सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Maharashtra

Project Plan Report
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT KINWAT
(NANDED DISTRICT)
(1990 – 1995)

Tribal Research and Training Institute,
MAHARASHTRA STATE
28, QUEEN'S GARDEN, PUNE 411001.

1988

(For Official use only)

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As per the instructions from the Government in Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay, the work of preparing a model report on Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kinwat, in District Nanded was entrusted to the Tribal Research & Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune. The model report as conceived on the broad guide-lines from Central Government involved the study of assessing the present economic land scape of the area, status of prominent tribal communities found in the area, flow of financial resources to the I.T.D.P. area together with socio-economic problems and potentials of development in the project area and second--ly evolving integrated approach for all-round development of the project area. With this object in view, discussion with the Govt. officials of Integrated Tribal Development Projects were held and with their cooperation we could collect some material.

The collection of statistical data was carried out by personal visits to various Govt. officers in the area. Similarly, the data already collected through Universal Bench Mark Survey (1980) was also made use of. The model project report not only covered the aspect of analysing the data as made available through the VIIth Five Year Plan document for the I.T.D.P. but also visualised the pattern and allocation of funds to various sectors under the prospective VIIIth Five Year Plan. Thus, the sectoral allocation of funds has been modelled on the basis of

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earlier experience of a Five Year Plan and requirement of the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kinwat.

This work of compilation and drafting of the report was entrusted to Shri S.R.Shevkari, Research Assistant who worked under the supervision of Shri M.B.Surana, Deputy Director and my guidance.

We hope that this model report would be useful to the administrative officers, planners interested in tribal development.

(Dr.G.M.GARE)
Director,
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Pune.

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER I

Conceptional Background of Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy.

Introduction :

1.1 The experience gained from the programmes implemented under the Five Year Plans hitherto has guided us to recognise the fact that the total developmental efforts in the tribal areas need dual approach i.e. massive investment and the integrated approach towards the problems faced. It was thus felt that the development strategy in the areas of tribal concentration had to be in the nature of area development wherein infrastructure - physical, legal and institutional would be emphasised. Further it would be required to combine with the programmes directed to the specific target groups.

It was, therefore, envisaged that in the areas of tribal concentration, socio-economic situation necessitated protective development measures so that process of development did not itself result in increasing exploitation as would be the case in the absence of deliberate and conscious intervention by the Government.

1.2 The strategy for the development of the areas largely or predominently inhabited by the tribals was evolved on the eve of the Vth Five Year Plan. It aimed at development of tribal areas with the focus on development of tribal communities, and primitive

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tribal groups with special priority. Hence the areas with 50% or more tribal concentration were carved out and treat--ed as "Predominently Tribal Areas." A tribal block was taken as the smallest unit for inclusion in the tribal sub-plan. A block or a group of blocks called Integrated Tribal Development Project generally comprised of tahsils was taken as a basic unit for planning and develop--ment in the Tribal Sub Plan Area.

1.3 Within the Tribal Sub Plan Areas, the basic unit of planning and implementation is now the I.T.D.P.(Integrat--ed Tribal Development Project). This is expected to be homogenous and viable unit of administration distinguished by the resource base of the area which will again focus in the special needs of the inhabitants. The Tribal Sub Plan was an aggregate of the plan made for Integrated Tribal Development Projects incorporating the principles of plann--ing from below.

Through the strategy of Tribal Sub Plan it was sought to earmark the funds from the general State Plan in proportion to the tribal population in the State. A provision was made for the Special Central Assistance to to act as an additive and catalyst for spurring financial investment by the State Govt. and other financial institu--tions besides the contribution from the Central Ministries.

1.4 The working group set up by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan laid down the main objectives

of the tribal development as raising productivity level in the fields of Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Village and Small Industries etc. It was expected to help to create economic impact of an order which would enable the targetted families in the sub-plan area to cross the poverty line and become self-sufficient. Education was to be treated as key priority sector in the Sixth Plan period.

1.5 Besides, elimination of exploitation of tribals in the fields of land elienation, the problems of money lending, debt-bondage, trade, excise/forest etc. were of a vital significance. The Point No. 7 of the New-20 Point Programme followed for accelerating the space of development of Scheduled Tribes also re--inforced these objectives. In short, the impetus to planning from below in tribal areas was given in the Sixth Plan period.

VII Five Year Plan strategy - appraisal.

1.6 Food, employment and productivity were the main objectives of the VIIth Five Year Plan. In the field of tribal development, raising the socio-economic condition of the tribal people and strengthening of infrastructure of tribal area remain the proximate objectives. In the Seventh Plan approach document, a mix of beneficiary oriented, infrastructure and human resource development programmes are considered to be essential elements for planning for tribal development.

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While determining the sectoral outlays, care has been taken to ensure that a proper balance is maintained between core sectors, viz. agriculture, minor irrigation, social and community services including supply of drinking water, public health etc. Adequate provision has been made for Tribal Areas Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes.

Salient feat res of the Tribal Sub-Plan in the State.

1.7 The following salient features of the Tribal Area Sub Plan of the State can be summarised under new strategy.

i) The provision made under the sub plan cannot be diverted to programmes outside the Tribal Area Sub Plan.

ii) Separate minor heads have been opened for accounting the expenditure on the Tribal area sub-plan programmes.

iii) The Tribal Area Sub-Plan is based on the Integrated Area Development Approach with focus on the development of tribals in pursu--ance of the guidelines issued by the Govt. of India as well as on the decisions taken by the State Govt. and on the experience gained in the past.

1.8 Guidelines for preparation of project report-

Three ingredients must find place in the prepara--tion of the project report on the Integrated Tribal Develop--ment Projects.

They are as follows :-

1) The natural resource endowments of the project area.

2) The socio-economic matrix i.e. occupations, skills and aptitudes of the people.

3) Financial resource availability for the Five Year period and each of the five annual phases of the plan.

In pursuance of the guiding principles and the background information enunciated as above, an attempt has been made to draft a model project report of the Integrated Tribal Development Project of Kinwat from Nanded district in the State.

CHAPTER - II

Profile of Integrated Tribal Development Project: Kinwat.

2.1 The tribal population in Nanded district is concentrated in Kinwat tahsil. It comprises of 244 villages and one town. The area of these villages largely covered under the Tribal Area Sub Plan. Therefore this block is taken up for preparing its model Integrated Tribal Development Project plan.

Kinwat tahsil is located in the north-eastern part of Nanded district. It is bounded on the East and South by Andhra Pradesh and on the West and North by Yavatmal district of the State. This tahsil forms a compact zone and lies between 19°- 25" to 19°-55" North latitude and 77°- 5" to 78°-19" East longitude.

2.2 Kinwat tahsil covers a geographical area of 209724 hectares with the total number of 244 villages. Out of 244 villages 231 are inhabited and 13 villages are deserted or uninhabited. The project area, however, spreads over 185 villages out of which 175 villages are inhabited and 10 villages are deserted or uninhabited. These villages in the project area cover the total population of 1,34,919 souls. The tribal population stands at 41,139. In the tahsil 59 villages fall outside the tribal sub plan area. Their total population works out to 47,604 together with the tribal population of 8599. Besides these villages in Tahsil, Kinwat town

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is also included in the tribal sub plan area. It covers a geographical area of 1,374 hectares. The total population stands at 16,476 including tribal population of 865 only. The Tribal Sub Plan Area of Kinwat tahsil is now rationalised with Scheduled Area. A map of Kinwat tahsil depicting the boundaries of Tribal Sub Plan areas is enclosed (Appendix (a)).

The statistical information placed below brings out the picture of the Kinwat Tahsil based on 1981 census.

Table No. 2.1

Comparative distribution of total and tribal villages and population according to 1981 census in Kinwat tahsil and Kinwat I.T.D.Project.

Sr. No.	Item	Tahsil as a whole	Tribal Sub Plan Area	Outside Tribal Sub Plan Area.
1-	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	No. of villages	244	185	59
2.	No. of villages			
	a) Inhabited	231	175	56
	b) Uninhabited.	13	10	3
3.	Total population	1,82,523	1,34,919	47,604
4.	Tribal Population (Rural)	49,738	41,139	8,599
5.	Town covers			
	a) No.	1	1	-
	b) Population	16,476	16,476	-
	c) Tribal population (Urban)	865	865	-

Source : District Census Handbook Part XIII A-K-B for Nanded District.

2.4 Further, it will be worth studying the inhabit--ed villages in Kinwat tahsil as classified according to size range of population as per 1981 census. The table below presents the distribution of inhabited villages in size class of population.

Table No. 2.2

Distribution of villages by size-class of population as per 1981 census

Sr. No.	Size range of population	No. of villa--ges.	Per-cent--age.	Total popula--tion.	Per-cent--age.
1.	Less than 200	16	7	1858	1
2.	200 - 499	73	32	25,802	14
3.	500 - 999	81	35	57,823	32
4.	1000 - 1999	51	22	68,133	37
5.	2000-4999	10	4	28,907	16
6.	5000 and above	Nil	-	-	-
	Total	231	100	1,82,523	100

Source : District census Handbook Part-XIII Nanded Distt.

2.5 The data highlights that about 89 (39%) villages fall in the size class of population upto 499 ; 81 (35%) villages are categorised in the popula--tion group of 500-999. This distribution indicates that median and mode values of distribution fall in

the population range of 500-999. The analysis of data therefore leads to conclude that the project area is characterised by the villages with small and medium size of population.

2.6 The Scheduled Tribe population in the district and the tahsil over a decade have indicated sharp changes. The following table will highlight the situation precisely.

Table No. 2.3

Comparative district/tahsil Scheduled Tribes population over a decade (i.e. 1971 - 1981)

District/Tahsil	Percentage of S.T. population	
	1971	1981
Nanded district	4.03	10.19
Kinwat tahsil	20.79	25.43

2.7 The increase in the population of Scheduled Tribes in the district as in other parts of the State is primarily the result of "the removal of area restric--tion in 1976". It is also revealed in the study that certain communities like "Mannerwar, Munurkapu,Munnurwad, Telugu Munnrwar and Kolis" pose themselves as belonging to Scheduled Tribes and accordingly enumerated themselves under the category of Scheduled Tribes at the time of census enumeration 1981, merely on the basis of similarity in nomenclature. Because of these reasons, there is a sharp rise in Scheduled Tribes population.

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Profile of distinct tribal groups

2.8 The brief description of the prominent tribal groups in the project area is presented below. The predominent tribal groups witnessed in the project area are "Gond, Andh, Pardhan, Kolam and Bhil communi--ties. The seriatum description of each tribal group runs as follows.

2.9 Gond : This tribe is the third largest tribal group in the Maharashtra State. The main concentration of the tribe is in the districts of Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Yawatmal, Bhandara and Nanded. The Gonds constitute the largest tribal group in the project area of Kinwat Integrat--ed Tribal Development Project. Gonds are divided into more than 50 sub groups in the Maharashtra State according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. In Kinwat tahsil we come across the following major exogamous groups :

1) Raj Gond 2) Arakh 3) Madia 4) Bhatola
5) Dhurma 6) Dholia 7) Dorla 8) Gaiki
9) Gaita 10) Koya 11) Muria

There are 3088 Gond households with 16462 population in the project area as revealed from the Universal Bench Mark Survey (1980).

2.10 Andh : This tribal group constitutes the principal tribe in the State of Maharashtra. This is the second largest tribe in the project area. The population as enumerated through Bench Mark Survey

works out to 12,186. Their concentration is mainly found in Parbhani/Nanded and Yawatmal districts of the State. The Andhs appear to be very remarkable people with dark complexion, thick lips and prominent cheek-bones, They show marked aboriginal features. They are greatly influenced by the Telugu people who come from the adjacent area of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhas appear to be a non Aryan tribe of Andhra Pradesh from which they derive their names.

This tribe is divided into two groups viz. Vartali (or pure) and Khaltali (or illegitimate). They have large number of exagamous sects, most of which appear to have adopted Maratha names, either taken from villages, animals or plants.
Andh is a cultivating and a hunting tribe, confined to the hilly tracts. They catch antelope, hares, pigs and some other animals in their nets. In Kinwat tahsil, they are mostly cultivators.

2.11 Pardhans

The Pardhans are one of the prominent tribes in Maharashtra. They are generally located in Yawatmal/Chandrapur/Nanded districts and few of them are scattered in Aurangabad district.

The name Pardhan is of Sanskrit origin and signifies minister or agent. There is a tradition that the Gond kings employed Pardhans as their ministers. Hence this Scheduled Tribe is described as the priest

of the Gond. Pardhans are usually short and built. The family of Pardhan is patrilocal.

This tribe has several endogamous divisions of which the principal area the Raj-Pardhans, the Gond Pardhans, Thotia Pardhans. In the project area of Kinwat tahsil, Pardhan practi es agriculture as their vocation for their livelihood. There are 459 households with 2722 population as revealed from the Universal Bench Mark Survey (1980).

2.12 Kolam : The Kolams are declared as Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. They are Dravidian in origin and mainly found in Gondwan region. The main concentra--tion pockets of these tribes are found in the districts of Nanded/Chandrapur/Yavatmal as per 1971 census. Moreover, they are mainly concentrated in Kinwat taluka of Nanded district Wani and Kelapur talukas of Yawatmal districts.

In their own dialect, they call themselves as 'Kolavar' but in Gondi language they are called as "Punjari or Bhumka", in telegu they are known as Mannervarlu 'Kolams'. In Marathi they are known as 'Kolams'. They have their own language as 'Kolami'. It is one of the primitive tribes in the State. This tribal group is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Universal Bench Mark Survey 1980 projected 2457 popula--tion of this tribe in the project area of Kinwat.

The Kolam tribe has no sub tribe or sub divisions but like Gonds they are organised into

exogamous clans and most of them have the names identical with those of Gond clans. The marriage ceremonies, deities etc. are all identical to those of Gonds. The exagamous divisions have been divided into four Gods, Five Deve, Six Deve, Seven Deve etc. worshipping Gods respectively. Enquiries revealed that the Kolams are not a sub tribe of the Gonds. Their language is altogether different.

2.13 Bhil : The Bhils are one of the most prominent tribe in Maharashtra both in number and historical importance. They are found mostly in the districts of Sahyadri region. But a very few families are also located in the project area of Kinwat wherein their population as revealed from the Universal Bench Mark Survey (1980) stood at 810.

Bhils generally earn their livelihood by collection and sale of minor forest products. They are mostly peasants or labourers. Some Bhil families have found their vocation in the tertiary sector (service/ business sector) such as railways, post and telegraph, forest guards, Teachers etc. In short, the Bhils are economically a group of settled agriculturists, socially a patrilineal tribe and traditionally a community of good archers.

