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**EVALUATION STUDY OF
INTEGRATED TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
THANE-I-JAWHAR**

**TRIBAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
M. S. PUNE - 411001
1983**

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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

EVALUATION STUDY OF

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

THANE-I JAWHAR

(Part-I)

By

Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

-1983-

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P r e f a c e

As envisaged in the Constitution of India, all round efforts through special developmental programmes are being made to bring tribals on par with the socially and economically developed areas of the Indian Society. Upto 1975-76, the investment for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes was made under the then 'Tribal Development Blocks'. However, due to various shortcomings in it and to ensure a faster rate of growth for tribals; Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in 1976-77 have directed all the States to introduce a new concept of "TRIBAL SUB PLAN" for the areas having Tribal Concentration. Under Tribal Sub Plan the "AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH" is at present adopted. Separate Budgetary provisions are earmarked for schemes under Tribal Sub Plan and in order to have a smooth functioning of Tribal Sub Plan, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) are existed.

Since the inception of Tribal Sub Plan a huge amount is being spent for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, but no appraisal of these programmes is made as yet. Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune at the instance of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi undertook the Evaluation study of Integrated Tribal Development Project. The programmes implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Thane-I (Jawhar) during 1976-77 to 1981-82 were taken up for the purpose of evaluation study by this Institute. This report covers 130 tables giving information on various aspects. Utmost care is taken to collect upto date information

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by this Institute. Due to short of time at our disposal, it was not possible to cover all the sectors as envisaged. Hence the study was restricted to schemes implemented under four core sectors viz:-

- i) Education,
- ii) Health Programme,
- iii) Irrigation, and
- iv) Roads and communication.

The Report is completed by Shri K.V. Bairagi and Shri S.L. Shinde, Research Officers of this Institute and supervised and redrafted by Shri M.B. Aphale, Research Officer of this Institute, under my guidance.

It would not be out of place to mention here that Shri L.M. Kadu, Artist prepared the sketches/charts in accordance with our exact needs with time-limit to insert them in the report. So also the authorities of the Government Photo Zinco Press, Pune have also rendered their services in giving offset prints of these sketches/charts within a very short period.

Similarly, the Typing Section of this Office has spared no pains in getting all the statements typed. The entire report was stencilled very carefully and with utmost accuracy.

It is hoped that this report will be of immense use to the Planners, Research fellows and various authorities engaged in the process of Tribal Development.

(Dr.G.M.Gare)
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Pune-1.

Place:Pune
Date 17th October 1983

CHAPTER I
I N T R O D U C T I O N

Background

1.1 The Constitution envisaged a fast enough pace of development for Tribal areas and Tribal people so that they could be brought to the level of development in surrounding regions within a period of ten years after the commencement of the Constitution. The special programmes for these areas were taken up in the early fifties in the form of Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks and Tribal Development Blocks. These programmes continued till the end of IVth Five Year Plan and were able to cover only about 40 percent of the total tribal population of the country. The achievements of these special programmes were not encouraging and upto the expectation of the people.

The following table shows the total expenditure/outlays under Tribal Development in India during Plan period upto 4th Five Year Plan.

Table No. 1.1

Expenditure/outlays under Tribal Development in India

(Rs. in crores)

Plan	Total Plan outlay/ expenditure	Tribal Development prog. expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on Tribal Devp. with total expenditure/ plan outlay
1	2	3	4
1. I Plan*	1960	19.93	1.00
2. II Plan*	4672	42.92	0.9
3. III Plan*	8577	50.53	0.6
4. Annual Plan* (1966-69)	6756	32.32	0.6
5. IV Plan**	15902	75.00	0.5

*Expenditure

**Outlays

From the table No. 1.1 it is evident that the expenditure on Tribal Development programmes was negligible upto IVth Five Year Plan.

Maharashtra State was also not an exception to this. This fact is revealed from the expenditure figures for the period from III Plan to IV Plan which appeared in the scheduled areas administration report for the year 1973-74, where the expenditure figures for 40 Tribal Development Blocks and 4 Multipurpose Blocks since their inception have been presented. The following table No. 1.2 gives the comparison of expenditure under Tribal Development and Multipurpose Development Blocks for the III Plan and IV Plan period. The expenditure shown in the table denotes expenditure from Community Development Fund and Home Ministry's fund.

Table No. 1.2

Expenditure from Community Development Fund and Home Ministry's Fund in Maharashtra State (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Plan	Expenditure in the State of Maharashtra	Expenditure on TD/MD Blocks from C.D. funds & Home Ministry funds	Percentage of expdt. on T.D. with State Expdt.
1.	III Plan	43,473.00	0.29	0.07
2.	Annual Plan 1966-69	38,560.00	0.16	0.04
3.	IV Plan	100,451.00	0.24	0.03

It was, therefore, felt at the time of formulating the Plan documents of the V Five Year Plan, the need to have a separate sub-plan for tribals by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission directed State Governments to prepare a separate Sub-Plan for Tribals alongwith States General Plan. The problem of tribal development was then broadly classified into two categories:-

- (1) Areas of Tribal Concentration where Area Development Approach is adopted; and
- (2) Dispersed tribals where family oriented programmes were decided to be taken.

The strategy of Tribal Sub Plan for areas of Tribal concentration was evolved in the V Five Year Plan and implemented in 18 States and Union Territories. Maharashtra was one of the States included in the list.

Objectives of Tribal Sub Plan

1.2 The long-term broad objectives of the Sub-Plan were as under:-

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

Among the immediate objectives, the following were important:-

- (1) Elimination of exploitation in all forms;
- (2) Speeding up the process of social and economic development; and
- (3) Building up inner strength of the Tribal people and improving their organisational capabilities.

Criteria for carving out
Tribal Sub Plan

1.3 With the above general objectives of Tribal Sub Plan and in consultation with the Government of India, the State Government adopted the following criteria for inclusion of areas in Tribal Sub Plan of the State as per guidelines given by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

- (1) All Scheduled Areas;
- (2) All Tribal Development Blocks;
- (3) All Tahsils having 50 per cent or more tribal concentration; and
- (4) Villages, or areas, which constitute as "Pockets" in the above mentioned areas or which are contiguous to such areas and which together have a predominantly tribal population and or the inclusion of which in the T.S.P. area is administratively expedient.

Coverage of Tribal Sub Plan

1.4 Accordingly 5122 villages from (38) tahsils of (10) districts, viz. Amravati, Nanded, Yeotmal, Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Pune, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur with total population of 30.10 lakhs and tribal population of 18.61 lakhs have been included in the T.S.P. area for which Central Assistance is received.

In addition to these 5122 villages in the T.S.P. area, (1038) villages from 17 tahsils have been included in the additional T.S.P. area for which no central assistance is provided. Three more districts viz. Raigad, Nagpur and Bhandara were added in the list of the above (10) districts. Thus T.S.P. and Additional T.S.P. cover (48) tahsils of (13) districts of Maharashtra State.

Financial implications under Tribal Sub-Plan

1.5 The investment under T.S.P. is made in the following forms:-

- (1) State Sector,
- (2) Local Sector,
- (3) Central Ministry (Finance),
- (4) Special Central Assistance,
- (5) Institutional Finance.

How and Why I.T.D.Ps. under Tribal sub-Plan Existed

1.6 During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Tribal Development Blocks proved to be very small units for large investments in infrastructure, economic development and social services. In order to overcome the difficulty, the unit of I.T.D.P. was thought out. Accordingly, the I.T.D.P. areas were carved out in T.S.P. area.

There are (15) I.T.D.Ps. in T.S.P. area and (4) I.T.D.Ps. in Additional T.S.P. area of this State. The areas falling under each I.T.D.P. are homogenous in character and they have similar level of development, natural resources and physical features. These I.T.D.Ps. are carved out by taking into consideration the Administrative convenience. The areas of I.T.D.P. varies from Project to Project in different districts. These I.T.D.P. offices are headed by the Project Officers and assisted by the Assistant Project Officers and other ministerial staff.

Details showing the districtwise I.T.D.Ps. with their head quarters

1.7 There are 19 I.T.D.Ps. in Maharashtra State. They are as under:-

Sr. No.	District	Name of the I.T.D.P.	Head Quarter at
<u>Tribal Sub Plan Area</u>			
1.	Thane	1. Thane-I	Jawhar
		2. Thane-II	Shahapur
2.	Nashik	3. Nashik-I	Kalwan
		4. Nashik-II	Dindori
3.	Dhule	5. Dhule-I	Taloda
		6. Dhule-II	Nandurbar
4.	Jalgaon	7. Jalgaon	Yaval
5.	Ahmednagar	8. Rajur	Rajur
6.	Pune	9. Sal	Sal
7.	Nanded	10. Kinwat	Kinwat
8.	Amravati	11. Dharni	Dharni
9.	Yeotmal	12. Pandharkawada	Pandharkawada
10.	Gadchiroli	13. Etapalli	Etapalli
		14. Dhanora	Dhanora
11.	Chandrapur	15. Rajura	Rajura
<u>Additional T.S.P. Area</u>			
12.	Raigad	16. Karjat	Pen
13.	Nagpur	17. Ramtek	Ramtek
14.	Bhandara	18. Deori	Deori
15.	Chandrapur	19. Chimur	Chimur

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CHAPTER II

OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION STUDY AND METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

2.1 Taking into consideration the background of the T.S.P. programmes the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune selected I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar) for Evaluation Study. The purpose of this study was to assess whether the objectives laid down while launching the Tribal Sub Plan were achieved or not by the various programmes under Tribal Sub Plan in the State. The following objectives were in view while completing the evaluation study:-

- (1) To study scheme-wise allocation of funds and their utilisation;
- (2) The extent of benefits derived by the tribal people under the sectors;
- (3) The pattern of implementation of the programmes;
- (4) Attitudes of tribal people towards the programmes selected; and
- (5) Extent of selected programmes according to the felt needs of the tribal people.

Methodology of the Study

2.2 It was not possible to cover all the sectors of the I.T.D.P. due to many constraints like time at disposal, shortage of man-power, etc. Therefore, the schemes implemented under the following core sectors were selected for the study:-

- (1) Education;
- (2) Health programmes;
- (3) Irrigation; and
- (4) Roads and Communication.

Selected Schemes

2.3 The total number of schemes implemented under the above sectors is very large. It was, therefore, not possible to cover each and every scheme. It was, therefore, decided to undertake some selected schemes only. The schemes which had significant impact on tribal life were selected for detailed study. The sectorwise schemes selected were as under:-

Sr. No.	Sector	Scheme
1.	Education	(a) Ashram School Complex, (b) Establishment of Vikaswadi, (c) Non-formal education, (d) Opening of Balwadis.
2.	Health Programme	(a) Construction programme of P.H.Cs., (b) Establishment of new P.H.Cs., (c) Medical Examination of Ashram School students, (d) Bore wells scheme, (e) Construction/repairs etc. of drinking water wells.
3.	Irrigation	(a) Supply of electric motor pumps and oil-engines, (b) Construction of Irrigation wells.
4.	Roads and Communications	(a) Minimum needs programme Roads, (b) Crash programme Roads.

Case Studies

2.4 In addition to the above, some case studies were also conducted to know the insight of the programmes. They are as under:-

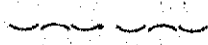
Sr. No.	Sector	Case - Study
1.	Education	(a) Four Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies, (b) Five Govt. Ashram Schools with Balwadis, (c) Six Voluntary Agency's Hostels, (d) Four Zilla Parishad B.C. hostels, (e) Five Government B.C. hostels, (f) Three secondary schools.
2.	Health programme	(a) Five P.H.Cs. and their Sub-centres, (b) Cottage hospital at Jawhar, (c) Five piped water supply schemes,
3.	Irrigation	(a) M.I. tank under State Sector, (b) M.I. tank under Local Sector, (c) Major Irrigation Project Surya.
4.	Roads and Communication	(a) Two approach roads, (b) Four roads taken up under Employment Guarantee scheme, (c) One village road, (d) Two crash programme roads.

Interview Method

2.5 In order to assess the views of the concerned implementing officers, interviews were also conducted. The views expressed in the interviews have been incorporated in the present Evaluation Study. The implementing officers interviewed as under:- /were

Sr. No.	Sector	Officer interviewed
1.	Education	(a) District Education Officer, Zilla Parishad Thane,
		(b) Tribal Welfare Officer, Thane,
		(c) Head Masters of Schools selected for case-studies,
2.	Irrigation	(a) Executive Engineer, (State Sector)
		(b) Executive Engineer, (Local Sector)
		(c) Executive Engineer, (Surya Project)
		(d) Tribal Welfare Officer, Thane.
3.	Health	(a) District Health Officer,
		(b) Medical Officer of Cottage Hospital and primary Health Centres selected for study
4.	Roads and Communication	(a) Executive Engineer, (Works) Z.P. Thane,
		(b) Executive Engineer, B. & C. Thane,
		(c) Dy. Engineers of Sub-Divisions.

Besides, the Project Officer of I.T.D.P. was also interviewed, being a coordinator of the T.S.P. programmes in the Project Area.



CHAPTER III

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP IN TRIBAL SUB - PLAN AREA

3.1 The Tribal Areas of Maharashtra State are not concentrated in one pocket and contiguous zone. These areas are spread over in three distinct regions viz. the Sahyadri belt, the Satpuda belt and the Gondwana belt. The State Government has taken up a major step towards speeding up the pace of development of tribals by declaring concentrated areas under T.S.P. area.

The Tribal population as per 1981 census is 57.72 lakhs which comes to 9% of the States population. Fifty per cent of the tribal population is covered under T.S.P. area of the State.

Administrative Arrangement for T.S.P.

3.2 In order to cope up with the increasing responsibilities in the wake of specific targets enumerated in the various sectors, the existing administrative machinery has been geared up to face this challenging task. A separate machinery at different levels functioning for T.S.P. viz.:-
(i) State level, (ii) Divisional level, and
(iii) District level has been created.

State level

3.3 At state level there is a Cabinet SubCommittee for T.S.P. headed by the Chief Minister. This Committee decides the policy, proposals and the matters realated to the T.S.P. The Tribal Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government

is in charge of the Tribal Sub Plan in Tribal Development Department. The main function of the Tribal Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government is State level coordination, serving the Cabinet Sub Committee, liaison with Government of India, attending Legislature matters and monitoring of the Tribal Development Schemes.

Divisional level

3.4 At the Divisional level, the Divisional Commissioners are responsible for the implementation of Tribal Sub Plan schemes/programmes in their respective Revenue Divisions. The Tribal Development Commissioner and Divisional Commissioners are assisted by the two Additional Tribal Development Commissioners specially appointed for the Tribal Sub Plan. Their Head Quarters are at Nasik and Nagpur. The Divisional Commissioners are the Joint Chairman of the Special Executive Committee.

District level

3.5 At the district level the Collectors of the Tribal Districts have been designated as Deputy Tribal Commissioners and the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishad have been designated as Additional Deputy Tribal Commissioner. The Deputy Tribal Commissioners are assisted by the Project Officers who are full time Class I Officers of rank of Deputy Collectors. The Project Officer is entrusted with the work of preparing the Project reports, planning and monitoring schemes at Project level.

3.6 The Project Officer also assists the Collector (Deputy Tribal Commissioner) in formulation of T.S.P. programmes. The various schemes under Nucleus Budget concept are also prepared by the Project Officer on the basis of felt needs of the tribal people since 1981-82. Each Department prepares T.S.P. programmes on the basis of the need of the area and the people. The financial and physical achievement of these programmes is reviewed by the Special Executive Committee of the T.S.P. and finally by the Tribal Development Secretary and Commissioner to Government from time to time.

Special Executive Committee

3.7 In order to have public participation in the Planning and implementation of T.S.P. there is a Special Executive Committee of District Planning and Development Council for T.S.P. area. This Committee consists of the "Palak Mantri" of the district as Chairman, one of the Tribal M.L.A. as Vice Chairman and the elected tribal representatives of the State Legislature, Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti. The Tribal Commissioner is Vice Chairman and the Deputy Tribal Commissioner (Collector) is the Member Secretary of the Committee. While formulating plans and programmes and assessing the progress of T.S.P. area all the concerned heads of department are associated with this committee for discussion of the Plan schemes.

Implementation Committee on
Project level

3.8 In order to achieve proper coordination and implementation of schemes approved by the District Planning and Development Councils, the State Government has recently set up a "Project level Implementation Committee". The Additional Tribal Commissioner, Nashik and Nagpur are the Chairman of these Committees in their respective regions. All the implementing officers for the district level schemes at Project and Taluka level are members of these committees.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal
Development Corporation

3.9 Besides, the Maharashtra/Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik which is entrusted with the work of Monopoly Procurement of the agricultural produce and the minor forest produce of the Adiwasis in T.S.P. area. The Adiwasi Co-operative Societies, which serve the need of about ten thousand population and cover about 10 to 20 villages, work as Sub-agents of the Corporation in villages.

Schemes being implemented by
Tribal Welfare Department

3.10 The Director of Tribal Welfare, Nasik implements two important schemes of Tribal Development, viz.:- Government Ashram Schools and supply of Electric Motor pumps to Adivasi cultivators. He is assisted by the two Regional Deputy Directors and 19 Tribal Welfare Officers of the various districts.

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MEMORANDUM

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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## CHAPTER IV

### INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, THANE-I, JAWHAR - A PROFILE

The Integrated Tribal Development Project (I.T.D.P.) Thane-I (Jawhar) started its functioning with effect from 1976-77 on the pattern approved by Government.

#### Locations of the Project

4.1 The I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar) covers five Talukas of Thane District in full viz.: Dahau, Talasari, Mohhada, Jawhar and Wada. The Head Quarter of I.T.D.P. Thane-I is at Jawhar. The I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar) forms the part of North Konkan region of the State of Maharashtra. It lies between Sahyadri mountaineous ranges in the East and Arabian sea on the West side touching the border of Gujarat State from North West side adjoining Umbergaon area of Gujarat State and Nagar Haveli tribal areas. Nasik district is in the North East side of the Project area. The Jawhar I.T.D.P. is having a large concentration of Tribal population spread over in number of villages mostly operating under conditions of near isolation, cut off from the mainstream of Socio-Economic development.

Table No. 4.1

Tahsilwise number of villages/towns and area covered under Tribal Sub Plan

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Number of villages/towns (1981 census) | Area in Sq. kms. |
|---------|----------|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 164 (2)                                | 964              |
| 2.      | Talasari | 27                                     | 248              |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 79                                     | 627              |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 123 (1)                                | 805              |
| 5.      | Wada     | 167 (1)                                | 736              |
|         | Total    | 560 (4)                                | 3380             |

Population

4.2 Total and Tribal (Rural) population covered under I.T.D.P. Thane-I is indicated in Table No. 4.2 below:

Table No. 4.2

Talukawise Total & Tribal (Rural) Population covered

| Sr. No. | Name of Tahsil | Population covered under I.T.D.P. (rural) (1981 Census) |          |                      | Population S.Ts. per Sq.km. |
|---------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
|         |                | Total                                                   | Tribal   | % of S.T. population |                             |
| 1.      | Dahanu         | 2,06,575                                                | 1,43,547 | 69.49                | 214                         |
| 2.      | Talasari       | 67,056                                                  | 60,863   | 90.76                | 270                         |
| 3.      | Mokhada        | 64,236                                                  | 59,570   | 92.74                | 102                         |
| 4.      | Jawhar         | 1,02,424                                                | 92,433   | 90.25                | 127                         |
| 5.      | Wada           | 86,268                                                  | 46,477   | 53.88                | 117                         |
|         | Total          | 5,26,559                                                | 4,02,890 | 76.51                | 156                         |

The above table reveals that the percentage of tribal population covered is the highest in Mokhada tahsil i.e. 92.74% while it is the lowest in Wada Tahsil 53.88%.

From the point of density of population it is the highest i.e. 270 persons per sq. kms. in Talasari tahsil while it is the lowest in Mokhada tahsil i.e. 102 persons per sq.km .

#### Tribewise Population

4.3 The Tribal population of I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar) consists of Varlis 58.73%, Malhar Kolis 10.61%, Kokana 9.07%, Thakur 6.95%, Mahadeo Koli 4.89%, Katkari 4.81%, Dubla 1.87%, Koli Dhor 1.56%, Dhodia 1.29% and others 0.22%.

Table No. 4.3 indicates the estimated Tribewise population of I.T.D.P. Thane-I as per 1981 Census. (Please see Table No. 4.3 on the next page)

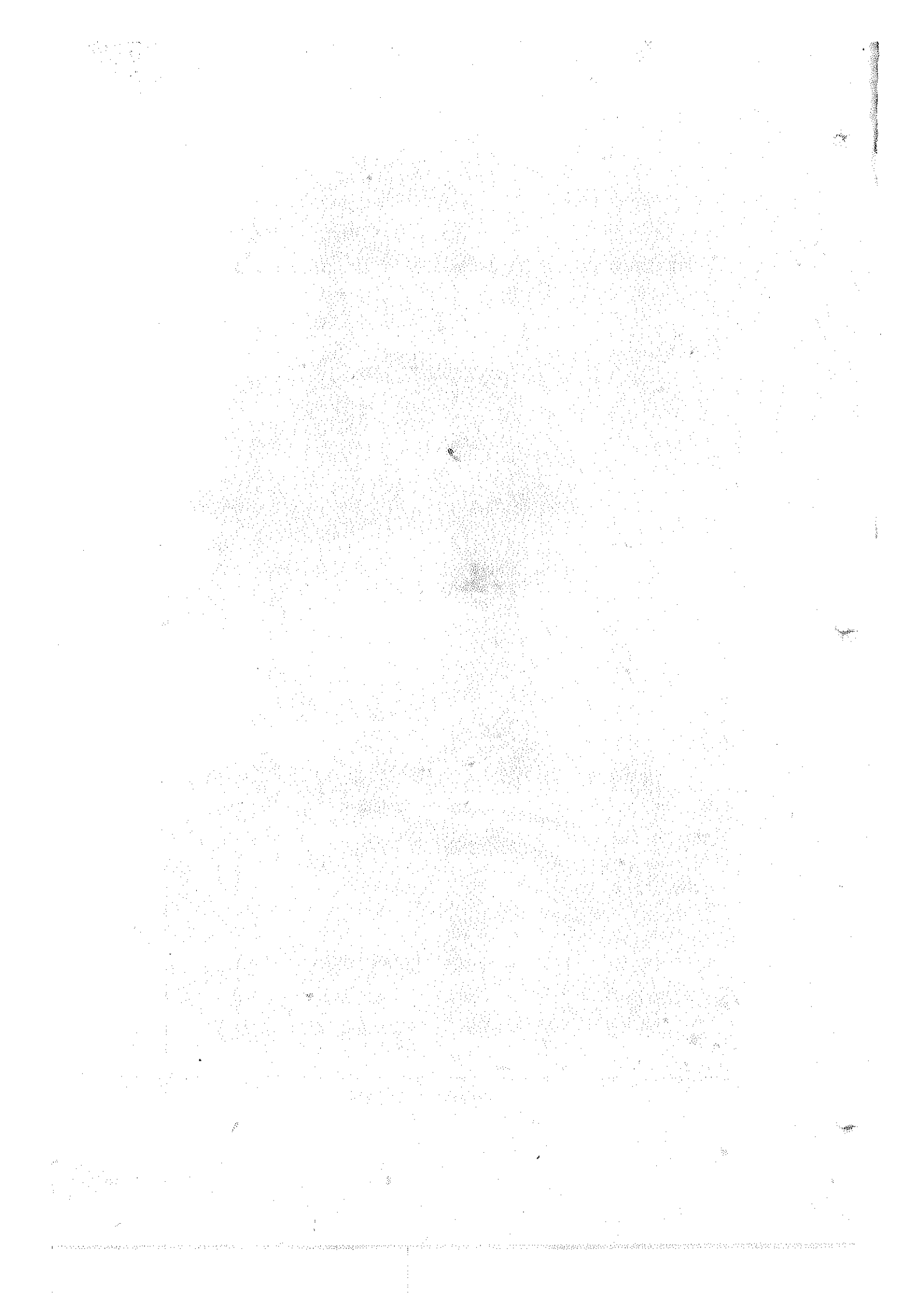
Table No. 4.3

Estimated tribe-wise population of 1981 for I.T.D.P. Thane-I

| Sr. No. | Name of Tribe      | Tahsil where residing |          |         |        | I.T.D.P. Total | Percentage with ITDP total |        |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|--------|
|         |                    | Dahanu                | Talasari | Mokhada | Jawhar |                |                            | Wada   |
| 1.      | Vanli              | 1,00,123              | 53,039   | 20,007  | 45,479 | 17,957         | 2,36,605                   | 58.73  |
| 2.      | Mahar Koli         | 25,077                | 68       | 15      | 6,861  | 10,725         | 42,746                     | 10.61  |
| 3.      | Kokana             | 7,192                 | 2,824    | 8,197   | 16,952 | 1,366          | 36,531                     | 9.07   |
| 4.      | Thakur             | -                     | -        | 12,328  | 13,077 | 2,603          | 28,008                     | 6.95   |
| 5.      | Mahadeo Koli       | 116                   | 11       | 10,420  | 3,373  | 5,774          | 19,694                     | 4.89   |
| 6.      | Kathori or Kathodi | 2,092                 | 205      | 4,838   | 4,447  | 7,791          | 19,373                     | 4.81   |
| 7.      | Dubla              | 5,864                 | 1,676    | -       | 8      | -              | 7,548                      | 1.87   |
| 8.      | Koli Dhor          | 410                   | 47       | 3,679   | 2,085  | 70             | 6,289                      | 1.56   |
| 9.      | Dhodia             | 2,123                 | 2,919    | -       | 132    | 18             | 5,192                      | 1.29   |
| 10.     | Others             | 550                   | 74       | 86      | 21     | 173            | 904                        | 0.22   |
| Total   |                    | 1,45,547              | 60,863   | 59,570  | 92,433 | 46,477         | 4,02,890                   | 100.00 |



**WARLI WOMAN**



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It is to be noted/that that the Katkari or Kathodi identified as "Primitive Tribe" is also residing in the area. The population of the Katkaris comes to 19,373 i.e. 4.81% of <sup>tribal</sup> population of the I.T.D.P. area.

Literacy

4.4 As per 1971 census the literacy percentage of the Scheduled Tribes in the State was 11.74% as against the general literacy percentage of 39.18%. The literacy percentage of tribals was too low as compared with the general population. The literacy position among tribal female is more dismal. The percentage of wastage and stagnation is also very high among the Scheduled Tribe students at the Primary and Secondary education. The tahsilwise literacy percentage in I.T.D.P. Thane-I 1971 and for/1981 is shown in Table No. 4.4.

Table No. 4.4

Talukawise percentage of literacy as per 1971 and 1981 Census in I.T.D.P. TahThane-I

| Sr. No.      | Tahsil   | Percentage of literacy |       |        |      |       |       |
|--------------|----------|------------------------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|
|              |          | Male                   |       | Female |      | Total |       |
|              |          | 1971                   | 1981  | 1971   | 1981 | 1971  | 1981  |
| 1            | 2        | 3                      | 4     | 5      | 6    | 7     | 8     |
| 1.           | Dahanu   | 12.78                  | 17.66 | 1.47   | 3.32 | 7.16  | 10.52 |
| 2.           | Talasari | 11.52                  | 20.58 | 0.79   | 3.40 | 6.09  | 11.80 |
| 3.           | Mokhada  | 21.19                  | 23.18 | 5.45   | 6.32 | 13.44 | 14.81 |
| 4.           | Jawhar   | 12.59                  | 17.65 | 1.73   | 4.31 | 7.19  | 10.92 |
| 5.           | Wada     | 15.65                  | 23.94 | 2.36   | 5.72 | 9.10  | 14.92 |
| Average ITDP |          | 14.16                  | 19.65 | 2.13   | 4.27 | 8.18  | 11.95 |

The table reveals that the literacy percentage in the I.T.D.P. has not increased much.

Workers Classification

4.5 Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the tribals in the state. The percentage of the number of tribal women at work is very high i.e. 57% as compared to those from the other community i.e. 47%. The combined percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers for males is 95% as against 80% in the general population. This percentage is based on 1971 Census. Cutting trees, charcoal making, grass cutting, collection of minor forest produce etc. are the subsidiary occupations followed by tribal people in the Project area.

The classification of workers according to main economic activities as per 1981 census is given in table No. 4.5.

Table No. 4.5

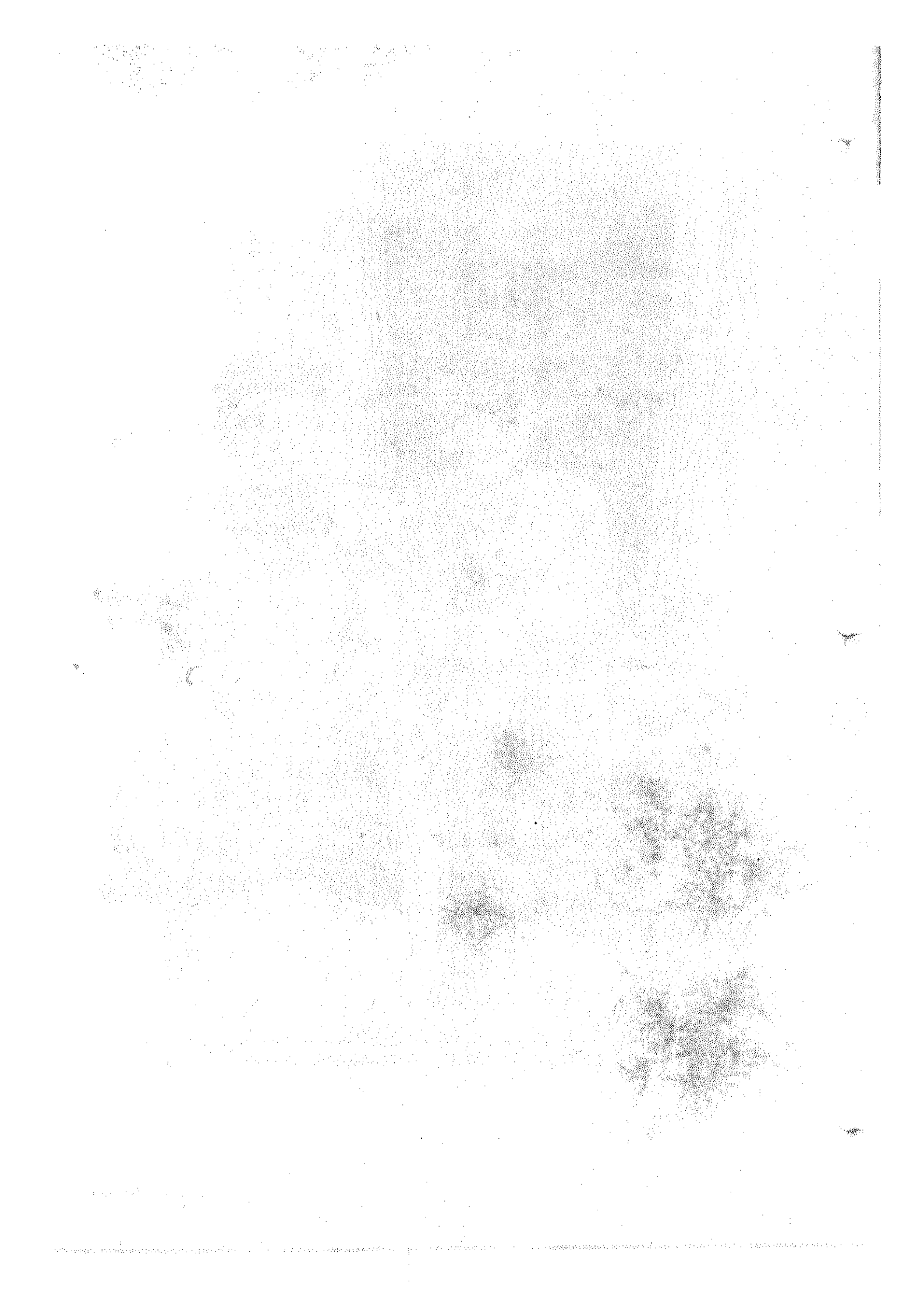
Workers classification according to main economic activities as per 1981 census in ITDP Thane-I Jawhar.

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Total tribal rural population | Classification of main workers |                  |                      |                  | Non-worker |
|---------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|
|         |          |                               | Total workers                  | Cultivators      | Agri-cult. labourers | Other workers    |            |
| 1       | 2        | 3                             | 4                              | 5                | 6                    | 7                | 8          |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 1,43,547                      | 67130                          | 42088<br>(62.69) | 13564<br>(20.20)     | 11478<br>(17.11) | 70129      |
| 2.      | Talasari | 60,863                        | 30856                          | 23213<br>(75.23) | 4644<br>(15.05)      | 2999<br>(9.72)   | 27200      |





**KATKARI COUPLE — A PRIMITIVE TRIBE**



| 1          | 2        | 3      | 4      | 5     | 6     | 7      | 8                    |
|------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| 3. Mokhada | 59,570   | 34322  | 25093  | 8318  | 911   | 24946  | (73.11)(24.24)(2.65) |
| 4. Jawhar  | 92,433   | 48082  | 36639  | 9745  | 1698  | 38564  | (76.20)(20.27)(3.53) |
| 5. Wada    | 46,477   | 23098  | 10168  | 12258 | 672   | 20831  | (44.02)(53.07)(2.91) |
| Total      | 4,02,890 | 203488 | 137201 | 48529 | 17758 | 181720 | (67.42)(23.85)(8.73) |

(The figures in the bracket are the percentages with total workers of respective tahsil).

The above table reveals that 91.27 workers fall under the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers. The percentage of workers falling under the category of cultivators is high in Talasari tahsil i.e. 75.23% and it is low in Wada tahsil which comes to 44.02% and vice-a-versa in case of Agricultural labourers.

#### Land Holdings

4.6 The land holdings of tribals are very poor in the Project area. Table No. 4.6 gives an idea of marginal holdings and small holdings in the Project Area.

Table No. 4.6

Talukewise land holdings in I. R. D. P. Phase-I (Jawhar)

| Sr. No. | Tehsil   | Type of land holdings             |       |      |                                 |      |       | (Area in hecets)               |       |       |       |        |       |       |        |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|------|---------------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
|         |          | Marginal holdings below 1 hectare |       |      | Small holdings 1. to 2 hectares |      |       | Large holdings above 2 hecets. |       |       |       |        |       |       |        |
|         |          | No                                | %     | Area | No                              | %    | Area  | No                             | %     | Area  |       |        |       |       |        |
| 1.      | Dehru    | 9342                              | 51.49 | 3937 | 10.32                           | 3782 | 20.84 | 5457                           | 14.3  | 5021  | 27.67 | 27869  | 75.38 | 18145 | 38163  |
| 2.      | Belagari | 2733                              | 48.22 | 1298 | 8.42                            | 1303 | 25.00 | 1835                           | 11.90 | 1632  | 28.78 | 12285  | 79.68 | 5668  | 15418  |
| 3.      | Moldhade | 876                               | 16.47 | 361  | 0.94                            | 500  | 9.40  | 735                            | 1.91  | 3944  | 74.13 | 37306  | 97.15 | 5320  | 38402  |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 884                               | 10.84 | 42   | 0.09                            | 1027 | 12.60 | 1547                           | 3.45  | 6241  | 76.56 | 43198  | 96.46 | 8152  | 44787  |
| 5.      | Wade     | 1327                              | 21.48 | 605  | 1.82                            | 929  | 15.04 | 1335                           | 4.03  | 3921  | 63.48 | 31217  | 94.15 | 6177  | 33157  |
| Total   |          | 15162                             | 34.89 | 6243 | 3.67                            | 7541 | 17.35 | 10909                          | 6.42  | 20759 | 47.76 | 152775 | 89.91 | 43462 | 169927 |

The table reveals that 35% of the holdings below one hectare of lands cover only 3.6% of the total land, 17% of the holdings between one to two hectares cover 6.4% of the total land and 47.8% of the holdings above two hectares cover 90% of the total land.

It shows that 52% of holdings are below 2 hectares, whereas they covered only 10.09% of the total land. This situation shows that the most of tribals are very poor and cannot comply with the normal economic condition. The pressure on land is also very high and there is limited scope to expand land under cultivation. In short it appears that about 90% of the families including landless labourers and small cultivators are below poverty line and the land situation is also very poor in the project area.

#### Agriculture

4.7 As already stated, the agriculture in the main source of income and more than 90% of population is dependent on agriculture and allied occupations. The fragmentation of land, lack of soil conservation, lack of water resources, lack of working livestock, lack of modern technique in agriculture etc. are some of the problems faced by the tribal people.

#### Land utilisation:

The table no. 4.7 gives the classification of land utilization.

Table No. 4.7

Land utilisation in ITDP Theme-I Jawhar (revised for 1978-79)

| Sr. No. | Talasil  | Total Geographical area | Area under forest | Area in hectares                   |                          |                            |             |                  | Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land | Permanent pastures |
|---------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|         |          |                         |                   | Area not available for cultivation | Land put to non-agr. use | Barren & Uncultivable Land | Total (5+6) | Culturable waste |                                               |                    |
| 1       | 2        | 3                       | 4                 | 5                                  | 6                        | 7                          | 8           | 9                |                                               |                    |
| 1.      | Dehannu  | 97784                   | 45774             | 2892                               | 4358                     | 7250                       | 560         | 4567             |                                               |                    |
| 2.      | Teleseri | 26711                   | 7825              | 1256                               | 2552                     | 3810                       | 128         | -                |                                               |                    |
| 3.      | Hokhade  | 68047                   | 23834             | 9648                               | 9691                     | 19539                      | 2039        | 32               |                                               |                    |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 85599                   | 37468             | 336                                | 1958                     | 2294                       | 10886       | 2391             |                                               |                    |
| 5.      | Wada     | 78769                   | 37816             | 478                                | 7786                     | 8264                       | 5234        | -                |                                               |                    |
| Total   |          | 356910                  | 152717            | 14612                              | 26345                    | 40957                      | 18847       | 6990             |                                               |                    |
| %       |          |                         | 42.79             | 4.09                               | 7.38                     | 11.47                      | 5.28        | 1.96             |                                               |                    |

The percentage of net cropped area to total geographical area is 33.44 while the percentage of area under forest is 42.70% in the Project area

% - Percentage with total geographical area

Table No. 4.7 (continued)

23

| Sr. No. | Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (contd.) |                     | Fallow Land    |            |                           | Net area sown | Area sown more than once | Gross cropped area |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
|         | Land put under trees                                   | Total col. (8+9+10) | Current fallow | Old fallow | Total fallow col. (12+13) |               |                          |                    |
|         | 10                                                     | 11                  | 12             | 13         | 14                        | 15            | 16                       | 17                 |
| 1.      | -                                                      | 5127                | 415            | 484        | 899                       | 38734         | 2599                     | 41333              |
| 2.      | -                                                      | 128                 | 234            | 168        | 402                       | 14546         | 176                      | 14722              |
| 3.      | -                                                      | 2071                | 1962           | 2947       | 4909                      | 17894         | 14                       | 17908              |
| 4.      | -                                                      | 13277               | 3032           | 1945       | 4977                      | -27583        | 115                      | 27698              |
| 5.      | 4265                                                   | 9397                | 1825           | 755        | 2578                      | 20614         | 322                      | 20936              |
| Total   | 4265                                                   | 30100               | 7466           | 6299       | 13765                     | 119571        | 3226                     | 122597             |
| A       | 1.19                                                   | 8.43                | 2.09           | 1.77       | 3.86                      | 33.45         | 0.90                     | 34.35              |

A Percentage with total geographical area.

Only 2.39% of gross cropped area is under irrigation. The major source of irrigation is well. This is shown in the table no. 4.8.

Table No. 4.8  
Area Irrigated in I.T.D.P. Zone-I (Jawhar) revised figures for  
1978-79  
(Area in hectares)

| Sr. No. | Mamsil   | Source of Irrigation and net area irrigated |        |       | Area irrigated more than once | Gross area irrigated | Gross cropped area | Percentage of area irrigated with gross cropped area |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|         |          | Well                                        | Others | Total |                               |                      |                    |                                                      |
| 1       | 2        | 3                                           | 4      | 5     | 6                             | 7                    | 8                  | 9                                                    |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 2294                                        | -      | 2294  | 260                           | 2554                 | 41333              | 6.18                                                 |
| 2.      | Talasaqi | 86                                          | -      | 86    | -                             | 86                   | 14722              | 0.58                                                 |
| 3.      | Kolhada  | -                                           | -      | -     | -                             | -                    | 17908              | -                                                    |
| 4.      | Janhar   | 194                                         | 20     | 214   | -                             | 214                  | 27698              | 0.77                                                 |
| 5.      | Vada     | 61                                          | 15     | 76    | -                             | 76                   | 20936              | 0.36                                                 |
| Total   |          | 2635                                        | 35     | 2670  | 260                           | 2930                 | 122597             | 2.39                                                 |



Cropping pattern

4.8 Paddy and coarse millets like - Magali, Varai, etc. are the major crops grown in the project area. In the plain areas of Dehanu, Talasari and Wada Tahsils Paddy is grown while the areas of hill slopes from Jawhar, Talasari and Mokhada millets are mainly grown. Pulses and oil seeds are secondary crops grown in almost all the parts of the project. The cropping pattern is given in table no. 4.9.

Table No. 4.9

Cropping pattern in ITDP Thano-I (Jawhar) revised figures for 1978-79.

(Area in hectares)

| Sr. No.            | Tahsil   | Cereals |       |        |       |               | Pulses |      |      | Total |         |
|--------------------|----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|------|------|-------|---------|
|                    |          | Rice    | Jowar | Machni | Varai | Other Cereals | Gram   | Tur  | Udid |       | Chavali |
| 1                  | 2        | 3       | 4     | 5      | 6     | 7             | 8      | 9    | 10   | 11    | 12      |
| 1.                 | Dehanu   | 17380   | 215   | 1230   | 416   | 24            | 19265  | 36   | 730  | 80    | 725     |
| 2.                 | Talasari | 5646    | 21    | 436    | 212   | 92            | 6407   | 38   | 239  | 223   | 35      |
| 3.                 | Mokhada  | 2852    | -     | 5998   | 4881  | 12            | 13743  | -    | 846  | 1089  | 408     |
| 4.                 | Jawhar   | 6286    | 193   | 6778   | 4466  | -             | 19723  | 40   | 1062 | 1343  | 70      |
| 5.                 | Wada     | 12553   | -     | 556    | 266   | -             | 13375  | 87   | 57   | 123   | 20      |
| Total              |          | 46717   | 429   | 14998  | 10241 | 128           | 72513  | 201  | 2934 | 2858  | 1258    |
| Percentage with    |          |         |       |        |       |               |        |      |      |       |         |
| Gross cropped area |          | 58.11   | 0.35  | 12.23  | 8.35  | 0.10          | 59.14  | 0.16 | 2.39 | 2.33  | 1.03    |

Table No. 4.9 (Continued)

|       | Food crops (continued) |                   |                   |                      |               |                                 | Non-food crops              |                        |                |                |  |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
|       | Kulith                 | Other pul-<br>ses | Total pul-<br>ses | Total food<br>grains | Sugar<br>cane | Condi-<br>ment<br>& spi-<br>ces | Fruits<br>& vege-<br>tables | Total<br>food<br>crops | Total<br>fibre | Ground-<br>nut |  |
|       | 13                     | 14                | 15                | 16                   | 17            | 18                              | 19                          | 20                     | 21             | 22             |  |
| 1.    | -                      | 24                | 1595              | 20860                | -             | 250                             | 2077                        | 23187                  | -              | -              |  |
| 2.    | -                      | 66                | 601               | 7508                 | -             | 7                               | 117                         | 7132                   | -              | 1              |  |
| 3.    | 1299                   | 14                | 3656              | 17399                | -             | 2                               | 120                         | 17521                  | 34             | 44             |  |
| 4.    | 433                    | 55                | 3003              | 22726                | -             | 20                              | 47                          | 22793                  | 32             | 83             |  |
| 5.    | 6                      | 34                | 327               | 13702                | 15            | 26                              | 44                          | 13787                  | 10             | -              |  |
| Total | 1738                   | 193               | 9182              | 81695                | 15            | 305                             | 2405                        | 84420                  | 76             | 128            |  |
| %     | 1.42                   | 0.16              | 7.49              | 66.63                | 0.91          | 0.25                            | 1.96                        | 68.85                  | 0.06           | 0.11           |  |

Table No. 4.9 (Continued)

| Non-Food crops (continued) |         |      |        |                 |                 |              |                      |                          |  |  |
|----------------------------|---------|------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
|                            | Coconut | Till | Karale | Other oil seeds | Total oil seeds | Fodder crops | Total non-food crops | Total gross cropped area |  |  |
|                            | 25      | 24   | 25     | 26              | 27              | 28           | 29                   | 30                       |  |  |
| 1.                         | 204     | 6    | -      | -               | 210             | 17936        | 18146                | 41333                    |  |  |
| 2.                         | -       | 2    | 12     | -               | 15              | 7575         | 7590                 | 14722                    |  |  |
| 3.                         | -       | 15   | -      | 209             | 268             | 185          | 387                  | 17908                    |  |  |
| 4.                         | -       | 15   | 1095   | -               | 1193            | 3680         | 4905                 | 27698                    |  |  |
| 5.                         | -       | 18   | -      | 34              | 52              | 7087         | 7149                 | 20936                    |  |  |
| Total                      | 204     | 56   | 1107   | 243             | 1738            | 36363        | 38177                | 122597                   |  |  |
| %                          | 0.17    | 0.05 | 0.90   | 0.20            | 1.43            | 29.66        | 31.13                | 100.00                   |  |  |

1  
2  
1

SOIL

4.9 On the slopes of hilly areas of eastern region of the Project, the soil is red and the black containing sand lying between coastal planes and the slopes of Sahyadri Hills. The first type of soil is suitable for cultivation of coarse hill millets and another are for growing paddy, horticulture and vegetable etc.

CLIMATE & RAINFALL

4.10 The climate is hot eastwards and humid on westwards in the project area. The area receives rainfall between 2000 to 4000 mms. from south-west monsoon during the period June to September. The tahsilwise normal rainfall and normal rainy days are given in Table No. 4.10

Table No. 4.10  
Rainfall in I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar)

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Normal rainy days | Normal rainfall (mm) |
|---------|----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 101               | 2,024                |
| 2.      | Talasari | 84                | 2,308                |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 108               | 2,650                |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 133               | 3,688                |
| 5.      | Wada     | 107               | 3,073                |

MINERALS

4.11 No major mineral of economic importance is found in the project area. There are vast reserves of building stones, murun, brick-earth and deposits of sand. There are few salt pan centres in the coastal areas of Dahanu tahsil.

Forest

4.12 Of the total project area 43% of the area is under the forest. In Mokhada, Jawhar and certain parts of Wada and Dahanu have thick forest. The important species found in the forest area are Teak, Ail, Bibla, Khair etc. The major forest produce are grass, apta, tendu and bel leaves, bamboo, gum, mahua, teak-seeds and Karvi. Tigers, Panthers, Deers, Sambars, Rabbits are some of the important animals found in the forest area of the Project. In the project area 39 Adivasi Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies are functioning. They have succeeded to a considerable extent in protecting tribals from exploitation by forest contractors and middlemen.

Rivers

4.13 There are no major rivers in the project area. The Pinjal river flows through Mokhada and Wada tahsils. Daherja river flows through Mokhada tahsil and passes through Jawhar tahsils and certain portion of Dahanu tahsil. Surya river flows from Mokhada, Jawhar and certain portion of Dahanu tahsil. These are important tributaries of Vaitarna river which joins the sea at west coast.

MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Major Project

4.14 The Surya project is the major project in the project area. The percentage of tribal population under command is 62.4%. The total number

of estimated beneficiaries in command area is 13,460, of which 7600 tribals (56%) and 58860 (44%) non-tribals. The total command area is 29,392 hectares and irrigable area is 14,696 hectares. The irrigable area of the tribals is 45% 55% irrigable area belongs to non-tribals. The revised estimated cost of the project is 2573.57 lakhs. The work of main dan is completed. The canal is under progress. The expenditure upto 1981-82 is Rs. 1848.54 lakhs. The work in all respects is estimated to be completed in June, 1986.

Medium Project

4.15 Two medium irrigation projects viz. Pinjal and Daherja in the area of Pinjal and Daherja rivers have been proposed. The survey work of these projects have been completed.

Roads and Railways

4.16 The Bombay Ahmedabad National High way passes through I.T.D.P. from village Tawa upto village Kajali. The total length of about 50 kms. is covered by this road.

Table No. 4.11

Road length according to various categories (Length: Kms.)

| Sr. No. | Category of Road | Existing length | Missing length |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.      | National Highway | 50.00           | -              |
| 2.      | State Highway    | 276.57          | -              |
| 3.      | H.D.R.           | 277.78          | 107.65         |
| 4.      | U.D.R.           | 302.61          | 175.32         |
| 5.      | Village roads    | 444.42          | 196.50         |
|         | Total            | 1351.38         | 479.47         |

Railways

An area from village Vangaon upto Gholvad is covered by western Bombay-Ahmedabad railway.

Industries

4.17 No major industry of any type worth mentioning is located in the project area. In the coastal areas of Dahanu tahsil small-scale industries of various types like machine-shop, rice mills, mini-foundaries, die making etc. have been established.

Other Infrastructural facilities

4.18 The infrastructural facilities like banks, post-offices, Adivasi Seva Sahakari Societies are available.

Table No. 4.12

Infrastructural facilities available in the Project area

| Sr. No. | Facility Available            | Dahanu | Jawhar | Wada | Mokhada | Tala-sari |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|-----------|
| 1.      | S.B.I. & Nationalised banks   | 11     | 2      | 1    | 2       | 1         |
| 2.      | Co-operative Banks            | 6      | 2      | 2    | 1       | 1         |
| 3.      | Post Offices                  | 8      | 1      | 2    | 1       | 1         |
| 4.      | Sub-post offices              | 20     | 11     | 14   | 7       | 7         |
| 5.      | Telegraphic offices           | 5      | 1      | 1    | 1       | 1         |
| 6.      | Adivasi Seva Sahakari Society | 10     | 8      | 6    | 4       | 4         |

Work of Voluntary Agencies

4.19 In promoting Ashram Schools, forest labourers Co-operative Societies and sustaining the same, the Voluntary Agencies under the leadership of some devoted, dynamic social workers have played a very crucial role in the project area. After independence such Voluntary Agencies have been encouraged and

financially supported by the Government, with the result that their efforts did make demonstrable impact at least in - (i) creating an urge for education among tribals, (ii) elimination to some extent of exploitation of tribal labourers by forest contractors, (iii) in building up tribal leadership at various levels and (iv) creating a general awakening among tribals for their development.

