejected at DLC. Total number of rejected claims is 225548 (62.57%) at all three levels out of which 23.03% claims are rejected by Gramsabha, 75.45% rejected by SDLC and 1.53% rejected by DLC. Considering Section 6 (5) of the FRA, the rejected claims at SDLCs should be forwarded to DLCs for final decision which is not practiced in most cases.

Looking at pendency, data indicates a total of 20476 (5.68%) claims are pending at all three levels of verification. Out of total pendency 1556 (7.60%) claims are pending at Gramsabha, 16248 (79.35%) are pending at SDLC and 2672 (13.05%) claims are pending with DLC.

Table 2: Status of IFR Claims (State)

Individual Forest Rights Claims								
Total Number of claims Received by Grasabha							**360339**	
	Gramsabha		**SDLC**		**DLC**		**Total**	
	Total Number	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**
Rejected claims	51940	22.57	173894	75.58	4250	1.85	230084	63.85
Pending claims	1396	8.69	11817	73.57	2850	17.74	16063	4.46
Accepted claims							**115368**	**32.02**
Total number of Disposed claims							**345452**	**95.87**

Out of total claims received, **345452** (**94.32**%) claims are scrutinized and either finally accepted or rejected claims at SDLCs and/or at DLCs.

Community Forest Rights Claims Status

As on 31st October 2018, **12030** Community Forest Rights claims are filed at *Gramsabhas* of 26 districts across the state. As many as **7695** (**63.45**%) CFR claims are finally accepted by District Committee. A total of 1739 (14.46%) claims are rejected at three different levels i.e. Gramsabha (58), SDLC (1353) and DLC (329) for various reasons.

Further, a total pendency of 2654 (22.11%) claims is indicated in data. Pendency at Gramsabha level is 798 (30.07%), at SDLC is of 964 (36.32%) and at DLC is 892 (33.61%). A significant number of cases are pending in Gondia, Nashik, Raigad, and Chandrapur districts. Thus, total number of disposed claims is 9355 (77.91%).

The titles of accepted CFR claims are distributed in almost all the districts. There are few titles yet to be distributed in Raigad and Thane districts.

Table 3: Status of CFR Claims (State)

Community Forest Rights Claims								
Total Number of claims Received by Gramsabha							**12030**	
	Gramsabha		**SDLC**		**DLC**		**Total**	
	Total Number	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**
Rejected claims	58	3.34	1353	77.80	328	18.86	1739	14.46
Pending claims	808	31.12	976	37.60	812	31.28	2596	21.58
Accepted claims							**7695**	63.97
Total number of Disposed claims							**9434**	78.42

Status of IFR Appeals at SDLC and DLC

There 51940 IFR claims are rejected by Gramsabha out of which 35714 claims are received for reexamination by SDLC. A total number of 13814 (27.09%) appeals are rejected and 26236 (78.04%) appeals are pending with SDLC.

Total of **122043** appeals were received by DLC. Out of which **54412** were accepted, **24534** were remanded to SDLCs and 31709 (72.35%) appeals were rejected. It leaves IFR pendency of 11388 (64.33%) with DLC.

Table 4: Status of IFR Appeals (State)

Individual Forest Rights Appeals							
Total Number of claims Rejected by Gramsabha							**51940**
Total Number of appeals Received by SDLC							**35714**
Total Number of Appeals Received by DLC							**125302**
	Gramsabha		**SDLC**		**DLC**		**Total**
	Total Number	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**	**Total Number**	**%**	**Total Number**
Rejected Appeals			13814	27.09	37175	72.91	50989
Pending Appeals			26236	78.04	7383	21.96	33619
Accepted Appeals							59037
Remanded by DLC to SDLC							**21707**

Total IFR claims accepted so far are 1,15,368 and total IFR appeals accepted 59037 Thus, the sum total of accepted IFR claims comes to 1,74,465 (48.24%).

CFR appeals at SDLC and DLC

5 CFR appeals are received by SDLCs out of which one appeal is accepted. Similarly, 18 appeals are received, 3 are remanded and 5 appeals are accepted by DLCs.