The Bhils believe in totemism. They have their own dialect known as Bhili or Bhilori which contains a number of non Aryan words and is much influenced by Marathi, Gujarathi and Marwari dialects.

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The great majority of them have retained their aboriginal dialect particularly in Dhule and Jalgaon districts.

2.14 The study of households and population of the predominent tribal groups in the project area on the basis of data collected through the Universal Bench Mark Survey 1980 will certainly highlight family structure of an household together with population of each tribal community.

Table No. 2.4

Households and population of predominent tribal group with family size.

Sr. No.	Predominent tribe.	No. of households.	Population	Average size of the house-hold.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Gond	3088	16482	5.5
2.	Andh	2226	12186	5.5
3.	Pardhan	459	2722	6
4.	Kolam	436	2457	5
5.	Bhil	167	810	5

The picture of the composition of household of each predominent group indicates that the average size of a Gond/Andh/Kolam/Bhil family is between 5 to 6 members.

2.15 The occupational classification of tribal household has an economic significance. The statistical

information presented in the table below spells out the important indications of both the district and the tahsil under review.

Table No. 2.5

Comparative study of Scheduled Tribe population in the District and tahsil with occupational classification

Sr. No.	Item	Scheduled Tribe population (according to 81 census)		Percentage amongst Scheduled Tribes in the tahsil as compared to the district.
		Total District	Total Tahsil	
1.	Total S.T. population	1,78,283	50,603	28.39
2.	Literates	36,592	10,131	27.69
3.	Total main workers.	84,847	25,666	30.25
4.	Cultivators	39,118	9,775	24.99
5.	Agricultural Labour	37,524	14,794	39.43
6.	Household industri--es, Manufacturer processing servic--ing/repairs.	581	244	42.00
7.	Other workers	7,624	1,053	13.81
8.	Marginal workers	14,813	2,723	18.38
9.	Non workers	78,578	22,214	28.27

Source : District Census Handbook, District : Nanded.

It is observed that the total main workers amongst Scheduled Tribe in the tahsil accounts for about 30 percent. As much as 25 percent Scheduled Tribe

workers are categorised as "Cultivators" and about 40 percent are agricultural labours. The Scheduled Tribe Workers that are engaged in household industries, manu--facturing processing, servicing and repairs accounts for 42 percent of the district's total Scheduled Tribe population. The Scheduled Tribe marginal workers in the tahsil (Kinwat) accounted for about 18 percent.

It is true that the agriculture is the main stay of the majority of the population in the project area. It, therefore, presents a lopsided distribution of economic activity in the area which calls for the definite solution of the magnitudal problem of farm communities.

2.16 The occupational pattern of Scheduled Tribe population in Kinwat tahsil according to 1981 Census will indicate the actual number of personnel under each cate--gory together with its percentage. The table No. 2.6 indicates the occupational pattern as observed in the tahsil of Kinwat.

Table No. 2.6

Occupational Pattern of Scheduled Tribes population in Kinwat Tahsil (According to 1981 Census)

Sr. No.	Item	Number	Percentage
1.	Total population (Scheduled Tribes)	50603	100
2.	Total main workers	25666	51
3.	Total marginal workers	2723	5
4.	Total non-workers	22214	44

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Sr. No.	Item	Number	Percentage
5.	Break-up of workers and percentage to working population.		
	(i) Cultivators	9775	38
	(ii) Agricultural labour	14794	58
	(iii) Household industry Manufacturer, process--ing, servicing and repairs.	244	1
	(iv) Other workers	1053	4

The above Table indicates that as much as 51 percent working force fall under the category of main workers. The cultivators accounts for 38 percent, agricultural labourers accounts for 58 percent. Further, non-workers in the tribal population works out to 44 percent while marginal workers forms only 5 percent amongst total workers.

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CHAPTER III

Economic Landscape of the Project Area

3.1 Agriculture is the principal activity of the tribal and non-tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kinwat. It is the main stay of their livelihood. The land use pattern in the Kinwat Tahsil is presented in Table No. 3.1 given below :-

Table No. 3.1

Land Utilisation in Kinwat Tahsil for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

('00') (area in hectares)

Sr. No.	Items	1982-83	% age	1983-84	% age	1984-85	%age
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Geographical Area.	2012	100.00	2012	100.00	2012	100.00
2.	Forest Area	578	28.73	578	28.73	578	28.73
3.	Uncultivable	110	5.47	111	5.52	111	5.52
4.	Cultivable land but not culti--vated.	185	9.19	165	8.20	165	8.20
5.	Fallow land	146	7.26	153	7.60	101	5.02
6.	Net sown area	993	49.35	1005	49.95	1057	52.53
7.	Total Cropped area	997	49.55	1008	50.10	1060	52.68
8.	Area sown more than ones	4	-	3	-	3	-
9.	Total Cultivable area.	1006	50.00	1225	60.88	1225	60.88

(Source :- Distt. Stat. Abstract, Nanded, 1984-85)

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The data presented in the table indicates that the forest area over the period under review remained steady (unchanged). Similarly, the uncultivable land also found to be unalterable but the fallow land in the year 1984-85 has substantially decreased compared to the earlier two years. The total cropped area showed increas--ing trend in the year 1984-85 as compared to the earlier years. However, thereare no spectacular changes in the land use pattern are visualised.

3.2 The project area of Kinwat falls under the moderate to moderately high rain fall zone, ranging from 900 to 1250 mm. Since the cropping pattern is generally dependent on the factors such as soil texture, irrigation facilities available, rainfall and the climate in the area, the principal crops are Jawar (Kharif) and Rice amongst the cereals while Tur, Urid and Moog are amongst pulses and Cotton and Groundnut are in oilseeds. The other important crops grown in the area are Chilly and Til. The Table below gives the important crops grown together with the area covered thereunder during the three conse--quetive years.

Table No. 3.2

Area under Principal Crops in Kinwat Tahsil

(Area in Hec.)

Sr. No.	Crop	1982-83	%age	1983-84	% age	1984-85	% age
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Cereals						
1.	Jowar (kh)	28034	28.12	32349	32.09	32995	31.13
2.	Rice	5314	5.33	4639	4.60	5805	5.53
	Pulses						
3.	Tur	6205	6.22	5209	5.17	6164	5.82
4.	Urid	3325	3.34	2398	2.38	2921	2.76
5.	Moong	2509	2.52	2163	2.15	2324	2.19
6.	Groundnut	598	0.60	266	0.26	350	0.33
7.	Cotton	50337	50.49	50990	50.59	50966	48.08
8.	Chilly	398	0.40	301	0.30	588	0.53

Source:- Distt. Statistical Abstract Nanded Distt. for the year 1982-83 to 1984-85.

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3.3 Table No. 3.2 shows that the area under Jowar (Kharif) and Rice in the year 1984-85 has slightly increased. The area under groundnut and chilly has also increased to some extent. The area under Cotton in the 1984-85 has shown a slight decline over the earlier year.

The table further shows that in the year 1984-85 cotton occupies about 48% of the total cropped area in the tahsil. The Jowar (Kharif) accounts for about 31% of the cropped area while rice and pulses (Tur) account for about 6% area each in the same year.

A general view on the cropping pattern can be expressed that the preference for the cash crops is being increased among the tribals. This is rather unique trend because the tribals generally do not go in for cash crops, because of their traditional outlook towards farming activities and their poor economic conditions.

Sources of Irrigation .

3.4 The water is one of the important resources for increasing production through irrigation. It exercises more influence on the change in the cropping pattern in the area. The major sources of irrigation can be studied with the help of following information.

TABLE No. 3.3

Sources of Irrigation in Kinwat Tahsil

(Provisional) 1984-85

Sr. No.	Year	Total No. of wells.	Irrigation wells in use fitted with		Irrigation wells not in use.	Successful Bore Wells.
			Electric Pumps	Diesel Pumps		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1982-83	1841	495	100	N.A.	36
2.	1983-84	1841	495	100	N.A.	60
3.	1984-85	1841	495	125	225	37

Source :- District Statistical Abstract 1982-83 to 1984-85.

It is seen from the above table that only 27% wells are in use for irrigation purposes. In order to boost up the irrigation facilities and programme some small and medium irrigation projects have been completed in the area.

Table No. 3.4

Command Area under Medium Irrigation Project in 1984-85

(Area in Hectares)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Command Area
1.	Loni (1986)	2446
2.	Nagzari (1985)	1291
3.	Dongargaon (1975)	1975

Source : District Statistical Abstract Nanded District for years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

Land size

3.5 The economic status of a family is certainly influenced by the land possessed by the household. The classification of the households by size-class of land possessed is presented in the table below which is based on the data collected through the universal Bench Mark Survey (Household) 1980.

TABLE NO. 3.5

Distribution of households by size-class of land possessed

Sr. No.	Size-class of land (in Hectares).	No. of House-holds.	Land possessed.	%age to total land possessed	Percentage to total Households (tribals)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Landless	3214	-		46.0
2.	Below 1.0	90	62		1.0
3.	1.01 to 2.00	493	672		7.0
4.	2.01 to 5.00	2117	6247	37.60	30.0
5.	5.01 to 6.00	213	1122	-	3.0
6.	6.01 to 10.00	603	4321	26.00	9.0
7.	10.01 to 20.00	235	2893	17.41	3.0
8.	20.01 to above	47	1296	7.80	1.0
		7012	16613		100.0

Source : Universal Bench Mark Survey (1980)

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It is seen from Table No. 3.5 that about 46% families are landless. The families of small and marginal holders having upto 2.0 hectars of land account for about 8 percent while the households with landholdings between 2.01 to 5.0 hectares form 30 percent of the total tribal households in the project area. The families having fairly large holding i.e. above 10 hectares are only 4%. The land possessed by the various size groups shows that 9% families possess 26% of land and 4% families possess 25% of the total land in the large holding group, whereas 41% of the families in smaller holding group possess about 41% of the total land.

The landless and the marginal groups accounts for about 54% in the areas. That leads to the poor economic conditions of the majority of the tribal families in Kinwat Tahsil.

3.6 The economic status of the household is commonly judged on the basis of income it accrued. The data on the classification of tribal households according to the income size (collected through the universal Bench Mark Survey(1980) is presented in the following table.

TABLE No. 3.6

The distribution of household by income range.

Sr.	Income Range (Rs.)	No. of house-holds.	Percentage of Households to the total households.
1.	0000 to 3600	6330	90.0
2.	3601 to 4200	210	3.0
3.	4201 to 4700	42	0.5
4.	4701 to 5400	144	2.0
5.	5401 to 6000	90	1.5
6.	6001 to above	205	3.0
	Total	7012	100.0

(Source : Universal Bench Mark Survey 1980)

The above table brings out that about 90 percent of the households fall in the income-range of Rs.3600 and below which is considered for classifying the households falling below the poverty line (B.P.L.) In other words it can be said that the majority of the tribal households are living below the poverty line in Kinwat Tahsil. The percentage of the households enjoying higher income is very small.

3.7 The inter-tribal insufficiency of income is also worth studying from the point of view of insufficiency of income and their tendency of migration for earning their livelihood. Table No. 3.7 (Universal Bench Mark Survey 1980) brings out the distribution of households by tribe with insufficiency of income and their migration to the places.

TABLE NO. 3.7

Distribution of families with insufficiency of income and migration by tribal

Sr. No.	Tribe	Total house-holds.	Households not having suffici-ent income		Percentage of families going out-side (Migration) Col. 4 to 3)
			going outside	Not go-ing outside	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Gond	3088	2071	577	70
2.	Andh	2226	1338	1350	55
3.	Pardhan	459	324	140	75
4.	Kolam	436	313	50	75
5.	Bhil	167	93	60	55

Source : Universal Bench Mark Survey 1980.

The information provided in the table above, indicate that as much as 75 percent of the tribal house--holds belonging to Pardhan and Kolam tribes migrate to other areas for consolidating their economic conditions. Next to them the Gond tribal families migrate for their livelihood. As these families have insufficient income and are categorised as " below poverty line " families they are bound to go in search of some means of liveli--hood. The insufficiency of income and the migration are thus co-related. The economic status of the tribal families in the project area of Kinwat is very poor and as much as 90 percent of the families do have the income less than Rs. 3,600/-.

3.8 The economic backwardness of the area and the people in general and the tribal families in particular calls for devising various schemes for the economic upliftment of the people. The general over-view of the land utilisation in relation to the cropping pattern and the economic status of the families in the area call for massive multi-pronged programme for further development in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Area.

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CHAPTER - IV

Special Areas of Development in the Project

4.1 The comprehensive programmes in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects have achieved good results but it is still necessary to identify some major thrust areas for development Programmes. The thrust areas in Kinwat Integrated Tribal Development Project consist of agriculture, animal husbandry, Horticulture and pasture development and forestry development. The key-programmes in such thrust areas may substantially support and gear up the economic development of the region.

4.2 Agro-based industries

The agriculture being the main stay of the tribal people in the project area, the non-existance of agro-based industries which would have been flourished rapidly is conspicuously felt, Agriculture, besides, the potent source of raw material for agro-based industries has a vast potential for employment generation in the rural industries. It is a foster mother of all rural industries concerning the development of area and the people.

4.3 Agricultural farms

The agricultural farms at present tend to represent an isolated activity. Their role in development of agriculture production is required to be re-defined. The proper linkage have to be made in terms of supply of seeds,

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providing a demonstration base and involvement of people in the specific extension activities around the farm itself. The network of such agricultural farms in the Integrated Tribal Development Project must be worked out. This will cater to the specific requirements of each agricultural region.

4.4 Dry Farming Technique.

The level of irrigation is low in the area so a clear programmes of dry-farming techniques call for consideration. The tribal farms are mostly small and marginal. The cultivators with their uneconomic holdings and consequent upon accrual of low income, they find difficult to meet both ends. In order to find out proper solution to the problem the thrust areas must comprise of agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation.

The tribal farmers are unaware of farm techni--ques. The lack of adequate knowledge about farm techno--logy contributes to technological gap in tribal farmers as compared to the non-tribal farmers in Kinwat tahsil.

4.5 Horticulture Programmes

It is because of the favourable agro-climate conditions horticulture has emerged as one of the major programmes in most of the tribal areas. In the Integra--ted Tribal Development Project , Kinwat, the horticul--ture programme must get a phillip for rapid develop--ment of agriculturists.