Voluntary Agencies in I.T.D.P. Thane-I

4.20 There are 13 Voluntary Agencies, who have contributed to the welfare of tribals in I.T.D.P. Thane-I area. The services particularly sponsored by Late Shri Acharaye Bhise Guruji, Pioneer and notable social worker, alongwith devoted band of his co-workers, Ghokhale Education Society, and Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies have played a vital role. The main activities of these agencies are in the field of education, Agriculture and Forest. The Koshad / <sup>Research Institute</sup> is doing valuable research work in agriculture and extension of training in agriculture, as well as establishment of Boys/Girls hostels, Sanskar Kendras, Palanaghars, etc. for the Educational development of the Adivasis.



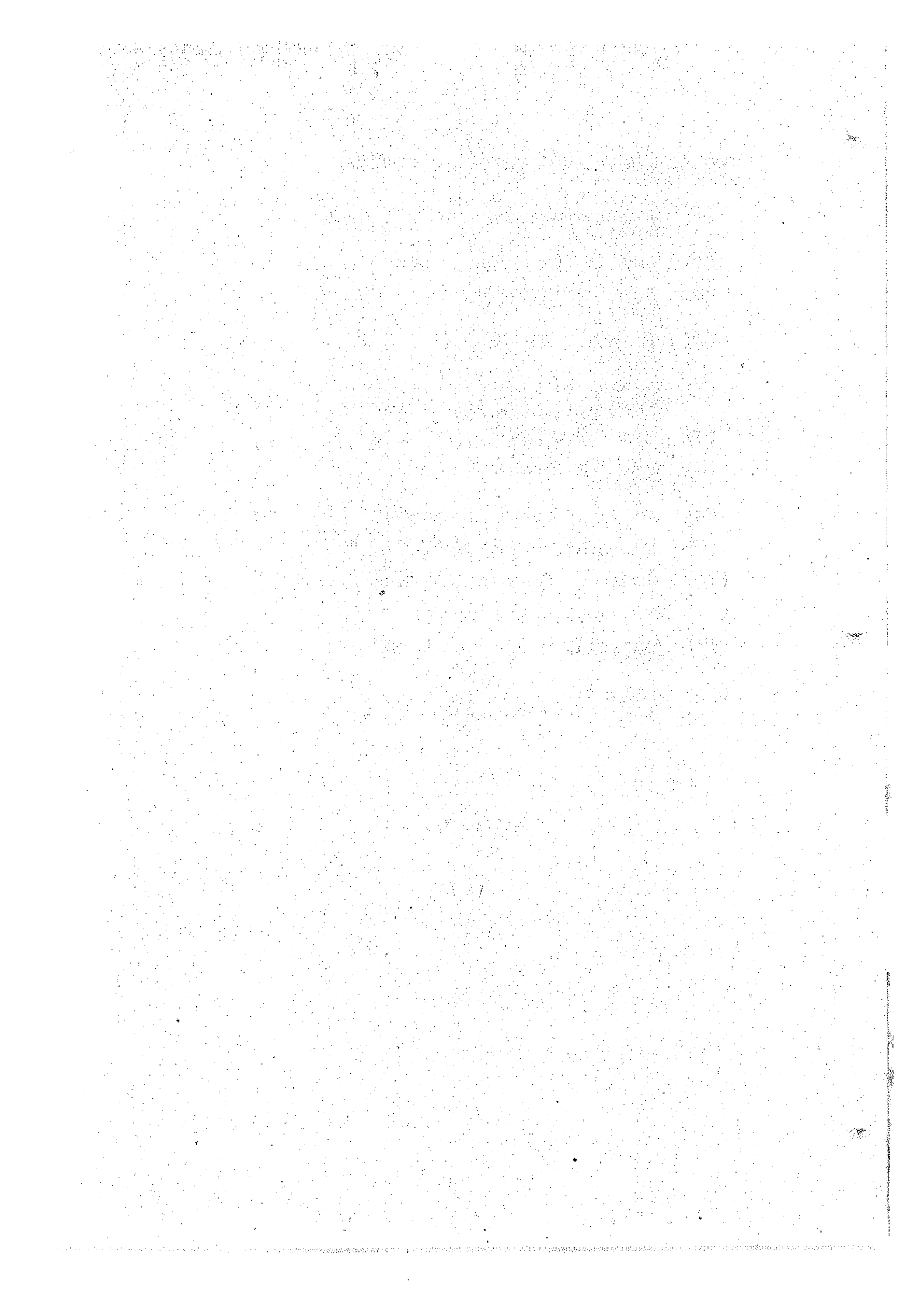


KOKANA WOMAN



The Voluntary Agencies functioning in  
T.T.D.P. AREA

- (1) Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha,  
Kolhapur.
  - (2) Gokhale Education Society.
  - (3) Thane Zilla Shikshan Prasarak Mandal,  
Kasa.
  - (4) Adivasi Seva Mandal,  
Jawhar.
  - (5) Harijan Girijan Samaj Unnati Mandal,  
Bhivandi.
  - (6) Sant Gadge Maharaj Mission,
  - (7) Gran Bal Shiksha Kendra,  
Kosbad.
  - (8) Catholic Church Mission,
  - (9) Vishwa Hindu Parishad,
  - (10) Shikshan Sanchalika Shikshan Santha,
  - (11) Rayat Shikshan Sanstha,
  - (12) Agriculture Research Institute,  
Kosbad.
  - (13) Balkunji,  
Bari Institute.
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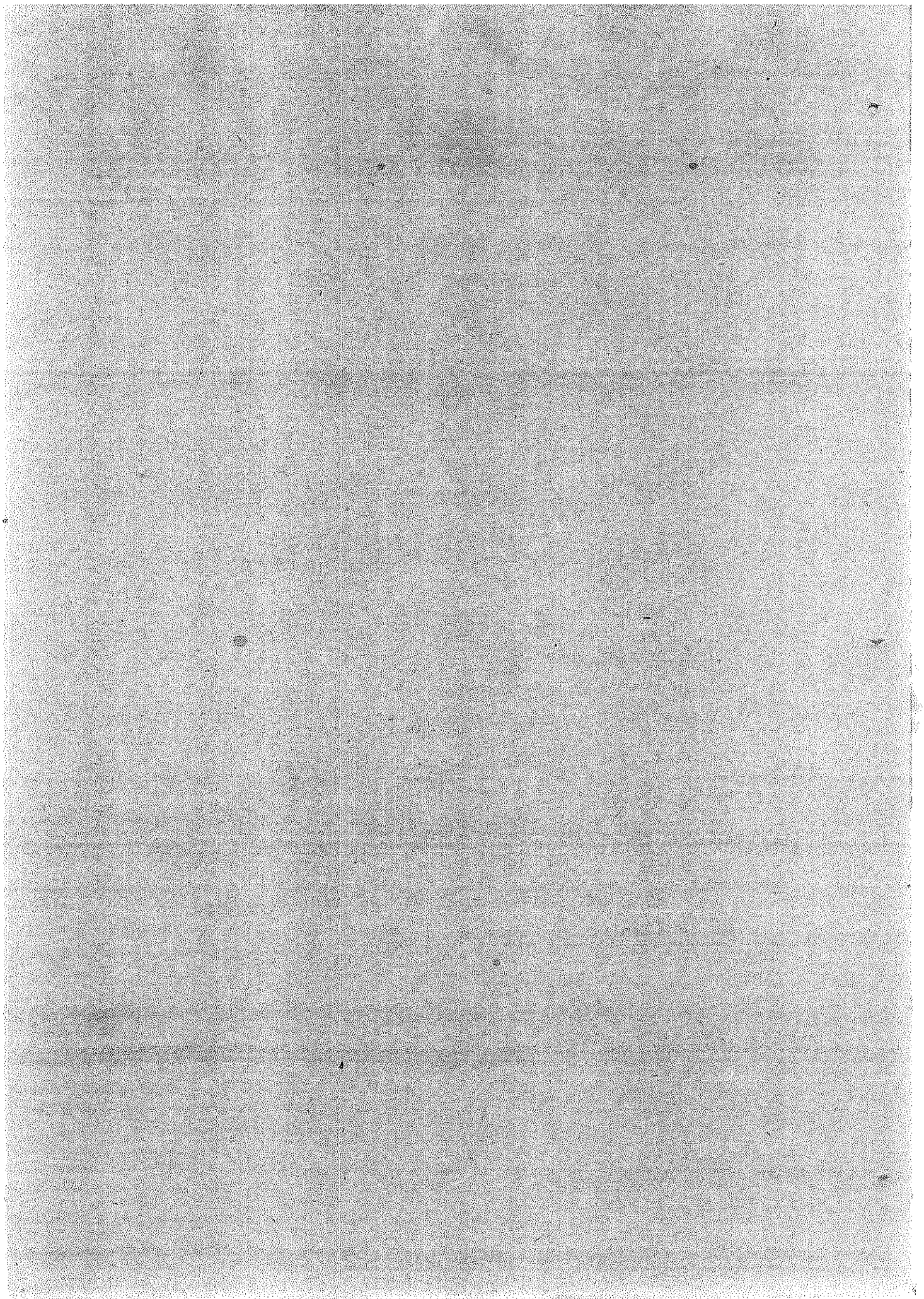


CHAPTER - V

SCHEMES UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN

Here we provide -

- 1) Schemes not implemented
- 2) Budget Provision and actual Expenditure.
- 3) Short falls under the schemes.
- 4) Classification of schemes
  - i) Individual Benefit.
  - ii) Area/Community Benefit.
- 5) State level scheme - Surya Irrigation Project.
- 6) Schemes under Nucleus Budget.



CHAPTER - V

SCHEMES UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

In order to focus more attention on tribal area and the problems of the tribal people and to bring them on par with the main stream of the Indian society. Tribal Area Sub Plan was started and implemented alongwith the general schemes of various departments. Since 1976-77, various schemes of area development and individual benefit are being implemented under Tribal Area Sub Plan for the all round development of the tribal people.

Various need based schemes were formulated in Thane district in making the programme successful. However, it is needless to say that various problems had come in the way and this has resulted into non-achievement of qualitative and quantitative appraisal of performance in relation to the targets and the objectives of the programme.

There are two I.T.D.Ps. in Thane district viz. Thane-I Jawhar and Thane II Shahapur. The grant under Tribal Sub Plan are released for district as a whole and not I.T.D.P.wise. So far as I.T.D.P. Thane I Jawhar is concerned, it covers entire area of Talasari, Mokhada, Wada, Jawhar and Dahanu/<sup>Tahsils</sup>whereas I.T.D.P.Thane-II Shahapur covers only one tahsil/<sup>viz. in</sup>Shahapur/full and Bhivandi,Palghar, Murbad and Vasai in part depending upon the tribal concentration. The grants are released by Government of Maharashtra in Planning Department. The District Planning and Development Council, Thane had not maintained separate accounts for I.T.D.P.Thane I and Thane II. It is necessary to take adequate steps to systematise the data base at the D.P.D.C.level because it is the pivot of the pyramid of the

District Planning and implementation. The research team, however, could get budget and expenditure I.T.D.P.wise for two years viz. for 1978-79 and 1979-80. These figures have been shown separately in tables wherever possible.

### 5.2 Apportionment of grants

The grants released by the Planning Department were district as a whole and not on the basis of I.T.D.P. Each I.T.D.P. is a separate unit. Each I.T.D.P. has its own transaction to deal with. Taking this fact into consideration, it is necessary to appropriate grants I.T.D.P.wise. The present system has been that the grants are apportioned in two I.T.D.Ps. on the basis of the ratio of their tribal population i.e. in 60:40. The major share of 60% goes to Thane I I.T.D.P. and the rest 40% is allotted to Thane-II I.T.D.P. Further no separate budget allotments are made. No separate records of budget and expenditure for each I.T.D.P. are maintained either by the Project Officer of I.T.D.P. or by the D.P.D.C.Thane. It is seen from the data available for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 that the budget provision and expenditure for the I.T.D.P.Thane-II is more than Thane-I I.T.D.P. This is due to the fact that there were 2 medium irrigation projects viz. Wandri and Bhatasa under executive in I.T.D.P.Thane-II.

### 5.3 Schemes proposed in outlay but not budgeted and subsequently schemes not implemented

The table No. 5.1 gives the details of such schemes available for 1978-79 and 1979-80.



Table No. 5.1

Schemes proposed in outlay but not budgeted under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district for 1978-79

| Sr. No. | Sector/sub sector | Implementing Agency | Name of the scheme |   |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                   | 4                  | 5 |

I. Agriculture and allied services

- |    |                  |                                              |                                                                                                                             |
|----|------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Crop Husbandry   | Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Thane. | 1. Demonstration and multiplication of pulses<br>2. Encouragement of vegetable development.<br>3. Installation of pumpsets. |
| 2. | Animal Husbandry | District Animal Husbandry Officer.           | 4. Assistance for cross breed bulls under premium bull scheme.<br>5. Supply of the goats to the marginal farmers.           |

II.

- |    |                     |                                                     |                                                  |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Industry and Mining | General Manager, District Industries Centre, Thane. | 6. Seed money assistance to educated unemployed. |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

III. Social and Community services

- |    |           |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. | Education | District Education Officer, Director of Education, M.S.Pune. | 7. Establishment of Vidyashram.<br>8. Supply of science instruments.<br>9. Government open merit scholarship in Jr.Colleges.<br>10. Coaching in Maths and science. |
|----|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Sr. | 2                            | 3                                             | 4                                                                        |         |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 5.  | Information and Publicity    | District Information Officer.                 | 11. Establishment of Intensive Publicity Unit.                           | 1978-79 |
| 6.  | Labour and Labour Welfare.   | Dy. Director of Technical Education, Bombay.  | 12. Job oriented training course to Scheduled Tribe educated unemployed. | 1978-79 |
| 7.  | Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. | Social Welfare Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane | 13. Building grants for aided B.C. hostels.                              | 1978-79 |

In fact, these schemes seem to be need-based and should have been implemented with active participation of the tribal people. Some of these schemes have utility value to raise the productivity level in the fields of crop husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Small Scale Industries, Labour and Labour Welfare, Education and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes etc. and to create an economic impact in the tribal Sub Plan Area. It is not known as to why these schemes were first outlaid and subsequently dropped inspite of having the need base-value.

#### 5.4 Schemes budgeted but not implemented

There is another category of schemes. Some schemes were proposed in outlay and budgeted by Planning Department but they were not implemented due to some or other reasons.

Table No. 5.2 gives the details of these schemes for the year 1978-79 to 1981-82.

Table No. 5.2

Schemes budgeted but not implemented under Tribal Sub Plan Plan in Thane District

| Sr. No. | Sector/sub sector | Implementing agency | Name of the scheme | Year |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                   | 4                  | 5    |

A. Amount surrendered by implementing agency where no specific reasons given.

I. Agriculture and Allied services

|                           |                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                       |                               |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Crop Husbandry.        | 1. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Thane.                        | 1. Training to young couples in tribal area.                                                                                                                          | 1979-80                       |
| 2. Minor Irrigation.      | 2. Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Thane.                 | 2. Construction of new irrigation wells.<br>3. Installation of pump sets.                                                                                             | 1979-80<br>1979-80            |
| 3. Animal Husbandry.      | 3. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane.        | 4. Provision of artificial insemination facility in veterinary institutes.<br>5. Supply of milch cows to tribal cultivators.<br>6. Supply of bullock pair to tribals. | 1979-80<br>1979-80<br>1979-80 |
| 4. Fisheries              | 4. District Fisheries Development Officer, Palghar, District Thane. | 7. Assistance for transportation, preservation and marketing of fish.                                                                                                 | 1979-80                       |
| 5. Community Development. | 5. Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane.           | 8. Rural sanitation programme.                                                                                                                                        | 1979-80                       |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|

II. Social and Community Services

|                                |                                                       |                                                                              |         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Education                   | 6. District Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane. | 9. Attaching Vth to VIIth Standards to secondary schools.                    | 1979-80 |
| 2. Welfare of Backward Classes | 7. Social Welfare Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane.     | 10. Building grants for construction of aided B.C. hostels.                  | 1979-80 |
|                                |                                                       | 11. Opening of Balwadis at centres opened under Special Nutrition Programme. | 1979-80 |
|                                |                                                       | 12. Grants to Z.P. for opening of tailoring training classes.                | 1979-80 |
|                                | 8. Director of Social Welfare, M.S. Pune              | 13. Construction of building for Government B.C. hostel.                     | 1979-80 |
|                                | 9. Tribal Welfare Officer, Thane.                     | 14. Training in motor driving.                                               | 1979-80 |

B. Schemes on which no budget provision made

1. Social and Community services

|                                 |                                                   |                                                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Welfare of Backward Classes. | 1. Social Welfare Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane. | 1. Opening and maintenance of Government Boys and Girls hostels | 1979-80 |
| 2. Crop Husbandry               | 2. District Agricultural Officer.                 | 2. Establishment of Gobar gas plants.                           | 1981-82 |
| 3. Animal Husbandry             | 3. District Animal Husbandry Officer.             | 3. Artificial insemination through BAIF.                        | 1981-82 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|

C. Non-availability of Government land

1. Social and Community services

|                                |                                          |                                                 |         |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Welfare of Backward Classes | Executive Engineer, Public Works, Thane. | Construction of building for Govt. B.C. hostel. | 1980-81 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|

D. No response from tribals

|                        |                                                     |                                                                                                       |                                                                                      |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Industry and mining | General Manager, District Industries Centre, Thane. | 1. Seed money assistance to educated unemployed.<br>2. Training to entrepreneurs.                     | 1979-80<br>Non availability of candidates possessing SSC and ITI qualification.      |
| 2. Dairy Development   | District Dairy Development Officer, Thane.          | 1. Grant for management of Dairy Development Agencies.<br>2. Grants for transportation of dry cattle. | 1980-81<br>Closure of business by agencies.<br>1980-81<br>(No Demand from Societies) |
| 3. Fisheries           | Assistant Director of Fisheries, Palghar.           | Grants for preservation and transportation of fish.                                                   | 1980-81                                                                              |

E. Proposals pending with higher authorities for finalisation

|              |                                           |                                                        |                                                              |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Education | 1. District Education Officer, Z.P. Thane | 1. Incentive grants to well managed secondary schools. | 1978-79<br>Proposals pending with Dy. Director of Education* |
|              | 2. District Sports Officer, Thane.        | 2. Grants for sports and sports festivals.             | 1978-79<br>Nashik.<br>*Nashik, 1978-79.                      |

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|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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F. No sanction to scheme by Government

1. Agriculture and Allied services

|                |                                                       |                                                                    |         |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Crop Husbandry | District Agricultural Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane. | 1. Cultivation of high yielding varieties of rice in tribal areas. | 1979-80 |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

G. Late release of grants by Government

1. Agriculture and allied services

|                      |                                                 |                                                              |                                                             |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Miner Irrigation. | 1. Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Thane. | 1. Construction of new irrigation wells.                     | 1978-79                                                     |
| 2. Animal Husbandry  | 2. Animal Husbandry Officer, Z.P. Thane         | 2. Supply of bullock carts to tribals as a source of income. | Sanction received in Jan. 79. Sanction received on 29-3-79. |

H. No technical sanction from Government

1. Agriculture and allied sector

|                |                                              |                                                                                     |         |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Crop Husbandry | Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Thane. | "Humani" on Nagali and "Heri Cutter Piller" on pulses under crop protection scheme. | 1978-79 |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

I. Proposals not submitted by implementing agency for sanction to higher authority

|                 |                                            |                                                           |         |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Welfare of B.C. | Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Bombay. | Financial assistance to B.C. Cooperative Housing Society. | 1978-79 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|

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The non-implementation of scheme despite the budget provision is a significant point; because these schemes were formulated taking into consideration their practical use. Since these schemes were formulated and the budget provision was made, these schemes should have been implemented. However, it has been noticed that the funds provided to these schemes were surrendered on account of one or other reasons.

#### 5.5. Schemes implemented

Right from 1976-77 to 1981-82 the expenditure incurred under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district is given in Table No. 5.3.

Table No. 5.3

Budget provision and expenditure incurred under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district during 1976-77 to 1981-82

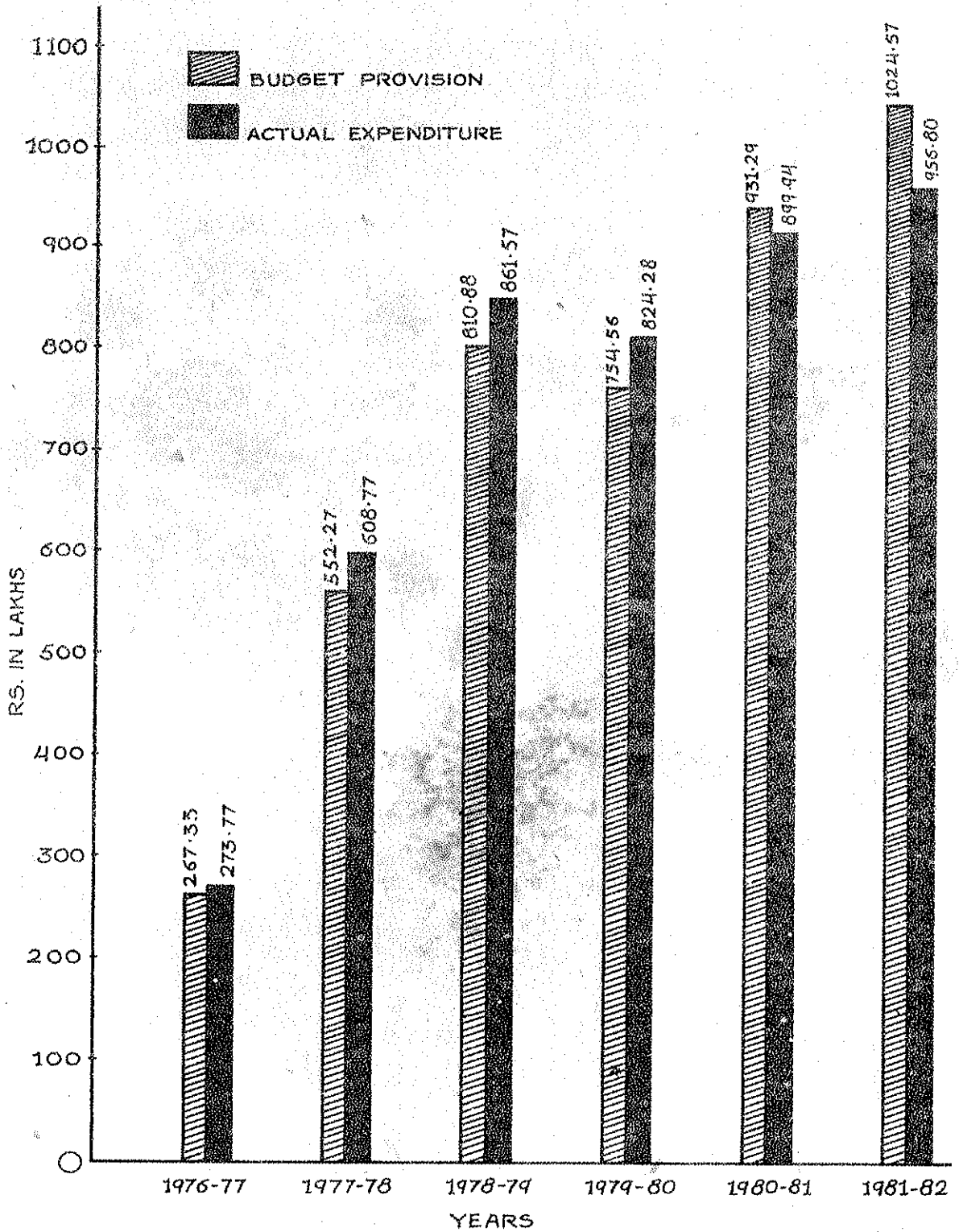
(Rs. in lakhs)

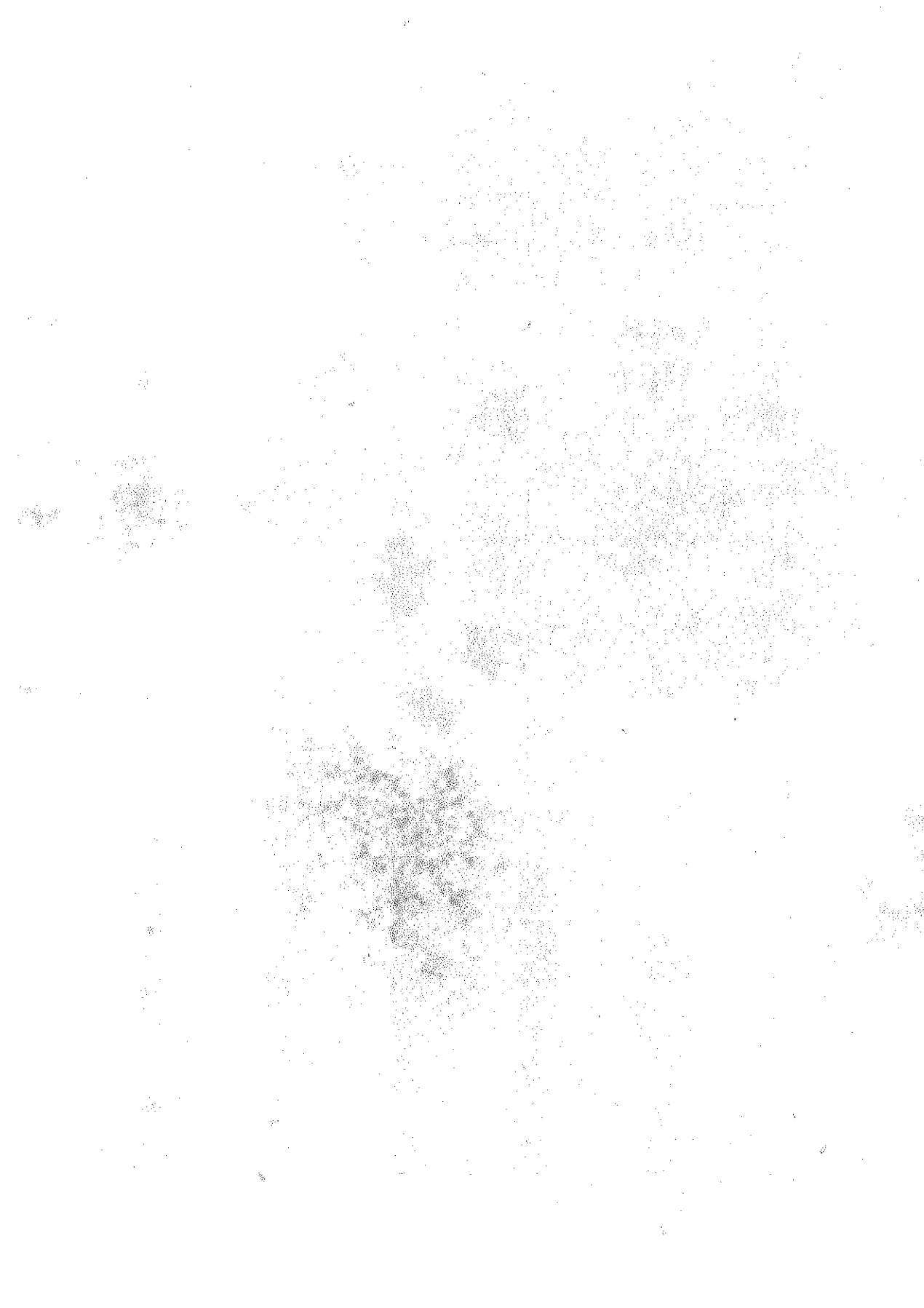
| Year    | Budget   |          | Expenditure |          | Percentage with respective budget provision |        |        |        |        |
|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|         | District | I.T.D.P. |             | District | I.T.D.P.                                    |        |        |        |        |
|         |          | I.       | II          |          | I                                           | II     |        |        |        |
| 1       | 2        | 3        | 4           | 5        | 6                                           | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     |
| 1976-77 | 267.33   | N.A.     | N.A.        | 275.77   | N.A.                                        | N.A.   | 102.45 | N.A.   | N.A.   |
| 1977-78 | 552.27   | N.A.     | N.A.        | 608.77   | N.A.                                        | N.A.   | 110.23 | N.A.   | N.A.   |
| 1978-79 | 810.88   | 388.45   | 422.43      | 661.57   | 424.72                                      | 436.85 | 106.25 | 109.33 | 103.41 |
| 1979-80 | 754.56   | 356.04   | 398.52      | 824.28   | 369.04                                      | 455.24 | 100.24 | 103.65 | 114.23 |
| 1980-81 | 931.29   | N.A.     | N.A.        | 899.94   | N.A.                                        | N.A.   | 96.63  | N.A.   | N.A.   |
| 1981-82 | 1024.57  | N.A.     | N.A.        | 956.80   | N.A.                                        | N.A.   | 94.26  | N.A.   | N.A.   |
| Total   | 4340.90  |          |             | 4425.13  |                                             |        |        |        |        |

NA - Figures separately not available.



**BUDGET PROVISION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE UNDER  
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN IN THANE DISTRICT DURING 1976-77 TO 1981-82**





It is seen that during the period of six years the aggregate amount of Rs.4340-90 lakhs was budgeted, as against to this amount of Rs.4425.13 lakhs was spent under Tribal Sub Plan. The yearwise expenditure reveals that for the first four years the actual expenditure was more than the budget provision while there is a slight decline in expenditure during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

#### 5.6 Shortfalls under the schemes

It has been observed that after the scrutiny of the schemes under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district, a number of schemes under various sectors have not been implemented. This has resulted into shortfall of expenditure as against to the budget provision made. The details of these schemes have been shown sector sub sectorwise in Table No. 5.4.

Table No. 5.4

Schemes where the utilisation of budget is less under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district

B = Budget provision E = Expenditure. (Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Sector/sub sector | Name of the scheme | Year when the utilisation is low |   |         |   |         |   |         |    |         |    |         |    |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|
|         |                   |                    | 1976-77                          |   | 1977-78 |   | 1978-79 |   | 1979-80 |    | 1980-81 |    | 1981-82 |    |
|         |                   |                    | B                                | E | B       | E | B       | E | B       | E  | B       | E  | B       | E  |
| 1       | 2                 | 3                  | 4                                | 5 | 6       | 7 | 8       | 9 | 10      | 11 | 12      | 13 | 14      | 15 |

I) Agriculture and Allied Services

1. Crop Husbandry. 1. Mangoside grafting and training in Venor grafting. 0.06 0.02 0.45 0.02 - - - - -
2. Subsidy to Adivais for fertilizers. 4-68 3.54 - - - - -
3. Crop protection campaigns 1.50 0.63 - - - - -
4. Financial assistance for restoration of land under Tenancy law. - - 6.39 1.44 8.21 7.01 8.46 7.16 - - -

|                                                                            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14 | 15 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|
| 3. Minor Irrigation.                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 5. Minor irrigation (State sector)                                         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 66.00 | 60.89 | 53.01 | 35.45 | 54.75 | 42.07 |    |    |
| 4. Animal Husbandry                                                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 6. Providing artificial insemination facilities to veterinary institutions |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 0.30  | 0.11  |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 7. Establishment of rural veterinary dispensaries/aid centres.             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 0.50  | 0.27  |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 8. Construction of vet. dispensary and quarters to staff.                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 2.00  | 1.00  |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 9. Fodder development                                                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 10. Supply of 1 year buffaloes in tribal areas.                            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       | 0.47  |       |       |       |       |    |    |
| 11. Dapchhari Dairy Project.                                               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |
|                                                                            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 11.30 |       | 5.52  | 4.43  | 28.07 | 16.32 |    |    |



|                                                                                                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14    | 15    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 19. Forest<br>communi-<br>cation                                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | 1.40 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 0.25 | -     | -     |
| 20. Establishment<br>of firewood<br>and timber<br>depots                                          | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0.48 | 0.20 | -     | -     |
| 21. Supply of<br>chemical<br>fertilisers<br>to tribals<br>for improving<br>the quality<br>of land | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0.73 | 0.53 | -     | -     |
| 8. Coopera-<br>tion.                                                                              | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 6.79  | 1.85  |
| 22. Financial<br>assistance<br>for constru-<br>ction of<br>godown                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -     |
| 9. Water<br>develop-<br>ment.                                                                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 83.16 | 63.16 |
| 23. Bhatsa pro-<br>ject.                                                                          | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -     |
| 10. Power<br>develop-<br>ment.                                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -     |
| 24. Rural<br>electrifi-<br>cation<br>programmes.                                                  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.00 | 0.87 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -     |

|                                                                                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14    | 15   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 11. Ports<br>and<br>Harbours/<br>& inland<br>water tra-<br>ansport                |   |   |   | - | - | 4-10 | 2-47 | -    | 9    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | 15   |
| 25. System<br>improvement                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 26. Anti sea<br>erosion<br>scheme                                                 |   |   |   |   |   |      |      |      |      | 1.50 | 0.99 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 0.87  | 0.46 |
| 12. General<br>education                                                          |   |   |   |   |   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 27. Book banks<br>in secondary<br>schools                                         |   |   |   |   |   |      |      | 1.35 | 0.77 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -    |
| 28. Grants to<br>Z.P.for<br>construction<br>of primary<br>school<br>buildings.    |   |   |   |   |   |      |      | 8.00 | 6.66 | 4.00 | 0.74 | 5.00 | 3.89 | 10.32 | 9.16 |
| 29. Appointment<br>of addl.<br>inspectors<br>and<br>supervisors                   |   |   |   |   |   |      |      | 0.65 | 0.26 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -    |
| 30. Development<br>of higher<br>secondary<br>education<br>through jr.<br>colleges |   |   |   |   |   |      |      |      |      | 4.00 | 0.67 | 7.00 | 2.29 | -     | -    |
| 31. Training to<br>teachers in<br>work<br>experience                              |   |   |   |   |   |      |      |      |      |      | 0.42 | 0.01 | -    | -     | -    |



|                                                                                        | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 32. Establishment of central school on experimental basis.                             | - | - | - | - | - | 2.25 | 0.48 | 2.50 | 0.59 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 33. Non-formal education programme for the age group 9 to 14.                          | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | 1.50 | 0.32 | 1.00 | 0.37 | 1.05 | 0.81 |
| 34. Special coaching classes in Maths and Science to S.T. students in VIII to Xth std. | - | - | - | - | - | 0.22 | 0.09 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 35. Construction of quarters to primary school teachers                                | - | - | - | - | - | 2.70 | 0.17 | 4.00 | 1.70 | 4.00 | 2.28 | 2.50 | 2.06 | -    | -    |
| 36. Sports and study centres                                                           | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | 0.63 | 0.22 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 37. Opening of Balwadi in primary schools                                              | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | 0.36 | 0.16 | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0.11 | 0.07 |

|                                                                                                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 38. Upgradation of single teacher schools                                                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.45 | 0.15 | 1.65 | 0.22 | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 39. Expansion of school complexes                                                                 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.36 | 0.20 | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0-51 | 0.42 |
| 40. Opening of Vikas Vadis in tribal areas.                                                       | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.04 | -    | -    | -    |
| 41. Opening of schools in school-less villages                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | 1.29 | 0.18 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 42. Appointment of additional staff for administration and coordination of educational programmes | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 2.00 | 1.42 |
| 43. Adult education programme.                                                                    | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -    | -    | -    | -    | 1-05 | 0.50 | -    | -    |



|                                                                                              | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10   | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14. Water supply                                                                             |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |
| 50. Rural piped water supply scheme                                                          |   |   |   |   |   | 29.21 | 12.63 | -     | -     | -    | -     | 12.46 | 6.78  | -     | -     |
| 51. Well construction (simple measures)                                                      |   |   |   |   |   |       |       | 4.38  | 3.33  | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 52. Boring operation of GSDA                                                                 |   |   |   |   |   | 5.40  | 3.86  | -     | -     | -    | -     | 19.99 | 22.03 | 29.28 | 18.45 |
| 15. Labour and welfare                                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |
| 53. Opening of new Industrial Training Institutes and creation of addl. posts for employment |   |   |   |   |   | 1.75  | 0.35  | -     | -     | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 54. Grant-in-aid to Balwadis for S.Ts.                                                       |   |   |   |   |   |       |       | 0.30  | 0.15  | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 16. Welfare of B.Cs.                                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |
| 55. Development Blocks of tribals                                                            |   |   |   |   |   | 7.00  | 5.35  | -     | -     | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 56. Opening and maintenance of Ashram Schools by voluntary agencies.                         |   |   |   |   |   | 5.35  | 3.88  | -     | 7.60  | 5.41 | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 57. Ashram School Complex                                                                    |   |   |   |   |   | 21.00 | 18.95 | 28.32 | 20.89 | -    | 16.46 | 14.38 | 18.65 | 10.71 | 34.71 |
| 58. Distribution of electric motor pump.                                                     |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       | 4.25  | 3.83 | 4.75  | 3.80  | -     | 7.00  | 3.00  |
| 59. Construction of irrigation well.                                                         |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       | 1.10  | 0.01 | -     | -     | -     | 0.15  | 0.10  |

|                                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10   | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14    | 15    |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 17. Roads                       |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |
| 60. District Roads              |   |   |   |   |   | 15.35 | 11.46 | -     | -     | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -     |
| Local Sector                    |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |
| Crash Programme Roads           |   |   |   |   |   |       |       | 38.00 | 16.48 | -    | -    | -    | -    | -     | -     |
| Minimum needs Programme Roads   |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |
| a) State Sector                 |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |      | 6.00 | 3.76 | -     | -     |
| b) Local Sector                 |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      | 26.93 | 17.85 |
| 18. Nutrition                   |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |       |       |
| 61. Applied Nutrition Programme |   |   |   |   |   | 1.08  | 0.62  | 1.64  | 0.93  | 0.63 | 0.57 | 1.52 | 1.35 | 1.00  | 0.70  |
| 62. School feeding Programme    |   |   |   |   |   |       |       |       |       | 7.77 | 6.68 | 8.64 | 8.40 | 7.27  | 5.59  |

The reasons of not having been implemented these schemes in full do not seem to have been recorded. In fact, had there been the system of monitoring in practise this result would have been otherwise.

The amounts budgeted under these important and need-based schemes seem to have been diverted to other schemes because there has been cent percent expenditure against the provision made for the district as a whole. The diverted expenditure had been incurred on other schemes. The expenditure was over and above the budgeted grant on some schemes whereas the expenditure was incurred on some schemes where no budgetary provision was made.

#### 5.7 Sectorwise budget provision and expenditure

It is significant to note that the major share of grants has been captured by three sectors viz. agriculture and allied services, social and community services and employment guarantee scheme. The expenditure on industry and mining was negligible despite the need to raise the small scale industries in tribal areas.

#### 5.13

A comparison of expenditure with the corresponding budgetary provision also indicated a big gap. Under the scheme water water development the budgetary provision was Rs.76.80 lakhs for the year 1978-79 as against this, the actual expenditure was Rs. 56.14 lakhs. Similarly, during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 under the sector social and community services, the budget provision was Rs.65.27, 60.54, 201.57, 155.12, 162.32, 268.55 lakhs respectively, while the expenditure incurred during these years was to the tune of Rs.56.53, 113.73, 169.79, 135.72, 142.58 and 221.66 respectively which comes to 86.60%, 84.23%, 87.49%, 87.84 82.33% respectively.

The position is quite reverse in case of employment guarantee scheme under which the budget provision was Rs. 50.00, 61.00, ~~108.00~~<sup>101.00</sup>, 193.88 and 115.00 lakhs respectively while the expenditure was incurred Rs. 65.56, 203.11, 228.16, 212.37, 200.84 and 121.38 lakhs respectively during the period under review. This sudden and sharp rise in expenditure was due to unexpected demand under Employment Guarantee Scheme.

In Table No. 5.5 the sectorwise budget provision and expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan is given, while Table No. 5.6 deals with sector, sub-sectorwise budget provision and expenditure incurred.

Table No. 5.5

Sectorwise budget provision and actual expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district for 1976-77 to 1981-1982.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Sector                          | Years   |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|         |                                 | 1976-77 | 1977-78     | 1978-79 | 1979-80     | 1980-81 | 1981-82     | 1976-77 | 1977-78     | 1978-79 | 1979-80     | 1980-81 | 1981-82     |
|         |                                 | Budget  | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure |
| 1       | 2                               | 3       | 4           | 5       | 6           | 7       | 8           | 9       | 10          | 11      | 12          | 13      | 14          |
| 1.      | Agriculture and allied services | 85.70   | 85.30       | 156.99  | 106.01      | 168.08  | 148.19      | 149.10  | 125.71      | 199.30  | 212.02      | 228.64  | 210.58      |
| 2.      | Cooperation                     | 29.09   | 29.09       | 40.00   | 40.00       | 31.70   | 30.99       | 28.20   | 28.99       | 27.21   | 30.36       | 15.59   | 10.65       |
| 3.      | Water development               | -       | -           | 33.85   | 33.88       | 76.80   | 57.14       | 136.89  | 131.36      | 168.05  | 133.53      | 178.16  | 178.17      |
| 4.      | Power development               | -       | -           | 43.33   | 35.23       | 55.00   | 63.88       | 88.18   | 92.42       | 96.00   | 101.17      | 101.00  | 101.00      |
| 5.      | Industry & Mining               | -       | -           | 0.64    | 0.60        | -       | -           | 0.27    | -           | 1.25    | 1.25        | 0.85    | 0.35        |
| 6.      | Transport and communication     | 37.27   | 37.29       | 55.92   | 76.21       | 169.73  | 163.42      | 95.80   | 98.91       | 83.30   | 78.19       | 116.78  | 122.01      |
| 7.      | Social and community services   | 65.27   | 56.53       | 160.54  | 113.73      | 201.57  | 169.79      | 155.12  | 135.72      | 162.32  | 142.58      | 268.55  | 221.66      |
| 8.      | E.G.S.                          | 50.00   | 65.56       | 61.00   | 203.11      | 108.00  | 228.16      | 101.00  | 212.37      | 193.86  | 200.84      | 115.00  | 121.38      |
|         | Grand Total                     | 267.33  | 273.77      | 552.27  | 608.77      | 810.68  | 661.57      | 754.50  | 824.28      | 931.29  | 899.94      | 1024.57 | 956.80      |



|                                                      | 1            | 2            | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6            | 7             | 8             | 9            | 10           | 11           | 12    |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 8. Dairy Development                                 | -            | -            | -             | -             | 64.88         | 18.30        | 24.65         | 17.60         | 7.05         | 17.85        | 13.75        | 4.08  |
| 9. Fisheries                                         | -            | -            | -             | -             | 3.15          | 2.91         | 1.37          | 1.30          | 0.07         | 1.26         | 0.91         | 0.35  |
| 10. Forestry                                         | 1.25         | 1.25         | 13.86         | 14.26         | 18.69         | 9.92         | 8.77          | 18.38         | 0.19         | 0.12         | 0.12         | 0.07  |
| 11. Community development                            | -            | -            | -             | -             | 0.13          | 0.02         | 0.19          | 0.12          | 0.07         | 0.19         | 0.12         | 0.07  |
| 12. Integrated Rural Development Programmes          | -            | -            | -             | -             | -             | -            | -             | -             | -            | -            | -            | -     |
| <b>Total Agriculture and allied services</b>         | <b>85.70</b> | <b>85.30</b> | <b>156.99</b> | <b>106.01</b> | <b>168.08</b> | <b>66.61</b> | <b>101.47</b> | <b>148.19</b> | <b>55.70</b> | <b>92.49</b> | <b>92.49</b> |       |
| <b>II. Cooperation</b>                               | <b>29.09</b> | <b>29.09</b> | <b>40.00</b>  | <b>40.00</b>  | <b>31.70</b>  | <b>21.45</b> | <b>10.25</b>  | <b>30.99</b>  | <b>21.87</b> | <b>9.12</b>  |              |       |
| III. Water Development                               | -            | -            | -             | -             | 33.85         | 33.88        | 76.80         | -             | 76.80        | 57.14        | -            | 57.14 |
| Power Development                                    | -            | -            | -             | -             | 43.33         | 35.23        | 55.00         | 33.00         | 22.00        | 63.88        | 33.81        | 30.07 |
| <b>Total Water Development and Power Development</b> | <b>-</b>     | <b>-</b>     | <b>77.18</b>  | <b>69.11</b>  | <b>131.80</b> | <b>33.00</b> | <b>98.80</b>  | <b>121.02</b> | <b>33.81</b> | <b>87.21</b> |              |       |

Table No. 5.6

Sector/sub sectorwise budget and expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district during the year 1976-77 to 1981-82

| Sr. No. | Sector/sub sector                      | 1976-77  |          |             |          |          | 1977-78     |          | 1978-79  |             |          |  |
|---------|----------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|--|
|         |                                        | Budget   |          | Expenditure |          | Budget   | Expenditure | Budget   |          | Expenditure |          |  |
|         |                                        | District | District | District    | District | District | District    | District | District | District    | District |  |
| 1       | 2                                      | 3        | 4        | 5           | 6        | 7        | 8           | 9        | 10       | 11          | 12       |  |
|         |                                        | District | District | District    | District | District | District    | District | District | District    | District |  |
|         |                                        | ct       | trict    | trict       | trict    | trict    | trict       | trict    | trict    | trict       | trict    |  |
|         |                                        | I        | II       | II          | II       | I        | I           | II       | I        | I           | II       |  |
|         |                                        | 3        | 4        | 5           | 6        | 7        | 8           | 9        | 10       | 11          | 12       |  |
|         |                                        |          |          |             |          |          |             |          |          |             |          |  |
| I.      | <u>Agriculture and allied services</u> |          |          |             |          |          |             |          |          |             |          |  |
|         | 1. Crop husbandry                      | 3.73     | 3.09     | 7.75        | 7.49     | 9.29     | 5.07        | 4.22     | 8.48     | 4.68        | 3.80     |  |
|         | 2. Land Reforms                        | 2.50     | 2.50     | 6.39        | 1.44     | 15.21    | 7.75        | 7.46     | 14.01    | 8.08        | 5.93     |  |
|         | 3. Minor Irrigation                    | 77.97    | 78.23    | 48.75       | 51.54    | 78.73    | 13.38       | 65.35    | 72.41    | 10.87       | 61.54    |  |
|         | 4. Soil and water conservation         | -        | -        | 8.00        | 8.00     | 10.75    | 7.50        | 3.25     | 10.75    | 6.11        | 4.64     |  |
|         | 5. Command Area Development Programmes | -        | -        | -           | -        | -        | -           | -        | -        | -           | -        |  |
|         | 6. Ayacut Development                  | -        | -        | -           | -        | -        | -           | -        | -        | -           | -        |  |
|         | 7. Animal Husbandry                    | 0.25     | 0.23     | 4.08        | 2.05     | 9.20     | 3.97        | 5.23     | 4.88     | 1.68        | 3.20     |  |

| 1 | 2                                              | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7      | 8     | 9     | 10     | 11    | 12     |
|---|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|   | IV. Industry and Mining                        | -     | -     | 0.64  | 0.60  | -      | -     | -     | -      | -     | -      |
|   | V. Transport and communication                 |       |       |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |        |
|   | 1. Roads and bridges                           | 37.27 | 37.29 | 55.92 | 76.21 | 169.73 | 76.76 | 92.97 | 163.42 | 63.06 | 100.36 |
|   | 2. Ports, harbours and inland water transport. | -     | -     | -     | -     | -      | -     | -     | -      | -     | -      |
|   | Total transport and communication.             | 37.27 | 37.29 | 55.92 | 76.21 | 169.73 | 76.76 | 92.97 | 163.42 | 63.06 | 100.36 |
|   | VI. Social and Community Services              |       |       |       |       |        |       |       |        |       |        |
|   | 1. General Education                           | 2.10  | 2.01  | 22.62 | 12.80 | 40.26  | 25.99 | 14.27 | 26.67  | 16.53 | 10.14  |
|   | 2. Medical and Public Health                   | 2.75  | 3.13  | 26.26 | 21.70 | 24.50  | 16.68 | 7.82  | 15.60  | 11.14 | 4.46   |

| 1                                   | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11     | 12 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| 3. Water supply and sanitation      | 11.48  | 11.78  | 40.29  | 20.66  | 61.28  | 27.75  | 33.53  | 60.86  | 38.76  | 22.10  |    |
| 4. Housing                          | 4.72   | 4.72   | 17.10  | 13.50  | 20.26  | 12.44  | 7.82   | 19.07  | 11.25  | 7.82   |    |
| 5. Urban Development                | -      | -      | -      | -      | 1.24   | 1.24   | -      | 1.24   | 1.24   | -      |    |
| 6. Information and Publicity        | -      | -      | 0.67   | 0.22   | 0.90   | 0.58   | 0.32   | 0.90   | 0.58   | 0.32   |    |
| 7. Labour and Labour Welfare        | -      | -      | 1.75   | 0.85   | 2.65   | 2.65   | -      | 1.98   | 1.98   | -      |    |
| 8. Welfare of Backward Classes      | 43.87  | 34.84  | 50.68  | 43.38  | 48.64  | 31.97  | 16.67  | 42.54  | 28.70  | 13.84  |    |
| 9. Social Welfare                   | -      | -      | 0.09   | -      | 0.20   | 0.10   | 0.10   | -      | -      | -      |    |
| 10. Nutrition                       | 0.05   | 0.04   | 1.08   | 0.62   | 1.64   | 1.23   | 0.41   | 0.93   | 0.93   | -      |    |
| Total Social and community services | 65.27  | 56.53  | 160.54 | 113.73 | 201.57 | 120.63 | 80.94  | 169.79 | 111.11 | 58.68  |    |
| Employment Guarantee Scheme         | 50.00  | 65.56  | 61.00  | 203.11 | 106.00 | 70.00  | 38.00  | 228.16 | 139.17 | 88.99  |    |
| Grand Total                         | 267.33 | 273.77 | 552.27 | 608.77 | 810.88 | 388.45 | 422.43 | 861.57 | 424.72 | 456.85 |    |

Table No. 5.6 (Continued)

Sector/sub sectorwise budget and expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan in Mahe district during the year 1975-77 to 1981-82

| Sr. No. | Sector/sub-sector | 1979-80  |        |             |        |                 |                      | 1980-81         |                      | 1981-82 |    |
|---------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|----|
|         |                   | Budget   |        | Expenditure |        | Budget District | Expenditure District | Budget District | Expenditure District |         |    |
|         |                   | District | ITDP-I | ITDP-II     | ITDP-I |                 |                      |                 |                      | ITDP-II |    |
|         |                   | 13       | 14     | 15          | 16     | 17              | 18                   | 19              | 20                   | 21      | 22 |