Digitalization Initiative

MahaVan Portal

Maharashtra Knowledge Cooperation Limited (MKCL) with the guidance of TRTI has developed 'MahaVan' portal

For the effective and time bound implementation and disposal of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers Act 2006 and Rule 2008, 'MahaVan' portal is created. The portal enables eligible IFR and CFR claimants to submit or register their claims online and to receive the forest rights without any impediments. It also provides real time status of

IFR and CFR till the date. Besides IFR and CFR claimants, the portal can be used by Gramsevak, Village Forest Rights Committee of Pada/Wada/Tola/Tanda, SDLC members and DLC members.

Benefits of Mahavan Portal:

- Community Forest Rights and Individual Forest Rights claim process from start to end.
- Complete online process for Forest Right Committee-SDLC-DLC.
- No rejection without valid reason stipulated in the system.
- Tracking of pending claims of CFR & IFR.
- Complete Business Process Re-engineering as per Forest Rights Act.

MahaVan Portal is being developed by MKCL to digitize the process of scrutinizing and decision making. *MahaVan* can be used by applicants, Gramsabha members, SDLC and DLC members by generating a User Id and password. With the help of *MahaVan*, users can easily apply or track or scrutinize the IFR/CFR application and avail the necessary details and status of claims. The portal supports SDLCs and DLCs in decision making by providing by GIS mapping of land and indentifying the area requested in IFR or CFR claims.

FRA Data Management Portal

Portal address: http://trtionline.org.in/

TRTI developed this portal to provide an easy access to information on claims and appeals under Vanmitra Mohim. It focuses on rejected and pending claims only. The portal features the real time data of the scrutiny of pending claims and rejected claims.

All the FRA personnel are trained to enter data related to CFR and IFR claims and also are equipped with all the required resources to access the portal. The field team has been engaged in data management of claims and appeals in a most efficient manner.

Based on the data entered in the portal nine reasons of rejection are churned out from all the rejected claims. Following are the reasons -

- unable to prove ST identity,
- no evidence of three generations dwelling in forest,
- satellite images showing no encroachment before 2005,
- more than one person claiming rights on same forest land,
- unable to produce any two evidences mentioned in Rule 13,
- claimant was absent to present evidences,
- no records on various other official documents,
- unable to prove encroachment before 2005,
- other than above.

As on 31st October 2008, following data is available on the portal –

- Number of Users – 151
- Scrutiny done (IFR + CFR) – 94,266
- FRC details – 4,522
- IFR beneficiary details – 1,66,767
- CFR details – 6,863
- Community forest Village - 180
- Rejected cases automatically classified reason wise

Dr. A.P.J.J.AbdulKalamAmrit Food Planning: -

- Bharat Ratna, Abdul Kalam, Amrit Diet Plan, Tribal Development Department, Govt. Decision, Order-2013 -01, 78 / Function-8, dated 18/11/2015, to provide pregnant women and lactic mothers in a scheduled area for a period of six months. Under the scheme of 85 Integrated Child Development Projects of 16 Adivasi districts of the state, women and child development departments should implement it. It has been implementing.
- Government decision no. A full-time diet given under the scheme- AVI-200 / PRO-4 / Function- 8 dated 22/06/2018, includes Chapati or Bread, Rice, Pulses- Dal, ShegadanaLadu (Rajgir / Dalia / Lalsi / Sugar) Eggs, or bananas, green leafy vegetables / fruit vegetables, edible oils, iodized salt, masala, lemon, etc., and for the cost of fuel / gas refineries and other contingencies, the cost is Rs. 35 / -. It's been there.
- In addition to the regular benefits received from Anganwadi workers and anganwadi assistants to successfully implement this scheme, it has been approved to give Rs. 250 / - each Rs. 500 / - per month per month to prepare the scheme.
- Egg-Banana is being given to children under 7 months to 6 years of age under stage 2. Their rate is allowed to be Rs. 6 / - instead of Rs.
  5 /
- Eggs made for the Amrit Diet Plan should be done locally through poultry schemes run by self help groups / poultry projects in government pilot projects. If it is not available through it, then it has been instructed to purchase from the local market.
- The above revised rates will be effective from July 01, 2018.
- This scheme is being implemented under the control of Tribal Development Department and through Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.
- Phase- I - of the Scheme vide Tribal department G.R dated 18/11/2015 pregnant and lactating mothers were benefitted with one square meal in the Anganwad Centre. After detection of Pregnancy, and registration in the Primary Health Centre and the nearest Anganwadi Centre or Mini Anganwadi Centre, She becomes eligible to avail te benefits of the Scheme. Post pregnancy, the Lactating mother also gets benefits for the first 6 Months.
- Phase- II - Vide Tribal department G.R dated 05/08/2016, Children aged 7 Months to 6 Years, who are registered in the Anganwadi Centre are benefitted. The Children get a diet of 2 bananas (Vegetarian) or 1 egg (Non- vegetarian) for 4 days in a week, i.e., 16 days in a month.
- To monitor its Implementation, a committee is to be formed at the Gram Panchayat Level / Anganwadi Level comprised of the following members.

