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**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**



**Evaluation Study of  
The Schemes Under  
Nucleus Budget**

Tribal Research and Training Institute,  
28, Queen's Garden,  
Pune - 411 001.

1986

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NUCLEUS BUDGET

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Maharashtra State,  
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Abbreviations used in the Report

- |                              |    |  |
|------------------------------|----|--|
| (1) A.T.C.                   | -- | Additional Tribal Commissioner   |
| (2) D.R.D.A.                 | -- | District Rural Development Agency  |
| (3) I.T.D.P.                 | -- | Integrated Tribal Development Project  |
| (4) I.S.B.                   | -- | Industries Service and Business  |
| (5) M.S.C.T.D.C.             | -- | Maharashtra State Co-operative<br>Tribal Development Corporation Ltd.,<br>Nasik. |
| (6) P.O.                     | -- | Project Officer  |
| (7) S.T.                     | -- | Schedule Tribe   |
| (8) S.W.C.A.S.<br>& T.Deptt. | -- | Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs,<br>Sports and Tourism Deptt.                   |
| (9) T.D.D.                   | -- | Tribal Development Department  |
| (10) T.S.P.                  | -- | Tribal Sub-plan area   |
| (11) T.D.O.                  | -- | Tribal Development Officer   |
| (12) T & V                   | -- | Training and Visits  |

## P R E F A C E

The general basis for formulation of Schemes under the Tribal Sub Plan does not yield any scope for the element of identification of local important problems. Hence the uniform pattern of schemes formulated and implemented under the Tribal Sub Plan area has not resulted in the achievement of expected and uniform level of development of tribal areas and the tribal population in the State.

But the problems of each of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects call for the varied approach and different view points for their urgent solution. It has been realised that the uniform pattern of Schemes may be dispensed with for achieving better results having regard to the local variations and the demands of the people in the tribal areas of the State.

With a view to providing wider scope for the local identification of problems and demands of the people, typical schemes are evolved with the provision of special funds called "Nucleus Budget" kept at the disposal of the Project Officers of the I.T.D.Ps. in the sub-plan areas. This provision is in addition to the general funds under the T.S.P. area programmes.

The project officers of the I.T.D.P. are allowed to dispense with the usual elaborate procedure of sanction of Schemes and formulate as well as implement the schemes of "local importance" and "innovative type". The necessary financial powers have been delegated to them.

The Government in Tribal Development Department, Mantralaya, entrusted the Institute with the work of evaluation study of the schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget.

The evaluation study was entrusted to Shri S.R. Shevkari, Research Assistant who collected and processed the statistical

data and completed the report writing under the supervision of Shri M.B.Surana, Dy. Director (IADP) and Shri V.H.Garbhe, Dy. Director (Evaluation and Monitoring) and the guidance of the Director.

I hope that the observations made and suggestions put forth in the study report will be helpful to the authorities entrusted with successful formulation, and implementation of the developmental programmes. It will further provide useful material to the scholars, researchers interested in the study of planning of developmental programmes under Tribal Development.

( Dr.G.M.Gare )  
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## CHAPTER I

### Overview of the Nucleus Budget

#### Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes ' formulation.

1.1. It is said that the Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes have been formulated on the general basis wherein the element of local identification of problems is missing. As a matter of fact, the Tribal Sub-Plan is required to be formulated with the schemes of the specific needs of each of the I.T.D. Ps. There can be no uniform solution or pattern of schemes for all the I.T.D.Ps.

#### Nucleus Budget - A special fund.

1.2(a) With a view to meet out the local needs and demands of the people, special schemes are evolved with a provisions of a special fund called "Nucleus Budget " It is kept at the disposal of the Project Officer of the Integrated Tribal Development projects, in addition to general TSP funds meant for the developmental activities in the I.T.D.P.Area.

1.2(b) Hence the Government of Maharashtra in Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department vide G.R. No. RST/1080/385/D-XIV(1), dated 11th May 1981 have evolved " Nucleus Budget" for all the Project Officers of all the I.T.D.Ps. for its smooth operation and effective implementation of various schemes.

1.2(c) The Government Resolution dated 11.5.1981 prescribes certain fiscal limits for implementation of the schemes under Nucleus Budget. It lays down that -

(i) The cost of the scheme of work should not exceed Rs. 25,000/- in each individual case.

(ii) When the scheme is extended to cover additional beneficiaries or additional locations in the Project Area, the amount should not exceed Rs. 5/- lakhs.

1.3 (a) While formulating and implementing the schemes



of local importance under Nucleus Budget, the Project Officer is allowed to dispense with the usual elaborate procedure of sanction of the schemes. The schemes which are formulated and implemented must be of innovative type and productive in nature. The idea behind the Nucleus Budget was to help and eliminate the procedural delays that inevitably occur when every scheme is required to be got sanctioned by the authorities either at the level of Heads of Department or the Secretariat.

1.3(b) The Project Officers are required to implement the schemes of local importance in consultation with the concerned implementing officer. However, the exercise of powers given to the Project Officers under the Nucleus Budget are subject to general financial discipline and rules.

Objectives of Nucleus Budget.

1.4 The general objectives of the "Nucleus Budget" are as follows:-

- (i) To encourage the formulation of innovative type of schemes for the welfare of tribal families which are below poverty line,
- (ii) To evolve the schemes of local importance taking into account the local - spatial peculiarities,
- (iii) To apply these schemes in the field or area of operation of the I.T.D.P.

Implementation Procedure for schemes Under Nucleus Budget.

1.5 The schemes of innovative type and of local importance proposed to be implemented are necessarily be finalised by the Committee of Direction which is constituted as per the Government orders. The Committee is constituted as under:-

- (1) The Additional Tribal Commissioner ... Chairman.  
(Tribal Development)

- (2) Project Officer of the I.T.D.P. .. Member-Secretary.
- 9) District / or Regional Heads of Department which will implement the scheme. .. Member.

In the case of the District having more than one I.T.D.P. the Senior Project Officer shall act as a Member-Secretary while other Project Officers will act as members of the Committee.

1.6 The schemes which are approved by the Committee of Direction are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner and the Secretary to Government in Tribal Development Department for information and perusal. The schemes sanctioned by the Committee of Direction shall be communicated to the Project Officers in the form of resolution of the Committee of Direction containing objectives and full details of the schemes approved in the same manner in which the schemes are approved by the Government so that the implementing agency can book the expenditure correctly.

1.7 After the approval of the scheme by the Committee of Direction, it is the responsibility of the implementing agency to execute the scheme. They are declared as Drawing and Disbursing Officers for the schemes of Nucleus Budget and the grants are placed at their disposal by the Project Officers.

1.8 The data covering the financial and physical aspects of the schemes implemented under the Nucleus Budget during the year 1983.84 have taken up for analysis in detail. Accordingly the classification of schemes into broad categories has been carried out from the point of view of the convenience and cohesive picture of each of the I.T.D.P.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHAPTER - II

Objectives and Methodology of Study.

Introductions :

2.1 At the instance of the Government in Tribal Development Department, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune undertook the evaluation study of the schemes implemented by the Project Officers of Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Regional Managers, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Limited, Nasik under the Nucleus Budget during the year 1983.84 and 1984.85

Objectives of the study.

2.2 The evaluation study of the schemes formulated and implemented under the Nucleus Budget was taken up with the following objectives in view -

- 1) To study the feasibility of the scheme and to analyse the data of expenditure under Nucleus Budget in the state and in the I.T.D.Ps.
- 2) To make suggestions with regard to scheme formulation and implementation on the uniform line.
- 3) Whether the schemes implemented were of local importance and carried innovative element to serve the local / social needs of the people forming the target group in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the T.S.P. Area.
- 4) To find out the benefit flow of the schemes to the individual beneficiaries in the I.T.D.P. and its impact on them.
- 5) To gauge the feasibility of either addition or elimination of the schemes being currently implemented.

Methodology adopted.

2.3 The evaluation study of the schemes implemented under the Nucleus Budget during the years 1983.84 & 1984.85 was initiated with the analytical study of the schemes executed by

the Project Officers I.T.D.P. in the T.S.P. Area of the State. At the out set, the information about the budget provision and expenditure, targets and achievements in respect of all the schemes implemented during the review period i.e. (1983-84, 1984-85) was collected from all the I.T.D.Ps.

Similarly the identical information was also called for from the Regional Managers of the Maharashtra State Co-Operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nasik.

2.4 The analytical study was split up into two parts. viz. financial and physical aspects. Under financial aspect, the schematic budget provision and expenditure incurred on the schemes grouped under different categories was compiled and discussed. Similarly under physical aspect, the broad category-wise schematic target and achievement are studied and the explanatory critical notes have been prepared thereon .

In short, the cohensive study of both the aspects, financial as well as physical of the schemes implemented under the Nucleus Budget has been attempted.

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CHAPTER - III

Appraisal and analysis of financial aspect of the schemes.

Introduction. :

3.1 The information on the financial aspect covering budget provision and expenditure for the year 1983-84 called for from the implementing project officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects under the Nucleus Budgets in the tribal Sub Plan area were taken up for the treatment of broad categorisation of the various schemes. The Schematic budget and expenditure were accordingly sorted out into five broad categories. The budget provision and expenditure under the Nucleus Budget for the year 1981-82 to 1983-84 is presented in the following Tables which give general idea of expenditure Patterns in I.T.D.Ps.

Statement showing provision and expenditure under Nucleus Budget since 1981.82 (first year of Nucleus budget)

Table No. 1A

(Rs in lakhs)

-----  
Year. Non loan Interest Total

Table No. 1 A

Statement showing provision and expenditure under Nucleus Budget since 1981-82 (first year of Nucleus Budget)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Provision.			Expenditure.			Percentage rise over 1981-82
	Non loan	Interest free loan with subsidy.	Total	Non loan	Loan & subsidy	Total	
1981-82	76.00	19.00	95.00	73.25	13.68	86.93	
1982-83	87.00	29.63	116.63	80.87	27.90	108.77	25.02
1983-84	94.29	31.57	125.86	89.92	31.57	121.49	39.76

Table 1 B

Classification of budget & expenditure by broad category of schemes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Cate- gory.	Name of the Broad category.	Year 1983-84		
		Budget	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to total budget provision.
I	Schemes aimed at Training for Employment and Self-Employment programmes.	24.18	21.99	90.94
II	Schemes for the Welfare of Backward classes especially Scheduled Tribes families.	56.34	55.90	99.22
III	Schemes for improving Educational standard of Scheduled tribe students.	7.33	6.82	93.04
IV.	Schemes relating to Agricultural / Animal Husbandry- Dairy & Horticulture.	5.53	4.52	81.74
V	Schemes under Information and publicity etc.	0.91	0.69	75-82
TOTAL.		94.29	89.92	95-37

3.2 The analysis of the data in Table No.1B reveals that out of the total budget provision of Rs. 94.29 lakhs, the overall expenditure incurred during the year was to the tune of Rs.89.92 lakhs (95%) under the Nucleus Budget allotted to the Project Officers.

Table No. 1C

Statement showing percentage expenditure under each category in Nucleus budget from the expenditure incurred during 1983.84

(Rs in lakhs)

Category.	Name of broad category.	Expenditure incurred during the year 1983.84	Percentage expenditure under each category to total expenditure.
I	Schemes aimed at Training for Employment and self employment programmes.	21.99	24.46
II	Schemes for the welfare of Backward classes especially scheduled tribes' families.	55.90	62.17
III	Schemes for improving Educational standard of scheduled tribe students.	6.82	7.58
IV	Schemes relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Horticulture.	4.52	5.03
V	Schemes under Information and publicity etc.	0.69	0.76
Total		89.92	100.00

3.3 The broad category-wise analysis highlights that the substantial portion of expenditure has claimed by the schemes for the Welfare of backward classes especially Scheduled Tribes. The budget provision under the category was Rs.56.34 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 55.90 The expenditure under this category is accounted for 99% of the budgeted provision during the year. It is 62% of the total expenditure under all the categories of the Nucleus budget.



3.4 Next to this, the schemes aimed at providing training to youths for employment and self-employment schemes claimed the lion share of expenditure. The expenditure booked on this account was Rs. 21.99 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 24.18 lakhs. This is accounted for 91% of the provision made under this category and 24% of the aggregate expenditure.

3.5 The third broad category of schemes, relating to improving educational standard of scheduled Tribes students claimed Rs. 7.33 lakhs and 6.82 lakhs as the provision and expenditure respectively during the year under review. This is accounted for 93% of the budgeted amount for the category and 8% of the aggregate expenditure under all the categories.

3.6 The schemes related to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry - Dairy and Horticulture categories shared Rs. 4.52 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 5.54 lakhs. The expenditure realised under this category was 85% of the total provision but it constituted only 5% of the expenditure in aggregate.

3.7 The fifth broad category of schemes under Information and publicity received last priority and preference under the Nucleus Budget. The total expenditure incurred under this category was to the tune of Rs. 0.69 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 0.91 lakhs. The expenditure incurred is about one percent when viewed in the aggregate expenditure and is 78% of the budgeted provision made for the particular category.

3.8 To sum up, it can be stated that the schemes for the welfare of backward classes especially Scheduled Tribes and those aimed at providing training for employment and self-employment were popular to register the lion share of expenditure under the Nucleus Budget allotment to the Project Officers of the I.T.D.Ps. in the year 1983-84.

3.9 It will be pertinent to study the expenditure incurred on each broad category by each Integrated Tribal Development Projects of the State.

