Government of Maharashtra
Tribal Development Department

STUDY OF
ATTITUDE OF TRIBALS
TOWARDS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
AND SCHEMES

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

1990
PREFACE

The Constitution of India provides special provisions and safeguards for the development of the economically and socially weaker sections, particularly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who constitute the weakest among whole of Indian society. From the beginning of the era of planned development in the country, schemes for the economic and social advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have, therefore always formed part of the development programmes. Although considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the various developmental programmes during the last 40 years, much more needs to be done to bring the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into the main-stream of our society.

The problems of tribal development are all the more difficult, because the tribals are generally found in hilly and inaccessible areas. Therefore it was decided during the early years of the Fifth Five Year Plan period that, more serious and concentrated efforts were necessary for the development of Scheduled Tribes and to formulate a separate tribal sub plan for the all round development of the tribal population through Area Planning. The objective of the "Tribal Sub Plan Area" is to bring the people and area in sub plan on par with the other areas as quickly as possible. The implementation of the tribal sub plan in this State commenced from 1-4-1976. It is seen that development of tribals is not upto the mark. It has been therefore decided by this institution, to undertake evaluation study on "Attitude of tribals towards development Programmes/schemes".
In this study, it has been tried to assess how much the tribals have been benefitted through various development programmes/schemes of Government. Besides this, the causes for not reaping the advantages of the schemes/programmes are to be investigated.

The actual field investigation was entrusted to Shri V.P. Deole, Research Officer and Shri J.B. Avachat, Statistical Assistant. They completed the field work and drafted the study report under the supervision of Shri M.B. Surana, Deputy Director.

I hope that this report will be useful to Administrators, Research workers and the Implementing Officers who are involved in development of tribals as well as the tribal areas in the State.

(R.S. Negi)
Director
Tribal Research and Training Institute,
M.S., Pune 1
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CHAPTER I
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES/SCHMES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

1.1 Upto the Fourth Five Year Plan period, Government and Development agencies in India have tried their best for the upliftment of the weaker section and development of backward areas by executing various developmental plans viz. community Development Programmes, Special Multipurpose Development Projects/Tribal Development Blocks etc. But these programmes failed to deliver appreciable results on the weaker section of the society due to the following major reasons:

1) The peculiar geographical situation of the area, where the tribals are residing.

2) The varied economical and social problems of the area.

3) The provisions made in Tribal Development Blocks do not fulfill the felt needs of the tribal areas and tribal people. It was too small unit for large investments in infrastructures, economic development and social services.

4) A large section of the tribal population was left out of the programme.

5) There was no integrated approach for tribal development planning.

6) There was lack of adequate trained personnel with missionary zeal to work in such areas.

1.2 As such it was decided by the Government of India to adopt new approach for the development of tribal areas. In this new approach in the regions of tribal concentration, area development approach has to be adopted keeping focus
on the tribal people and their problems. It was decided to draw a sub plan for these areas which may present an integrated view of their problems.

1.3 The long term objectives of the Sub Plan were fixed as under:

1) To narrow down the gap between the levels of development of tribal and other areas; and
2) To improve the quality of life of tribal communities.

The immediate objectives among them were:

a) Elimination of exploitation in all forms i.e. money lending, trading, transfer of lands.

b) Speeding up the processes for social and economic development.

c) Building up inner strength of the people and improving their organisational capabilities.

In order to achieve the above objectives Maharashtra State initiate action to implement the schemes and programmes for tribal Sub Plan Area through various agencies.

1.4 At present development programmes and schemes are implemented through various departments of Government, Semi Government and Voluntary organisations in the State. Main departments of Government which are implementing the schemes are (1) Agriculture and Co-operation, (2) Revenue and Forest, (3) Rural Development, (4) Public Health, (5) Social Welfare, (6) Tribal Development, (7) Education, (8) Irrigation, (9) Public Works, (10) Food and Civil Supplies and, (11) Law and Judiciary Department etc. Planning Department acts as coordinating department among all the above implementing departments.
1.5 Schemes for tribal Development are mainly monitored by Tribal Development Department. The other department viz. Rural Development, Social Welfare, Agriculture and Cooperation etc. are implementing the schemes for tribal welfare and these schemes are monitored by Project Officer I.T.D.P., at Project level. Additional Tribal Development Commissioners Nashik/Nagpur at Divisional level. Thus the schemes in the Tribal Sub Plan are being implemented by the existing machinery i.e. Heads of Departments and their subordinates under the Control of the various departments of Government.

Tribal Sub Plan is plan for both the tribals and non tribals. In the sub plan area all people derive benefits while only tribals are benefitted under the individual benefit schemes, Non tribals are also benefitted by the infrastructure schemes i.e. roads, schools etc. Thus the schemes included in the sub plan area are a mixture of beneficiary oriented infrastructural and human resources developmental programmes.

In Tribal Sub Plan area Special funds are provided under Nucleus budget. The schemes are to be formulated by taking into consideration the specific needs of each I.T.D.P. areas since the tribal population living in them have reached different levels of socio-economic development. In order to provide for local variations and demands which are different from the routine schemes formulated by the various departments and are not included in the normal Annual Plan, a special fund i.e. Nucleus budget has been kept at the disposal of project officers. The Project Officers are empowered to evolve and implement the schemes.
of local importance at his own level and without the need to undergo the usual procedure involved in the sanction of schemes, subject to the guidelines issued by the Commissioner and Secretary Tribal Development from time to time. The scheme of Nucleus Budget is in operation since 1982. The annual budget provision is made by the Tribal Development Department and grants placed at the disposal of respective controlling officers of the departments concerned. Apart from the preparation of budget estimates, a performance budget is also prepared and published. The main function of the Secretary and Tribal Development Department is, State level coordination and liaison with the Government of India and monitoring the implementation of the Tribal Development Programmes. The tribal development Commissioner is assisted by two Additional Commissioners. The Additional Commissioners supervise the work of Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. There is a separate Directorate of tribal development to deal with the problems pertaining to tribals. The Directorate looks after Government hostels, for S.T. boys and girls, Ashram Shalas are run by Government and Voluntary agencies, and Supply of oil engines and electric motor pumps on 100% subsidy are also supplied to deserving tribal cultivators.

Tribal Research and Training Institute has been set up by the Government for specific aims and objectives. These are specified below.

i) To conduct research into the general and special areas of economic activity affecting tribal life.

ii) To maintain an effective 'DATA BANK' on the socio-economic aspects of tribal life.
iii) To undertake definitive studies in ethnographic and Anthropological problems;

iv) To organise appropriate training programmes for officials and non officials etc.

1.8 Tribal Development Corporation

Tribal Development Corporation was established in the year 1972 by the State Government with a view to act as a welfare-cum-marketing organisation for tribals. The main functions of the Corporation are

1) To purchase and sell of agricultural and forest produce of tribals as an agent of the Government under the provision of Maharashtra Tribal Economic Condition (improvement) Act, 1976.

2) To act as an instrument of Government or any public undertaking/corporation in the tribal areas and carry out such functions entrusted to this Corporation by these agencies.

3) To prepare and implement schemes either on its own or small scale industries co-operation in the tribal areas.

4) To act as a wholesale or retail distributor of consumer articles like food grains, clothes etc.

1.9 In the State of Maharashtra, the important organisations/agencies implementing the schemes for the welfare of weaker section and uplifting them above Poverty Line are given below:-

1) Khadi and Village Industries Board, Maharashtra State
2) Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Board.
3) Board of Small and Cottage Industries.
4) Nationalized Banks
5) District Rural Development Agencies.
1.10 **Voluntary Organisations**

Nobody will deny the precious role of Voluntary organisation in the upliftment of tribals and the implementations of schemes. They run hostels, Ashram Schools, Balwadis and Health units on grant in Aid basis for the tribals.

The major function of these organisations is to bring social awakening amongst the tribal people through various activities.

1.11 In spite of various efforts made by Government, Voluntary organisations, exploitative practices like land alienation of tribals, Indebtedness etc. continued. So Government had decided to solve such problems by Legislative Measures and as such Government has introduced the following Legislative measures to protect the tribals from the exploitation.

1.12 **Protective Legislation for tribals** :-

   i) **Restoration of alienated tribals** :

   Under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966 restrictions were put on the transfer of lands by tribals and lands or restored to tribals if transferred to non-tribals.

1.13 **Debt Relief Act 1975** :

   Under the Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, relief has been given by liquidating the outstanding loans and interest payable.
The tribal farmers are deemed to be small farmers irrespective of the extent of unirrigated land cultivated by them. Thus, the tribals are covered under the provision of Maharashtra Debt Relief Act 1975.