I. Agriculture and Allied services

|                                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. Crop Husbandry                     | 8.86  | 5.24  | 3.62  | 7.23  | 4.18  | 3.05  | 11.02 | 10.62 | 14.24  | 13.04  |
| 2. Land Reforms                       | 25.31 | 12.40 | 12.91 | 23.82 | 12.35 | 11.47 | 27.92 | 27.69 | 9.60   | 9.45   |
| 3. Minor Irrigation                   | 66.75 | 23.61 | 43.14 | 50.87 | 14.50 | 36.37 | 72.78 | 61.94 | 115.22 | 113.15 |
| 4. Soil and water conservation        | 11.65 | 8.00  | 3.65  | 14.37 | 8.27  | 6.10  | 10.50 | 21.50 | 16.02  | 15.21  |
| 5. Command Area Development Programme | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | -     | 3.84  | 8.34  | -      | -      |
| 6. Ayacut Development                 | 1.20  | -     | 1.20  | 1.20  | -     | 1.20  | -     | -     | 2.20   | 0.92   |
| 7. Animal Husbandry                   | 3.34  | 1.79  | 1.55  | 2.61  | 1.67  | 1.14  | 3.92  | 2.75  | 3.60   | 2.68   |

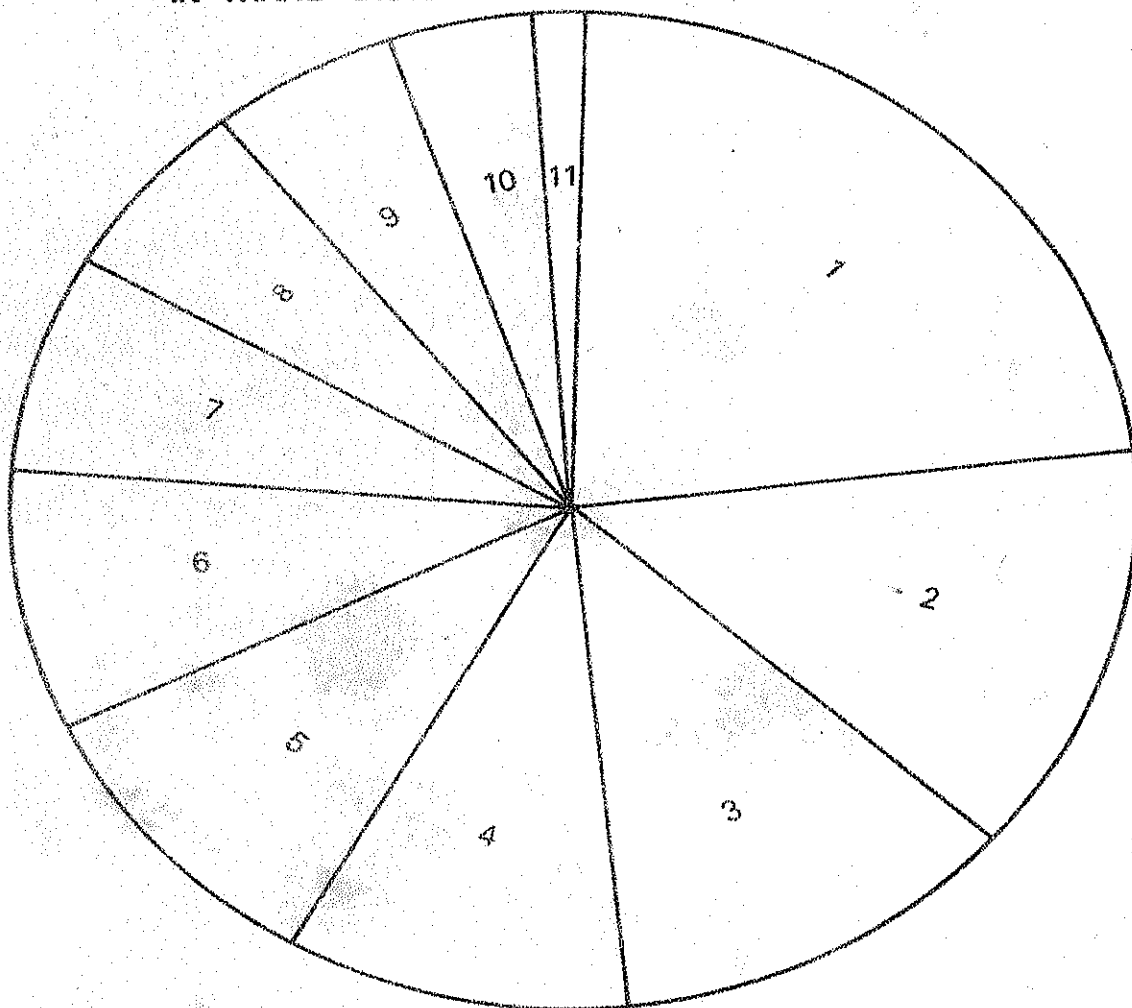
|                                            | 1      | 2     | 13     | 14     | 15    | 16     | 17     | 10     | 19     | 20     | 21 | 22 |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|----|
| 8. Dairy Development                       | 13.92  | 11.43 | 2.49   | 11.20  | 9.46  | 1.74   | 29.29  | 17.61  | 18.74  | 17.84  |    |    |
| 9. Fisheries                               | 2.48   | 2.24  | 0.24   | 0.85   | 0.42  | 0.43   | 3.55   | 3.54   | 3.10   | 3.09   |    |    |
| 10. Forestry                               | 15.59  | 8.78  | 6.81   | 13.36  | 6.06  | 7.30   | 11.44  | 10.55  | 27.12  | 17.20  |    |    |
| 11. Community Development                  | -      | -     | -      | -      | -     | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      |    |    |
| 12. Integrated Rural Development Programme | -      | -     | -      | -      | -     | -      | 20.54  | 47.48  | 18.00  | 18.00  |    |    |
| <hr/>                                      |        |       |        |        |       |        |        |        |        |        |    |    |
| Total Agriculture and Allied services      | 149.10 | 73.49 | 75.81  | 125.71 | 56.91 | 68.80  | 199.30 | 212.02 | 228.64 | 210.58 |    |    |
| <hr/>                                      |        |       |        |        |       |        |        |        |        |        |    |    |
| II. Cooperation                            | 28.20  | 17.72 | 10.48  | 28.41  | 19.95 | 8.54   | 27.21  | 30.36  | 15.59  | 10.65  |    |    |
| <hr/>                                      |        |       |        |        |       |        |        |        |        |        |    |    |
| III. Water Development                     | 136.89 | -     | 136.85 | 131.36 | -     | 131.36 | 168.05 | 133.53 | 178.16 | 178.17 |    |    |
| Power Development                          | 88.18  | 40.50 | 47.68  | 92.42  | 32.86 | 59.56  | 96.00  | 101.17 | 101.00 | 101.00 |    |    |
| <hr/>                                      |        |       |        |        |       |        |        |        |        |        |    |    |
| Total Water and Power Development          | 225.07 | 40.50 | 184.57 | 223.78 | 32.86 | 190.92 | 264.05 | 234.70 | 279.16 | 279.17 |    |    |

|                                               | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 17    | 18    | 19    | 20    | 21     | 22     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| IV. Industry and Mining                       | 0.27  | 0.14  | 0.13  | -     | -     | -     | 1.25  | 1.25  | 0.85   | 0.35   |
| V. Transport and Communication                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |
| 1. Roads and Bridges                          | 93.89 | 52.28 | 41.52 | 96.72 | 44.12 | 52.60 | 81.90 | 77.25 | 115.28 | 120.85 |
| 2. Ports, harbours and inland water transport | 2.00  | 1.40  | 0.60  | 1.49  | 0.76  | 0.73  | 1.40  | 0.94  | 1.50   | 1.16   |
| Total transport and communication             | 95.80 | 53.68 | 42.12 | 98.21 | 44.88 | 53.33 | 83.30 | 78.19 | 116.78 | 122.01 |
| VI. Social and Community Services             |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |        |
| 1. General Education                          | 22.79 | 13.74 | 9.05  | 14.12 | 8.49  | 5.63  | 24.81 | 23.12 | 33.38  | 31.34  |
| 2. Medical and Public Health                  | 14.23 | 8.62  | 5.61  | 9.01  | 4.59  | 4.42  | 20.11 | 14.03 | 29.54  | 18.86  |

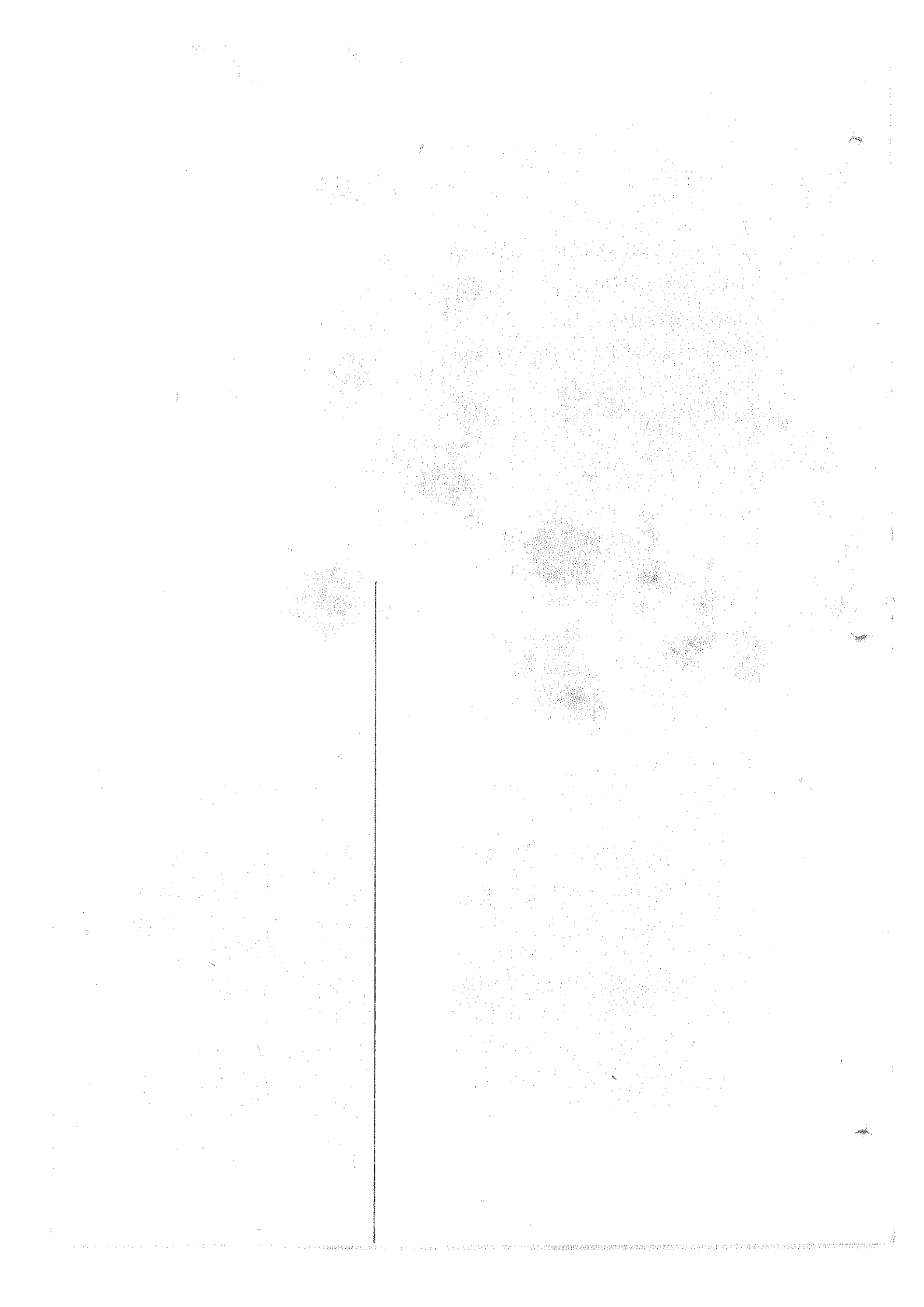
| 1                                   | 2                           | 13     | 14     | 15     | 16     | 17     | 18     | 19     | 20     | 21      | 22     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 3.                                  | Water supply                | 56.39  | 36.17  | 20.22  | 55.38  | 31.82  | 23.56  | 40.72  | 38.60  | 61.32   | 50.49  |
| 4.                                  | Housing                     | 17.55  | 12.05  | 5.50   | 17.50  | 12.00  | 5.50   | 25.98  | 25.98  | 46.08   | 41.64  |
| 5.                                  | Urban Development           | 1.95   | 1.95   | -      | 1.95   | 1.95   | -      | 0.65   | 0.65   | 1.21    | N.R.   |
| 6.                                  | Information and publicity   | 2.63   | 1.68   | 0.95   | 2.64   | 1.68   | 0.96   | 1.36   | 0.37   | 2.06    | 1.38   |
| 7.                                  | Labour and Labour Welfare   | 3.40   | 3.28   | 0.12   | 3.17   | 3.13   | 0.04   | 3.37   | 3.06   | 25.71   | 14.23  |
| 8.                                  | Welfare of Backward Classes | 26.58  | 17.19  | 9.39   | 23.30  | 17.01  | 6.29   | 33.96  | 24.24  | 55.02   | 42.47  |
| 9.                                  | Social Welfare              | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -       | -      |
| 10.                                 | Nutrition                   | 9.60   | 5.83   | 3.77   | 8.65   | 4.53   | 4.12   | 11.36  | 12.53  | 14.23   | 12.25  |
| Total Social and Community services |                             | 155.12 | 100.51 | 54.61  | 135.72 | 85.20  | 50.52  | 162.32 | 142.58 | 268.55  | 221.66 |
| Employment Guarantee Scheme         |                             | 101.00 | 70.00  | 31.00  | 212.37 | 129.24 | 83.13  | 193.86 | 200.84 | 115.00  | 121.38 |
| Grand Total                         |                             | 754.56 | 356.04 | 398.52 | 824.28 | 369.04 | 455.24 | 931.29 | 899.94 | 1024.57 | 956.80 |



**SECTORWISE EXPENDITURE UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN  
IN THANE DISTRICT DURING 1976-77 TO 1981-82**



| SR. NO. | SECTOR                                                                                                                                                                    | AMOUNT IN LAKHS | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1       | EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME                                                                                                                                               | 1031.42         | 23.31      |
| 2       | ROADS AND COMMUNICATION                                                                                                                                                   | 575.33          | 13.00      |
| 3       | WATER DEVELOPMENT                                                                                                                                                         | 534.08          | 12.07      |
| 4       | AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES                                                                                                                                           | 459.67          | 10.39      |
| 5       | IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT EXCLUDING MAJOR PROJECT.                                                                                                                           | 450.78          | 10.19      |
| 6       | POWER DEVELOPMENT                                                                                                                                                         | 393.70          | 8.90       |
| 7       | HEALTH PROGRAMMES                                                                                                                                                         | 311.48          | 7.04       |
| 8       | EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT                                                                                                                                                     | 274.73          | 6.20       |
| 9       | SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES INCLUDING ONLY SANITATION, HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY, LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE AND WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES | 222.16          | 5.02       |
| 10      | CO-OPERATION                                                                                                                                                              | 169.58          | 3.83       |
| 11      | INDUSTRY AND MINING                                                                                                                                                       | 2.20            | 0.05       |
|         | <b>TOTAL FOR DISTRICT</b>                                                                                                                                                 | <b>4425.13</b>  | <b>100</b> |



### 5.8 Difficulties encountered

It was observed that a number of schemes after implementing for 1 to 2 years were given up subsequently. For instance, number of schemes under the sub-sector Animal Husbandry were dropped during the year 1979-80 which were tried during the earlier years. There was, thus, no response from the tribal people. Those who took assistance subsequently turned to be defaulters and therefore they became non-eligible to the scheme. Shortage of some essential material like cement and steel was also one of the reasons. In fact, in the whole process of planning, and implementation which is continuous process adequate countervailing, measures would have built into the various schemes which were considered to be crucial importance to the economy of district. Such remedial measures should automatically go into action when original anticipation go astray. Such a system would save time and money.

The lack of coordination and integrated approach to the formulation and implementation of schemes continues still as one of the major hurdle has been responsible for the failure to anticipate a contingent event and take action to combat it.

The need for laying down well-defined targets and specific task arises for each scheme and its identified beneficiaries group for this purpose. Therefore, it is necessary that while the overall targets may be spread over a long span of time the long term targets may be broken into specific short term targets and tasks based on priority of the need of the identified groups. In the absence of adequate monitoring and quick action the end result of this will be a great strain on the organisation of the Sub Plan and the efforts required for the same may not be forthcoming in time

and measure necessary necessary. Ultimately, this would defeat the very purpose of planning and will lead to failure and frustration.

#### 5.9 The strategy of the Tribal Sub Plan

As has been stated earlier it is necessary to identify the programmes of full employment, education and health services, productive programmes and programmes relating to promotion of supplementary income to the Scheduled Tribe population in identified area. The data presented, so far, on expenditure may bear the fact. However, such a strategy can not be isolated and diversified from a border strategy from achieving the long term objective of reducing inequalities and improving the quality of life of tribals. This would raise several questions. Which are the identified programmes of full employment? Are they productive in terms of productivity of men and assets and how long these assets take to become productive? What should be the return in terms of production, income eg. e.g. irrigation works executed have created irrigation potential but very little has been done to bring more land under irrigation. Percolation tanks have been built but they are not supported with measure for digging wells to the result that percolation tanks have remained without resource of water. School buildings have been constructed but adequate number of students are not forthcoming to attend the school. The medical facilities and centres have been created but people do not use them. Thus, there appears to be a strong case for a close examination of the contents of various schemes under the Sub Plan. Specially those that go for the creation of long and durable assets on which the expenditure has been heavy.

5.10 Classification of schemes

Looking to the nature and contents of the various schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan, it is noticed that there is a gradual increase in number of schemes implemented during the period under review.

Table No. 5.7

Number of schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane District

| Sr. No. | Year    | No. of schemes implemented |
|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 29                         |
| 2.      | 1977.78 | 79                         |
| 3.      | 1978.79 | 95                         |
| 4.      | 1979.80 | 113                        |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 130                        |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 141                        |

The number has gone up from 29 in 1976-77 to 141 in 1981-82.

The schemes have been broadly classified into various sectors/sub sectors like agriculture and allied services, cooperation, water and power development, industry and mining, transport and communication, social and community services and Employment Guarantee Scheme. The number of schemes under the above mentioned classification is given below.

Table No. 5.8

Number of schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane District during 1976-77 to 1981-82

| Sr. No.                                   | Sector/<br>sub-sector              | Number of schemes implemented |           |           |           |           |           |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                           |                                    | 1976-77                       | 1977-78   | 1978-79   | 1979-80   | 1980-81   | 1981-82   |
| 1                                         | 2                                  | 3                             | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 8         |
| <b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b> |                                    |                               |           |           |           |           |           |
| 1.                                        | Crop Husbandry                     | 3                             | 6         | 8         | 11        | 11        | 8         |
| 2.                                        | Land Reforms                       | 1                             | 1         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 4         |
| 3.                                        | Minor Irrigation                   | 2                             | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 3         |
| 4.                                        | Soil and Water Conservation        | -                             | 1         | 1         | 1         | 2         | 2         |
| 5.                                        | Command Area Development Programme | -                             | -         | -         | -         | 1         | -         |
| 6.                                        | Ayacut Development                 | -                             | -         | -         | 1         | -         | 1         |
| 7.                                        | Animal Husbandry                   | 1                             | 5         | 7         | 9         | 8         | 6         |
| 8.                                        | Dairy Development                  | -                             | 2         | 4         | 6         | 5         | 10        |
| 9.                                        | Fisheries                          | -                             | 4         | 4         | 4         | 4         | 3         |
| 10.                                       | Forestry                           | 1                             | 7         | 7         | 10        | 14        | 16        |
| 11.                                       | Community Development              | -                             | 1         | 1         | -         | -         | -         |
| 12.                                       | Integrated Rural Development       | -                             | -         | -         | -         | 1         | 1         |
| <b>Total-I</b>                            |                                    | <b>8</b>                      | <b>32</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>47</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>56</b> |
| <b>II. Cooperation</b>                    |                                    |                               |           |           |           |           |           |
| 13.                                       | Cooperation                        | 1                             | 1         | 2         | 2         | 7         | 8         |

| Z1                                       | 2                                         | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| <u>III. Water and Power Development</u>  |                                           |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| 15.                                      | Water development                         | - | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| 16.                                      | Power Development                         | - | 4  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  |
| Total-III                                |                                           | - | 6  | 5  | 5  | 5  | 5  |
| <u>IV. Industry and Mining</u>           |                                           |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| IV.                                      | <u>Industry and Mining</u>                | - | 1  | -  | -  | 2  | 1  |
| <u>V. Transport and communication</u>    |                                           |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| 17.                                      | Roads and Bridges                         | 2 | 3  | 3  | 3  | 5  | 5  |
| 18.                                      | Ports harbours and inland water transport | - | -  | -  | 4  | 3  | 3  |
| Total- V                                 |                                           | 2 | 3  | 3  | 7  | 8  | 8  |
| <u>VI. Social and Community Services</u> |                                           |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| 19.                                      | General education                         | 4 | 9  | 21 | 16 | 17 | 22 |
| 20.                                      | Medical and Public Health                 | 2 | 10 | 7  | 6  | 13 | 10 |
| 21.                                      | Water supply and sanitation               | 3 | 4  | 4  | 5  | 5  | 3  |
| 22.                                      | Housing                                   | 2 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| 23.                                      | Urban Development                         | - | -  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| 24.                                      | Information and publicity                 | - | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| 25.                                      | Labour and Labour Welfare                 | - | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 5  |
| 26.                                      | Welfare of Backward Classes               | 5 | 8  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 |

| 1                           | 2              | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 27.                         | Social Welfare | -  | -  | -  | -   | -   | -   |
| 28.                         | Nutrition      | 1  | 1  | 1  | 3   | 3   | 3   |
| Total VI                    |                | 17 | 35 | 50 | 48  | 58  | 62  |
| Employment Guarantee Scheme |                | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| Grand Total                 |                | 29 | 79 | 95 | 113 | 130 | 141 |

It is also evident that the number of schemes have gone up even in sector or sub sector under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district.

Besides old continuing schemes, every year new schemes have been introduced under Tribal Sub Plan. Table No. 5.9 gives the yearwise number of new schemes introduced under Tribal Sub Plan Thane.

Table No. 5.9

Number of new schemes introduced under Tribal Sub Plan

| Sr. No. | Year    | Number of new schemes introduced |
|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | 1977-78 | 25                               |
| 2.      | 1978-79 | 9                                |
| 3.      | 1979-80 | 20                               |
| 4.      | 1980-81 | 22                               |
| 5.      | 1981-82 | 24                               |

These schemes can also broadly be classified into four categories as follows:-

1. Schemes involving direct financial assistance.
2. Schemes for supply of improved seeds and fertilisers.
3. Schemes for training, demonstration, publicity etc.
4. Schemes resulting in adding or creating certain physical assets.



5.11 Individual benefit and area benefit schemes

The concept of Area Planning is that it emphasises collectivity of resources and economics of scale. Logical consistency of the Area Planning would demand that the tribal development plan may be extended to human organisation as well. Therefore, the tribal plan could be founded on justifiable assumption of homogeneity of interest and could exploit awareness of collective action. The random personal experience indicates that there is only despair and hopelessness for them. Therefore, Sub Plan for Tribal Development emphasised the plan for the spatial organisation of growth centres on the basis of existing development programmes and locally perceived as a plan that accelerates on going prices. The Sub Plan strategy for Tribal Development was evolved during 5th Five Year Plan period. An area development approach with focus on tribal development was evolved for tribal concentration areas. The family oriented approach was accepted for dispersed tribals.

The main thrust of Sub Plan strategy for tribal development is as follows:-

1. Integration of services as the delivery point to the beneficiary with a view to develop self reliance in him.
2. Development of services from the bottom to upwards.
3. Development of skills to diversify of occupations, and,
4. Introduction of latest technology based on local material and local skill.

Within the above frame the strategy aims to narrow down the gap between the level of development of tribal and non-tribal areas and to improve the quality of life of tribal communities. It is also aimed to improve productivity and

educational standards of tribals and to maintain adequate representation/in plan formulations at district and block level and thus to improve the bargaining power of tribals and to make them conscious to claim and attain their due share in the benefits.

The individual benefit schemes are evolved in order to give benefits to tribal individuals through different schemes. Such benefit which is given to them is exclusively family-oriented benefit while the area benefit schemes create infrastructure. The sectors under which individual benefit schemes were implemented are as follows:-

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Crop husbandry,            | 2. Land reforms                  |
| 3. Minor irrigation           | 4. Soil and water conservation.  |
| 5. Animal husbandry           | 6. Dairy development             |
| 7. Fisheries                  | 8. Forestry                      |
| 9. Cooperation                | 10. Industry and Mining          |
| 11. General education         | 12. Housing                      |
| 13. Labour and Labour Welfare | 14. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. |
| 15. Nutrition, and            | 16. Employment Guarantee Scheme. |

Of the total expenditure under individual benefit schemes the expenditure under the Employment Guarantee Scheme constitutes higher percentage of the expenditure. It was 82%, 90%, 82%, 72%, 65% and 53% respectively of total expenditure under the category of individual benefit scheme during the period under review. The object of Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide guarantee of employment to all needy working population during the lean period of 7 to 8 months. The

following types of works were executed under Employment Guarantee Scheme during the said period:-

1. Minor irrigation works including percolation tanks.
2. Soil conservation works including nala bunding.
3. Roads, and
4. Afforestation.

The yearwise budget provision and expenditure under individual benefit and area benefit schemes is presented in Table No. 5.10 ( I to VI).

Table No. 5.10 (I)  
Classification of Schemes  
into individual benefit and Area/  
Community benefit implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane  
district for the year 1976-77

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Sub Sector                   | Individual benefit |                  | Area/community benefit |                  | Total  |                  |
|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|
|         |                              | Bud-<br>get        | Expen-<br>diture | Bud-<br>get            | Expendi-<br>ture | Budget | Expendi-<br>ture |
| 1       | 2                            | 3                  | 4                | 5                      | 6                | 7      | 8                |
| 1.      | Crop Husbandry               | 2.01               | 2.24             | 1.72                   | 0.85             | 3.73   | 3.09             |
| 2.      | Land reforms                 | 2.50               | 2.50             | -                      | -                | 2.50   | 2.50             |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation             | -                  | -                | 77.97                  | 78.23            | 77.97  | 78.23            |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation. | -                  | -                | -                      | -                | -      | -                |

| 1   | 2                                   | 3    | 4    | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5.  | Command Area Development Programmes | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 6.  | Ayacut Development                  | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 7.  | Animal Husbandry                    | -    | -    | 0.25  | 0.23  | 0.25  | 0.23  |
| 8.  | Dairy Development                   | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 9.  | Fisheries                           | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 10. | Forestry                            | -    | -    | 1.25  | 1.25  | 1.25  | 1.25  |
| 11. | Community Development               | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 12. | I.R.D.P.                            | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 13. | Cooperation                         | -    | -    | 29.09 | 29.09 | 29.09 | 29.09 |
| 14. | Water Development                   | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 15. | Power Development                   | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 16. | Industry and Mining                 | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 17. | Transport and communication         | -    | -    | 37.27 | 37.29 | 37.27 | 37.29 |
| 18. | General education                   | 1.09 | 1.01 | 1.01  | 1.00  | 2.10  | 2.01  |
| 19. | Medical and Public Health           | -    | -    | 2.75  | 3.13  | 2.75  | .13   |
| 20. | Water supply                        | -    | -    | 11.78 | 11.78 | 11.78 | 11.78 |
| 21. | Housing                             | 4.72 | 4.72 | -     | -     | 4.72  | 4.72  |
| 22. | Urban Development                   | -    | -    | -     | -     | -     | -     |

under the category of individual benefit scheme during the period under review.

| 1                                                     | 2        | 3         | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| 23. Information and Publicity                         | -        | -         | -      | -      | -      | -      | - |
| 24. Labour and Labour Welfare                         | -        | -         | -      | -      | -      | -      | - |
| 25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes                       | 6.25     | 4.21      | 37.62  | 30.64  | 43.87  | 34.85  |   |
| 26. Social Welfare                                    | -        | -         | -      | -      | -      | -      | - |
| 27. Nutrition                                         | 6.05     | 0.04      | -      | -      | 0.05   | 0.04   |   |
| 28. E.G.S.                                            | 50.00    | 65.56     | -      | -      | 50.00  | 65.56  |   |
| Total                                                 | 66.62    | 80.28     | 200.71 | 193.49 | 267.33 | 273.77 |   |
| (Percentage of individual benefit schemes with total) | (24.92%) | (29.32 %) |        |        |        |        |   |

Table No. 5.10(ii)

of  
Classification/schemes into individual benefit and  
Area/Community benefit implemented under Third Five Year Plan  
in Thane district for the year 1977-78

| (Rs. in lakhs) |                                      |                    |             |                        |             |        |             |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Sr. No.        | Sub Sector                           | Individual benefit |             | Area community benefit |             | Total  |             |
|                |                                      | Budget             | Expenditure | Budget                 | Expenditure | Budget | Expenditure |
| 1              | 2                                    | 3                  | 4           | 5                      | 6           | 7      | 8           |
| 1.             | Crop Husbandry                       | 4.92               | 4.92        | 2.83                   | 2.57        | 7.75   | 7.49        |
| 2.             | Land reforms                         | 6.39               | 1.44        | -                      | -           | 6.39   | 1.44        |
| 3.             | Minor Irrigation                     | 6.75               | -           | 42.00                  | 51.54       | 48.75  | 51.54       |
| 4.             | Soil and water conservation          | -                  | -           | 8.00                   | 8.00        | 8.00   | 8.00        |
| 5.             | Command Area Development programmes. | -                  | -           | -                      | -           | -      | -           |
| 6.             | Ayacut Development.                  | -                  | -           | -                      | -           | -      | -           |
| 7.             | Animal Husbandry                     | 0.49               | 0.27        | 3.59                   | 1.78        | 4.08   | 2.05        |
| 8.             | Dairy Development                    | -                  | -           | 64.88                  | 18.30       | 64.88  | 13.30       |
| 9.             | Fisheries                            | 0.72               | 0.08        | 2.43                   | 2.83        | 3.15   | 2.91        |
| 10.            | Forestry                             | -                  | -           | 13.86                  | 14.26       | 13.86  | 14.26       |
| 11.            | Community Development                | -                  | -           | 0.13                   | 0.02        | 0.13   | 0.02        |
| 12.            | I.R.D.P.                             | -                  | -           | -                      | -           | -      | -           |
| 13.            | Cooperation                          | -                  | -           | 40.00                  | 40.00       | 40.00  | 40.00       |
| 14.            | Water Development                    | -                  | -           | 33.85                  | 33.88       | 33.85  | 33.88       |
| 15.            | Power Development                    | -                  | -           | 43.33                  | 35.23       | 43.33  | 35.23       |

| 1                                                    | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5      | 6      |        |        |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16.                                                  | Industry and Mining         | 0.10    | -       | 0.54   | 0.60   | 0.64   | 0.60   |
| 17.                                                  | Transport and communication | -       | -       | 55.92  | 76.21  | 55.92  | 76.21  |
| 18.                                                  | General education           | 0.58    | 0.09    | 22.04  | 12.71  | 22.62  | 12.80  |
| 19.                                                  | Medical and Public Health   | -       | -       | 26.26  | 21.70  | 26.6   | 21.70  |
| 20.                                                  | Water supply                | -       | -       | 40.29  | 20.66  | 40.29  | 20.66  |
| 21.                                                  | Housing                     | 17.10   | 13.50   | -      | -      | 17.10  | 13.50  |
| 22.                                                  | Urban Development           | -       | -       | -      | -      | -      | -      |
| 23.                                                  | Information and Publicity   | -       | -       | 0.67   | 0.22   | 0.67   | 0.22   |
| 24.                                                  | Labour and Labour Welfare   | -       | -       | 1.75   | 0.85   | 1.75   | 0.85   |
| 25.                                                  | Welfare of Scheduled Tribes | 3.15    | 1.35    | 47.53  | 42.03  | 50.68  | 43.38  |
| 26.                                                  | Social Welfare              | -       | -       | 0.09   | -      | 0.09   | -      |
| 27.                                                  | Nutrition                   | 1.08    | 0.62    | -      | -      | 1.08   | 0.62   |
| 28.                                                  | E.G.S.                      | 61.00   | 203.11  | -      | -      | 61.00  | 203.11 |
| Total                                                |                             | 102.28  | 225.38  | 449.99 | 383.39 | 552.27 | 608.77 |
| Percentage of individual benefit schemes with total. |                             | (18.51) | (37.02) |        |        |        |        |

Table No. 5.10(iii)

Classification of schemes into individual benefit and community/area benefit implemented in under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district for the year 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

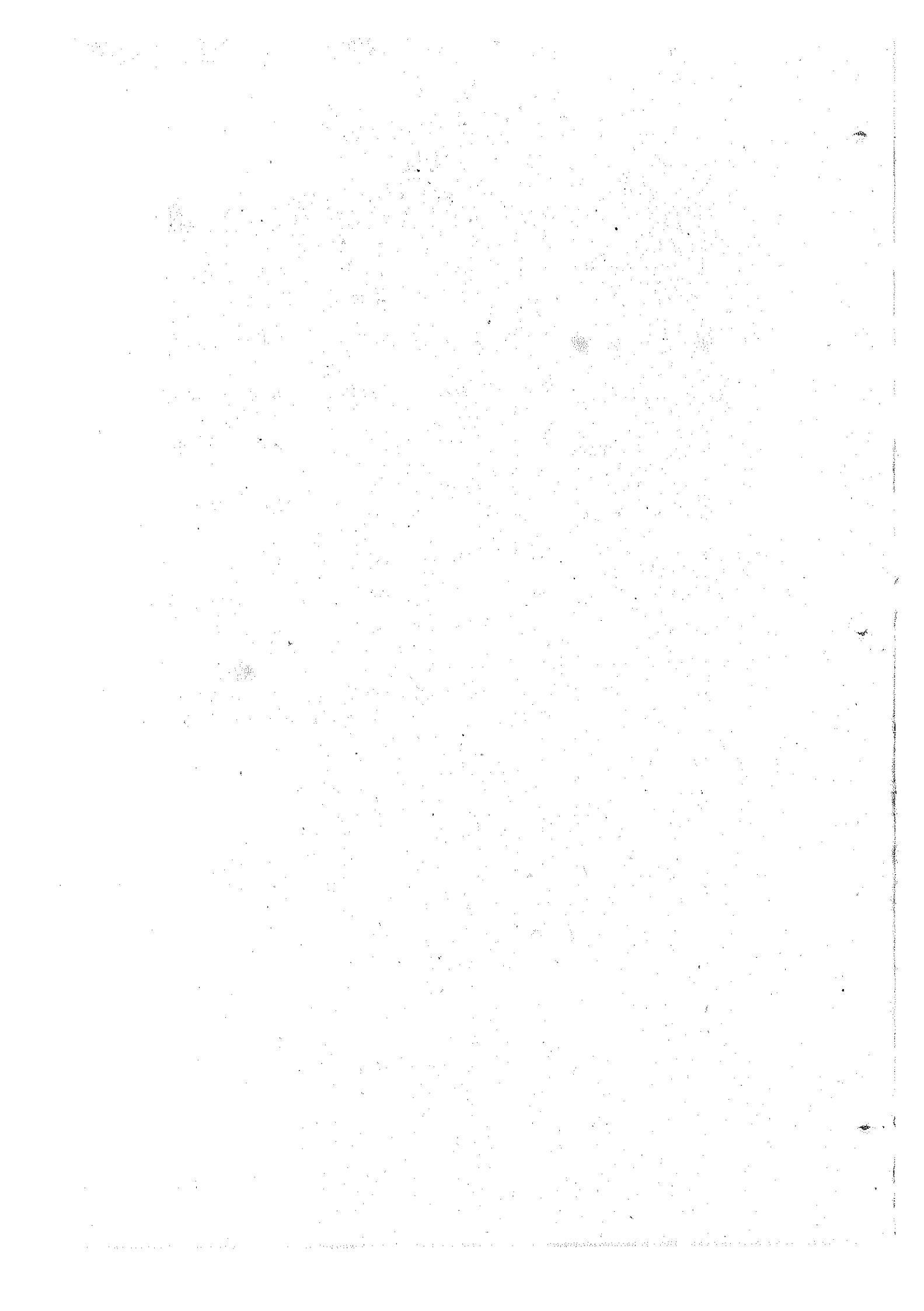
| Sr. No. | Sub Sector                         | Individual benefit |          |      |               |          |      |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|------|---------------|----------|------|
|         |                                    | Budget             |          |      | Expenditure   |          |      |
|         |                                    | Dist-<br>rict      | I.T.D.P. |      | Dist-<br>rict | I.T.D.P. |      |
|         | I                                  | II                 |          | I    | II            |          |      |
| 1       | 2                                  | 3                  | 4        | 5    | 6             | 7        | 8    |
| 1.      | Crop Husbandry                     | 5.91               | 3.09     | 2.82 | 5.67          | 3.00     | 2.67 |
| 2.      | Land Reforms                       | 15.21              | 7.75     | 7.46 | 14.01         | 8.08     | 5.93 |
| 3.      | Minor Irrigation                   | 1.00               | 0.50     | 0.50 | -             | -        | -    |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation        | -                  | -        | -    | -             | -        | -    |
| 5.      | Command Area Development programme | -                  | -        | -    | -             | -        | -    |
| 6.      | Ayacut Development                 | -                  | -        | -    | -             | -        | -    |
| 7.      | Animal Husbandry                   | 4.36               | 2.59     | 1.77 | 2.02          | 1.26     | 0.76 |
| 8.      | Dairy Development                  | 0.95               | 0.40     | 0.55 | 0.47          | -        | 0.47 |
| 9.      | Fisheries                          | 0.07               | -        | 0.07 | 0.07          | 0.01     | 0.06 |
| 10.     | Forestry                           |                    |          |      |               |          |      |
| 11.     | Community Development              |                    |          |      |               |          |      |
| 12.     | I.R.D.P.                           |                    |          |      |               |          |      |
| 13.     | Cooperation                        | -                  | -        | -    | -             | -        | -    |
| 14.     | Water Development                  |                    |          |      |               |          |      |
| 15.     | Power Development                  |                    |          |      |               |          |      |
| 16.     | Industry and Mining                |                    |          |      |               |          |      |



| 1                                                   | 2 | 3       | 4       | 5     | 6      | 7      | 8      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 17. Transport and communication                     |   | -       | -       | -     | -      | -      | -      |
| 18. General education                               |   | 2.70    | 1.80    | 0.90  | 2.59   | 1.94   | 0.65   |
| 19. Medical and Public Health                       | } | -       | -       | -     | -      | -      | -      |
| 20. Water supply                                    |   |         |         |       |        |        |        |
| 21. Housing                                         |   | 20.26   | 12.44   | 7.82  | 19.07  | 11.25  | 7.82   |
| 22. Urban Development                               | } |         |         |       |        |        |        |
| 23. Information and Publicity                       |   |         | -       | -     | -      | -      | -      |
| 24. Labour and Labour Welfare                       | } |         |         |       |        |        |        |
| 25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes                     |   |         | 6.36    | 4.47  | 1.89   | 5.43   | 3.90   |
| 26. Social Welfare                                  |   | -       | -       | -     | -      | -      | -      |
| 27. Nutrition                                       |   | 1.64    | 1.23    | 0.41  | 0.93   | 0.93   | 0.00   |
| 28. E.G.S.                                          |   | 108.00  | 70.00   | 38.00 | 228.16 | 139.17 | 88.99  |
| Total                                               |   | 164.46  | 104.27  | 62.19 | 278.42 | 169.54 | 108.88 |
| Percentage of individual benefit schemes with total |   | (20.28) | (26.84) | 14.72 | 32.32  | 39.92  | 24.92  |

| Sr. No. | Sub Sector                         | Community/area benefit |          |       |             |          |        |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|
|         |                                    | Budget                 |          |       | Expenditure |          |        |
|         |                                    | District               | I.T.D.P. |       | District    | I.T.D.P. |        |
|         |                                    |                        | I        | II    |             | I        | II     |
| 1       | 2                                  | 9                      | 10       | 11    | 12          | 13       | 14     |
| 1.      | Crop Husbandry                     | 3.38                   | 1.98     | 1.40  | 2.81        | 1.68     | 1.13   |
| 2.      | Land reforms                       | -                      | -        | -     | -           | -        | -      |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation                   | 77.73                  | 12.88    | 64.85 | 72.41       | 10.87    | 61.54  |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation.       | 10.75                  | 7.50     | 3.25  | 10.75       | 6.11     | 4.64   |
| 5.      | Command Area Development programme | -                      | -        | -     | -           | -        | -      |
| 6.      | Ayacut Development                 | -                      | -        | -     | -           | -        | -      |
| 7.      | Animal Husbandry                   | 4.84                   | 1.38     | 3.46  | 2.86        | 0.42     | 2.44   |
| 8.      | Dairy development                  | 23.70                  | 17.20    | 6.70  | 17.36       | 13.75    | 3.61   |
| 9.      | Fisheries                          | 1.30                   | 1.30     | -     | 1.19        | 0.90     | 0.29   |
| 10.     | Forestry                           | 18.69                  | 9.92     | 8.77  | 18.38       | 9.50     | 8.88   |
| 11.     | Community development              | 0.19                   | 0.12     | 0.07  | 0.19        | 0.12     | 0.07   |
| 12.     | I.R.D.P.                           | -                      | -        | -     | -           | -        | -      |
| 13.     | Cooperation                        | 31.70                  | 21.45    | 10.25 | 30.99       | 21.87    | 9.12   |
| 14.     | Water development                  | 76.80                  | -        | 76.80 | 57.14       | -        | 57.14  |
| 15.     | Power development                  | 55.00                  | 33.00    | 22.00 | 63.88       | 33.81    | 30.07  |
| 16.     | Industry and Mining                | -                      | -        | -     | -           | -        | -      |
| 17.     | Transport and communication        | 169.73                 | 76.92    | 92.97 | 163.42      | 63.06    | 100.36 |
| 18.     | General education                  | 37.56                  | 24.19    | 13.37 | 24.08       | 14.59    | 9.49   |

| 1                               | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 19. Medical and Public Health   | 24.50         | 16.68         | 7.82          | 15.60         | 11.14         | 4.46          |   |
| 20. Water supply                | 61.28         | 27.75         | 33.53         | 60.86         | 38.76         | 22.10         |   |
| 21. Housing                     | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |   |
| 22. Urban development           | 1.24          | 1.24          | -             | 1.24          | 1.24          | -             |   |
| 23. Information and publicity   | 0.90          | 0.58          | 0.32          | 0.90          | 0.58          | 0.32          |   |
| 24. Labour and Labour Welfare   | 2.65          | 2.65          | -             | 1.98          | 1.98          | -             |   |
| 25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes | 42.28         | 27.50         | 14.78         | 37.11         | 24.80         | 12.31         |   |
| 26. Social Welfare              | 0.20          | 0.10          | 0.10          | -             | -             | -             |   |
| 27. Nutrition                   | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |   |
| 28. E.G.S.                      | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             | -             |   |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>646.42</b> | <b>284.18</b> | <b>360.24</b> | <b>583.15</b> | <b>255.18</b> | <b>327.97</b> |   |



| 1     | 2                           | 15     | 16     | 17     | 18     | 19     |        |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 19.   | Medical and Public Health   | 24.50  | 16.68  | 7.82   | 15.60  | 11.14  | 4.46   |
| 20.   | Water supply                | 61.28  | 27.75  | 33.53  | 60.86  | 33.76  | 22.10  |
| 21.   | Housing                     | 20.26  | 12.44  | 7.82   | 19.07  | 11.25  | 7.82   |
| 22.   | Urban development           | 1.24   | 1.24   | -      | 1.24   | 1.24   | -      |
| 23.   | Information and publicity   | 0.90   | 0.58   | 0.32   | 0.90   | 0.58   | 0.32   |
| 24.   | Labour and Labour Welfare   | 2.65   | 2.65   | -      | 1.98   | 1.98   | -      |
| 25.   | Welfare of Scheduled Tribes | 48.64  | 31.97  | 16.67  | 42.54  | 28.70  | 13.84  |
| 26.   | Social Welfare              | 0.20   | 0.10   | 0.10   | -      | -      | -      |
| 27.   | Nutrition                   | 1.64   | 1.23   | 0.41   | 0.93   | 0.93   | -      |
| 28.   | E.G.S.                      | 108.00 | 70.00  | 38.00  | 228.16 | 139.17 | 88.99  |
| Total |                             | 810.88 | 388.45 | 422.43 | 861.57 | 424.72 | 436.85 |

Table No.5.1 (iv)