3.10 The table presented below will highlight the pattern and the extent of the expenditure booked under each category of the schemes implemented under the Nucleus Budget during the year 1983-84

Table No.2

I.T.D.P.wise total expenditure by broad category of schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget during 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr No.	ITDP	District	Schemes aimed at training employment & self employment programmes.	Schemes welfare backward classes esp. S.Ts	Schemes for improvement of educational standard of S.T. student	Schemes relating to agril/ animal husbandry. and Horticulture development.	Schemes under information and publicity	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jawhar	Thane	1.05	4.73	0.35	0-25	0-10	6.48
2.	Shahapur	"-	0-14	4.45	0-06	0-22	0-09	4-96
3	Pen	Raigad.	0-28	2.96	0-03	0-03	-	3-30
4	Kalwan	Nasik	0-80	6-30	0-51	0-46	-	8-07
5	Nashik	Nashik	0-36	4-52	0-32	0-03	-	5-23
6	Talode	Dhule.	0-83	4-04	0-41	0-17	0-03	5-48
7	Nandurbar	"-	0-54	5-34	0-42	-	0-08	6-38
8	Yawal	Jalgaon.	0-63	1-34	0-12	0-02	0-02	2-13
9	Sal-	Pune	0-49	2.33	0-20	0-06	-	3-08
10	Rajur	A'nagar	1-54	1-72	0-29	-	0-01	3-56
11	Kinwat	Nanded.	0-41	1.94	0-65	0-01	-	3-01
12	Ramtek	Nagpur.	1-03	1-43	0-38	0-10	0-06	3-00
13	Deori	Bhandara.	1.25	1-99	0-63	0-14	-	4-01
14	Dharni	Amravati.	0-99	2-06	0-12	0-05	-	3-22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Pandharkwada Yavatmal		2.76	1.62	0.07	0.05	-	4-50
16	Etapalli.	Gadchiroli	0.83	1.67	0-39	1-47	0.05	4-41
17	Dhanora	"-	1.73	1.19	0.39	1.18	-	4-49
18	Bhanragad.	"-	-	0-57	0-74	-	0-25	1-56
19	Dewada.	Chandrapur	1.24	2-74	0-40	0-12	-	4-50
20	Chimur.	"-	2.89	2.96	0.34	0.16	-	6.35
	ATC Nagpur.		2.20	-	-	-	-	2.20
State total.			21.99	55.90	6.82	4.52	0.69	89.92

3.11 Table No.2 depicts the picture of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Kalwan, Jawhar, Nandurbar, Chimur, Taloda, Dindori who exhausted the maximum budget provisions of the various schemes categorised for classification during the year under review. The distribution of the I.T.D.Ps. according to the ranges of percentages of expenditure incurred under each category can be presented as under:-

Table No. 3

Distribution of I.T.D.Ps according to percentage range of total expenditure by broad category.

Category.	Broad category of the schemes implemented.	No. of I.T.D.Ps. in percentage ranges.				
		More than 100%	100%	90-100%	Less than 50%	nil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Schemes aimed at providing training for employment Programmes.		9	10	-	1
II.	Schemes for welfare of backward classes esp. S.T.families.	1	7	12	-	-
III.	Schemes aimed at improving the educational standard of S.T. students.	1	11	8	-	-
IV.	Schemes related to Agriculture Animal Husbandry - Dairy and Horticulture.	1	7	6	3	3
V.	Schemes of Information and Publicity.	-	8	-	1	11

3.12 The category-wise description of budget provision and expenditure incurred by each Integrated Tribal Development Projects is worth studying for appraising inter-I.T.D.P. patterns of expenditure for the year 1983-84.

I) Schemes aimed at training, employment and self-employment programmes.

3.13 The table below gives the I.T.D.P-wise budget provision and expenditure and its percentage under broad category No.1.

Table No.4

I.T.D.P.wise budget provision and expenditure and its percentage distribution for the year 1983.84 under broad category No.I (Schemes aimed at training for employment & self-employment programmes) (Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	ITDP	District.	Year 1983-84		Percentage of expenditure to corresponding budget provision. (Cl.4 to 3)
			Budget provision.	Expenditure.	
1.	Jawhar.	Thane.	1.13	1.05	92.92
2.	Shahapur.	"-	0.14	0.14	100.00
3.	Pen.	Raigad.	0-28	0-28	100-00
4.	Kalwan	Nashik.	0.80	0.80	100.00
5.	Dindori.	"-	0.36	0.36	100.00
6.	Taldea	Dhule.	0.95	0.83	87.36
7.	Nandurbar	"-	0.59	0-54	91.52
8.	Yawal	Jalgaon	0.65	0-63	96.92
9.	Sal.	Pune.	0.49	0.49	100.00
10.	Rejur	A'nagar.	1.77	1.54	87.00
11.	Kinwat	Nanded.	0.42	0.41	97.61
12.	Ramtek	Nagpur.	1.03	1.03	100.00
13.	Deori.	Bhandara	1.97	1.25	63.45
14.	Dharni	Amravati.	0.99	0.99	100-00
15.	Pandharkwada	Yavatmel.	2.76	2.76	100.00
16.	Etapalli	Gadchiroli.	0.83	0.83	100-00
17.	Dhanora	"-	1.84	1.73	94.02
18.	Bhanuragad.	"-	-	-	-
19.	Dowada	Chandrapur.	1.60	1.24	77.50
20.	Chimur	"-	3.38	2.89	85.50
	ATC -Nagpur.		2.20	2.20	100.00
Total			24.18	21.99	94

3.14 The actual total expenditure under the category worked out to Rs. 21.99 lakhs as against the total provision of Rs. 24.18 lakhs for all the ITDPs. in the State.

The majority of the ITDPs i.e. (10) incurred 100 percent expenditure while 5 ITDPs. exhausted the budget provision between 90 to 100 percent. The rest of the ITDPs. (4) could incur only 50 to 90 percent expenditure. Thus this leads to conclude that all the ITDPs endeavoured to

exhaust the budget provision in full under the category No. I.

3.15 It can be pointed out that the tribal youths seem to have been attracted towards the schemes for preparing themselves either for self-employment or wage-employment. This does not seem to be a mean achievement under the Nucleus Budget Schemes.

It is observed that some schemes were formulated and executed by the Additional Tribal Development Commissioner Nagpur which exhausted the budget provision in full. It is further observed that the ITDP Bhamragad did not formulate any schemes under this category during the year under review. This point needs to be noted in future planning.

3.16 The table given below will highlight the distribution of budget and expenditure according to ITDP and the percentage expenditure over the schemes for backward classes in the year 1983-84

Table No.5  
ITDP wise budget & expenditure under Welfare of Backward  
Classes esp. S.T. during 1983-84  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	ITDP	1983-84		Percentage of expenditure to Budget Provision (Col.4 Col3)100
		Budget provision.	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jawhar.	4.74	4.73	99.78
2.	Shahapur.	4.47	4.45	99.55
3.	Pen.	2.95	2.96	100.33
4.	Kalwan.	6.30	6.30	100-00
5.	Dindori.	4.53	4.52	99.77
6.	Taloda.	4.08	4.04	99.01
7.	Nandurbar.	5.34	5.34	100.00
8.	Yawal.	1.36	1.34	98.52
9.	Sal.	2.52	2.33	92.46
10.	Rajur.	2.17	1.72	79.26

1	2	3	4	5
11	Kinwat.	2.12	1.94	91.50
12	Ramtek.	1.43	1.43	100.00
13	Deori.	1.02	1.99	195.09
14	Dharni.	2.06	2.06	100.00
15	Pandharkwada.	1.62	1.62	100.00
16	Etapalli.	1.67	1.67	100.00
17	Dhanora.	1.39	1.19	85.61
18	Bhamragad.	0.58	0.57	98.27
19	Dewada.	2.98	2.74	91.99
20	Chimur.	3.01	2.96	98.33
	ATC Nagpur.	-	-	-
Total.		56.34	55.90	99.22

3.17 The budget provision and the actual expenditure incurred under the schemes for welfare of backward classes accounted for Rs. 56.34 lakhs and Rs. 55.90 lakhs respectively.

It is observed that almost all the ITDPS exhausted the funds earmarked for the year under review in full. Pen and Deorai ITDPS have incurred more than 100 percent expenditure. 6 ITDPS incurred 100 percent expenditure. 10 ITDBs. have incurred the expenditure between 90 to 99 percent and only 2 ITDPS viz. Rajur and Dhanora have incurred less than 90 percent expenditure.

3.18 It is seen that out of total expenditure of Rs. 89.92 the schemes under this broad category have claimed Rs. 55-90 lakhs (62%) indicates that the schemes of welfare of backward classes especially scheduled Tribes have consumed the major the budgeted funds under Nucleus Budget.

3.19 The table below highlights the ITDP wise budget and expenditure incurred during the year 1983-84. It is observed that no schemes under this category have been formulated and implemented by the Additional Tribal Development Commissioner, Nagpur. Similarly The ATC - Nasik played a passive role in this regard since no schemes have been executed by his office under any of the categories.

Table No.6

ITDP-wise budget and expenditure on the scheme aimed at improving educational standard of STs during 1983-84 (Category III).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	ITDP	Year 1983-84		Percentage of expenditure to Budget provision
		Budget provision.	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jawhar	0.35	0.35	100.00
2.	Shahapur	0.06	0.06	100.00
3.	Pen	0.03	0.03	100.00
4.	Kalwan	0.51	0.51	100.00
5.	Dindori	0.32	0.32	100.00
6.	Taloda	0.44	0.41	93.18
7.	Nandurbar	0.42	0.42	100.00
8.	Yawal	0.13	0.12	92.30
9.	Sal	0.20	0.20	100.00
10.	Rajur	0.29	0.29	100.00
11.	Kinwat	0.66	0.65	98.48
12.	Ramtek	0.38	0.38	100.00
13.	Deori	0.50	0.63	126.00
14.	Dharni	0.12	0.12	100.00
15.	Pandharkawada	0.07	0.07	100.00
16.	Etapalli	0.40	0.39	97.50



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Dhanora	0.60	0.39	65.00
18.	Bhamragad	0.75	0.74	98.66
19.	Dewada	0.49	0.40	81.63
20.	Chinur	0.61	0.34	55.73
ATC - Nagpur.				
		7.33	6.82	93.04

IV) Schemes related to agriculture/Dairy (Animal Husbandry) and Horticulture.

III) Schemes aimed at improving the educational standard of Scheduled Tribe students.

3.20 The data analysed under this board category of the schemes indicate that out of Rs. 7.33 lakhs budgeted amount; Rs. 6.82 lakhs are expended on the various schemes formulated for the purpose.

3.21 Of 20 ITDPs of the Sub-Plan area, 17 ITDPs have exhausted the budgeted funds in full and the remaining 3 ITDPs viz. Dhanora/Dewada/Chinur have incurred the expenditure between 50 to 90 percent.

3.22 Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 89.92 lakhs under Nucleus budget, the actual expenditure under the category accounted for Rs. 6.82 which formed about 8 percent for this category. It must be mentioned here that the scheme formulated has been carried out with some purpose leading to practical performance. The schemes having emphatic influence over the change of attitude towards life and direction to the course of life must find wide scope. But in fact the percentage of expenditure over the schemes is very poor i.e. 8 percent of the total expenditure of all the I.T.D.Ps.

3.23 A critical and close look at the schemes formulated and implemented for improving educational standard of the Scheduled Tribe students, it is observed that the schemes of consumptive type topped the list followed by supply of educational aids and the training for the teachers and the taughts came at the last.

3.24 Interregion comparison of the total expenditure incurred on the schemes points out that Gondwan region (Rs.4.11 lakhs ) has incurred more expenditure than sahyadri region (Rs. 2.71 lakhs). The percentage of expenditure accounts for 60 and 40 respectively.

3.25 The schemes for neo-literates should have found the scope through the Nucleus Budget provisions. It has also failed to conceive the importance of the schemes for the illiterates.

3.26 The table below spells out the details of budget provision and expenditure in each ITDP during the year 1983-84. The innovative schemes under Agricultural Development need to be proposed in a well organised manner.

Table No:7.

ITDP wise budget and provision on the agricultural  
husbandry and Horticulture schemes for the year 1983-84.

(CATEGORY IV )

1.	2	3	4	5
Dt. No.	ITDP	Year-1983-84 (Rs.in lakh)		Percentage of expenditure to Budget Provision.
		Budget provision	Expenditure	
1.	Jawhar	0.24	0.25	104.16
2.	Shahapur	0.23	0.22	97.82
3.	Pen	0.03	0.03	100.00
4.	Kalwan	0.46	0.46	100.00
5.	Dindori	0.03	0.03	100.00
6.	Taloda	0.18	0.17	94.44
7.	Nandurbar	-	-	-
8.	Yawal	0.04	0.02	50.00
9.	Sal	0.16	0.06	37.50
10.	Rajur	0.26	-	-
11.	Kinwat	0.04	0.01	25.00

1	2	3	4	5
12	Ramtek	0.10	0.10	100.00
13.	Deori	0.23	0.14	60.86
14.	Dharni	0.05	0.05	100.00
15.	Pandharkwada	0.05	0.05	100.00
16.	Etapalli	1.47	1.47	100.00
17.	Dhanora	1.63	1.18	72.39
18.	Bhamragad	-	-	-
19.	Dewada	0.13	0.12	92.30
20.	Chimur	0.20	0.16	80.00
	ATC- Nagpur	-	-	-
TOTAL:-		5.53	4.52	81.74

3.27 The total budget provision and expenditure incurred under this category was to the tune of Rs. 5.53 lakhs and Rs. 4.52 lakhs respectively. The schemes under this category were characterised as income generating and employment-oriented.

3.28 The interduction of the ITDPS reveals that out of 20 ITDPS, 8 ITDPS have incurred hundred percent expenditure whereas 3 ITDPS have not formulated any scheme under this category. 4 ITDPS incurred expenditure between the range 90 to 100 percent. Yawal and Kinwat ITDPS could book less than 50 percent expenditure of the budget provision. The expenditure incurred was to the tune of 82 percent of the budget provision. However, the aggregate picture of the expenditure viewed indicates that only 5 percent expenditure has been booked. This goes to conclude that the schemes related to agricultural and Animal husbandry particularly dairy and horticulture were scarcely executed. The diary schemes also did not show any emphatic trend. The commendable scope for agricultural development and horticulture does not seem to have been grasped. The programmes under agricultural development introducing new techniques for production, improved breeds for livestock production should have been adopted. The schemes such as organising crop competitions, carps for ST cultivators and distribution of prizes for encouraging the ST cultivators would have been thought of at taluka level.

3.29 The table below will highlight the ITDP-wise Budget provision & expenditure together with its percentage during

the year 1983-84 in regard to the category VI (Schemes of information & publicity ).