1) Lady Sarpanch / Lady Gram Panchayat Members -- Chairperson
2) One Lactating Mother -- Member
3) One Pregnant Women -- Member
4) One Anganwadi Worker -- Member

- At the State / District / block Levels the Scheme is to be Monitored by the following

1) State Level – ICDS Commissioner ate, Navi Mumbai
2) District Level: Deputy Chief Executive Officer of 16 Tribal Districts
3) Block Level: Child Development Project Officer Working in the 16 Tribal Districts.

Statement Showing the Details of Beneficiary Count under Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojna during month of July, 2018

Sr. No.	District	Anganwadi Centers Count	Total Registered Pregnant & Lactating Women	Beneficiary Pregnant & Lactating Women	7 months to 6 year Registered Children Count	7 month to 6 year Beneficiary Children Count
1	Ahmadnanagr	390	2318	1958	13303	10770
2	Amravati	467	--	5871	--	28731
3	Chandrapur	865	6795	5617	36788	31852
4	Dhule	642	7650	6776	44765	41699
5	Gadchiroli	1827	13149	12061	64629	60062
6	Gondia	481	3659	3379	17176	14302
7	Jalgaon	116	2478	2225	12329	10943
8	Nagpur	126	1092	1092	4844	4844
9	Nanded	323	2779	2779	16382	16382
10	Nandurbar	2236	26814	21137	143579	115364
11	Nashik	2308	23157	21278	144614	132883
12	Pune	316	1503	1083	7601	5129
13	Raigad	135	835	746	4085	3811
14	Thane	896	6384	6216	38967	36701
15	Palghar	2629	--	20387	--	119954
16	Yeotmal	715	6128	5497	35367	32134
Total		**14472**	**102423**	**118102**	**571126**	**665561**

Total Funds Allotted and total benefitted by ICDS, Navi Mumbai

Financial Year	Women Beneficiaries	Children Beneficiaries	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	150035	--	10.50 Cr
2016-17	482592	2195376	42.53 Cr
2017-18	406131	2237692	124.74 Cr
2018-19	118102	571126	In Progress

A Proposal for Sanction of Funds for Monitoring and effective Implementation of the Schem Amrut Aahar Pranali software has been submitted by ICDS, Navi Mumbai to Tribal Department

The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) mentioned in the Fifth Schedule Areas.

Constitutional Provisions with regard to Panchayati Raj System in the Country

- The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which came into force w.e.f. 24th April, 1993, inserted Part IX in the Constitution of India and accorded Panchayats a Constitutional status as institutions of local self-governance for rural India.

- Article 243M (1) of the Constitution exempts Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in Clause (1) and (2) of article 244 from application of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. However, article 243M (4) (b) empowers the Parliament to legislate and extend the provisions of Part IX to Scheduled Areas and tribal areas referred to in clause (1), subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in such law and no such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purpose of article 368.

- The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act 1996. (PESA ACT 1996 2 PAGE COPY.pdf)

Fifth Schedule Areas

- The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas as well as of Scheduled Tribes residing in any State other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. "The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996" (PESA), extends Part IX of the Constitution with certain modifications and exceptions, to the Fifth Schedule Areas notified under article 244(1) of the Constitution. At present, Fifth Schedule Areas exist in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana.