1.14 **Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Act 1976**

Under the Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (improvement) Act 1976, any lending, wherein cash or kind for any purpose, whatsoever, made by a person to a tribal before 9th October 1976 either without security or on the security of any property has become invalid and thereupon provisions of Act, at Sr.No.(1) becomes applicable to such invalid debts and are automatically discharged.

1.15 **Maharashtra Sale of trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation Act), 1969**

With a view to regularise the disposal of the trees standing in the holding of the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra and to provide for matters connected therewith, Government of Maharashtra have enacted the Act known as Maharashtra Sale of trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (regulation) Act 1974. The Act in question provides restrictions for the sale of any tree on holding of Scheduled Tribes and also prescribe procedure for sale of trees.

1.15 **Legal Aid :**

Under the Maharashtra Legal Aid to Backward Classes Rules, 1963 legal aid is extended to Backward Class persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs.5000/-... The term backward classes includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic tribes.
1.17 In addition, at the State level there is a cabinet sub-committee for tribal sub-plan headed by the Chief Minister which considers and decides proposals relating to the tribal sub-plan. Similarly there are district level and Panchayat Samiti level, sub-committees consisting of officials and non-officials. They look after the problems of areas and policy matters for the welfare of the tribals.
CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF STUDY

2.1 General

The study of Attitude of tribals towards development programmes and schemes, is proposed by the following sampling technique. As such this Chapter indicates objectives, sampling technique used for selecting the representative sample, designing of schedules, limitations, methodology adopted for analysis of data collected in the field enquiry.

2.2 Objectives

The broad objectives of the study set-forth were as under :-

1) Whether the tribals receive the benefits through implementation of development programmes and schemes? If so, to what extent? If not, what are the bottlenecks behind them?

2) What is the attitude/response of tribals towards the programmes and schemes implemented for them?

3) Whether the tribals are unaware or ignorant about development programmes/schemes currently implemented?

4) What are the suggestions and remedial measures for changing their attitude for their benefits.

2.3 Sampling Design

In order to achieve the above objectives the samples were selected in such a way that it would be representative of the whole State. There are two natural belts i.e. Sahyadri and Gondwan Regions in the Maharashtra State. From each region, one sample is taken for the study.
For this purpose, purposive sampling method is adopted and sample is selected from highly concentrated tribal districts in each region. Thane and Gadchiroli districts have been selected for this purpose. After selection of the district, two tahsils, one from each district selected on the same principle as that of selection of Districts Jawhar from Thane district and Dhanora from Gadchiroli district are taken for field study. From each tahsil, it was proposed to study 3 villages.

2.4 The selection of villages in each tahsil is done as one from (a) Road side villages, one from (b) Semi interior villages, and one from (c) Most Interior villages. Accordingly the villages in the tahsil as per criteria (a), (b) and (c) are listed out. The villages in the above three categories have been selected by Simple Random sampling method.

The details of villages selected in Jawhar and Dhanora tahsils are given below :-

TABLE No.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Census Code</th>
<th>Total Households (1981 Census)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apti Bk</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Roadside village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Semi Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total NHs</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE No. 2.2
Villages selected for Survey in Dhanora tahsil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Census Code</th>
<th>Total Households (1981 Census)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kare Matka</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Roadside village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Semi Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michgaon</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hatanjur</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yadampalli</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Households: 220

The villages selected in Dhanora tahsil were found having very small number of households. So additional villages were selected for the study in order to complete proposed target of households.

#### 2.4 Limitations of the Study

The study was to be completed in a fixed period with scanty staff. So the sample size of area and the villages therein were confirmed to the selection of two tahsils only viz. Jawhar/Dhanora from two distinct tribal belts.

#### 2.5 Collection of data and its analysis:

It was decided to collect information about development programmes/schemes from all the households in a village selected for the survey. A questionnaire No.I in 'Marathi' was designed to obtain information from each selected household and questionnaire II was prepared to collect information about views of implementing officers regarding attitude of tribals towards development programmes. The information so collected is analysed and presented in the report.
CHAPTER III
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF
SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

General

3.1 Information in Questionnaire No. I was collected from the households of selected villages i.e. Deegaon, Apti Bk, Utawli, Girola, Angara and Chawola of Jawhar and Dhanora Tahsils. This collected data represents socio-economic aspects of tribal households. It is presented in the following tables.

3.2 Out of total 600 households as per 1981 census, covering of 6 villages spread over in 2 districts selected for the survey, 425 (71%) households have been contacted. Remaining households were not available at the time of survey. The following table will give picture of Tribewise households contacted from the Jawhar and Dhanora Tahsils.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Name of Selected Village</th>
<th>Households as per 1981 census</th>
<th>Households contacted (No.)</th>
<th>Tribe and Sub-Tribewise No. of Households</th>
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<td>Warli Kokna</td>
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<td>Kokna</td>
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<td>Kha-deo Koli</td>
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<td>Dhor Koli</td>
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<td>Walhar Koli</td>
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<td>Media Gond</td>
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<td>Utewli</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
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<td>Chawela</td>
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<td>Percentage with Households contacted</td>
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set up by the Government for specific aims and objectives.
These are specified below.

i) To conduct research into the general and special
areas of economic activity affecting tribal life.

ii) To maintain an effective 'DATA BANK' on the
socio-economic aspects of tribal life.
iii) To undertake definitive studies in ethnographic and Anthropological problems;

iv) To organise appropriate training programmes for officials and non officials etc.

1.8 **Tribal Development Corporation**

Tribal Development Corporation was established in the year 1972 by the State Government with a view to act as a welfare-cum-marketing organisation for tribals. The main functions of the Corporation are:

1) To purchase and sell of agricultural and forest produce of tribals as an agent of the Government under the provision of Maharashtra Tribal Economic Condition (improvement) Act, 1976.

2) To act as an instrument of Government or any public undertaking/corporation in the tribal areas and carry out such functions entrusted to this Corporation by those agencies.

3) To prepare and implement schemes either on its own or small scale industries co-operation in the tribal areas.

4) To act as a wholesale or retail distributor of consumer articles like food grains, clothes etc.

1.9 In the State of Maharashtra, the important organisations/agencies implementing the schemes for the welfare of weaker section and uplifting them above Poverty Line are given below:

1) Khadi and Village Industries Board, Maharashtra State

2) Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Board.

3) Board of Small and Cottage Industries.

4) Nationalized Banks

5) District Rural Development Agencies.
1.10 **Voluntary Organisations**

Nobody will deny the precious role of Voluntary organisation in the upliftment of tribals and the implementation of schemes. They run hostels, Ashram Schools, Balwadies and Health units on grant in Aid basis for the tribals.

The major function of these organisations is to bring social awakening amongst the tribal people through various activities.

1.11 In spite of various efforts made by Government, Voluntary organisations, exploitative practices like land alienation of tribals, Indebtedness etc. continued. So Government had decided to solve such problems by Legislative Measures and as such Government has introduced the following Legislative measures to protect the tribals from the exploitation.

1.12 **Protective Legislation for tribals:**

i) **Restoration of alienated tribals:**

Under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966 restrictions were put on the transfer of lands by tribals and lands or restored to tribals if transferred to non-tribals.

1.13 **Debt Relief Act 1975:**

Under the Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, relief has been given by liquidating the outstanding loans and interest payable.
The tribal farmers are deemed to be small farmers irrespective of the extent of unirrigated land cultivated by them. Thus, the tribals are covered under the provision of Maharashtra Debt Relief Act 1975.

1.14 Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Act 1976

Under the Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Act 1976, any lending, wherein cash or kind for any purpose, whatsoever, made by a person to a tribal before 9th October 1976 either without security or on the security of any property has become invalid and thereupon provisions of Act, at Sr.No.(1) becomes applicable to such invalid debts and are automatically discharged.

1.15 Maharashtra Sale of trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation Act), 1969

With a view to regularise the disposal of the trees standing in the holding of the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra and to provide for matters connected therewith, Government of Maharashtra have enacted the Act known as Maharashtra Sale of trees by occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (regulation) Act 1974. The Act in question provides restrictions for the sale of any tree on holding of Scheduled Tribes and also prescribe procedure for sale of trees.