Classification of schemes into individual benefit and community/area benefit implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district for the year 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Sub sector                          | Individual benefit |          |       |               |          |       |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------|-------|
|         |                                     | Budget             |          |       | Expenditure   |          |       |
|         |                                     | Dist-<br>rict      | I.T.D.P. |       | Dist-<br>rict | I.T.D.P. |       |
|         |                                     |                    | I        | II    |               | I        | II    |
| 1       | 2                                   | 3                  | 4        | 5     | 6             | 7        | 8     |
| 1.      | Crop husbandry                      | 5.15               | 3.06     | 2.09  | 4.01          | 2.28     | 1.73  |
| 2.      | Land reforms                        | 25.31              | 12.40    | 12.91 | 23.82         | 12.35    | 11.47 |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation                    | -                  | -        | -     | -             | -        | -     |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation         | 11.65              | 8.00     | 3.65  | 14.37         | 8.27     | 6.10  |
| 5.      | Command area development programmes | -                  | -        | -     | -             | -        | -     |
| 6.      | Ayacut development                  | -                  | -        | -     | -             | -        | -     |
| 7.      | Animal husbandry                    | 1.11               | 0.56     | 0.55  | 0.70          | 0.35     | 0.35  |
| 8.      | Dairy development                   | 2.28               | 0.55     | 1.73  | 1.53          | 0.55     | 0.98  |
| 9.      | Fisheries                           | 0.07               | 0.04     | 0.03  | 0.04          | -        | 0.04  |
| 10.     | Forestry                            | 2.96               | 1.46     | 1.50  | 2.87          | 0.94     | 1.93  |
| 11.     | Community development.              | }                  | }        | }     | }             | }        | }     |
| 12.     | I.R.D.P.                            |                    |          |       |               |          |       |
| 13.     | Cooperation                         |                    |          |       |               |          |       |
| 14.     | Water Development                   |                    |          |       |               |          |       |
| 15.     | Power development                   |                    |          |       |               |          |       |



| Sr. No. | Sub Sector                         | Community/area benefit |          |        |             |          |        |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
|         |                                    | Budget                 |          |        | Expenditure |          |        |
|         |                                    | District               | I.T.D.P. |        | District    | I.T.D.P. |        |
|         |                                    |                        | I        | II     |             | I        | II     |
| 1       | 2                                  | 3                      | 4        | 5      | 6           | 7        | 8      |
| 1.      | Crop husbandry                     | 3.71                   | 2.18     | 6.53   | 3.22        | 1.90     | 1.32   |
| 2.      | Land reforms                       | -                      | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation                   | 66.75                  | 23.61    | 43.14  | 50.87       | 14.50    | 36.37  |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation        | -                      | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 5.      | Command Area Development programme | -                      | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 6.      | Ayacut Development                 | -                      | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 7.      | Animal husbandry                   | 2.23                   | 1.23     | 1.00   | 2.11        | 1.32     | 0.79   |
| 8.      | Dairy development                  | 11.64                  | 10.88    | 0.76   | 9.67        | 8.91     | 0.76   |
| 9.      | Fisheries                          | 2.41                   | 2.20     | 0.21   | 0.81        | 0.42     | 0.39   |
| 10.     | Forestry                           | 12.63                  | 7.32     | 5.31   | 10.49       | 5.12     | 5.37   |
| 11.     | Community development              | -                      | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 12.     | I.R.D.P.                           | -                      | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 13.     | Cooperation                        | 28.20                  | 17.72    | 10.48  | 28.49       | 19.95    | 8.54   |
| 14.     | Water development                  | 136.89                 | -        | 136.89 | 131.36      | -        | 131.36 |
| 15.     | Power development                  | 88.18                  | 40.50    | 47.68  | 92.42       | 32.86    | 59.56  |
| 16.     | Industry and Mining                | 0.07                   | 0.04     | 0.03   | -           | -        | -      |



| 1            | 2                            | 9              | 10             | 11             | 12             | 13             | 14             |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 17.          | Transport and communication. | 95.80<br>95.80 | 53.68<br>53.68 | 42.12<br>42.12 | 93.21<br>98.21 | 44.88<br>44.88 | 53.33<br>53.33 |
| 18.          | General education            | 16.89          | 10.20          | 6.69           | 8.30           | 5.00           | 3.30           |
| 19.          | Medical and Public Health    | 14.23          | 8.62           | 5.61           | 9.01           | 4.59           | 4.42           |
| 20.          | Water supply                 | 56.39          | 36.17          | 20.22          | 55.38          | 31.82          | 23.56          |
| 21.          | Housing                      | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| 22.          | Urban development            | 1.95           | 1.95           | -              | 1.95           | 1.95           | -              |
| 23.          | Information and publicity    | 2.63           | 1.68           | 0.95           | 2.64           | 1.68           | 0.96           |
| 24.          | Labour and Welfare           | 5.16<br>3.16   | 3.16           | -              | 3.09           | 3.09           | -              |
| 25.          | Welfare of Scheduled Tribes  | 19.07          | 12.15          | 6.92           | 16.98          | 12.07          | 4.91           |
| 26.          | Social Welfare               | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| 27.          | Nutrition                    | 1.20           | 1.20           | -              | 1.20           | 1.20           | -              |
| 28.          | E.G.S.                       | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              | -              |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>565.23</b>  | <b>234.49</b>  | <b>330.74</b>  | <b>527.40</b>  | <b>191.26</b>  | <b>336.14</b>  |

| 79-80   |                                    |          |          |        |             |          |        |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|--------|
| Sr. No. | Sub sector                         | Total    |          |        |             |          |        |
|         |                                    | Budget   |          |        | Expenditure |          |        |
|         |                                    | District | I.T.D.P. |        | District    | I.T.D.P. |        |
|         |                                    |          | I        | II     |             | I        | II     |
| 1       | 2                                  | 15       | 16       | 17     | 18          | 19       | 20     |
| 1.      | Crop husbandry                     | 8.86     | 5.24     | 3.62   | 7.23        | 4.18     | 3.05   |
| 2.      | Land reforms                       | 25.31    | 12.40    | 12.91  | 25.82       | 12.35    | 11.47  |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation                   | 66.75    | 23.61    | 43.14  | 50.87       | 14.50    | 36.37  |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation        | 11.65    | 8.00     | 3.65   | 14.37       | 8.27     | 6.10   |
| 5.      | Command Area Development programme | -        | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 6.      | Ayacut development                 | 1.20     | -        | 1.20   | 1.20        | -        | 1.20   |
| 7.      | Animal husbandry                   | 3.34     | 1.79     | 1.55   | 2.81        | 1.67     | 1.14   |
| 8.      | Dairy development                  | 13.92    | 11.43    | 2.49   | 11.20       | 9.46     | 1.74   |
| 9.      | Fisheries                          | 2.48     | 2.24     | 0.24   | 0.85        | 0.42     | 0.43   |
| 10.     | Forestry                           | 15.59    | 8.78     | 6.81   | 13.36       | 6.06     | 7.30   |
| 11.     | Community development.             | -        | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 12.     | I.R.D.F.                           | -        | -        | -      | -           | -        | -      |
| 13.     | Cooperation                        | 28.20    | 17.72    | 10.48  | 28.49       | 19.95    | 8.54   |
| 14.     | Water development                  | 136.89   | -        | 136.89 | 131.36      | -        | 131.36 |
| 15.     | Power development                  | 88.18    | 40.50    | 47.68  | 92.42       | 32.86    | 59.56  |
| 16.     | Industry and mining                | 0.27     | 0.14     | 0.13   | -           | -        | -      |
| 17.     | Transport and communication        | 95.80    | 53.68    | 42.12  | 98.21       | 44.38    | 53.33  |

| 1     | 2                           | 15     | 16     | 17     | 18     | 19     | 20     |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18.   | General education           | 22.79  | 13.74  | 9.05   | 14.12  | 8.49   | 5.63   |
| 19.   | Medical and Public Health   | 14.23  | 8.62   | 5.61   | 9.01   | 4.59   | 4.42   |
| 20.   | Water supply                | 56.39  | 36.17  | 20.22  | 55.38  | 31.82  | 23.56  |
| 21.   | Housing                     | 17.55  | 12.05  | 5.50   | 17.50  | 12.00  | 5.50   |
| 22.   | Urban development           | 1.95   | 1.95   | -      | 1.95   | 1.95   | -      |
| 23.   | Information and publicity   | 2.63   | 1.68   | 0.95   | 2.64   | 1.68   | 0.96   |
| 24.   | Labour and Labour Welfare   | 3.40   | 3.28   | 0.12   | 3.17   | 3.13   | 0.04   |
| 25.   | Welfare of Scheduled Tribes | 26.58  | 17.19  | 9.39   | 23.30  | 17.01  | 6.29   |
| 26.   | Social Welfare              | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      | -      |
| 27.   | Nutrition                   | 9.60   | 5.83   | 3.77   | 8.65   | 4.53   | 4.12   |
| 28.   | E.G.S.                      | 101.00 | 70.00  | 31.00  | 212.37 | 129.24 | 83.13  |
| Total |                             | 754.56 | 356.04 | 398.52 | 824.28 | 369.04 | 455.24 |

of Table No. 5.10.(v)  
Classification/schemes into individual benefit and area/  
community benefit implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in  
Thane district for the year 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Sub sector                                 | Individual bene-<br>fit |                  | Area/Communi-<br>ty benefit |                  | Total  |                  |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|
|         |                                            | Budget                  | Expendi-<br>ture | Budget                      | Expendi-<br>ture | Budget | Expen-<br>diture |
| 1       | 2                                          | 3                       | 4                | 5                           | 6                | 7      | 8                |
| 1.      | Crop husbandry                             | 5.36                    | 4.98             | 5.66                        | 5.64             | 11.02  | 10.62            |
| 2.      | Land reforms                               | 27.92                   | 27.69            | -                           | -                | 27.92  | 27.69            |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation                           | 1.03                    | 2.87             | 71.75                       | 59.07            | 72.78  | 61.94            |
| 4.      | Soil and water conser-<br>vation           | 8.50                    | 19.53            | 2.00                        | 1.97             | 10.50  | 21.50            |
| 5.      | Command area<br>development<br>programmes. | -                       | -                | -                           | -                | -      | -                |
| 6.      | Ayacut<br>development                      | -                       | -                | -                           | -                | -      | -                |
| 7.      | Animal<br>husbandry                        | 0.83                    | 0.82             | 3.09                        | 1.93             | 3.92   | 2.75             |
| 8.      | Dairy<br>development                       | 1.17                    | 0.69             | 28.12                       | 16.92            | 29.29  | 17.61            |
| 9.      | Fisheries                                  | 0.0<br>0.12             | 0.09             | 3.43                        | 3.45             | 3.55   | 3.54             |
| 10.     | Forestry                                   | 2.76                    | 2.54             | 8.68                        | 8.01             | 11.44  | 10.55            |
| 11.     | Community<br>development                   | -                       | -                | 8.34                        | 8.34             | 8.34   | 8.34             |
| 12.     | I.R.D.P.                                   | -                       | -                | 20.54                       | 47.48            | 20.54  | 47.48            |
| 13.     | Cooperation                                | 0.96                    | 0.96             | 26.25                       | 29.40            | 27.21  | 30.36            |
| 14.     | Water<br>development                       | -                       | -                | 168.05                      | 133.53           | 168.05 | 133.53           |

| 1                                                   | 2      | 3       | 4              | 5      | 6      | 7      | 8      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 15. Power development                               | -      | -       | -              | 96.00  | 101.17 | 96.00  | 101.17 |
| 16. Industry and Mining                             | 0.35   | 0.35    | 0.35           | 0.90   | 0.90   | 1.25   | 1.25   |
| 17. Transport and communication                     | -      | -       | -              | 83.30  | 78.19  | 83.30  | 78.19  |
| 18. General education                               | 5.00   | 4.50    | 19.81          | 18.62  | 24.81  | 23.12  |        |
| 19. Medical and Public Health                       | -      | -       | 20.21<br>20.11 | 14.03  | 20.11  | 14.03  |        |
| 20. Water supply                                    | -      | -       | 40.72          | 38.60  | 40.72  | 38.60  |        |
| 21. Housing                                         | 25.98  | 25.98   | -              | -      | 25.98  | 25.98  |        |
| 22. Urban development                               | -      | -       | 0.65           | 0.65   | 0.65   | 0.65   |        |
| 23. Information and Publicity                       | -      | -       | 1.36           | 0.37   | 1.36   | 0.37   |        |
| 24. Labour and Labour Welfare                       | 0.06   | -       | 3.31           | 3.06   | 3.37   | 3.06   |        |
| 25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes                     | 8.09   | 7.95    | 25.87          | 16.29  | 33.96  | 24.24  |        |
| 26. Social Welfare                                  | -      | -       | -              | -      | -      | -      |        |
| 27. Nutrition                                       | 10.16  | 9.75    | 1.20           | 2.78   | 11.36  | 12.53  |        |
| 28. E.G.S.                                          | 193.86 | 200.84  | -              | -      | 193.86 | 200.84 |        |
| Total                                               |        | 292.15  | 309.54         | 639.14 | 590.40 | 931.29 | 899.94 |
| Percentage of individual benefit schemes with total |        | (31.37) | (34.39)        |        |        |        |        |

of Table No. 5.10 (vi)  
Classification/schemes into individual benefit and Area/  
community benefit implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in  
Thane district for the year 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Sub sector                          | Individual benefit |             | Area community benefit |             | Total  |             |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
|         |                                     | Budget             | Expenditure | Budget                 | Expenditure | Budget | Expenditure |
| 1       | 2                                   | 3                  | 4           | 5                      | 6           | 7      | 8           |
| 1.      | Crop husbandry                      | 7.87               | 6.52        | 6.37                   | 6.52        | 14.24  | 13.04       |
| 2.      | Land reforms                        | 9.60               | 9.45        | -                      | -           | 9.60   | 9.45        |
| 3.      | Minor irrigation                    | 0.50               | 0.50        | 114.72                 | 112.65      | 115.22 | 113.15      |
| 4.      | Soil and water conservation         | 14.82              | 14.82       | 2.00                   | 0.39        | 16.82  | 15.21       |
| 5.      | Command Area Development programmes | -                  | -           | -                      | -           | -      | -           |
| 6.      | Ayacut development                  | -                  | -           | -                      | -           | -      | -           |
| 7.      | Animal husbandry                    | 0.78               | 0.74        | 2.82                   | 1.94        | 3.60   | 2.68        |
| 8.      | Dairy development                   | 1.73               | 1.67        | 17.01                  | 16.17       | 18.74  | 17.84       |
| 9.      | Fisheries                           | 0.10               | 0.03        | 3.00                   | 3.06        | 3.10   | 3.09        |
| 10.     | Forestry                            | 3.49               | 2.58        | 23.63                  | 14.62       | 27.12  | 17.20       |
| 11.     | Community development               | -                  | -           | -                      | -           | -      | -           |
| 12.     | I.R.D.P.                            | -                  | -           | 18.00                  | 18.00       | 18.00  | 18.00       |
| 13.     | Cooperation                         | 0.12               | 0.12        | 15.47                  | 10.53       | 15.59  | 10.65       |
| 14.     | Water development                   | -                  | -           | 178.16                 | 178.17      | 178.16 | 178.17      |
| 15.     | Power development                   | -                  | -           | 101.00                 | 101.00      | 101.00 | 101.00      |
| 16.     | Industry and Mining                 | 0.35               | 0.30        | 0.50                   | -           | 0.85   | 0.30        |

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| 1                                                   | 2       | 3       | 4      | 5      | 6       | 7      | 8      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 17. Transport and communication                     | -       | -       | -      | 116.78 | 122.01  | 116.78 | 122.01 |
| 18. General education                               | 2.90    | 4.00    | 30.48  | 27.34  | 33.38   | 31.34  |        |
| 19. Medical and Public Health                       | -       | -       | 29.54  | 18.86  | 29.54   | 18.86  |        |
| 20. Water supply                                    | -       | -       | 61.32  | 50.49  | 61.32   | 50.49  |        |
| 21. Housing                                         | 46.08   | 41.64   | -      | -      | 46.08   | 41.64  |        |
| 22. Urban development                               | -       | -       | 1.21   | N.R.   | 1.21    | N.R.   |        |
| 23. Information and Publicity                       | -       | -       | 2.06   | 1.38   | 2.06    | 1.38   |        |
| 24. Labour and Labour Welfare                       | 14.87   | 13.69   | 10.84  | 0.54   | 25.71   | 14.23  |        |
| 25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes                     | 9.78    | 5.76    | 45.24  | 36.71  | 55.02   | 42.47  |        |
| 26. Social Welfare                                  | -       | -       | -      | -      | -       | -      |        |
| 27. Nutrition                                       | 8.27    | 6.29    | 5.96   | 5.96   | 14.23   | 12.25  |        |
| 28. E.G.S.                                          | 115.00  | 121.38  | -      | -      | 115.00  | 121.38 |        |
| Total                                               | 236.26  | 229.54  | 788.31 | 727.26 | 1024.57 | 956.80 |        |
| Percentage of individual benefit schemes with total | (23.05) | (23.99) |        |        |         |        |        |

NR : Not reported

The provisions under individual benefit schemes are meagre and are required to be increased. More and more individual benefit schemes will have to be introduced to uplift the tribal families by providing assistance to them. More stress should be given to income generating schemes under sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, khadi and village industries, artisans, small business and services. In all the previous plans more emphasis was laid down on creation of infrastructural facilities e.g. roads, schools, P.H.Cs. etc. But these schemes could not help to improve the economic conditions of the poorest sections. Though there were some family benefit schemes the relative financial provisions were very meagre, to show any significant impact - on the poor families.

5.12 State level schemes

In addition to local sector and state sector plan few major schemes were also executed under state level schemes. The Surya Irrigation Project was under State level scheme in I.T.D.P.Thane-I. The Table No. 5.11 gives budget provision and actual expenditure under this project.

Table No.5.11

Budget provision and expenditure under Surya Irrigation Project

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget | Expenditure | Percentage of expenditure to budget |
|---------|---------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 133.45 | 136.30      | 102.14                              |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 241.46 | 242.80      | 100.55                              |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 278.75 | 280.22      | 100.53                              |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 302.46 | 305.27      | 100.93                              |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 342.47 | 344.91      | 100.71                              |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 451.72 | 452.75      | 100.22                              |



The table indicates that the expenditure exceeded the budget provision during the period under review.

5.28 During the discussion with the concerned officers from Surya Irrigation Project it was revealed that even though the total irrigation potential of 950 hectares was created during 1980-81 the response from the tribal beneficiary was very poor. Only 9 hectares of land was irrigated. The tribal beneficiaries were not conscious about the benefits being accrued from irrigation. They are not coming forward to get the benefit on their own. They are economically and socially backward. They do not understand the importance of irrigation. They are too poor to incur any expenditure towards digging the distributories and making any arrangement for bringing water from main canal. With this background it is to be stressed that schemes should be chalked out to facilitate the tribal people to derive the advantage of the irrigation potentialities created. Unless this is done the project will have no meaning as far as tribal cultivators are concerned.

5.13 Nucleus  
5.13-- Nucleus Budget

The Government in Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department vide Government Resolution No. TSP-1080/385/D.XIV(1), dated 11th May, 1981 have delegated financial powers to the Project Officers of each I.T.D.Ps. under which Nucleus Budget in Tribal Sub Plan has been placed at their disposal for formulation and implementation of the schemes of local importance. The schemes for which budget provision has not been made under T.S.P.funds are covered under Nucleus Budget.

The concept of Nucleus Budget was newly introduced in the year 1981-82. Nucleus Budget has encouraged innovative schemes and helped to evolve schemes of local importance in Tribal Sub Plan. The Project Officer of I.T.D.P. has been empowered to sanction such schemes on the advice of the "Committee of Direction". The Committee is consisted of Additional Tribal Commissioner as Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and Deputy Tribal Commissioner (Local Sector) and Project Officer of the project concerned as its members. The District or Regional heads of the Departments who implement the scheme are invited as a member when the scheme pertaining to their department is being formulated and sanctioned. The concerned heads of departments are responsible for execution of the scheme after the scheme is being approved by Committee of Direction. The financial limit of each individual case of a scheme is Rs.25,000/- and for collective scheme Rs.5 lakhs. In case the scheme is extended to cover the additional benefit or additional area during financial year the scheme is extended subject to following main conditions:-

1. No recurring liabilities beyond the sixth Five Year Plan Period (1980-85) should be created under the Nucleus Budget.

2. The revolving fund for interest-free loans created from the Nucleus Budget should not be more than 20% of each year's provision and the amount advanced should be recoverable over a period of 2 years from the date of disbursement. The rules of disbursements of loan and its recovery will be framed separately.

3. No post shall be created for execution of schemes under Nucleus Budget as the concerned implementing departments have their own machinery in the district. However, persons may be appointed on honorarium for limited period on a lumpsum basis for implementation of schemes under Nucleus Budget.

4. Where a scheme is an individual beneficiary schemes the assistance or subsidy granted for individual shall not exceed Rs.5000/- per Scheduled Tribe beneficiary for all such schemes. The schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget are given in Table No. 5.12.

Table No.5.12

Schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 in I.T.D.P.Thane-I, Jawhar.

(Rs.in thousand)

| Sr. No. | Sector/sub sector and name of the scheme | Financial aspects |             | Achievements |
|---------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
|         |                                          | Budget            | Expenditure |              |
| 1       | 2                                        | 3                 | 4           | 5            |

1) Schemes for improving the educational standards/ sports development of tribal students

(a) Education Development

|    |                                                                                         |       |       |    |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|
| 1. | Construction of Anganwadi                                                               | 25.00 | 25.00 | 2  |
| 2. | Supply of work books to Ashram School students in Standard V to IX.                     | 56.64 | 56.62 | 38 |
| 3. | Organisation of educational competition for Ashram School students in Standard V to IX. | 0.28  | NR    | -  |

| 1     | 2                                                                     | 3     | 4      | 5   |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----|
| 4.    | Utensils for Pantre near school.                                      | 2.00  | 2.00   | 615 |
| 5.    | Supply of Balwadi equipments and Balwadi book-sets to Ashram Schools. | 12.20 | 24.20  | 30  |
| Total |                                                                       | 96.12 | 107.82 |     |

b) Sports Development

|                                  |                                                      |        |        |   |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---|
| 1.                               | Organisation of sports competition in Ashram schools | 9.02   | 16.55  | 5 |
| Total                            |                                                      | 9.02   | 16.55  | 5 |
| Education and Sports development |                                                      | 105.14 | 124.37 |   |

II) Schemes for assisting tribals in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry etc.

Crop Husbandry

|       |                                                                     |        |       |       |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1.    | Supply of paddy vegetable seedlings to Scheduled Tribe cultivators. | 25.00  | 22.88 | 313   |
| 2.    | Demonstration of paddy crop                                         | 25.00  | 23.64 | 125   |
| 3.    | Demonstration of Nagli                                              | 25.00  | 17.75 | 192   |
| 4.    | Subsidy under Horticulture development.                             | 12.05  | 9.98  | 33.98 |
| 5.    | Training in Venar side grafting on mango trees                      | 1.00   | 1.05  | 17    |
| 6.    | Subsidy for vegetable development                                   | 15.00  | 15.00 | 25.99 |
| 7.    | Demonstration in vegetable                                          | 6.00   | 6.00  | 30    |
| Total |                                                                     | 109.50 | 96.30 |       |

| 1                       | 2                                                  | 3     | 4     | 5  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|
| <u>Animal Husbandry</u> |                                                    |       |       |    |
| 1.                      | Construction of farms for goats                    | 24.60 | 24.60 | 82 |
| 2.                      | Supply of feed and medicines to goats and poultry. | 11.60 | 11.90 | 82 |
| 3.                      | Supply of pair of bullock carts                    | 14.00 | 14.00 | 8  |
| 4.                      | Appointment of supervisors under Katkari projects. | 1.20  | 1.20  | 4  |
| 5.                      | Appointment of Gowari for maintenance of goats     | 1.20  | 1.20  | 4  |
| Total                   |                                                    | 52.60 | 52.90 | 16 |

Total for Crop and Animal Husbandry

III) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

|       |                                                                              |             |       |     |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| 1.    | Supply of utensils for S.N.P.                                                | 30.00       | 30.00 | 156 |
| 2.    | Grant-in-aid to V.Ps P's for attending shibirs of Sarpanch and lady members. | 2.00        | 1.84  | 23  |
| 3.    | Re-installation of pumpsets                                                  | 4.5         | 3.98  | 16  |
| 4.    | Test report fee for re-installation of pumps.                                | 0.05<br>0 5 | 0.5   | 18  |
| 5.    | Transportation charges for re-installation of pumps.                         | 2.00        | N.R.  |     |
| 6.    | Metal covers to electric motor pumps supplied under 100% subsidy.            | 9.00        | N.R.  |     |
| 7.    | Supply of bicycles to Ashram Schools.                                        | 18.9        | 18.0  | 38  |
| 8.    | Repairs to land purchased for Ashram Schools.                                | 30.00       | 25.00 | 38  |
| 9.    | Providing pipeline to beneficiaries of electric pumps.                       | 3.00        | -     | -   |
| Total |                                                                              | 99.90       | 80.22 |     |

| 1                                                                                                                                             | 2                                                                       | 3      | 4      | 5    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| IV) <u>Medical and Public Health</u>                                                                                                          |                                                                         |        |        |      |
| 1.                                                                                                                                            | Supply of spare parts for repairs to bore-wells.                        | 10.60  | 10.60  | N.R. |
| 2.                                                                                                                                            | Total                                                                   | 10.60  | 10.60  | N.R. |
| V) Subsidy to tribal artisans for loans for T.D.C.                                                                                            |                                                                         |        |        |      |
|                                                                                                                                               |                                                                         | 24.17  | 24.17  | -    |
| Grant Total                                                                                                                                   |                                                                         | 401.91 | 388.56 |      |
| VI) <u>Schemes implemented by Regional Manager, Tribal Development Corporation Thane on interest-free loan basis to tribal beneficiaries.</u> |                                                                         |        |        |      |
| 1.                                                                                                                                            | Supply of sewing machines on loan.                                      | 27.6   | 27.6   | 23   |
| 2.                                                                                                                                            | Loan for purchase of raw material and instruments to tribal carpenters. | 14.00  | 14.00  | 7    |
| 3.                                                                                                                                            | Loan for purchase of raw material and instruments in cane-making.       | 6.75   | 6.75   | 9    |
| 4.                                                                                                                                            | Loan for purchase of milch cattle.                                      | 60.00  | 60.00  | 30   |
| Total                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         | 108.35 | 108.35 |      |
| Grand Total                                                                                                                                   |                                                                         | 510.26 | 496.91 |      |

The benefit of the Nucleus Budget has been derived by six different sectors during 1981-82. The above table shows that the maximum benefit goes to the sub sector welfare of Scheduled Tribes, wherein nine different type of schemes has been implemented. Sports and Medical and Public Health Department have contributed towards only one scheme each.

Although intention was to encourage innovative schemes and evolution of schemes of local importance, there had been confusion in the minds of the implementing agencies regarding the implementation of the Nucleus Budget. It was not known as to for which purpose the Nucleus Budget should be utilised and whether it should be utilised in the capacity of subsidy or on in the form of loan, or in the form of loan, or in the form of subsidy and loan in proportion. There was also confusion whether the schemes should be chalked out considering the Area Development Approach or benefit should go exclusively for an individual or a family as a unit. From the Table No. 5.12 it will be clear that in the absence of specific instructions regarding utilization of Nucleus Budget grant some of the schemes had been implemented for the purposes for which the Nucleus Budget was not introduced. It will be clear from the table given below:-

| Rs. thousand |                                                              |         |             |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Sr. No.      | Name of the scheme                                           | Budget  | Expenditure |
| 1.           | Distribution of utencils under nutrition programme           | 2.00    | 2.00        |
| 2.           | Provision of storage bins under Special Nutrition Programme. | 30.00   | 30.00       |
| 3.           | Construction of Anganwadi                                    | 25.00   | 25.00       |
| 4.           | Sports Tournament on post-basic Ashram Schools.              | 9.025   | 16.549      |
| 5.           | Development of land for Ashram Schools                       | 30.00   | 25.00       |
| 6.           | Supply of workbooks to Ashram Schools                        | 56.64   | 56.62       |
| Total        |                                                              | 152.665 | 155.169     |

The amount which was incurred as detailed above for the purposes could have been utilised for better purposes had there been clear-cut instructions and proper planning with the objectives of the Nucleus Budget scheme.

Individual benefit schemes under

5.14 Individual benefit schemes under Nucleus Budget

Expenditure incurred on individual benefit schemes under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 is shown below:-

Table No. 5.13

Individual benefit schemes under Nucleus Budget

| Sr. No. | Sector                      | Number of schemes | Budget | Expenditure |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1.      | Crop husbandry              | 4                 | 53.50  | 48.91       |
| 2.      | Animal husbandry            | 1                 | 14.00  | 14.00       |
| 3.      | Welfare of Scheduled Tribes | 5                 | 48.50  | 33.98       |
| 4.      | Loan schemes through T.D.C. | 4                 | 108.35 | 108.35      |
|         | Total                       | 14                | 224.35 | 205.24      |

In all fourteen different schemes under individual benefit had been executed for which the budget placed was 224.35 thousand, while the actual expenditure was Rs.205.24 thousand. Thus, there had been surrender of Rs.19.11 thousand. The percentage of budget provision and actual expenditure under individual benefit schemes in comparison with respective totals for I.T.D.P. is 44% and 41% respectively.

The funds provided under the scheme to the Project Officers had no base or the formula approved by Government. The funds had been allotted at random irrespective of population of the project and its backwardness.



### 5.15 Role of Project Officer

The post of Project Officer is of such a nature where special talent and creativity is needed. He has to deal with the innocent tribal people daily. For them he is the Government. He has to mould the life of the common people. It is not food alone that make tribals happy but it is the treatment which the Project Officer gives. He has to work hand in hand with various Government Departments, Voluntary Agencies etc. He has to inspire officials at Block level to evince, committment and real efficiency.

The Project Officer works amongst the tribals and he has to do the real work. He should try to identify himself with the interest of the people. There should be a missionary spirit while working in the tribal areas. He should try to light a lamp however small.

The Project Officer should insist to have regular continuous evaluation of programmes "beneficiary oriented" with objectivity and uprightness.

### 5.16 Personnel policy

Posting in tribal areas is often regarded as punishment. Due to its under development and lack of facilities of educational, health, communicational, recreational activities etc. their remoteness, unhealthiness, want of accommodation make them inhospitable. It so happens that officials who are not wanted elsewhere are 'dumped' in tribal areas. In order to avoid such unhealthy situation the following suggestions are made:-

1. Selection of suitable and willing personnel to work in tribal area.
2. Attachment of adequate monetary and non-monetary incentives to the posts in tribal area, e.g. providing of quarters and payment of tribal area allowance etc.

The approach of various schemes in tribal area should be distinct from the sectoral schematic approach adopted for schemes implemented elsewhere. It requires personal familiarity on the part of key functionaries with the local situation. The placement policy should ensure that persons of right quality are posted in tribal area. Building up of personnel by continuing exposure to work situations in these areas is a natural corollary of Sub Plan approach to Tribal Development. No formal system unless it is reinforced by sensitive persons with commitment will be adequate to meet the situation which we find in tribal area. It is necessary to concentrate on building up of suitable cadres of persons committed to work for long tennure with a common basic understanding about tribal problems and approach to their problems.

In the recruitment of field level functionaries whose cadres are generally regional or district based preference should be given to tribal and local persons. This should be done in departments like Police, Revenue, Forest and Education. They should be appointed after giving them suitable inservice training.

#### 5.17 Recommendations

For making a Tribal Sub Plan successful, following recommendations are made:-

1. The Project Officer can not exercise effective control over the implementing agency as the implementing agency work under the administrative and technical control of their respective heads of department. Suitable administrative re-organisation in T.S.P. area is, therefore, absolutely essential. All the implementing officers may be placed under the direct administrative control of Project Officers to give him technical advice. The staff consisting of concerned experts from different departments will have coordination only when all these officers will be placed to work under the control of the Project Officer and the Project Officer with the cooperation of these administrative technical experts will be in a position to formulate and implement different schemes according to the needs of the local tribals.

2. There should be successful programming based on their felt-needs, in terms of hierarchy of priorities, effective communication system and programming technology.

3. The people for whom the programmes are made must be taken into confidence. People have to be involved from the planning stage. At the implementation level also they must be fully involved.

4. Stress should be laid on the development of tribals to build up a collective consciousness about their rights and aspirations as a group.

5. The population of Scheduled Tribes is scattered in hamlets which lack transport facilities. Due to heavy work load and long distance the Gram Sevak cannot supervise, guide, or pay visit to hamlets. To overcome the situation it is necessary to strengthen the cadre of village level worker. The ratio should be one for 10 hamlets. He should be provided with bicycle to take extensive touring in his area.

This is necessary because it is the basic field for the development of the tribal welfare.

5. Family orientation amongst the tribal is now urgently required.

7. There should be a closer association of tribal leaders, constructive workers, people's representatives and social scientists in planning and review of implementation.

8. Orientation of personnel at all levels should receive special attention.

9. Massive programme of audio-visual communication and information in a manner which the illiterate and tradition bound tribal people can understand and accept should be taken.

10. It is necessary to review the existing facilities and incentives that are available to the staff who are working in tribal area. A large number of posts remains vacant. Officers who join look early transfer out of the tribal areas. An effective delivery system is the *sin quo non* of every development programme. It is necessary to consider establishment of simple administrative structure by rationalisation of administration at each level with a single line authority for the total development effort of tribal plan. Such employees should be provided with monetary benefits like tribal allowance. Also they may be provided with quarters and other non-monetary benefits.

11. Single line administration should be created and facilities and incentives to all the members of staff working in tribal areas may be given.

12. After posting in tribal area the employee should be given a special training which will help him to understand the problems of Tribal Development.

13. Selective tribals from each village may be intensively trained with reference to programmes related to area's development so that a tribal can become diffusion point of new practises and technology.

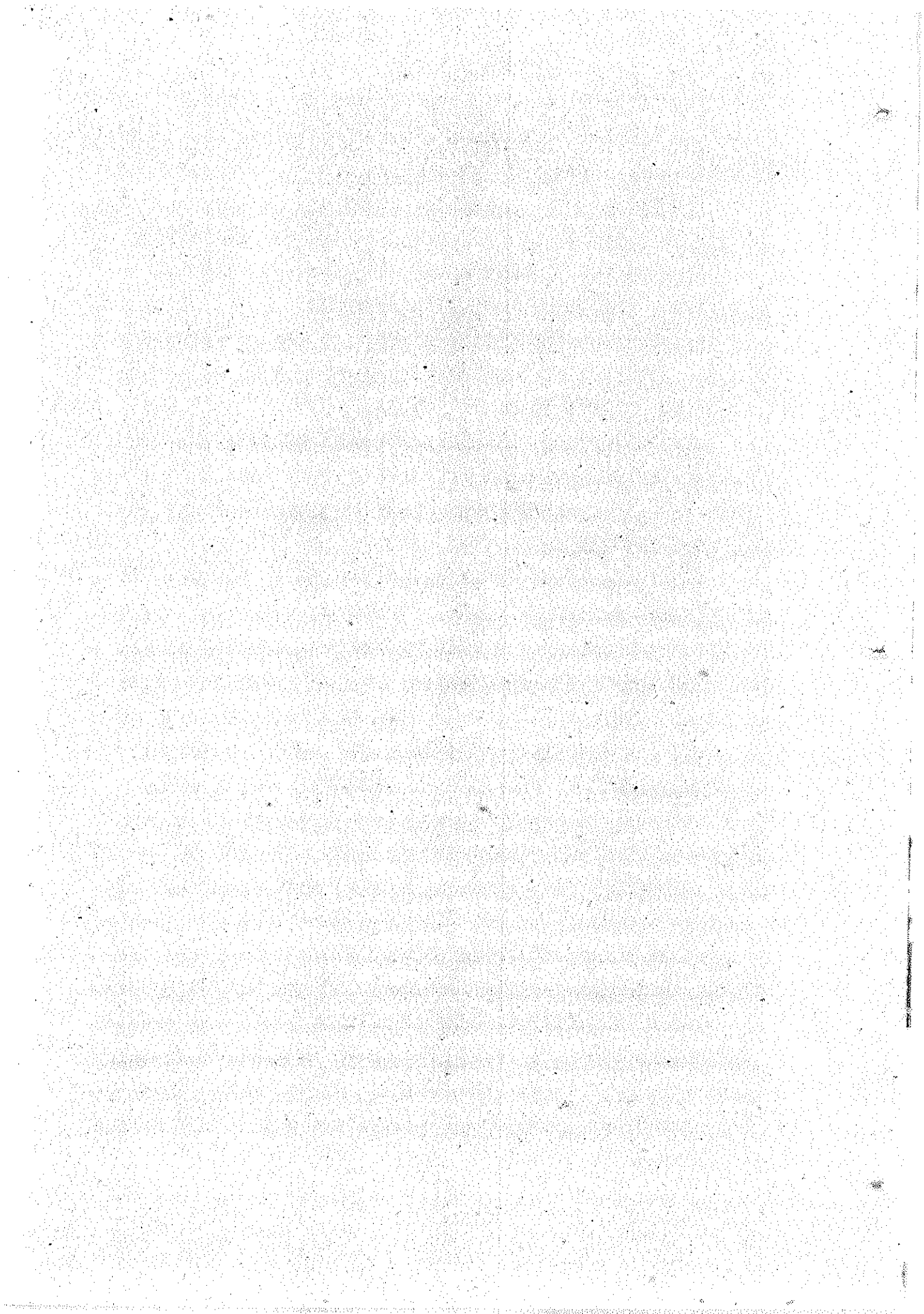
14. Project authorities should be made responsible for implementation of total development programmes within its area of jurisdiction.

15. The village panchayats should oversee all developmental programmes in the area. They should also be enabled to attend citizens problems in their dealings with their administration.

16. The concept of minimum need has to be more comprehensive in tribal areas. Since the establishing forces have upset the ecological equilibrium jeopardising in some cases, the very basic requirement of human existance i.e. food and shelter.

17. The voluntary organisations and local tribal institutes should be assigned an important place in the scheme of development of tribal areas particularly to the creation of new awareness and building up inner strength in the community. Depending upon local situation they may be assigned specific tasks. The voluntary organisations are not involved in the Sub Plan programmes and their use are not made in increasing the confidence of the tribal people.

18. Evaluation and monitoring cell should be created at the Commissionerate level and Tribal Research & Training Institute level, so that the constant watch on the implementation of various schemes can be done and corrective action can be taken.





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CHAPTER VI  
E D U C A T I O N

It is now universally accepted that education is an effective weapon for reducing not only illiteracy among the tribals but for changing their attitudes to life style and for motivating them to more productive work. Education, thus, holds the key to tribal development. Education is not only an input for economic development, but is essential for providing inner strength to the community so that it can stand on its own, and meet the new challenge on terms of equality. The programmes of education should, therefore, be in the nature of citizen education programme in which the entire community is prepared to understand the new complex and face the new situation.

6.2 In the tribal areas besides establishing ordinary educational institutions it is necessary to provide a package of other facilities so that the service actually becomes available to the tribals. While there has been substantial educational expansion, the quality requires much to be done. There is a heavy wastage and stagnation. Training of teachers, their reorientation, establishment of pace setting institutions, setting up of school complexes, working out special curriculum, change in the school timing and vocations are some of the measures which will improve the effectiveness of the educational efforts.

Present Infrastructure

6.3 Education is compulsory for every child above six years. The agencies involved in creating the infrastructure for educational development are Zilla Parishad, Government in Tribal Welfare Department and Voluntary Agencies. These agencies are functioning for educational development at three levels viz. Primary, Secondary and Higher.

Primary Education

6.4 The Primary Schools are opened by Zilla Parishad and they are supervised by Education Officer, Zilla Parishad. Besides this, since since 1972-73 Government have started opening of Ashram Schools exclusively meant for tribals in hilly and inaccessible tribal areas. The Directorate of Tribal Welfare through two regional Deputy Directors and Tribal Welfare Officers implement this scheme. The Ashram Schools are residential primary schools in Thane District. Besides Government Ashram Schools, few voluntary agencies also have taken lead to establish primary Ashram Schools.

Table No. 6.1

Availability of Primary Educational Facilities in I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar)

| Sr. No. | Tahsil | No. of Primary Schools run by Zilla Parishad |                               |       |                       | No. of Ashram Schools |         |        |
|---------|--------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|
|         |        | Single teacher schools                       | More than one teacher schools | Total | % of villages covered | Govt.                 | Ai- ded | To tal |
| 1       | 2      | 3                                            | 4                             | 5     | 6                     | 7                     | 8       | 9      |
| 1.      | Dahanu | 129                                          | 81                            | 210   | 99                    | 11                    | 6       | 17     |

| 1          | 2        | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7  | 8  | 9  |
|------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| 2.         | Telasari | 43  | 26  | 69  | 100 | 6  | 1  | 7  |
| 3.         | Mokhada  | 77  | 19  | 96  | 98  | 8  | 1  | 9  |
| 4.         | Jawhar   | 120 | 14  | 134 | 99  | 9  | 3  | 12 |
| 5.         | Wada     | 112 | 65  | 177 | 96  | 4  | 2  | 6  |
| 6.         |          |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |
| ITDP Total |          | 481 | 205 | 686 | 93  | 38 | 13 | 51 |

The above table reveals that more than 96 per cent of the villages are covered under Primary Education. In all there are 686 Primary schools. Out of these schools 481 schools i.e. 70 per cent are single teacher schools. This percentage is very high i.e. 90% in Jawhar tahsil.

The performance of single teacher schools is not satisfactory when they are compared with schools having more than one teacher. There are 51 Ashram Schools of which 38 are run by Government in Tribal Welfare Department while 13 are run by Voluntary Agencies in the Project area.

#### Central School

6.5 The percentage of drop outs in tribal areas is very high. In order to check this trend a new type of Residential school called "CENTRAL SCHOOL" has been opened in the Project area at village Waghadi, Taluka Dahanu on Pilot basis. Every year 120 students get the benefit of the school. This experiment is proved to be a success. The percentage of drop out in the surrounding area of Waghadi village is reducing day by day.

Construction of Class Rooms

6.6 The following table deals with the number of classrooms required to be constructed as per the norms fixed, actually constructed and classrooms yet to be constructed.

Table No. 6.2

No. of Classrooms required to be constructed, actually constructed & yet to be constructed

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | No. of class rooms required as per norms fixed | No. of class rooms already constructed by Z.P. | No. of class rooms yet to be constructed | Percentage of class-rooms yet to be constructed |
|---------|----------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 549                                            | 477                                            | 72                                       | 13                                              |
| 2.      | Talasari | 113                                            | 82                                             | 31                                       | 27                                              |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 124                                            | 91                                             | 33                                       | 27                                              |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 172                                            | 193                                            | 29                                       | 17                                              |
| 5.      | Wada     | 386                                            | 173                                            | 213                                      | 55                                              |
|         | Total    | 1344                                           | 966                                            | 378                                      | 28                                              |

At all the places where Primary schools are functioning Zilla Parishad Buildings for classrooms are not available. Therefore, 378 new class rooms are required to be constructed. In the ITDP Thane-I in all 1344 classrooms are required to be constructed but actually 966 classrooms i.e. 72 per cent are constructed. 378 i.e. 28 per cent classrooms are yet to be constructed. This percentage is very high in Wada tahsil i.e. 55 per cent.

6.7 In cases where Zilla Parishad had not constructed the buildings, classes are held either in rented rooms, or in free use premises or in temples, chavadi etc.

Table No. 6.3

Arrangement for classes where Z.P.  
Buildings are not available

| Sr. No.    | Tahsil   | No. of class rooms yet to be constructed | Temporary arrangements made till the classrooms are constructed |                   |                      |
|------------|----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|            |          |                                          | Rented buildings                                                | Rooms on free use | Temples Chavadi etc. |
| 1.         | Dahanu   | 72                                       | 32                                                              | 40                | -                    |
| 2.         | Talasari | 31                                       | 4                                                               | 27                | -                    |
| 3.         | Mokhada  | 33                                       | 23                                                              | 10                | -                    |
| 4.         | Jawhar   | 29                                       | 8                                                               | 21                | -                    |
| 5.         | Wada     | 213                                      | 103                                                             | 95                | 15                   |
| ITDP Total |          | 378                                      | 170<br>(45%)                                                    | 193<br>(51%)      | 15<br>(4%)           |

The table reveals that out of 378 classrooms required to be constructed, 170 i.e. (45%) classes are held in rented buildings, 193 (51%) classrooms are held in free premises and 15 classes are held in temples/chavadis etc. The percentage for all the above categories sound very high in Wada tahsil.

Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education

6.8 There are 29 secondary schools, 3 Government post-basic Ashram Schools, 5 Voluntary Agency's post-basic Ashram Schools and 7 Higher Secondary schools in the I.T.D.P. area. The following table no. 6. gives the facilities available for secondary Education and Higher Education.

Table No. 6.4

Secondary & Higher Secondary Educational facilities available in I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar)

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Secondary Education |                           |       | Higher Secondary schools |
|---------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
|         |          | Secondary schools   | Post Basic Ashram Schools |       |                          |
|         |          |                     | Govt.                     | Aided |                          |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 13                  | -                         | 2     | 3                        |
| 2.      | Talasari | 1                   | 1                         | 1     | 1                        |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 4                   | 1                         | 1     | 1                        |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 3                   | -                         | 1     | 1                        |
| 5.      | Wada     | 8                   | 1                         | -     | 1                        |
|         | Total    | 29                  | 3                         | 5     | 7                        |

In the Project area one high school caters the need of 30 to 40 villages having about 30 to 40 thousand population. Thus, it can be said that by considering the number of primary schools, and taking into account the importance of education, the facilities of secondary as well as Higher Secondary Schools are very much inadequate.

College Education and Other Special Institutes

6.9 There is no college facility in the Project area. Only one Industrial Training Institute is established in 1973 at Vangaon, Taluka Dahanu in the Project area.

Backward Class Hostels

6.10 Due to poor economic conditions the tribal people cannot continue the further education of their children if the educational facilities are not available in the nearby village. In order to overcome this difficulty Backward Class Hostels are established. There are three agencies who have established hostels viz. Government, Zilla Parishad and Voluntary Agencies. The present hostel facilities available in the I.T.D.P. area are given below:-

Table No. 6.5

Availability of Hostel facilities  
in I.T.D.P. Thane-I, Jawhar

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | No. of Backward Class Hostel run by - |                |                    | Total |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
|         |          | Govt.                                 | Zilla-Parishad | Voluntary Agencies |       |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 1                                     | 3              | 12                 | 16    |
| 2.      | Talasari | 1                                     | 1              | 5                  | 7     |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | -                                     | 2              | 5                  | 7     |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 2                                     | 3              | 3                  | 8     |
| 5.      | Wada     | -                                     | -              | 7                  | 7     |
| Total   |          | 4                                     | 9              | 32                 | 45    |

Out of the 4 Government Hostels, one is for Girls located at Jawhar and out of 32 aided hostels, 8 are girls hostels.

6.11 It is observed that the boys' education has picked up but the girls' education is still far behind. The level of education is often viewed as an indicator of the progress of any community.

This is particularly true in the case of tribal people. Poor educational progress among the tribal people is major handicap in their development. Therefore, considerable importance has been given to the spread of education among the tribal people. The Government is, therefore, implementing number of educational schemes for the educational upliftment of the tribal communities. Government Ashram Schools and Government Hostels meant for Scheduled Tribes have been opened in tribal areas.

Literacy

6.12 The Tahsilwise literacy percentage is given in the table no.6.6.

Table No. 6.6

Tahsil literacy in ITDP  
Thane-I Jawhar

| Sr. No.           | Tahsil   | Percentage of literacy |             |             |              |             |              |
|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                   |          | 1971                   |             |             | 1981         |             |              |
|                   |          | Male                   | Female      | Total       | Male         | Female      | Total        |
| 1.                | Dahanu   | 13.05                  | 1.61        | 7.38        | 17.66        | 3.32        | 10.52        |
| 2.                | Talasari | 11.52                  | 0.79        | 6.09        | 20.58        | 3.40        | 11.80        |
| 3.                | Mokhada  | 21.19                  | 5.45        | 13.44       | 23.18        | 6.32        | 14.81        |
| 4.                | Jawhar   | 13.23                  | 1.96        | 7.63        | 17.65        | 4.31        | 10.92        |
| 5.                | Wada     | 16.02                  | 2.45        | 9.31        | 23.94        | 5.72        | 14.92        |
| <u>ITDP Total</u> |          | <u>14.16</u>           | <u>2.13</u> | <u>8.18</u> | <u>19.65</u> | <u>4.27</u> | <u>11.95</u> |

The States percentage of literacy is 47.02

(58.65% male and 34.63% female). As compared to this the literacy rate among the tribal people and tribal area is very low.



6.13 The Tahsilwise literacy position is also not uniform. The position in Dahanu, Jawhar and Talasari tahsils is quite alarming both for male and female. The progress so far made in this field can be said to be totally unsatisfactory. It is pertinent to observe that there is a slight increase in literacy rate over a decade. The study of literacy percentage shows that different educational programmes were taken up but the achievement is very little.

Enrolment of students

6.14 The enrolment at Primary level and secondary and Higher secondary levels is given below:-

Table No. 6.7

Enrolment in primary schools as on 31-3-1980

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | As on 31-3-1976 | Number of students enrolled |        |            | Number of teachers |        |            |
|---------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
|         |          |                 | Total                       | Tribal | Percentage | Total              | Tribal | Percentage |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | N.A.            | 20340                       | 7400   | 36         | 525                | 187    | 36         |
| 2.      | Talasari | N.A.            | 3079                        | 2097   | 68         | 99                 | 65     | 66         |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 4041            | 5123                        | 4512   | 88         | 143                | 125    | 87         |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 4491            | 9861                        | 8411   | 85         | 192                | 145    | 76         |
| 5.      | Wada     | N.A.            | 13080                       | 4993   | 38         | 360                | 155    | 43         |
| Total   |          |                 | 51483                       | 27413  | 53         | 1319               | 677    | 51         |

The enrolment of students as on 31.3.1976 in respect of Jawhar and Mokhada tahsil was available. A comparison of this figure with enrolment on 31-3-1980 shows an increase trend. This means that primary -----(contd.)



Table No. 6.6

Enrollment of students at Secondary & Higher Secondary level

| Sr. No. | Mhsil    | Enrollment at Secondary & Higher Secondary level |      |       |       |       |       | Percentage of Sch. Tribe enrollment |      |      |       |       |
|---------|----------|--------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
|         |          | Boys                                             |      |       | Girls |       |       | Total                               | S.T. | Boys | Girls | Total |
|         |          | Total                                            | S.T. | Total | Total | S.T.  | Total |                                     |      |      |       |       |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 5577                                             | 834  | 3309  | 487   | 8886  | 1321  | 15                                  | 15   | 15   |       |       |
| 2.      | Malasari | 757                                              | 490  | 226   | 99    | 983   | 589   | 65                                  | 44   | 60   |       |       |
| 3.      | Holmada  | 780                                              | 379  | 258   | 100   | 1058  | 479   | 49                                  | 39   | 46   |       |       |
| 4.      | Jashor   | 708                                              | 649  | 759   | 331   | 1467  | 980   | 92                                  | 44   | 67   |       |       |
| 5.      | Wada     | 2968                                             | 384  | 1616  | 66    | 4584  | 450   | 13                                  | 4    | 10   |       |       |
|         | Total    | 10790                                            | 2736 | 6168  | 1083  | 16958 | 3819  | 25                                  | 18   | 25   |       |       |

The above table shows that the total enrolment at Secondary and Higher Secondary Education was 16958 students, of which 3819 students i.e. 23% were tribals. The percentage of tribal boys in total enrolment was 16.13% whereas the percentage of girls' enrolment was 6.39%. The large scale failures in examination particularly in higher education is the major factor in the wastage of education. The percentage of enrolment of tribal students shows a declining trend when it is compared with primary level.

6.16 The reasons for less enrolment of tribal students were:-

- (1) Poor socio-economic condition of the tribal people,
- (2) The children are helpful to the parents for earning and supporting hand to family. They work on fields and look after the cattle and the small children when their parents are out for earning,
- (3) Lack of awareness and social consciousness of the tribal people. The students are more attracted towards their day to day life than education,
- (4) Illiteracy and ignorance on the part of the parents also is responsible for not sending their children to the schools,
- (5) Less attraction towards education is also a reason of poor enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students at Primary level,
- (6) The general trend amongst tribal people is not in favour of female education, which results in the poor enrolment of tribal girls at the level of primary, middle, and higher secondary education. Social obligation, household duties,

and economic activities etc. often force them to remain outside the education.

Quality of Education

6.17 The question of quality of good education is a matter of unsolved question. During our case-studies, it was observed that large number of students were reported to be permanently absent. The few teachers were also irregular in attendance. Similarly, the supervision of the inspecting staff was also not effective because these schools were mostly in inaccessible area. Also at Ashram Schools there is a problem of availability of trained and experienced staff. These factors have adversely affected the quality of education.

Estimated Population belonging to different age-groups and their corresponding enrolment

6.18 The estimated population belonging to different age-groups & corresponding enrolment was available for Jawhar and Mokhada tahsils only.

Table No. 6.9

Estimated population belonging to different age-groups and their corresponding enrolment

| I t e m                                                         | J a w h a r |        |       | M o k h a d e |        |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|
|                                                                 | Male        | Female | Total | Male          | Female | Total |
| 1                                                               | 2           | 3      | 4     | 5             | 6      | 7     |
| A) <u>Age-Group 6-10 years</u>                                  |             |        |       |               |        |       |
| a) Estimate of total population ...                             | 7100        | 7400   | 14500 | 4200          | 4200   | 8400  |
| b) Enrolment of all types of students in standards upto std. V. | 6515        | 3497   | 10012 | 3618          | 2290   | 5908  |
| Percentage of (b) to (a)                                        | 91.8        | 47.3   | 69.00 | 86.1          | 54.5   | 70.3  |
| c) Estimates of tribal population                               | 6400        | 6700   | 13100 | 3800          | 3900   | 7700  |
| d) Enrolment of tribal students upto std.V                      | 5427        | 2623   | 8050  | 3281          | 2043   | 5324  |
| Percentage of (d) to (c)                                        | 84.8        | 39.1   | 61.5  | 86.3          | 52.4   | 69.1  |

| 1                                                        | 2    | 3    | 4     | 5    | 6    | 7    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| <u>B) Age-group 11-13 years</u>                          |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| a) Estimate of total population                          | 4100 | 4300 | 8400  | 2400 | 2400 | 4800 |
| b) Enrolment of all types of students in std. VI to VIII | 650  | 370  | 1020  | 439  | 129  | 568  |
| Percentage of (b) to (a)                                 | 15.9 | 8.6  | 12.1  | 18.3 | 5.4  | 11.8 |
| c) Estimate of tribal population                         | 3600 | 3900 | 7500  | 2200 | 2300 | 4500 |
| d) Enrolment of tribal students in std. VI - VIII        | 622  | 275  | 897   | 383  | 118  | 501  |
| Percentage of (d) to (c)                                 | 17.3 | 7.1  | 12.00 | 17.4 | 5.1  | 11.1 |
| <u>7) Age-Group 14-15 years</u>                          |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| a) Estimate of total population                          | 2500 | 2700 | 5200  | 1500 | 1500 | 3000 |
| b) Enrolment of all types of students in Std. IX-X       | 236  | 112  | 348   | 156  | 65   | 221  |
| Percentage of (b) to (a)                                 | 9.4  | 4.1  | 6.7   | 10.4 | 4.3  | 7.4  |
| c) Estimate of tribal population                         | 2300 | 2400 | 4700  | 1200 | 1400 | 2600 |
| d) Enrolment of tribal students in std. IX - X           | 212  | 101  | 315   | 144  | 60   | 204  |
| Percentage of (d) to (c)                                 | 9.2  | 4.2  | 6.7   | 12.0 | 4.3  | 7.8  |

| 1                                                 | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5    | 6    | 7     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| <u>D) All Age-Groups</u>                          |       |       |       |      |      |       |
| a) Estimate of total population                   | 13700 | 14400 | 28100 | 8100 | 8100 | 16200 |
| b) Enrolment of all types of students upto Std. X | 7400  | 3979  | 11380 | 4213 | 2484 | 6697  |
| Percentage of (b) to (a)                          | 54.0  | 27.6  | 40.5  | 52.0 | 30.7 | 41.3  |
| c) Estimate of tribal population                  | 12300 | 13000 | 25300 | 7200 | 7600 | 14800 |
| d) Enrolment of tribal students upto std. X       | 6261  | 2999  | 9260  | 3808 | 2221 | 6029  |
| Percentage of (d) to (c)                          | 50.9  | 23.1  | 36.6  | 51.9 | 29.2 | 40.7  |



The above estimates of population for different age groups are worked out on assuming the following facts:-

- (1) Children in age-group 6-10 years would be in standard upto V.
- (2) Children in the age group 11-13 would be in standard VI-VIII.
- (3) Those belonging to age-group 14-15 years would be in standards IX-X.