TABLE NO:8

Schematic ITDP-wise Budget & Expenditure on information & Publicity in 1983-84. (Category VI )  
Broad

Sr. No.	I.T.D.P.	1983-84 (Rs.in lakh )		Percentage of expenditure to Budget Provision.
		Budget Provision	expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jawhar	0.10	0.10	100.00
2.	Shahapur	0.31	0.09	29.03
3.	Pen	-	-	-
4.	Kalwan	-	-	-
5.	Dindori	-	-	-
6.	Taloda	0.03	0.03	100.00
7.	Nandurbar	0.08	0.08	100.00
8.	Yawal	0.02	0.02	100.00
9.	Sal	-	-	-
10.	Rajur	0.01	0.01	100.00
11.	Kinwat	-	-	-
12.	Rantek	0.06	0.06	100.00
13.	Deori	-	-	-
14.	Dharni	-	-	-
15.	Pandharkwada	-	-	-
16.	Etapalli	0.05	0.05	100.00
17.	Bhamraga	0.25	0.25	100.00
18.	Dhanora	-	-	-
19.	Dewada	-	-	-
20.	Chimur	-	-	-
	ATC- Nagpur	-	-	-
TOTAL:-		0.91	0.39	75.82

3.30 The figures of budget and expenditure under this category when analysed leads to point out that the expenditure incurred in all the ITDPs could not be more than one percent of the total expenditure of Rs. 89.92 lakhs. But the expenditure

whatever incurred was the tune of 76% of the total budget provision made under the individual category. of the 20 ITDPs 11 ITDPs booked 'nil' expenditure under the category. Only 8 ITDPs formulated certain schemes for information and publicity of the Government schemes and incurred hundred percent expenditure. Only one ITDP viz. Shahapur ITDP from Thande district incurred 29% expenditure of the budgeted amount for the year 1983-84.

3.31 The Schemes formulation under this category seems to have been restricted to arranging tribal camps for propagating the information. The other modes of communication were, however, not resorted to low level of literacy amongst tribals does invite the urgency of formulation of schemes of information and publicity about the Government programmes for their uplift mark expeditiously.

3.32 Under the agriculture sector, it is the agricultural development programmes through Training & Visits schemes are being popularised but the modern communication devices and techniques need to be employed for accelerating the pace of propaganda of the developmental programmes.

The schemes for the development of women and children in rural areas must claim substantial share of programmes taken through information and publicity units set up recently in the Project Area. The units should be active enough to take the programmes to the door-step of backward classes especially the tribal families in ITDPs.

3.33 General Appraised with suggestions :- it is observed that the schematic pattern was designed to meet the requirements of individual beneficiary either preparing himself for self-employment of wage employment. Secondly, the schemes for the economic upliftment and educational advancement were formulated and implemented.

3.34 The problem of the weakest sections of the population, who are, by and large, below the poverty line, are more difficult. Most of the person lack not only adequate asset-base or skill to generate enough income to sustain their families but also the confidence to undertake any economic activity independently. They have a tendency to prefer wage employment to self-employment.

For such persons it is necessary to prepare "Composite Schemes" combining wage employment as well as credit financed self-employment. Under such composite scheme, the entire family is sought to be rehabilitated. Some members being given wage-employment and others being financed for acquiring simple asset which they can maintain productively. In formulating and implementing composite schemes a close collaboration between developmental agencies and credit institutions is absolutely necessary.

3.35 In financing allied agricultural activities "Project Approach" is most essential - dairying, poultry-farming by marginal farmers - landless labourers must be encouraged. Such schemes must seek participation and involvement of voluntary agencies operating at the grass-root level in various aspects of the scheme for its effective implementation.

3.36 To sum up, it can be emphasized that the schemes under Nucleus Budget should have the following broad classification under three heads:-

- 1) Individual financing,
- 2) Project financing on a group/cluster basis.
- 3) Composite schemes for the families.

The general aspect of the technical feasibility and the economic viability of a particular scheme is required to be studied before hand on the basis of the on-going schemes in the area of operation of the ITDP for obtaining better results. The financial aspects need to be studied in relation to the physical achievements during the period under review.

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CHAPTER -IV

Appraisal of physical achievements of the schemes  
Implemented by the Project Officers (1983-84)

(I) Schemes aimed at providing training, employment -self-employment.

4.1 The analysis of data on physical achievements of the schemes under this category points out that the schemes which would make an ample room for self-employment rather than wage - employment were taken up for execution and the necessary training in appropriate skills was imparted to the aspirants to equip them with.

4.2 The schemes aimed at the development of personal skills such as stenography, type-writing, tailoring, motor driving, Rickshaw driving found acceptance by the tribal youths. However, the schemes having technical base, skill development such as repairing borewell, repairing oil engines, training for carpentary, brick-making did not rouse adequate interest in the tribal youths for one reason or the other. In fact, the local needs of the people through setting up of such repairing centres and new centres viz. extraction of oil from Sal, Mahua, neem and Kusum Powdering, pulping packaging and further processing of tamarind and Myrobalan major tribal products would have been easily satiated. This has also been emphasised by the working Group on development of Scheduled Tribes during the seventh plan period. with the result, the pace of developmental activities in the tribal areas would have been accelerated to some extent possible.

4.3 The training in technical trades and industries such as brick-making, tiles and furniture making, bullock cart making and agricultural implements must be emphatically imbibed on the minds of the tribal youths with a view to provide a sound base for the efforts being made for the development of tribal community.

4.4 It has been observed that the training programmes such as composing, printing found little acceptance in Gondwan Region. Similarly, the training for Compounder /Nurses under medical health and care also could not attract the aspirants in both the regions. Moreover, the orientation course in career building were also found unappreciable scope in both the regions. But these programmes must be emphasised to meet the needs of both area 8 people.

4.5 The training programmes under fisheries and seri-culture were totally missing in both the regions, In some parts of Gondwan Region and the coastal areas of Sahyadri Region could have engaged the attention of the tribal youth for the schemes under this Sector. But the proper devising and convincing of the Schematic importance to them seems to have been lost sight of.

4.6 The training for women and the supply of sewing machines under the 'tailoring' was not also properly conceived by those for whom it was meant.

4.7 In general, it can be concluded that the schemes conceived under the broad category of training employment / self-employment should have been classified into three sub-categories for convenience as under:-

- (1) The schemes for qualifying for the employment either in Government /semi-Government organisations- training of academic type.
- (2) The schemes for self - employment either - through acquisition of assets or setting up of service centres after technical know-how.
- (3) The schemes pre-dominantly for women-folk of the area having regard to the catering local needs of surrounding areas.



4.8 It can be proposed and suggested that the training facility of purely academic nature may be provided through the co-operation of the voluntary organisation working in the locality or area. Similarly, the technical training facility could be availed of through the technical schools either at taluka or in the locality itself. Thus their Co-ordination and co-operation in the developmental efforts would go along way in the tribal development.

4.9 A wide range of the schemes for women folk in tribal areas need to be formulated. The "Women Councils" may be set up and encourage to undertake such activities as would provide training, assistance and guidance to the children & women in the operational areas of the councils. Even the aspect of medical health and care should be left to their care by providing regular financial aid under the Nucleus Budget.

4.10 Further critical analysis of certain schemes such as training for creating interest in fishing, supply of nylon fishing nets, subsidy for selling dry-fish, subsidy for purchase of loud speaker, training for tussar cultivation, training for rickshaw driving and repairs to oil-engines, electric pumps merely enhanced the total number of schemes under the category without any substantial achievement as contemplated by the authorities while formulating the schemes.

4.11 It can be pointed out that the training of any avocation in isolation would do little unless it is linked up with the securing of employment to the trainees concerned. The placement of trainees within a stipulated period should be dealt with a sense of urgency. They should be absorbed in the Government/Semi-Government establishments as quickly as possible. It is, therefore, essential to develop a good deal of liaison between the Government /semi-Government and

private organisation in the area. In turn, it would create an avenues for absorption and placement of trainees thrown out of the training programmes conducted under the Nucleus Budget funds. This may help to develop positive outlook towards the programmes.

4.12 It is, therefore, suggested that the following training schemes should be formulated and implemented.

- (1) Training for bidi - rolling.
- (2) Training for manufacturing of plastic toys /moulding work.
- (3) Training for masonry work.
- (4) Training for electric motor rewinding work.
- (5) Providing financial assistance for purchase of type-writer by the trainee beneficiary.

4.13 These scheme would invariably open the avenues for self-employment as against the wage employment. More stress is to be given to the schemes of self-employment than the wage employment schemes because the little chances for wide wage-employment exist in the tribal areas.

(II) Schemes for the welfare of the backward classes especially the Scheduled Tribes.

4.14 The information on physical aspect of the various scheme envisaged under this category analysed brings out that the schemes such as supply of uniforms to Anganwadi Students, renovation and repairs to huts yielded good result in both the Regions. However, the regional comparative picture of the schemes enumerated as supply of utensils, supply of solar cooker supply of bed-sheets/carpets supply of soap-cakes supply of bullock-carts to Ashram Schools found much scope in the Sahyadri Region than Gondwan Region where they were completely bypassed for one reason or the other.

4.15 In Gondwan Region, it is found that certain Scheme such as supply of bicycles to Scheduled Tribes Students, supply of tiles/bricks, construction of cattle-sheds were widely accepted and thus received the highest priority and preference amongst the schemes meant for Welfare.

The situation depicted leads to in for that the spatial peculiarities and local variations and demands called for pragmatic schemes in nature having regard to the urgent needs of the people in the areas.

4.16 The common type of schemes sorted out under the category of welfare of Backward Classes in general and the Scheduled Tribes in particular can be enumerated as the renovation of tribal huts, electrification of tribal huts/dwellings, supply of tiles/brick/s material construction of dwellings. The problem of housing received the top priority. The distribution of utensils supply of agriculture implements were also the schemes in which the response from tribals was registered in both the regions.

4.17 The analysis and comparison of the figures of target set for and that achieved reveal a good harmony in both the regions. Figuratively, it can be put that out of 24 schemes only 5 to 6 schemes seem to have been commonly accepted by the tribals. It is presumed that the schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes must add to the material welfare, well-being and as such they (the target group families - beneficiaries) should be provided with the amenities of daily use - consumption items first. Then the social needs can be satisfied side by side.

4.18 While satisfying the social needs of the individual beneficiary, the scheme formulation for income generation has received little consideration. The individual families should have been encouraged to go in for the scheme which would give them incremental income for satisfying daily wants/necessities.

4.19 It must be stressed here that the artisan families in the project area are required to be given more weighthage and financial assistance to go with the project involving traditional skills. It is therefore proposed that the entrepreneurs of the following projects must be funded with. They are as follow.

- 1) Financial assistance for brick making/tile making.
- 2) Assistance for manufacturing of bullock-carts.
- 3) Assistance to Co-operative units.
  - (a) Labour - contractors - at the block level.

(b) artisan's Co-operatives.

4.20 It is further emphasised that while implementing the scheme regarding renovation of huts, supply of tiles and bricks and replacement of thatched roofs, the local entrepreneurs should be provided with the work. The sole objective in providing such work is that in turn he would provide employment to the local people both skilled and unskilled. The raw-materials required will be locally procured through these artisans and entrepreneurs of the areas.

4.21 Thus the twin objectives of satisfying the social needs and providing the additional remuneration through local employment to the tribals can be achieved if the inter-linking of the different schemes to be implemented is thought of in advance by the authorities concerned.

4.22 A phased programme under the common scheme such as construction of huts to the landless, electrification of tribal butts, renovation / repairs to huts, supply of milk- can to milk-man etc. should be chalked out in advance so that the procurement of requisite raw-material would not be problematic. The bulk quantity can be had locally as per the demands envisaged under the programme so phased.

4.23 The question of inter-linking of the sectoral scheme need be resolved. The scheme formulation under this category must take the cognizance of the scheme under category -I- training scheme, scheme for self-employment and employment. In other words, the schemes under this broad category must provide wide scope to the trainee-beneficiaries opting for self-employment through the schemes of income generation. The training imparted through the different trades, such as tailoring, brick making, driving, repairing, oil engines, electric pumps, carpentry can be put to practical use in the scheme specified above.

4.24 In turn, the trainees, imparted with the necessary training/skill will certainly find avenues open for testing their technical knowledge in theory to the practical use. Thus the problem of employment as well as income-generation with the satisfaction of social needs will be resolved simultaneously. Thus the pragmatic inter-linking and co-ordinating the schematic aspects of the categories I and II would certainly go a long way and prove more beneficial in the achievement of welfare of the target groups with their development at the faster rate.

4.25 In short, it can be put that the concerted and co-ordinated efforts in linking up the schemes of training and welfare of the Backward Classes or weaker sections of the Society - especially the Scheduled Tribes which are the target groups under the Nucleus Budget would be totally advantageous.

The following scheme for the welfare of tribal women folk cast out of the purview of the schemes are proposed for execution in the project areas.

- 1) The scheme for cultural tour.
- 2) Providing radio - sets for the use of tribal community.

- 3) Training for women for basket, broom - making - pottery making, Tussar cultivation.
- 4) Assistance for setting up of poultry units, sheep - goat, rearing units.
- 5) Assistance for nursery units / rearing seed-lings.

(III) Schemes for improving educational standard of Scheduled Tribal Students.

4.26 The analysis of data on the physical target and achievement under this Sector, indicates that the achievements in respect of a singular scheme viz. coaching Classes for S.S.C./ College student have been reported by one and all the I.T.D.Ps. except Pen/Bhamragad. It is further observed that it was the only popular scheme aimed at improving the educational standard of Scheduled Tribes Students who generally lack coaching for such examination.

4.27 However it is pointed out that the scheme for improving educational standard implemented by one I.T.D.P., Bhamragad does not spell out any details to grasp the contents in full. The detailed ingredient regarding the scheme are not mentioned in the report.

The rest of the schemes implemented can be sorted out as the schemes meant for the teachers and the taughts. The scheme meant for the teachers did not find scope in the western part of the Tribal Sub-Plan Area- The scheme such as incentive to teachers, scheme of workshop for untrained teachers in Ashram School would have benefitted the teachers in Sahyadri Region. Further it is observed that only Kinwat/Dhanora I.T.D.Ps. took active interest in the implementation of this scheme for the teachers. Secondly, the schemes for the taughts also were not actively implemented by all the I.T.D.Ps. The encouragement to the student by way of award/prizes would have healthy influence on

improvement of educational standard. The organising of tribal students trips for educational purpose should have been encouraged with special emphasis from the point of view of the educative value of the students trips.