1.16 Legal Aid :-

Under the Maharashtra Legal Aid to Backward Classes Rules, 1963 legal aid is extended to Backward Class persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs.5000/-. The term backward classes includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic tribes.
1.17 In addition, at the State level there is a cabinet sub-committee for tribal sub plan headed by the Chief Minister which considers and decides proposals relating to the tribal sub plan. Similarly there are district level and Panchayat Samiti level, sub-committees consisting of officials and non-officials. They look after the problems of areas and policy matters for the welfare of the tribals.
CHAPTER II
OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF STUDY

2.1 General

The study of Attitude of tribals towards development programmes and schemes, is proposed by the following sampling technique. As such this Chapter indicates objectives, sampling technique used for selecting the representative sample, designing of schedules, limitations, methodology adopted for analysis of data collected in the field enquiry.

2.2 Objectives

The broad objectives of the study set-forth were as under :-

1) Whether the tribals receive the benefits through implementation of development programmes and schemes? If so, to what extent? If not, what are the bottlenecks behind them?

2) What is the attitude/response of tribals towards the programmes and schemes implemented for them?

3) Whether the tribals are unaware or ignorant about development programmes/schemes currently implemented?

4) What are the suggestions and remedial measures for changing their attitude for their benefits.

2.3 Sampling Design

In order to achieve the above objectives the samples were selected in such a way that it would be representative of the whole State. There are two natural belts i.e. Sahyadri and Gondwan Regions in the Maharashtra State. From each region, one sample is taken for the study.
For this purpose, purposive sampling method is adopted and sample is selected from highly concentrated tribal districts in each region. Thane and Gadchiroli districts have been selected for this purpose. After selection of the district, two tahsils, one from each district selected on the same principle as that of selection of Districts Jawhar from Thane district and Dhanora from Gadchiroli district are taken for field study. From each tahsil, it was proposed to study 3 villages.

2.4 The selection of villages in each tahsil is done as one from (a) Road side villages, one from (b) Semi interior villages, and one from (c) Most Interior villages. Accordingly the villages in the tahsil as per criteria (a), (b) and (c) are listed out. The villages in the above three categories have been selected by Simple Random sampling method.

The details of villages selected in Jawhar and Dhanora tahsils are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Census Code No.</th>
<th>Total Households (1981 Census)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apti Bk</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Roadside village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deogaoon</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Semi Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utauli</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Villages</td>
<td></td>
<td>374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE No. 2.1

Villages selected for Survey from Jawhar tahsil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Census code</th>
<th>Total Households</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kara Matka</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Roadside village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Semi Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michgaon</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hatanjur</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yadampalli</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Interior village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The villages selected in Dhanora tahsil were found having very small number of households. So additional villages were selected for the study in order to complete proposed target of households.

2.4 Limitations of the Study

The study was to be completed in a fixed period with scanty staff. So the sample size of area and the villages therein were confirmed to the selection of two tahsils only viz. Jawhar/Dhanora from two distinct tribal belts.

2.5 Collection of data and its analysis:

It was decided to collect information about development programmes/schemes from all the households in a village selected for the survey. A questionnaire No. I in 'Marathi' was designed to obtain information from each selected household and questionnaire II was prepared to collect information about views of implementing officers regarding attitude of tribals towards development programmes. The information so collected is analysed and presented in the report.
CHAPTER III
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF
SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

General

3.1 Information in Cuestionnaire No. I was collected from the households of selected villages i.e. Deogaon, Apti EK, Utawli, Girola, Angara and Chawela of Jawhar and Dhanora Tahsils. This collected data represents socio-economic aspects of tribal households. It is presented in the following tables.

3.2 Out of total 600 households as per 1981 census, covering of 6 villages spread over in 2 districts selected for the survey, 425 (71.5) households have been contacted. Remaining households were not available at the time of survey. The following table will give picture of Tribewise households contacted from the Jawhar and Dhanora Tahsils.
### TABLE No. 3.1

Classification of Tribewise households in Selected Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Selected village</th>
<th>Households as per 1981 census</th>
<th>Households contacted (Nb.)</th>
<th>Tribe and Sub-Tribewise No. of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Doogzon</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kpti Sk</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage with Households contacted</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Doogzon
2. Kpti Sk
3. Utawli
4. Girola
5. Angara
6. Chawela
It will be seen that in Deogaon, Apte Bk and Utawli villages, Warli and Kokna communities are residing predominantly whereas in Girola, Ancra and Chawela villages Gond and Hadia Gond are found in large number. In the sample Kokna tops followed by Warli and Gond.

3.3 Information about surveyed households according to main occupation is given in table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>No. of households engaged in</th>
<th>No. of agricultural labour</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apte Bk</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ancra</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage with total households: 49% 46% 2%

From the above table, it is revealed that main occupation of 98% surveyed households is Agriculture and agricultural labour. Very few households are found engaged in other sectors like Service.
3.4 Information about surveyed households according to subsidiary occupation is given below.

**TABLE No. 3.3**

Classification of surveyed households according to subsidiary occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>No. of tribal households engaged in Subsidiary Occupation</th>
<th>Forest</th>
<th>Agri. produce</th>
<th>Agri. labour</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Other sectors</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apti Bk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girale</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>populated area</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage with total households</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table, it is found that 94% of the households have their subsidiary occupation as Agriculturist and Agriculture labourers. However, in Chawela village of Dhanora Tahsil, 12 households are found engaged in collection of forest produce.

3.5 Information about surveyed households according to their annual income group is classified in the table below.
### TABLE No. 3.4

Classification of surveyed households according to their annual income range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Annual Income Range (in Rs.)</th>
<th>Households classification according to annual income range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deo   Apti  Utawli Giro Anga Che-gaon Bk -la -ra -wala Total % to total households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 to 1000</td>
<td>4     -     2     -     7     -     13    3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1001 to 3600</td>
<td>74    64    46    12    35    13    240   59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3601 to 4500</td>
<td>8     14    17    2     9     10    60    14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4501 to 10000</td>
<td>12    12    46    8     1     7     67    20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Above 10000</td>
<td>2     2     9     1     -     2     15    4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100   93   120   23  52   37  425  100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is seen from the above table that 59% households are in the Annual income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 3600. 34% households are in the income range of Rs. 3601 to Rs. 10000. Only 4% households are having Annual income above Rs. 10000. In general, most of the households are in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 3600. This income range denotes that majority of the households are below the poverty line.

3.4 Villagewise no. of households and those under below poverty level was also collected and presented as under.
### Table showing villagewise surveyed households and households below poverty line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Total surveyed hhs.</th>
<th>No. of hhs. below BPL</th>
<th>% of household below BPL to total household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apti Bk</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>425</strong></td>
<td><strong>363</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear that as much as 85% of the total households surveyed found to be under below the poverty line.

3.7 Further the information about the educational level of persons in the sample households was collected. The requisite data is presented in the following table.

**TABLE No.3.6**

Classification of surveyed persons according to educational standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Educational standard</th>
<th>No. of persons villagewise</th>
<th>Deogaon</th>
<th>Apti Bk</th>
<th>Utawli</th>
<th>Girola</th>
<th>Angara</th>
<th>Chawela</th>
<th>Total % to total hhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Uneducated</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Upto 4th Std.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5th to 7th Std.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8th to 10th Std.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>545</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>2492</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The analysis of data in the above table reveals that 78% persons are found illiterate. 21% persons are having education up to 10th standard. The percentage of persons studied up to 10th std. worked out to 4% while the percentage of graduates and other categories found to be negligible.

3.8 The data regarding the landholding possessed by the sample households under study were collected. The following table indicates village-wise total land possessed by the households together with forest land.

**TABLE No.3.7**

Statistics of landholdings possessed by the Surveyed Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Total No. of Households</th>
<th>No. of households surveyed</th>
<th>Land holding (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deegaon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apti Bk.</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The analysis of above data points out that out of 425 households surveyed, 257 households (60%) possessed 1493 Acres of land, while 69 households owned and cultivate forest land covering 152 acres.
A close look at the cropping pattern suggest that main crops grown by the tribals in this area are rice, Magli, Tur, Warai, Udid etc. Further very few of the households were having irrigation facilities.

3.9 The information regarding the livestock possessed by the sample households in selected villages was also collected and presented in the table given below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>No. of hhs surveyed</th>
<th>No. of households having Livestock/poultry and agricultural implements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bull-ock pairs</td>
<td>Bull-ock carts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apti Bk</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data indicate that out of total 425 households, about 58% households owned bullock pairs, while 16% households possessed bullock carts, about 56% households had iron plough. As much as 52% households possessed cows/buffaloes. 25% households possessed sheep/goats 61% households had poultry birds, only 1% households possessed oil engines/electric motors.