4.6 Special Livestock Development

:Due to the larger number of livestock popula--tion the programmes for the development of goatry, sheep breeding need to be worked out for the entire Integrated Tribal Development Project. Good potential areas have not so far outlined under special livestock development activities.

Areas of pasture potential in the Integrated Tribal Development Project need to be delineated and specific animal husbandry programmes to be drawn up for intensive development under integrated approach. Fodder development for larger livestock population poses a problem. It needs to be looked into urgently.

4.7 Forest based Industries :

It is obserbed that out of the total district area, about 63 percent of the forest area is situate in Kinwat tahsil only. Besides as much as 29 percent of the area is under forest when compared with the geographi--cal area of Kinwat tahsil. As against this background, the absence of forest-based industries is the central problem of the area. Timber, grass, firewood are the major and gum, tendu leaves, Moha seeds, lac are the minor forest products of the area in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. The major/minor forest resources have not been satisfactorily harnessed for the benefit of the tribals through the establishment

of forest-based industries. These industries may augment the forest resources and bring about the radical change in the area and the tribal environment as well. The forests thus can play a moderating influence on the Agriculture.

4.8 Industrial Estates :

The Integrated Tribal Development Project area also witnesses the absence of industrial estates, mini-industrial estates which may have been served as a boon for development of the area.

4.9 Irrigation Facilities :

The project area of Kinwat is lacking the irrigation facilities. The medium and minor irrigation projects can be of great avail for irrigation potential in the area.

4.10 Transport and Communication :

Added to the central problems of agro-based industries and the other major and medium type of the industries, there is also a dearth of transport and communication facilities in the Integrated Tribal Develop--ment Project. The length of surface road is about 200 kilometers only. There is only one all-weather road leading to district headquarter. It lacks in the well developed network of all weather roads. A meter guage rail-line passes through the project area which

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connects only 9 villages out of 185 villages. Telephone facility is available at Kinwat only. The postal facili--ties are available only at few places in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. Thus there is large scope in spreading out the facilities of public utilities in the project.

4.11 Commercial Crops :

It is evident that cotton, the commercial crop of the area occupies a very important position in the economy of Kinwat. The development of transport and communication facilities for efficient and effective marketing of the agricultural/industrial goods is essen--tial. The project area will then become a nexus of marketing facilities.

4.12 Electricity :

It is observed that the tribal villages have not been connected with electricity in adequate number. The use of electricity for agricultural purpose is there--fore constrained. With the result, the pace of develop--mental activities allied to agricultural/forest could not make any headway as desired. This thrust area needs to be looked into expeditiously.

4.13 Drinking Water :

This is rather vexing and an eye-catching problem in the area. The majority of the people in the village go on hunting for drinking water in the summer

season. The problem of safe/potable drinking water for the people in the area is acute one which needs to be promptly attended.

4.14 Health needs :

This is one of the sector which is the thrust area for planning. There is no Hospital in the entire Kinwat tahsil. The public health centre and the sub-centres are not adequate to meet the requirement of health services of the entire population in the project area.

4.15 Education Facilities :

The tribal population in the project area is mostly illiterate. This has resulted in the low level of literacy. The percentage of literacy in tahsil accord--ing to 1981 census is observed to be 26.56. More school and high school facilities need to be opened in the project.

4.16 Co-operative Societies :

Although the credit co-operative has been organised in the project area but most of the Adiwasi Credit Co-operatives are defunct. The service and supply of required stock of input like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides is constrained for want of their proper functioning. Further these organisations were considered to be responsible for non-use of farm technology also. The reason cab be ascribed to the educational backwardness

of the tribal people in general. Lack of Management, Lack of Loan recovery etc. may also be one of the causes for low level of development.

4.17 Publicity and Progoganda :

It is observed that at present the "Cultural units" (Kala Pathak) in the area are entrusted with the publicity of development programmes for the tribals. But the number of performances are very much limited for want of adequate funds for publicity and information. The different modes of publicity in the form of photo--graphs/posters/hand outs/handbill cannot be utilised under the contraint of the financial provision for the project area. The minimum number of cultural programmes with less frequency is witnessed in the project area. But these calculated efforts in the sphere of information and publicity of developmental programmes for the tribal population need to be accentuased with the larger financial provision for the same.

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CHAPTER - V

Flow of outlays from State Plan to Tribal Sub-Plan and Sectoral trend in expenditure in the preceding years of VIIth Five Year Plan

Introduction :

5.1 The Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the State was of the order of Rs.6175/- crores. The flow of outlays to the Tribal Sub Plan accounted for Rs.299/- crores which formed 5.54 percent. The size of the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90) was concretised to the tune of Rs. 10,500/- crores out of which the Tribal Sub Plan was formulated for Rs.525/- crores which comes to about 5 percent of the total provision under the Plan.

TABLE No. 5.1

Statement of Sectoral outlay and flow to Tribal Sub-Plan in Maharashtra State in the VIIth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1985-90)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector.	State Plan outlay.	Flow to TSP	% of TSP Outlay to State Plan outlay.
1.	Agricultural and allied services.	53561.00	5935.75	11.08
2.	Rural Development.	23548.00	1645.40	6.99
3.	Co-operation	12000.00	750.90	6.26
4.	Irrigation and flood control.	189061.00	10696.80	5.66
5.	Power Development.	305004.00	2661.00	0.87
6.	Industry and Mining.	36500.00	75.00	0.21
7.	Transport and Communi--cation.	77969.00	5501.40	7.06
8.	Scientific Services and Development.	400.00	-	-
9.	Social and Community.	305657.00	25237.52	8.26
10.	Economic Services	700.00	-	-
11.	General Services.	6300.00	-	-
12.	Wardha Plan.	1700.00	-	-
		1050000.00	52503.75	5.00

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5.2 The information presented in the table above brings out that amongst the different broad sectors - Agriculture and allied services in Tribal Sub-Plan secured 11 percent share of the total State Plan outlay followed by social and community services (8%), transport and communication (7%), rural development (7%), Coopera--tion (6%) and irrigation and flood control within their respective outlay for the State. The total flow of outlay to the Tribal Sub-Plan area in the state accounted for 5 percent of the State Plan outlay.

The divisible outlay for the Tribal Sub Plan area is calculated to Rs.3277/- crores for the plan period and the percentage distribution for the tribal Sub Plan area works out to 16.02 percent. The Annual flow of funds to the Tribal Sub Plan area for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 is presented in the table below.

TABLE NO. 5.2 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Flow of funds		% of distribution.
		State	T.S.P.	
1.	1984-85	1650	77.9	4.70
2.	1985-86	1700	82.45	4.55

5.2 Budget and Accounting Procedure :

The Tribal Sub Plan has been introduced for the first time in the tribal districts of the State since 1976-77. In order to show the expenditure separately,

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a minor head Scheme in Five Year Plan, Tribal Area Sub Plan has been opened under each of the functional Major Head and separate composite demand numbers each of

1) Revenue Account
2) Capital Account
3) Loan Account

have been given under the principle of non-divertability; the saving if any, under Tribal Area Sub-Plan cannot be utilised for the schemes in non-tribal areas and it is ensured that the funds are utilised for the benefit of the Tribal areas only.

5.4 The Schemes in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas are being implemented by the existing machinery i.e. Head of Department and their sub-ordinates under the control of the various department of the Mantralaya. The Annual Budget provision is made by the Tribal Development Depart--ment and grants are placed at the disposal of the respect--ive controlling officers of the department concerned.

5.5 The sectoral trend of expenditure in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Kinwat has been presented in the Table given below. The trend of expenditure during three annual plans of 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 seems somewhat steady to the exception of the year 1986-87.

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TABLE NO. 5.3

Sectoral Trend of expenditure in Nanded District

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of Development.	Expenditure during		
		1985-86	1986-77	1987-88
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services.	45.36	17.34	24.68
2.	Rural Development (Cooperation)	0.68	44.52	35.01
3.	Water & Power Development	47.73	43.62	75.75
4.	Industry & Mining.	10.06	20.09	10.05
5.	Transport & Communication	19.25	18.39	25.50
6.	Social & Community Services.	170.37	104.97	118.88
	Total :	295.75	247.93	290.37

(Source :- Annual Plan Publications 1986)

5.6 The analysis of the above data in the table indicates that the social and community services claimed a lion share in the total expenditure in the respective years but the sudden decrease is noticable in the year 1986-87. Similar trend is also observed in case of the agriculture/allied services. The expenditure on rural develop--ment has abruptly increased in the year 1986-87. The expenditure on water and power development has enormously increased in the year 1987-88. That leads to conclude there is an essential shift from the social services programmes to Rural Development/Water-power Development programmes which has gained momentum for ameliorating

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the slights of rural masses. The priority sectors philosophy is being reviewed for achieving better results through the developmental programmes.

5.7 When the sectoral trend in expenditure is studied through the table below, it indicates that the expenditure on agriculture/allied services showed a substantial decrease in the year 1986-87. Secondly, the programme under 'Rural Development' claimed a good deal of the provisions and manifested proportionately a large of expenditure from 1986-87 onwards. The proportion of expenditure under "Water/power Development" also manifest--ed a sudden increase in the year 1987-88. This may be attributed to the scarcity and famine conditions that continued to exist during the particular year.

The analysis of expenditure under the head "social and community services", appears that the expendi--ture during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are comparable but the expenditure during the initial year of the plan was much higher than the subsequent years of the VIIth plan.

In general, the total expenditure during the year 1986-87 showed a decreasing trend as compared to the earlier year which has now kept the equilibrium with that of 1987-88.

TABLE NO. 5.4

Abstract of Sectoral provision and expenditure in Tribal Sub-Plan Area during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (provision for the 1988-89, 1989-90) in Nanded District.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	1989-90
		Provision	Expendi-ture.	Provi-sion.	Expen-diture.	Provi-sion.	Expen-diture.	Provi-sion.	Provi-sion.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Agricultural allied services.	38.61	45.36	23.94	17.34	24.68	24.68	22.75	25.02
2.	Rural Development.	-	-	42.17	44.52	35.01	35.01	34.87	38.35
3.	Co-operation.	1.52	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Water/Power Deve-lopment.								
(i)	Water Development	70.50	47.73	44.72	34.86	62.75	62.75	68.25	75.07
(ii)	Power Development			7.74	7.76	13.50	13.50	18.00	19.80
5.	Industry/Mining (village/S.C.Industry)	10.00	10.06	10.05	20.09	10.05	10.05	10.05	11.05
6.	Transport and communication.	3.24	19.25	24.15	18.39	25.50	25.50	25.50	28.05
7.	Social & Community services.	121.98	170.37	108.38	104.97	118.88	118.88	106.66	117.34
	TOTAL	245.75	293.45	261.15	247.93	290.37	290.37	286.08	314.68

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5.8 The data on sectoral provision and the expendi--ture during the three years of the VIIth Plan period when analysed points out that agriculture/allied services and industries-mining sectors could exhaut the total provision during the year 1985-86. The expenditure under the transport and communication and social and community services exceeded the provision in much larger proportion during the particular year. The provisions made under water/power development remained un-utilised to some extent during the first year of the VIIth plan.

5.9 During the second year i.e. 1986-87 the industri--es/mining and village, cottage industries expended the funds double the provision made whereas the Agriculture,allied programme, water development, transport and communication sectors incurred much less the expenditure than the provi--sion made. But during the third year of the VIIth plan the sectoral expenditure is found to be in close agreement with the provisions made. That means the provisions made were exhausted in toto.

5.10 The stress on programmes under the development heads such as Rural Development, Water/Power Development and the Social and Community Services marks the hints towards the weightage to the programmes of general well--being of the poverty ridden masses. The programmes styled under "individual beneficiary" are being popularised for the benefit of the weaker sections of the society

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consisting of Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes, agricultural labourers etc. The welfare programmes must be availed by these targetted groups so that they may cross the poverty line. The individual benefit schemes thus find wider scope for enhancing or maximis--ing the income of the vulnerable sections of the society by providing gainful employment for them.

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CHAPTER VI

A Special Fund : Nucleus Budget.

Introduction

6.1 With a view to provide wider scope for local problems and the needs of the people in the project area, special schemes are evolved with the provisions of the 'special fund' called 'Nucleus Budget', It is kept at the disposal of the project officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the Sub Plan Area of the State. The provision for this fund is in addition to the general funds under Tribal Sub Plan Areas Programmes.

The project officer of the Integrated Tribal Development Project is allowed to dispense with the usual procedure of sanction of schemes. He can formulate as well as implement the schemes of local importance having innovative element. The necessary financial powers have also been delegated to the project officer of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

In short, the salient features of the Nucleus Budget is the formulation and implementation of the special schemes for the welfare of tribal families below poverty line with the special fund by the project officers in their area of operation i.e. Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

6.2 The schemes which are implemented with the help of the Nucleus Budget are generally loan and non-loan individual family schemes.

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The Nucleus Budget Schemes broadly can be classified in the following manner.

1. Schemes aimed at training for self-employment and employment programmes.
2. Schemes for the welfare of backward classes especially for the Scheduled Tribes families living Below Poverty line.
3. Schemes for improving educational standard of Scheduled Tribes students in professional and technical institutions.
4. Schemes relating to agriculture/animal husbandry, Dairy Development and horticulture programmes. (Income generating schemes).
5. Schemes for information and publicity of programmes meant for the upliftment of the tribal families.

6.3 It may be worth while to take the stock of the schemes implemented by the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project in the project area of Kinwat during the preceding years.

The schematic classification of schemes implemented with the help of the special fund in the project area can be presented as under :-

(I) Training or human resource development schemes.
(II) Income-generating schemes.
(III) Welfare schemes.

(I) <u>Training or human resource development schemes</u>.

1. Regular information and guidance regarding job opportunities to tribal youth.
2. Incentive for recruitment in Police & Armed forces.

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3. Incentives to tribal youth securing Ist Division in S.S.C. Examination.

4. Special coaching classes for tribal students studying in Xth standard in Govt. Ashram Schools.

5. Training in motor-driving.

6. Training in type-writing/stenography.

7. Training in various Technical Trades.

(II) Income generating schemes

1. Transport subsidy for supply of one year high progency buffaloes/cows.

2. Financial assistance for starting small scale or cottage industries.

3. Schemes for agriculture/dairy development.

(III) Welfare Schemes.