4.28 The aspect of economic inability was touched and tackled by only one I.T.D.P. The parent were given incentive for sending their children to the Ashram School. Similarly, payment of fees to students studying in polytechnic was implemented by one I.T.D.P. only.

4.29 The schemes covering and securing the best interest of all the three i.e. the teacher, the taught and the parent need to be devised and implemented by all the I.T.D.Ps. Separate set of schemes for each component must find wide scope. Since the scheme of coaching classes is restricted for the students of S.S.C. and above S.S.C. it is pointed out that it must be formulated for the students studying VIII<sup>th</sup> Standard onwards. The intensive coaching for a successive period of two or more years would certainly improve the educational standard of the students of the higher classes. The bottom-up-ward planning would fetch better results.

4.30 Some monetary (pecuniary) incentives to both the teachers and the taughts will prove very effective in eliciting the good response from both the quarters without any great efforts.

4.31 The ancillary scheme such as workshops for untrained teachers in Ashram Schools, incentives to teachers working in the Ashram Schools, awards to tribal students have not found scope in the Sahyadri Region. But they have been implemented in Gondwan Region. These schemes are certainly of immense utility from the point of view of improving the

the educational standard of Scheduled Tribes teachers/taughts. The I.T.D.Ps. in Sahyadri Region should take stock of the schemes currently in operation and go in for the scheme which are being implemented in Gondwan Region.

Only one I.T.D.P. (Shahapur) in Sahyadri Region has organised the tribal students study trips. This scheme would also be ideal one for all the I.T.D.Ps. in the State. It is worth emulative.

4.32 As a corollary, the scheme of distribution of work-books, educational materials should be resorted to for better results, and the improvement of educational standard of the tribal students.

4.33 The financial assistance may be extended to the Ashram Schools run by voluntary agencies just to register their Co-operation in the endeavour. The book-banks in both primary and Secondary (Post Basic ) should be established and run on rotation cycle. The Co-operation and association of voluntary agencies in the field will encourage the Government Ashram School to strive hard to achieve the end results in an appreciable manner.

4.34 A refresher course for the teachers in Ashram School coupled with the training for better performance on the part of teachers will no doubt strike at the root of panacea of lower standard of of scheduled tribes students. As a counter part, the Scheduled Tribe students should be rewarded with the prizes as well. The atmosphere of mutual understanding and the working for better performance should be developed through the "Shibirs" organised once in a year at the convenient central places of the I.T.D.P. for both the agencies - voluntary as well as Government organisation.

(IV) Schemes related to agriculture/Ahmel Husbandry (Dairy Develepment ) and Horticulture development (Income and employment oriented).

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4.35 The data on physical aspect of the scheme of plantation of Bamboo and Black paper when compared with the financial aspects for the year 1983-84 reveals certain contradictions, In Sal I.T.D.P. it is observed that some funds are exhausted for the implementation of the scheme while no achievement is reported. Hence the physical aspect is not comparable with that of the financial one.

4.36 Similarly, the number of plants and the expenditure incurred thereon is also greatly at variance in case of Kalwan I.T. D.P. where number of plants are reported as 100 as against the expenditure of Rs. 0.42 lakh. The Dindori I.T.D.P. has reported the expenditure of Rs. 0.01 lakhs only on this Scheme.

4.37 Inter region comparison of the scheme it is noticed that I.T.D.Ps. Pen/ Yawal, Nandurbar has not incurred any expenditure on the Scheme. In Rajur I.T.D.P. achievement is reported against "Nil" expenditure for the year 1983-84.

4.38 The scheme of supply of cock-rels has found scope only in two I.T.D.Ps.

The scheme of artificial insemination is implemented by I.T.D.P. - Dindori. This may lead to the conclusion that the importance of the scheme has not been appreciated by the implementing agencies.

4.39 The tribal communities are required to be encouraged to adopt modern methods of cattlebreeding. Some incentive for the purpose may be introduced to rouse the interest amongst the tribal initially. The high progeny calves should be supplied.

4.40 The horticulture development activities are initiated and implemented by two I.T.D.Ps. only. The other I.T.D.Ps. seem to have played the passive role in regard to the implementation of the scheme. The factors responsible for such a situation should be studied for future guidance in this behalf.

4.41 The following schemes may be proposed under the agriculture sector.

(a) Model Agril. Project for Adivasi

In order to improve the standard of cultivation, model projects should be encouraged.

(i) The supply of agricultural inputs such as improved seeds, fertilisers, insecticides must be supplied in time.

(ii) Improved cattle, poultry birds, sheep/goats and agricultural implements should be provided.

(b) Distribution of prizes to Scheduled Tribe cultivators.

i) The prime object of the scheme is to induce the tribal cultivator to take part in crop competitions and obtain high yields of food crops.

ii) A separate provision need be made for the prizes at the Taluka and Village level, cash prizes should be given the amount being remunerative and rewarding.

(VI) Schemes for information and publicity :-

4.42 The analysis of data on physical points, out that in Rajur I.T.D.P. an expenditure of Rs. 0.01 lakh on tribal camps and publicity has been recorded (for the year 1983-84) as against the 'Nil' achievement. Thus the financial aspect is not comparable with that of the physical.

4.43 Further out of 20 I.T.D.Ps. only 6 I.T.D.Ps. have formulated a scheme of organising tribal camps for publicity of the sub-plans schemes and one I.T.D.P. implemented the scheme of appointment of organisers for the purpose. The number of camps organised for wide publicity of the schemes for the welfare of the tribals as reported by Taloda, Shahapur I.T.D.Ps. .

4.44 It is observed that the scheme formulation and implementation under this category is not properly conceived as important tool material to the development of the backward classes of the society when the programme of development are to be made known

to them before hand, the need for propaganda of the scheme stands imperative.

4.45 Under the circumstances the appointment of special staff (Organisers ) in addition to Staff meant for T & V Programmes in the backward area in tribal sub plan is felt quiet essential for nousing the interest amongst the tribals for the schemes which are meant for their upliftment. A substantial portion of funds for extensive propaganda need to be allocated. The time-schedule , of holding the tribal camps should be chalked out.

4.46 Since the tribals are not aware of the facilities extended to them by the Governement, for their settlement and development, it is necessary towawaken them through the propagandist specially appointed for the purpose at the block-level.

A special grant for propaganda for Scheduled Tribes Schemes should be given. Further the block-level, developmental agency and the I.T.D.P. - level scheme formulating and implementing agency must work in good harmony for the welfare of Back Classes nither neglected.

(VII) Schemes for the development of tribal art and culture.

4.47 It is observed that no consider at an has been paid to the formulation of the scheme for the development of tribal art and culture.

4.48 The following schemes are proposed for releasing the financial assistance under the Nucleus Budget.

- (1 ) Providing uniforms to the tribal dancing groups.
- (2) Incentives for folk-dance proops .
- (3) Assistance to youth festival.s

(VIII) Schemes under public Health.

4.49 The schemes in general for the public health sectors are implemented in the routine course. So the health measured adopted are of general nature, But the schemes proposed for the construction

of parafit walls at the village drinking water well for avoiding the spread of contameneus diseases must be specially attended to.

4.50 Another scheme of organising eye and general check-up camps in close-co-opøration with the Rotary or Jesis Voluntary organisations would be considered palliotivesly the target group families. The private organisations having philanthropic out look should be encouraged to be associated with the programmes in the health and medical core for the tribals and tribal areas.

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CHAPTER V

Schemes of Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, Ltd., Nasik.

5.1 (a) Schemes sponsored by the Maharashtra State Co-op. Tribal Development Corporation Limited, Nasik were interest-free loan schemes. The M.S.C.T.D.C. dealt with the loan-part of the schemes under Nucleus Budget. A close look at the schemes implemented by the M.S.C.T.D.C. Nasik reveals that the schemes which would fulfill the twin objectives of providing self-employment to the individual on the one hand and generating an incremental income to the incumbent on the other were generally implemented during the review period i.e. 1983-84 & 1984-85. The scheme borne 50% subsidy and 50% loan amount.

(b) It is also observed that the schemes which found wider acceptance by the beneficiaries were from the agricultural, animal husbandary and fisheries sector generally described as a primary sector. Besides, the schemes under industry, service and business were adopted to boost up the objectives cherished while formulating the schemes for the weaker sections especially the STs and Others, rural artisans, normally termed as target group families.

5.2 Amongst the schemes under agriculture/animal husbandary sector the purchase of milch animals-cows/buffaloes, sheep/goats purchase of bullock carts were prominent. The schemes of supply of pigs and poultry birds were not responded to for one reason or the other by, the target group families.

5.3 The detailed analysis of schematic data for each region of the Tribal Sub Plan area reveals that in Sahyadri region, the purchase of cows/ buffaloes was generally accepted for maximising the income of the family whereas the tribal families from Gondwan region winced little interest in the scheme.

5.4 Further the scheme of purchase of sheep/goats also met with same fate in Gondwan region barring the exception of Chandrapur region of M.S.C.T.D.C. Ltd.

5.5. Another scheme of purchase of bullocks and bullock carts was also raised interest in the tribal beneficiaries from Sahyadri region. As much as 300 tribal families evinced considerable interest in choosing the instrument of incremental income. The total investment was to the tune of Rs.7,90,000/- during the year 1984-85 as against rs. 7,34,053/- in 1983-84 in the Sahyadri Region. About 237 tribal households went in for the schemes from Chandrapur and Gadchiroli district during the year 1984-85. The total expenditure in both the regions accounted for Rs. 7,82,000 in 1984-85 as against Rs. 1,91,479 during 1983-84.

Under fisheries sector, the coastal region of M.S.C.E.D.C. Ltd., (Nandurbar ) only resorted to the scheme of supply of fishing nets to the tribal target families during 1983-84. The schemes was not pursued in the next year by all the regions.

5.6 The overall picture of the schemes formulated and implemented by the regional offices of the M.S.C.T.D.O. Leads to conclude that the schemes based on agro-forest base were widely accepted by the target groups families. The response from the families was encouraging and emulating more in Sahyadri region than Gondwan region.

Schemes under Industries, Service and Business Ector  
(Tertiary Sector ).

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5.7 These are the schemes for self-employment of the tribals for small trades, service and small industries. Loans here granted from loan portion under Nucleus Budget. Generally the cases for unbanked area and the cases in which the banks have rejected the loan proposals on account of long distance etc.,

are taken up by T.D.C. for sanction of loan. For this purpose, a revolving fund of Rs. 113/- lakhs is created and the genuine cases are sanctioned and financed from this revolving fund.

5.8 Under trading activities, sale of vegetables dry fish were prominently received a better response in Gondwan region during the year the year as against the poor encouragement in Sahyadri region during the review period.

5.9 The scheme of bamboo work was vigorously pursued in Junnar and Chandra-pur regions of the M.S.C.T.D.C. during 1984-85. The scheme of setting up the Kirana shop-Maneri shop, general stores were prominently pursued by the target group families amongst all other schemes of Pan-Thela, Tea-Stall Sale of scrap-material, sweet mart, cloth shop, book dept etc.

5.10 The financial aspect when gauged from the investment point of view leads to conclude that as much as 204 tribal families (beneficiaries) received financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.38 lakhs during 1983-84 and 257 tribal beneficiaries reaped the advantage of the self-employment oriented schemes having loan part of Rs. 3.55 lakhs, in 1984-85. Thus the small trades and small industries in the local situation would flourish only when the marketing aspect of the schemes is thoroughly gauged and marketing facilities are made available.

The scheme of pan-thela, tea-stalls, being of general public utility secured some considerable response from the local people despite the severe competition in the trading-business.

5.11 In conclusion, it can be mentioned that the schemes of kirana shop/Maneri shop, general stores, Pan-Thela and Tea-stall were the prominent relevant schemes in the individual beneficiary under the schemes. The certain schemes peculiar to the local situation were not thought of seriously.

The rural artisans and their co-operatives would have been encouraged in the trading activities. The seasonal activities and perennial activities' scope needs to be reassessed before actual financing to the beneficiary.

5.12 The financial assistance ceiling limit in the individual case also worked adversely in the right choice of small trades by the target group families. So the small trades in cloth shop/sweet mart/mutton; shop/rope making/book depot/photography were poorly responded to.

5.13 The analysis of financial aspect of the schemes under service industries reveals that the scheme of manufacturing bricks/tiles, sewing machine, carpentry and band-troop-loudspeaker were taken up by the tribal families in both the regions during the review period. The supply of sewing machines to the target group families was conceived as an important scheme under which an expenditure in Gondwan region. The schemes of manufacturing bricks/tiles was resorted to by 432 beneficiaries in Sahyadri region during 1983-84. The total investment on loan account was to the tune of Rs. 2.19 lakhs in Sahyadri region as against Rs. 0.37 lakhs in Gondwan region. The schemes was continued in the following year more vigorously in Gondwan region involving the financial assistance Rs. 0.61 lakhs to the tribal families.

5.14 The another important scheme providing self-employment and additional income to the beneficiary related to the cycle-shop. The financial assistance under the scheme in Gondwan region accounted for Rs. 1.81 lakhs & Rs. 1.72 lakhs in 1983-84 and 1984-85-85 respectively. In Sahyadri region the scheme was not conceived so much important as the financial assistance rendered stood at only Rs. 0.08 lakhs in 1983-84 and it was



totally dropped in the subsequent year.

5.15 Keeping in view the important and crucial element of self-employment and additional income, other schemes of providing, type-writers cycle-rickshaws, flour mill machinery, decorative mandap (pandal ) were designed. However, they were not received and resorted to by the tribal families from the Sahyadri region. The scope of reaping additional income was noticed to be constrained by the circumstances peculiar to the tribal areas. This is evident from the decreased trend of the financial assistance given to the families during the year 1984-85. The number of families assisted also decreased to some extent in 1984-85.

5.16 The loan part schemes of the M.S.C.T.D.C. Ltd., carrying 50% loan and 50% subsidy under the Nucleus Budget (loan-part ) were restricted only to the certain sector and that too, the individual beneficiary who came forward for the help; The other schemes such as training, welfare of backward class families were not touched upon and propagated amongst the target groups.