3.10 As registration of households with the Gram Panchayat is essential for securing job under Employment Guarantee Scheme. Accordingly, the villagewise data of households registered under E.G.S. and villagewise and their percentages of Registration are given below.

**TABLE No.3.9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>No. of hhs. surveyed</th>
<th>No. of hhs. registered under E.G.S.</th>
<th>% of households worked under E.G.S. on the date of survey</th>
<th>No. of persons worked under E.G.S. to total surveyed hhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deegaon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aphi Bk</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hteli</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girala</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>425</strong></td>
<td><strong>340</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>273</strong></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation used: E.G.S. = Employment Guarantee Scheme

hh = Household
The analysis of data indicates that the percentage of households registering under E.G.S. is 80%. It also seems that 64% of households have worked under E.G.S. for sometimes in past.

To sum up the information collected in all the tables, it can be summarised as below.

1. Warli, Kokna, Gond and Nadia Gond are the major tribes, in the area undertaken for field study.

2. It is found that 98% the total selected households have main occupation as Agriculture and Agricultural labour. Only 2% of the total households are engaged in service sector. As per subsidiary occupation is concerned 76% of total households have subsidiary occupation on Agricultural Labour and 18% as a agriculturists.

3. The general tendency of the income group of the tribals found lying in the range between Rs.1001 to 2600 per annum. It is clear that majority of the tribal households are leading life Below Poverty Line.

4. The percentage of educated persons are found as 24% having education upto 10th standard. The percentage of graduates are found negligible. It is below 1%.

5. The average land holding size is 5 acres.

6. The Tribal agriculturists have very meagre agricultural Implements and Live-stock.

7. 60% of the total labour force in the village have registered their names under E.G.S., but very few of them get work throughout the year. The persons employed under E.G.S. have seasonal work.

From the above it can be concluded that the major problem is the perennial employment to the tribal workers.
CHAPTER IV
RESPONSE/REACTIONS OF TRIBALS ON DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

4.1 The reactions of tribals on developmental programmes and schemes were assessed at the time of the study. The necessary data collected on this issue is tabulated and presented in the following tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Opinion about</th>
<th>Total no. of hhs.</th>
<th>% of reacted hhs to total surveyed hhs</th>
<th>% of reacted hhs to total replied hhs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Schemes are good</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>124 (29.3%)</td>
<td>96 (22.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Schemes are ordinary</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>2 (0.5%)</td>
<td>2 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Schemes are not actually useful</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>3 (0.7%)</td>
<td>2 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>425</strong></td>
<td><strong>129 (30.3%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 (23.7%)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 The personal views of the benefitted tribal households about programmes/schemes implemented by the Government were assessed. Out of 425 households only 129 households i.e. 30% of total households replied to this question. The remaining 70% households have not expressed their views/opinion about the schemes. They remained unanswered. Out of responded households 96% households have expressed their opinion that the schemes implemented by the Govt. for them are good for their welfare. 2% of the households
have replied that the schemes implemented by the Govt. are ordinary and remaining 2% households have opined that they are no use. In all it can be concluded that the schemes implemented by the Government, as per the opinion of the beneficiaries are good.

4.3 While assessing the utility of the implemented schemes the following replies were received from the beneficiaries.

TABLE No. 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Opinion about schemes</th>
<th>Total of surveyed hhs.</th>
<th>No. of reacted hhs.</th>
<th>% of reacted hhs to total replied hhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Schemes are essential</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Schemes not useful</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Schemes forced to accepted by Govt.</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 It is found that only 28% hhs. have reacted to this question, out of reacted households. 96% hhs. have replied that the schemes implemented by the Government are essential schemes for tribals. 4% have replied that the schemes implemented by the Government were partially useful. The households have also stated that there were no schemes compelled by Government to accept them.

4.5 In the survey, it is assessed about the increase in the annual income of the beneficiary on account of the implementation of the schemes. The replies given by the beneficiaries are consolidated below.
### TABLE No. 4.3

**Increase in annual income on account of acceptance of Government schemes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Opinion about scheme</th>
<th>Total No. of hhs. surveyed</th>
<th>No. of hhs. reacted</th>
<th>% of reacted hhs. to total replied hhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Schemes useful to raise annual income permanently</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Schemes useful to raise annual income temporarily</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Schemes not raising the annual income</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Schemes not linked in raising the annual income</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>425</strong></td>
<td><strong>119</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 The opinion of the beneficiaries about increase in annual income on account of implementation of schemes were assessed. It is reported that out of total replied households 63% households have raised their annual income permanently, 11% of the households have raised their income temporarily. 2% households replied that they have not raised their annual income. 24% of the households have replied that the schemes implemented by them were not related with the increasing annual income.

4.7 In short, a majority of the households have expressed that they have been benefitted considerably by the schemes implemented for them. The schemes are good, useful for increasing income and essential schemes.
4.8 The information compiled about the help rendered by Govt. officials/tribal leaders is given below. Out of 425 households only 148 households have replied to this question. It is found that out of replied households 84% have reported that government officials have helped them in securing the schemes and the remaining 16% have sought the help of Adiwasi leaders/Sarpanchs and Panchayat Samiti members for the same. Generally, it is observed that most of the households have secured the knowledge about the schemes through Gram sevaks and Govt. officials. 78% households have replied that they have not spent anything for taking benefit of the scheme. 22% households have replied that they have to spend money for securing the scheme on account of transportation and allied matters.

**Nature of the Scheme**

4.9 Most of the benefitted households have expressed that loan and subsidy parts of the schemes, are the good components of the scheme. None of the benefitted households have suggested any change in the method of scheme formulation, implementation and allied matters. Most of the households could not express their views over the issue of implementation of the schemes.

4.10 The households which received benefit in kind have expressed their views as follows:

1) Sheep supplied to some of the households died due to unsuitability of the climatic condition.
2) The poultry birds provided under the scheme were exported from other areas and they were not suitable in the climatic zone where they are supplied. After some period they died there.
3) The old aged bullock-pairs were supplied to them.
4) For want of sufficient water Bio-gas plants which were installed were found idle in summer season.
5) Individual benefitting schemes were implemented in tribal sub plan as well as outside tribal sub plan areas.

The following schemes were found useful and need based to the tribals.

1) Supply of bullock-pairs
2) Supply of bullock-carts
3) Supply of sheep
4) Supply of oil engines/electric motor pumps
5) Construction of wells
6) Electrification of tribal huts
7) Supply of Mangalore tiles

4.11 The efforts have also been made to collect the information about the awareness of development programmes and schemes. The views of the beneficiaries are presented in the table given below.

**TABLE No. 4.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars of schemes</th>
<th>Total No. of hhs % to dev.progr hhs. schemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Schemes implemented by Zilla Parishad/Distt.Planning and Development Council/Tribal Development Corporation etc.</td>
<td>425 204 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Programmes and Schemes of personal benefits (supply of loan for purchasing cows, buffaloes, construction of houses)</td>
<td>425 175 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 4.4 (contd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Schemes for development of particular tribal groups viz. Katkari, Meda Gond, Kolam, primitive tribes</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Schemes of General importance for Adivasis viz. (Adult literacy classes, Balwadis for tribal children)</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Schemes of infrastructure viz. approach road, drinking water wells</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.12 The analysis of the data in the above table reveals that, as much as 48% Adivasi households possessed knowledge of General programmes and schemes implemented by Government. Further, 41% households were aware of the programmes of personal benefits. Only 4% hhs. could know the special programmes - schemes of - primitive tribes viz. Katkari, Meda Gond, Kolam communities. Besides 31% hhs were aware of schemes of general importance and 32% households could know the village level development programmes aimed at their upliftment.

4.13 Number of hhs. obtained the knowledge of development programmes from various sources are presented in the table given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Particulars of No. resources</th>
<th>No. of hhs. obtained to total hhs. knowledge of development programmes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>From Gram Sevaks</td>
<td>155                             28.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Meetings at village level</td>
<td>6                                1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Through Discussions</td>
<td>173                             32.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Through publicity</td>
<td>59                              10.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>From Adiwasi leaders</td>
<td>91                              16.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>From Govt. Officials, TDOs, BDOs, P.Os. Extension Officers, T.D.C. staff etc.</td>
<td>49                              9.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other sources (self efforts etc.)</td>
<td>4                              0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>537                             100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.14 The data in the above table indicates that 32% of the households obtained the knowledge of the development programmes through discussions, 29% through Gram Sevaks, 17% through Adiwasi leaders, 11% through publicity, 10% from Government officials, T.D.Os. B.D.Os. It is found that publicity of most of the schemes was spread among tribals through discussions.