1. Repairs/improvement of Kolam huts by providing A.C. sheets.

2. Supply of household utensils to BPL family (below poverty line)

3. Electrification of hutments of poor tribals.

4. Providing uniforms to tribal attending Angan-Wadis.

5. Supply of bicycles to tribal students.

6. Supply of covers to electric motors.

6.4 The presentation of schematic expenditure incurred during the last three years i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 for both the areas. Tribal Sub Plan/O.T.S.P. will facilitate the easy grasp of the schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget in the Kinwat, I.T.D.P. areas.

TABLE NO. 6.1

Schematic expenditure under Nucleus Budget during 1985-86 to 1987-88 in Kinwat I.T.D.P. (T.S.P. & O.T.S.P. areas)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		Total	
		T.S.P.	O.T.S.P.	T.S.P.	O.T.S.P.	T.S.P.	O.T.S.P.	T.S.P.	O.T.S.P.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Incentive to tribal youth for recruitment in Armed forces.	0.005	-	-	-	--	-	0.005	-
2.	Scheme for regular information & guidance regarding job opportunity to the tribal youth.	0.001	-	0.01	-	0.05	0.05	0.61	0.05
3.	Incentives to tribal youth who secure Ist Division in S.S.C.Examination.	0.04	-	0.029	-	-	-	0.033	-
4.	Incentives to tribal Parents of primitive tribes (Kolam) to send their children to school.	0.26	-	0.291	-	0.30	-	0.851	-
5.	Scheme for organisation of special coaching classes for tribal students studying in Xth Std. studying in Ashram School A.As./ Colleges.	0.25	-	0.089	-	-	-	0.339	-

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
6.	Scheme of transport subsidy for supply of one year high progency buffaloes calves.	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
7.	Electrification of huts of poor adivasis.	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.50
8.	Scheme for providing uniform to the tribal children attending Anganwadis, Balwadis under I.C.D.S.	0.25	-	0.25	0.194	-	0.20	0.50	0.394
9.	Financial assist--ance for starting cottage industries & profession in terms of loan and subsidy.	0.262	-	0.75	0.568	0.90	2.00	1.912	2.568
10.	Schemes for train-ing to tribal youth in typing and steno--graphy.	0.108	-	0.176	-	0.10	0.10	0.384	0.10
11.	Schemes for repairs and improvements of tribal huts by providing roofing tiles.	2.425	-	2.476	2.190	1.00	2.50	5.901	4.69
12.	Scheme for short-term training in various trades.	-	-	0.23	-	0.15	0.50	0.38	0.50

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
13.	Scheme for providing necessary utensils to below poverty line adi-wasi families which participate in family welfare programme.	-	-	0.10	0.30	0.10	-	0.20	0.30
14.	Supply of T.V.sets to Govt. Ashram Schools.	-	-	0.10	0.099	-	-	0.10	0.099
15.	Supply Basker patty to Ashram School	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.10	0.25	0.10
16.	Scheme for insurance of electric motor/pump sets distributed to tribals on 100% subsidy.	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.25
17.	Scheme for providing household utensils to the primitive families of Kolam tribe.	-	-	-	0.129	-	-	-	0.129
18.	Supply of one lantern to Scheduled Tribe in O.T.S.P. area.	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
	Total :	3.62	-	4.75	3.56	3.00	6.50	11.37	10.06

6.5 It will be worth while to study the summary of annual provision and expenditure in both T.S.P. areas as well as O.T.S.P. Area. The Annual provision/expendi--ture in Tribal Sub Plan/Outside Tribal Sub Plan Area during the Plan period - (1985-86 to 1987-88) under Nucleus Budget in Kinwat Integrated Tribal Development Project area presented in the Table No. 6.2

Table No. 6.2

Annual provision/expenditure in Tribal Sub Plan/Outside Tribal Sub Plan Area.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	T.S.P.		O.T.S.P.		Total	
		Provi--sion.	Expendi--ture.	Provi--sion.	Expen--diture.	Provi--sion.	Expendi--ture.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	1985-86	3.50	3.62	-	-	3.50	3.62
2.	1986-87	4.75	4.75	3.56	3.56	8.31	8.31
3.	1987-88	3.00	3.00	6.50	6.50	9.50	9.50
	Total:	-	11.3 (53%)	-	10.06 (47%)	-	21.43 (100%)

A close look at the annual provision and the expenditure for each year it can be adduced and concluded that the total provisions have been completely exhausted during the respective years in both the Areas T.S.P. as well as O.T.S.P.

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Besides, the percentage of expenditure in the O.T.S.P. area works out to 47 percent as against 53% in the T.S.P.area for the period under review.

6.6 Nucleus Budget with T.D.C. (Revolving fund with T.D.C.)

This is the scheme for self employment of the tribal especially for small trades, services and small industries. Loans are granted from the loan portion under Nucleus Budget. The cases for unbanked areas and the cases in which the banks have rejected the loan or are unwilling to disburse the loan on account of distance or any other ground are taken up by the Tribal Development Corporation for sanction of loan.

For this purpose, a "revolving fund" of Rs.113 lakhs has been initially created and the deserving cases are financed from this fund.

The funds under Nucleus Budget are also kept at the disposal at the Tribal Development Officer for meeting the financial sanction of demands of the tribal inhabitants residing outside the Tribal Sub Plan area of the Project.

In short, the Nucleus Budget at the disposal of Project Officer can meet out the demands of the tribals which are normally not fulfilled by the normal programmes of development activities.

CHAPTER VII

Schematic Appraisal of sectoral provisions/expenditure under Annual Plan in the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-86)

7.1 It is rather customary to provide budgetary provisions/expenditure under broad sectors of development and sub head of development thereunder for each year of the Plan period. Further a comprehensive layout of the schemes incorporated in the sub-head of development is provided for proper execution of the schematic programme.

It would, therefore, be pertinent to study the sub-sectorwise provision and expenditure for the preceding Annual Plans for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for both areas tribal as well as non-tribal in the district under study. This will help to have a bird's eye view of the trend of expenditure over these years of the VIIth Five Year Plan.

7.2 The analytical study in respect of the secotral schemes for the year 1987-88 has been attempted to know the gamut of formulation of the schemes for the area under study. The sub-headwise approved outlay for 1987-88 for both areas are presented in Table No. 7.1. Sub-headwise and Schematic figures of approved outlay for the year 1987-88 are presented (Table No.7.2) with the break-up for the tribal sub-plan areas in Nanded district.

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Table No. 7.1

Sub-headwise approved outlay for 1987-88 (Annual Plan) Non-tribal/tribal Area of the District

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-head	Approved outlay		
		Non-Tribal.	Tribal	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I	Agricultural and Allied Services			
1.	Crop husbandry	45.15	8.52	53.67
2.	Animal Husbandry	21.94	6.01	27.45
3.	Dairy Development	0.40	0.10	0.50
4.	Fisheries	1.98	3.84	5.82
5.	Forests	4.38	5.62	10.03
6.	Co-operation	7.20	0.56	7.76
	Total	82.55	24.68	107.23
II	Rural Development			
1.	I.R.D.P.	38.59	16.12	54.71
2.	N.R.E.P.	61.97	3.75	64.72
3.	E.G.S.	155.15	14.85	170.00
4.	Land Reforms	3.14	0.29	3.43
	Total	259.85	35.01	294.86
III	Irrigation and Flood Control			
1.	Minor Irrigation	111.00	54.75	165.75
2.	Agriculture Deve--lopment.	19.85	8.00	27.85
		139.24	62.75	201.99

....51/-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
IV	Power Development			
1.	Power Development	69.64	13.50	83.14
V.	Industries and Minerals			
1.	Medium and large scale industries	-	10.00	10.00
2.	Village and small scale industries.	22.41	0.05	22.46
		22.41	0.05	22.46
VI	Transport and Communication			
1.	Road Development	44.83	25.50	70.33
VII	Social and Community Services.			
1.	General Education	70.85	3.71	74.02
2.	Sports and Youth Welfare.	1.50	0.08	1.58
3.	Health Services	25.54	7.75	23.29
4.	Water Supply and sanitation.	322.50	62.00	384.50
5.	Housing	46.00	7.88	53.88
6.	Urban Development.	47.90	3.50	50.40
7.	Information and Publicity	-	0.60	0.60
8.	Backward Classes	46.47	29.14	75.61
9.	Labour and Labour Welfare.	9.26	1.76	11.02
10.	Nutrition	26.00	4.00	30.00
	Total	596.02	118.88	714.90
	Total I to VIII	1214.54	290.37	1504.91

Source: District Level Schemes in Annual Plan 1987-88

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The statistical information presented in the table indicates that in non-tribal area the due weightage has been given to the social and community services and the rural development while in tribal area the social and community services and irrigation and flood control sectors attended with large funds followed by rural development, agriculture and allied services and transport and communication services.

Table No. 7.2

Schematic approved outlay during 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Tribal Out-lay
1.	2.	3.
I.	Crop Husbandry	
1.	To assist Tribal farm families to bring them above poverty line including assistance for product.	3.90
2.	Pulses production programmes	2.15
3.	Oil seeds, production programmes.	2.47
		8.52
II.	Animal Husbandry	
1.a.	Training of Farmers	0.08
b.	Providing medicines to the existing veterinary institutions.	0.08
2.	Establishment of construction of Veterinary Dispensary and Veterinary Aid Centres.	1.29

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1.	2.	3.
3.	Up-gradation of Veterinary Aid Centres/Key village Centres/ A.I. Centres.	0.66
4.	Establishment of Veterinary Centres.	0.54
5.	Subsidy for control of foot and mouth diseases.	0.40
6.	Establishment of Key Village Centres	2.65
7.	Supply of Cross-breed bulls under Premium Bull Services.	0.17
8.	Distribution of a day old chicks to beneficiaries.	0.12
9.	Publicity and mass propoganda	0.02
		6.01
III.	Dairy Development	
1.	Organisation of milk producers' Society Unions.	
	(a) Managerial Subsidy	0.10
IV	Fisheries	
1.	Establishment of fish seed production farm	3.35
2.	Training to fish youth	0.06
3.	Fish farming in impound Water	0.36
4.	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites	0.03
5.	Development of fishery coop--eratives.	0.04
		3.84

.....54/-

1.	2.	3.
V.	Forests	
1.	Establishment of central Nurseries	1.00
2.	Plantation of forest species industrial/commercial uses.	0.83
3.	Development of minor forest produce	0.84
4.	Development of forest resources	0.97
5.	Construction of sheds for labour and field staff.	2.01
		5.65
VI	Co-operation	
1.	Reduction of rate of interest to small farmers.	0.01
2.	7 year's interest free loan for purchase of shares for Adiwasi Cobperative Society.	0.50
3.	Subsidy towards bad debt	0.05
		0.56
2.	Rural Development	
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programmes.	16.12
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	3.75
3.	Employment Guarantee Scheme	14.85
4.	Land Reforms	
(a)	Financial assistance to allottee	0.25
(b)	Financial assistance to tribals for restoration of land.	0.04
		35.01

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1.	2.	3.
3.(I)	Minor Irrigation	
	(a) M.I.S. (Local Sectors)	0.50
	(b) M.I.S. (State Sectors)	54.00
	(c) Subsidy for failed irrigation wells.	0.25
		54.75
	(II) Command Area Development Programme	8.00
	Sub-Total I + II	62.75
4.	Power Development	
1.	Nominal Development	13.00
2.	Electrification of Harijan Bastis	0.50
		13.50
5.	Industries/Mining	
1.	Large and Medium Industries	
	(a) Subsidy for purchase of shares to tribal members of spinning mill.	10.00
2.	Village and Small Industries	
	(b) Assistance to Block level village Artisans Multi-purpose cooperative.	0.05
	Sub Total	10.05
6.	Transport & Communication	
	(a) District roads including State/ local sector.	16.00
	(b) District/localw roads including both State/local sector.	9.50
		25.50

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1.	2.	3.
	Social & Community Services	
1.	General Education.	
(a)	Opening of Balwadis in primary schools and attaching V to VII to primary schools	0.42
(b)	Grant to local bodies for increase in contingency rate for primary schools.	0.29
(c)	Non-formal education programme for the age-group 9-14 (Part-time classes)	0.22
(d)	Book banks in Primary Schools	0.45
(e)	Grants to Zilla Parishads/DRDA for centralisation of incomplete class rooms of primary school building.	0.84
(f)	Stipend to tribal students.	0.20
(g)	Grants to Zilla Parishads for appointing primary teachers for opening schools in school-less villages.	0.35
		3.17
2.	Sports & Youth Services	
(a)	Providing various instruments to Educational Institution	0.08
3.	Health Services	
(1)	Medical Examination of Ashram school children.	0.08
(2)	Construction work of Hospitals/ sub-centres/Rural Hospitals.	6.75

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1.	2.	3.
(3)	Increasing in contingency grants for public Health sub-centres.	0.23
(4)	Increase in pay of attendants	0.09
(5)	Increase in grant to PMC. subsidy for medicines.	0.45
(6)	Supply of fuels to vehicles of public health centres.	0.18
		7.75
4.	Water Supply and sanitation	
	Piped water supply (special measures)	44.00
	Well construction (Simple measures) Boring operation of GSDA)	18.00
		62.00
5.	Housing	
(1)	Extension of village and provision of house sites (R&FD)	0.10
(2)	Construction of huts and provision of shelter for marginal farmers and landless labourers.	7.78
		7.88
6.	Urban Development	
(1)	Financial Assistance to Municipal Councils.	2.50
7.	Information and Publicity	
(1)	Intensive publicity in Tribal Area.	0.60

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1.	2.	3.
8.	Welfare of Backward Classes	
(1)	Grant of tution fees, examination fees to Backward students.	0.10
(2)	Award of scholarship to backward class students in High Schools.	0.05
(3)	Award of stipends to backward class students in ITI.	0.35
(4)	Opening/maintenance of Government Hostels for backward class/EBC Girls/Boys.	2.50
(5)	Grant-in-aid to backward class Hostels.	0.05
(6)	Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies forming A.S./P.A.S./ for Scheduled Tribes.	4.00
(7)	Ashram School Complexs	18.65
(8)	Grant-in-aid to Balwadis	0.21
(9)	Installation of pumping sets for Scheduled Tribes.	2.00
(10)	Financial assistance to cooperative Housing of Backward Classes.	1.00
(11)	Opening/Maintenance, Govt. Hostels for Scheduled Tribes, Boys/Girls.	0.25
		29.14
9.	Labour & Labour Welfare	
(1)	Setting up Employment Guidance and coordinating centres in Tribal Areas.	1.76
10.	Nutrition	
(1)	Schedule feeding programme (mid_day needs)	4.00
	Total District (Tribal)	290.37

Source:- District Level Schemes in Annual Plan 1987-88.