6.19 It will be seen from the table that 70.3% and 69.0% of children of all classes in age-group 6-10 from Mokhada and Jawhar tahsil respectively were attending the school. But so far as tribals were concerned that children attending the schools in the same age-group were 69.1% in Mokhada and 61.5% in Jawhar tahsils. The percentage of tribal girls of this <sup>age</sup> group attending school was 52.4% in Mokhada and 39.1% in Jawhar tahsil. In the next age-group, however, the percentage (for total population and also for tribal population) of enrolment suddenly came down to about 11 in both the tahsils. In the last group viz. 14-15 this percentage declined further about 7 to 8 percentage. This shows that the percentage of drop-outs in the higher age-groups was significantly high in both the tahsils.

6.20 In order to study the question of drop-outs the 'Percentage Retention Rates' have been worked out and presented below:-

Table No. 6.10

Percentage Retention Rates of students from Std. I to IV

| Sr. No. | Year as on | Std. | Jawhar |        | Mokhada |        |
|---------|------------|------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
|         |            |      | Boys   | Girls  | Boys    | Girls  |
| 1.      | 31.3.1976  | I    | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00  | 100.00 |
| 2.      | 31.3.1977  | II   | 56.00  | 51.40  | 61.20   | 56.70  |
| 3.      | 31.3.1978  | III  | 41.60  | 41.60  | 44.30   | 33.70  |
| 4.      | 31.3.1979  | IV   | 30.30  | 30.40  | 26.40   | 18.60  |

The above percentage retention rates are worked out treating the enrolments in standard I in March, 1976 as 100. The students studying in standard II in 1977 in III in 1978, in IV in 1979 if all of them have passed their examination every year. But the above table shows as to how the number of students enrolled declines year by year upto std.IV. Thus, there is a drop-outs. One reason for drop-outs is failures in the examinations. However, a substantial portion in the decline is perhaps due to Voluntary desertion also.

From the above table it appears that a little less than half the number of students in std.I left the school in the second year itself. Further in Jawhar tahsil about 70% of the boys and girls had left by the time they reached std.IV. In Mokhada the corresponding percentage was slightly higher than Jawhar tahsil.

6.21 A study exclusively of the Tribal students would be more interesting. The following table will highlight the drop-outs exclusively in tribal students.

Table No. 6.11  
Percentage Retention Rate of tribal  
students from Std. I to Std. IV

| Year as on   | Std. | Jawhar |        | Mokhada |        |
|--------------|------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
|              |      | Boys   | Girls  | Boys    | Girls  |
| 1. 30.9.1976 | I    | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00  | 100.00 |
| 2. 30.9.1977 | II   | 65.80  | 49.80  | 70.30   | 50.80  |
| 3. 30.9.1978 | III  | 43.70  | 29.00  | 45.70   | 29.60  |
| 4. 30.9.1979 | IV   | 26.90  | 18.50  | 26.20   | 13.40  |

\* The table nos. 6.10 and 6.11 comparatively show that the percentage of retention rates of the tribal students in two tahsils are very low and it is still low among the girls.

Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan

6.22 Various schemes were implemented under Tribal Sub Plan for educational development of the tribal in the project area. The agencies involved are Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane; Tribal Welfare Officer, Thane; and Adult Education Officer and Voluntary Agencies. These schemes are categorised under (a) General Education, (b) Welfare of Backward Classes. These schemes cover various aspects like Primary Education, Secondary Education, Adult Education etc.

Table No. 6.12

Budget Provision and Expenditure incurred under Education Development in Thane District under Tribal Sub Plan during 1976-77 to 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | B u d g e t |        |        |                                       |       |        |       |       |        |       |   |
|---------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|---|
|         |         | District    |        |        | Integrated Tribal Development Project |       |        |       |       |        |       |   |
|         |         | Gen         | W.B.C. | Total  | I                                     |       |        |       | II    |        |       |   |
|         |         |             | Gen.   | W.B.C. | Total                                 | Gen.  | W.B.C. | Total | Gen.  | W.B.C. | Total |   |
| 1       | 2       | 3           | 4      | 5      | 6                                     | 7     | 8      | 9     | 10    | 11     |       |   |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 2.10        | 31.59  | 33.69  | *                                     | *     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     | * |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 22.62       | 39.93  | 62.55  | *                                     | *     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     | * |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 40.26       | 41.25  | 81.46  | 25.99                                 | 26.54 | 52.53  | 14.27 | 14.66 | 28.93  |       |   |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 22.79       | 19.42  | 42.21  | 13.74                                 | 12.37 | 26.11  | 9.05  | 7.05  | 16.10  |       |   |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 24.81       | 26.62  | 51.43  | *                                     | *     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     | * |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 33.38       | 45.45  | 78.83  | *                                     | *     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     | * |

Gen - General Education  
W.B.C. - Welfare of Backward Classes

The sign(\*) denotes that figures separately are not available.

(...contd. on next page)

Table No. (6.12) continued...

| Sr. No. | Year    | E x p e n d i t u r e |        |       |                                       |        |       |       |        |       |       |
|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|         |         | District              |        |       | Integrated Tribal Development Project |        |       |       |        |       | Total |
|         |         | Gen                   | W.B.C. | Total | I                                     |        |       | II    |        |       |       |
|         |         |                       |        |       | Gen.                                  | W.B.C. | Total | Gen.  | W.B.C. | Total |       |
|         | 12      | 13                    | 14     | 15    | 16                                    | 17     | 18    | 19    | 20     | 21    |       |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 2,01                  | 22.83  | 24.84 | *                                     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     |       |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 12.80                 | 34.89  | 47.69 | *                                     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     |       |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 26.67                 | 36.49  | 63.06 | 16.53                                 | 24.00  | 40.53 | 10.14 | 12.39  | 22.53 |       |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 14.12                 | 17.16  | 31.28 | 8.49                                  | 12.19  | 20.68 | 5.63  | 4.97   | 10.60 |       |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 23.12                 | 16.45  | 39.57 | *                                     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     |       |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 31.34                 | 36.95  | 68.29 | *                                     | *      | *     | *     | *      | *     |       |

Gen - General Education  
W.B.C. - Welfare of Backward Classes

The sign (\*) denotes that figures separately are not available.

Table No. 6.13

Schemes for Education Development under T.S.P. in Thane district

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No.                                       | Name of the scheme                                                     | 1976-77             |                       | 1977-78             |                       |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                                               |                                                                        | Budget for District | Expenditure for Dist. | Budget for District | Expenditure for Dist. |
| 1                                             | 2                                                                      | 3                   | 4                     | 5                   | 6                     |
| A) Schemes under Sub-Sector General Education |                                                                        |                     |                       |                     |                       |
| 1.                                            | Book Banks in secondary schools                                        | 0.70                | 0.70                  | 1.35                | 1.13                  |
| 2.                                            | Book Banks in primary schools                                          |                     |                       |                     |                       |
| 3.                                            | Special facilities to students belonging to STs/SCs in primary schools | 1.00                | 0.92                  | -                   | -                     |
| 4.                                            | Attaching standards V to VII of primary schools to secondary schools   | -                   | -                     | 1.75                | 1.74                  |
| 5.                                            | Grants to Z.P. for construction of primary school building             | -                   | -                     | 0.90                | -                     |
| 6.                                            | Appointment of additional Inspectors and Supervisors                   | -                   | -                     | 0.20                | -                     |
| 7.                                            | Development and Expansion of non- govt. secondary schools              | -                   | -                     | 8.50                | 8.50                  |
| 8.                                            | Development of Higher Secondary Education through Junior Colleges      | -                   | -                     | 4.00                | 0.67                  |
| 9.                                            | Open Merit scholarships in Junior Colleges                             | -                   | -                     | 0.14                | -                     |
| 10.                                           | Development in Maths and Science                                       | 0.09                | 0.09                  | 0.22                | -                     |

| 1                                                   | 2                                                                                   | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11.                                                 | Training to teachers in work-experience                                             | -     | -     | 0.37  | -     |
| 12.                                                 | Establishment of Central school on experimental basis                               | 0.31  | 0.30  | 2.25  | 9.48  |
| 13.                                                 | Non-formal Education programme for the age-group 9 to 14                            | -     | -     | 0.01  | 0.01  |
| 14.                                                 | Opening of/Establishment of Bal Bhavan                                              | -     | -     | 0.01  | 0.01  |
| 15.                                                 | Special coaching classes in Maths & Science to Sch.tribe students in VIII to X std. | -     | -     | 0.22  | 0.09  |
| 16.                                                 | Construction of quarters to primary school teachers                                 | -     | -     | 2.70  | 0.17  |
|                                                     | Total (A)                                                                           | 2.10  | 2.01  | 22.62 | 12.80 |
| <b>B) Schemes under Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</b> |                                                                                     |       |       |       |       |
| 1.                                                  | Grant-in-aid to aided backward class hostels                                        | -     | -     | 0.96  | 0.96  |
| 2.                                                  | Grant-in-aid to Balwadis for Sch. Tribes                                            | -     | -     | 0.27  | 0.20  |
| 3.                                                  | Opening & Maintenance of Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies                   | 5.35  | 3.88  | 6.15  | 9.09  |
| 4.                                                  | Development of Ashram Schools run by Voluntary agencies                             | -     | -     | 1.33  | -     |
| 5.                                                  | Opening and development of Govt. post-basic Ashram Schools                          | 1.44  | -     | 1.30  | 3.75  |
| 6.                                                  | Ashram School complex                                                               | 21.00 | 18.95 | 28.32 | 20.89 |
| 7.                                                  | Supply of meals & dress to Ashram School students                                   | 2.00  | -     | -     | -     |
| 8.                                                  | Construction of Government Hostel buildings                                         | 1.80  | -     | 1.80  | -     |
|                                                     | Total (B)                                                                           | 31.59 | 22.83 | 39.53 | 34.89 |
|                                                     | Total (A+B)                                                                         | 33.69 | 24.84 | 62.55 | 47.69 |

Table No. 6.13 (Contd.)

Schemes for Education Development under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane district  
for the year 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No.                                              | Name of the scheme                                                            | Budget                         |          |      |                                | Expenditure |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------|--------------------------------|-------------|------|
|                                                      |                                                                               | Dist-<br>rict<br>as a<br>whole | I.T.D.P. |      | Dist-<br>rict<br>as a<br>whole | I.T.D.P.    |      |
|                                                      |                                                                               |                                | I        | II   |                                | I           | II   |
| 1                                                    | 2                                                                             | 3                              | 4        | 5    | 6                              | 7           | 8    |
| <u>A) Schemes under Sub-sector General Education</u> |                                                                               |                                |          |      |                                |             |      |
|                                                      | 1. Book banks in secondary schools                                            | 1.35                           | 0.82     | 0.53 | 0.77                           | 0.56        | 0.21 |
|                                                      | 2. Special facilities to students belonging to S.Ts./S.Cs. in primary schools | 1.00                           | 0.80     | 0.20 | 0.86                           | 0.86        | -    |
|                                                      | 3. Attaching standards V to VII of primary schools to secondary schools       | 2.56                           | 1.62     | 0.94 | 2.56                           | 1.56        | 1.00 |
|                                                      | 4. Grants to Z.P. for construction of primary school building                 | 8.00                           | 5.20     | 2.80 | 6.66                           | 2.94        | 3.72 |
|                                                      | 5. Appoint of additional Inspectors & Supervisors                             | 0.65                           | 0.40     | 0.25 | 0.26                           | 0.16        | 0.10 |
|                                                      | 6. Development and Expansion of non-govt. secondary schools                   | 8.00                           | 5.00     | 3.00 | 8.05                           | 5.04        | 3.01 |
|                                                      | 7. Development of Higher Secondary Education through Junior Colleges          | 7.00                           | 4.27     | 2.73 | 2.29                           | 1.79        | 0.50 |
|                                                      | 8. Training to teachers in work experience                                    | 0.42                           | 0.24     | 0.18 | 0.01                           | 0.01        | -    |



| 1   | 2                                                                                          | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 25. | Appointment of additional staff/administration/<br>co-ordination of educational programmes | 0.22  | 0.10  | 0.12  | -     | -     | -     |
|     | Total (A)                                                                                  | 40.26 | 25.99 | 14.27 | 26.67 | 16.53 | 10.14 |
| B)  | <u>Schemes under Welfare of Scheduled Tribes</u>                                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1.  | Grant in aid to aided backward class hostels                                               | 2.38  | 1.43  | 0.95  | 2.53  | 2.09  | 0.44  |
| 2.  | Opening of Hostels for B.C. Boys and Girls                                                 | 2.35  | 1.20  | 1.15  | -     | -     | -     |
| 3.  | Grant-in-aid to Balwadis for Sch. Tribes                                                   | 0.30  | 0.18  | 0.12  | 0.15  | 0.15  | -     |
| 4.  | Opening and Maintenance of Ashram Schools run by<br>Voluntary agencies                     | 7.60  | 5.00  | 2.60  | 5.41  | 3.24  | 2.17  |
| 5.  | Development of Ashram Schools run by Voluntary<br>agencies                                 | 1.25  | 0.75  | 0.50  | -     | -     | -     |
| 6.  | Opening and development of government post-basic<br>Ashram schools                         | 1.56  | 1.56  | -     | 3.50  | 2.45  | 1.05  |
| 7.  | Ashram School complex ... ..                                                               | 25.25 | 16.00 | 9.25  | 24.65 | 16.00 | 8.65  |
| 8.  | Payment of tuition fee and examination fees to<br>tribal students                          | 0.09  | 0.05  | 0.04  | -     | -     | -     |
| 9.  | Award of stipends to B.C. students in I.T.Is.                                              | 0.32  | 0.32  | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| 10. | Award of scholarship to B.C. student studying in<br>High schools                           | 0.10  | 0.05  | 0.05  | 0.15  | 0.07  | 0.08  |
|     | Total (B)                                                                                  | 41.20 | 26.54 | 14.66 | 56.39 | 24.00 | 12.39 |
|     | Total (A+B)                                                                                | 81.46 | 52.53 | 28.93 | 63.06 | 40.53 | 22.53 |

| 1   | 2                                                                                | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9.  | Establishment of Central Schemes on experimental basis                           | 2.50 | 2.50 | -    | 0.59 | 0.59 | --   |
| 10. | Non-formal Education programme for the age-group 9 to 14                         | 0.02 | 0.02 | -    | 0.01 | 0.01 | -    |
| 11. | Opening of/Establishment of Bal Bhavan                                           | 0.02 | 0.02 | -    | 0.02 | 0.02 | --   |
| 12. | Special coaching classes in Maths and science to S.T. students in VIII to X std. | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.13 | -    |
| 13. | Construction of quarters to primary school teachers                              | 4.00 | 2.44 | 1.56 | 1.70 | 0.96 | 0.74 |
| 14. | Improving the quality of Education in tribal area                                | 0.44 | 0.28 | 0.16 | -    | -    | -    |
| 15. | Supply of work books to tribal students                                          | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| 16. | Opening of non-govt. secondary schools in tribal area                            | 0.18 | -    | 0.18 | 0.18 | -    | 0.18 |
| 17. | Sports and Study centres                                                         | 0.63 | 0.42 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.22 | -    |
| 18. | Payment of stipends to the tribal students in std. V to X                        | 1.60 | 0.95 | 0.65 | 1.60 | 0.95 | 0.65 |
| 19. | Incentive grants to well-managed selected secondary schools                      | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 | -    | -    | -    |
| 20. | Development of play grounds                                                      | -    | -    | -    | 0.17 | 0.17 | -    |
| 21. | Opening of Balwadi in primary schools                                            | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | -    |
| 22. | Upgradation of single teachers' schools                                          | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.15 | -    |
| 23. | Expansion of schools complexes                                                   | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.20 | -    |
| 24. | Grants for sports and sports festival                                            | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.05 | -    | -    | -    |

Table No. 6.13 (Contd.)

Schemes for Educational Development under F.S.P.  
in Thane district for the year 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No.                                              | Name of the scheme                                                     | Budget              |          |      |                     | Expenditure |      |  |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------|---------------------|-------------|------|--|
|                                                      |                                                                        | District as a whole | I.T.D.P. |      | District as a whole | I.T.D.P.    |      |  |
|                                                      |                                                                        |                     | I        | II   |                     | I           | II   |  |
| 1                                                    | 2                                                                      | 3                   | 4        | 5    | 6                   | 7           | 8    |  |
| <u>A) Schemes under Sub-sector General Education</u> |                                                                        |                     |          |      |                     |             |      |  |
| 1.                                                   | Book Banks in Secondary schools                                        | 0.28                | 0.17     | 0.11 | 0.24                | 0.15        | 0.09 |  |
| 2.                                                   | Book Banks in Primary schools                                          | 0.60                | 0.36     | 0.24 | 0.60                | 0.34        | 0.26 |  |
| 3.                                                   | Special facilities to students belonging to STs/SCs in primary schools | 3.25                | 1.95     | 1.30 | 3.17                | 1.90        | 1.27 |  |
| 4.                                                   | Attaching standards V to VII of primary schools                        | -                   | -        | -    | 0.20                | 0.20        | -    |  |
| 5.                                                   | Grants to Z.P. for construction of primary school building             | 4.00                | 2.40     | 1.60 | 0.74                | 0.44        | 0.30 |  |
| 6.                                                   | Development and Expansion of non-Government Secondary schools          | 1.88                | 1.13     | 0.75 | 1.87                | 1.13        | 0.74 |  |
| 7.                                                   | Development of High Secondary Education through Junior colleges        | 0.90                | 0.54     | 0.36 | 1.16                | 0.80        | 0.36 |  |
| 8.                                                   | Non-formal Education programme for the age-group 9 to 14               | 1.50                | 0.90     | 0.60 | 0.52                | 0.16        | 0.16 |  |

| 1   | 2                                                              | 3     | 4     | 5    | 6     | 7    | 8    |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| 9.  | Construction of quarters to primary school teachers            | 4.00  | 2.44  | 1.56 | 2.28  | 1.38 | 0.90 |
| 10. | Payment of stipends to the tribal students in std. V to X std. | 2.65  | 1.59  | 1.06 | 2.65  | 1.59 | 1.06 |
| 11. | Development of play-grounds                                    | 0.30  | 0.20  | 0.10 | 0.03  | 0.03 | -    |
| 12. | Upgradation of single teachers schools                         | 1.65  | 0.99  | 0.66 | 0.22  | 0.01 | 0.21 |
| 13. | Expansion of schools complexes                                 | 0.18  | 0.11  | 0.07 | 0.18  | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| 14. | Grants for sports and sports festival                          | 0.05  | 0.03  | 0.03 | -     | -    | -    |
| 15. | Opening of Vikaswadis in tribal areas                          | 0.09  | 0.06  | 0.03 | 0.03  | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 16. | Opening of schools in school-less villages                     | 1.20  | 0.72  | 0.48 | 0.18  | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| 17. | UNICEF AIDED programmes - supply of science kit-boxes          | 0.25  | 0.15  | 0.10 | 0.25  | 0.15 | 0.10 |
|     | Total (A)                                                      | 22.79 | 13.74 | 9.05 | 14.12 | 8.49 | 5.63 |

| 1  | 2                                                              | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| B) | <u>Schemes under welfare of Scheduled Tribes</u>               |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1. | Grant in aid to aided backward class hostels                   | 0.04  | 0.02  | 0.02  | 0.04  | 0.02  | 0.02  |
| 2. | Opening of hostels for B.C. boys and girls                     | 1.47  | 1.01  | 0.46  | 0.46  | 1.01  | 0.45  |
| 3. | Grant-in-aid to Balwadis for S.Ts.                             | 0.20  | 0.12  | 0.08  | 0.20  | 0.12  | 0.08  |
| 4. | Openign & Maintenance of Ashram Schools by Voluntary agencies  | 0.90  | 0.54  | 0.36  | 0.90  | 0.54  | 0.36  |
| 5. | Ashram School complex ... ..                                   | 16.46 | 10.46 | 6.00  | 14.38 | 10.38 | 4.00  |
| 6. | Payment of tuition fee and examination fees to tribal students | 0.18  | 0.11  | 0.07  | 0.16  | 0.11  | 0.05  |
| 7. | Award of stipends to B.C. students in I.T.Is.                  | 0.15  | 0.10  | 0.05  | -     | -     | -     |
| 8. | Award of scholarship to B.C. student studying in High schools  | 0.02  | 0.01  | 0.01  | 0.02  | 0.01  | 0.01  |
|    | Total (B)                                                      | 19.42 | 12.37 | 7.05  | 17.16 | 12.19 | 4.97  |
|    | Total (A+B)                                                    | 42.21 | 26.11 | 16.10 | 31.28 | 20.68 | 10.60 |

Table No. 6.12 (Contd)

## Schemes for Education Development under Tribal Sub Plan in Thane District

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No.                                              | Name of the scheme                                                         | 1980-81             |                          | 1981-82             |                          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
|                                                      |                                                                            | Budget for district | Expenditure for district | Budget for district | Expenditure for district |
| 1                                                    | 2                                                                          | 3                   | 4                        | 5                   | 6                        |
| <b>A) Schemes under Seb Sector General Education</b> |                                                                            |                     |                          |                     |                          |
| 1.                                                   | Book Banks in Secondary Schools                                            | 0.15                | 0.15                     | 0.31                | 0.31                     |
| 2.                                                   | Book Banks in Primary Schools                                              | 0.53                | 0.53                     | -                   | -                        |
| 3.                                                   | Special facilities to students belonging to S.Ts./S.Cs. in primary schools | 2.50                | 2.50                     | 0.90                | 0.90                     |
| 4.                                                   | Attaching standards V to VII of primary schools to secondary schools       | 1.96                | 1.96                     | 1.65                | 1.65                     |
| 5.                                                   | Grants to Z.P. for construction of primary school building                 | 5.00                | 3.89                     | 10.32               | 9.16                     |
| 6.                                                   | Development and expansion of non-Govt. secondary schools                   | 4.71                | 4.71                     | 7.28                | 7.28                     |
| 7.                                                   | Development of Higher Secondary education through Junior colleges          | 1.69                | 2.61                     | 2.00                | 1.94                     |
| 8.                                                   | Training to teachers in work experience                                    | -                   | -                        | 0.10                | -                        |
| 9.                                                   | Non-formal education programme for the age-group 9 to 14                   | 1.00                | 0.37                     | 1.05                | 0.81                     |
| 10.                                                  | Construction of quarters to primary school teachers                        | 2.59                | 2.06                     | -                   | -                        |
| 11.                                                  | Opening of non-Govt. secondary schools in tribal area                      | 0.40                | 0.71                     | 0.90                | 0.90                     |
| 12.                                                  | Payment of stipends to the tribal students in Std. V to X.                 | 2.50                | 2.50                     | 2.00                | 3.10                     |

| 1   | 2                                                                                       | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 13. | Incentive grants to well-managed selected secondary schools                             | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | -    |
| 14. | Development of play grounds                                                             | 0.09 | -    | -    | -    |
| 15. | Opening of Balvadi in primary schools                                                   | -    | -    | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| 16. | Upgradation of single teacher's schools                                                 | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 17. | Expansion of schools' complexes                                                         | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.51 | 0.42 |
| 18. | Grants for sports and sports festival                                                   | 0.10 | -    | -    | -    |
| 19. | Opening of Vikaswadis in tribal areas                                                   | 0.12 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 20. | Opening of schools in school-less villages                                              | -    | -    | 0.21 | 0.29 |
| 21. | UNICEF aided programmes - supply of science kit boxes                                   | 0.05 | -    | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 22. | Appointment of additional staff/administration/co-ordination of educational programmes. | -    | -    | 2.00 | 1.42 |
| 23. | Youth shibirs                                                                           | -    | 0.15 | -    | -    |
| 24. | Grants to Z.P. for appointment of primary school teachers due to revised norms          | -    | -    | 1.40 | 0.88 |
| 25. | Appointment of Laboratory Assistant in non-Government secondary schools                 | -    | -    | 0.40 | 0.25 |
| 26. | Establishment of office of the District Adult Education Officer                         | -    | -    | 0.35 | 0.30 |
| 27. | Training programme for new adult literature                                             | -    | -    | 0.25 | 0.27 |
| 28. | Educational concession to economically backward classes students                        | -    | -    | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| 29. | Facility for tribal students to stay with the family of teachers                        | -    | -    | 0.15 | -    |

| 1 | 2                                                                  | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | 30. Training of teachers for implementing CERT syllabus            | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.09  | 0.09  |
|   | 31. Adult Education Programme                                      | 1.05  | 0.50  | 0.46  | 0.46  |
|   | Total (A)                                                          | 24.81 | 23.12 | 33.38 | 31.34 |
|   | <u>B) Schemes under welfare of Scheduled Tribes</u>                |       |       |       |       |
|   | 1. Grant-in-aid to aided backward class hostels                    | 0.35  | 0.28  | 0.66  | 0.62  |
|   | 2. Opening of hostels for B.C. boys and girls                      | 3.26  | 3.22  | 3.90  | 4.44  |
|   | 3. Payment of building grants to aided B.C. Hostels                | 0.35  | 0.35  | 0.15  | 0.07  |
|   | 4. Grant-in-aid to Balwadis for Scheduled Tribes                   | 0.21  | 0.15  | 0.30  | 0.28  |
|   | 5. Opening and maintenance of Ashram Schools by Voluntary Agencies | 1.65  | 1.58  | 5.00  | 5.00  |
|   | 6. Opening and development of Govt. post-basic Ashram Schools      | 0.40  | -     | 0.52  | -     |
|   | 7. Ashram School Complexes                                         | 18.65 | 10.71 | 34.71 | 26.32 |
|   | 8. Payment of tuition fees and examination fees to tribal students | 0.10  | 1.10  | 0.07  | 0.07  |
|   | 9. Award of stipends to B.C. students in I.T.Is.                   | 0.15  | -     | 0.14  | 0.15  |
|   | 10. Supply of meals and dress to Ashram School students            | -     | -     | -     | -     |
|   | 11. Construction of Government B.C. hostel buildings               | 1.00  | -     | -     | -     |
|   | 12. Award of scholarship to B.C. students studying in High schools | 0.10  | 0.06  | -     | -     |
|   | 13. Basic schools run by voluntary agencies                        | 0.40  | -     | -     | -     |
|   | Total (B)                                                          | 26.62 | 16.45 | 45.45 | 36.95 |
|   | Total (A + B)                                                      | 51.43 | 39.57 | 78.83 | 68.29 |



6.23 It was observed that the budget provided for different schemes was frequently revised in view of the inability on the part of the implementing agency to spend as envisaged earlier. Even after the revised budget in actuality the expenditure turned to be much less. This gives a doubt as to whether there was any realistic norms for fixing Budget Provision. The whole approach in this respect at best appeared "ad-hoc" and lacked any attempt at deciding the real budgetary needs on the basis of any defined purpose or priority and clear perspective.

Review of schemes

6.24 Of many schemes of education, the following schemes were taken up for detailed study:-

- (i) Establishment of Vikaswadis.
- (ii) Non-formal education
- (iii) Opening of Balwadis
- (iv) Government Ashram School Complex

These schemes were selected in consultation with the Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, the Tribal Welfare Officer, Thane and the Project Officer of I.T.D.P.

Establishment of Vikaswadis

6.25 Object of the scheme

The Tribal children are not attending schools regularly. Their parents are/ engaged in field or on anyother work. In these circumstances they cannot carry their younger children or babies with them. The responsibility of these babies automatically lies on the elder children in the house. So these children have to look after the babies and as such they cannot attend the school. With this background the scheme of establishment of Vikaswadis (Cradle House) has been started. Since 1979-80 the village having primary school with Balwadi was selected for Vikaswadi purpose.

The following are two important objects of the scheme:

- (1) To improve the enrolments of S.T. students in primary schools, and
- (2) To increase the habit of education among the tribal people.

Implementing agency

6.26 This scheme is implemented by the Education Officer of Zilla Parishad. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the Head Master of the school. The Block Development Officer is the supervisory officer of the scheme.

Admission

6.27 The admission is given only to the tribal boys and girls who are below 3 years. Maximum 10 children are admitted in the vikaswadi. The working of Vikaswadi is carried on during the school time.

Coverage of the scheme

6.28 There are 4 vikaswadis in the I.T.D.P. area.

Financial implications

6.29 To look after the children, a maid servant is appointed in Vikaswadi. She has been paid honorarium of Rs. 50/- p.m. The provision of Rs. 25/- per baby is made for milk and Rs. 500/- p.m. are provided for purchase of instruments and as other charges.

Budget Provision and Expenditure

6.30 The Budget provided is not fully utilised. The table No. 6.14 will make this fact clear. (Pl. See on the next page).

6.31 The reason for under utilisation of budget grants for first two years were as under:-

(1) The tribal people did not give proper response to this scheme. Generally the tribal parents are not willing to part with their children from them.

(2) The honorarium paid to maid-servant once fixed in 1979-80 at the rate of Rs. 50/- p.m. has not been revised, with the result no maid servant shows sincerity and willingness in this work.

(3) The supply of milk for the babies is always insufficient and irregular. The guarantee of getting the milk to the babies is not assured and as such the parents are not willing to keep their babies in vikaswadis.

Table No. 6.14

Budget Provision and Expenditure under estab-  
ment of Vilaswadi in Thane District

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget Provision |          |      | Expenditure   |          |      | Percentage of expenditure with provision |          |    |
|---------|---------|------------------|----------|------|---------------|----------|------|------------------------------------------|----------|----|
|         |         | Dist-<br>rict    | I.T.D.P. |      | Dist-<br>rict | I.T.D.P. |      | Dist-<br>rict                            | I.T.D.P. |    |
|         |         |                  | I        | II   |               | I        | II   |                                          |          |    |
| 1       | 2       | 3                | 4        | 5    | 6             | 7        | 8    | 9                                        | 10       | 11 |
| 1.      | 1979-80 | 9000             | 6000     | 3000 | 3000          | 3000     | 1000 | 33                                       | 33       | 33 |
| 2.      | 1980-81 | 12000            | *        | *    | 4000          | N.A.     | N.A. | 33                                       | *        | *  |
| 3.      | 1981-82 | 10000            | *        | *    | 10000         | -        | -    | 100                                      | *        | *  |

The sign (\*) denotes that figures separate not available

Recommendations

6.32 In view of the facts stated above, the following recommendations are made:-

(1) Proper propoganda of the scheme among the tribal people may be made by the Extension Officers from Block Development Office.

(2) The present amount of honorarium should be increased from Rs. 50/- p.m. to Rs. 100/- p.m. in order to attract the maid servants.

(3) The milk should be provided regularly to the children of Vikaswadi.

Opening of Balwadis

6.33 Objective of the scheme

The object of introducing this scheme during the year 1979-80 is to inculcate the habit of attending schools among the tribal children.

Implementing Agencies

6.34 Three agencies are implementing this scheme:-

- (1) The Education Department, Zilla Parishad,
- (2) Tribal Welfare Department, and
- (3) Social Welfare Department, Zilla Parishad.

Balwadis run by Education Department of Zilla Parishad

6.35 The Balwadis are opened in the villages having more than 1000 population. The budget provision and actual expenditure during the period under review are given in the following table/ (Pl. see next page).  
No. 6.15

Table No. 6.15

Budget Provision and expenditure under Balvadis:

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget Provision |          |      |           | Expenditure |    |           |          | Percentage of Expenditure |  |
|---------|---------|------------------|----------|------|-----------|-------------|----|-----------|----------|---------------------------|--|
|         |         | Distri-ct        | I.T.D.P. |      | Distri-ct | I.T.D.P.    |    | Distri-ct | I.T.D.P. |                           |  |
|         |         |                  | I        | II   |           | I           | II |           | I        | II                        |  |
| 1       | 2       | 3                | 4        | 5    | 6         | 7           | 8  | 9         | 10       | 11                        |  |
| 1.      | 1978-79 | 0.36             | 0.20     | 0.16 | 0.16      | 0.16        | -  | 44        | 100      | 0                         |  |
| 2.      | 1979-80 | -                | -        | -    | -         | -           | -  | -         | -        | -                         |  |
| 3.      | 1980-81 | -                | -        | -    | -         | -           | -  | -         | -        | -                         |  |
| 4.      | 1981-82 | 0.11             | *        | *    | 0.07      | *           | *  | 64        | *        | *                         |  |

(Rs. in '000')

The sign (\*) denotes that figures separately not available.

Note: The above table shows that the expenditure for the years 1978-79 and 1981-82 was 44% and 64% respectively. No budgetary provision was made during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Balwadis run by Tribal Welfare Department

6.36 The Government Ashram School has a Balwadi attached to it. Minimum 30 to 40 students are admitted in the Balwadi. There is a provision of full time trained Balwadi teacher. The uniforms are supplied by Government to each student. Also educational material worth Rs. 1000/- are supplied to each Balwadi.

Balwadis run by Social Welfare Department  
Zilla Parishad

6.37 The Social Welfare Department provides financial assistance to Balwadis run by Voluntary Agencies through Z.P. Social Welfare Officers. Only those Balwadis having at least 90% enrolment of SCs/STs are eligible for assistance under this scheme. Under this scheme 90% grant-in-aid is given to the voluntary agency. The items considered for grant-in-aid are payment of Balwadi teacher, payment of Dai, rent, educational equipments etc. The table No. 6.16 gives the budget provision and actual expenditure under this scheme. (Pl. see table no.6.16 on the next page).

Table No. 6.16

## Grant-in-aid to Balwadis of Backward Classes

(Rs. in '000')

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget Provision |                  | Expenditure |                  | Percentage of Expenditure |                  |     |     |     |
|---------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|
|         |         | District         | I.A.D.P.<br>I II | District    | I.A.D.P.<br>I II | District                  | I.A.D.P.<br>I II |     |     |     |
| 1       | 2       | 3                | 4                | 5           | 6                | 7                         | 8                | 9   | 10  | 11  |
| 1.      | 1977-78 | 0.27             | -                | -           | 0.20             | -                         | -                | 74  | -   | -   |
| 2.      | 1978-79 | 0.30             | 0.18             | 0.12        | 0.15             | 0.15                      | N.A.             | 50  | 83  | 0   |
| 3.      | 1979-80 | 0.20             | 0.12             | 0.08        | 0.20             | 0.12                      | 0.08             | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4.      | 1980-81 | 0.21             | *                | *           | 0.15             | *                         | *                | 75  | *   | *   |
| 5.      | 1981-82 | 0.30             | *                | *           | 0.28             | *                         | *                | 93  | *   | *   |

The sign (\*) denotes the figures separately not available.

Note : Although the expenditure items are fixed and the scheme is deeply rooted, the result of expenditure does not give any satisfaction. From the expenditure figures taken up district as a whole it will be seen that except during the year 1979-80, expenditure has not been incurred during the rest of the years. It shows that no efforts towards the maintenance of Balwadi scheme were concentrated. This is one of the reasons as to why the expansion and progress is not being achieved in the tribal area.



### ADMISSIONS

6.38 Only the children in the age-group of 3 to 5 years are enrolled in Balwadis.

#### Coverage

This scheme is implemented in all the tahsils of I.T.D.P. Thane-I except Mokhada.

#### Study of Balwadis

6.39 The Balwadis of the following two agencies were studied:-

- (1) Balwadis attached to Government Ashram School,
- (2) Balwadis' financed by the Social Welfare Department.

The Balwadis run by the Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, are newly introduced in the year 1981-82. Therefore they were not considered for the present study.

6.40 The discussions with the implementing agencies concerned revealed that the scheme is not receiving much response from the tribals. The Parents are always tempted to admit their children to Anganwadi.

6.41 In case of Balwadis attached to Government Ashram Schools it was observed that the Balwadi teachers had left their job after serving for a few days.

6.42 In case of Balwadis run by Voluntary Agencies the functioning is also not satisfactory. The reasons enumerated for this are: (1) The grants sanctioned for Balwadis are inadequate to meet the requirements of Balwadi; (2) The honorarium of Rs. 100/- to the Balwadi teacher is insufficient; (3) Lack of educational equipments; and (4) No provision of milk, biscuits, Sukadi, mid-day meal or other diet. to the Balwadi children.

The Government has started opening of Anganwadis in the tribal areas. In Anganwadi there is a provision of distributing sweets, like biscuits, etc. This has resulted adversely the attendance of Balwadis.

#### Recommendations

6.43 The General impact of the education scheme is wide spread and penetrating depending upon the increased enrolment of attendance in Balwadis. The following recommendations are, therefore, made for better functioning of Balwadis:

- (1) Charts, Graphs, Maps and Balwadi equipments should be provided in time to each Balwadi.
- (2) The honorarium of the teachers of Balwadis run by voluntary agencies which is Rs. 100/- p.m. should be increased to a regular scale.
- (3) In Balwadis of Voluntary Agencies milk, biscuits or Sukadi may be provided so that children may be attracted to attend Balwadis on the line of Anganwadis.
- (4) The parents of children may be acquainted with the activities of Balwadis. Different functions like "Palak-Melave" etc. of Balwadis may be arranged and thereby seek people's co-operation in the effective implementation of the scheme.

#### Non-formal Education Programme to the age-group of 9 to 14

##### Object

6.44 The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended the scheme of part-time classes for the children in the age-group of 9 to 14 years who could not complete their elementary education.

Implementation

6.45 The Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, is the implementing Authority of the scheme. The Block Development Officer is the supervisory officer. Under this scheme the part-time teachers are appointed on an honorarium of Rs. 50/- p.m. They conduct classes for the children in the age-group of 9 to 14 years as per their convenience at least for 2 to 3 hours. The minimum enrolment required for the class is 30 children. The children attending the class are provided with text-books, stationery etc. at free of cost. The syllabus of std. I to V is taught to the children. This syllabus is expected to be completed into two years.

Coverage

6.46 The scheme is implemented in all the tahsils of the Project area. At present 52 classes are being conducted. Where 1544 students are enrolled.

Survey of children not attending any school in the age-group of 9-14

6.47 The Block Development Officer has completed the survey of children not attending any school in the age group of 9-14 years. The list of such children is prepared and submitted to the Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane.

The villages having sufficient number of children not attending any school in the age group of 9-14 years were selected for opening of non-formal education class by the Block Development Officer.

Budget and Expenditure

6.48 The table no. 6.17 gives the Budget provision and Actual expenditure under non-formal Education scheme in Thane district.

Table No. 6.17

Budget Provision and Actual Expenditure under Non-formal Education scheme in Thane District

(Rs. in '000')

| Sl. No. | Year    | Budget Provision |      | Expenditure |      | Percentage of Expenditure |          |    |     |    |
|---------|---------|------------------|------|-------------|------|---------------------------|----------|----|-----|----|
|         |         | I.T.D.P.         |      | I.T.D.P.    |      | District                  | I.T.D.P. |    |     |    |
|         |         | I                | II   | I           | II   |                           |          |    |     |    |
| 1       | 2       | 3                | 4    | 5           | 6    | 7                         | 8        | 9  | 10  | 11 |
| 1.      | 1977-78 | 0.01             | ₹    | ₹           | 0.01 | ₹                         | 0.01     | ₹  | 100 | ₹  |
| 2.      | 1978-79 | 0.02             | 0.02 | -           | 0.01 | 0.01                      | -        | 50 | 50  | -  |
| 3.      | 1979-80 | 1.50             | 0.90 | 0.60        | 0.32 | 0.16                      | 0.16     | 21 | 18  | 27 |
| 4.      | 1980-81 | 1.00             | -    | -           | 0.37 | -                         | -        | 37 | -   | -  |
| 5.      | 1981-82 | 1.05             | -    | -           | 0.81 | -                         | -        | 77 | -   | -  |

The Sign (₹) denotes the figures not separately available.

Considering the budget provision the actual expenditure was not fully incurred in any years during 1978-79 to 1981-82 except/during the year 1977-78. This shows that the impact of non-formal education has not made any headway.

6.49 The reasons for under utilization of budget provision are given below:-

(1) The Tribal children in the age-group of 9 to 14, who were not going to school, were engaged in earning money, collecting forest produce, agricultural and domestic work etc.

(2) The minimum number of 30 children was required for opening of the class. It was difficult to get 30 such type of children in one village for starting the non-formal education class.

(3) The honorarium of the teacher being very poor i.e. Rs. 50/- p.m. the teachers were reluctant to conduct these classes. Ultimately most of the classes ceased their functioning.

#### Views of the Implementing Agencies

6.50 Though this scheme is very useful for tribal community, proper response was not received from the tribal people. It is always difficult to get the beneficiaries for conducting the classes and if children are enrolled, they are not attending the classes regularly and as such the main object of the scheme is not achieved.

#### Recommendations

6.51 The following recommendations are made for the better implementation of the scheme and achieving the targets:-

- (1) Proper propaganda of the scheme should be made so that the beneficiaries can know about the scheme;
- (2) The requirements of (30) beneficiaries is essential for starting the class. In the project area, it is difficult to get (30) beneficiaries at a time in a village. It is, therefore, suggested that the number of beneficiaries may be reduced to 15.
- (3) Generally children in the age group of 9 to 14 are helpful to their parents for doing economic activities. If some stipend is given to these children, they will be attracted to these classes.
- (4) The honorarium of the teacher which is Rs. 50/- p.m. should be increased to Rs. 100/- p.m. so that classes which remained closed due to non-availability of teachers can be started.

#### Government Ashram Schools

##### 6.52 Background

An important landmark in the educational of tribal people is the establishment of Ashram Schools. Since 1972-73 such schools are started. The compulsory education Act has been in operation for several years but it has had very little impact on tribal people. Also the primary education has been free and the primary schools have been opened even in the remotest part of the I.T.D.P. area, however, the extreme poverty and the backwardness forced tribal people to keep away their children from these educational facilities. Realising the situation, the Government introduced a new kind of institution viz. Ashram School Complex.

6.53 Government of Maharashtra, in the Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department through Resolution No. BPC-1072/13893-G, dated 14.8.1972 sanctioned the scheme known as "Area Development Approach: Ashram School Complex". For this purpose an area covering a population of 5000 to 7000 was selected and multi-educational activities were initiated. The population criteria has recently been relaxed due to hilly and inaccessible areas from (5000-7000) to (2000-3000) to such areas where population is dispersed in padas, the area is most interior and hilly and where there has been no adequate communication system, vide Government in Social Welfare and Sports Department, Resolution No. ASC-1080/50020/D.XV, dated 19.10.1982. Under this provision, Mokhada and Talasari Tahsils of Thane I.T.D.P. are covered. The main object of the scheme was to create infra-structure in the area which would ultimately give a fillip to all sided development of the area and the people.

6.54 The scheme envisages that the Ashram Schools would be a residential primary and subsequently post-basic Schools, where children admitted would be provided free education, lodging and boarding. It also contemplates to provide training in agriculture to the boys and girls.

6.55 Each Ashram School will have a Balwadi attached to it, which would cater to the needs of about 30 to 40 children. Thus, Ashram School Complex under Area

Development Approach is the most effective tool for speeding up the social and educational development of tribal people.

Implementing authority

6.56 The scheme is implemented under the direct control of the Government through the Department of Tribal Welfare. Previously one Tribal Welfare Officer was looking after the entire functioning of the Ashram Schools in Thane district. Now, after considering the workload and the importance of scheme, Government have created 2 additional posts of Tribal Welfare Officer for each I.T.D.P. in Thane District. Now in all there are 3 Tribal Welfare Officers in Thane District. The Tribal Development Corporation is also assisting this programme by way of supplying food grains and other materials.

Taking into consideration the difficulties encountered while actual implementation of the activities, under the programme and also financial constraints, Government has made certain modifications in the programme.

6.57 Because of various difficulties like (i) securing land for agricultural demonstration farm in the complex; (ii) availability of buildings and other necessary equipments and trained staff, and (iii) health programme included in the original scheme, Government has directed to give emphasis only on educational components vide Govt. Resolution (SWCAS& T.Dept.) No. BCP-1077/5183/XV, dated 14.9.1977.



Thus, at present it is seen that Ashram School Complex activities are limited only to educational activity viz. School, hostel and Balwadi.

Coverage of the scheme in the Project area

6.58 The scheme is implemented in all the talukas of the project area. There are 38 Ashram Schools run by the Government. Talukawise distribution of the Ashram Schools is as under:-

Table No. 6.18

Tahsilwise number of Ashram Schools presently functioning and yet required to be opened

| Sr. No. | Tahsils  | No. of Govt. Ashram Schools presently functioning | Tribal population of Tah. in 1981 (In lakhs) | No. of Ashram Schools to be opened as per norms | Additional Ashram Schools still to be opened |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 11                                                | 1.44                                         | 21                                              | 10                                           |
| 2.      | Talasari | 6                                                 | 0.61                                         | 20                                              | 14                                           |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 8                                                 | 0.60                                         | 20                                              | 12                                           |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 9                                                 | 0.92                                         | 13                                              | 4                                            |
| 5.      | Wada     | 4                                                 | 0.46                                         | 7                                               | 3                                            |
|         | Total    | 38                                                | 4.03                                         | 81                                              | 43                                           |

6.59 One of the reasons for the low rate of literacy is non-availability of adequate number of educational institutions in the tribal area. As already stated, the norms fixed for opening of Ashram Schools has been 5000 to 7000 population. The Department has still scope to open as many as 43 Ashram Schools in the I.T.D.P. area. This will help to enhance the rate of

LITERACY among the Scheduled Tribes. It will not be out of place to mention here that the literacy rate for Scheduled Tribe population in Thane district is too low when it is compared with the general population and Scheduled Tribe population of the State. The general literacy of the state as per 1981 census is 47% while it is 22% in respect of Scheduled Tribes. It means, it is less than half of the General population. The literacy <sup>rate</sup> among the Scheduled Tribes in the Thane District is about 11%. The position among tribal females is alarming. Sincere there has been a sizable gap between the number of Ashram Schools required on the basis of this norms fixed by Government and the numbers actually functioning. It is suggested that in the interest of the tribal people/<sup>steps</sup> should be taken to fill in the gap without delay.

Budget provisions and expenditure

6.60 Table No. 6.19 shows the budget provision and expenditure.

Table No. 6.19

Budget provision and Actual expenditure for Ashram Schools during 1976-77 to 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget provision |          |      | Actual Expenditure |          |      |
|---------|---------|------------------|----------|------|--------------------|----------|------|
|         |         | Dist-<br>rict    | I.T.D.P. |      | Dist-<br>rict      | I.T.D.P. |      |
|         |         |                  | I        | II   |                    | I        | II   |
| 1       | 2       | 3                | 4        | 5    | 6                  | 7        | 8    |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 21.00            | *        | *    | 18.95              | *        | *    |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 28.32            | *        | *    | 20.89              | *        | *    |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 25.25            | 16.00    | 9.25 | 24.65              | 16.00    | 8.65 |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 16.46            | 10.46    | 6.00 | 14.38              | 10.38    | 4.00 |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 18.65            | *        | *    | 10.71              | *        | *    |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 34.71            | *        | *    | 26.32              | *        | *    |

The sign (\*) denotes figures separately not available.

6.61 The expenditure for 1979-80 is seen declined as compared with the previous year. This was because certain items were treated as committed expenditure and hence excluded from non-plan expenditure with effect from 7/80.

6.62 The reasons for under utilisation of sanctioned budget grants are:-

- (1) The Administrative approval, technical sanctions, for some of Ashram Schools received late from the Government,
- (2) Sanctioned staff, material etc. was received late.

Enrolment and hostel facilities in the Government Ashram Schools

6.63 The total enrolment of students in the Government Ashram Schools in the Project area could not be made available in the office of the Tribal Welfare Officer. But the sanctioned intake capacity in the hostels and actual inmates which were reported are as under:-

Table No. 6.20

Sanctioned intake capacity and actual inmates in the Ashram Schools' hostels

| Year    | Sanctioned intake capacity |       |       | Actual inmates in the hostels | Vacant seats |
|---------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--------------|
|         | Boys                       | Girls | Total |                               |              |
| 1       | 2                          | 3     | 4     | 5                             | 6            |
| 1978-79 | 3029                       | 541   | 3570  | 2914                          | 656          |
| 1979-80 | 3823                       | 696   | 4519  | 3710                          | 809          |
| 1980-81 | 5896                       | 1011  | 6907  | 5380                          | 1527         |
| 1981-82 | 6694                       | 1170  | 7864  | 5627                          | 1237         |

From the above table it is clear that actual inmates in the hostels of Government Ashram Schools are less than the sanctioned capacity. It is clear that every year there have been vacant seats in the Ashram Schools: The percentage of vacant seats varies from 25% to 35%. This is non-utilization of the sanctioned facility extended towards Scheduled Tribe students. The Tribal Welfare Officer concerned should have made consistent efforts to fill up the vacant seats. By keeping certain seats vacant every year had resulted in to a loss to a great extent.

Per Capita Expenditure

6.64 The actual expenditure on each student for the years from 1978-79 to 1981-82 is worked and given below in table no. 6.21:-

Table No. 6.21

Per Capita expenditure in  
Ashram School

(figures in Rs.)

| Year    | Actual Expenditure per year | Expenditure per student per month |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1978-79 | 777-00                      | 70-70                             |
| 1979-80 | 941-00                      | 94-10                             |
| 1980-81 | 876-00                      | 87-60                             |
| 1981-82 | 1066-00                     | 106-60                            |

In the Ashram School the student get all the facilities: viz. lodging, boarding, clothes, books and other material free of cost. The above expenditure figures include all the material except office expenses, the pay and allowances of staff and cost of the buildings, lands etc.