5.17 To sum up, it can be remarked that the loan part component under the Nucleus Budget at the M.S.C.T.D.C. comprised of the schemes giving more scope to the self-employment rather than wageemployment. The small business, small industries and servicing units were much favoured. Moreover, the individual beneficiary desirous of undertaking any viable economic activity and that too providing social needs of the local people were preferred in general.

5.18 The total financial provision under loan part for the year 1983-84 was earmarked for Rs. 31.56 lakhs and Rs. 34.90 lakhs in the subsequent year under review.

5.19 Figuratively speaking it can be put that the agricultural animal husbandary sector claimed the lion share (66% & 70% ) in the provision for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. While the Industries Service and Business sector schmes received the financial assistance to the extent of 34% in 1983-84 and 30% in 1984-85 . This is particularly seen because of the stress on the agriculture and allied agriculture schmes. The individual as well as group of individual coming forward with the novel and innovative schmes boosting up the twin objectives of creation of additional source of income and employment to the family members of the tribals must be encouraged with more financial aid from the Revolving Fund with M.S.C.T.D.C. Ltd., Nasik.

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CHAPTER - VI

Suggestions

Introduction :

6.1 The elaborate suggestions have made under each Nucleus Budget kept at the disposal of both the project officer I.T.D.Ps and the Managing Director, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nasik. But in order to facilitate the easy grasp of the contents of the suggestions, an attempt has been made to provide bird's eye view at seriatum in the present chapter.

I. Schemes aimed at Training employment.

6.2 The schemes aimed at development personal skills in the trades like stenography, typewriting, trading, motor driving, Rickshaw driving find wider acceptance amongst the tribal youths.

6.3 The schemes having technical know how base in case of the repairing borewell, repairing oil engines, training for carpentary, brick making did not rouse adequate interest in the tribal youth for reason or the other.

6.4 The training programmes under composing, printing found little acceptance in Gondwan region, Training for computer/Nurses under medical health and care also could not attract aspirants in both the regions. The training programmes under fisheries and seri-culture were totally missing in both the regions of the State.

6.5 To over-ride the situation properly, it is therefore suggested that the schemes conceived under the broad category of training, employment/self employment should have been classified into three categories for convenience.

- 1) The schemes for qualifying the tribal youths for employment either in Govt./Semi Govt.organisations-training of academic type.

- 2) The schemes for self-employment either through acquisition of assets or setting up of service centres after technical know-how.
- 3) The schemes predominantly for women-folk of the areas and the schemes which will cater to the local needs of surrounding areas.

6.6 Secondly, it is suggested that the training facility of purely academic character (nature) may be provided through the close co-operation of the voluntary organisations working in the locality or area. Besides, the technical training facility could be availed of through the technical school either at Taluka or the locality itself.

6.7 For devising a wider range of schemes for women folk in the tribal area, the "women councils" may be set up and encourage to undertake such activities as would provide training assistance and guidance to the children and women in the operational areas of the councils. Not only that, but the aspect of medical health and care may be left to them with some provision of financial aid under the Nucleus Budget.

6.8 The inventory of training schemes may be enlarged to comprehend the following training schemes to the advantage of tribals and tribal areas in the State. It is therefore suggested that the following training schemes should be formulated and implemented.

- 1) Bidi rolling, 2) manufacturing of plastic toys and moulding work, 3) masonry work, 4) electric motor rewinding work, 5) financial assistance to trainees for purchasing typewriters.

6.9 These schemes would invariably open good avenues for self-employment against wage employment in the rural areas where the little chances for wage-employment exist.

6.10 Incidentally it can be pointed out that the training in any avocation in isolation would achieve little unless it is linked up with the securing of jobs to the trainees concerned. The placement of trainee beneficiaries within a stipulated period should be dealt with the sense of urgency. It is therefore suggested that it is essential to develop a good deal of liaison between the Govt. and semi Govt. and private organisations in the tribal areas.

## II. Welfare of backward classes especially the Scheduled Tribes.

6.11 The common type of the schemes under the category when sorted out leads to conclude that the problem of housing, the distribution of utensils, agril. equipments etc. received the top most priority. Thus it is presumed that schemes for welfare of backward classes must add to the material welfare, well being of the target group families and they may be provided with the amenities of daily use, consumption items first. Then the social needs can be satisfied side by side.

6.12 While satisfying the social needs of the individual beneficiary, the scheme formulation for income generation must have received right consideration. The individual beneficiaries should have been encouraged to go in for the schemes giving incremental income.

6.13 It is therefore suggested that the artisan families in the project area are required to be given more weightage and financial assistance to go with the schemes involving traditional skills. It is proposed that the entrepreneurs of the following projects must be funded with :-

- 1) Brick making, 2) tiles making, 3) manufacturing of bullock carts, 4) Co-operative units in labour contracts at the block level, 5) Artisan's co-operatives.

6.14 The local entrepreneurs should be provided with the work under the schemes of renovation of huts, supply of tiles and bricks, replacement of thatched roofs. This would achieve twin objectives of satisfying the social needs and providing additional remunerations through local employment to the tribal beneficiaries and the people as well.

6.15 The analysed situation thus calls for preparing phased programme under common schemes such as construction of huts to the landless, electrification of huts, renovation/repairs to huts should be chalked out in advance so that the procurement of requisite raw material in bulk quantity would not be problematic. The bulk quantity can be had locally as per demands under programmes.

6.16 It is suggested that the inter-linking of sectoral schemes need be resolved. The schemes under training and the welfare schemes must be properly co-ordinated. The trainee beneficiaries opting for self-employment through the schemes of income generation under this category must be encouraged and rehabilitated. The inter-linking of training schemes with the common welfare schemes would prove more beneficial in the achievement of welfare of target groups with their development at a faster rate.

6.17 The welfare of the tribal women folk is cast out of the purview of the schemes so far formulated. The following schemes are proposed for execution in the project areas.

- 1) The schemes for cultural tour.
- 2) Providing radio-sets to the use of tribal community.
- 3) Training for women for baskets, broom making, pottery making.
- 4) Assistance for nursery units/rearing seedlings.

III) Schemes for improving educational standard of the scheduled Tribes students.

6.18 The schemes formulated and implemented under this broad

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III) Schemes for improving educational standard of the scheduled Tribes students.

6.18 The schemes formulated and implemented under this broad

category of the schemes can be sorted out as the schemes meant for the teachers and the taughts. The schemes meant for the teachers did not find scope. It is therefore suggested that the schemes such as incentive to teachers, workshop for untrained teachers in Ashram Schools need be evolved in all the areas. The Schemes for the students should be actively implemented. The encouragement to the students by way of awards/prizes would have healthy influence on the improvement of educational standard of scheduled tribes' students. The organising tribal student trips for educational purposes should be encouraged with special emphasis from the educative value view-point.

6.19 It is suggested that the schemes covering and securing the the best interest of all the three i.e. teacher, the taught and the parent need to be formulated and implemented by all the I.T.D.Ps. Eventually, a separate set of schemes for each component must find wide scope.

6.20 The scheme of coaching classes now restricted to the student of S.S.C. and above S.S.C. must cover up the student studying VIIIth standard onwards. The intensive coaching for successive 2 or more years would certainly improve educational standard of the tribal students.

6.21 Some mentary (pecurian ) incentives to both the teachers and the taughts will prove very effective in eliciting good response from both the quarters.

6.22 The workshops for the untrained teachers should be periodically organised.

6.23 The schemes of distribution of work-books, educational material should be resorted to for better results and the improvement of educational standard of the tribal students.

6.24 The Ashram Schools run by voluntary organisation may be financially assisted to register their co-operation in the behalf. The book banks in primary and post basic school should



be established and run on the rotation basis.

6.25 A refresher course for the teachers in Ashram school completed with the training for better performance on the part of the teachers will certainly strike at the root of panacea of the low educational standard of scheduled tribes students.

6.26 The atmosphere of mutual understanding and the working for better performance should be developed through - "Shibirs" organised once in a year at the convenient central place of the I.T.D.P. for both the agencies voluntary organisations as well as Govt. organisations.

IV) Schemes relating to agric./Animal husbandry and Horticulture development (income and employment oriented ).

6.27 The following schemes may be proposed under the agricultural/ animal husbandry sector.

a) Model-agricultural project for Adivasi-

- This will bring about the improvement in the standard of cultivation.

i) supply of agricultural inputs in time.

ii) improved cattles, poultry birds and agricultural implements should be provided.

b) Distribution of prizes to scheduled tribes cultivators.

i) the tribal cultivator need be induced to take part in crop competition to obtain high yields of good crops.

ii) separate provision for prizes at Taluka/Village level cash prizes involving remunerative and rewarding amount should be given.

6.28 The tribal communities are required to be encouraged to adopt modern methods of cattle breeding. Some incentives for the purpose may be introduced to rouse interest amongst tribal groups.

6.29 The programme of artificial insemination and supply of high progeny calves need be stressed properly by the implementing

agencies in the field.

6.30 The horticulture development programme should be actively implemented with the Co-operation of tribal target group families in the tribal areas and outside.

V) Schemes for information and publicity.

6.31 When any developmental programme is to be made known to the target groups families beforehand, the need for propoganda of the scheme stands imperative.

6.32 It, is therefore, suggested that the appointment of special staff ( organisers ) in the backward area in the tribal sub plan is quite essential for rousing the interest amongst tribals for the schemes meant for their upliftment. A substantial portion of funds for extensive propoganda need be allocated. The tribal camps should be held periodically with the prescribed time-schedule the\_refore.

6.33 A provision of special grant for propoganda for scheduled tribes schemes should be given to each I.T.D.P.

6.34 A good harmony between the block level development agency and the I.T.D.P. should be maintained for the welfare of backward classes especially the scheduled tribes. The flow of information and publicity material should be chanalised through the propa-gandists (organisers ) specially appointed for the purpose.

VI) Schemes for the development of tribal art and culture :-

6,35 It has been observed that no consideration has been paid to the formulation of the schemes for the development of tribal art and culture under the Nucleus Budget.

6.36 The following schemes are therefore proposed for releasing financial assistance under the special fund.

i) Providing uniforms to the tribal dancing groups.

- ii) Incentives for folk-dances in tribal community.
- iii) Assistance to youth festivals.

VII) Schemes under public Health.

6.37 The schemes in general for public health sector are implemented in the routine course. So the health measures adopted are of general nature. But the target groups families mostly consisting of weaker section, scheduled tribes are not aware of the importance of hygienic conditions for maintaining good health.

Naturally the tribal families always fall easy pray to the contagious diseases in the tribal areas.

6.38 It is therefore proposed to construct the parafit walls at the drinking water wells for avoiding the spread of contagious diseases.

6.39 Besides, it is suggested that the scheme of organising eye and general health-check-up camps in close-co-operation with Rotary as well as Jesis voluntary organisation would be considered palliative by the target group families in the tribal areas.

6.40 To sum up, it can be stated that the schematic pattern was designed to meet the requirements of individual beneficiary either preparing himself for self employment or wage employment. Besides the schemes for economic upliftment and educational advancement were formulated and implemented.

6.41 But the problems of the weakest sections of the population, who are, by and large, below the poverty line are more difficult. It is therefore suggested that the schemes under Nucleus Budget should have the following broad classification under three heads.

- 1) Individual financing
- 2) Project financing on a group or cluster basis.
- 3) Composite schemes for the families combining wage employment as well as credit financing self-employment to the members.

6.41 The Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., rendered financial assistance to the individual tribal beneficiaries in the unbanked areas and these cases in which the banks have rejected the loan proposals on account of long distance etc.

But the T.D.C. authorities have not seriously thought of the schemes peculiar and suitable to the local situation.

The rural artisans and their co-operatives should have been encouraged in the trading activities.

6.43 It is suggested that the ceiling limit of financial assistance in the individual case should be enhanced to make a right choice of the small trades by the target group families.

6.44 It is further suggested that the individual as well as a group of individuals coming forward with innovative schemes which will satisfy twin objectives of creation of additional source of income and employment to the family members must be encouraged with more financial aid from the revolving fund with the M.S.C.T.D.C. Ltd., Nasik.

Follow up Programmes:-

The main lacuna in implementing the Schemes under Nucleus budget is that there is no follow up programmes. As such the Schemes implemented under Nucleus budget do not give expected benefit and results. viz if a person is trained under one trade, he is not immediately absorbed in service or any industry.

Increase in Provision Under Nucleus budget.

There is heavy demand under the Schemes taken from Nucleus budget since they are innovative type and of local importance. It is therefore suggested that the provision under Nucleus budget should be increased to meet the local needs of the tribals.

Distribution of Grants amongst I.T.D.Ps.

No uniform procedure is adopted for the distribution of grants I.T.D.Ps. taking into consideration backwardness of the

area, tribal population needs and natural barriers. The expenditure spent by the I.T.D.P. Bhamragad in 83-84 is the least even though it is the most backward and primitive pocket. It is therefore suggested that any useful devise may be used for uniform distribution of grants amongst the I.T.D.Ps.

In short it can be stated that the new Schemes giving employment and incremental income to the tribals may be identified in each I.T.D.P. taking into consideration the local needs of the people and the area as a limit.

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Appendix- I

Delegation of financial powers to Project Officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Project and providing Nucleus Budget under tribal Area Sub-Plan.

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Deptt.,  
Resolution No. TSP-1080/385/D-XIV(I).

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay-400 032, Dated the 11th May 1981.

R E S O L U T I O N

Under the directions of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Special Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been constituted in the Tribal Sub Plan Areas of the State and special financial allocations are made every year for the development of these areas so that their backwardness can be eliminated in course of time. The constitution of India makes special provisions for the protection and development of Scheduled Tribes areas and the policy frame work of the Sixth Five Year Plan also lays great stress on reducing the imbalances in the development of different parts of the State. Tribal Areas are identified as the most backward areas and Special Central Assistance also is available over and above the normal budgetary provision of the State in the State Plan under Tribal Sub Plan.

2. A Tribal Sub Plan is required to be formulated by taking into consideration; the specific needs of each of the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas, since the tribal areas and the tribal population living in them have reached different levels of Socio-economic development. There cannot, therefore be a uniform pattern of schemes for all Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of the Sub Plan region. Appropriate Schemes to meet the local level and then entrusted to different Departments for execution. The identification of needs and the strategy for development of the tribal areas and the tribals living in them, is a continuous process, and it demands innovation and

flexibility in formulation of the Schemes. Till March 1975, when the Tribal Development Block was the unit of development administration, the local development authority namely, the project-cum-Block Development Officer was local importance, got them approved at the local level and implement them. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, have recommended that since the schemes of purely local importance, upto a certain financial limit, are required to be continuously formulated and cannot await usual procedural prescription not can they conform to, the already established sanctioned schemes, a Nucleus Budget should be constituted for each Project area for giving a tribal to innovative ideas by implementing them under the tribal sub plan.