4.15 No. of beneficiaries during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1979-89 on account of implementation of development programmes are presented in the table given below.
### No. of households obtained benefits (yearwise)
from Govt.'s development programmes/schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total No. of hhs surveyed</th>
<th>Households obtained benefits</th>
<th>% of households benefitted to total no. of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1979-89</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.16 The following facts are revealed from the above table.

1) During the last 10 years only 24% of the tribal families could get the benefit of the development programmes. The remaining 76% of the Tribal families did not get the benefits of the schemes meant for them.

2) During the year 1988-89 it is found that 13% of the households could get the benefit of tribal development programmes and schemes meant for them, whereas in the year 1987-88 only 5% of the tribal households could do so.

The estimation of the tribal beneficiaries during last 10 years in this area are worked out by the use of statistical method as under:...
# TABLE No. 4.7

Villagewise position of percentage of beneficiaries during last 10 years (1979 to 1989)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>No. of tribal families surveyed</th>
<th>No. of tribal families found</th>
<th>Percentage of tribal families benefitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thane</td>
<td>Deogaon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apti Bh</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gadchiroli</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chowada</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>425</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calculation of standard deviation of the mean
Values of % of beneficiaries in the selected sample village

The following formulae is adopted.

\[ S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N}} \]

where \( S \) = Standard deviation of sample mean
\( X \) = Deviation from mean value \( \bar{X} \)
\( N \) = No. of frequencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Deviation from mean ( x = X - \bar{X} )</th>
<th>Square of ( x )</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>-3.00</td>
<td>+9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>-20.77</td>
<td>+431.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>45.63</td>
<td>+21.83</td>
<td>+476.55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>17.32</td>
<td>-6.61</td>
<td>+43.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>30.77</td>
<td>+6.77</td>
<td>+45.63</td>
<td>14.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>8.11</td>
<td>-15.89</td>
<td>+252.49</td>
<td>1258.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N}} \)
4.17 In order to arrive at a more realistic picture of the standard error a Mean value is worked out with the help of statistical method with the probability. It is summarised as under.

The following formulae is used to find out standard error in the mean value.

\[ \sigma_m = \frac{s}{\sqrt{N-1}} \]

for small size of sample where \( \sigma_m \) is the standard error in mean values.

\( s \) = standard deviation of the values of sample

\( N \) = No. of sample or total frequency.

The formulae is applicable in case of normal distribution. The values of percentages of tribal families benefitted are assumed within the normal field.

The standard deviation of different sample mean is \( \pm \) 14.49.

Therefore standard error in the mean value is

\[ \sigma_m = \frac{s}{\sqrt{N-1}} = \frac{14.49}{\sqrt{2.24}} \]

\[ s = \frac{14.49}{2.24} \]

\[ = \pm 6.47 \]

on the basis of probability of 0.05 being incorrect, the lower and the upper values of the estimated mean \( (\bar{s}) \) will be worked out as 24.00 \( \pm \) 6.47 \( \times \) 1.66

24.00 \( \pm \) 12.58

i.e. 36.58 or 11.32

i.e. = 11.32 lower limit value

= 36.58 upper limit value

In other words it can be said that the percentage of tribal households who have been benefitted during last
10 years in the area ranges between 11 to 37 percentages with 95% confidence interval.

4.18 It is found that there is large variation in upper and lower limit values. It clearly brings that there is no homogeneous development amongst tribal families, and their groups and sub-groups and amongst different tribal villages.
5.00 The views of Implementing Officers, other staff and non-official members regarding implementation of development programmes were obtained in the survey. In this regard, 32 officers were contacted. A summary of views expressed by these officers, staff members, Sarpanchs are given below.

5.1 Sarpanch Gram Panchayat, Dehra Tal. Dhanora opined that (1) lands for social forestry are available from the cultivators for the purpose but are not utilized. (2) Further he stated that the sheep of local breed should be supplied to tribals and Employment oriented schemes need to be implemented.

5.2 Agricultural Officer working in Panchayat Samiti, Jawhar working in tribal areas for the last 10 years stressed the need for 100% financial assistance for digging wells to tribal cultivators.

5.3 Assistant Project Officer, Jawhar, I.T.D.P. expressed the need of "Co-operative Housing Finance Societies" in tribal areas.

5.4 Sub Regional Manager, Jawhar working in tribal areas since last 10 years is of the opinion that (1) Khauti loan (2) Schemes from Nucleus budget (3) Monopoly procurement scheme implemented by T.D.C. are the viable schemes in tribal areas.

5.5 Extension Officer, Industries working in tribal areas since last 10 years in Panchayat Samiti, Jawhar opined that there is a good response for the schemes of (1) Supply of bullock carts to tribals and (2) training in tailoring to Adivasi men and women.
5.6 The Assistant Register, Co-operative Societies working in tribal sub-plan area of Jawhar has experienced that loans advanced under the schemes, crop loan and khauti to the tribals are always not recoverable from them. He, therefore stressed the need of reorganisation of co-operative societies.

5.7 Some staff members of soil conservation department have pointed out that schemes of Nala Bunding, Renovation of old land of paddy cropping, Mango cultivation and afforestation are preferred in tribal areas.

5.8 Plantation Officer of social forestry department stated that schemes of social forestry on private lands and "Farm Roop Watica" schemes are successful in Tribal Sub Plan Area while in implementation of social forestry schemes, co-operation of people and gram Panchayats is very essential.

5.9 Tahsildar, Dhanora Tahsil expressed that schemes of "Sanjay Gandhi, Niradhar Yojna", Swavalamban Yojna", are successful in tribal areas.

5.10 Block Development Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Dhanora is of the opinion that Bio-gas and I.R.D.P. schemes were successful in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

5.11 Thus, this is a brief account of the views obtained from the various implementing officers and persons engaged while implementing the schemes.

SOME FINDINGS OF STUDIES CONDUCTED BY TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, PUNE

5.12 Recently, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune has undertaken and completed a study of "Tribal leadership and its participation in development programmes"
The information in the above study was collected on various working aspects of tribal leadership. The study was conducted in Thane, Dhule, Amravati and Gadchiroli districts. Tribal leaders have suggested the following ways and means for effective and successful implementation of development societ programmes for tribals. It is presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested ways and means</th>
<th>No. of tribal leaders suggesting ways and means</th>
<th>Total % age according to ways and means to total tribal leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum use of publicity</td>
<td>5 4 14 15</td>
<td>38 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective follow-up after implementation of schemes</td>
<td>4 8 - 5</td>
<td>13 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timely implementation of schemes</td>
<td>1 - 1 1</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible and suitable beneficiaries are required to be selected</td>
<td>1 4 - 1</td>
<td>6 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day-to-day needs of tribals are to be provided</td>
<td>1 1 1 -</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>- - 1 2</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12 13 17 24 66 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE NO. 5.1**

Number of tribal leaders suggesting various ways and means for successful implementation of development programmes for tribals.
5.13 From the data in the table, it is concluded that 57% tribal leaders have suggested that maximum use of publicity methods are required to be adopted for successful implementation of the schemes. Whereas 19% tribal leaders are of the opinion towards effective follow up, of a scheme. 9% tribal leaders desire that selection of the beneficiaries should be from needy, eligible and suitable families. Remaining 10% tribal leaders have opined that there should be more improvement in the planning of present procedure.

5.14 Information about participation of tribal leadership in development programmes have been obtained and presented in the table given below.

**TABLE No. 5.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. Methods of participation</th>
<th>No. of tribal leaders according to participation</th>
<th>Total No. of tribal leaders</th>
<th>% age to total tribal leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Dist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Implementation of schemes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Helping tribals in approving schemes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Helping tribals in loan applications</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Providing information of new schemes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.15 From the above table it can be pointed out that (i) 74% tribal leaders are participating in development programmes for tribals (ii) 21% tribal leaders provide information of new schemes to tribal people in their area.

5.16 It is also observed that tribal leaders were not able to provide benefits of schemes to the lowest strata of tribal society. On the contrary they are setting forth some obstacles in providing benefits of schemes to them.