Definition of Village and Gram Sabha

- Under the PESA Act, {section 4 (b)}, a village shall ordinarily consist of a habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs Under the PESA Act, {section 4 (c)}, every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

PESA exclusively empowers Gram Sabha to –

(a) Approve plans, programme and projects for social and economic development;
(b) Identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmers;
(c) Issue a certificate of utilisation of funds by the Panchayat for the plans; programmers and projects

1) Safeguard and preserve the
(a) Traditions and customs of the people, and their cultural identity,
(b) Community resources, and
(c) Customary mode of dispute resolution
2) Carry out executive functions to
(a) Approve plans, programme and projects for social and economic development;
(b) Identify persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmers;
(c) Issue a certificate of utilization of funds by the Panchayat for the plans; programmers and projects

PESA empowers Gram Sabha/ Panchayat at appropriate level with

1) Right to mandatory consultation in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons
2) Panchayat at an appropriate level is entrusted with planning and management of minor water bodies.
3) Mandatory recommendations by Gram Sabha or Panchayat at appropriate level for prospective licenses/lease for mines and concession for the exploitation of minor minerals
4) Regulate sale/consumption of intoxicants
5) Ownership of minor forest produce
6) Prevent land alienation and restore alienated land
7) Manage village markets
8) Control over money lending to STs
9) Control over institutions and functionaries in social sector, local plans including Tribal sub plans and resources

Importance of PESA

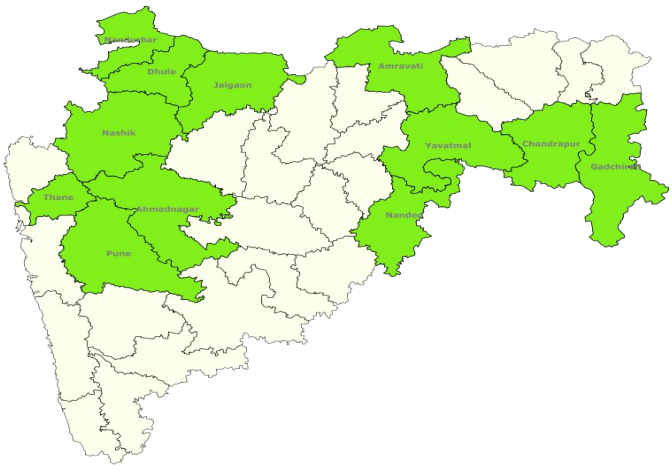
- Effective implementation of PESA will not only bring development but will also deepen democracy in Fifth Schedule Areas. There are many benefits of PESA.

- It will enhance people's participation in decision making. PESA will reduce alienation in tribal areas as they will have better control over the utilization of public resources. PESA will reduce poverty and out-migration among tribal population as they will have control and management of natural resources will improve their livelihoods and incomes. PESA will minimize exploitation of tribal population as they will be able to control and manage money lending, consumption and sale of liquor and also village markets. Effective implementation of PESA will check illegal land alienation and also restore unlawfully alienated tribal land and most importantly PESA will promote cultural heritage through preservation of traditions, customs and cultural identity of tribal population.

MoPR's Initiatives

Recognizing the importance of PESA, the Government of India has been making efforts to ensure effective implementation of PESA in partnership with the State Governments. Some of the actions include

I) Consolidated guidelines on implementation of PESA were issued on 21.5.2010 to all the States having Fifth Schedule Areas
II) Constant reviews of the implementation of the PESA Act in the States having Schedule Areas, through visits to States, correspondence and meetings/workshops
III) Under RGPSA, the States with Fifth Schedule Areas are being assisted financially to deploy PESA Coordinators at State, district and block and Gram Sabha Mobilizes at Gram Panchayat levels
IV) Publication of a Handbook on "Community Mobilization" in Fifth Schedule Areas
V) Sponsored various research studies and action researches on themes related to the PESA
VI) Impressing on the States to formulate Rules for implementation of the provisions of PESA and amend the State Panchayati Raj Acts and the subject laws to make them PESA complaint
VII) Requesting the Ministries/Departments in the Central Government for amending the Central laws in consonance with the provisions of PESA.