Buildings

6.65 Out of 38 Government Ashram Schools functioning in the Project area, only 6 Ashram Schools had Government buildings. The Tahsilwise break-up is as under:-

- (1) Talasari ... 1
- (2) Mokhada ... 3
- (3) Jawhar ... 1
- (4) Wada ... 1

The construction work of building at Gargaon, Tahsil Wada, is in progress. The Government land for Ashram Schools at 3 places is acquired by the Director of Tribal Welfare. In respect of remaining 28 Ashram Schools the land acquisition is under process.

The Government Ashram Schools where Government buildings were not available a temporary arrangements to accommodate the students was made in Tubular structures since 1980-81. In I.T.D.P. area there were 11 tubular structures as detailed below:-

- (1) Dahanu ... 5
- (2) Talasari ... 1
- (3) Mokhada ... 3
- (4) Jawhar ... 2

Since no buildings to house the Ashram Schools were available, a temporary arrangement by way of Tubular Structures was erected. The Director of Tribal Welfare should therefore take necessary steps to secure land and construct permanent type of buildings as early as possible to avoid inconvenience to students.

Views of the Implementing Officers

6.66 The following points were revealed during the course of discussion with the Tribal Welfare Officer, Thane:-

(1) The Ashram Schools have played an important role in education of tribal students. Uptill now these students were unable to avail the facilities of education due to poor economic condition of their parents. The Ashram Schools have provided an excellent opportunity to them. Since the entire expenditure on food, lodging, books, and uniforms, etc. is borne by Government, a large number of tribal boys and girls are attracted towards Ashram Schools. The Ashram Schools have made a favourable impact on the minds of tribal people.

Recommendations: (Ashram Schools)

6.67 The following recommendations are made:-

(1) In case of Ashram Schools already established where Government accommodations are <sup>not</sup> available a construction programme of Ashram Schools on obtaining land either Government or Private should be taken up on the priority basis. It should be ensured by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare that time bound programme for construction of buildings is carried out by public works department. If necessary, a committee of Additional Tribal Development Commissioner, Director of Tribal Welfare, Executive Engineer, of Public Works Department and Tribal Welfare Officer may be formed for this purpose. This committee should be asked to take review of this programme thrice a year. In the buildings all the facilities like latrines, bathrooms separately for boys, girls should be provided. A uniform pattern of buildings to all Ashram Schools should be adopted.

- (2) The Central place where enough building on rent, as temporary arrangement, and sufficient land for construction of own building is available should only be considered for opening new Ashram School. In the survey conducted by us, it was observed that nearly 300 schools have no land of their own. For this purpose a committee of Project Officer, Tribal Welfare Officer, Divisional Forest Officer should be formed. This committee should make efforts to secure either Revenue or Forest land.
- (3) As far as possible maximum efforts should be made to appoint the trained tribal teachers. If such teachers are not available then the willing teachers of non-tribal community may be appointed. A bond for 3 years should be executed.
- (4) The Ashram School teachers may be given the benefit of seminars, training programmes, workshops, etc. organised by Voluntary Agencies or Education Department. The short-term training programmes should be organised in summer and depavali vacation.
- (5) In order to attract the trained and experienced teachers, special incentive such as special pay, one additional increment, tribal area allowance etc. should be provided.
- (6) To increase the percentage of students of Ashram Schools passing in the S.S.C. examination, special coaching classes in Maths, English and Science are presently being organised. But the funds allotted for such classes are inadequate. These provisions need be increased. This scheme should also be made applicable for the students of VIIIth and IXth standard. Such classes should be conducted right from the beginning of the

academic year.

- (7) The standard of education should not be less than the general standard. The Ashram School teachers should be asked to exchange their ideas, with other school teachers in the surrounding area so that any improvement in their teaching methodology can be done. The Ashram School teachers do not get the guidance from the supervisory staff such as A.D.E.I. from Education Department. Such staff should pay visit to Ashram School and guide teachers properly. There should be coordination between Tribal Welfare Department and Education Officers of Zilla Parishad.
- (8) Educational standard of post-basic Ashram School is very poor. In order to overcome this lacuna instead of upgrading the existing Ashram Schools the Scheduled Tribe boys hostels at central place or tahsil place should be opened.
- (9) All the material should be supplied well in advance to every student. Particularly Text-books, note books etc. should be supplied well in advance which will avoid loss of study.
- (10) Orientation training for Balwadi teachers may be given during vacation.
- (11) Every Ashram School should be electrified if there is electricity in the village where the Ashram is located.
- (12) It has been observed that there is leakage of water from roof of Ashram School buildings in rainy season. In such cases, repairs be carried out before monsoon.



- (13) Rapport should be established between parents and teachers in each school. Parents' meetings may be convened at least once in a year. This may result in minimising the percentage of wastage and stagnation.
- (14) There should be a provision of library. One room for this purpose should be provided. Text books, general reading books and periodicals may be purchased and kept in the library.
- (15) The kitchen and store room is almost one and the same. The condition of most of the store-rooms and kitchen was far from satisfaction. There should be a separate room for a kitchen and a store. The inspecting staff should inspect these things carefully. They should taste the food prepared for students.
- (16) Educational tour may be organised by Head Masters atleast once in a year. This will result in broadening the outlook of tribal teachers and students.
- (17) Where there is electricity Radio sets may be supplied. Also the schools coming under the reception zone of Television T.V. sets may be provided to such Ashram Schools.
- (18) Competition of folk songs and folk dances may be encouraged.
- (19) Games should be encouraged and necessary sports material should be purchased. Tribal boys and girls should be given special coaching in selected games. The District Sports Officer should see that Scheduled Tribe boys and girls are invited for various district level competitions.

- (20) Debating club and lectures of eminent scholars may be organised in each school. The journals useful to boys should be purchased. Story telling, poems reading and other activities should be organised.
- (21) While granting admissions the following criteria may be adopted:-
- (i) The children of landless and small tribal holders may be given preference.
  - (ii) The population of surrounding villages should be taken into account.
  - (iii) The primitive tribe children may be given preference.
- (22) A mere increase in the number of Ashram Schools, where the quality of teachers and teaching standard, the inadequacy of teaching material and equipment as also accommodation, are not of the desirable level, cannot bring about the human resource development even though a large amount appears to have been spent on education. It is necessary to improve the quality of teaching by appointing non-tribal qualified and willing teachers wherever necessary. Re-thinking of primary education of tribal areas is necessary.

Recommendations (in regard to Ashram Schools  
run by Voluntary Agencies)

- (1) Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies need to be inspected regularly to ensure that the children are being taught properly and their proper care and attention is taken wholly. (\*)
- (2) The deficiencies noticed by the inspecting staff should be promptly brought to their notice for removing the same. In the serious affairs, the voluntary agencies should be recommended for derecognition.

(\*) Similarly accounts are being properly maintained and grants given by Government are used for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. It should also be ensured that the schools are properly administered.

- (3) The question of improving the academic standard of voluntary Ashram Schools and their administration needs immediate attention. These schools need to be inspected more frequently and their accounts audited periodically.

Recommendations (General type)

- (1) Education and training for the tribals has to be more job oriented. Educated unemployed may not do the manual work. He remains idle and demand better facilities and clothing, comforts, etc. which the poor tribals could illafford. There is a danger instead of being an asset to the family he may prove to be a liability. Efforts should, therefore, be made to get more industrial Training Institute, Polytechnics, etc. to the project area. Similarly, special arrangements on the tribals intensive coaching of graduates etc. for I.A.S., I.P.S. examinations etc. and some other job oriented teahnical programmes should be undertaken.
- (2) While extending facility and efforts to bring the tribals on par with the non-tribals of the area some training to tribals of responsibility, nationality and civilization is necessary.
- (3) Handicrafts of tribals, Musical instruments, masks of gods and goddesses, rings, ornaments from glass, beads, decorative articles of shells, fibres, embroidered clothes for women, fans from birds feathers, bamboo sticks with decoration are the exhibits being manufactured by tribal pe@ple at their abode. It will be necessary not only to encourage these crafts but to give them practical utility as they will command a good market. It will aäso explore other crafts of industries which will add to their income. Cottage industries department should be requested to open training classes. Effective follow up programme should be created, otherwise money expa-nded on training programmes would go waste. Adequate marketing facilities will have to be provided.

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Chapter-VII

Case studies under Education Sector

Besides the general study of the schemes, the following case studies were also undertaken:-

1. Five Government Ashram Schools with Balwadis.
2. Four Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies.
3. Four Zilla Parishad primary schools
4. Three secondary schools
5. Five Government Backward Class hostels
6. Six Voluntary Agencies Hostels.

Objectives

7.2 The main objectives of the case studies were as under:-

- 1) To study the selection of the location of the educational institutions and their impact.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of each institution in terms of facilities available such as building, furniture, stationery, playground etc.
- 3) To study the accommodation provided to the children for . . . sleeping, provision for sources of drinking water, electrification, sanitation, recreational facilities, food etc.
- 4) To study whether the parents were interested in sending their wards, the extent of their cooperation, the performance of children in these schools, and the familiar factors that cause drop outs.
- 5) To assess the functioning of these institutions in terms of the teacher-class ratio, academic qualifications of the teachers etc.
- 6) To find out whether there were an administrative and local factors which hamper the day-to-day activities of the institutions.





7) To collect the information regarding the parent's participation and their value orientation as these were vital factors affecting the success of these institutions.

Information was collected by paying visits to institutions. Personal interviews were made with teachers and other concerned persons. Registers of attendance, stores were also seen and verified for the study purpose.

#### Case study No. 1

#### Ashram Schools run by Tribal Development Department

7.3 The following five Government Ashram Schools (each from one tahsil) were selected for the case studies:-

1. Government Ashram School at Sakur, Tal. Jawhar.
2. Government Ashram School at Pali, Tal. Wada.
3. Government Ashram School at Hirve, Tal. Mokhada
4. Government Ashram School at Mahalaxmi, Tal. Dahanu
5. Government Ashram School at Sutrakar, Tal. Talasari.

All these Government Ashram Schools are located in the hilly and forest areas of the I.T.D.P. Thane-I.

#### Infrastructural facilities

7.4 The three Ashram Schools have been connected by Kachha road and two by pacca roads. S.T. bus service is available to these villages. All surveyed Ashram Schools found electrified. Excepting wells there was no drinking water source for these Ashram Schools.

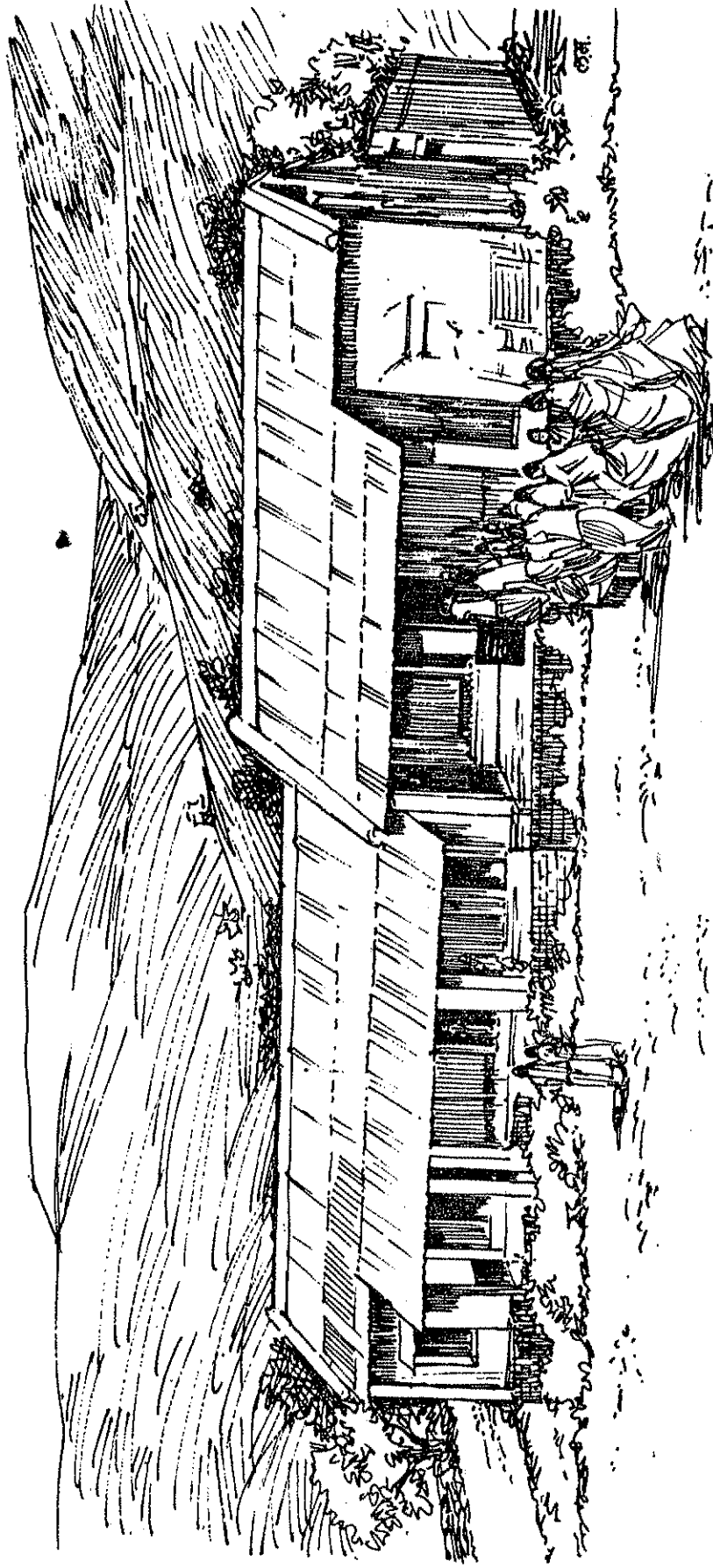
The infrastructure facilities were available in the villages. The inadequacy of drinking water was a problem for all these Ashram Schools in the summer.

Building

7.5 Out of 5 Ashram Schools, 2 Ashram Schools had Govt. buildings and remaining 3 Ashram Schools were housed in rented buildings. All Ashram Schools had inadequate accommodation. The space was not according to norms prescribed by the Education Department. There were no separate rooms for library, laboratory in any Government Ashram Schools. The structure of the buildings was very poor. All rented buildings were built up in local raw material. The walls were temporary made up of grass and wood. Even though 60% surveyed Ashram Schools had no separate rooms for the girls, all the surveyed Ashram Schools had no separate building for hostel also. The hostel rooms and class-rooms were one and the same for all Ashram Schools. 80% surveyed Ashram Schools had no sufficient windows or doors. The atmosphere was unhealthy in these Ashram Schools. Out of five Government Ashram Schools, 4 Government Ashram Schools had no facility of bathrooms and latrines. Boys and girls used to take bath in open space i.e. in the river or stream. There was no latrine facilities in the schools.

Staff

7.6 The sanctioned staff and the posts already filled in as on the date of survey are given in Table No. 7.1.



GOVT. ASHRAM SCHOOL - A LAND MARK IN THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD OF TRIBAL AREAS



Table No. 7.1

Schoolwise sanctioned teaching staff and classification of teaching staff already appointed

| Sr. No. | Name of Ashram School | Classes conducted | Number of sanctioned staff | No. actually appointed | No. of trained teaching staff |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                     | 3                 | 4                          | 5                      | 6                             |
| 1.      | Sakur                 | I to VIII         | 12                         | 8                      | 5                             |
| 2.      | Pali                  | I to IX           | 10                         | 8                      | 5                             |
| 3.      | Hirve                 | I to VII          | 9                          | 9                      | 7                             |
| 4.      | Mahalaxmi             | I to V            | 5                          | 5                      | 5                             |
| 5.      | Sutrakar              | I to V            | 5                          | 5                      | 5                             |
|         | Total                 |                   | 41                         | 35                     | 27                            |

It shows that out of 41 sanctioned posts, 6 i.e. 14.63% posts of teachers were found vacant at the time of survey. It was also observed that 8 teachers i.e. 34.15% teaching staff was untrained in the Ashram Schools.

The reasons enumerated for vacant posts of the teaching staff are : (1) unwillingness of newly appointed teachers to serve in tribal areas, (2) delay in joining the schools by the transferred teachers, and (3) delay in sanction of posts and appointment of teachers by the Tribal Development Department.

Enrolment and results

7.7 The following table shows standardwise enrolment of students in the surveyed Government Ashram Schools on the date of survey.

Table No. 7.2

Standardwise enrolment of boys and girls in Government Ashram Schools (Surveyed)

| Standard | Total enrolment |       |       | Enrolment of S.T. students |       |       | Percentage of Scheduled Tribe students |       |       |
|----------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|
|          | Boys            | Girls | Total | Boys                       | Girls | Total | Boys                                   | Girls | Total |
| 1        | 2               | 3     | 4     | 5                          | 6     | 7     | 8                                      | 9     | 10    |
| I        | 89              | 50    | 139   | 88                         | 49    | 137   | 64                                     | 35    | 99    |
| II       | 117             | 37    | 154   | 115                        | 37    | 152   | 75                                     | 24    | 99    |
| III      | 77              | 34    | 111   | 77                         | 34    | 111   | 69                                     | 31    | 100   |
| IV       | 61              | 26    | 87    | 61                         | 25    | 86    | 70                                     | 29    | 99    |
| V        | 89              | 25    | 114   | 75                         | 24    | 99    | 66                                     | 21    | 87    |
| VI       | 52              | 19    | 71    | 52                         | 19    | 71    | 73                                     | 27    | 100   |
| VII      | 55              | 16    | 71    | 55                         | 16    | 71    | 77                                     | 23    | 100   |
| VIII     | 30              | 7     | 37    | 29                         | 6     | 35    | 78                                     | 17    | 95    |
| IX       | 35              | 4     | 39    | 34                         | 4     | 38    | 87                                     | 10    | 97    |
| Total    | 605             | 218   | 823   | 586                        | 214   | 800   | 71                                     | 26    |       |

The total enrolment of students in the surveyed schools was 823, out of which 800 i.e. 97% was enrolment of tribal students. Out of this, 26% was enrolment of tribal girls.

It was also observed that the results of the standard IV and VII were 86% and 76% for the year 1981 and 95% and 81% for the year 1982 respectively.

The reasons for failure were as under:-

1. Lack of experienced and trained teachers.
2. Lack of educational interest among tribal students.
3. Poverty of the parents
4. Lack of coaching facilities, buildings, education material, equipments etc.

Condition of kitchen room

7.8 Out of surveyed 5 Ashram Schools, 4 Ashram Schools had no adequate kitchen room. The temporary kitchen rooms were constructed near the Ashram School. Only the Ashram School at Pali, where building is constructed newly had a separate kitchen-room.

Medical aid, and physical checking

7.9 In 80% of the surveyed schools it was found that the physical checking was done regularly by medical officers. The first-aid box was maintained by almost every Ashram School

adi

All surveyed Ashram Schools were well equipped with the Balwadi material, but none of the Balwadi was using the same. Even though the average enrolment in the Balwadi was 32 children, the actual attendance was found about 15 to 20. The reasons for less attendance were as under:-

- 1) Lack of parent's support to enroll their children in Balwadi.
- 2) Irregular supply of sweets to the children.
- 3) Lack of educational atmosphere.

Case study No. 2

Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies

7.11 The Voluntary Agencies are engaged in the educational field in the project area. There are 13 Ashram Schools which are managed by Voluntary Agencies. Out of 13 Ashram Schools, the following 4 Ashram Schools were selected for detail study.

- i) Ashram School at Ashagad, Taluka Dahanu, (Swami Vivekanand Sikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur).
- ii) Ashram School at Talasari, (Gokhale Education Society).
- iii) Ashram School at Talwada, Taluka Jawhar, (Adivasi Seva Mandal, Bombay).
- iv) Ashram School at Chalawatwad, Tal. Mokhada, (Sant Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bombay).

Locations and infrastructure facilities

7.12 Except Ashram School at Talasari, all Ashram Schools are located in small and inaccessible villages. However, facilities like electricity, drinking water supply, medical aid, weekly market etc. found available in these Ashram Schools are shown in the following table:-

Table No. 7.3

Facilities available in the Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies

| Sr. No. | Ashram School | Whether facilities available and source |                |                      |               |
|---------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
|         |               | Electri-city                            | Drinking water | Medical Aid          | Weekly market |
| 1       | 2             | 3                                       | 4              | 5                    | 6             |
| 1.      | Ashagad       | Yes                                     | Well           | Ayurvedic Dispensary | Yes           |
| 2.      | Talasari      | Yes                                     | Well           | P.H.C.               | Yes           |
| 3.      | Talwada       | Yes                                     | Well           | Dispensary           | No            |
| 4.      | Chalawatwad   | Yes                                     | Well           | P.H.C.               | No            |

All 4 Ashram Schools were electrified. The drinking water well was the only source for drinking for all these Ashram Schools. It was noticed that two Ashram Schools had insufficient drinking water in summer season. Medical facilities were available to <sup>all</sup> Ashram Schools and weekly market for two Ashram Schools.



It has also been observed that:-

- 1) All surveyed Voluntary Ashram Schools had buildings of their own.
- 2) All surveyed Voluntary Ashram Schools had no separate rooms for the Head Masters and Office staff.
- 3) Only 3 Ashram Schools had separate laboratory.
- 4) Three Ashram Schools had no sufficient class rooms.
- 5) 2 Ashram Schools had no separate rooms for hostel.
- 6) 2 Ashram Schools had no bathrooms in the hostel.
- 7) All Ashram Schools had separate kitchen and store-rooms.

Staff

7.14 Three schools were having I to X standards. The Voluntary Ashram School at Talwada, Taluka Jawhar wherein classes upto X standard were conducted upto 1980, but due to less enrolment in the post-basic level, the classes from standard VIII to X were closed. The position of the teaching staff and other staff in surveyed Voluntary Ashram Schools is as given below:-

Table No.7.4

Staff position in surveyed Ashram Schools run by Voluntary Agencies

| Sr. No. | Name of Voluntary Ashram School | Classes upto | Teaching staff  |            |                    | Other staff |       |      |      |         | Total |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|
|         |                                 |              | San-ctio-ned in | Fil-led in | Trai-ned tea-chers | Supdt.      | Clerk | Cook | Peon | Kamathi |       |
| 1       | 2                               | 3            | 4               | 5          | 6                  | 7           | 8     | 9    | 10   | 11      | 12    |
| 1.      | Ashagad                         | X            | 9               | 9          | 9                  | -           | 1     | 4    | 2    | 1       | 8     |
| 2.      | Talasari                        | X            | 20              | 18         | 16                 | -           | 2     | 2    | 5    | 2       | 11    |
| 3.      | Talwadi                         | VII          | 7               | 7          | 7                  | 1           | -     | 3    | 2    | 2       | 8     |
| 4.      | Chalatwad                       | X            | 10              | 10         | 8                  | -           | 1     | 3    | 2    | 2       | 8     |
|         | Total                           |              | 46              | 44         | 40                 | 1           | 4     | 12   | 11   | 7       | 35    |

The above table shows that out of 46 sanctioned teaching staff, 44 teachers (96%) were filled in. The trained staff was 40 i.e. 91%. But none of them was from Scheduled Tribe. Other non-teaching staff was found sufficient in the surveyed Voluntary Ashram Schools.

It was also observed that the appointment of teachers was made very late after two or three months when the session had been started. It affected the study of students. Two surveyed Voluntary Agencies were having inadequate teaching staff.

The reasons for less number of teachers in the Ashram Schools run by the Voluntary Agencies were as under:-

- 1) Unwillingness on the part of new teachers to join in tribal areas.
- 2) Delay and irregular payment to the teachers by the management.
- 3) Delay in appointment of teachers by the Voluntary Agencies.

The trained and experienced teachers for English, Mathematics and Sciences were not available. These posts were filled up by appointing untrained and inexperienced teachers. This adversely affected the quality of education.

#### Enrolment

7.15 The students enrolment in the surveyed Voluntary Ashram Schools on the date of survey was as under:-

Table No.7.5

Enrolment of students in Ashram Schools run by the Voluntary Agencies (Surveyed)

| Standard             | Enrolment |       |       | Enrolment of tribal students |       |       | Percentage of S.T. students |       |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
|                      | Boys      | Girls | Total | Boys                         | Girls | Total | Boys                        | Girls | Total |
| 1                    | 2         | 3     | 4     | 5                            | 6     | 7     | 8                           | 9     | 10    |
| <u>A. Primary</u>    |           |       |       |                              |       |       |                             |       |       |
| I                    | 161       | 76    | 237   | 151                          | 60    | 211   | 64                          | 25    | 89    |
| II                   | 102       | 41    | 143   | 98                           | 34    | 132   | 68                          | 24    | 92    |
| III                  | 105       | 47    | 152   | 98                           | 33    | 131   | 64                          | 22    | 96    |
| IV                   | 79        | 43    | 122   | 76                           | 40    | 116   | 62                          | 33    | 95    |
| V                    | 107       | 38    | 145   | 103                          | 30    | 133   | 71                          | 21    | 92    |
| VI                   | 95        | 35    | 130   | 84                           | 30    | 114   | 65                          | 23    | 88    |
| VII                  | 93        | 34    | 127   | 67                           | 28    | 95    | 53                          | 22    | 75    |
| Total (A)            | 742       | 314   | 1056  | 677                          | 255   | 932   | 64                          | 24    | 88    |
| <u>B. Post Basic</u> |           |       |       |                              |       |       |                             |       |       |
| VIII                 | 174       | 39    | 213   | 147                          | 29    | 176   | 69                          | 14    | 83    |
| IX                   | 128       | 44    | 172   | 88                           | 29    | 117   | 51                          | 17    | 68    |
| X                    | 91        | 17    | 108   | 68                           | 12    | 80    | 63                          | 11    | 74    |
| Total                | 393       | 100   | 493   | 303                          | 70    | 373   | 62                          | 14    | 76    |
| Grand Total          | 1135      | 414   | 1549  | 980                          | 325   | 1305  | 63                          | 21    | 84    |

The percentage of the Scheduled Tribe students in these Voluntary Ashram Schools was 84. The percentage of girls enrolment in these Ashram Schools was 21 which was seen to be very unsatisfactory.

This point was discussed with the Head Masters. According to them the tribal girls do not come forward for receiving education. The socio-economic conditions are responsible for this phenomenon. It was also observed that tribals are not in favour of female education which is the root cause for less enrolment of tribal girls.

Results

7.16 The results of last three years were studied from these Ashram Schools. The following table shows the results of the last three years:-

Table No.7.6

Details of the results of Standard IV, VII and S.S.C. Examinations for the year 1980 to 1982 in the Ashram Schools run by the Voluntary Agencies (Surveyed)

| Year | Standard | Appeared | Passed | Failed | Percentage of passing |
|------|----------|----------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1    | 2        | 3        | 4      | 5      | 6                     |
| 1980 | IV       | 94       | 83     | 11     | 88.30                 |
| 1981 | IV       | 95       | 87     | 8      | 91.58                 |
| 1982 | IV       | 90       | 85     | 5      | 94.44                 |
| 1980 | VII      | 41       | 39     | 2      | 95.12                 |
| 1981 | VII      | 54       | 50     | 4      | 92.59                 |
| 1982 | VII      | 50       | 46     | 4      | 92.00                 |
| 1980 | S.S.C.   | 58       | 17     | 41     | 29.31                 |
| 1981 | S.S.C.   | 71       | 15     | 56     | 21.13                 |
| 1982 | S.S.C.   | 84       | 30     | 54     | 35.71                 |

The above results revealed that at primary level i.e. in Standard IV and VII, the result were satisfactory. But at the S.S.C.level, the results were not satisfactory.

The reasons for poor results at S.S.C. level were as under:-

- 1) Reluctancy on the part of experienced and trained teachers to serve in tribal areas due to various difficulties.
- 2) Lack of educational atmosphere in schools.
- 3) Bad management
- 4) Poverty of the tribal parents.
- 5) Lack of motivation and persistent efforts on the part of teaching staff.

#### Sanitation and hygiene

7.17 All the authorities of the surveyed voluntary Ashram Schools reported that the physical checking of the students was done through the private or Government Medical Officers. It was also reported that cases of leprosy were found in the Ashram School at Ashgad. Students affected by this disease were sent for treatment. The main reason for the general diseases was the use of unclean water and mal-nutrition.

#### Extra-curricular activities

7.18 All surveyed schools had enough space for playground. The games viz. kabadi, kho-kho, volley-ball, Rangadi were being played in these Ashram Schools. It was also observed that students were taking part in various competitions and sport festivals etc.

#### Views of the Head Masters

7.19 The Head Masters expressed that the tribal parents were reluctant to send their children to Ashram School. A lot of persuasion was required to convince tribal parents as their children being source of income and helping hand in future.

Conclusion

- 7.20
- 1) The buildings were not sufficient as per the norms. There was no separate arrangement for conducting classes and storing of dietary commodities.
  - 2) The enrolment of the tribal girls was less than that of the boys.
  - 3) The results at the S.S.C.level were poor in these schools.

Case study No.3

Primary schools run by Zilla Parishad

7.21 There were 686 primary schools run by Zilla Parishad, Thane in the project area. So it was felt necessary to evaluate the functioning of the Zilla Parishad primary schools. Four primary schools at following four places were studied for this purpose:-

- 1) Posheri, Taluka Wada
- 2) Mokhada, Taluka Mokhada
- 3) Waroti, Taluka Dahanu
- 4) Kasa Bk. Taluka Jawhar

Facilities available at the place of primary schools

7.22 Primary schools under survey were located in the villages where infrastructure facilities were available. Out of 4 surveyed primary schools, 2 had been connected by electricity, 1 primary school at Mokhada is provided by piped water supply, others are by wells. All surveyed primary schools had S.T.bus service facility.

Buildings

7.23 Three primary schools had no adequate buildings for conducting classes. It was observed that three primary schools were conducting all classes from Standard I to IV in one class room. In the primary school at Pesheri the classes from I to VII standard were conducted in Gram Panchayat office and in the private houses.

Staff

7.24 Two primary schools had single teacher. Primary schools at Pesheri and Mokhada had five and twelve teachers respectively. It was told that 2 more teachers were required for the primary schools at Waroti and Kasa Bk. Out of total 19 teachers, 3 teachers were untrained teachers. At the time of visit to the school at Pesheri, 4 teachers were present in the school, one teacher came late without taking prior permission of the Head Master. As the classes were conducted at different places and on the day of survey, it was observed that the classes were without teachers.

Enrolment

7.25 The enrolment of students in the primary school on the date of visit is shown in the following table.

Table No. 7.7

General and tribal enrolment in the Z.P. primary schools under survey

| Standard | Enrolment |       |       | Scheduled Tribe students |       |       |
|----------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
|          | Boys      | Girls | Total | Boys                     | Girls | Total |
| I        | 118       | 86    | 204   | 78                       | 53    | 131   |
| II       | 58        | 50    | 108   | 26                       | 23    | 49    |
| III      | 85        | 53    | 138   | 44                       | 26    | 70    |
| IV       | 49        | 27    | 76    | 27                       | 11    | 38    |
| V        | 9         | 6     | 15    | 7                        | 5     | 12    |
| VI       | 7         | 4     | 11    | 3                        | 1     | 4     |
| VII      | 9         | 3     | 12    | 6                        | 1     | 7     |
| Total    | 335       | 229   | 564   | 191                      | 120   | 311   |



The percentage of boys and girls was 34% and 21% respectively. It was also observed that 25% students always remained absent in the primary schools. 50% students belongs to the Scheduled Tribes in the schools.

Results

7.26 The results of the examination conducted by the Zilla Parishad or Government were considered for the study.

Table No. 7.8

Results of IV and VII standards during 1981-82 of surveyed Zilla Parishad Primary Schools

| Standards | Total students appeared |       |       | Tribal students appeared |       |       | Total students passed |       |       | Tribal students passed |       |       |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|
|           | Boys                    | Girls | Total | Boys                     | Girls | Total | Boys                  | Girls | Total | Boys                   | Girls | Total |
|           | 2                       | 3     | 4     | 5                        | 6     | 7     | 8                     | 9     | 10    | 11                     | 12    | 13    |
| IV        | 56                      | 40    | 96    | 26                       | 20    | 46    | 53                    | 39    | 92    | 22                     | 18    | 40    |
| VII       | 9                       | 3     | 12    | 7                        | 2     | 9     | 7                     | 3     | 10    | 6                      | 2     | 8     |

It seems that the total percentage of passing in the school is 94% and the percentage of passing among the Scheduled Tribe students is 87%. It was also observed that the ratio of the students who do not appear for the examination was found more in these schools.

The primary schools were not functioning properly. The building facilities were found inadequate, basic amenities like, latrines, drinking water were lacking. Furniture was insufficient. One teacher had to manage more than one class. Also the teachers were attending schools irregularly, owing to the fact that they do not stay at the school place. It affected the study of the students. As there were no meal arrangement, dress and residential facilities in the primary school, the parents did not like to send their children in a primary school.

Case study No.4

Case studies of high schools in the project area

7.29 There were 24 high schools in the project area. Out of these 24 high schools, 3 high schools from three different tahsils were studied.

- 1) Acharya Bhise Vidyalaya, Kasa, Taluka Dahanu.
- 2) Karmvir High School, Mokhada
- 3) Swami Vivekanand Vidyamandir, Wada.

Infrastructure facilities

7.30 The surveyed high schools were located at the village where all weather road, medical facilities, water supply, electricity etc. facilities were available.

Buildings

Out of 3 high schools, 2 high schools had their own buildings, whereas remaining high school at Wada was located in the rented building. The average rooms available in each high school were 18. There were separate rooms for office, laboratory and library. It was observed that these high schools had no sufficient rooms as per the requirement. The building of high school at Wada was located in congested area of the village. The classes were conducted in different rented buildings at different places.

Enrolment

7.31 The classes from Standard V to XII were conducted in 2 high schools viz. at Mokhada and Wada and upto X standard at Kasa. The enrolment of the students is shown in the following table.

Table No. 7.9

Enrolment of students in the high schools surveyed

| Standard | Total enrolment | Enrolment of students (Scheduled Tribe) | Percentage of Scheduled Tribe students |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1        | 2               | 3                                       | 4                                      |
| V        | 367             | 194                                     | 52.86                                  |
| VI       | 340             | 153                                     | 45.00                                  |
| VII      | 310             | 126                                     | 40.65                                  |
| VIII     | 409             | 160                                     | 39.12                                  |
| IX       | 320             | 115                                     | 35.94                                  |
| X        | 205             | 99                                      | 48.29                                  |
| XI       | 135             | 40                                      | 29.63                                  |
| XII      | 118             | 14                                      | 11.86                                  |
| Total    | 2204            | 901                                     | 40.88                                  |

The above table reveals that the enrolment of the Scheduled Tribe students was only 40.88%. The reasons enumerated for this were as under:-

- 1) The economic condition of the tribal people was very poor.
- 2) Lack of interest in taking education.
- 3) Lack of educational facilities in the nearby villages. All high schools were located at the taluka headquarters or villages away from the interior areas.
- 4) The drop out of the tribal students.

5) The age group of high school going children was helpful to their parents for supporting their earnings.

6) Lack of facilities like hostels etc. in the high schools.

#### Staff

7.32 The total staff appointed on the surveyed highschools was 91, out of which 14 were untrained. None of the staff belonged to the Scheduled Tribe.

#### Results

In the year 1982 in all 185 students were appeared for the S.S.C. examination and 93 were declared to have been passed. Out of these 185 students 60 students were from Scheduled Tribes. Of these 60 Scheduled Tribe students 27 students passed in the S.S.C. examination. The percentage of passing the students in the school was 50.27% and it was 45.00 in the Scheduled Tribes.

#### Extra-curricular activities

7.33 It was observed that the students from the high schools took interest in the functions arranged by the high school. There were facilities of playing games in each high school.

#### Case study No.5

##### Case studies of Government Backward Class Hostels

7.34 There were 5 Government Backward Class hostels in the project area. Out of these, one hostel at Jawhar was a girl's hostel. The sanctioned strength of these hostels was 375 students. The hostels were located at taluka headquarters only.

Buildings

7.35 The surveyed Backward Class hostels have been accommodated in the rented buildings. The buildings were inadequate. The position of the buildings is shown below:-

Table No. 7.10

Position of Government Backward boys and girls hostels showing details of rooms etc.

| Place of Backward Class hostel | Hostel building having number of rooms |             |            |      |       |         |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------|-------|---------|
|                                | Office                                 | Warden room | Study room | Hall | Kothi | Kitchen |
| 1                              | 2                                      | 3           | 4          | 5    | 6     | 7       |
| Dahanu                         | 1                                      | 1           | -          | 5    | 1     | 1       |
| Talasari                       | 1                                      | 1           | 2          | 1    | -     | 1       |
| Jawhar                         | 1                                      | -           | 5          | -    | 1     | 1       |
| Mokhada                        | -                                      | 1           | -          | 2    | 1     | 1       |
| Wada                           | 1                                      | -           | 4          | -    | 1     | 1       |
| Total                          | 4                                      | 3           | 11         | 8    | 4     | 5       |

Above table shows that the building facilities were insufficient to all the hostels. The hostels were accommodated in multistoreyed buildings which were in bad and unhealthy condition. The other facilities like bathrooms, latrines were lacking. None of the Backward Class hostel was providing these amenities. All Backward Class hostels were electrified.

Furniture

7.36 All hostels were not sufficiently furnished. The students from standard V. to XII and D.Ed. are admitted in these hostels.

Staff

7.37 Every Backward Class hostel was provided with the following staff:-

|                     |   |          |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Warden           | - | 1        |
| 2. Clerk            | - | 1        |
| 3. Peon             | - | 1        |
| 4. Cook             | - | 1        |
| 5. Sweeper          | - | 1        |
| 6. Watchman         | - | 1        |
| 7. Helper<br>(Cook) | - | 1        |
| <u>Total</u>        | - | <u>7</u> |

It was told by the Wardens of the B.C. hostels that the staff was sufficient for the hostels. However; it was seen that the discipline was not maintained in the hostels. Majority of the staff was absent at Jawhar at the time of survey.

Admissions in the hostel

7.38 The students from Standard V to XII were admitted in these hostels. The position of the admission at the time of survey is given below:-

Table No.7.11

Inmates in the Government Backward Class hostel on the date of survey

| Standard | Total inmates | Tribal inmates |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| V        | 12            | 12             |
| VI       | 7             | 7              |
| VII      | 4             | 4              |
| VIII     | 77            | 60             |
| IX       | 56            | 44             |
| X        | 48            | 35             |

Table 7.11 continued

| Standard | Total inmates | Tribal inmates |
|----------|---------------|----------------|
| XI       | 27            | 20             |
| XII      | 37            | 28             |
| D.Ed.I   | 20            | 17             |
| D.Ed.II  | 34            | 16             |
| Total    | 322           | 243 (74.47%)   |

The sanctioned strength of the B.C.hostels was 375 inmates. But 322 students were actually admitted in these hostels. Out of them 243 i.e. 74.47% were tribals. The main reason for less admission of students was inadequate accommodation in the hostel.

Taking into consideration the building facilities available for 322 inmates, it was observed that the inmates were accommodated in over-crowded rooms. There were no separate rooms for reading, recreation hall etc. for the inmates.

#### Results

7.39 The results of the S.S.C.examination were checked from the register of the hostels. In the year 1982, total 51 inmates from 4 B.C.hostels appeared for the examination. Out of this only 18 i.e. 35.29% inmates passed in the S.S.C. examination.

#### Food

After discussing with the inmates in the B.C.hostels, it was revealed that the food was being supplied according to the scale. As there was no separate dining hall, the inmates take their food in the same room where they stayed. As a result of it, the rooms become unclean.

From the above, following observations have been drawn:-

- 1) The Government hostels were housed in the rented building. This was insufficient for the sanctioned strength of the hostel.
- 2) The hostels were lack of bathrooms, latrines etc.
- 3) The results of the inmates at the S.S.C. examination were poor.
- 4) Less students were admitted in the hostels than the sanctioned strength due to lack of space in the hostel.

#### Case study No.5

##### Case study of Aided Backward Class Hostels

7.40 There were in all 32 aided backward class hostels in the project area, which were being run by the Voluntary Agencies. Besides this there were 9 backward class hostels run by Zilla Parishad, Thane. The total sanctioned strength of these hostels was 525 inmates during the period under review. 8 aided hostels including 1 Zilla Parishad hostel were girls hostels.

The following aided backward class hostels were selected for the case study:-

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi Vasatigriha, Kasa.
- 2) Vanvasi Boys Vasatigriha, Talasari.
- 3) Mahatma Phule Vasatigriha, Jawhar.
- 4) Karmaveer Chhatralaya, Mokhada
- 5) Adivasi Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Wada.
- 6) Kanya Chhatralaya, Kasa.



Buildings

7.41 The building positions of the surveyed aided backward class hostels were as under:-

Table No. 7.12

Building position of surveyed aided backward class hostels

| Name of aided hostel | Owner-ship | Total rooms | Ha-lls | Kit-chen | Ko-thi | Lat-rin-es | Bath-room | Electricity |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1                    | 2          | 3           | 4      | 5        | 6      | 7          | 8         | 9           |
| Kasa (Boys)          | Owned      | 4           | -      | 1        | -      | 3          | -         | Yes         |
| Kasa (girls)         | Owned      | 3           | -      | 1        | -      | 4          | 4         | Yes         |
| Talasa-ri            | Owned      | 9           | -      | 1        | 1      | 3          | -         | Yes         |
| Wada                 | Owned      | -           | 2      | 1        | -      | -          | -         | Yes         |
| Jawhar               | Rented     | 3           | 2      | 1        | -      | -          | -         | Yes         |
| Mokhada              | Owned      | 6           | 1      | 1        | 1      | 2          | -         | Yes         |

Out of 6 aided backward class hostels surveyed, only one hostel was found in rented building. However, it was observed that 5 hostels had no sufficient rooms, recreation halls etc. 2 hostels were found without latrine facilities. Only one aided backward class hostel at Kasa had the bathroom facility. 4 hostels had no separate kitchen and storeroom. The condition of the building at 2 backward class hostels was found very unsatisfactory. All the hostels were electrified.

Furniture

7.42 Three hostels had been provided with furniture for the office. As the students from Standard V to XII are admitted in these schools.

Staff

2.43 The aided backward class hostels had been provided with a limited staff : (1) Manager (who acts as part-time servant in the hostel), (2) Cooks, (1) Kamathi. The Superintendent expressed that there should be regular staff on par with Government backward class hostels. The Superintendent should be a full-time worker in aided hostel so that he could devote more attention and manage everything in a better manner.

Admissions

7.44 The sanctioned strength of these hostels was 355 inmates. It was, however, reported that there were 475 inmates actually admitted in these hostels. Out of 475 inmates, 344 inmates belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of the Scheduled Tribe students was found 72% in aided hostel.

The reason for excess number of admissions over the sanctioned strength as reported by the Superintendent of the hostels was that these hostels were interlinked with the respective high schools. All eligible students who were willing for admissions were admitted in these hostels.

Results

7.45 The following table shows the results of the students.

TABLE

| Sl. No. | Name of the Hostel       | Total | Passed | Failed |
|---------|--------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 5)      | Kanya Chhatralaya, Kasa. |       |        |        |
| 6)      | Kanya Chhatralaya, Kasa. |       |        |        |

Table No.7.13

The standardwise results of aided backward class hostels under survey

| Standard | Appeared | Passed | Percentage of passing |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------------------|
| V        | 30       | 20     | 66.67                 |
| VI       | 17       | 15     | 88.24                 |
| VII      | 25       | 22     | 88.00                 |
| VIII     | 61       | 52     | 85.25                 |
| IX       | 40       | 27     | 67.50                 |
| X        | 37       | 15     | 40.54                 |
| Total    | 210      | 151    | 71.90                 |

The above table shows that the results upto standard VIII were found satisfactory. The result at S.S.C. level was below 50% and needs improvement.

Dietary condition

7.46 The dietary condition of the surveyed hostels was not found satisfactory. The inmates were served with limited food of inferior quality. The diet scale was not observed and thus insufficient food was provided to the inmates.

It was reported by the management that the budget grants released to these hostels were inadequate to fulfil the requirements of the hostels. As per Government rules the capita expenditure sanctioned by Government had the rate of Rs.65/- per month per girl and Rs.60/- per month per boy, whereas the average actual expenditure incurred per month per inmate in the year 1979-80 was Rs.67.21 and in the year 1981-82 Rs.78-00. The main reason for this variation was the fluctuation in the price of dietary commodities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

So far as recommendations in respect of the Ashram Schools, they have been incorporated in the previous chapter.

### Primary and Secondary Schools

1) It is a fact that there has been an increase in the enrolment of students at different levels of education since 1976. However, the enrolment of tribal students as compared to the general enrolment is still low. In order to increase the rate of enrolment of tribal students, efforts should be made.

2) It has been observed that in many primary schools, a single teacher has to manage more than one standard. This had hampered the progress of students. It is, therefore, recommended that the Education Department should take immediate steps for conversion of single teacher schools into multi-teacher schools.

3) The primary schools located at different villages have not been inspected by the inspecting staff of the Education Department. It was observed that many primary schools were not inspected. With the result the primary schools were not progressed and the purpose of opening of schools does not seem to have been served. This situation needs immediate change. The Education Department should take necessary steps to strengthen the inspecting staff aspect the primary schools regularly at least twice in a year.

4) Teachers in primary schools should set an example before students in regard to punctual attendance to schools. In some of the primary schools it was noticed that teachers were irregular in attendance and in some cases they showed habit of remaining absent from the school without prior permission. This was due to the fact that they had to attend the schools from other places as they did not stay at Head quarter place where the school was situated. In order to improve this situation it is recommended that:-

(a) The Head Master of primary schools should maintain record of the teachers who are habitually late in attending schools and send regular report to his higher officer.

(b) It should be a policy that the teachers should as far as possible stay at the same village where he is working. He should be provided rent free quarter if possible.

5) Most of the primary schools have no adequate accommodation to conduct school activities. To overcome this situation some classes were held either in chavadi or in temples. This is not a happy state of affair. It is, therefore recommended that the Education Department should take immediate steps to construct school buildings according to the requirement.

6) It is an experience that the tribal students are not being looked after carefully at their initial stage of education. Though they were declared passed in all the subjects and promoted to the next higher class, they were found poor in their academic knowledge. This position is always continued upto VII standard. At the stage of 7th standard, there occurs stagnation and subsequently drop-outs being a common examination to all students of Zilla Parishad primary schools. In order to overcome this situation, it is

proposed that special care will have to be taken by the school authorities to see the academic progress of the Scheduled Tribe students. Secondly, special coaching classes should be provided to Scheduled Tribe students during vacation and if possible every day, at any convenient time in the subject in which they are poor and lacking behind.

7) In respect of the scheme of starting new schools in school-less villages, there is a wide and anomalous difference between the actual requirement and target planned. As a result some parts of the I.T.D.P. area have relatively larger number of schools. While in other area there is a dearth of schools.

8) In the Tribal Sub Plan area the schools are not equipped with scientific laboratory. This resulted in low standard of tribal boys in science group. So the laboratories in high schools should be well equipped.

9) Attention particularly needs to be stressed on improvement of quality of education. The extent of wastage and stagnation among Scheduled Tribes generally tend to be high. There cannot be a substantial improvement, unless the teachers are willing to teach. This calls for improvement in whole educational involvement and an intensive training of teachers so as to insist in them the needed sense of responsibility.

10) Mid-day meal, uniforms, books and slates may be provided to the children in primary schools located in hilly and inaccessible area.

11) Primary school teachers may be provided with quarters.

12) The programme of construction, repairs of primary school building, may be taken up on massive scale.

13) The structural imbalance at the middle and higher secondary schools level should be removed expeditiously

#### Hostel

1) The land for Government hostel should be taken up on top priority basis. So that the construction programme can be taken up. The buildings should be sufficient enough to accommodate the sanctioned strength of students.

2) The Warden should contact all the educational institutions where the students from his hostel are receiving education. He should assess the progress of students.

3) He should give coaching to the weak students.

4) In order to avoid percentage of failures:-

(a) students should not be allowed to leave the hostel frequently.

(b) occasional rounds in the institutes as to their attendance should be taken frequently.

(c) he should see that every student appears to the 'unit tests'. His performance in these tests should be seen and necessary instructions for improvement should be made.

5) All the educational and other required material should be supplied to every student well in advance.

6) The educational progress sheet of every student should be maintained.

7) The hostels should not be overcrowded. This happens in case of voluntary agencies. Students upto the sanctioned strength should be admitted to hostel.

8) The hostels should be provided with sufficient furniture.

9) If any Voluntary Agency is not willing to run existing hostel properly or if the same is not being properly managed, the possibility of handing over the hostel to another competent agency may be examined.

10) The working of Voluntary Agency's hostels may be inspected at regular intervals.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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CHAPTER - VIII

H e a l t h P r o g r a m m e

Part - I

INTRODUCTION

The major indices of the general state of health are birth and death rates. These rates are comparatively on higher side in tribal areas. Programme for Health and Medical facilities aims at augmenting the curative as well as preventive facilities.

8.2 Tribals in this Project area suffer mainly from water borne contagious and deficiencies diseases. The main diseases found in this area are scabbies, venereal diseases, skin diseases and other arising out of unhygienic conditions.

8.3 Supply of drinking water is also a serious problem in the tribal areas. The sources of drinking water generally are hill streams, wells, tanks and rivers. Generally, there is always a shortage of water for domestic as well as for agricultural purposes. Especially in summer the shortage of water is acutely felt.

8.4 On account of general poverty among tribals, many disorders come in their life. Malnutrition is one of the results of their poverty and condition of bad health is the outcome of malnutrition. In short, it is a vicious circle of poverty leading to malnutrition and bad health.

8.5 Most of the tribals in the project area live in mountainous terrains. The hilly inaccessible and forest areas generally unconnected by roads have been the abode of the tribals for centuries and this has resulted in their isolation from main stream of general population. This isolation has further led to lack of avallment of health facilities created and ignorance towards importance of health.

8.6 It is generally believed that the tribals are averse to modern medical treatment and that they tempt to superstitious cures and 'Bhagats' magic formula. Tribals respect 'Mantrik' in such a situation medicine alone may not work. A slow and gradual transformation will help us to achieve our target and not the radical change by offending the tribals.