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7.5 The sub-sectorwise details of provision and expenditure under different heads of development are presented in the table. They are further analysed accord--ing to the schemes adopted under the sub-sector with the outlay for tribal sub plan area only.

7.6 The schematic pattern when studied indicates that the schemes for maximising the agricultural produc--tion through the pulses and oil seed programmes due weightage has been given to their production. It is, therefore, necessary to educate the farm families for the adoption of high- yielding varieties of both crops. The development of seed-farms, seed-multiplication farms stands imperative. The purposeful training to the select--ed farm families is required to be imparted as a part of agriculture and allied services programme. Financial pro--vision for meeting expenditure may be made. The prescrip--tion of thaining programme to the farm families will cer-tainly secure their cooperation and participation in the endeavour of boosting agricultural production. Dry farm--ing needs to be introduced and popularised. "Lab to land programme for transfer of farm technology must be vigourously adopted and followed.

7.7 The substantial provision has been made for the development of animal husbandry vis-a-vis the crop husbandry. The all round development in the areas of dairy,poultry/fisheries with the priority can ease the problem of unemployment particularly amongst tribals.

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The propoganda on the massive scale must attract more financial provision to rouse the interest amongst the weaker section of the society and the targetted groups within the areas of Integrated Tribal Development Project. The cultivation of improved fodder crops may be adopted and popularised with the storage facilities of existing fodder resources.

7.8 Under the forest sector, there finds a missing links for the forest based industries (mini and midy type industrial units) which will open avenues of employment for the larger masses and particularly the tribals youths and women in the project area. The financial provision presently made need to be doubled for accommodating the potential forest-based industries and the creative additional rural employment thereby.

7.9 The potentials of development through the small scale industries need to be attended through the substantial financial provision. At present, purchase of shares of large and medium industrial units are not financially provided. Need-based mini industrial estates and the industries of artisans must find adequate scope with the financial assistance to them.

7.10 In the field of Transport and Communication the financial provision is somewhat less than 8 percent of the total expenditure. The development of infrastru--cture facilities hinges upon the development of

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transport and communication. In view of this, the provision under the sector appears to be minimum.

7.11 The social and community service sector encom--passing general education, medical-health, water supply and sanitation, housing, urban development, welfare programme of backward classes and labours claims for larger percentage of the total approved expenditure during the year 1987_88. The provision for labour and labour welfare need to be enhanced to equip themselves with the training and adequate skill for job opportunities in the nearby areas.

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CHAPTER VIII

Development potential in the project area Broad Sectoral outline.

8.1 The large number of the tribals have to depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The majority of the tribals are having small and uneconomic holdings and the large number of them are either casual labourers or unskilled labourers. The developmental efforts, therefore, must emphasize the urgent need for development of agricul--tural and allied sectors such as animal husbandry, fishery, Horticulture and forestry in the project area.

8.2 The data collected through the Universal Bench Survey 1980 (Household phase) highlights position of the households with reference to their source of income in the Tribal Sub Plan area of Kinwat.

TABLE NO. 8.1

Distribution of families according to the Source of income in the I.T.D.P. area of Kinwat.

Sr. No.	Source of income	Number of household engaged			
		S.T.	S.C.	Others	Total
1.	Farming	4305	1211	8954	14470
2.	Agricultural Labour	3633	1115	4228	9016
3.	Forest Labour and	281	75	137	493
	Forest Resources	26	9	11	46
4.	Trading	172	224	1363	1759
5.	Services	506	258	971	1735
6.	Others	1447	464	1950	3861

Similarly the occupational distribution of Scheduled Tribes households in Kinwat Integrated Tribal Development Project as revealed from the Universal Bench Mark Survey (Household phase 1980) leads to the conclusion that there were about 48.19 percent cultivating house-holds. The agricultural labourers constituted about 51.81%. The further distribution of cultivating households which were living below poverty line constituted of the order of 90.16 percent. Thus the bulk of the rural Scheduled Tribes households were either cultivators or agricultural labourers dependent upon the agriculture. The developmental potential for such families necessitates the efforts in agricultural and allied sectors such as animal husbandry, forestry, horticulture and village industries.

8.3 In view of the developmental potentials/prospects, the programme of development may, therefore, proceed on the points mentioned below :-

1) Release of agricultural finance to tribal farm families. In case of forest labourers, the credit must flow from F.D.C.M.
2) Development of animal husbandry.
3) Establishment of forest-base industries.
4) Divercification of human resources through training and development of appropriate skills.
5) Development of complementary measures such as
   a) Better transport facilities.
   b) Extension of credit facilities.
   c) Health and nutrition cover to the targetted tribal groups.

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8.4 The programme of agricultural production is required to be co-ordinated with the allied programmes of animal husbandry covering the development of dairy and poultry projects. The problem of marketing would be tackled by organising the cooperative societies.

8.5 Agriculture in tribal area which is solely dependent upon rains requires to be substituted with dry-farming techniques and suitable cropping pattern under dry-farming. The requisite incentives to the farm families need to be provided for the adoption of new techniques.

8.6 Further the setting up of agro-based industries in the massive production areas calls for a special con--sideration. The industrial base to the agricultural production will be an additional linkage for ensuring the income flow to the farm families in the rural areas especially tribal areas which are characterised by low level of income and low production.

8.7 Under forestry sector, the programmes encom--passing development of central nurseries, forest resources may be extended. The establishment of medium--range industries based on forest products would certainly open avenue for massive employment to the needy tribal youths.

8.8 Forest resources are required to be harnessed for emeliorating the conditions of the tribal communities

in the project area by augumenting the productivity through opening the avenues for employment for weaker sections of the society.

The timber, gum, grass, Mohua seeds, Tendu leaves are some of the important forest products which will provide a raw material to the forest-based industries. Social forestry need to be stressed because it is meant to bring a social change, to ameliorate distortions in the economy and to ensure a more equitable distribution of income.

A unit for oil extraction from Mohua seeds, which are abundantly found in the area will certainly create employment opportunities to the needy tribals in the project area. This will go a long way in curbing down the tendency of migration for livelihood amongst the tribals.

8.9 The assessment of the present sources of irrigation in the project area as revealed from the Universal Bench Mark Survey and the District Statistical Abstract 1984-85 indicates that the limited sources of irrigation exist in the project area. Predominently amongst the principal sources of irrigation, the wells/ Bhandara/tanks are the common. However, the number of wells are observed to be more in the project area of Kinwat.

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It is expected that with the commission of the medium irrigation projects in the project area, the cropping pattern will undergo a change to a greater extent. The commercial crops will replace the usual pattern of crops to the maximum possible in the future. The minor irrigation projects in both local/State sector must receive top priority for all round development of the tribal areas. Organisation of lift irrigation societies, construction of percolation and small irriga--tion tanks and construction of new well may be stressed in the new programmes outlined for the development.

8.10 The glimpses of the migration tendency on the part of the tribal groups in the area can be studied from Table No. 8.2.

TABLE No. 8.2

Tribe-wise percentage of mobility

Sr. No.	Name of tribes	Total No. of house--holds.	Not having sufficient income.	% of fami--lies going outside.
1.	Gond	3088	2071	70
2.	Andh	2226	1338	55
3.	Pardhan	459	324	75
4.	Kolam	436	313	75
5.	Bhil	167	93	55
	Total :	6376	4139	65

(Source : Universal Bench Mark Survey 1980)

The analysis of data indicates that 75% families from Pardhan and Kolam Scheduled Tribes migrate to earn their living. Next to them is the Gond, who also migrate because of their poor economic conditions. The insuffi--ciency of income is the driving force for migration outside the place of residence for earning the livelihood.

8.11 The programmes for the welfare of backward classes in the primary schools/hostels for boys and girls/ Ashram Schools may be given due weightage with the special financial provisions. Vocational/technical educational institutions at growth centres selected in the pockets of tribal habitats will pave way for their development.

8.12 The programmes under the health and nutrition have a wide potential in the operational area of the project. The purposeful planning in this respect will certainly ameliorate the plights of the tribal communi--ties.

8.13 The problem of shelter appears to be imminent one. It must be attended to with top most priority for the agricultural labours and marginal farm families and backward classes communities in the project area.

8.14 The programmes for extending the infrastruc--tural facilities need to be attended with the provision of substantial funds therefor. The problem of drink--ing water supply under special measures and simple

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measures must find immediate solution through the co-ordination of G.S.D.A''s boring operations and the environmental engineering department's phasal programmes of providing permanent potable drinking water in the villages where the problem is acute one.

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CHAPTER IX

Observations / Conclusions / Suggestions

9.1 Since the area development programmes aim at the development of individual families in the villages of the Integrated Tribal Development Project, it stands imperative to have the exhaustive list of the villages and the families covered in and outside the area as styled as T.S.P. and O.T.S.P. villages for allocation of schematic funds and their appraisal in due course. It is, therefore, suggested to prepare the multi-dimen--sional list of villages with the application of four criteria. They are as under :-

1) Accessibility to the village.
2) Tribal concentration in the village.
3) Population size of the village.
4) Level of development of the village.

Under the first criteria - accessibility to the village, the classification may further be attempted from the view points of (a) accessible village, (b) less accessible village, and (c) inaccessible or remote village.

The second criteria of classification of villages in the project area must reckon the priority or prefer--ential order of villages that may be arranged according to tribal concentration :-

1) High concentration (with more than 75%)

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2) Medium concentration (between 50 to 75%)

3) Less concentration (Less than 50%)

The third criteria of categorisation of the villages must take care of size of the villages i.e. population of the villages. The classification of villages having regard to the population of each village will enable to sort out the programmes for bigger/smaller targetted groups in each village of the project area. The classification of all the villages based on the population in the project area may proceed on the following lines -

1) Large villages (above 300 population)

2) Medium size villages (with 100-300 population)

3) Small villages (with population less than 100)

Having sorted out the villages with reference to the accessibility, tribal concentration and population size of the village in the project area, the level of development in each village must be looked into before prescribing and formulating any scheme for the individual families. It should be determined by taking into consideration the number of developmental schemes and infrastructural facilities existing in the village.

It is, therefore, suggested that the following factors must be weighed/reckoned to determine the developmental level of the village.

1) Educational facilities available in the village (i.e. primary/middle/high school)

2) Drinking Water Supply.

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3) Electricity

4) Medical facilities

5) Village level functionaries

6) Irrigation sources

Besides, the score system may be used for arranging the villages according to their level of develop--ment. The villages will be scored on the basis of the facilities extant in the area.

1) High (all the facilities are available)

2) Medium (only 3 to 4 facilities available)

3) Low (only 1 or 2 facilities are provided)

This classification of villages will be the guideline for formulating the need-based programmes for the local people. The priority amongst the programmes will be decided on the non_existance of the facilities and the category assigned to the village on such classifi--cation. The formulation and administration of programme for speedy development of backward areas will certainly gain monentum on this classification of the village in the project area.

Thus multi-dimensional classification of villages in the project area is rather pre-requisite for accelerat--ing the pace of developmental programmes to be formulated for tribal development.

9.2 Organisation of Bench Mark Survey for CTSP families

Bench Mark Survey of tribal families living outside the Tribal Sub Plan area may be carried out at

the earliest and adequate provisions be made to assist such of these dispersed tribal families as are living below poverty line.

The Bench Mark Survey of tribal families living outside the sub plan will open avenue for the socio-economic development of the tribals in that area who are not getting adequate benefits of the programmes prescribed for tribal development. In view of this specific doses of programme formulation will be practised for the tar--getted tribal families in that area.

9.3 Allocation of funds - General and Principal

Amongst all the schemes meant for tribal develop--ment, family oriented schemes must receive a lion share. At least 50% of the Tribal Sub Plan outlay should go to family oriented schemes. Suitable and viable income generating schemes should be formulated for different areas and different tribal groups in a well-thought out and co-ordinated manner.

9.4 The concept of family-oriented schemes or beneficiary oriented schemes has gained currency in tribal development programmes. If the vast masses of Scheduled Tribes are to be raised above the poverty line, an amorphus approach to their development would hardly make any headway or an impact unless the family is taken as a unit. The concept is therefore, vital for poverty eradication programmes in the tribal areas.

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As per the guidelines emerged from the documents of the Planning Commission the special central assistance is to be made available mainly for family-oriented programmes and incidental infrastructure. The formulation of family-oriented schemes must receive top priority in the project area planning.

But at present an arithmatical approach to the number of tribal families assisted for income-generating schemes has been adopted. Very often it gives an exaggerated notion about the families helped to cross the poverty line. Since the purpose of family-oriented or family benefitting schemes is to lift up the beneficiary family above the poverty line and provide it with necessary financial footing or wherewithal to fashion a mode of living with minimum basic requirement of life on a continuing basis, the content of such schemes should be construed accordingly. In other words, the schemes or a mix of schemes should be sufficient and so designed as to lift the family well above the poverty line and sustain it there on a continuing basis.

9.5 Package of schemes imperative

For this purpose, massive imperative efforts with package of schemes is called for. It is, therefore, necessary to group the family-oriented schemes into the following two categories.

1) family-oriented anti-poverty schemes, and
2) family-oriented schemes of economic assistance.

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For the purpose of family-oriented anti-poverty schemes, whether it be a single scheme or a package of schemes, the family being the unit to be assisted with one or more such schemes in such a manner as to secure an income of the magnitude (a certain level of income as in programme of ITDP Rs. 3600/-) on a contin--uing and sustained basis (i.e. regular base) and not for a temporary period. All other schemes should be considered as only family-oriented economic assistance schemes.

As per guidelines it has been observed that an investment of Rs.10,000/- per family should be considered to be the average requirement per family for bringing it above the poverty line.

About 10 percent of the total coverage of tribal families under economic assistance can be taken to have crossed the poverty line.

I.R.D.P. envisaged assisting 600 poor families in each block in the accounting year. This norm may be suitably modified for the tribal areas according to the classification of villages as attempted under Point No. 9.1 above.

9.6 I.T.D.P. project Officer's status/Role

At present the Project Officer of Integrated Tribal Development Project has little control over the local functionaries of different development departments. In order to make the ITDP more effective, it is suggested

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that Project Officer should be the senior officer having close links with tribal life. His hands may be strength--ened by providing additional staff even at the village level of Revenue Sarra level". Further, the Block Develop--ment Officers alongwith their staff may be placed fully or concurrently under the administrative control of the Project Officer to secure well co-ordination of the develop--ment programmes.

9.7 In the context of sectoral programmes it is proposed to provide a brief account of the recommendation in the following few lines for the core sectors only.