The status of implementation of PESA in Maharashtra.

I. Status of compliance of Panchayati Raj Act in Maharashtra. 13 partially covered PESA districts, partly covered districts are Thane. Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nadurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and newly created district Palghar is added.
59 Blocks and
2835 GramPanchayats and
5905 PESA Villages are covered

II. The State Government ofMaharashtra has adopted the Model Rules framed by Govt. of India in 2014.

- The Govt.of Maharashtra has approved the PESA rules and published in official gazette vide notification dtd-4th March 2014.
- The rules defined the Provision of Gramsabha.
- The Panchayat established shall function as executive body Comittee of the Gram Sabha.

(Maharashtra PESA Rules 2014.pdf)
Funding to direct Gramsabha/Grampanchayats as an
UNTIED FUND.

- The Hon. Governor of Maharashtra insisted to transfer direct funds to pesa Grampanchayats. Thereby an amendment to the Mumbai Grampanchyat Act has been made by the Govt. The Govt. of Maharashtra has decided to transfer the funds directly to the Gram Panchayat
- Account called Gramsabha kosh. These funds are 5% of TSP Outlay of the District and distributed to Gram Panchayat on the basis of Tribal population. The Governor of Maharashtra instructed to make such direct fund provision and thereby an amendment to the Mumbai Gram Panchayat Act and the funds are transferred directly to the Gram Panchayat from the year 2015-16 annually. So far we have been placed the funds for two years namely 2015-16 and 2016-17. The funds for 2017-18 are being placed to the Gram Panchayats. The funds are untied and the Gram Panchayat has to utilize this fund for immediate needs as decided by the Gram Sabha. (pesa vp amendment for 5% fund.pdf)
- The detailed instruction for implementation of the scheme are laid down in GR Tribal Development Department's resolution No.pesa 2015/cr-19/d-17dt-21 April 2015.
- The grants would be made available in every fin.Year on the basis of tribal population of the village/Gramsabha.
- The amount is credited in VP a/c directly through RTGS.
- The amount is supposed to be spent on following category-
  a) Infrastructural services.

b) Implementation of FRA & PESA.
c) Health, Sanitation and Education.
d) Forestry, wild life coservation, Water conservation, forest ponds, wild life tourism and forest livelihood etc.
e) The Administrative Approval to the work is to be accorded by Gramsabha.No technical sanction is required to the work costing to less than 3 lakhs.
f) On Completion of work Utilization Certificate is to be given by Gramsabha and submitted to the CEO as per works undertaken.

The position of fund utilization is as under by end of July, 2017:-

Sr.No.	Particulars	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17
1.	Sanctioned Outlay	Rs. 258 Crs.	Rs. 267 Crs.
2.	Released Funds	Rs. 178.95 Crs.	Rs. 214.30 Crs.
3.	Expenditure	Rs. 156.81 Crs.	Rs. 48.92 Crs.
4.	% of Expenditure	87.63%	22.83 %
5.	Total works taken in hand	23855	22626
6.	Completed works	16670	3799
7.	Works in progress	1892	1639

The Untied 5%Pesa fund has empowered the Gramsabhas The right to exercise for their own Village Planning. This has resulted in increasing response of members of Gramsabhas which was very weak.

- The demand for separate gramsabhas as per rule 4 of PESA rules prepared by Govt. of Maharashtra, of padas and hamlets increased due to this funding and independent planning at pada level started in real sense.
- The right for MFP and ponds in the area of Gramsabhas has started a new flow of source of Income to Gramsabhas.This fund is sumptuous to the need of Gramsabhas.
- In Maharashtra the Panchayats in scheduled area were remote and Group Panchayats of 2 to 7 villages and several padas there under. The mighty was right and weak were waiting for freedom. The Pesa has brought them a real freedom and they are exercising through the untied fund, MFP and Pond fisheries.
- The work of plantation in Pesa area through the villagers is astonishing. Near about 40 lakh plants have been planted this year at the instructions of Hon. Governor.
- The Grampanchayats have started to plan for their needs. A real wish for development is started through their dreams of development of the village which brought them together for gramsabhas.