The data collected in the survey regarding obstacles to tribal leaders in implementation of development programme is presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of ways of obstacles facing different tribal leaders in development programmes</th>
<th>No. of tribal leaders</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% age to methods of participation to ways of obstacles according to methods of participation of particular tribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dist. Thane Dhule Amravati Gadchiroli total tribal leaders</td>
<td>2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits not prevailing due to shyness and ignorance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits are given to particular group of people</td>
<td>1 2 1 - 4 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-availability of documents</td>
<td>- 1 - - 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme not understood</td>
<td>1 1 - - 2 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage insufficient</td>
<td>- - 1</td>
<td>1 2 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5 7 3 11 26 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE NO. 5.2
Number of tribal leaders facing different obstacles in implementation of development programmes for tribals.
5.17 It is seen from the above table that 66% of the tribals are not taking benefits of development programmes due to their shyness and ignorance, whereas 16% tribal leaders have an opinion that a particular group of tribals is taking only benefits of schemes.

5.18 In the survey it is observed that developmental schemes are not reaching upto the tribals living in dense forest and inaccessible areas. Views of tribal leaders in this respect have been obtained and presented in the table below.

\[
\begin{array}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Sr.} & \text{Description/No. reason} & \text{No. of tribal leaders expressed the reasons} & \text{Total} & \text{Reasonwise percentage} \\
\hline
1 & \text{Dist. Thane, Dhule, Amra, Gadchiroli} & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\hline
1 & \text{Non-availability of communication system} & 1 & 2 & 1 & 11 & 15 & 63 \\
\hline
2 & \text{Non-approach of Govt. servants} & 1 & 2 & - & - & 3 & 12 \\
\hline
3 & \text{Ignorance of tribals} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 16 \\
\hline
4 & \text{Advantage taking only particular group of persons} & - & 1 & 1 & - & 2 & 9 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & & 3 & 6 & 3 & 12 & 24 & 100 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

5.19 From the above table, it is seen that the schemes are not reaching upto the tribals living in remote forest and inaccessible areas for want of communication facilities out of total reported. 63% tribal leaders have put forth
the above reason, 16% told that, tribals are not taking advantage of schemes due to their ignorance and 12% tribal leaders have stated that, Government servants could not reach upto that area.

5.20 The views of tribal leaders in respect of tribal welfare schemes which found unsuccessful, are given in the table presented below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons of failurelessness of tribal welfare schemes</th>
<th>No. of tribal leaders expressing particular reason for failurelessness</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Reasonwise percentage of leaders of failurelessness in sample programmes schemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to ignorance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 5 6 7 8 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete supply of information</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 13 20 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation and procedural difficulties</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 1 17 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor financial position</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 1 8 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particular group of tribal getting only benefit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6 8 14 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17 24 65 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.21 Out of reported tribal leaders 30% are of the opinion that the complete information of the schemes and programmes are not made available to tribals so the schemes are failed. 26% tribal leaders opined that due to procedural delay and administrative difficulties, schemes are failed. 21% tribal leaders have commented that particular group of tribals is only taking advantage of the scheme.
CHAPTER VI

RESPONDENTS' REPERCUSSIONS TOWARDS ADOPTION OF SCHEMES AND ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL VIEWS

6.0 Respondents' repercussions towards adoption of schemes were obtained while at the time of the field investigation in the selected villages. General views of the villagers about the implementation of the schemes were also assessed at the time of field study. These are illustrated in this Chapter.

6.1 Amongst 3 visited villages from Jawhar Tahsil, respondents from village Utawli reaped more advantages of developmental programmes, as compared to other two villages. The respondents stated that the schemes under Integrated Rural Development Programmes and Nucleus budget schemes are viable. The supply of mangalore tiles, bullock pairs, bullock carts are popular schemes with these respondents. The schemes of social forestry are favoured in these villages. It is commented by the people that the officials in the social forestry department are not paying much attention for watering arrangements of the plants after plantation.

6.2 Tribals of Deogaon village commented that sheep supplied under development programme did not suite the climate and died after few months. It is therefore necessary to provide the local breed of sheep to these tribals. But the Block level authorities find difficulties in purchasing indigenous breed as they are not available in the market.

6.3 In some cases, poultry breeds provided to the tribals were not hygenic. All the poultry were died after few months. Perhaps this may be happed due to
unsuitable climatic conditions to breed these birds. But in general, tribal households opined that poultry scheme can be made a viable scheme.

6.4 A tribal household which applied for duck development could not obtain the loan from the same. The Manager of the Bank has sanctioned him "tea-stall" (Hotel) with the requisite financial assistance. But it had closed down for want of customers. Implementing Officers while sanctioning the loans, need to exercise care over cases of mis-utilisation.

6.5 Due to non-cooperation of extension staff/Gram Sevaks, most of the tribals in Apti village could not take advantage of various schemes.

6.6 Most of the tribal households below the poverty line were missed in enrolling in the register. Therefore, they could not avail the benefit of development programmes.

6.7 The village Patwari/Talathi of Revenue Department have not effected separate village mutation entries in record of right register and in 7/12 form for some of the tribal land owners. Therefore, these persons have complained that they were unable to take advantage of development programmes.

6.8 Tribals living in dense forest and inaccessible areas were not availing benefits of development programmes because of the lack of publicity and information of the schemes.

6.9 Many tribal households in Chawela village stated that they are in need of shelter. Scheme of extension of village Gaothan is required to be implemented in the village. They have also demanded the scheme of supply of Mangalore tiles.
6.10 Tribals have stressed the need of employment oriented schemes viz. construction works, construction of roads, and school buildings, forest works, works of soil conservation and works under Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. All the works mentioned above are included in "Jawahar Rojgar Yojna". It is presumed that in future many works/schemes under "Jawahar Rojgar Yojna" will have wide scope for implementation.
CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

7.0 While concluding the observations in the study "Attitude of the tribals towards development programmes/schemes in the State, some salient features observed are stated below."

During the study it is found that tribals are actively participating in development programmes/schemes. They are taking advantage of most of the schemes. Most of the schemes/programmes now have become essential for them. The tribals are aware of individual beneficiary schemes. These schemes are now known to them and they are demanding for them. They are now alert of their rights on account of impact of implementation of schemes.

7.1 The conclusions/suggestions in this report are based on findings of the field investigation.

7.1 Out of the surveyed households, 85% of the households are characterised "Below Poverty Level". It is therefore suggested that, schemes of individual beneficiary and schemes for the economic upliftment of households need to be stressed more, and more. The schemes of economic importance and individual beneficiary schemes viz. supply of bullock pairs, bullock carts, sheep, poultry birds and supply of Manglore tiles etc. may be taken on large scale.

7.2 The financial institutions and Govt. organisations including Banks and other agencies viz. Rural Development Department, Tribal Development Department are providing loans/grants to Adivasis for the construction of wells, purchase of oil engines/electric motors pumps every year. It seems that needy persons are not getting loans/grants for taking advantage of the said schemes. It is therefore
suggested that the proper and needy beneficiaries need to be selected for the necessary help.

7.3 The electrification of huts through Nucleus budget appears more popular amongst tribals. It is therefore necessary to widen the scope to cater the need of the tribals.

7.4 From the findings of the survey, it is observed that 70% households are illiterate and 10% are educated up to 4th Standard. It is therefore very essential to increase literacy rate among the tribals. Tribals are required to be educated at least up to Std. VII so that they will aware of the benefits of developmental programmes meant for them.

7.5 In the survey it is found that very few tribal families are benefitted under various developmental programmes and schemes. The percentage of households benefitted under different programmes during last 10 years are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Total hhs. surveyed</th>
<th>Households benefitted during the period 79-89</th>
<th>Percentage of families benefitted during last 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Doogon</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apte Bk</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utawli</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Girola</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Angara</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chawela</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>425</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.6 It is seen from the above table that 76% households were not in a position to obtain the benefits of development programmes/schemes etc. Further it is also observed that village leaders and Government officials at village level viz. Gram Sevaks/Patwari etc. of Utawali village are found very active, and enthusiastic in taking benefits from Govt’s programmes, while there were complaints from the households of Deogaon/Apti Bk villages that the village leaders/Gram Sevaks of these villages were not cooperating with them in obtaining the benefits of the schemes. It is also seen that the trend of progress in this respect in Girola, Angara and Chawola villages of Dhanora tahsils (Gadchiroli District) is at lower level. It is expected that there must be a balanced trend of development among all the villages of the Tahsil and districts.

7.7 Some of the households at the time of survey have voiced that sheep provided to them were died after 3 or 4 months. It is told that, this is due to unsuitable climatic conditions. It is, therefore, essential that sheep/poultry provided to them should be healthy and of indigenous cross breed.