3. The programme of the Tribal Area Sub Plan under various sectors of development is being implemented either through the Heads of Departments under several Departments of Government or through the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis to which certain programmes have been entrusted for execution and implementation.

(GCP.ROTA/H-302(600-6-81)-1)

4. With a view to encouraging innovative schemes and evolution of schemes of local importance and applicability, the Government has decided to provide a "Nucleus Budget" in the tribal sub plan and place it at the disposal of the Project Officer of each Integrated Tribal Development Project. The quantum of fund to be provided in the Nucleus Budget would be decided by Government every year.

5. Government has decided that the Project Officer of Integrated Tribal Development Project should be empowered to sanction such schemes on the advice of a Committee of Direction consisting of the Collector and Deputy Tribal Commissioner as Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and Deputy Tribal Commissioner (Local Sector) and the Project Officers of the Project concerned as its members. The District

or the Regional Head of the Department which will implement the scheme will be invited as a member when the scheme pertaining to this department is being formulated and sanctioned and he shall be responsible for its execution after the scheme is approved by the Committee of Direction. The cost of a scheme or a work should not exceed Rs. 25,000 in each individual case and Rs. 5 lakhs collectively when the scheme is extended to cover additional beneficiaries or additional locations in the project area during the financial year, and will be further subject to the following conditions.

- (i) no recurring liabilities beyond the Sixth Five year Plan period (1980-85) should be created under the Nucleus Budget;
- (ii) the revolving fund for interest free loans, created from the nucleus budget, should not be more than 20% of each year's provision and the amount advanced should be recoverable over a period of two years from the date of disbursement. The rules of disbursement of loans and its recovery will be framed separately;
- (iii) no post shall be created for execution of schemes under Nucleus Budget as the concerned implementing departments have their own machinery in the District. However, persons may be appointed on honorarium for limited period on a lump sum basis for implementation of the schemes under Nucleus Budget ;.
- (iv) where a scheme is an "individual beneficiary Schemes" the assistance or subsidy granted for individual shall not exceed Rs. 5,000/- per Scheduled Tribes beneficiary for all such schemes.

6. Funds from the Nucleus Budget shall be spent for such schemes as are of local importance and which are, not included in



the budget of that district under Tribal Sub Plan. While sanctioning subsidy, in favour of any Scheduled Tribes beneficiary or an area, the Project Officers should observe the criteria prescribed for subsidy for tribal sub plan area under Government Resolution No. GR-1077/29487/(146)/XXIV, dated the 10th July 1978 from Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department.

( H-302(600-6-81)-1)a.

7. The Project Officer shall obtain sanction for each such Scheme from the Committee of Direction and a Statement giving details of the sanctioned schemes shall be immediately forwarded to the Additional Commissioners, Tribal Sub Plan and the Secretary and Tribal Development Commissioner in Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department for their information. The Schemes sanctioned by the Committee of Directions, shall be communicated by the Project Officer in the name of that Committee and shall be issued in the form of resolution of the Committee of Direction Containing objectives and full details of the Scheme in the same manner in which the schemes are approved and sanctioned by the Government so that the officers implementing the schemes can book the expenditure correctly.

8. The Officers of the Department to which the scheme pertains shall be responsible for implementation of the scheme as directed by the Project Officer who will, by periodical inspection and review ensure that the scheme is properly implemented. The implementing officer will, render him full account and details for this purpose. The Project Officer shall apprise from time to time the Committee of Direction about the progress of schemes under Nucleus Budget.

9. On completion of the work, the implementing officer shall forward a utilisation certificate, within three months, to the

Project Officer after satisfying himself that the amount has been properly utilised and that the work has been completed as per specifications or conditions. He shall also reported on the result of the scheme so as to decide whether or not the scheme should be extended or continued.

10. The sanctioning Authority shall maintain a permanent register for each sanctioned scheme in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure 'A' accompanying this Government Resolution.

The Project Officer of the Integrated Tribal Development Project shall submit quarterly progress report in respect of the schemes undertaken for implementation under Nucleus Budget to the Additional Commissioner, Tribal Sub Plan and to the Secretary a Tribal Development Commissioner in Tribal Welfare Department. The Collector, Chief Executive Officers and Project Officers are requested to exercise the above mentioned powers judiciously and with utmost care and vigilance.

11. The exercise of powers delegated under these orders in subject to the general financial discipline, provisions contained in the financial publications and other Rules, Regulations, Government orders, etc., which are in force and further subject to the budget provision made during the financial year.

12. The expenditure on account of the scheme undertaken from the Nucleus Budget should be debited to Demand No. "171" under the major head "288-Social Security and Welfare (V) Other schemes (C) Special Central Assistance Schemes (i) Nucleus Budget for Tribal Area Sub Plan other charges and met from the sanctioned grants thereunder during the current financial year (1981-82).

H-302(600-6-81)-2

13. These orders are issued with the concurrence of Planning Department and Finance Department vide its Un-official Reference No. 647/BUD-2, dated 4th May 1981.

: 59 :

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

Sd/-

( S.S. TINAIKAR ),  
Secretary and Tribal Development Commissioner.

To,

The Divisional Commissioner, Bombay/Nagpur/Pune/Aurangabad/  
Amravati/Nasik,  
The Additional Commissioner, Tribal Sub Plan , Nasik/N'pur  
The Collector and Deputy Tribal Commissioner of 13 Tribal  
Districts,  
The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads and  
Deputy Tribal Commissioners of 13 Tribal Districts,  
All Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps.,  
All Heads of Department,  
The Accountant General, Maharashtra I, Bombay,  
The Accountant General, Maharashtra II, Nagpur.  
The Treasury Officers of 13 Tribal Districts,  
The Planning Department,  
The Finance Department,  
All Other Departments of Mantralaya,  
The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Tribal  
Sub Plan ), Pune.  
The Director of Tribal Research and Training Institute,  
Pune.  
The Director of Tribal Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune.  
The Managing Director, Maharashtra State Co-operative  
Tribal Development Corporation, Pune.

No.

of 1981.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to -

H-302(600-6-81)-2a.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION, SOCIAL WELFARE, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT, No.TSP-1080/325/D-XIV(I), DATED THE 11TH MAY 1981.

ANNEXURE - 'A'

Name of the District

I.T.D.P.

Register for Nucleus Budget Scheme

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Brief description of the Scheme and nature of the scheme.	Total estimated cost and the amt. sanctioned from Nucleus Budget	Location of the scheme	Name/s of beneficiary villa-ge/s.	Number of families benefi-tted.	Reference number and date of resolution of the committee of direction for sanctioning the Scheme.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Reference No. if any and date of sanction by the Sanctioning Authority	Name and designation of Executive Authority.	Date of comple-tion	Incase of Recurring Liability whether a certificate to the eff-ect that concerned deptt. shall maintain the scheme in their nor-mal plan provisions sequently had been obtained or not (Yes/No) with ref-erence to the certi-ficate.	Reference Number if any and date of issue of utilisa-tion certificate.	Remarks if any.
9	10	11	12	13	14

APPENDIX ' II '

List of schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget Classification of schemes according to broad category.

Category :- Schemes aimed at training & employment.

S.NO.      Description of the scheme.

1.      Pre-recruitment training in Army/SRP/POLICE
2.      Type-writing and stenography
3.      Tailoring
4.      Training for higher competitive Exam. & career guidance
5.      Motor-driving
6.      Rickshaw driving
7.      Training for repairing borewell.
8.      Repairs to oil engines
9.      training for carpentary
10.     Compositiong and printing
11.     Tusser cultivation
12.     Training for compounder/Nurses
13.     brick making
14.     tiles making
15.     furniture making
16.     creating interest in fishing
17.     Assistance for purchase of bullocks and bullock carts
18.     assistance for purchase of goats etc.
19.     assistance for sale of dry-fish
20.     supply of sewing machines
21.     purchase of loud speaker
22.     financial assistance to S.Ts. for trainee conductors/  
driver's license.

Category II :- Welfare of backward classes especially scheduled Tribes.

1.      Supply of uniforms to Anganwadi students
2.      supply of bed sheets/carpets to ITI students
3.      supply of bicycles to Adiyasi students

4. distribution of utensils
5. supply of equipments to E.G.S. labours
6. supply of tiles/bricks to tribals
7. electrification of tribal huts
8. renovation of tribal huts
9. community marriages
10. supply of milk-can/pots to milkmen
11. construction of community cattle sheds
12. financial assistance to tribals/students for annual exam.
13. supply of solar cookers
14. supply fo soaps
15. supply of kalu baja
16. supply of uniforms to band groups
17. grants for transportation of buffaloes/calves
18. financial assistance to fire affected tribals
19. supply of educational material

Category-III :- Schemes aimed at improving educational standard of S.T.

1. Coaching classes for S.S.C./College students.
2. Payment of fees to students in polytechniques.
3. tribal students trips.
4. Awards/prizes to tribal students.
5. incentive to teachers.
6. incentives to tribal parents for sending their children to ashram schools.
7. workshops for untrained teacher in ashram schools.

Category-IV :- Schemes relating to agricultural/Animal husbandry/horticulture development.

1. Plantation of bamboo and black paper
2. supply of coconut trees
- 3- supply of vegetable kits
- 4 organising demonstration of commercial crops
5. agro forestry
6. supply of chicks/cockrels units
7. grants for feed to milch animals

8. artificial insemination
9. scheme to provide delivery pipe
10. grants for horticulture development
11. roadside plantation.

Category V :- Schemes under information and publicity.

1. Tribal camps and publicity.
2. Appointment of organisers for scheme publicity.

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TABLE NO:-1

Yearwise broad category wise beneficiaries/expenditure incurred during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(Nucleus Budget through M.S.C.T.D.C. )

Sr.No.	Main category	YEARS			
		1983.84		1984-85	
1.	2.	Beneficiary	Amount (Rs.)	Beneficiary	Amount (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	I Scheme relating to Agril./animal husbandry and fisheries.	818	208.28	922	242.06
	Sub Total A:-	818	208.28	922	242.06
	II Scheme pertaining to Trading or business	204	2.38	257	3.55
	III Scheme relating to servicing or manufacturing industries.	515	8.35	308	7.07
	Sub total-B (II + III)	719	10.73 (33.99)	565	10.62 (30.43)
	GRAND TOTAL:- (A+B)	1537	3157	1487	34.90 (100.00) (100.00)

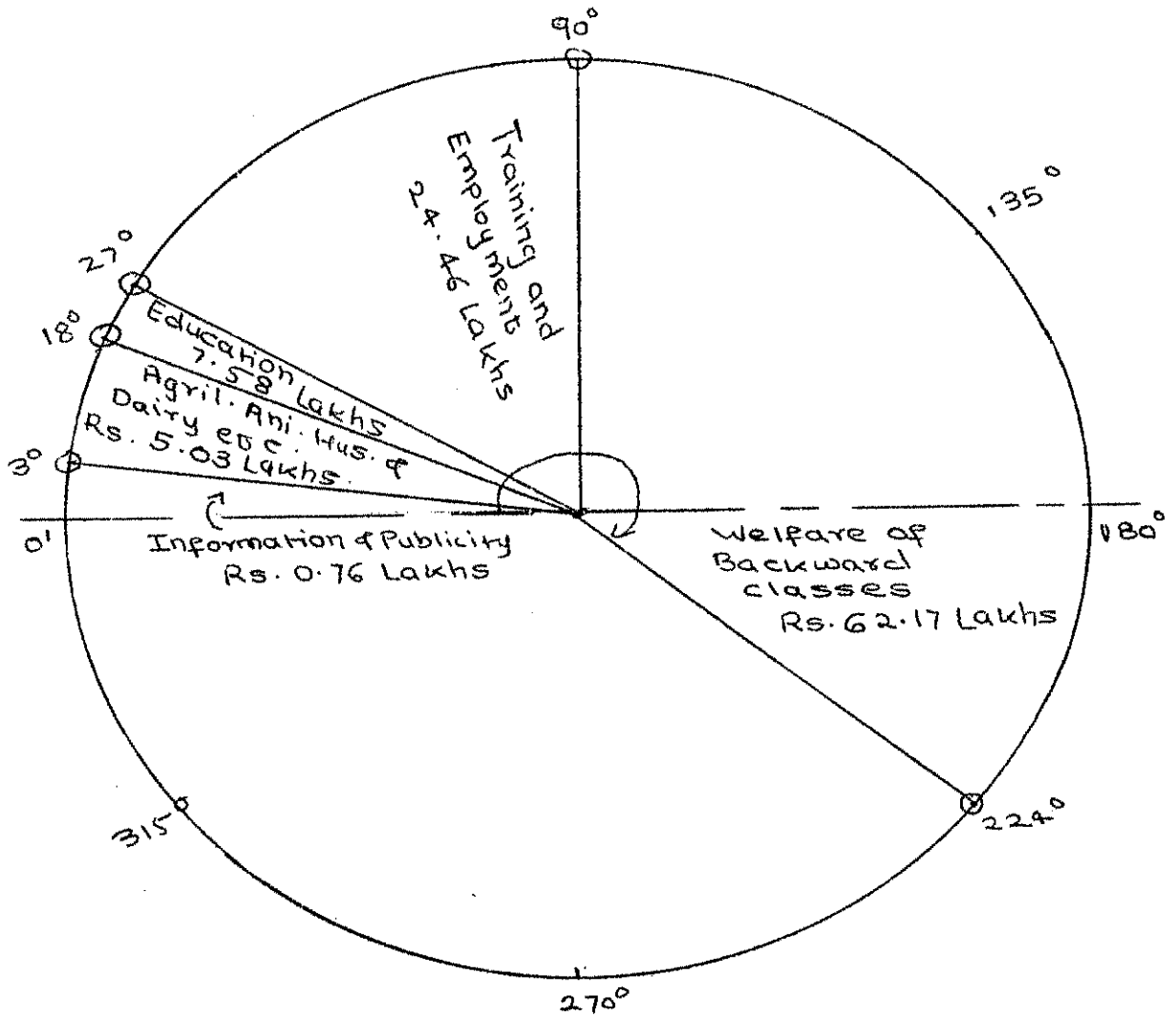
(Bracketed figures indicate percentages with total expenditure ).