Agriculture :- The Scheduled Tribes which are generally classified on the basis of holdings as small and marginal farmers are not able to fully reap the advantages of the latest farm technology. It is, therefore, necessary that they should be provided with adequate financial assistance for taking up intensive cultivation. They should also be motivated and trained to pursue occupations other than agri--culture. The specific schemes in this regard may lead to the achievement of twin objectives of food and employ--ment as incorporated in the VIIth Five Year Plan document.

9.8 Ideal farming system approach

As overwhelming majority of the tribals are settled agriculturists in the area with small and uneconomic holdings having less productivity in general Potentials of increasing income over the existing

level rests in the following combinations of avocations for the farm communities.

1) Crop + Dairy + Goat Farming

2) Crop + Goat + Farming

3) Crop + Dairy + Poultry farming in their order.

An association of dairy farming with crop husbandry constitutes a major source of income and employ--ment. Only crop farming system proves to be the poorest choice in terms of income and employment generation. With the average size of land holdings, optimum crop farm--ing cannot generate sufficient income which brings the farmers above the poverty line. It is, therefore, proposed that small farmers should follow the farming system suggested above in their order.

9.9 As a corollary, the provision of adequate capital alongwith other services and facilities such as arrange--ment of supply of input (agricultural), marketing of pro--ducts and extension services inclusive of veterinary services are required to be made available to the farmers. With the result the weaker sections of the society may take full advantage of these services and raise their income within a shorter period of 2-3 years and upgrade their standard of living through the family system approach which is scientific adoption of livestock along-with crop enterprise.

9.10 Forestry Sector :

With the emphasis on family oriented programmes, the special attention to devising suitable schemes in the forestry sector to support tribal families with a view to bring them above the poverty line (schemes like Kishan Nurseries) should be encouraged.

Further social forestry should be encouraged and promoted in and around tribal villages. The plantation of species relevant to tribal needs like food, fruits fodder, fuel, timber etc. should be undertaken especially in the tribal areas.

9.11 Education : Extension of Industrial Training facilities.

Because of lack of training/education, candidates of these communities have failed to get any benefits out of industrial establishments set up in their areas. The industrial training centres with adequate facilities to the tribals need to be opened on the priority basis.

9.12 Ashram School

Ashram (type) schools which are better managed and are functioning efficiently when compared to other conventional schools. They should be increased to cover a wider student population in the project area.

The Ashram school complexes need to be developed either as agricultural schools or as industrial schools for turning out the trained personnel who may

find evenues of employment both in Government/private concerns. Further suitable combination of industrial trades and agricultural courses in the selective Ashram school complexes in the initial stages will be pioneering and emulating example. It is further proposed that special attention should be paid to impart technical training to the tribals through the close association of voluntary organisations.

9.13 In the non-tribal area (OTSP) central primary school attended by single teacher which will impart instruc--tions upto Class V may be started - the level of backwardness in education should be determined with reference to an area or a community. Thus the Project Officer may attempt at the identification of the literacy level of various tribal communities in the Project area.

"Special citizen education programme" may be formulated to make the tribals aware of the new social and economic change being ushered through the planning process introduced in the tribal areas.

Some literature in the local dialect should be prepared by giving the idea as to the administrative - structure of local authorities- available credit (co-operative banks) - provision made in the plan document, similarly youth participation through youth organisations may be sought for sparsely populated and remote areas to make acquitance with the planning process envisaged for tribal development.

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School health programme should claim special attention in the project area. The students population in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area must be covered to the extent possible.

9.14 Medical and Health

General review of the health situation of the area should be undertaken. The review will unfold the pre--valence of any special diseases ailments amongst the tribal communities viz-a-viz the special efforts taken by the Government. This critical appraisal will enable to determine and draft the special statement of priorities for medical services in the project area. The general schematic approach will not do good to the backward tribal communities. The special measures needs to be devised for expansion of indoor facilities.

It is necessary to prepare a medical map which will highlight the existing medical facilities in the form of Primary Health Centre/Family Planning Centre and sub centres to cater to the need of tribal population in the project area. Similarly, the action plan for extending medical facilities to the neglected pockets in the project area will find requisite material through this document.

9.15 Role of voluntary organisations :

The role of voluntary organisation in the project area requires to be taken note of for full integrated develop--ment. Hence study of the existing organisations in

the project area is quite necessary. They are required to be grouped under two categories.

(a) aided voluntary organisations, and

(b) non-aided voluntary organisations.

Secondly, their classification may be made on the basis of purpose/spheres of activities leading of broad sectoral programmes.

Further identification of precise role of voluntary organisation in the next five years will throw some light on the operational fields of their activities and the complementary part they are expected to play in the developmental efforts for the upliftment of tribal people in the project area.

9.16 In addition, the voluntary organisation may be called upon to make a shift from general education to women education/adult education in the mass backward areas. The joint efforts of the Government and voluntary organisa--tions will go a long way in achieving desired impact of the programmes meant for the tribal communities in particular.

9.17 The Project Officer at the Integrated Tribal Development Project level should prepare a profile of programmes to be administered in close association of the voluntary organisation in the project area. The sector--wise activities to be listed out for formulation and implementation of the programmes at their respective levels. The periodical review of the programme

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implementation may be carried out for future planning and adoption of correctional measures in time.

With the close association of the voluntary organisations in the project area - the problematic areas to be handled systematically can be classified broadlyas

1) Economic/educational backwardness,
2) Anti-poverty programmes (Poverty amelioration schemes)
3) Production programmes (based on resources available)

This will lead to easy grasp of the problems so as to find out concrete solution for them. Further it will also certainly lead to the physical, financial and admini--strative integration in the planning process of the Inte--grated Tribal Development Project Area.

9.18 Setting up of Industrial Development Projects in the area.

In the neglected pockets of the tribal areas, the Maharashtra Tribal Development Corporation Limited, should take up some industrial development which would stand in good stead for the welfare of future tribal generation in the State. To name the project it can be said that

1) Mahua seed oil extraction
2) Gum processing unit

can work successfully.

The joint venture with Regional Developmental Corporations and Khadi and Village Industries Council would be feasible to bring about the development of the

area and people as well.

9.19 Publicity and information

The welfare programmes and amelicrative schemes meant for the targeted tribal groups should be published adequately in order to elicit participation of the people at large in the project area. For the purpose, a special fund for the publicity programmes may be sanctioned. The different modes of publicity and information such as photo-posters, hand bills and pamplets are to be stressed for giving thrust to the schemes/crash programmes/programmes being implemented at the project level.

The programmes through Kala pathak i.e. (cultural groups) in the area should be popularised. At present the developmental programmes are published through the local cultural units in a limited measure under the financial constraint.

9.20 It is proposed to organise "Adiwasi" cultivators Shibir". Students gathering, felicitation programmes of "Sheti Nishta" agriculturists in the project area.

Naturally, it is quite imperative that the programme contents should incorporate sectors schemes and Governmental efforts in this regard. The publicity cell in the project office needs to be strengthened with some sub-ordinate staff. This may help to remove the constraints on the programmes currently followed.

9.21 The project report at the I.T.D.P. level to be the comprehensive and illustrative document must incorporate

the following maps

1) Educational map -
depicting the Ashram school complexes, other pre-primary -primary schools/ colleges in the project area.

2) Health Map -
Spelling out the Medical facilities in the shape of public Health centres / Family Planning Centres/ Sub Centres at the service of tribal targetted groups.

3) Road Map -
showing linkage with marketing centres/growth centres.

4) Irrigation & Power Map -
It must contain irrigation by source - village electrified.

5) Locations of Credit-Cooperative Societies in the project area.

9.22 The mapping of the areas of concentration and the clusters of Scheduled Tribes habitations left out of the sub plan area within the Integrated Tribal Development Project will certainly spell out the developmental needs of the people and the area in more intensive manner and will be the pointer to the formulating schemes for the both simulteneously.

9.22 In conclusion, it can be said that "Implementation Planning" should be regarded as an integral part of "develop--ment planning" at all relevant levels in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. Further "Management by objectives" as envisaged and found in big industrial

undertakings should be the need of the time. Naturally the project level development administration will set the task of accomplishing the following objectives :-

1) Removal or eradication of primary poverty which signifies relatively more serious gaps in the satisfaction of human wants of basic nature.
2) Full employment to the masses especially tribals.
3) Universal literacy amongst tribal community.
4) Provision of adequate medical facilities.

This is a set of inter related objectives rather than discrete ones. The Co-operation and co-ordination of all developmental agencies in the field is assumed at all the levels for better achievements under tribal development.

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CHAPTER X

Mid-term appraisal of VIIth Five Year Plan and design of VIIIth Five Year Plan for the I.T.D.P. Kinwat.

10.1 The general guiding principles of the VIIth Five Year Plan have been indicated as growth, equity, social justice, self reliance, efficiency and productivity, Likewise the basic goal priorities have been set forth as food, work and productivity. In conformity with these objectives Government of Maharashtra has adopted a plan size of Rs.10,500 crores with the approval of the Planning Commission, Government of India.

(A) Position of outlay/expenditure in Maharashtra State.

10.2 The general view of broad sectorwise outlay of Maharashtra State and the flow of funds to the Tribal Sub Plan area of the State has been presented in Table No. 1-A.

Table No. 1(A)

Statement of sectoral outlay and flow to Tribal Sub Plan during the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90 -(Maharashtra State).

(Rs. in crores)

Sr.No.	Head of development	Approved outlay		Percentage of TSP out-lay to total State outlay.
		State Plan	Flow to T.S.P.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I	Agril/Allied Services.	535.61	59.36	11.09
II	Rural Development	235.48	16.45	6.99
III	Co-operation	120.00	7.51	6.26
IV	Irrigation and flood control	1890.61	166.96	5.66

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
V	Power Development	3056.04	26.61	0.87
VI	Industries/Mining	365.00	0.75	0.21
VII	Transport and communication	779.69	55.02	7.06
VIII	Scientific services and research	4.00	-	-
IX	Social and community services.	3056.57	252.37	8.26
X	Economic services	7.00	-	-
XI	General services	63.10	-	-
XII	Wardha Plan	17.00	-	-
XIII	Others	370.00	-	-
	Grand Total	10,500.00	525.03	5.00

(TSP : Tribal Sub Plan)

The VIIth Five Year Plan era commenced from the year 1985-86 and nearly three and half years have been elapsed since then. It is now pertinent to have the mid-term appraisal of the expenditure both for the State and the Tribal Sub Plan area, which may provide an oppor--tunity to take correctional measures during the remain--ing plan period i.e. 1988-90. The over view of the expendi--ture incurred during the three years is presented in the Table No. 1-(B) and that for the remaining plan period 1989-90 in the Table No. 1(C).

Table No. 1-B

Comparative Statement of actual expenditure during the first three years of the VIIth Five Year Plan in the State and Tribal Sub Plan Area.

(Rs. in crores)

Sr.No.	Annual Plan	State		Tribal Sub Plan		Percentage of actual expdr. in TSP to total expenditure in the State (Col.6 to Col.4)
		Total approved outlay in VIIth F.Y.P.	Actual expenditure in State.	Total approved outlay for TSP in VIIth F.Y.P.	Actual expenditure in T.S.P. area.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1985-86	10,500	1778-63	525.03	66.89	3.77
2.	1986-87		1947.84		108.55	5.58
3.	1987-88 (estimated)		2100.00		155.56	7.41
	Total	10,500	5826.47	525.03	331.00	5.69
	Percentage of expenditure (three years) to total outlay of the plan period.	100.00	55.50	100.00	63.05	

Source : Mid-term appraisal publication of Planning Department of VIIth Five Year Plan Maharashtra State, 1988.

Table No. 1-C

Statement of anticipated expenditure during the remaining period of VIIth Five Year Plan for T.S.P. and others in Maharashtra State.

(Rs. in crores)

Sr.No.	Annual Plan period.	Anticipated expenditure (Rs.in crores)			
		General Plan	Tribal Plan		
		State	O.T.S.P.	Tribal	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1988-89	2430.00	12.04	68.92	80.96
2.	1989-90	2243.53	-	113.07	113.07
	Total :	4673.53	12.04	181.99	194.03
	Percentage of anticipated expenditure with total approved outlay for remaining 2 years.	44.50	36.96		

Source: Mid-term appraisal of VIIth Five Year Plan publication, planning department Maharashtra State 1988.

10.3 It is a fact that the Tribal Sub Plan is a part of the States Five Year Plan/Annual Plan and it is formul--ated by the flow of outlays from the various developmen--tal sectors such as agricultural/Allied services, Dairy Development, Irrigation, Power Development, Roads, Education, Backward Class Welfare etc. The outlay origi--nally carved out for the Tribal Sub Plan Area in the VIIth Five Year Plan was Rs.525.03 crores which comes about 5% of the States total approved outlay. The State Government has however - consciously tried to provide more outlays for the T.S.P.Area under successive Annual Plans with a view to raise the provision to about 9 percent

of the total plan outlay in a phaced manner.

10.4 The analysis of the Statement No. 1(B), 1(C) brings out that the General State Plan has incurred 55.50% expenditure during the first three years of the VIIth Five Year Plan outlay while the expenditure in the T.S.P.Area for the corresponding years was to the tune of 63.04%, of the total T.S.P. plan outlay. So the remainder 2 years of the VIIth Five Year Plan has to proceed with the anticipated expenditure of 45% in the State and 37% in T.S.P. area of the State.

(B) Position of outlay and expenditure in Distt. Nanded.

10.5 The sectorwise appraisal of the outlay provided for the District level schemes for both the areas, non-tribal and Tribal Sub Plan Area during the first three years of the VIIth Five Year Plan will highlight the comparative position of financial allocation in Nanded district. The Table No. 2 presents the broad sectorwise approved outlay for both the areas (General and T.S.P.) during the plan period 1985-88 in Nanded district.

Table No. 2 ---------condt.