7.8 Out of 425 total households surveyed, 257 households (60%) were having their own land. Some of them were having unauthorised forest land for cultivation. It is seen that about 6% percent of total persons in the village are ready to work on E.G.S. But they are getting seasonal work. prefer to migrate to towns nearby their villages. Therefore, villagers always within 10 kms. in search of temporary employment.
7.9 In view of this, employment oriented works/schemes are therefore very essential for tribals to sustain their livelihood. Such schemes have now been devised under "Jawahar Rojgar Yojna" which commenced in the year 89-90.

7.10 Some of the households have contended that, their names are missing in the Register for the families below poverty line. They were therefore availed no benefits under the schemes. It is, therefore, suggested that for updating a household register for the families below poverty line a survey should be conducted every five years.

7.11 A majority of the households were found without the benefit of the developmental programmes. It is, therefore very essential to give preference to such households who did not get any benefit of developmental programmes. For this purpose priority list of such households may be prepared for prefer.

7.12 A few households living in dense forest villages and inaccessible areas could not take benefits of development programmes. The implementing authorities cannot keep constant liaison with the households, in such villages. The remote village areas, and the tribals residing there, must receive special attention for resolving their problems.

7.13 Tribal Youth Camps should be organised in tribal areas. In such camps various Government/Semi Government programmes proposed should be made known to the tribals.

7.14 Training programmes for the Implementing agencies i.e. B.D.Os. Officers of T.D.C., T.D.Os. and Officers of other departments at Taluka level should be organised by the Project Officers, I.T.D.Ps. These agencies should be
made acquainted with the problems of Tribal development with their solutions.

7.15 The various implementing agencies should consult the Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Projects before finalising the list of beneficiaries. The Primitive Tribal groups is the poorest among the poor tribals. Therefore, the tribals of primitive group should be given first preference under various schemes.

7.16 **Streamlining of loan/subsidy procedure.**

The procedure for sanction of loan/subsidy under various schemes is time consuming and complicated one, which requires fulfillment of various formalities, filling up of various forms/documents. Due to this time consuming procedure, majority of the tribal cannot submit the application in scheduled time, and hence cannot avail the benefits. Therefore, the present procedure needs to be simplified. The application forms should be simple and understandable to common people. The number of documents to be submitted along with application should also be minimized.

7.17 The maximum use of publicity may be adopted for providing information of various programmes/schemes of the Government.

7.18 Effective supervision and follow up after implementation of schemes is essential.

7.19 Non-availability of communication facilities in dense and remote forest areas are one of the reasons of slow progress. Hence the intensive road communication system is required to be developed in these areas.
7.20 The village Patwari/Talathi of Revenue Department have not effected separate village mutation entries in record of right register and in 7/12 form for some of the tribals. Therefore, these persons have complained that they are unable to take advantage of tribal development programmes. Block Development Officers (Grade I), Project Officers of I.T.D.P. and officers of T.D.C. may have a discussion with Tahsildars on this issue. Tahsildars may be requested to render cooperation on this behalf.

7.21 The Tahsildar is the implementing officer of the scheme of "Extension of village Gaothan". The Project Officer I.T.D.P. and Tahsildar should plan the programme in full coordination.

7.22 Implementation of cooperative housing finance societies is essential in tribal areas.
आदिवासी संस्थान व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे
"आदिवासीचा सिकायतक कार्यक्रमांकन लक्षणाचा दृष्टीकोनातून वाचकांनी पाहणी १९८९"

आदिवासी कुटुंबसाठी भरावयाचे पत्रक

प्रमाण - १

गोल क़. १ - प्रस्तावित माहिती

(१) गावाचे नाव : 
(२) पाड्याचे नाव : 
(३) कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा निवडीचा क्रमांक : 
(४) कुटुंब प्रमुखाचे नाव : स्त्री. 
(५) कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा -
(अ) बाबांचे नाव : 
(ब) उपबाबांचे नाव : 
(६) कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा सुख्य व्यवसाय : शेती/शेतमुखी/नोकरी/व्यापार/इतर 
(७) कुटुंब प्रमुखाचा दृष्ट्यम व्यवसाय : १) वनोत्पादन २) होटली ३) शेतमुखी ४) नोकरी ५) इतर 
(८) इतरांनी वारसिक उत्पन्न (सूचना)
(९) कुटुंब प्रमुख दारिद्र्य रेफरेंसी : होय/नाही 

शोक क्रमांक - २

(१) कुटुंबातील गूढ व्यक्ती : 
(२) पिल्लाव्या व्यक्ती : 
(३) शैक्षणिक माहिती : म.ब. प्रशिक्षणाचा पूर्णांक व्यक्ती

१. निरंतर 
२. ४ वी वर्ष 
३. ४ वी वर्षात ७ वी वर्ष 
४. ७ वी वर्षात १० वर्ष 
५. तत्वांश 
६. इतर 

पूर्णांक
1) दुर्लभ वन्यजनस्मृति कसूट
अन्य शेतकरी शेतकरीमीन

2) खटाने/कंपनी शेतलकरी जमीन

3) कॉर्ट वाह

4) ब्रूजा जमीन

5) ब्रूजा जमीनापेक्षा 66-69 मध्ये संवता आयालील कसूट

6) वन 66-69 मध्ये शेतलकरी पिके
   a) कॉर्टवाह
   b) ताक्षण पिके

7) किलकारे तांबे अदालत क्षेत्र (एकवार)

8) शेतोविषयक कोणती अवजारे
   संघर्ष पाहत आपल्यांकडे आहे
   1) वेल्सोडी
   2) वेला -गरी
   3) नागर
   4) पारंगर
   5) पूडव
   6) बसार
   7) गाय/पेड़म
   8) मंदिर/वाज-या
   9) कोळकाडी/कोळकडम

10) ऑर्डर इन्जिन/इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर
    अपणन कोणत्तांकी आपेक्षा:
    सहकारी संस्थेचे समावेश आहात
    काय 6
सहकारी संस्थेचे समावेश असत्यास: वर्ष
कौन्त्रामा व कैफ्हाखांसून
हमीचे नाव रोजगार हयी योजनेचे:
खाली काम प्रमिळवेण्यासाठी
ग्राम्यवाचार्यतील ठेवलेल्या नोंदवल्यात
नोंदविले आहे काय?

चौक "कुराठ" - ३

योजनाच्या दृष्टी माणिती

(१) उम्हाला उपचारासाठी/गावासाठी होय/नाही
राजस्थानातील सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, जिथे-
परिषद, जिल्हा निधोजन व विकास
महासभा व सहकारी विकासाचा
इतर महामंडळांकडून विकासाच्या व
शैक्षिक लाभांच्या विकास सोहणा
चेताव्यास असले त्यांमध्ये काही
पाहिली आहेत का?

(२) यांचे उत्तर नोंद "होय"
असत्यास माणित कौन्त्रामा
लाहाव दुरुपद सुमाहाना माणिती
आहे त्या लाहीसारी (६२.९)
अर्थात सूचना करती.
शैक्षिक लाभांच्या सोहणा:
(१)
(२)
(३)
(४)
(५)
(६)
(७)
(८)
(९)
(१०)
(११)
(१२)
(१३)
(१४)
(१५)
(१६)
(१७)
(१८)
(१९)
(२०)
(२१)
(२२)
(२३)
(२४)
(२५)
(२६)
(२७)
(२८)
(२९)
(३०)
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(3) लुष्कालात्  वर्ल्द  विज्ञ  योजनांनांगत : 
माहिती कोणासह भिकाली

(1) गापेकसाड़हूँ

(2) वंशेत

(3) आपलंकच वर्ल्द  असताना

(4) गृहिःत्री पाठ्यपाठूँ

(5) आदिवासी नेत्याकूँ

(6) राज्यन अधिकार-यागारक्ष
विस्तृत  अधिकारी, साहित्य, आदिवासी विकास अधिकारी

(7) इतर यागति (नष्ट करा)

1. कोणोही माहिती दिली


(3) पापत १९८८-९९ या वर्षात्
बुज़ुल्या राज्यनाच्या विकासाच्या
कोणासह योजनेकड लाख भिलाला
का । (उदा. खासी धुरी आपल्यासह
किंवा वक्षभवत, गुजाती प्रकारांत
आदिवासी, आदिवासी उपायांनांमध्ये
योजना.)

(5) ताता ३.५ वपरीत वासोसळूहे उत्तर
होय  अस्ततया योजनेवी नाबे रिहा
या  मोषणाभाक्त रावविली गेली ते
तिहा.

(4) या ताता ३.८ मधे नकारात्मक उत्तर
अखेल तर १९८४-५६ या वर्षात
बुज़ुल्या राज्यनाच्या कोणासह तरी
योजनेचा लाख  भिलाला का ।

(3) ताता ३.६ मधे २ वर्षात "होय" 
अस्ततया योजनेवीने नाबे रिहा व ती
कोणासह रावविली गेली ते तिहा.