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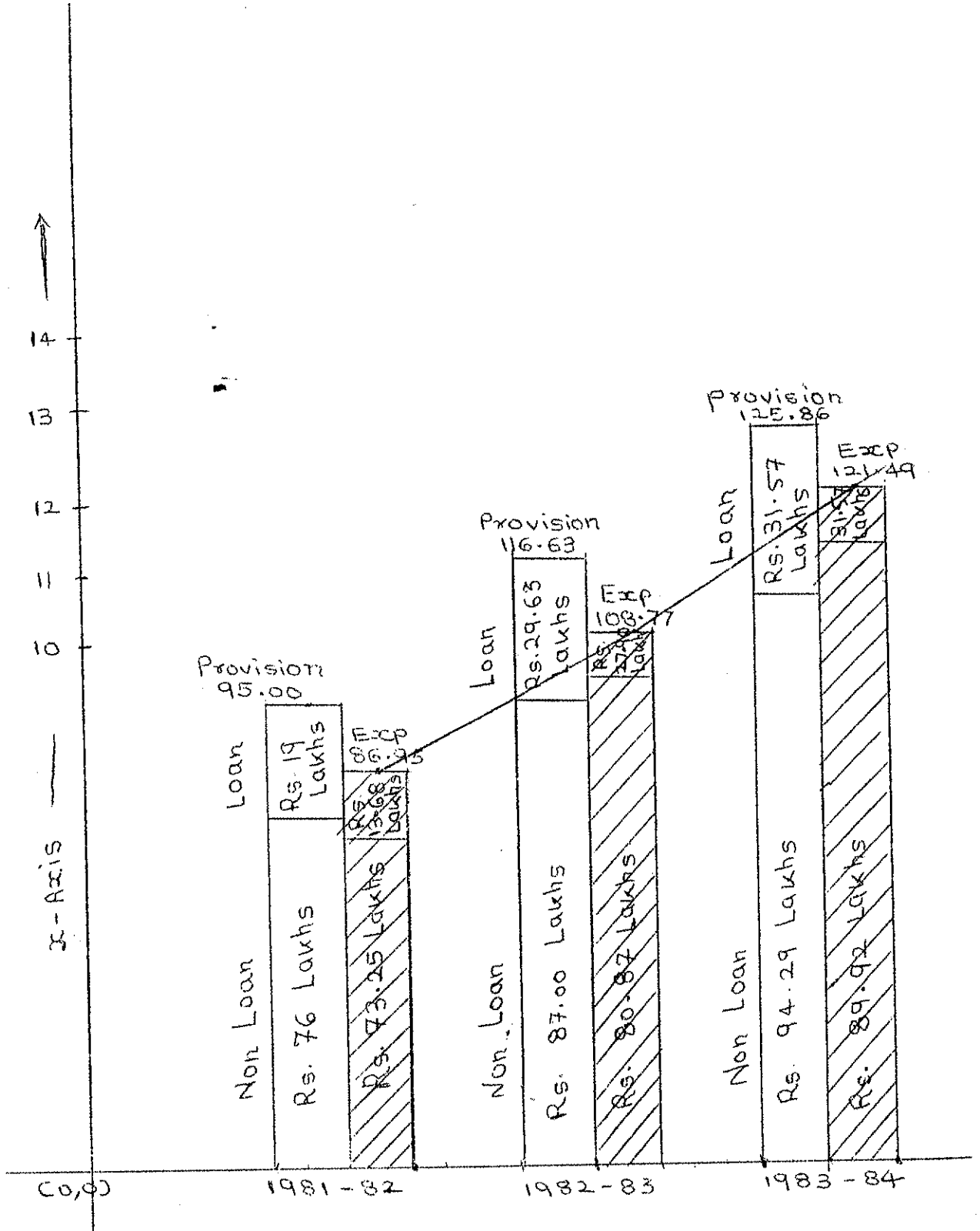
APPENDIX IV

Categorywise classification of Non-Loan Expenditure under Nucleus Budget during 1983 - 84.



APPENDIX V

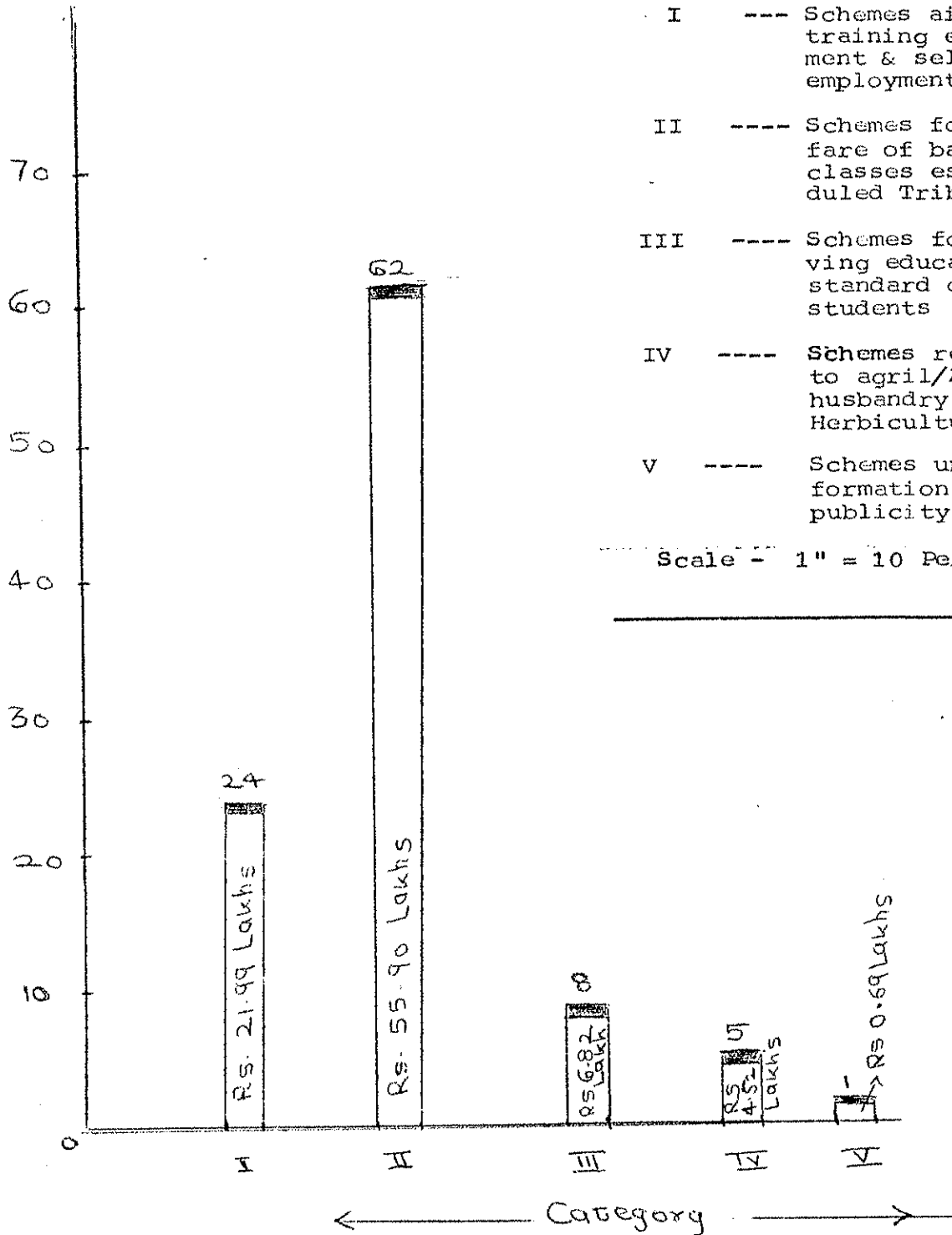
Graph indicating Expenditure under Nucleus Budget since 1981-82



APPENDIX - VI

-----Notes-----

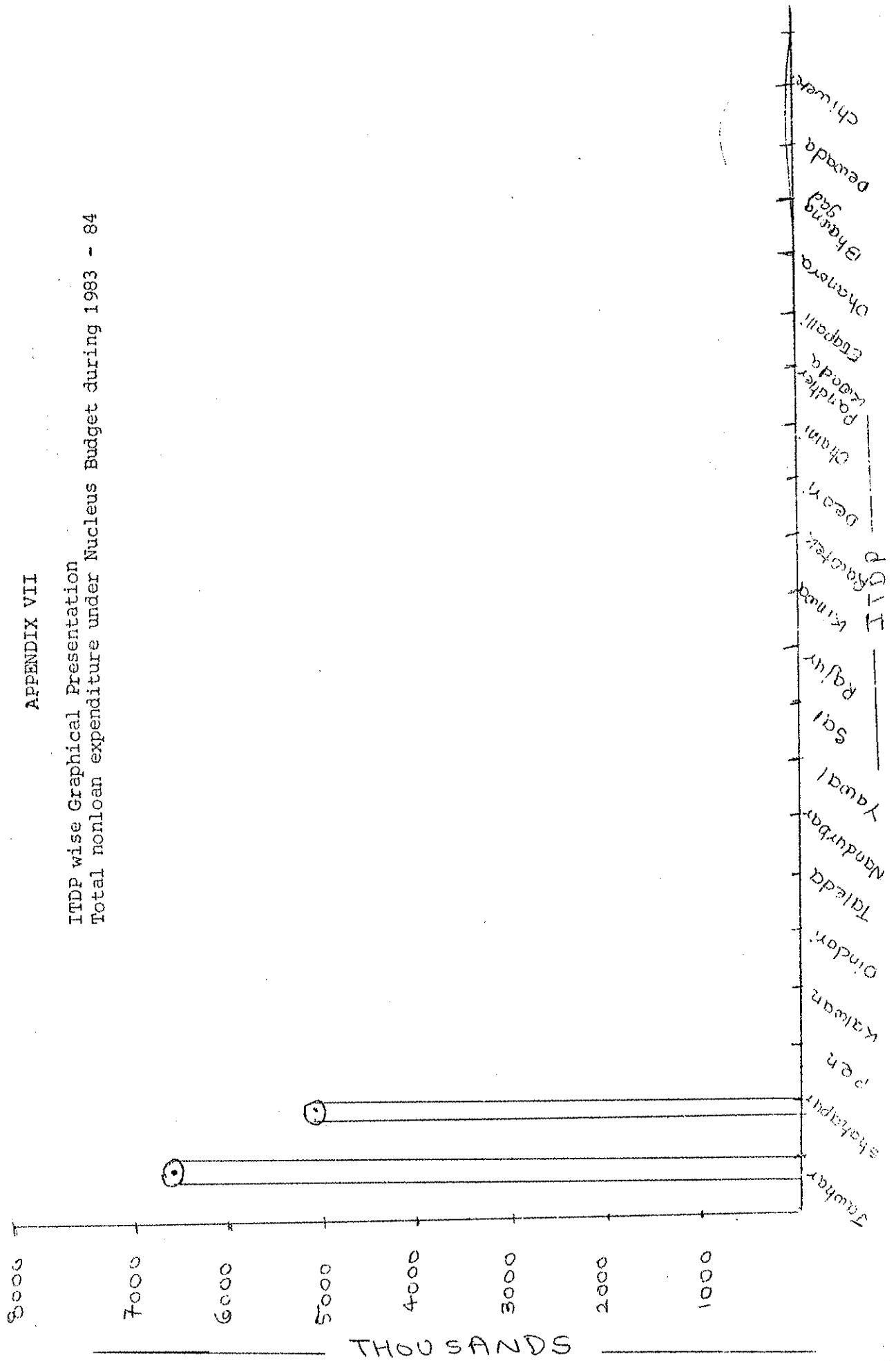
<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
I	----- Schemes aimed at training employment & self employment.
II	----- Schemes for welfare of backward classes esp. Scheduled Tribe
III	----- Schemes for improving educational standard of S.T. students
IV	----- Schemes relating to agril/Animal husbandry and Herbiculture
V	----- Schemes under information and publicity etc



Bar diagram showing total Non loan expenditure under Nucleus Budget in percentages on each broad category of Schemes during the year 1983 - 84

APPENDIX VII

ITDP wise Graphical Presentation  
 Total nonloan expenditure under Nucleus Budget during 1983 - 84



I) Regionwise schematic expenditure/ beneficiaries under Nucleus Budget for the year 1983-84 & 1984-85 covered by the M.S.C.T.D.C., Nasik. (Agril/Animal husbandry Schemes ).