Table No. 2

Sectoral Outlay for first three years of VIIth Five Year Plan in Nanded District (1985-88)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of development	Annual Plans 85-86			Annual Plans 86-87			Annual Plans 87-88		
		Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
1.	Agril./Allied services.	60.46	13.66	74.12	65.27	23.94	89.21	82.55	24.68	107.23
2.	Rural Development	291.00	26.57	317.57	193.88	42.17	336.05	259.85	35.01	294.86
3.	Irrigation & flood (Medium/Control)	22.00	64.00	86.00	142.43	44.77	187.15	139.24	62.75	201.99
4.	Power Development	53.62	6.50	60.12	57.64	7.74	65.38	69.64	13.50	83.14
5.	Industries/Minerals	17.47	10.00	27.47	19.21	10.05	29.26	22.41	10.05	32.46
6.	Transport/Communica--tion.	24.27	3.24	27.51	39.84	24.15	63.99	44.83	25.50	70.33
7.	Social & community services.	603.52	121.78	725.30	471.83	108.38	580.21	601.92	118.88	720.80
8.	General Economic services (Special schemes.)	175.00	-	175.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1247.34	245.75	1493.09	1090.10	261.15	1351.25	1220.44	290.37	1510.81

Table No. 3

Sectorwise Actual expenditure during the first three years of VIIth Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-88 in Nanded District.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Head of development	Annual Plans 85-86			Annual plans 86-87			Annual plans 87-88		
		Non-tribal	Tribal	Total	Non-tribal	Tribal	Total	Non-Tribal	Tribal	Total
1.	Agril./Allied services.	51.41	10.01	61.42	41.62	17.34	58.96	79.22	18.74	97.96
2.	Rural Development.	291.95	36.03	327.98	986.36	44.52	1030.88	297.10	24.76	321.86
3.	Irrigation (Water Development)	42.96	42.93	85.89	132.01	34.86	166.87	141.77	56.45	198.22
4.	Power Development.	33.26	5.05	38.31	57.64	7.76	65.40	66.65	13.50	80.15
5.	Industries/Minerals	13.78	10.06	23.84	19.50	20.09	39.59	23.13	10.05	33.18
6.	Transport/Communication.	52.63	19.25	71.88	66.70	18.39	85.09	48.97	5.87	54.84
7.	Social & community services.	1794.67	170.38	1965.05	606.22	104.97	711.19	551.78	117.06	668.84
8.	Gen.Economic services (Special programmes according to peoples need.)	157.00	-	157.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total :	2437.66	293.71	2731.37	1910.05	247.93	2157.98	1208.62	246.43	1455.05
	Percentages	89.25	10.76	100.00	88.52	11.49	100.00	83.07	16.94	100.00

10.6 The analytical view of the figures of sectoral approved outlay for the District level schemes for the first three years indicates that the flow of funds to the Tribal Sub Plan area in the district rose from Rs.245.75 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs.261.15 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs.290.37 lakhs in the year 1987-88. There is a slight increasing trend of flow to the T.S.P. area of the district. The general plan size has also maintained the equilibrium during the first three years of the VIIth Five Year Plan.

10.7 The appraisal of actual expenditure for the first three years presented in the table No. 3 points out that there has been a steady rise in expenditure during the first year i.e. 1985-86 while there is a slight decrease in the actual expenditure as compared to the approved out--lay in the year 1986-87 and the following year 1987-88. The actual expenditure in the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 in the tribal area is more or less the same.

Position of outlay & Expenditure in Tribal Sub Plan Area - I.T.D.P. Kinwat.

10.8 On the basis of approved outlay and the actual expenditure during the first three years of the VIIth Five Year Plan approved outlay and anticipated expen--diture for the remainder period according to broad head of development have been worked out and presented in the table No. 4. The flow of funds to the Tribal Sub Plan area in Nanded district has been earmarked as Rs.285.86 lakhs and Rs. 283.00 lakhs for 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. The sectoral outlay and the anticipated expendi--ture during residue Plan period 1988-90 have been worked out with the consideration of thrust areas and their requirements.

Table No. 4

Sectoral approved outlay for the remainder two years of the VIIth Five Year Plan (1988-90) in Nanded district.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Head of development	Annual Plan 1988-89				Annual Plan 1989-90 (estimated)		
		Non-Tribal.	O.T.S.	Tribal	Total	Non-Tribal.	Tribal	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Agril./Allied services.	93.23	6.77	25.47	125.47	90.88	24.51	115.39
2.	Rural Development.	269.86	-	38.51	308.37	263.30	34.00	297.30
3.	Irrigation and flood Control.	190.85	-	57.00	247.85	186.10	50.00	236.10
4.	Power Development.	60.00	-	13.50	73.50	58.55	13.50	72.05
5.	Industries & Minerals	22.22	-	5.05	27.27	21.66	5.05	26.71
6.	Transport & Communications	64.75	-	42.25	107.00	63.10	49.79	112.89
7.	General Economic services	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.22	-	0.22
8.	Social & community services.	437.83	21.86	104.08	563.77	427.19	106.15	533.34
	Total :	1138.94	28.63	285.86	1453.43	1111.00	283.00	1394.00
	Percentage	78.37	1.97	19.67	100.00	79.70	20.31	100.00

10.9 The consolidated picture of the approved outlay for the total VIIth Five Year Plan period and the actual expenditure for the first three years i.e.1985-88 and the anticipated expenditure for the remainder period i.e. 1988-90 of the I.T.D.P. Kinwat has been presented in the table no. 5.

Table No. 5

Statement of approved outlay and actual expenditure/ anticipated expenditure during the period 1985-90 in the I.T.D.P. Kinwat.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Annual Plan	Expenditure			
		Approved outlay.	Actual	Anticipat--ed	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	1985-86	245.75	293.71	-	293.71
2.	1986-87	261.15	247.93	-	247.93
3.	1987-88	290.37	246.43	-	246.43
4.	1988-89	285.86	-	285.86	285.86
5.	1989-90	283.00	-	283.00	283.00
	Total	1366.13	788.07	568.86	1356.93

10.10 The analysis of actual expenditure during the first three years leads to the conclusion that out of total approved outlay of Rs.1366.13 for the VIIth Five Year Plan of the Tribal area of Nanded district, the total actual expendi--ture formed 57.69 percent leaving the 42.31 percent approved outlay for the remainder plan period.

10.11 The sub-sectorwise annual expenditure both actual and projected for the I.T.D.P. Kinwat during the VIIth Plan period 1985-90 has been consolidated and presented in the Table No. 6.

Table No.6

Sub sectorwise actual annual expenditure during the first 3 years and anticipated expenditure for 2 years in VIIth Plan period in the I.T.D.P. Kinwat. (1985-90).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Annual plans 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total	Percentage allocation of each sector with total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
I.	Agricultural/Allied Services.							
1.	Crop husbandry	1.20	5-44	2.23	4.55	4.55		
2.	Horticulture	0.18	-	-	0.67	0.67		
3.	Land Development.	0.26	-	-				
4.	Minor Irrigation	33.42	34.86	56.45	54.00	50.00		
5.	Animal Husbandry	1.93	5.24	7.39	6.00	6.00		
6.	Dairy Development	1.17	0.05	0.06	1.21	1.21		
7.	Fisheries	3.77	4.31	5.12	6.82	5.82		
8.	Forest	2.17	2.18	3.39	5.66	5.66		
9.	Social forestry	1.26	-	-	-	-		
	Total :	45.36	52.08	74.64	78.91	73.91	324.90	23.94
II.	Cooperation	0.68	0.12	0.56	0.56	0.60	2.52	0.19
III.	Rural Development.							
1.	I.R.D.P.	-	10.61	9.28	20.00	20.00		
2.	Employment Guarantee Scheme.	54.72	33.38	14.85	14.31	10.00		
3.	Land development	-	0.03	0.15	-	-		

10.12 The Sub-sectorwise anticipated expenditure for the annual plans 1988-89 and 1989-90 has been worked out on the basis of the approved outlay sanctioned for the period. The thrust areas which will require more investment have been visualised and spelt out under the broad heads of development such as Agricultural/Allied services (covering Crop husbandry, Dairy development, Co-operation and Rural Development) Irrigation, Power development, Transport and communication, Social and community services (encompassing education, public health more prominently.)

10.13 Under Agricultural and Allied services, sector- "the small and marginal farmers" need to be assisted financially and also with agricultural inputs and implements. Further, the agricultural labourers also need to be financially assisted through the supply of milch animals especially of exotic breeds.

10.14 A detailed survey of the families living below the poverty line in the I.T.D.P. area may be conducted so as to make the uptodate list of the genuine B.P.L. tribal families. Similarly a trade survey of rural artisans calls for positive steps to cater to their needs.

10.15 Under sub sector cooperation, the Adivasi Cooperative credit societies need be revamped with the financial assistance and trained managerial personnel for their smooth functioning and the implementation of of certain specific programmes for the targetted groups

through their media.

10.16 The due weightage presently being given to the individual family, oriented programmes/schemes under I.R.D.P. will have to be continued with the composite schemes for the families and the community.

10.17 The minor irrigation programme is required to be accentuated by undertaking the programme of depening the existing irrigation wells of tribals and also sinking of new wells. Similarly, the supply of electric pumps/electric motors on such wells be fitted by giving priority to the families of small and marginal farmers.

10.18 A road development plan already prepared by the Building and Communication Department of the State for the tribal area of the I.T.D.P. and for the inaccessible areas will firstly concentrate on approach roads and linking roads of village and Tandas/Gudas in the area with the all weather roads.

10.19 Under social and community services, the general education, technical education, public health, housing and nutrition will have to be stressed with the formulation of schemes for the targetted groups of population. The expeditious implementation of schemes aimed at the targetted groups will rouse the public interest and participation in the planning process and thereby achieve the fruits of development programmes adopted for them.

Over view of VIth and VIIth Five Year Plan of the I.T.D.P. Kinwat

10.20 The comparative study of the financial perfor--mance of the VIth and VIIth Five Year Plan of the I.T.D.P. Kinwat will provide an opportunity to base and project the financial requirements of the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1990-95) for the I.T.D.P.

10.21 The table No.7 (a) depicts the financial performance during the VIth Five Year Plan of the I.T.D.P. Kinwat (1980-85).

10.22 The appraisal of approved outlay and the actual expenditure incurred during the VIth Five Year Plan shows that the total approved outlay was earmarked as Rs. 791.68 lakhs against which the actual total expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 817.94 lakhs. The percentage of actual expenditure to total approved outlay worked out to 103.32. Thus the actual expenditure during the VIth Five Year Plan period exceeded the approved outlay by 3.32 percent.

10.23 The abstract of financial performance during the VIIth Five Year Plan of the I.T.D.P. Kinwat on the basis of actual and anticipated expenditure is presented in the table No. 7 (B).

Outlay and expenditure under VIth/VIIth Five Year Plan at a glance.

Table No. 7(A)

Abstract of financial performance in VIth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 in Kinwat ITDP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	Actual expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1980-81	79.12	84.26
2.	1981-82	143.46	154.38
3.	1982-83	171.62	166.35
4.	1983-84	208.16	199.43
5.	1984-85	189.32	213.52
		791.68	817.94

Table No. 7(B)

Abstract of Financial performance in VIIth Five Year Plan period 1985-90 in Kinwat ITDP

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Annual Plan	Approved Outlay	Actual/ Anticipated Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1985-86	245.75	298.71
2.	1986-87	261.15	247.93
3.	1987-88	290.37	246.43
4.	1988-89	285.86	285.16
5.	1989-90	283.00	280.00
		1366.13	1356.93

CHAPTER XI

Broad perspective of VIIIth Five Year Plan (1990-95) of I.T.D.P. - Kinwat.

11.1 Perspective budget provisions in the annual plans under VIIIth Five Year Plan for the Integrated Tribal Development Project Kinwat has been prepared on the basis of methodology of allocation of total outlay and the actual expenditure for the previous Five Year Plans and the thrust areas of the Integrated Tribal Development Project under different heads of development. The budgetary provisions under each annual plan of the VIIIth Five Year Plan of the I.T.D.P. are projected and presented in the Table No. 1.

Table No. 1

Projected Budgetary Provision in VIIIth Five Year Plan of I.T.D.P. Kinwat.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Annual Plan	Budget Provision
1.	2.	3.
1.	1990-91	373.95
2.	1991-92	415.50
3.	1992-93	436.28
4.	1993-94	415.50
5.	1994-95	436.27
	Total	2077.50

11.2 Generally it can be stated that the study of approved outlay and actual expenditure figures of the previous two Five Year Plans points out that there has

been 50 percent addition in the actual expenditure to form the next plan's outlay. The annual percentage of allocating of funds for each year has been adhered to and it ranges from 18 percent to 21 percent of the total outlay for the plan period.

11.3 The model broad-sectorwise tentative outlay in the first year of the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1990-95) for the I.T.D.P. Kinwat is proposed and presented in the Table No. 2.

Table No. 2

Model sectoral proposed outlay in the first year of VIIIth **Five Year Plan period i.e. 1990-95 in the Kinwat ITDP.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Annual Plan during 1990-91.
1.	Agriculture/allied services.	37.40
2.	Rural Development.	18.70
3.	Irrigation and flood control (Water Development)	74.70
4.	Power Development	
5.	Village Industries/Medium Industries.	18.70
6.	Transport and Communication.	18.70
7.	Social and community services.	205.75
		373.95

11.4 Schematic Programmes :

Broad priority sectors under the VIIIth Five Year Plan of the Integrated Tribal Development Project can be summarised in the following lines. An attempt has been made to spell out the details of the schemes under each

sector in their preferential order.

(a) Agriculture/allied services.

As the agriculture is the main-stay of the majority of the masses in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area, agriculture and allied services will naturally assume more priority and attract more financial provisions for the developmental programmes thereunder. The Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Dairy Development, Forestry sub-sectors will have renewed stress and earmarking of financial allocation. The prominent schemes based on resources available in the I.T.D.P. can be formulated and implemented under each sub-sector as "Model Schemes" may be enumerated as under :-

Production oriented schemes/Income generated schemes.

(i) Supply of agriculture inputs/agricultural implements to the small and marginal farmers communities at the subsidised rates ;

(ii) Supply of milch animals to the agricultural labourers ;

(iii) Formation of Dairy Cooperatives for collection and storage of milk.

(iv) Establishing animal health care centres ;

(v) Reviving of Adiwasi Cooperatives (Primary Credit Societies) with trained management for securing the real impact of developmental programmes meant for the tribals ;

(vi) Deepening of irrigation wells ;

(vii) Providing of boring machinery (rigs) on subsidised rates ;

(viii) Construction of Kolhapur type bandharas for providing irrigation facilities ;

(ix) Plantation of bamboo/trees in close cooperation of Forest Department and the local people for catering the needs of rural artisans. So also supplying raw material to the forest based industries such as pulp and paper ;

(x) Setting up of agro-forest based industries in the locality e.g. spinning mill, sugar factory, paper and pulp industries, wooden toys, furniture, industries, agricultural implements, brick industries-

(b) Water/Power Development

Next to this, water development (irrigation) and power development sectors will call for massive investment and speedy implementation of the schemes during the VIIIth Five Year Plan. The electrification of Gudas/Pods/Tandas of tribal communities may form the thrust areas. The extension of irrigation facilities through the newly constructed medium irrigation projects in the I.T.D.P. areas will assume greater importance.