(8) ताता ३.६ उत्तर "नाही" 
अस्ततया
मेला त्या वाचवून काळाविशीत
बुज़ुल्या राज्यनाच्या कोणासह तरी
योजनेचा लाख  भिलाला का ।
(९) पिलाता अस्ल्यात्त योजनेवरी नाव
तिहा व ती कोणामध्ये राहिलेली
केली ते तिहा ?

(१०) आदिवासी हूळावास कोणत्याही
योजनेवर काळा पिले नस्ल्यास
राहाचे कारणे
(१)
(२)
(३)

(११) हुम्हाने कोणत्याही जंगल कापाळ्यात
होय / नाही
सहकारी संस्थेचे सभासद आहात
काय ?

(१२) सभासद असंवत 3 वर्षांत
सांसदांच्या मागील चेलेल्या कार्यांचे
माहिती :-

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<th>नम्बर.</th>
<th>आहारी संस्थेचे नाव</th>
<th>कार्यांच्या माहिती</th>
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(१३) उद्दारी संस्कृत्त कर्ष चेलेले
नस्ल्यास सर्वाधिकारण कर्ष न
चेंगाची कारणे
१) अखंडांच्या
२) कर्ष चेंगाची इच्छा नाही
३) परम्पराने काळाती
(२५) स्वतः स्वतःा देवून राष्ट्रियत्वा अनुभूत ( ) राष्ट्रीयत्व व वाणिज्यकर्त्ता आदिवासी विकास पहार्दिवारपक्त पारिवर्ष्य विकास का ?

(२६) हमें रोजगार तस्मी योजनेच्या कामाच्या नियोजनातील, वाणिज्यकर्त्ता आदिवासी विकास पहार्दिवारपक्त पारिवर्ष्य विकास का ?

(२७) जास्त आवश्यक रुजगारी अपेक्षा होत नाही?

(२८) रुजगार पुरस्कृत नियोजित की?

होय / नाही

(१)

(२)

(३)

(४)

होय / नाही

होय / नाही

पुरस्कृत / अपुरस्कृत
(१) तुम्ही ज्या विलासाभास योजनांवा
अभ्यास ५ चेळला त्या तुम्हाला कसा
वाटला आ?

१. (अ) वांगल्या
(ब) श्रव्याखारणा
(क) उपक्रम नढोल्या/निर्यक

२. (अ) तुम्हाला आवश्यक अश्यारी
(ब) तुम्हाला आवश्यक नस्थारी
(क) शासनातील माला दिली द्वारे
(ल) देवेता योजना

३. वापरीक उत्तरतांत
(अ) आयुक्तकडीची वाड कस्तारी
(ब) तांत्रिकता स्वजनाची वाड
(क) उत्तरतांत वाळ न कस्तारी
(द) उत्तरता वाणीशी संबंध

(२) तुम्हाला ही योजना कसी अप्रती
व कोणी माजावरून हितो?

(३) या योजनेचा शासन कोणा नाकाळे?
पिलाता आ.
(उपजस्वल / शासकीय अधिकारी
स्वतः: भूमधु रूढळ)

(४) या योजनेचा कायदा फेलता?

३. तुम्हाला काली पेसा कसा
करावा साधारण का?

४. पेसा करासाठी कसा केला?

५. किळी पेसा कर्त शेता आ?
(५) ही योजना कागजी रायकिरियासाठी

हुनासा सहभाग कसा होता?

(अध्यापन, शहस्याचे व इतर)

(६) या योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट, अडी, पैटे,

परत करणाऱ्या पदवत, अनुदान प्रमाण

पाण्यातल्या पाण्याची पुढीली अपणासेची

मिळाली का?

(७) मातीली मिळाली नस्त्यास धुंधी

ती कोणासून मिळालीच्या /

समावृत चेफ्याचा प्रमाण देला का?

(८) पिठावलेख्या आर्थिक काहायाचा /

पदतोळा उपयोग कसा केला?

अ. त्याच कारणासाठी

ब. इतर कारणासाठी

(९) तसाही पेसा/पदत पून्य आहे?

(१०) उपहाराचे दिलेले शहाय्य/पदत त्याच

कारणासाठी खरे केलेले नस्त्यास /

वापरलेले नस्त्यास ती रायासाठी का

वर्तुळ राखायला नाही? हिंदी तो

साहित्य पून्य आहे? हिंदी?

(११) हुज्जुव अस्तित्वास्तक उपयोग आपणाचा

आहे? कारणवा काय?

(१२) हुज्जुव वेळातलेल्या विविध योजनेच्या

हुज्जुव शहरातील वार्षिक उत्सवनात

प्रमुख बांधवं आढ़ते?

अ. अस्तित्वास्तक ही?

ब. वार्षिक

(१३) हुज्जुव या योजनेवा नामते आम

कोणते बांधतात?

(१४) हे योजना अभिन उपयुक्तसाठी

योजनेच्या काय केसार उत्तरावासा

वापरावे?

(अभिनेव्हाती, अभ्यासजाणी,

अनुदानाचे हर)
(२३) दुर्घटना वस्त्रांना दिलेल्या
वारीली सविस्तरीला लावत आहे ?
३. वस्त्र बांधल्या स्थिरीत
व उत्पर्ण देणारी आहे ?
ग. वस्त्र राहून नाही./किंकडी
जेली.
४. कोटे भागील नाही ?

(२४) दुर्घटना कोणत्याही योजनेता कायदा
फेल नसल्यास स्थानी भारी थाय, या कारणे था.

(२५) दुर्घटना पूजे दुर्घटना कोणत्या
योजनाच्या शासकाने मदत करावी ?

(२६) दुर्घटना कोणत्या वाढीच्या भरवर
व अडथावृक्षबाट आहे ?
३. गावात विकल्प आहे
कोणत्या योजना चेल्स्या
आहे ?

(२७) गावात चेल्स्या विकल्प योजना
करता राहिण्यात आहेल ?
६. उत्तरार्थ योजना फळ.
२. साधारण योजना फळ.
३. पाइटअस्थाय योजना फळ.

(२८) दुर्घटना गावासाठी अद्यावस्था
योजना कोणत्या ?

(२९) दुर्घटना साजसत्ता/सांगव/संभा
जद यांची वाढीची वर्षात नेती आहे
लोक/नाही
आदिवासीचा विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमाकडे बपण्याचा दृष्टीकोनातीलाच शिरणी ८९

आदिवासीच्या विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमात सहभाग अधिलया अधिकारी / कर्मचाऱो कार्यालयावर देखभाल असणाऱ्याची प्रश्नांप्रमाणे

प्रश्नां क्रमांक २

लातुका-जंगीहा/गानोरा

(१) अधिका-याचे/कर्मचाऱो-याचे नाव :
हृदाव / पद :
मुख्याधीश :

बाहेर क्र.२

(२) अधिकारी/कर्मचाऱी/लेखक शाखा शाखाम

अ) किती वर्षापूर्व आपल्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रात काम करेल आहात ?

ब) कॊणत्या पालकीबार :

ग) कृती विकासाच्या कोणत्या कार्यक्रमात/ कामात असलेला सहभाग आहे ?

ह) उपरोक्त आदिवासीकडे विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमात किती स्रोत प्रदान करावी?

(३) हमी कार्याची कृती ज्या वाचूला/पढूला/विकृती नाही

(३) हमी आदिवासीच्या व्या वाचूला/पढूला/विकृती नाही

योजना राहून असतात

स्थान करून प्रश्नांना कातेय आहे तर
(४) वागळा प्रतिसाद मिळालेल्या हुळ्या पोजना कोणत्या दे: 

(५) आदिवासींच्या प्रतिसाद ने मिळालेल्या हुळ्या पोजना कोणत्या आहेल? 

(६) जर वागळा प्रतिसाद मिळत अश्लेष व्याप्ती कारणे 

(७) वागळा प्रतिसाद मिळत नसल्यास व्याप्ती प्रमुख कारणे 

(८) आदिवासींचा विकासार्थक कार्यक्षेत्र तहाचा कसा घडवून आणात आणे तुम्हाला काढूने? 

(९) सच आदिवासींचा दृष्टीकोन: जर विकासार्थक कार्यक्रमाकडे ताक्षेत्र हुळ्या पदे तो कसा वापरला वेळेले? 

विचित्र-याची/कर्फ्या-याची स्वाक्षरी दिनाके