Sr. No.	Region	Year	Agrilcuture/Animal Husbandary/Fisheries Scheme.									
			Purchase of Cows		Purchase of buffaloes		Purchase of Sheep/goat		Polutry		Benefi- Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Nandurbar	1983-84	172	425585	5	19,917	134	201000	-	-		
		1984-85	41	102500	6	23,600	-	-	-	-		
2.	Nasik	1983-84	5	12,500	10	26,500	46	70235	-	-		
		1984-85	14	35,000	22	76,000	76	117500	-	-		
3.	Javhar	1983-84	-	-	69	2757470	16	47990	-	-		
		1984-85	13	31,606	45	180000	18	21600	-	-		
4.	Junner	1983-84	-	-	-	-	5	5000	-	-		
		1984-85	9	36,000	1	4000	71	71000	-	-		
SAHYADRI REGION			177	4,38,085	84	321886	202	3,24,225	-	-		
		1984-85	77	2,05,106	74	283600	165	2,10,100	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Yevetmel	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	500
7.	Chandra-pur	1983-84	1	1259	3	7000	20	20000	2	2000
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	12	24000	-	-
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	-	-	3	12000	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	1	2000	26	104000	2	400	-	-
GONDVAN REGION										
		1983-84	1	1250	6	19000	20	20000	2	2000
		1984-85	1	2000	26	104000	14	28000	1	500
STATE TOTAL										
		1984-85	178	439335	90	304866	222	34225	2	2000
		1984-85	78	207106	100	387600	179	238100	1	500



1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5.	Yavatmel	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	1	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3500	-	-
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	-	-	17	47000	-	-	-	-	9	9000
		1984-85	-	-	117	284000	-	-	-	-	22	11000
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	-	-	38	144479	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	4	8000	120	498000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		GONDWAN REGION	1	800	55	191479	-	-	-	-	9	9000
			4	8000	237	782000	-	-	1	3500	22	11000
	STATE TOTAL:-	1983-84	1	800	293	925532	23	21850	-	-	9	9000
		1984-85	4	800	537	1572000	-	-	4	3500	22	11000



Regionwise schematic expenditure under the Nucleus Budget for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 (M.S.C.T.D.C. Part ). (Abstract ).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Sahyadri Region		Gondwan Region	
		1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
I) Agril/Animal Husbandar/Fisheries Sector.					
1.	Purchase of Cows	<u>B/E 177</u> 4,38,085	<u>77</u> 2,05,106	<u>1</u> 1250	<u>1</u> 2000
2.	Purchase of Buffaloes.	<u>84</u> 3,21,886	<u>74</u> 2,83,600	<u>6</u> 19000	<u>26</u> 1,04,000
3.	Purchase of Sheep/Goats.	<u>202</u> 3,24,225	<u>165</u> 2,10,100	<u>20</u> 20,000	<u>14</u> 28,000
4.	Purchase of Polutry	-	-	<u>2</u> 2000	<u>14</u> 500
5.	Purchase of Pigs	-	-	<u>1</u> 800	<u>4</u> 8000
6.	Purchase of bullocks & bul/carts.	<u>238</u> 7,34,053.	<u>300</u> 7,90,000	<u>55</u> 1,91,479	<u>237</u> 7,82,000
7.	Purchase of Fishing Nets.	<u>23</u> 21,850	-	-	-
8.	Construction of Pipe	-	-	-	-
9.	Collection of Kasa	-	-	<u>9</u> 9000	<u>22</u> 11,000
10.	GRAND TOTAL : B& E:-	<u>724</u> 1840099	<u>616</u> 148809	<u>94</u> 243529	<u>306</u> 939000

State Total	Year	ABSTRACT Beneficiaries	B- beneficiary E:- Expenditure. Loan Amount (Rs.).
	1983	818	20,83,628
	1984-85	922	23,27,806,

Regionwise Schematic expenditure and beneficiaries under Nucleus Budget ( Trading & Bussiness Scheme ).  
for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 covered by the M.S.C.T.D.C., Nasik

Sr.No.	Regional Office	Year	Trading or business schemes										
			Sale of vege- tables		Sale of Dry Fish		Pan-Thela		Bamboo work		Te Stall		
1	2	3	B 4	A 5	B 6	A 7	B 8	A 9	B 10	A 11	B 12	A 13	
1.	Mandurbar	1983-84	8	4000	4	2000	1	1700	3	1500	1	500	
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Nasik	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1984-85	2	6500	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2500	
3.	Jarhar	1983-84	1	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1984-85	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Junnar	1983-84	3	1000	-	-	-	-	1	1500	-	-	
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	1	2000	96	48500	2	2000	
SAHYADRI REGION													
		1983-84	12	6000	4	2000	1	1700	4	3000	1	500	
		1984-85	2	6500	-	-	1	2000	96	48500	3	4500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Yavatmal	1983-84	24	24000	77	52975	6	6000	4	6326	21	21000
		1984-85	29	29000	-	Rs	6	6000	1	1000	12	12000
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	3	2400	-	Rs	Rs	-	-	-	3	4500
		1984-85	1	1000	-	Rs	-	-	-	-	7	20000
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	1	2500	-	-	1	2500	1	1000	-	-
		1984-85	3	5500	1	1000	4	12000	24	15000	3	15000
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	3	4500	-	-	1	750	-	-	1	4500
		1984-85	3	3000	-	-	2	1750	-	-	4	20000
	CONDWAN REGION	1983-84	31	33400	77	52575	8	9250	5	7326	25	3000
		1984-85	36	38500	1	1000	12	19750	25	16000	26	67000
	STATE TOTAL	1983-84	43	39400	81	54975	9	10950	9	10326	26	30500
		1984-85	38	45000	1	1000	13	21750	121	64500	29	71500

1.	2.	3.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
5.	Yatmal	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1000	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	-	-	1	2500	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	1	1000	3	8000	-	-	-	-
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	-	-	2	10000	2	10000	2	2500	1	500
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	1	3000	2	2000	-	-
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	-	-	-	-	2	8900	2	5000	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	19	61500	-	-	-	-
	GONDWAN REGION	1983-84	-	-	3	12500	4	18800	4	7500	1	500
		1984-85	-	-	3	1000	23	72500	3	300	-	-
	STATE TOTAL	1983-84	8	9600	3	12500	11	35200	4	7500	1	500
		1984-85	-	-	1	1000	31	112500	3	3000	-	-



; 74 :

1.	2.	3.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
5.	Yavatmel	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2000	1	3500
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5000
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	1	2500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	1	2500	1	5000	3	4500
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GONDWAN REGION	1983-84	3	12500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	1	2500	3	7000	5	13000
	STATE TOTAL	1983-84	3	12500	1	1400	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	1	2500	3	7000	5	13000

Sr.No.	Regional Office	Trading- Business Schemes								
		Year	Honey Collection B	A	35	36	37	38	39	
1.	Nandurbar	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Nasik	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	Rs	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	9	5400	-
3.	Jawhar	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Junner	1983-84	3	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SAHYADRI REGION	1983-84	3	6000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	9	5400	-

1.	2.	3.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
5.	Yeve tmal	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	1	5000	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Caandrapur	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	1	2000	-	-
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	-	-	-	-	2	1000
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GONDWAN REGION	1983-84	-	-	-	-	2	1000
		1984-85	-	-	2	7000	-	-
	STATE TOTAL	1983-84	3	6000	-	-	2	1000
		1984-85	-	-	2	7000	7	5900



Regionwise Schematic expenditure & beneficiaries covered under Nucleus Budget implemented through M.S.C.T.D.C. for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 . Classified Under Trading & Business ABSTRACT.

SR.NO.	Name of the Scheme	Region			
		Sahyadri		Gondwan	
		1983-84	1984-85	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>II Trading or Business :-</b>					
1.	Sale of Vegetables	<u>12</u> 6000	<u>2</u> 6500	<u>31</u> 33400	<u>36</u> 58500
2.	Sale of dry fish	<u>4</u> 2000	<u>-</u> -	<u>77</u> 52975	<u>1</u> 1000
3.	Pan Thela	<u>1</u> 1700	<u>1</u> 2000	<u>8</u> 9250	<u>12</u> 19750
4.	Bamboo Work	<u>4</u> 3000	<u>96</u> 48500	<u>5</u> 7326	<u>25</u> 16000
5.	Tea Stall	<u>6 1</u> 500	<u>3</u> 4500	<u>25</u> 30000	<u>26</u> 67000
6.	Khula Baja	<u>8</u> 9600	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -
7.	Mutton Shop	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>3</u> 125000	<u>1</u> 1000
8.	Maneri Shop	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>4</u> 7500	<u>3</u> 3000
9-	Rope making	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>1</u> 500	<u>-</u> -
10.	Kheana shop	<u>7</u> 16400	<u>8</u> 40000	<u>4</u> 18500	<u>23</u> 72500
11.	General stores	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>3</u> 12500	<u>-</u> -

Table No.-----contd.

1.	2.	3	4	5	6
12. Sale of Scrap material		<u>1</u> 1400	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -
13. Sweet Mart		<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>1</u> 2500
14. Book Depot & Stationary Material		<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>3</u> 7000
15. Cloth shop		<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>5</u> 13000
16. Honey Collection		<u>3</u> 6000	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -
17. Photography		<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>2</u> 7000
18. Manufacturing of Dron & Patravali		<u>-</u> -	<u>9</u> 5400	<u>2</u> 1000	<u>-</u> -
Total		<u>41</u> 46,600	<u>119</u> 1,06,900	<u>163</u> 1,91,751	<u>138</u> 2,48,250

ABSTRACT

State	Year	Beneficiary	Amount ( In Rs. )
Total	1983-84	204	2,38,351
	1984-85	257	3,55,150

TABLE 6 : 79:

Regionwise schematic expenditure/beneficiaries covered under Nucleus Budget for the Year 1983-84/ & 1984-85 by M.S.C.T.D.C. Nasik. ( Servia Industry Schemes )-

Sr.No.	Regional Office	Year	Service - Industry Schemes.														
			Mfg. of Bricks and tiles.			Sewing Machine			Loudspeaker and Band			Carpetary			Cycle Masonry.		
			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	
1.	Manudrbar	1983-84	122	180000	16	17200	1	4500	6	12000	2	8000	-	-	-		
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2.	Nasik	1983-84	2	6500	22	33000	-	-	-	13500	-	-	-	-	-		
		1984-85	1	2500	21	31200	-	-	-	3 7500	-	-	-	-	-		
3.	Jawhar	1983-84	8	32000	1	1510	-	-	2	4000	-	-	-	-	-		
		1984-85	7	26000	-	-	2	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.	Junnar	1983-84	-	-	19	28500	2	10000	5	7500	-	-	-	-	-		
		1984-85	-	-	4	6000	5	25000	6	6000	-	-	-	-	-		
SAHYADRI REGION			1983-84	132	219300	58	80210	3	14500	19	37000	2	8000	2	1000		
		1984-85	8	30500	25	37200	7	35000	9	13500	-	-	-	-	-		

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5.	Yavatmal	1983-84	-	-	76	96300	1	1200	26	26000	39	66000	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	3	3500	11	55000	17	17000	3	15000	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	1	500	20	25800	-	-	8	8000	10	45000	-	-
		1984-85	5	19000	18	27000	1	5000	1	1000	8	32000	-	-
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	9	6500	22	29000	1	3000	3	4500	22	34985	-	-
		1984-85	19	19000	75	112500	9	42000	7	10000	34	85000	-	-
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	15	30000	19	28500	-	-	4	6000	14	35000	-	-
		1984-85	9	22500	9	14000	3	15000	-	-	11	40000	-	-
	GONDWAN REGION	1983-84	25	37000	137	179600	2	4200	41	44500	85	180985	-	-
		1984-85	33	60500	105	15700	24	117000	25	28500	56	172000	-	-
	STATE TOTAL	1983-84	157	256300	195	259810	5	18700	60	81500	87	188985	2	-
		1984-85	41	91000	130	194200	31	152000	34	42000	56	172000	-	-



1.	2.	3.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
5.	Yavatmel	1983-84	1	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	2	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Nagpur	1983-84	-	-	-	1	5000	-	†	2000	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	-	-	-	-	1	1500	-	-	2	10,000	+	5000
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	4	20,000	-	-
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1984-85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jondran	1983-84	1	4,000	1	5000	1	1500	1	2000	2	10,000	+	5000
Regional Total :-														
		1984-85	2	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20,000	-	Rs
State Total :-														
		1983-84	1	4,000	1	5000	1	1500	1	2000	2	10,000	1	5000
		1984-85	2	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20,000	-	-



1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
5.	Ye vatnal	1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1984-85	1	1000	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Ne gpur	1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1984-85	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
7.	Chandrapur	1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1984-85	--	--	4	6000	2	4000	--	--
8.	Gadchiroli	1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	15000
		1984-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Gondwan	1983-84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Region Total :-		1984-85	1	1000	4	6000	2	4000	3	15000
State Total :-		1983-84	--	--	2	1000	--	--	--	--
		1984-85	1	1000	4	6000	2	4000	3	15000



:85 :

TABLE NO; 7.

Regionwise Schematic expenditure and beneficiaries under Nucleus Budget for the year 1983-84, and 1984-85 covered by the M.S.C.T.D.C., Nasik.  
(ABSTRACT)( Service Industry- Scheme.)

Sr.No.	Name of the Scheme	Sahyadari		Gondwan	
		1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
III Service Industry Scheme					
1.	Manufacture of bricks and tiles.	<u>132</u> 219300	<u>8</u> 30500	<u>25</u> 37000	<u>33</u> 60500
2.	Sewing machine B/E	<u>58</u> 80210	<u>25</u> 37200	<u>23</u> 179600	<u>105</u> 157000
3.	Lound speaker and band	<u>3</u> 14500	<u>7</u> 35000	<u>2</u> 4200	<u>24</u> 117000
4.	Garpentary B/E	<u>19</u> 37000	<u>9</u> 13500	<u>41</u> 445000	<u>25</u> 28500
5.	Cycle-shop B/E	<u>2</u> 8000	<u>-</u> -	<u>85</u> 180985	<u>56</u> 172000
6.	Masonry works B/E	<u>2</u> 1000	<u>-</u> -	<u>--</u> --	<u>-</u> -
7.	Type-writing machine B/E	<u>--</u> -	<u>--</u> -	<u>1</u> 4000	<u>2</u> 1000
8.	Decoration and mandap B/E	<u>--</u> -	<u>--</u> -	<u>1</u> 5000	<u>--</u> -
9.	Photo-frame work B/E	<u>--</u> -	<u>--</u> -	<u>1</u> 1500	<u>--</u> -
10.	Cycle-Rickshaw B/E	<u>----</u> -	<u>----</u> -	<u>1</u> 2000	<u>--</u> -
11.	Floor- mill B/E	<u>--</u> -	<u>--</u> -	<u>2</u> 10000	<u>4</u> 20000
12.	Matress-work B/E	<u>--</u> -	<u>--</u> -	<u>1</u> 5000	<u>--</u> -

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Painting work $\frac{B}{E}$	--	--	--	$\frac{1}{10000}$
14.	Black-smithy B/E	--	$\frac{2}{1000}$	--	$\frac{4}{6000}$
15.	Hair-cutting B/E Saloon	--	--	--	$\frac{4}{4000}$
16.	Workshop (Others)	---	--	--	$\frac{3}{15000}$
TOTAL:		$\frac{218}{361010}$	$\frac{49}{116200}$	$\frac{297}{473785}$	$\frac{259}{591000}$

ABSTRACT

	Year	Beneficiary	Amt. (In Rs.)
STATE TOTAL:	1983-84	515	8,34,795
	1984-85	308	7,07,200

B- beneficiary  
E- Expenditure.