(c) Transport and Communication:

The developmental programmes under road development will seek additional funds for constructing all weather roads and link roads to develop proper infrastructure in the I.T.D.P. area.

(d) Social and community services.

This sector will be continued with adequate financial provision during the plan period, especially the following sub-sectors will assume priority amongst the other sub-sectors -

i) Education,
ii) Public Health,
iii) Water supply,
iv) Nutrition,
v) Housing,
vi) Welfare of backward classes,
vii) Information and Publicity,

(i) The expansion of educational facilities under educational programme for tribals may necessitate the opening of additional Ashram or residential schools for tribal boys and girls in both the areas Tribal Sub Plan and the Outside Tribal Sub Plan Area. Some of the Ashram Schools will be required to be upgraded into post-basic category. The issue of opening of new hostels for tribal boys and girls at the Integrated Tribal Development Project head-quar--ter may engage attention and priority. Similarly, the higher education, technical education facility and teacher's training programme will need emphasis to cope up the area need and call for additional funds during the plan period. The establishment of the poly-technic at the I.T.D.P. Head-quarter will go a long way in opening the avenues of employ--ment for tribal boys and girls and easing the unemployment problem.

(ii) Medical Health facilities in the tribal pockets of the Tribal Sub Plan and Outside Tribal Sub Plan area will be extended. The tribal population in the far flung areas of the I.T.D.P. and the tahsil will be served through the opening of sub-centres at appropriate places.

(iii) The problem of shelter for weaker sections must assume importance during the plan period and it is necess--ary to tackle it with urgency. The social housing schemes and housing cooperatives need to be encouraged with the provision and release of adequate finance for them.

(iv) Special case of Primitive tribal community in the I.T.D.P. area.

One of the primitive tribes viz. Kolams has been located in the I.T.D.P. area. At present, they are being looked after without any special financial provi--sion and programmes. It is, therefore, proposed that the agriculture/allied services sectoral schemes for a such tribes may be introduced with 100 percent financial help. The schematic pattern for such primitive tribes may be devised suitably taking into consideration the past experience of different schemes implemented for the Kolam in Yeotmal district under Primitive tribe programmes.

Summary of Strategy of development and programmes.

11.5 The tribal sub plan is an area plan. Therefore, the programmes need to be prepared keeping in view the specific problems of the area, specific targets groups in terms of families which are clearly identified and the schemes directly benefitting the individual tribals

should receive the highest priority in the planning process.

Broadly speaking, all the developmental programmes fall in three categories for the purposes of quantification of outlays for tribal areas. They are as follows -

1) Individual beneficiary oriented programme according to the population criterion ;
2) Infrastructural development programmes on the basis of relative size of geographical area of the region and,
3) Some programmes with reference to the level of deficiency compared to the accepted norm determining the level of investment.

11.6 The I.T.D.P. project plan, in order to be viable area development plan with the focus on the development of tribal communities has been outlined with appropriate broad sectoral programmes. The schemes included in the I.T.D.P. plan are a mixture of beneficiary oriented, infrastnuctural and human resource development programmes. Taking into consideration the above points the level of investment outlay has been indicated for the VIIIth Five Year Plan (1990-95) period.

11.7 The Integrated Tribal Development Project Plan has defined the main thrust area/sectors like agricultural and allied services, minor irrigation, social and community services wherein full employment economy, education and health services find priorities. If the financial

requirements as emerged with reference to the central problems of the I.T.D.P. are provided in the first instance, the all round development of the area will be reached to the desired level at a faster rate. In short, if the outlays proposed are made available in sufficient quantum for the programmes envisaged, the development of the project area and the people will be achieved at a accelerated pace in the positive manner.

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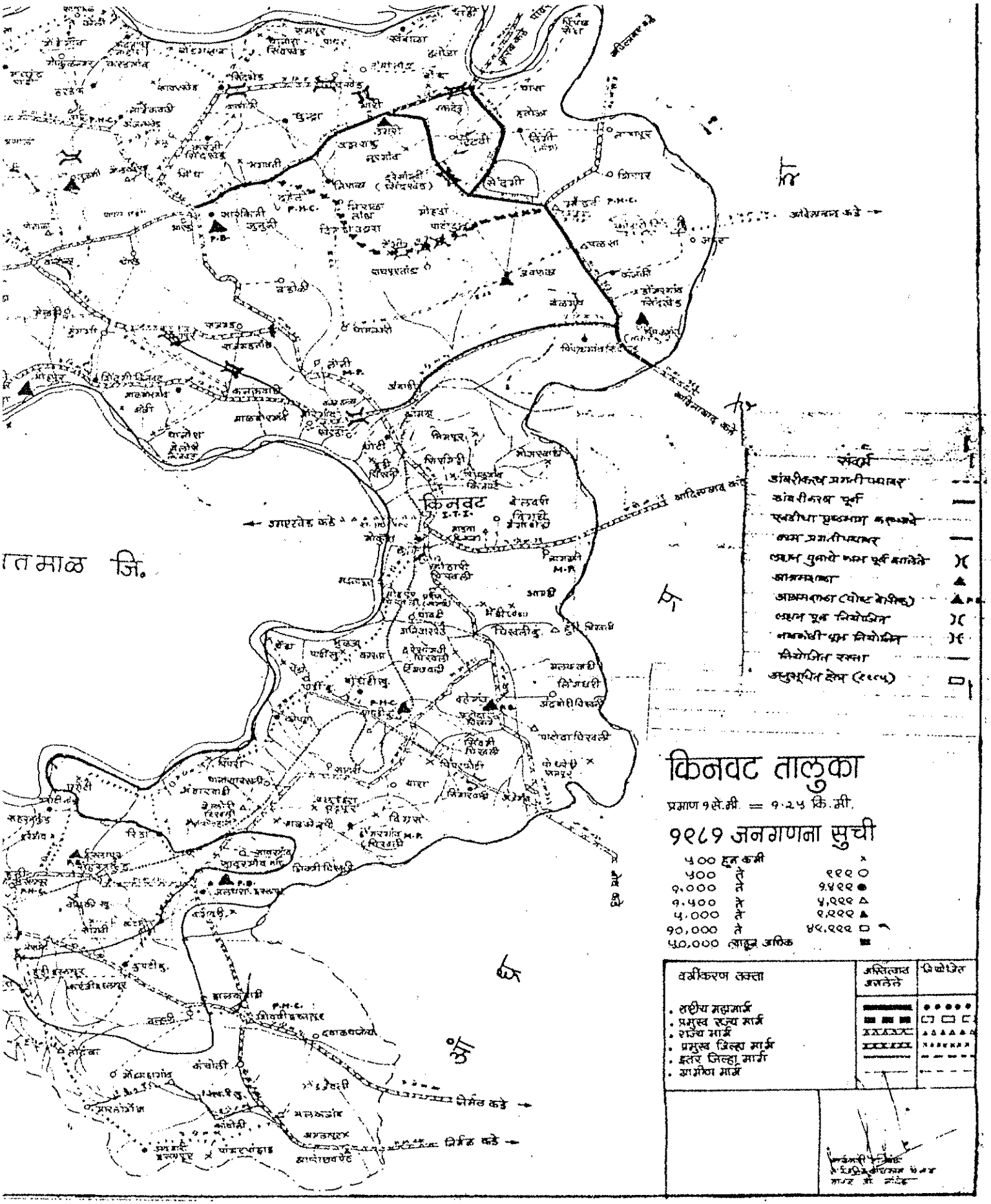
किनवट
किनवट तालुका
प्रमाण १ से.मी. = १.२५ कि.मी.
१९८१ जनगणना सुची
५०० हून कमी
५०० ते ९९९
१,००० ते १,४९९
१,५०० ते ५,०००
५,००० ते १०,०००
१०,००० ते ४९,९९९
५०,००० व अधिक
वर्गीकरण तक्ता
अस्तित्वात असलेले
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. प्रमुख राज्य मार्ग
. राज्य मार्ग
. प्रमुख जिल्हा मार्ग
. इतर जिल्हा मार्ग
. ग्रामीण मार्ग

Appendix

List of Villages included in Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kinwat, Dist. Nanded

Sr No.	Name of village	Census code No. (1981)	Sr No.	Name of Village	Census Code No. (1981)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	Takli	1	31.	Banjarwadi (NV)	31
2.	Padsa	2	32.	Machandra Pardi	32
3.	Wadsa	3	33.	Umra	33
4.	Gokulnagar (NV)	4	34.	Ashta	36
5.	Gondegaon	5	35.	Murli	37
6.	Gondegaon Tanda (NV)	6	36.	Tulshi	52
7.	Koli	7	37.	Wai	53
8.	Sayepal	8	38.	Anjankhed	54
9.	Madnapur (Mahore)	9	39.	Naikwadi	55
10.	Bondgavan	10	40.	Sailu	56
11.	Wasvam Naik Tanda (NV)	11	41.	Karanji (Sindkhed)	57
12.	Rupala Naik Tanda (NV)	12	42.	Bhagwati	58
13.	Dhanora (Sindkhed)	13	43.	Waifawi	59
14.	Rampur	14	44.	Wazra Bk	60
15.	Satiguda (NV)	15	45.	Parshuram Naik Tanda	61
16.	Pathri	16	46.	Umari	62
17.	Tembhi Tanda (NV)	17	47.	Titvi	63
18.	Khambala	18	48.	Unakdeo	64
19.	Sakuru Naik Tanda (NV)	19	49.	Chais	65
20.	Pardi	20	50.	Pimpalsenda	66
21.	Hatola	21	51.	Nagapur	67
22.	Both	22	52.	Sirpur	68
23.	Gouri	23	53.	Lingi	69
24.	Cinchkhed	24	54.	Singoda	70
25.	Dhundra	25	55.	Bhiku Naik Tanda (NV)	71
26.	Sindkhed	26	56.	Darsangvi (Sindkhed)	72
27.	Lokaswadi (NV)	27	57.	Noorgaon	73
28.	Sawarkhed	28	58.	Nirala Tanda (NV)	74
29.	Hardap	29	59.	Nirala	75
30.	Karalgaon	30	60.	Dehali	76

contd..

1	2	3
61.	Dhawaji Tanda (NV)	77
62.	Sarkhani	78
63.	Gondwadsa	79
64.	Bhorad	80
65.	Lasanwadi (NV)	81
66.	Rupala Naik Tanda (NV)	82
67.	Malka Guda Tanda (NV)	83
68.	Malkaguda	84
69.	Wazra	87
70.	Digdi (Mohapur)	90
71.	Panola (NV)	95
72.	Wanola	96
73.	Chorad	97
74.	Salaiguda (NV)	98
75.	Junoni	99
76.	Digadwazra	100
77.	Tembhi	101
78.	Patoda Bk	102
79.	Mandvi	103
80.	Palsi	104
81.	Kothari (Sindkhed)	105
82.	Jarur	106
83.	Kanki	107
84.	Dongargaon (Sindkhed)	108
85.	Minki	109
86.	Pimpalgaon (Sindkhed)	110
87.	Belgaon	111
88.	Jawarla	112
89.	Ragpur Tanda (NV)	113
90.	Wadoli	114
91.	Nejpur	115
92.	Mungshi	116
93.	Mendki	117
94.	Pachunda	118
95.	Hingani	123
96.	Sakur	127
97.	Digdi Mohpur	128
98.	Dhanora (Digdi)	129
99.	Mohapur	130
100.	Sindgi (Kinwat)	131
101.	Anji	132
102.	Malborgaon	133
103.	Pandhra	134
104.	Belori (Kinwat)	135
105.	Kanakwadi	136
106.	Rajgad	137
107.	Rajgad Tanda	138
108.	Warche Maregaon	139
109.	Maregaon	140
110.	Kherda	141
111.	Kamthala	142
112.	Loni	143
113.	Dhamandhari	144
114.	Ambadi	145
115.	Bhimpur	146
116.	Pimpalgaon (Kinwat)	147
117.	Sirmetti	148
118.	Ghoti	149
119.	Malkapur	150
120.	Gokunda	151

contd..

1	2	3
121.	Digdi (Mangabodi)	152
122.	Ghogarwadi	153
123.	Nagzari	154
124.	Mandva (Kinwat)	155
125.	Kothari (Chikhali)	156
126.	Bendi	157
127.	Amadi	158
128.	Chotichikhali	159
129.	Bendi Tanda	160
130.	Pradhansangvi	161
131.	Madnapur (Chikhali)	162
132.	Bhulja	163
133.	Yenda	164
134.	Penda	165
135.	Pardi (Kh)	166
136.	Karla	167
137.	Shaniwarpeth	168
138.	Dabhadi	169
139.	Darsangvi (Chikhali)	170
140.	Chikhali	171
141.	Hudi (Chikhali)	172
142.	Lingdhari	173
143.	Andbori (Chikhali)	174
144.	Degaon	175
145.	Bodhadi Bk	176
146.	Bodhadi Kh	177
147.	Pardi Bk	178
148.	Kopara	179
149.	Malakwadi	180
150.	Pimpri	181
151.	Bhandarwadi	182
152.	Belleri (Chikhali)	183
153.	Dhanora (Chikhali)	184
154.	Sawari	185
155.	Sindgi (Chikhali)	186
156.	Patoda (Chikhali)	187
157.	Devala Tanda	188
158.	Pothreddy	189
159.	Anjegaon	190
160.	Sugaguda	191
161.	Singarwadi	192
162.	Pimparphodi	193
163.	Thara	194
164.	Jaroda Tanda	195
165.	Digras	196
166.	Jaldhara (Chandrapur)	197
167.	Shivani (Chikhali)	198
168.	Dongargaon (Chikhali)	199
169.	Malkolari	200
170.	Sawargaon	201
171.	Sawargaon (Tanda)	202
172.	Paroti	204
173.	Paroti Tanda	205
174.	Jaldhara (Islapur)	212
175.	Waghari	213
176.	Kupti Bk	215
177.	Kupti Kh.	216
178.	Karanji (Islapur)	217

contd..

1	2	3	1	2	3
179.	Kothari (Chikhali)	220			
180.	Hudi (Islapur)	223			
181.	Lokhanwadi	227			
182.	Sanwadi	228			
183.	Alakwadi	229			
184.	Talari	230			
185.	Chapala Naik (Tanda	244			