8.7 Tribals have their tradition, values, customs and beliefs. We must treat every tribal respectfully. Secondly unless we are in it we can not get feel of it. Any curcial programme, may it be a health programme or general welfare programme it will certainly be accepted by tribals if certain techniques are strictly adhered to by the professional and social workers. Development does not mean imposition of ideas. Development does not mean colonisation. It is unity in diversity. There should be helping development allowing to grow them. Just as a modern man look down at tribals, tribals also look down at him. It is an interaction to develop where people develop together. Development comes by human love. Opening of number of medical centres only will not serve the purposes alone. Medicine alone will not serve the purpose also. In every programme there should be missionary zeal, motivation, positive methods and a new vision of human touch.

8.8 PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE ITDP THANE I JAWHAR

The various facilities available for catering the health services to the people residing in the Project area are presented in table No. 8.1

Table No. 8-1

## Health Facilities available in ITDP Thane I Jawhar

| Sr.        | Tehsil  | Rural or referal Hospital. | PHCs | Rural family planning centers. | Primary health Units. | Z.P. dispensaries |          | Mobile dispensaries. | Cottage Hospitals. | Integrated child Dev. Schemes |
|------------|---------|----------------------------|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
|            |         |                            |      |                                |                       | Allopathic        | Ayurved. |                      |                    |                               |
| 1          | 2       | 3                          | 4    | 5                              | 6                     | 7                 | 8        | 9                    | 10                 | 11                            |
| 1          | Dahanu  | 1                          | 3    | 2                              | 1                     | 2                 | 3        | -                    | 1                  | -                             |
| 2          | Talasar | -                          | 1    | 1                              | -                     | -                 | 1        | -                    | -                  | 1                             |
| 3          | Makhada | 1                          | 2    | 1                              | -                     | -                 | -        | 1                    | -                  | -                             |
| 4          | Jawhar  | -                          | 2    | 2                              | -                     | 1                 | -        | 1                    | -                  | -                             |
| 5          | Wada    | 1                          | 2    | 1                              | -                     | 2                 | -        | -                    | -                  | -                             |
| ITDP Total |         | 3                          | 10   | 7                              | 1                     | 5                 | 4        | 2                    | 2                  | 1                             |

8.6 The above table reveals that there were 3 Rural Hospitals covering three tahsils viz. Dahanu, Mokhada and Wada. There has been no Rural Hospital in Talasari and Jawhar Tahsils. The revised norms for Rural Hospital is One Rural Hospital for four PHCs. As per original norms the total population required for opening new PHC was 50,000/-. However, looking to the difficult terrain, poor density and inadequate roads and transport the norm 50,000 population for opening of the new PHC has been put down to 25,000 population. By considering the above two aspects there arised a need to open additional primary Health Centres detailed in table No. 8.2 as given below :-

Table No. 8.2

No. of PHCs required to be opened, actually opened, and still to be opened :-

| Sr.       | Tahsil   | Population (1991) | No. of PHCs required to be opened @ 1 PHC for 25,000 population | PHCs actually opened | PHCs still to be opened |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1         | 2        | 3                 | 4                                                               | 5                    | 6                       |
| 1.        | Dahanu   | 2,06,575          | 8                                                               | 3                    | 5                       |
| 2.        | Talasari | 67,056            | 3                                                               | 1                    | 2                       |
| 3.        | Mokhada  | 64,236            | 3                                                               | 2                    | 1                       |
| 4.        | Jawhar   | 1,02,424          | 4                                                               | 2                    | 2                       |
| 5.        | Wada     | 86,268            | 3                                                               | 2                    | 1                       |
| Total TDP |          | 5,26,559          | 21                                                              | 10                   | 11                      |

8.7 The above table indicates that there has been a scope to open as many as 21 PHCs in the Project Area. It is, however, seen that only 10 PHCs were functioning. Hence steps will have to be taken to open 11 additional PHCs to cater to the needs of tribal People in this area, better primary healthcare & medical care services, different Schemes were launched to meet the basic health needs & tribals residing in the project areas. The objectives were

also to prevent and control nutritional deficiencies and to reduce mortality and morbidity among infant and children. Efforts to eradicate and control communicable diseases and training to health workers has been a part of all health Schemes.

8.8 Schemes under T.S.P.

The schemes implemented under T.S.P. under Health Programme were categorised under 3 sub-sectors. viz. : (i) Medical & Public Health (ii) Water supply and, (iii) Nutrition.

Schemes under Medical & Public Health -

The number of schemes under this sub-sector has been increased from 2 to 23, during the years from 1976-77 to 1981-82. The following table gives budget provision and expenditure under this

Sub-Section.

Table No. 8.3

Budget Provision and actual expenditure under Medical & Public Health under T.S.P. in Thane district  
(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget placed at the disposal |       |      |       | Expenditure         |      |      |    | Percentage          |      |    |    |
|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|---------------------|------|------|----|---------------------|------|----|----|
|         |         | District as a whole           |       | ITDP |       | District as a whole |      | ITDP |    | District as a whole | ITDP |    |    |
|         |         | I                             | II    | I    | II    | I                   | II   |      |    |                     |      |    |    |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 2.75                          | NA    | NA   | NA    | 3.13                | NA   | NA   | NA | 114                 | NA   | NA | NA |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 26.26                         | NA    | NA   | NA    | 21.70               | NA   | NA   | NA | 83                  | NA   | NA | NA |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 24.50                         | 16.68 | 7.82 | 11.14 | 15.60               | 4.46 | 4.46 | 63 | 64                  | 67   | 53 | 57 |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 14.23                         | 8.62  | 5.61 | 4.59  | 9.01                | 4.42 | 4.42 | 68 | 63                  | 53   | 79 | 79 |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 20.11                         | NA    | NA   | NA    | 14.03               | NA   | NA   | NA | 68                  | NA   | NA | NA |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 29.54                         | NA    | NA   | NA    | 18.86               | NA   | NA   | NA | 64                  | NA   | NA | NA |

NA :- Data separately not available.



8.9 The above table reveals that even though every year the Budget provision was made on the basis of the requirements, in none of years shown above the expenditure has been incurred in full except during the year 1976-77. This clearly indicates that the implementing authorities have neglected the health programme in the tribal area.

8.10 Schemewise budget provision and expenditure  
Table No. 8.4 will give the schemewise details of yearwise budget provision and expenditure incurred under medical & health for the years 1976-77 to 1981-82.

Table No. 8.4

Schemes under Medical & Health in T.S.P. area.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Name of the schemes                                                                 | 1976-77 |        | 1977-78 |        |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|         |                                                                                     | BUDGET  | EXPEN. | BUDGET  | EXPEN. |
| 1       | 2                                                                                   | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6      |
| 1.      | Increase in Medicine grants to primary health centres and sub-centres.              | -       | -      | 2.70    | 2.70   |
| 2.      | Upgradation of primary health into Rural Hospital & Addl. staff as per Govt. norms. | -       | -      | 1.80    | 0.33   |
| 3.      | Construction of primary health centres sub-centres and rural hospitals              | -       | -      | 3.37    | 3.37   |
| 4.      | Scheme of Mobile Training Units & Medical interuies.                                | -       | -      | 0.49    | 0.08   |
| 5.      | Grants for reestablishment of community health Units.                               | 1.25    | 1.63   | 1.13    | 0.53   |
| 6.      | Improvement of existing cottage hospital                                            | -       | -      | 6.50    | 8.36   |
| 7.      | Establishment of new Primary Health centres                                         | 1.50    | 1.50   | 2.47    | 2.37   |
| 8.      | Increase in the facilities at Primary Health Centres & dispensaries in tribal area. | -       | -      | 5.50    | 1.50   |
| 9.      | Control of communicable diseases.                                                   | -       | -      | 0.50    | 0.50   |
| 10.     | Increase in the facilities of general hospital.                                     | -       | -      | 0.45    | -      |
| 11.     | Padgha Project                                                                      | -       | -      | 4.35    | 1.96   |
| TOTAL - |                                                                                     | 2.75    | 3.13   | 26.26   | 21.70  |

Table No. 8.2

Schemes under Medical & Public Health in T.S.P. area at  
Thane District Year (1978-79) (Rs.in lakha)

| Sr.   | Name of the schemes                                                                  | Budget |       |      | Expenditure |       |      |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|
|       |                                                                                      | Dist   | ITDP  |      | Dist.       | ITDP  |      |
|       |                                                                                      |        | I     | II   |             | I     | II   |
| 1     | 2                                                                                    | 3      | 4     | 5    | 6           | 7     | 8    |
| 1.    | Increase in Medicine grants to Primary Health Centres & Sub-centres.                 | 2.88   | 1.56  | 1.32 | 2.88        | 1.90  | 0.98 |
| 2.    | Upgradation of Primary Health into rural Hospital and addl.staff as per Govt. norms. | 3.30   | 3.30  | -    | 2.94        | 2.94  | -    |
| 3.    | Construction of PHOs and rural hospitals.                                            | 9.00   | 5.00  | 4.00 | 3.00        | 0.92  | 2.08 |
| 4.    | Scheme of Mobile Training Units & Medical interuies.                                 | 0.82   | 0.82  | -    | 0.39        | 0.39  | -    |
| 5.    | Grants for establishment of community health units                                   | 1.60   | -     | 1.60 | 1.60        | 0.20  | 1.40 |
| 6.    | Improvement of existing cottage hospital                                             | 4.60   | 4.60  | -    | 3.29        | 3.29  | -    |
| 7.    | Establishment of new PHUs                                                            | 1.50   | 1.00  | 0.50 | 1.50        | 1.50  | -    |
| 8.    | Enhancement of facilities of Ayurvedic dispensaries.                                 | 0.80   | 0.40  | 0.40 | -           | -     | -    |
| Total |                                                                                      | 24.50  | 16.68 | 7.82 | 15.60       | 11.14 | 4.46 |

Table No. 8.2

Schemes under Medical & Public Health In T.S.P. area

at Thane District-Year 1979.80

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Name of the schemes                                                                   | Budget |        |         | Expenditure |        |         |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
|         |                                                                                       | Dist.  | ITDP   |         | Dist.       | ITDP   |         |
| 1       | 2                                                                                     | 3      | I<br>4 | II<br>5 | 6           | I<br>7 | II<br>8 |
| 1.      | Upgradation of Primary Health into rural Hospital and addl. staff as per Govt. norms. | 1.00   | 0.55   | 0.45    | 0.98        | 0.59   | 0.39    |
| 2.      | Construction of PHCs & rural hospitals.                                               | 6.60   | 4.00   | 2.60    | 3.90        | 1.53   | 2.37    |
| 3.      | Improvement of existing cottage hospital                                              | 2.50   | 1.60   | 0.90    | -           | -      | -       |
| 4.      | Establishment of new PHCs                                                             | 1.00   | 0.50   | 0.50    | 1.00        | 0.50   | 0.50    |
| 5.      | Increase in the facilities at PHCs & dispensaries in tribal area.                     | 0.50   | 0.50   | -       | 0.50        | 0.50   | -       |
| 6.      | Control of communicable diseases.                                                     | 1.50   | 0.90   | 0.60    | 1.50        | 0.90   | 0.60    |
| 7.      | Purchase of Jeep for new PHCs                                                         | 1.13   | 0.57   | 0.56    | 1.13        | 0.57   | 0.56    |
| Total   |                                                                                       | 14.23  | 8.62   | 5.61    | 9.01        | 4.59   | 4.42    |

Table No. 8.2

Schemes under Medical & Public Health in T.S.P. area  
of Thane District - (Rs.inlakhs)

| Sr.     | Name of the schemes                                                                | 1980-81 |       | 1981-82 |       |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
|         |                                                                                    | Budget  | Expd. | Budget  | Expd. |
| 1       | 2                                                                                  | 3       | 4     | 5       | 6     |
| 1.      | Increase in Medicine grants to primary health centres and sub-centres.             | 1.56    | 1.37  | 0.20    | 0.20  |
| 2.      | Upgradation of primary health into Rural Hospital & addl.staff as per Govt. norms. | 0.50    | 0.49  | 0.50    | 0.50  |
| 3.      | Construction of primary health centres sub-centres and rural hospitals.            | 4.36    | 4.13  | 10.00   | 7.70  |
| 4.      | Improvement of existing cottage hospital                                           | 3.00    | 0.67  | 5.00    | 1.34  |
| 5.      | Establishment of new Primary Health centres                                        | 1.50    | 1.97  | 5.00    | 4.78  |
| 6.      | Control of communicable diseases.                                                  | -       | -     | 1.50    | 1.52  |
| 7.      | Leprcey control programme                                                          | 0.22    | NR    | 0.11    | NR    |
| 8.      | National Malaria Eradi-<br>cation programme                                        | 0.40    | NR    | 1.00    | NR    |
| 9.      | BCG vaccination & TB control programme                                             | 0.24    | NR    | -       | -     |
| 10.     | Filaria control programme                                                          | 1.50    | NR    | 1.00    | NR    |
| 11.     | Establishment of new cottage hospital                                              | 0.85    | -     | 1.00    | 0.26  |
| 12.     | Replacement of jeeps of primary health centres                                     | 2.60    | 2.60  | -       | -     |
| 13.     | Increase in the contigen-<br>cy grants of primary health centres                   | 0.30    | 0.30  | 0.03    | 0.01  |
| 14.     | Multipurpose health service sbheme.                                                | 0.58    | NR    | -       | -     |
| 15.     | Community health service schemes.                                                  | 2.50    | 2.50  | 2.60    | 2.60  |
| 16.     | Medical Examination of Ashram School students                                      | -       | -     | 0.10    | 0.05  |
| Total - |                                                                                    | 20.11   | 14.03 | 29.54   | 13.86 |

NR :- Not Reported.

8.10 Shortfall in Expenditure - There were as many as seven schemes under Medical and Health for which the Health Department had provided Budget provision but the Expd. was not incurred as it was expected.

Table No. 8.5

Schemes where expenditure was booked competitively very low.

| Sr. | Name of the Scheme                                                            | 1977-78 |      | 1978-79 |      | 1979-80 |      | 1980-81 |      | 1981-82 |      |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
|     |                                                                               | B.      | E.   | B.      | E.   | B.      | E.   | B.      | E.   | B.      | E.   |
| 1.  | Upgradation of PHC into Rural Hospital & additional staff as per Govt. norms. | 1.80    | 0.35 | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    |
| 2.  | Mobile Training Units & Medical interotics.                                   | 0.49    | 0.08 | 0.82    | 0.59 | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    |
| 3.  | Construction of PHC/Sub-centres & Rural Hospitals                             | -       | -    | 9.00    | 3.00 | 6.60    | 3.90 | -       | -    | 10.00   | 7.70 |
| 4.  | Improvement of existing cottage hospitals.                                    | -       | -    | 4.60    | 3.29 | 2.50    | -    | 3.00    | 0.67 | 5.00    | 1.24 |
| 5.  | Increase in the facilities at PHC dispensaries.                               | 5.50    | 1.50 | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    |
| 6.  | Increase in the facilities of General Hospital.                               | 0.45    | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    |
| 7.  | Enhancement of facilities of Ayurvedic dispensaries                           | -       | -    | 0.80    | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    | -       | -    |

B - Budget E - Expenditure.

8.11 Study of schemes under Medical & Health -

The following two schemes were selected for detailed study.

1. Establishment of New PHC and construction programme of PHC/Rural hospitals.
2. Medical Examination of Ashram School students.

Scheme No. 1 Establishment of New P.H.C. and construction Programme of P.H.C. and Rural hospitals.

Before inception of Tribal Sub Plan following P.H.Cs. were functioning in I.T.D.P. Thane I.

| Sr.No. | Tahsil   | Name of PHC   | Year of establishment |
|--------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1.     | Dahanu   | 1. Kasa       | 1-4-1963              |
|        |          | 2. Wangaon    | 13-11-1962            |
| 2.     | Wada     | 3. Gorbe      | 10-2-1966             |
| 3.     | Jawhar   | 4. Vikramgad  | 24-10-1966            |
| 4.     | Mokhada  | 5. Sakharshet | 1-10-1956             |
| 5.     | Talesari | 6. Talasari   | 19-5-1964             |

After adoption of Tribal Sub Plan following 4 new P.H.Cs. were added

|    |         |            |            |
|----|---------|------------|------------|
| 1. | Dahanu  | 1. Saiwan  | 15-8-1979  |
| 2. | Wada    | 2. Parli   | 15-8-1979  |
| 3. | Jawhar  | 3. Sakur   | 17-11-1976 |
| 4. | Mokhada | 4. Khodala | 17-11-1976 |

8.12 At the initial/<sup>stage</sup> of establishment of P.H.C. the expenditure on acquisition of land, construction of temporary sheds, hire of buildings etc. was incurred. The table No. 8.6 gives Budget Provision and Expenditure on the items listed above.

Table No. S.6

Budget Provision & Expenditure on establishment of F.H.Cs. in These District under Tribal Sub-Plan. (Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Year  | Budget |          | Expenditure |          | Percentage |     | I.T.D.P. |     |
|-------|-------|--------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|-----|----------|-----|
|       |       | Dist.  | I.T.D.P. | Dist.       | I.T.D.P. | I.T.D.P.   |     |          |     |
|       |       |        |          |             |          | I          | II  |          | I   |
| 1.    | 76-77 | 1.50   | NA       | 1.50        | NA       | NA         | 100 | NA       | NA  |
| 2.    | 77-78 | 2.47   | NA       | 2.37        | NA       | NA         | 96  | NA       | NA  |
| 3.    | 78-79 | 1.50   | 1.00     | 1.50        | 1.50     | NA         | 100 | 150      | NA  |
| 4.    | 79-80 | 1.00   | 0.50     | 1.00        | 0.50     | 0.50       | 100 | 100      | 100 |
| 5.    | 80-81 | 1.50   | 1.50     | 1.97        | -        | -          | 131 | NA       | NA  |
| 6.    | 81-82 | 5.00   | NA       | 4.78        | NA       | NA         | 96  | NA       | NA  |

NA - Data seperately not available.

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8.13 Construction programme of P.H.Cs./R.Hs. -

After acquisition of land for P.H.Cs./R.Hs. buildings as per the pattern approved by Government were constructed which included construction of dispensary buildings and staff quarters.

The consolidated Budget provision and actual expenditure on construction programme of P.H.C. and Rural Hospital is depicted in Table No. 8.7.

Table No. 6.7

Budget provision and expenditure under construction of Public Health Centres and Rural Hospitals.  
(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Year  | Budget |      | Expenditure |      | Dist. | I.T.D.F. | Dist. | I.T.D.F. | Percentage of total expd. with respective budget provision. | I.T.D.F. |     |
|-------|-------|--------|------|-------------|------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|
|       |       | I      | II   | I           | II   |       |          |       |          |                                                             | I        | II  |
| 1.    | 77-78 | 3.57   | NA   | NA          | 3.57 | NA    | NA       | 100   | NA       | NA                                                          | NA       | NA  |
| 2.    | 78-79 | 9.00   | 5.00 | 4.00        | 3.00 | 0.92  | 2.08     | 33.33 | 18.40    | 52                                                          |          |     |
| 3.    | 79-80 | 6.60   | 4.00 | 2.60        | 3.90 | 1.53  | 2.37     | 59.09 | 36.25    | 91.15                                                       |          |     |
| 4.    | 80-81 | 4.53   | NA   | NA          | 4.13 | NA    | NA       | 94.72 | NA       | NA                                                          | NA       | 216 |
| 5.    | 81-82 | 10.00  | NA   | NA          | 7.00 | NA    | NA       | 70.00 | NA       | NA                                                          | NA       |     |

8.17 This shows that during the year 1977-78 full expenditure was booked as against the budget provision while in the next year i.e. during 1978-79 the percentage of expenditure has come down to 33.33. It is not known as to why full expenditure was not incurred towards the improvement of health facilities in the tribal area. It was also observed that there were big short falls in actual expenditure as compared with the budgetary provision under some of the Schemes. For instance the expenditure under construction programme during 77-78 to 81-82 has been Rs.21-40 lakhs the corresponding budget provision was Rs. 33.33 lakhs. The scheme, included in the budget were vitally important and they should have been implemented as envisaged in the plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SCHEME : CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

8.15 In view of the shortfalls observed in actual expenditure the following recommendations are made :-

(1) It is true that the construction work in tribal areas is difficult on account of the reason that the basic road net work in the tribal areas has not been created, and no contractor is willing to go in tribal area. It is, therefore, recommended that the Basic Road Net Work of road in tribal, areas should be established after indentifying the missing links and crossings which should be taken up on higher priority.

(2) The Building and Communication Department should give top priority for the construction work in tribal area.

(3) The construction work should be undertaken as a phased programme and monitoring of this work should be done at regular interval.

(4) The contractors who fail to complete the assigned work as per the agreement executed by them should be penalised.

(5) The Supply Department should see that the quats of building material particularly cement etc. should be released on priority basis for the construction work in the tribal areas.

Scheme No. 2

8.16 MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ASHRAM SCHOOL STUDENTS

All the Ashram Schools are not situated near the availability of medical facilities. Government have, therefore, introduced the scheme of medical checkup of Ashram School students. The scheme is newly introduced during the year 1981-82. Under this scheme it is envisaged that the Medical Officer of PHC should visit the Ashram School at least twice a year. He should check up the students and prescribe the medical treatment to them.

The budget provided for district as a whole during 1981-82 was to the extent of Rs. 10,000/-. However, the actual Expd. was only Rs. 5,000/- which means only 50% amount was utilised for this purposes.

RECOMMENDATION

3.17 From the information gathered from the implementing authorities it was observed that out of 38 Ashram Schools in the Project Area only 7 Ashram Schools were visited by the Medical Officer :-

(1) It is therefore, recommended that every Ashram School should be visited by the Medical Officer under his jurisdiction at least twice a year.

(2) Every Ashram School should maintain a medical Examination register in the prescribed form and the Head Master of the Ashram School, should insist that the Ashram School boys are regularly checked up by the Medical Officer at least a year.

(3) While placing the grants at the disposal of the M.O. itemwise breakup of expenditure should be provided to him.

(4) The Superintendent of every Government Ashram School should maintain health card in respect of every student. It should record height, weight, eye , general staff of health in respect of every student periodically.

Part - II

CASE STUDY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS

8.18 The Primary Health Centre is one of the key Government agencies providing health services in tribal areas.

Objectives :

1. To assess the number of tribal beneficiaries receiving medical facilities.
2. To ascertain views of tribals towards modern medicine.
3. To detect defects in the working of PHCs.

8.19 In ITDP Thane - I there were 10 PHCs at the time of survey.

Table No. 8.8

Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres located in ITDP Thane-I

Jawhar

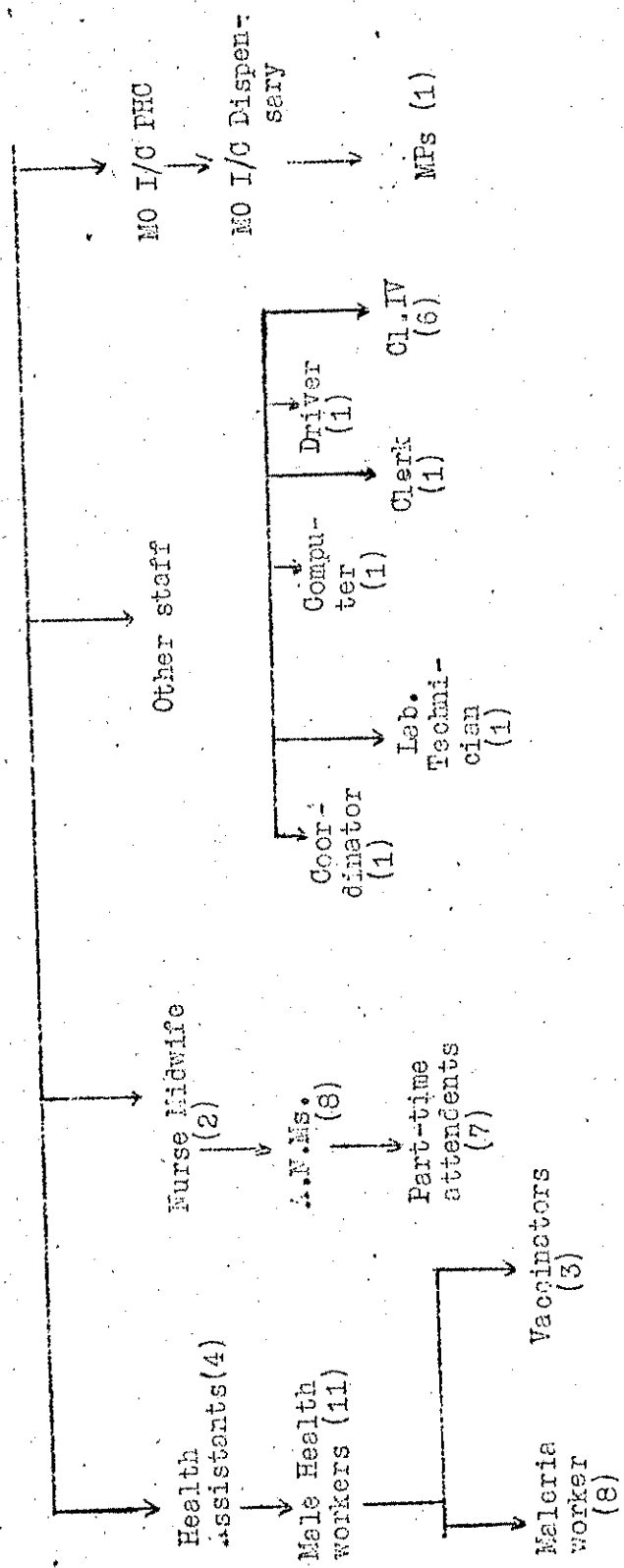
| Sr. No. | Tehsil   | Name of P.H.C. | Date of establishment. | No. of villages under jurisdiction. | Population covered (1971) |
|---------|----------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 1. Wangaon     | 28-12-62               | 43                                  | 1,06,867                  |
|         |          | 2. Kasa        | 1-4-63                 | 50                                  | 50,426                    |
|         |          | 3. Saiwan      | 15-8-79                | 38                                  | 36,149                    |
| 2.      | Talasari | 4. Talasari    | 19-5-64                | 27                                  | 53,385                    |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 5. Sakhershet  | 1-10-56                | 38                                  | 33,129                    |
|         |          | 6. Khodala     | 17-11-76               | 31                                  | 21,249                    |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 7. Vikramgad   | 24-10-66               | 68                                  | 51,360                    |
|         |          | 8. Sakur       | 17-11-76               | 44                                  | 44,536                    |
| 5.      | Wada     | 9. Gorhe       | 10-02-66               | 71                                  | 40,412                    |
|         |          | 10. Pareli     | 15-8-79                | 81                                  | 30,799                    |

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF IHC

MO I/C IHC

MO I/C RWPC

MO I/C CHV Scheme



8.20 Of these 10 PHCs functioning in ITDP area, 5 PHCs of following places alongwith their sub-centres were selected for case study :-

- (1) Kasa, Taluka Dahenu,
- (2) Talasari, Taluka Talasari,
- (3) Khodala, Taluka Mokhada,
- (4) Vikramgad, Taluka Jewhar,
- (5) Gorhe, Taluka Wada.

Locations of PHCs :-

8.21 Of these (5) PHCs at Kasa and Talasari were located near the Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway passing through Project area. While Vikramgad is on Thane-Jewhar route, Gorhe is inside about 4 kms. from Kanchad which is on Wada Manor Road. While Khodala is on Mokhada Kasara road. All these PHCs have all-weather roads.

Buildings :-

8.22 The buildings of 4 PHCs were as per PHC pattern approved by Government while in case of 1 PHC at Vikramgad it was not as per the approved pattern but it was a dispensary and subsequently converted into PHC.

The PHC Khodala had not its own building upto 31.3.1982. It was functioning in small accommodation provided by Panchayat Samiti. The Medical Officer PHC Vikramgad reported that the accommodation available was found to be insufficient for indoor patients.



8.23 Facilities available :- Facilities available have been shown in table No. 8.9 (below)

Table No. 8.9

Statement showing the facilities available at the IHC Head Quarters surveyed from ITDP  
 Thane - I - Jawhar.

| Sr. No. | Name of the facility available   | Position of its availability at IHC |                        |                                |                    |                                |          |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|         |                                  | Kesa                                | Talasari               | Khodala                        | Vikramghad         | Gorhe                          |          |
| 1.      | Water supply and its sufficiency | Wells/Bore wells (sufficient)       | Tap-water (sufficient) | Well (insufficient in summer). | Well (sufficient)  | Well (insufficient in summer). |          |
| 2.      | Electricity                      | Yes                                 | Yes                    | Yes                            | Yes                | Yes                            | Yes      |
| 3.      | Telephone                        | Yes                                 | Yes                    | No                             | No                 | No                             | No       |
| 4.      | Jeep and its working condition.  | Yes (out of order)                  | Yes (out of order)     | Yes                            | Yes (out of order) | Yes                            | Yes      |
| 5.      | Staff quarters                   | Yes                                 | Yes                    | Yes                            | Yes                | Yes                            | Yes      |
| 6.      | Costs                            | (6 Nos.)                            | (6 Nos.)               | (6 Nos.)                       | (6 Nos.)           | (6 Nos.)                       | (6 Nos.) |

Comments :-

1. Jeeps were provided to every PHC. It seems their maintenance had not been done properly. In some cases jeeps were out of use for years together. The very purpose of providing jeeps to these centres have been failed.
2. Quarters were not provided to all the staff working in these centres.

Villages coming under jurisdiction -

8.24 The following table gives number of villages covered by each PHCs and its accessibility from the PHC, HQ.

Table No. 8.10

ITDP - Thane

No. of villages covered under PHCs surveyed & its accessibility from/

| Sr. No. | Name of PHC | Number of villages |                                                                                |    |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
|         |             | covered under PHC  | No. of villages where there is no S. T. Service : & communication : percentage |    |
| 1       | 2           | 3                  | 4                                                                              | 5  |
| 1.      | Kase        | 50                 | 12                                                                             | 24 |
| 2.      | Talasari    | 27                 | 11                                                                             | 40 |
| 3.      | Khodala     | 37                 | 9                                                                              | 24 |
| 4.      | Vikramgad   | 67                 | 39                                                                             | 58 |
| 5.      | Gorhe       | 84                 | 30                                                                             | 35 |
| Total   |             | 265                | 101                                                                            | 38 |

The above table shows that there were certain villages which were not connected by S.T. service. In rainy season it was very difficult for the medical staff to pay visits to these villages. There were certain physical barriers - like hilly & inaccessible area streams, roads without link etc.

As the S.T. Service was not available it became difficult for tribals to secure admission to PHC or any other health institution.

Staff

8.25 The medical staff was seen rather relectant to work in tribal areas due to various reasons like problem of quarters, education to their children, lack of proper communication system and so on. The following table shows the No. of posts vacant in each PHC as on 31-3-82.

Table No. 8.11

No. of posts lying vacant in PHCs in ITDP Thane - I Jawher, as on 31-3-82.

| Sr. No. | Name of the post           | No. of vacant posts as on 31.3.1982. |          |         |           |       |
|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
|         |                            | Kasa                                 | Telasari | Khodala | Vikramgad | Gorhe |
| 1       | 2                          | 3                                    | 4        | 5       | 6         | 7     |
| 1.      | Medical Officer            | -                                    | -        | -       | 1         | 1     |
| 2.      | Nurse & Midwife            | 1                                    | -        | 1       | 1         | -     |
| 3.      | AMs                        | 2                                    | 5        | 1       | 1         | -     |
| 4.      | Co-ordinator               | 1                                    | 1        | 1       | 1         | 1     |
| 5.      | Block level supervisor     | 1                                    | -        | -       | -         | 1     |
| 6.      | Malaria workers            | 1                                    | 1        | -       | -         | -     |
| 7.      | Compounder                 | -                                    | -        | 1       | -         | 1     |
| 8.      | Junior clerk               | -                                    | -        | -       | 1         | -     |
| 9.      | Driver                     | -                                    | 1        | -       | -         | -     |
| 10.     | Sweeper                    | -                                    | -        | 1       | -         | -     |
| 11.     | Full time male attendant   | -                                    | -        | -       | -         | -     |
| 12.     | Full time female attendant | -                                    | -        | 1       | -         | -     |
| 13.     | Parttime attendant         | -                                    | 4        | -       | -         | -     |
| Total   |                            | 6                                    | 12       | 6       | 5         | 4     |

Some of these posts remained vacant for one reason or the another than 2 years. This had adversely affected the working of the PHC.

No medical staff from IHCs belonged to tribal community. However, majority, the Class - IV posts were filled up from amongst tribals.

The activities of the IHC

8.26 Various activities were seen conducted by IHC :-

1. Medical treatment to indoor and outdoor patients.
2. Control of leprosy, T.B. & communicable diseases.
3. Health education.
4. Training for upkeep of surrounding area.
5. Collection of vital statistics.
6. Family welfare.
7. Delivery cases.
8. Health examination of Z.P. school students (Ashram School students)
9. Vaccination.

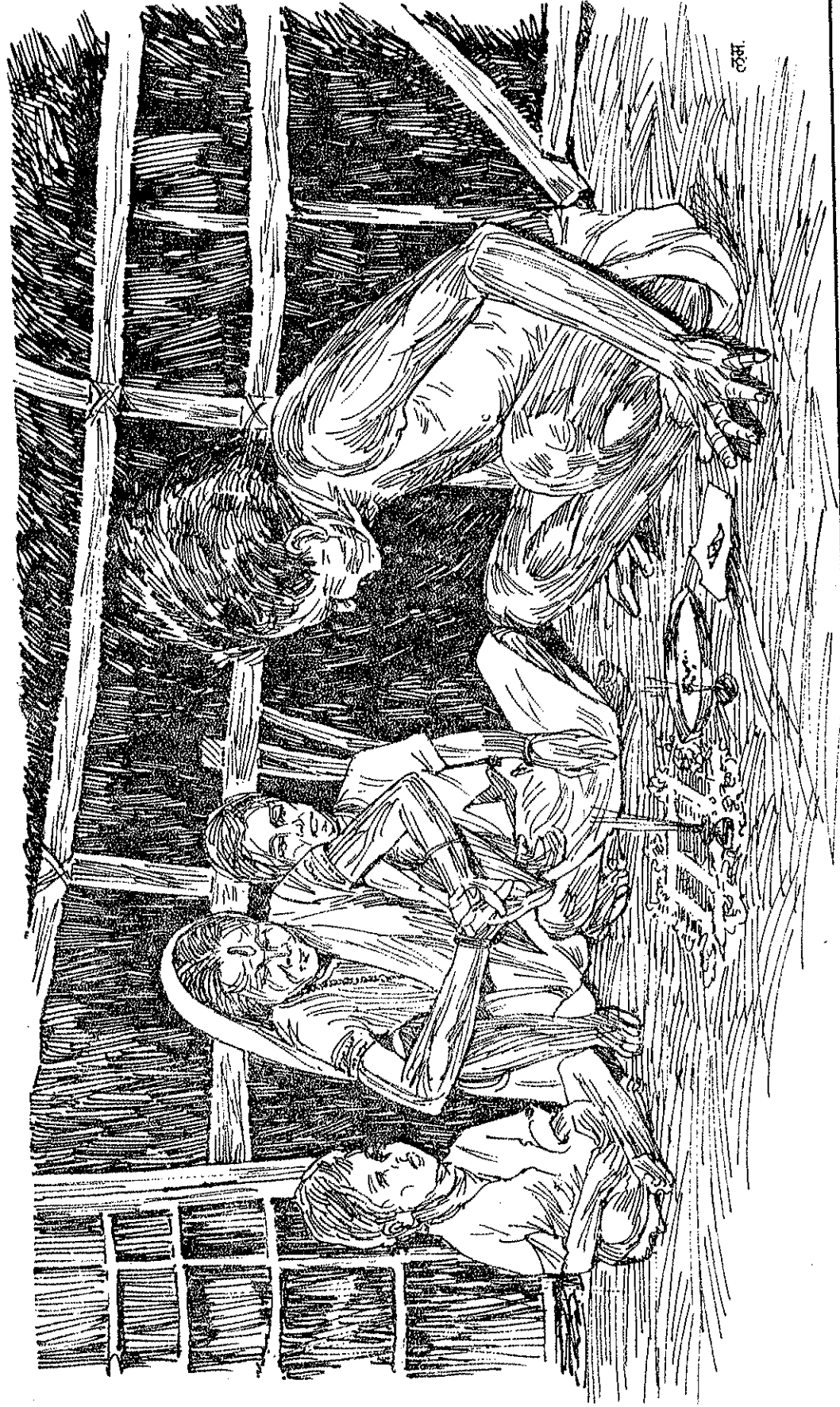
Out door patients :-

The following table No. 8.12 shows the yearwise outdoor patients treated by each IHC :-

Table No. 8.12

No. of outdoor patients treated in surveyed IHCs from ITDP - Thane - I - Jawhar

| No.                     | Year    | Number of patients treated |          |         |           |        |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|
|                         |         | Kasa                       | Talasari | Khodala | Vikramgad | Gorhe  |
| 1.                      | 1976-77 | 16,147                     | 13,684   | -       | 9,292     | 11,270 |
| 2.                      | 1977-78 | 22,547                     | 23,453   | 5,679   | 10,801    | 4,630  |
| 3.                      | 1978-79 | 26,631                     | 34,437   | 5,776   | 11,009    | 6,096  |
| 4.                      | 1979-80 | 23,463                     | 29,131   | 5,110   | 11,501    | 8,022  |
| 5.                      | 1980-81 | 23,155                     | 24,489   | 5,558   | 11,057    | 8,351  |
| 6.                      | 1981-82 | 23,490                     | 19,842   | 5,215   | 9,734     | 8,765  |
| Average                 |         | 55                         | 57       | 15      | 29        | 22     |
| Daily Patients treated. |         |                            |          |         |           |        |



ॐ

BHAGAT - A TRADITIONAL "MANTRIK"



8.27 Six years average of treatment given to daily outdoor patients is comparatively high in case of Kasa (55) and Talasari (57) IHCs. While the IHC Khodala had very low average attendance i.e. only 15 per day. The centres were not either conveniently located from the point of their easy accessibility to the people or these centres were avoided by the tribal people on account of their mistaken belief, superstition and ignorance.

The daily attendance of patients at the IHC at Vikramgad and Gorhe had 29 and 22 respectively which could be considered as an average number.

Indoor Patients treated

8.28 While coming to treatment to indoor patients the performance of Kasa and Talasari IHCs seemed to be satisfactory. The reason might be that both places have been on highway and had an easy access. As there was no building to Khodala IHC of its own, no indoor patient was treated during a span of 6 years. The table No. 8.13 gives the No. of indoor patients treated :-

Table No. 8.13

No. of Indoor Patients treated in surveyed IHCs from ITDP Thane - I Jawhar.

| Sr. No. | Year    | Kasa | Talasari | Khodala | Vikramgad | Gorhe |
|---------|---------|------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 110  | 126      | -       | 114       | 32    |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 119  | 173      | -       | 78        | 77    |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 121  | 348      | -       | 80        | 96    |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 87   | 279      | -       | 153       | 116   |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 138  | 291      | -       | 185       | 136   |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 323  | 163      | -       | 211       | 116   |

Caste/Tribe status of patients

8.29 The classification of patients into tribals and non-tribals was not maintained by IHCs. But during the discussions with

medical officers it was revealed that about 90% cases were from tribals.

#### Disease-wise classification

8.30 In this respect no such records seemed to have been maintained. The diseases generally found in the area reported by the M.O. were as follows :-

1. Fever, 2. Cough, 3. Skin diseases like scabbies, etc.
4. Vitamin deficiency, 5. T.B. 6. Anemia, 7. Parasitic infections
8. night blindness.

The reasons of above diseases reported by the M.O. are as follows :-

1. Malnutrition due to poverty.
2. Faith on bhagat
3. Unhygienic habits
4. Lack of health sense due to illiteracy
5. Poor health due to constant drinking.

The majority of the indoor cases were of snake-bite. Now few tribals had realised that the medicine available at IHCs was the only solution and not 'Bhagat'. Such cases were immediately referred to IHCs. In some cases however Bhagat's treatment was preferred and as the progress was not noticed, they ran to the IHCs for treatment.

The patients coming to IHCs generally do not come at the primary stage of the disease. They referred these cases to Bhagat first and subsequently they ran to IHCs.

#### Family Planning

8.31 The number of planning operations done by each IHC are shown in table No. 8.14 (please see page No. 229)

The table shows that there were large ups and downs in the number of operation cases. The comparative performance of Kasa, Vikrengad, and Talsari IHCs were good. While that of Khodala was very poor.



Table No. 8.14

Number of family planning operation done in surveyed FHCs.

| S.No. | Year    | Number of family planning operation done FHC wise |        |          |        |         |        |           |        |       |        |    |      |     |     |     |     |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|       |         | Kase                                              |        | Talasari |        | Khadela |        | Vikrangad |        | Gorhe |        |    |      |     |     |     |     |
|       |         | Male                                              | Female | Male     | Female | Male    | Female | Male      | Female | Male  | Female |    |      |     |     |     |     |
| 1.    | 1976-77 | 1668                                              | -      | 1668     | 1310   | 27      | 1337   | 648       | -      | 648   | 2596   | -  | 2596 | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 2.    | 1977-78 | 5                                                 | -      | 5        | 2      | -       | 2      | -         | -      | -     | 29     | -  | 29   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| 3.    | 1978-79 | 9                                                 | -      | 9        | 13     | 11      | 24     | -         | -      | -     | 43     | -  | 43   | 6   | 115 | 121 | 121 |
| 4.    | 1979-80 | 253                                               | -      | 253      | 192    | -       | 192    | 5         | -      | 5     | 352    | -  | 352  | 193 | 110 | 303 | 303 |
| 5.    | 1980-81 | 175                                               | -      | 175      | 119    | -       | 119    | 10        | -      | 10    | 311    | 31 | 342  | 147 | 185 | 332 | 332 |
| 6.    | 1981-82 | 535                                               | -      | 535      | 302    | -       | 302    | 162       | -      | 162   | 294    | -  | 294  | 213 | 552 | 765 | 765 |

While referring to the sex-wise break-up of operations it was revealed that the response from ladies side was not at all coming up. Therefore, a lot of persuasion was necessary. Day by day the number of operations had an increasing trend. The importance of limited size of family have been realised by some of the tribals.

Immunization and Vaccination

The table giving various immunization and vaccination done through each IHC is given in table No. 8.15 shown below :-

Table No. 8.15

No. of vaccination and immunisation done during 1981-82, in surveyed PHCs -

| Sr. No. | Immunisation/ vaccination | No. of vaccination/immunisation done |          |         |           |       |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
|         |                           | Kasa                                 | Telasari | Khodala | Vikramged | Gorhe |
| 1.      | BCG                       | 3399                                 | 1366     | 932     | 2241      | 2338  |
| 2.      | Small Pox                 | 542                                  | -        | 618     | 1192      | 587   |
| 3.      | Cholera                   | 6797                                 | 1771     | 787     | 495       | 1392  |
| 4.      | Tetanus                   | 3298                                 | 2179     | 207     | 583       | 2196  |

The table gives immunisation done under various categories. The main difficulty was that the response from tribal towards getting immunized and vaccinated was very poor. Tribals thought that due to pains to hand after immunization they could not go for work for 2 or 3 days. Hence there was loss of income. A lot of persuasion was required.

Training to Health Personnel -

8.33 Community Health Volunteers

Government has formulated various schemes for improving the health conditions of the people but there was a wide gap between Government and the individual living in remote areas. In order to avoid this lacuna in implementation of health programme and to get the response from people at large. Health Education and Training to Health personnel is a must under this scheme. Community Health Volunteers from scarce locality to serve the people where they are appointed. Minimum qualification for volunteer is to pass 5th to 6th std., and his role is like caretaker of the community.

One community health volunteer is appointed to serve 1000 population. Before going on field he has been imparted training of 3 months. During this period Rs.200/- stipend is paid to him. After completion of training he is appointed as Community Health Volunteer and paid honorarium @ Rs.50/- per month and supplied with medicines costing Rs.50/-. The following table shows No. of community health volunteers trained by each P.H.C.

Table No. 8.16

No. of community Health Volunteers trained in surveyed Primary Health Centres.

| S.No. | Year    | No. of community health volunteers trained |           |          |         |       |
|-------|---------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
|       |         | Kasa                                       | Vikramgad | Talssari | Khodala | Gorhe |
| 1.    | 1978-79 | 14                                         | -         | -        | -       | -     |
| 2.    | 1979-80 | -                                          | -         | -        | -       | -     |
| 3.    | 1980-81 | 50                                         | 20        | 27       | 32      | 42    |
| 4.    | 1981-82 | 8                                          | 25        | 7        | -       | -     |
| Total |         | 72                                         | 45        | 34       | 32      | 42    |

The table reveals that Kasa P.H.C. has more No. of trained CHVs. while PHC Khodala has the lowest number.

Lady candidates are also to be appointed as CHVs but in tribal areas they are not available.

8.34 Training to Dais

There should be one indogenous Dai to serve 1000 population. Accordingly, a training programme of scientific delivery to untrained dais were taken up by each I.H.C. Under the scheme each Dai is given one months training for which she receives Rs.300/- as stipend. After completion of course delivery, instruments called Daikits are supplied to her. After training she takes delivery cases.

Table No. 8.17

No. of Dais Trained in surveyed PHCs -

| S.No. | Year    | No. of Dais trained |           |          |         |       |
|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
|       |         | Kasa                | Vikramgad | Talaseri | Khodala | Gorhe |
| 1.    | 1976-77 | -                   | -         | -        | -       | -     |
| 2.    | 1977-78 | -                   | 16        | -        | -       | -     |
| 3.    | 1978-79 | 28                  | -         | 14       | -       | 9     |
| 4.    | 1979-80 | 27                  | 10        | 11       | -       | 13    |
| 5.    | 1980-81 | -                   | 10        | -        | 14      | -     |
| 6.    | 1981-82 | -                   | 3         | -        | 8       | 10    |
| Total |         | 55                  | 39        | 25       | 22      | 32    |

Here also the performance of Kasa IHC is good where as many as 55 Dais imparted training. In Khodala no trainign was imparted during 1976-77 to 1979-80. During 1980-81 and 81-82 the number of Dais trained is 22.

8.35 Medicines

The medicines required for I.H.Cs. in the district are purchased centrally by the District Health Officer and supplied to each I.H.C. All the accounts are maintained by D.H.O.

B.36 Case study of Sub Centre under F.H.C.

Although F.H.Cs. have come up in the Primary areas these cater to the needs of large number of villages and therefore, the services can not be utilised for remote and distant villages. It is on this background that sub centres have been started. Every F.H.C. has 6 Sub Centres under its control. As per present policy one sub centre covers 5000 population in non-tribal area. This limit is relaxed in tribal area to 3000 total population. It is manned with Nurse and Vaccinator. It is nothing but a central place of villages under sub centre. The health workers go house to house, conduct survey of the villages/hamlets covered under sub centre, and if any doubtful case is detected they refer it to the concerned Medical Officer, of the F.H.C. during visit clinic day and treatment is given to him. For giving immediate primary medical treatment some medicines are supplied to each sub centre by IHC.

Table No. 8.18

The sub centres having Government accommodation, coming under the surveyed Primary Health Centres.

| S.No. | Name of IHC | Sub centre |              |                 |
|-------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
|       |             | Total      | Govt. Accom. | Rented building |
| 1.    | Kosa        | 6          | 3            | 3               |
| 2.    | Talesari    | 6          | 4            | 2               |
| 3.    | Khodala     | 6          | 1            | 5               |
| 4.    | Vikramgad   | 6          | -            | 6               |
| 5.    | Gorhe       | 6          | 1            | 5               |
| Total |             | 30         | 9            | 21              |

The above table indicates that out of 5 F.H.Cs. surveyed majority of sub centres had no Government accommodation.

8.37 It is expected that Auxillary Nurse Mid-wife should stay at sub-centre. However, for lack of accommodation the A.N.M. does not stay at head quarters. Therefore she can not fully devote her time for duty.

8.38 Visits by superiors

The working of the IHCs is inspected/visited by District Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, Thane, Dy. Director of Health, Bombay Division and Joint Director of Health services, Pune.

8.39 Interviews of patients

During the course of case study 10 out-door and 2 indoor patients were interviewed in order to know their reactions towards health facilities. The interviews brought out the following facts :-

1. The trend of the tribals, has been to take advice of a Bhagat, who is their traditional religious Priest and medical advisor. This trend is decreasing particularly in the case of snake bite cases.
2. By taking medicines from FHC the tribals have realised that they get rid of their diseases, however serious they may be.
3. Some of them have realised the importance of family planning.
4. The Health workers visit their houses so, that they get knowledge of various health facilities.

8.40 Role played by Voluntary agencies

The voluntary agencies also play a very important role in health care programme of tribals, The following are the voluntary agencies functioning in the jurisdiction of P.H.Cs. surveyed :-

1. Adivasi Seva Mandel, taluka Wada.
2. Dayanand Mission Hospital, Vadvalli.
3. Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Talasari.
4. All India Women Conference Hospital, Talasari.
5. Pragati Prathisthan, Mokhada.

These agencies organise eye-camps, family-planning camps and clinic days.

8.42 T.B. and Leprosy

The T.B. and Leprosy diseases are found in the I.T.D.P. area. The following Table No. 8.19 gives No. of T.B. cases treated in P.H.C. Talasari.

Table No. 8.19

No. of T.B. cases treated in P.H.C. Talasari

| S.No. | Year  | No. of cases detected | No. of cases treated | No. of cases referred to civil hospital | No. of cases cured | No. of cases defaulter. | No. of cases under treatment |
|-------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.    | 76-77 | 5                     | 5                    | -                                       | -                  | -                       | 5                            |
| 2.    | 77-78 | 18                    | 18                   | -                                       | 4                  | 6                       | 8                            |
| 3.    | 78-79 | 50                    | 50                   | -                                       | 7                  | 7                       | 36                           |
| 4.    | 79-80 | 94                    | 94                   | -                                       | 12                 | 37                      | 45                           |
| 5.    | 80-81 | 125                   | 125                  | -                                       | 18                 | 22                      | 85                           |

The above table reveals that T.B. is common in Talasari tahsil. The situation in respect of other tahsils is also not different.

The table No. 8.20 shows No. of Leprosy cases treated in P.H.C. Kasa.

Table No. 8.20

No. of Leprosy cases treated in P.H.C. Kasa

| S.No. | Year  | No. of leprosy cases treated |
|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1.    | 78-79 | 32                           |
| 2.    | 79-80 | 38                           |
| 3.    | 80-81 | 18                           |
| 4.    | 81-82 | 66                           |

8.42 The incidence of T.B. and Leprosy in the project is quite high, however, not much systematic work has been done so far in identifying these problems. These diseases should receive immediate attention of the Health Department and provide direction to the DHO for meeting them effectively. In these cases it is

necessary to associate social service institutions who could give the healing touch to the communities seriously afflicted.

It was observed that during the year 1980-81 there was a provision of Rs. 24,000 towards B.C.G. vaccination and T.B. control programme such provision was made first time, but in the subsequent year i.e. during 1981-82 no provision was made for this purpose.

The health Department should undertake a detailed survey and bring out a clear picture about the Health situation in this area.

#### R e c o m m e n d a t i o n s

In view of the observations made and facts revealed during discussions with concerned Medical Officials the following recommendations are made.

1. The remoteness and inaccessibility of the tribal population from PHCs is an important cause of heavy mortality. Diseases like leprosy, gastro, enteritis, malaria and filaria exist in tribal area. The problem of non-availability of Government Medical Officers to man the remote dispensaries in the interior tribal areas has nullified the efforts to cover effectively the health case of the tribals. The location of the main and subsidiary health centres should be decided in such a manner that they will cover the largest possible villages around them. The tribals should not have to walk or travel long distances to reach these health centres.
2. All the villages coming under PHC should have connecting roads so that serious patients can be referred to PHC in time.
3. The vehicle of the PHC should always be in order. Jeeps should be get repaired immediately to put them in best use.
4. Due to insufficient stock of medicines, some medicines are required to be purchased locally for which no sufficient funds are provided. Also the insufficient stock of medicines tends to medical officer to give prescription to patients for purchase of medicines locally. Inorder to avoid this difficulty



sufficient grants may be kept at the disposal of the Medical Officer, PHC, for purchasing urgent required medicines locally.

5. It is observed that medical staff is reluctant to work in tribal areas. In order to avoid this -

i) Some kind of incentive in the form of tribal area allowance should be provided.

ii) Persons for various cadres should be selected locally and trained for rendering health services.

iii) Massive programme for construction of staff quarters should be taken up.

6. Even though as stated earlier the trends of tribals towards family planning is changing, the response is not to the desired extent. In order to avoid this, tribals should be persuaded through health education, group meetings and exhibitions etc. to restrict their size of the family.

7. In tribal areas the facilities of hotels/restaurants are rarely available, at the places of PHC. Such facilities should be made available in the PHC to avoid inconvenience to patients and their relatives who come with them to look after the patients.

8. It might not be possible to the Medical Officer to visit any PHC regularly at scheduled time but maximum efforts should be made by the Medical Officer to adhere to the regular visits and the time given, so that it will avoid waiting of the patients and sometime returning home without taking treatment.

9. The sub-centres at many places have no separate accommodation. The Govt. should make available the revenue land if available or should acquire it from private agency and construct the sub-centres on top priority basis and INMS quarters.

10. Innear by every PHC there should be a separate close shed for the relatives of patient who attend the patient.

11. In view of the increase in population and relaxation of population norms, additional infra structure like rural hospitals, PHCs, sub-centres, Ayurvedic institution etc., should be enhanced proportionately.
12. Tribal girls may be encouraged in large numbers to undertake professional courses such as nurse, Mid-wives etc., and necessary monetary assistance provided to them.
13. Para medical staff may be reallocated wherever necessary to cover the larger areas.
14. Tribals generally have their own way of diagnosis of diseases. They attribute their ailments to malevolent spirits in curing their diseases. They often rely upon their sorcerers medicines, mantras. Modern medical practices did not get substantiated headway. In the light of this, there is a need for intensifying health education programme in this area and at the same time building up a large number of health institution on priority basis.
15. Tribals have their own tradition of using herbal medicine. Many of these herbs have fallen in disuse and because of maintaining trade secrets many of these plants cannot be identified. Identification of these herbal medicine and verification of their efficacy should be taken up in ITDP area. This will make a more penetrating impact on the general health of the people together with strengthening up of paramedical services.
16. Identification of special health problems in the ITDP area should be taken up.
17. There should be family welfare approach than family planning approach in Tribal area.
18. The diseases like T.B. and Leprosy should receive immediate attention. Systematic survey should be carried out to identify these cases.

19. Pockets of endemic diseases should be identified and preventive and curative measures be taken up.

20. To enable the para medical <sup>staff</sup> /VIZ. Sanitary inspector, vaccinator etc. to carry out field work etc. construction of Rest Houses in accessible area should be taken up.

21. Health services in Tribal areas cannot be improved unless the health personnel have the awareness about the impact of the other welfare activities in changing attitudes and practices of the people regarding health. This presupposes coordination among all the departments functioning as well as welfare agents at the level of planning and execution. The planning of health services should not only be done by medical expert but also by social scientists.

22. The peoples participation is negligible in health care programmes. There is a vital need for educating the people about immunization, personal hygiene, community health, environmental sanitation and family welfare, cultural, factors in health care service like religious beliefs and practices, social structure, perception and communication problems, suspicious about Govt. programmes should be given due importance without understanding the social life of rural people no health worker can succeed in his mission. The community participation is essential component of any such Public health care system and the community should be given necessary instruction to develop the philosophy of self reliance and self awareness.

23. Education is an important factor in the promotion of health is more ways than one. It affects the peoples concept of health diseases and then their utilisation of whatever health services that are made available to them.

Part - III

Cottage Hospital at Jawhar - a case study

Cottage Hospital is a small

Civil Hospital -

8.44 In addition to case study of FFC a case study of cottage hospital was also undertaken. In ITDP Thane I there were two cottage hospitals. One at Dahanu and the other at Jawhar. The cottage hospital at Jawhar was selected for case study. This hospital was established by the then Maharaja of Jawhar, late Shri. Mukane, in the year 1950.

Jurisdiction of cottage hospital

8.45 There was no area restriction for treatment to patients. Patients from any place could come and avail the medical facility available. Generally the patients were coming from Mokhada, Wada, Jawhar, Part of Dahanu tahsils of Thane district and from Igatpuri of Nasik.

Facilities available at cottage hospital

- |      |                                |                                             |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 8.46 | 1. Telephone                   | 6. Pathological lab.                        |
|      | 2. Electricity                 | 7. Clinical lab.                            |
|      | 3. Tap water                   | 8. Screen Unit                              |
|      | 4. Ambulance                   | 9. X-Ray Unit                               |
|      | 5. Operation Theatre and table | 10. Sterilizer                              |
|      |                                | 11. Triple, Anti-polio and BCG vaccination. |

8.47 Building

The hospital had twelve rooms, three wards and one operation Theatre.

No. of beds

8.48 Originally there was a provision of only 10 beds but Govt. by considering special problems of tribal area had increased the beds from 10 to 30.

8.49 The following table shows the No. of posts sanctioned and filled in as on 31.3.1982.

Table No. 8.21

No. of sanctioned and filled in posts at Cottage Hospital Jawhar as on 31.3.1982.

| Sr. No.                          | Name of post                       | Sanctioned posts |              | Filled in posts as on 31.3.82. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
|                                  |                                    | Before 1-9-80    | After 1-9-80 |                                |
| 1                                | 2                                  | 3                | 4            | 5                              |
| <u>I) Medical Staff</u>          |                                    |                  |              |                                |
|                                  | 1. Medical Officer I/C Class I     | -                | 1            | -                              |
|                                  | 2. Medical Officer                 | 1                | 2            | 1                              |
|                                  | 3. Lady Medical Officer Class III. | 1                | -            | 1                              |
| <u>II) Ministerial Staff</u>     |                                    |                  |              |                                |
|                                  | 1. Steward Cl. III                 | -                | 1            | 1                              |
|                                  | 2. Senior Clerk                    | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 3. Junior Clerk                    | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 4. Sister I/C                      | -                | 1            | -                              |
|                                  | 5. Staff Nurse                     | 2                | 8            | 8                              |
|                                  | 6. A.N.N.                          | 1                | -            | 1                              |
| <u>III) Dispensary Staff</u>     |                                    |                  |              |                                |
|                                  | 1. Compounder                      | 1                | 1            | 2                              |
|                                  | 2. Lab Assistant                   | -                | 1            | -                              |
|                                  | 3. O.P.D. Clerk                    | -                | 1            | 1                              |
|                                  | 4. Dispensary Assistant            | 1                | -            | 1                              |
| <u>IV) Other Technical staff</u> |                                    |                  |              |                                |
|                                  | 1. Lab technician                  | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 2. X-ray Technician                | 1                | -            | -                              |
|                                  | 3. T.B. Health Visiter             | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 4. Driver                          | 1                | 1            | 2                              |
| <u>V) Class IV servants</u>      |                                    |                  |              |                                |
|                                  | 1. Ward Servants                   | 2                | -            | 2                              |
|                                  | 2. Dispensary servant              | 2                | -            | 2                              |
|                                  | 3. Peon                            | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 4. X-ray servant                   | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 5. Mail servant                    | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 6. Cook                            | 1                | -            | 1                              |
|                                  | 8. Watchman                        | -                | 1            | -                              |
|                                  | 8. Sweeper                         | 1                | 1            | 2                              |

From the above table it is made clear that due to increase in number of beds from 10 to 30 the following additional posts were sanctioned.

Table No. 8.22

Additional posts sanctioned due to increase in No. of beds in cottage hospital Jawhar.

| Sr.No. | Name of the post             | Number |
|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| 1.     | Medical Officer, I/C Class I | 1      |
| 2.     | Medical Officer, Class II    | 2      |
| 3.     | Steward                      | 1      |
| 4.     | Sister I/C                   | 1      |
| 5.     | Staff nurse                  | 8      |
| 6.     | Compounder                   | 1      |
| 7.     | Lab Assistant                | 1      |
| 8.     | O.P.D. Clerk                 | 1      |
| 9.     | Driver                       | 1      |
| 10.    | Watchmen                     | 1      |
| 11.    | Sweeper                      | 1      |

Vacant Posts -

8.50 The following posts were vacant for a long time :-

1. Post of Medical Officer I/C Class I
2. 2 Posts of Medical Officer Class II
3. 2 posts of staff nurses
4. 1 post of sister I/c
5. 1 post of Lab. Assistant
6. 1 post of x-ray technician
7. 1 post of watchman.

All these posts except the post of X-ray technician were newly created posts due to increase in number of beds.

Patients treated

8.51 The study team could get the information regarding treatment to patients only for the years 1980-81, and 1981-82. Separate number of tribal patients and non-tribal patients treated was not available.

The following table gives the number of patients treated.

Table No. 8.23

| Sr. No. | Year  | Number of patients treated in Cottage Hospital |       |       |        | Average daily in patients |
|---------|-------|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------------------------|
|         |       | No. of patients treated outdoor                |       |       | Indoor |                           |
|         |       | New                                            | Old   | Total |        |                           |
| 1.      | 80-81 | 35063                                          | 27062 | 62125 | 7847   | 21.50                     |
| 2.      | 81-82 | 45885                                          | 33040 | 78925 | 9033   | 24.75                     |

From the above table it was obvious that there was an increasing trend in the number of patients treated both outdoor and indoor. Even though separate number of patients i.e. tribals and non-tribals was not available, during the course of discussions with Medical Officer it was revealed that the surrounding villeges/padas were mainly concentrated by tribal population and, therefore, the number patients treated was mainly from tribals. It was further explained that the attendance of tribal people was comparatively less when there was agricultural work in fields.

During the day of visit, there were 41 indoor patients admitted by the hospital. Out of this 26 were tribals.

Operations

8.52 This was only the hospital in the surrounding area where facility of operation was available. The following table accounts for the No. of operations done during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Table No. 8.24

No. of operations done in Cottage Hospital Jawhar.

| Sr.No. | Year    | Number of surgical operation done |       |       |
|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
|        |         | Major                             | Minor | Total |
| 1.     | 1980-81 | 88                                | 436   | 574   |
| 2.     | 1981-82 | 132                               | 980   | 1112  |

Diet :- Diet was provided for indoor patients.

Table No. 8.25

No. of patients to whom diet was provided and expenditure incurred there on in Cottage Hospital Jawhar (Rs. )

| Sr.No. | Year    | No. of patients who have taken diet | Expd. of diet | Average Expd. on diet. |
|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1.     | 1980-81 | 4666                                | 5044          | 01.08                  |
| 2.     | 1981-82 | 8600                                | 15000         | 01.74                  |

Sources Medical Officer, cottage Hospital Jawhar.

Medicines

8.53 There were two sources from where medicines were received by the Cottage hospital.

1. Haffkine Institute (Govt. Institute)
2. Private agency (on rate contract basis) for which grants were provided by the Dy. Director of Health Services, New Bombay.

The following table deals with the No. of beneficiaries who had availed the benefit of free medicine and the average cost thereof

Table No. 8.26

No. of patients benefited by free medicines in Cottage Hospital

| Sr. No. | Year    | No. of patients who have taken medicine | Expenditure on medicine. (Rs.) | Average Expd. on medicine per patient (Rs.) |
|---------|---------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1.      | 1980-81 | 69,972                                  | 91,213                         | 1.30                                        |
| 2.      | 1981-82 | 87,958                                  | 1,40,000                       | 1.54                                        |

8.54 Laboratory Examination

Table No. 8.27

No. of laboratory examinations done in Cottage Hospital Jawhar

| Sr. No. | Year  | Laboratory Examination cases carried out |       |        |       |       |
|---------|-------|------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|         |       | Urine                                    | Blood | Sputum | Stool | Other |
| 1.      | 80-81 | 3,653                                    | 4,180 | 538    | 830   | -     |
| 2.      | 81-82 | 3,510                                    | 5,100 | 631    | 1,010 | -     |



8.55 Radiological Examination

Table No. 8.28

No. of Radiological examination done in Cottage Hospital Jawhar

| Sr. No. | Year    | No. of Radiological examinations |       |
|---------|---------|----------------------------------|-------|
|         |         | Screening                        | X-ray |
| 1.      | 1980-81 | 561                              | 107   |
| 2.      | 1981-82 | 32                               | -     |

Table No. 8.29

No. of epidemic cases treated in Cottage Hospital Jawhar.

| Sr. No. | Year    | Number of epidemic cases treated |                 |        | Total |
|---------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|
|         |         | Cholera                          | Gastro enlities | Others |       |
| 1.      | 1980-81 | 266                              | 1278            | -      | 1544  |
| 2.      | 1981-82 | 50                               | 1479            | -      | 1529  |

Table No. 8.30

Expenditure at Cottage Hospital Jawhar -

(Rs. Actual)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Head of Expenditure |           |        |        | Net per capita expenditure |        |       |      |
|---------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------|------|
|         |         | Diet                | Medicines | Others | Total  |                            |        |       |      |
| 1.      | 1980-81 | 5044                | 91213     | 247451 | 343608 | 7902                       | 335706 | 69972 | 4.80 |
| 2.      | 1981-82 | 15000               | 140000    | 272000 | 427000 | 8000                       | 419000 | 87958 | 4.76 |

Source :- Medical Officer Cottage Hospital Jawhar -

8.56 Recommendation

1. During discussions with the MO-I/C it was revealed that the present building could not accommodate the increased strength of beds. Also the provision for staff quarters was inadequate. It was, therefore, necessary to construct a big hall for additional bed of about 20 patients. Similarly, staff quarters should be constructed on priority basis.
2. At the time of case study, it was noticed that the building had leakage at many places. The area received heavy rainfall, immediate steps should, therefore, be taken to get the building repaired.
3. There was over crowd of patients in the hospital and due to inadequate accommodation about 10 to 12 patients had no facility of Iron cots. To avoid this situation a simple temporary structure should be erected, till regular construction of building is carried out.
4. Many posts even though they were sanctioned by Government were seen lying vacant. Such posts should be filled in forthwith to avoid inconvenience to the patients. A large No. of posts remained vacant because Officers who join these posts look to earlier transfer out of the tribal areas. In the context it is necessary to review the existing position of facilities and incentives and should be increased suitably.

- Part IV -

Drinking water supply

8.57 The situation about drinking water supply in the ITDP area has already been made clear in the introductory part of this chapter :-

Schemes under water supply -

8.58 Under Tribal Sub Plan following four schemes were implemented for water supply viz.:-

1. Rural Piped water supply.
2. Well construction programme (simple measure)
3. Boring operations of G.S.D.S.
4. Repairs to pumps by G.S.D.S.

8.59 The following table No. 8.30 shows Budget provision and expenditure under sub-sector water-supply.

Table No. 8.30

Budget provision and expenditure under sub-sector water supply

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget |       | Expenditure |       | Percentage |       |        |       |        |
|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|         |         | Dist.  | ITDP  | Dist.       | ITDP  | Dist.      | ITDP  |        |       |        |
|         |         | I      | II    | I           | II    | I          | II    |        |       |        |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 11.78  | -     | 11.78       | -     | 100        | -     |        |       |        |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 37.61  | -     | 18.14       | -     | 48.23      | -     |        |       |        |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 58.08  | 24.55 | 33.53       | 57.65 | 22.10      | 99.26 | 144.81 | 65.91 |        |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 53.51  | 33.29 | 20.22       | 52.51 | 28.95      | 23.56 | 98.13  | 86.96 | 116.52 |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 40.66  | -     | -           | 38.58 | -          | -     | 94.88  | -     | -      |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 61.32  | -     | -           | 50.49 | -          | -     | 82.34  | -     | -      |

The table reveals that except the years 1977-78 and 1981-82 the funds were fully utilized.

8.60 Study of schemes -

Taking into account the factors mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, almost all the schemes were studied in order to find out ways and means for improvement.

Bore well operations of G.S.D.A.

8.60 In order to overcome the problem of inadequate water supply and provide hygienically clean water to dispersed tribal population in hamlets, drilling of bore-wells is the only solution and thereby obviating the need to trek long distance. This work is done by the Ground Water survey and Development Agency.

8.62 Under this scheme a list of difficult villages where the water supply during summer season is done through Tankers is supplied by the Z.P. to the G.S.D.A. Such wells are drilled where the scheme of open-wells has failed. One bore is drilled for 250 population. Where electric pumps are installed it caters to the need of about 500 persons. Expenditure for digging 60 meter deep bore including hand pump is approximately Rs. 20000/-. If electric motors are to be installed, then total estimated cost would be Rs. 30000/- per bore.

8.63 When all the work including installation of hand pump is <sup>is</sup> over it/handed over to the concerned village Panchayat on obtaining necessary completion certificate from the Sarpanch of the village Panchayat.

8.64 The maintenance of these bores is looked after by the concerned Village Panchayat at their own cost.

8.65 Financial implications

The following table gives Budgetary provision and expenditure under the scheme.

Table No. 8.31

Boring operations of G.S.D.s. Budgetary Provisions & Expenditure

| Sr. No. | Year  | Budget |      |      | Expenditure |      |      | Percentage |      |     |
|---------|-------|--------|------|------|-------------|------|------|------------|------|-----|
|         |       | Dist.  | ITDP |      | Dist.       | ITDP |      | Dist       | ITDP |     |
|         |       |        | I    | II   |             | I    | II   |            | I    | II  |
| 1.      | 76-77 | 2.00   | NA   | NA   | 2.00        | NA   | NA   | 100        | NA   | NA  |
| 2.      | 77-78 | 5.40   | NA   | NA   | 3.86        | NA   | NA   | 71         | NA   | NA  |
| 3.      | 78-79 | 6.00   | 3.65 | 2.35 | 6.00        | 3.65 | 2.35 | 100        | 100  | 100 |
| 4.      | 79-80 | 16.99  | 8.37 | 8.62 | 16.99       | 8.37 | 8.62 | 100        | 100  | 100 |
| 5.      | 80-81 | 19.09  | NA   | NA   | 22.69       | NA   | NA   | 119        | NA   | NA  |
| 6.      | 81-82 | 29.28  | NA   | NA   | 8.45        | NA   | NA   | 63         | NA   | NA  |

8.66 The above table brings out that during the years 1977-78 and 1981-82 the budget was not fully utilized. It was incumbent on the part of the Implementing Authority to utilize maximum budgetary provision.

8.67 Number of bores taken up

The following table gives yearwise/tehsilwise successful/unsuccessful bores taken up in the ITDP area.

Table No. 8.32

No. of successful and unsuccessful bores taken up in ITDP Thane-Jawhar

| No.   | Tahsil   | Yearsise successful & unsuccessful bores taken |   |       |   |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |
|-------|----------|------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
|       |          | 76-77                                          |   | 77-78 |   | 78-79 |    | 79-80 |    | 80-81 |    | 81-82 |    | Total |    |
|       |          | S                                              | U | S     | U | S     | U  | S     | U  | S     | U  | S     | U  | S     | U  |
| 1.    | Bahary   | 1                                              | - | 2     | - | -     | -  | 3     | 4  | 7     | 2  | 1     | -  | 14    | 6  |
| 2.    | Talasari | 3                                              | 1 | -     | - | -     | -  | 15    | 2  | 4     | 2  | -     | -  | 22    | 5  |
| 3.    | Mokhada  | -                                              | - | -     | - | -     | -  | -     | -  | -     | -  | 1     | 3  | 1     | 3  |
| 4.    | Jawhar   | -                                              | 2 | -     | - | 3     | 9  | 9     | 5  | 1     | 4  | -     | 8  | 13    | 28 |
| 5.    | Wade     | 2                                              | - | 8     | 1 | 10    | 3  | 8     | 12 | 7     | 7  | 6     | 2  | 41    | 25 |
| Total |          | 6                                              | 3 | 10    | 1 | 13    | 12 | 35    | 23 | 19    | 15 | 8     | 13 | 91    | 67 |

S - Successful                      U - Unsuccessful

The above table indicates that out of 158<sup>bore</sup>ares taken during the period 76-77 to 81-82, 91 (57.59%) were successful and 67 (42.41%) were unsuccessful.

8.69 Out of successful bores Wada, Tahsil has got majority number of bores 41 (45%) whereas Mokhada Tahsil has got only one bore. It is notable that for the first five years the G.S.D.A. had not tried a single bore in Mokhada tahsil.

8.70 While referring to the percentage of unsuccessful bores Jawhar has got 28 (42%) bores, Wada 20 (37%) bores, Dahanu 6 (11%) bores and Talasari 5 (9%). Out of 4 bores first time tried in Mokhada Tahsil during 1981-82 3 were found to be unsuccessful.

8.71 The percentage of unsuccessful bores might be due to non-availability of water. Also there might be some technical limitations and natural impediments which might be responsible.

8.72 A huge amount was accounted for by the unsuccessful wells. It was not possible to restrict the expenditure on unsuccessful wells to any reasonable limitation on account of uncertainties involved in drilling. However, these points need to keep a very watchful eye on the scheme of bore wells and regulate its expenditure in such a way as to minimise wastage on the basis of periodic reviews of the performance. The percentage of unsuccessful bores bringing down to the minimum will hold out a new leaf for a more effective utilisation of the money on this scheme.

8.73 Assuming that one bore well satisfies the need of one village the entire tribal area has not been covered by this scheme. In Talasari Tahsil and to a much lesser extent in Jawhar the scheme was successful in giving drinking water between 40 to 60% of the difficult villages while in the remaining tahsils viz. Dahanu, Mokhada and Wada 10-15% of the difficult villages were given water supply within six years.

8.74 Physical verification

In order to see whether the bores considered as successful were in working condition or not. In all 33 bores were physically verified. The Tahsilwise breakup of such wells is given in below table.

Table No. 8.33

Details of borewells in use and not in use

| Sr.No. | Tahsil   | Number of bores |            |    |
|--------|----------|-----------------|------------|----|
|        |          | Verified        | Found      |    |
|        | In use   |                 | not in use |    |
| 1.     | Dahanu   | 1               | 1          | -  |
| 2.     | Talasari | 18              | 12         | 6  |
| 3.     | Wada     | 5               | 4          | 1  |
| 4.     | Jawhar   | 9               | 4          | 5  |
| Total  |          | 33              | 21         | 12 |

8.75 Even though 33 bore wells were found to be successful and ultimately kept in use, all these 33 bores were personally verified. In order to ascertain their working, it was noticed that out of 33 bore wells, only 21 bore wells were in operation. Of these 21 bore wells water flow is passed throughout a year except to 3 bore wells where in summer these is no adequate water supply.

8.76 So far as the rest of 12 bore wells were concerned, they were not actually in operation at the time of personal inspection. It was explained that these bore wells were under repairs on account of breakage to pumps, chain etc. Provision for repairs to Bore wells under TSP - There was a provision of Rs.75000/- for repairs to Bore wells during 77.78 under tribal sub plan. But this provision was not utilized at all. There was no provision for repairs to bore well for remaining period under review.

8.77 Reaction of villagers

Some villagers were also interviewed. They had expressed



that the scheme was very useful to them. They were getting clean <sup>in</sup> water. As these bores were taken in hamlets there was saving <sup>in</sup> their time and energy. In past they had to walk for a long distance in serch of water.

#### 8.78 Recommendations

1. There should be a bore well in every hamlet/pada. Priority should be given to these padas/hamlets where there is no adquate water supply.
2. The bore wells are erected in hilly areas where no technical persons are available. It is recommended that demonstration of small type repairs should be performed at the interval of every month at Taluka place so that tribals themselves will understand how to get the bore wells repaired, when there are minor repairs.
3. The G.S.D.A. should create Administrative set up to attend to the repairs to pumps. In the administrative set up there should be a post of bore well Inspector who will visit pada to pada and get the information as to how the bore wells are maintained, whether they are in operation and in case they are under repairs it will be his responsibility to get the pump repaired in time.

#### 8.79 Rural Piped water supply schemes

The scheme under rural piped water supply is taken under state-sector as well as in local sector. The piped water supply scheme costing more than 1 lakh are executed in the state-sector. These schemes are prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Maharashtra State Water and Sewarage Board, approved by Govt. and implemented by the respective Executive Engineer.

In ITDP the scheme at the following places was in progress :-

1. Mokhada.
2. Weda
3. Talesari
4. Dahanu.

Budget provision and expenditure under rural piped water supply scheme (State Sector) -

| S.No. | Year  | Budget provision |       | Expenditure |        | Percentage |       |        |        |        |
|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------------|--------|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|       |       | Dist.            | ITDP  |             | Dist.  | ITDP       |       |        |        |        |
|       |       |                  | I     | II          |        | I          | II    |        |        |        |
| 1.    | 76-77 | 8.58             | -     | -           | 8.58   | -          | -     | 100    | -      | -      |
| 2.    | 77-78 | 29.21            | -     | -           | 12.63  | -          | -     | 42.24  | -      | -      |
| 3.    | 78-79 | 47.70            | 18.20 | 29.50       | 48.32  | 30.27      | 18.05 | 101.30 | 166.32 | 61.19  |
| 4.    | 79-80 | 28.14            | 19.68 | 8.46        | 26.90  | 15.55      | 11.35 | 95.59  | 79.01  | 134.16 |
| 5.    | 80-81 | 12.46            | -     | -           | 6.78   | -          | -     | 54.41  | -      | -      |
| 6.    | 81-82 | 22.04            | -     | -           | 22.04  | -          | -     | 100    | -      | -      |
| Total |       | 148.13           |       |             | 125.25 |            |       |        |        |        |

The table brings out that during the period under review an investment of Rs. 148.13 lakh was made under Tribal Sub Plan for Rural Piped water supply scheme in state sector. But the actual expenditure booked was to the tune of Rs. 125.25 lakhs (i.e.84.55%)

On reference to the T.T.D.P. Thane I, Jawhar data separately made available by D.P.D.C. for 78-79 and 79-80 it is revealed that during 78-79 and 79-80 an amount of Rs. 37.88 was provided and amount of Rs. 45.82 was spent. Thus there was an investment type amount of Government money. These schemes were not completed.

8.80 Rural Water supply (Local sector)

In the villages classified as difficult villages, special measures like piped water supply schemes were adopted for catering to the needs of one single village or more than one villages.

Schemes costing upto Rs. one lakh are executed by the concerned Z.P. as local sector. The maintainance of these schemes is looked after by the concerned village panchayat. The scheme in ITDP

are :- 1. Gandhre, Taluka Wada

2. Kudus, Taluka Wada
3. Khodala, Taluka Mokhada
4. Vikramgad, Taluka Jawhar
5. Saravali, Taluka Dahenu.

The present working position of these schemes is given below :-

1. Gandhre : The scheme is in working condition and self sufficient water cess is levied.
2. Kudus : This scheme is in working condition where no water cess is levied.
3. Khodala : Water for this scheme was taken from percolation tank near village Khodala. But due to heavy rains there was a breakage to the tank. Since 1976 the scheme has not been not in operation.
4. Vikramgad : Water for the scheme was taken from Man Lift Irrigation scheme. Due to heavy rains there was a breakage to tank since 1976 the scheme has been out of operation.
5. Saravali : The scheme is in working condition.

#### 8.81 Recommendation -

1. The budget provision made towards the Rural Piped Water supply schemes is comparatively high. It will, therefore, not be in the fitness of things, to block the heavy Govt. amounts for a longer period. It is, therefore, proposed that steps should be taken giving priority to this work to complete the works as per the plans, as early as possible. This will serve two, fold purposes :-
  1. Blocking of money will be avoided.
  2. Problems of water supply will be solved.
2. It is noticed that the percolation tank near village Khodala had breakages since the year 1976. Similarly, there have been breakages to tank of Man Lift irrigation scheme at Vikramgad since the year 1976. Even though a period of 7 years has elapsed no steps seemed to have been taken towards their repairs. Wastage of water has resulted into non-availability of water. This position should

be improved as early as possible.

3. Water is an essential commodity. In the context of the tribal development certain essential commodities need to be provided to them at free of cost. Here water being essential commodity it is proposed that no water cess should be levied from tribals.

8.82 Construction of Drinking water wells & its repairs

This scheme is implemented through the Block Development Officer of the concerned Block. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to village panchayats. There is a maximum provision of Rs. 10000/- for the construction of a new well. The funds are released in three instalments depending upon the progress of the work and on submission of completion certificate from the concerned Deputy Engineer.

3.23 Budgetary provisions & expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan

Financial provision under T.S.P.

Table No. 8.36

Budget provision and actual expenditure under well construction programme from TSP funds in Thane district. Rs.in Lakhs

| S.No. | Year  | Budget |      | Expenditure |      | Percentage |    |
|-------|-------|--------|------|-------------|------|------------|----|
|       |       | Dist.  |      | Dist.       |      | Dist.      |    |
|       |       | I      | II   | I           | II   | I          | II |
| 1.    | 76-77 | 1.20   | -    | 1.20        | -    | 100        | -  |
| 2.    | 77-78 | 2.25   | -    | 1.65        | -    | 73         | -  |
| 3.    | 78-79 | 4.38   | 2.70 | 3.33        | 1.63 | 76         | 60 |
| 4.    | 79-80 | 8.38   | 5.24 | 8.62        | 5.03 | 103        | 96 |
| 5.    | 80-81 | 9.11   | -    | 9.11        | -    | 100        | -  |
| 6.    | 81-82 | 10.00  | -    | 10.00       | -    | 100        | -  |

It may be seen from the above table that the progress in terms of expenditure incurred in digging wells picked up some speed every year. The expenditure on digging wells during 1978-79 and 1979-80 as compared with the expenditure during 76-77 and 77-78 on the No. of

wells actually constructed during this period was much less than the No. in the earlier two years. Infact it was reduced during 79-80 of what it was in 1976-77.

8.84 No. of Drinking water wells in existence

The No. of Drinking water wells in existence at the end of every year is shown in table No. 8.35

Table No. 8.35

No. of drinking water wells in existence in ITDP Thane-I Jawhar

| S.No. | Tahsil   | No. of drinking water wells in existence at end of |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|       |          | 76-77                                              | 77-78 | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 |
| 1.    | Dahanu   | 327                                                | 344   | 367   | 372   | 382   | 386   |
| 2.    | Talasari | 71                                                 | 77    | 82    | 82    | 85    | 88    |
| 3.    | Mokhada  | 83                                                 | 84    | 96    | 96    | 102   | 105   |
| 4.    | Jawhar   | 229                                                | 230   | 233   | 239   | 246   | 260   |
| 5.    | Wada     | 220                                                | 222   | 223   | 225   | 232   | 236   |
| Total |          | 930                                                | 957   | 1001  | 1014  | 1047  | 1075  |

Source :- Annual Administration Reports of Z.P. Thane for the year 1976-77 to 1981-82

The above table reveals that the total No. of drinking water wells in existence has gone up from 930 to 1075.

8.35 New works taken up

Table No. 8.3

New construction well works taken up in I.T.D.P. Thane I Jawhar

| S.No. | Year  | Name of Tahsil |          |         |        |       | I.T.D.P. Total |
|-------|-------|----------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|----------------|
|       |       | Dahanu         | Talasari | Mokhada | Jawhar | Wada  |                |
| 1.    | 77-78 | 57             | 16       | 13      | 5      | 3     | 94             |
| 2.    | 78-79 | 47             | 12       | 28      | 23     | 1     | 111            |
| 3.    | 79-80 | 31             | 7        | 16      | 36     | 19    | 109            |
| 4.    | 80-81 | 26             | 7        | 16      | 30     | 17    | 96             |
| 5.    | 81-82 | 16             | 9        | 10      | 40     | 8     | 83             |
| Total |       | 177            | 51       | 83      | 134    | 48    | 493            |
|       |       | (36%)          | (10%)    | (17%)   | (27%)  | (10%) | (100)          |

The above table shows that in all 493 new construction works were taken up in hand during the period under review. During 76-77 no works were taken in hand out of these new works 177 (i.e. 36%) were from Dahanu tahsil and 48 (i.e.10%) were from Wada tahsil.

Table No. 8.3B

Construction of well works completed in TTDP Thane I Jawhar during 1976-77 to 1981-82

| Sr. No. | Year  | Name of Tahsil |          |         |        |       | ITDP Total |
|---------|-------|----------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|------------|
|         |       | Dahanu         | Talesari | Mokhada | Jawhar | Wada  |            |
| 1.      | 76-77 | 10             | 5        | 5       | 12     | 3     | 35         |
| 2.      | 77-78 | 17             | 6        | 1       | 1      | 2     | 27         |
| 3.      | 78-79 | 22             | 5        | 12      | 4      | 1     | 44         |
| 4.      | 79-80 | 5              | -        | -       | 6      | 2     | 13         |
| 5.      | 80-81 | 10             | 3        | 6       | 7      | 7     | 33         |
| 6.      | 81-82 | 4              | 3        | 3       | 14     | 4     | 28         |
| ITDP    |       | 68             | 22       | 27      | 44     | 19    | 180        |
| Total   |       | (38%)          | (12%)    | (15%)   | (24%)  | (11%) |            |

During 76-77 to 81-82 in all 180 construction of well works were completed. Of these 68 (38%) were from Dahanu Tahsil and 19 (i.e. 11%) were from Wada Tahsil.

It is seen that non-concerted efforts were made to reduce the back log of incomplete works carried forward. The No. of wells completed every year was far below the target fixed for the same. This position of backlog has been continued every year. In short there was highly unrealistic and ambitious targets which seemed to be beyond the capacity of the implementing agency to execute.

In order to have a proper usage of well its repairs becomes an important part. The need for repairs may arise due to :

- 1) Collagpse of well,
- 2) Deepening.

Table No. 8.30

No. of wells repaired in TDP Phase I

| Sr. No. | Year  | T a h s i l |             |             |             |             | Total |
|---------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
|         |       | Dahanu      | Talasari    | Mokhade     | Jawhar      | Weda        |       |
| 1.      | 78-79 | 1           | 5           | 1           | 1           | 6           | 14    |
| 2.      | 79-80 | 7           | 9           | 16          | 16          | 14          | 62    |
| 3.      | 80-81 | 2           | 3           | 23          | 6           | 20          | 54    |
| 4.      | 81-82 | -           | -           | 13          | 9           | 15          | 37    |
| Total   |       | 10<br>(6%)  | 17<br>(18%) | 53<br>(32%) | 33<br>(19%) | 55<br>(33%) | 167   |

The above table shows that 167 wells were repaired during 78-79 to 81-82. There were no repairs during 76-77 and 77-78. The maximum number of wells repaired were from Wada Tahsil.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to have proper implementation of this scheme :-

1. A target for construction of wells should be realistic taking into consideration the backlog so that it should not go beyond the capacity of implementing agency to execute.
2. Incomplete works should be given priority.
3. Top priority should be given for the construction of drinking water wells in the villages having no potable water supply in the tribal areas.
4. The scheme needs the care and expertise for preparation of the scheme. Its successful implementation cannot be under-rated.
5. Information regarding villages which require wells should be collected and fixed. So that the authorities in charge of the scheme will have an exact idea of the problem.

6. The plan for preparation of construction of wells for tribals should be separate from that of non-tribal areas of the district.

7. The scheme being important and more realistic to the needs of tribals its execution should be accelerated with a sense of urgency.

8. It is necessary to develop mechanism for concurrent evaluation, monitoring and planning of this scheme. This will help the implementing authority in better implementation of the scheme. The monitoring will not only include the quantitative appraisal of performance in relation to targets but also qualitative assessment as to whether the objectives of the programme are being fulfilled or are likely to be fulfilled. Monitoring is an effective tool to planning and implementation. The usefulness of monitoring system will be fully achieved only if timely corrective steps are undertaken at all levels.







CHAPTER IX

IRRIGATION SECTOR

Irrigation being one of the important inputs of agriculture it becomes an equally important component of the rural infrastructure for development. The interior tribal areas report heavy rainfall, but inspite of its being inter -  
-sected with rivers and rivulets or stream it cannot depend entirely on either the rivers or nalas. As the river or stream beds usually steep in the mountainous terrain and as a result the entire water flows out and then wells appear to be the only resort. Much of the land is varcas and situated in slopes. There is lot of erosion of soil.

9.2 In most cases, the tribal lands are situated in such areas where irrigation facilities are vastly lacking, water level in these areas is very low and soil texture does not help to retain the run-away water.

9.3 The level of irrigation in the Project area is very low, whereas the potential in the area is quite high. The irrigation programme has picked up in the last few years, with substantial additional investment. However, it will be necessary to have a clear perspective for developing this potential. Due to lack of irrigation facilities and existing poor conditions of soil, meagre inflow of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, the cropping pattern remains traditional.

Position of Irrigation in Integrated Tribal Development Project Area

9.4 . In I.T.D.P. Thane-I (Jawhar) area the percentage of area under irrigation with gross cropped area for the year 1978-79 (revised), appeared in the 'Season and crop report of 1978-79', Directorate of Agriculture, was 2.39%. This will be made clear from the figures incorporated in table no. 9.1.

Table No. 9.1

Total cropped area, Irrigated area for the year 1978-79

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Total cropped area | Area Irrigated | Percentage of area irrigated with total cropped area |
|---------|----------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 41333              | 2554           | 6.18                                                 |
| 2.      | Talasari | 14722              | 85             | 0.58                                                 |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 17908              | -              | -                                                    |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 27698              | 218            | 0.77                                                 |
| 5.      | Wada     | 20936              | 76             | 0.36                                                 |
|         | Total    | 122597             | 2930           | 2.39                                                 |

The above table brings out the fact that only 2930 hectares (2.39%) of land out of 122597 hectares cropped land received irrigation. Dahanu tahsil has to some extent accelerated irrigation. While it is pertinent to note that Mokhada had no land under irrigation. In case of remaining 3 tahsils viz. Talasari, Jawhar and Wada the percentage of Area irrigated was entirely low, i.e. below 1%.

Programmes under T.S.P.

9.5 With this background Government since 1976-77 had implemented various schemes viz. minor irrigation under State/Local sector, well construction programme, and supply of electric motor pump etc. for irrigation development in ITDP area. The schemes excluding major projects were categorised under two sub-sectors viz.: (i) Minor Irrigation, (ii) Welfare of backward classes.

Budget provision and Expenditure under T.S.P.

9.6 The Budget provision and Expenditure under T.S.P. for 1976-77 to 1981-82 excluding Surya Irrigation Project being a major project is given in table no. 9.2.

Table No. 2.4

Budget Provision and Expenditure under Irrigation Development except Surya Mandri & Bhadi projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget   |      |        |       |      |       |       |      |       |    |     |       |
|---------|---------|----------|------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|----|-----|-------|
|         |         | District |      |        | I     |      |       |       | II   |       |    |     |       |
|         |         | MI       | WBC  | Total  | MI    | WBC  | Total | MI    | WBC  | Total | MI | WBC | Total |
| 1       | 2       | 3        | 4    | 5      | 6     | 7    | 8     | 9     | 10   | 11    |    |     |       |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 77.97    | 4.25 | 82.22  | -     | -    | -     | -     | -    | -     | -  | -   | -     |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 48.75    | 1.80 | 50.55  | -     | -    | -     | -     | -    | -     | -  | -   | -     |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 78.73    | 4.35 | 83.08  | 13.30 | 3.13 | 16.51 | 65.35 | 1.22 | 66.57 |    |     |       |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 66.75    | 5.03 | 71.78  | 23.61 | 3.41 | 27.02 | 43.14 | 1.62 | 44.76 |    |     |       |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 72.78    | 5.20 | 77.98  | -     | -    | -     | -     | -    | -     | -  | -   | -     |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 115.22   | 7.55 | 122.77 | -     | -    | -     | -     | -    | -     | -  | -   | -     |

MI = Minor Irrigation WBC = Welfare of Backward Classes

ITDPwise separate data for the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was not available.



Table no. 9.2 indicates that Budget provision on Minor Irrigation schemes and Schemes of Irrigation development under welfare of Backward Classes has gone up from Rs. 82.22 lakhs in 1976-77 to Rs.122.77 lakhs during 1981-82 and the corresponding figures of expenditure also have gone up from Rs. 82.48 lakhs in 1976-77 to Rs. 116.65 lakhs, in 1981-82.

#### Study of schemes

9.7 In order to assess the impact of various irrigation potentials created and utilized we have studied the following schemes:-

- (i) Supply of electric motor pumps and oil engines on 100% subsidy to tribal cultivators;
- (ii) Construction of Irrigation wells; and
- (iii) Minor irrigation schemes under State/Local sector.

#### Supply of Electric Motor Pumps

9.8 Agriculture is the main economic activity of the tribals. About 80% of the tribal population is dependent on agriculture. Majority of the tribals grow crops only in rainy season. The crops are millets of inferior quality. In order to enable them to grow more food by way of taking two or three crops in a year there is a need of more Irrigation facilities. With this background, it was felt necessary to provide them with electric motor pumps for taking water from wells/rivers/ nalas in other than rainy seasons for their agricultural development by increasing yield from their fields. The Government have introduced a scheme in 1973 in order to supply

electric motor pump sets to Scheduled Tribe agriculturists on 100% subsidy basis. At present the scheme is implemented by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Nashik with the help of Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd, Nashik.

#### Eligibility Criteria

9.9 The selection of beneficiary under this scheme is subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) Adivasi farmers should have 2½ to 16 acres of own land with sufficient quantity of water throughout the year either in the well or river nearby,
- (ii) The benefits of this scheme are granted to Scheduled Tribe farmers residing in that area,
- (iii) The electric motor pump so intalled should not be transferred or sold.
- (iv) The beneficiaries are granted electric motor pumps on 100% subsidy basis with the benefit of free installation of pump sets and payment of fitting charges who fulfil the above conditions.

#### Documents to be submitted

9.10 Alongwith the application to the Tribal Welfare Officer, the following documents are required from the Revenue authorities:-

- (i) Caste certificate,
- (ii) Records of right in respect of land,
- (iii) Certificate regarding sufficiency of water from the Groundwater and Survey Dept.
- (iv) Feasibility certificate from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.

#### Financial provisions under T.S.P.

9.11 The yearwise provisions against the scheme of supply of Electric Motor pumps on 100% subsidy and the corresponding expenditure incurred is shown in table no. 9.3. (Please see next page).

Table No. 9.3 reveals that except the year 1981-82, the percentage of actual expenditures to the corresponding Budgetary provisions were maximum. During the year 1981-82, it was 43% only.



Table No. 5.2

Budget Provision and Expenditure under the scheme of supply of  
Electric motor pumps in Thane Dist.  
(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget   |      | Expenditure |          | Percentage |      |     |     |    |
|---------|---------|----------|------|-------------|----------|------------|------|-----|-----|----|
|         |         | District | ITDP |             | District | ITDP       |      |     |     |    |
|         |         |          | I    | II          |          | I          | II   |     |     |    |
| 1       | 2       | 3        | 4    | 5           | 6        | 7          | 8    | 9   | 10  | 11 |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 4.25     | -    | -           | 4.25     | -          | -    | 100 | -   | -  |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 1.80     | -    | -           | 1.79     | -          | -    | 99  | -   | -  |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 4.25     | 3.08 | 1.17        | 3.85     | 2.38       | 1.45 | 90  | -   | -  |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 4.75     | 3.25 | 1.50        | 3.80     | 3.25       | 0.55 | 80  | 100 | 37 |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 5.00     | -    | -           | 5.05     | -          | -    | 101 | -   | -  |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 7.00     | -    | -           | 3.00     | -          | -    | 43  | -   | -  |

Number of pumps distributed

9.12 The tahsilwise/yearwise details of pumps distributed are given in Table No. 9.4.

Table No. 9.4

No. of Electric Pumps distributed on 100% subsidy in ITDP Thane-I Jawhar

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Yearwise no. of pumps distributed |       |       |       |       |       |       | Total | %age with ITDP Total |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
|         |          | Upto 76-77                        | 76-77 | 77-78 | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 |       |                      |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 56                                | 32    | 25    | 29    | 20    | 9     | 4     | 175   | 43                   |
| 2.      | Talasari | 18                                | 24    | 7     | 12    | -     | 9     | -     | 70    | 18                   |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 1                                 | 4     | -     | 2     | 4     | 8     | -     | 19    | 5                    |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 20                                | 29    | -     | 16    | 5     | 12    | 10    | 92    | 23                   |
| 5.      | Wada     | 11                                | 11    | 2     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 4     | 3     | 11                   |
| Total   |          | 106                               | 100   | 34    | 64    | 34    | 43    | 18    | 399   | 100                  |

The above table indicates that out of 399 pumps, 175 (43%) pumps were distributed only in one tahsil viz. Dahanu. As compared to this the percentage in Mokhada tahsil was very low.

Physical Verification

9.13 The records maintained by the Tribal Welfare Office shows that out of 506 pumps distributed in Thane Dist. 493 were surveyed for physical verification purposes and the position as on 31.12.1981 revealed that only 229 (46%) pumps were in working condition. While 264 (54%) pumps were out of order due to various reasons. The following table shows number of pumps which were not in order due to various reasons.

Table No. 9.5

Pumps out of order for various reasons in Thane district

| Sr. No. | Reason for pumps being out of order                  | No. of pumps | Percentage |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1.      | Burnt ...                                            | 11           | 4          |
| 2.      | Wiring and other repairs                             | 32           | 12         |
| 3.      | Disconnection due to non-payment of electricity bill | 32           | 12         |
| 4.      | No water source ...                                  | 14           | 5          |
| 5.      | Collapse of incomplete well                          | 12           | 5          |
| 6.      | Death of beneficiary                                 | 8            | 3          |
| 7.      | Stolen ...                                           | 2            | 0.8        |
| 8.      | No proper person to handle the pump                  | 4            | 1.5        |
| 9.      | Not interested ...                                   | 5            | 1.9        |
| 10.     | Long distance ...                                    | 1            | 0.4        |
| 11.     | Land dispute ...                                     | 2            | 0.8        |
| 12.     | Land under Dam/Project                               | 2            | 0.8        |
| 13.     | Not installed ...                                    | 37           | 14         |
| 14.     | Not energised ...                                    | 91           | 34         |
| 15.     | Others ...                                           | 11           | 5          |
|         | Total pumps out of order                             | 264          | 100%       |
|         | Total pumps in order                                 | 229          | 46%        |
|         | Total pumps surveyed                                 | 493          |            |

The above table reveals that out of 264 pumps which were not in use 128 pumps sets 48% (91 not energised + 37 not installed) were not under operation due to the following main reasons:-

- (a) Foundation was yet to be completed;
- (b) Formalities for electricity connection were under process.

Case Study

9.14 In order to have the physical verification and to assess the impact of the scheme, 25 beneficiaries were selected at random and information collected by paying personal visits to these beneficiaries. The following table shows number of beneficiaries visited from each tahsil:-

Table No. 9.6

Number of beneficiaries visited for case-study

| Sr. No. | T a h s i l | No. of beneficiaries visited |
|---------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dahanu      | 6                            |
| 2.      | Talasar     | 5                            |
| 3.      | Mokhada     | 4                            |
| 4.      | Jawhar      | 4                            |
| 5.      | Wada        | 6                            |
|         | Total       | 25                           |

9.15 By paying personal visits, the information regarding the landholding, source of water, use of motor pumps, irrigation repairs, crops, income, agricultural improvement etc. were collected.

Tribewise distribution

9.16 The following table gives distribution of tribal beneficiaries:

Table No. 9.7

Tribewise distribution of beneficiaries surveyed

| Sr. No. | Name of the tribe | No. of beneficiaries |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1.      | Warli             | 14                   |
| 2.      | Mahadeo Koli      | 2                    |
| 3.      | Malhar Koli       | 3                    |
| 4.      | Kokana            | 5                    |
| 6.      | Ka - Thakur       | 1                    |
|         | Total             | 25                   |

Pumps in use

9.17 Out of 25 pumps verified, 14 were found to be in working condition. Of these 14 beneficiaries, 8 were Warlis, 2 were Malhar Kolis and 4 were Kokanas.

9.18 Households according to their land holdings and use.

Table No. 9.8

Classification of Households according to size of land holdings/area cultivated, irrigable/irrigated

| Sr. No. | Land holding size (acres) | No. of households | No. of members | A r e a     |              |              |               |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
|         |                           |                   |                | Holdings    | Culti- vated | Irrig- able  |               |
| 1.      | 2 1/2 to 5                | 5                 | 67<br>(13)     | 21<br>(4.2) | 13<br>(2.6)  | 14<br>(2.8)  | 9.5<br>(1.90) |
| 2.      | 5 to 12                   | 6                 | 56<br>(9)      | 50<br>(6.3) | 27<br>(4.5)  | 15<br>(2.5)  | 9.5<br>(1.6)  |
| 3.      | 12 to 16                  | 3                 | 54<br>(18)     | 68<br>(23)  | 45<br>(15)   | 17<br>(5.66) | 14<br>(4.66)  |
|         | Total                     | 14                | 177<br>(13)    | 139<br>(10) | 8.5<br>(6.1) | 46<br>(3.29) | 33<br>(2.25)  |

(The figures in the brackets show per household land under various categories)

The table on the preceding page reveals that 14 pumps were irrigating only 33 acres of land. The total irrigable land was 46 acres. The remaining 13 acres of land could not be irrigated due to various reasons.

- (a) Generally the pumps were under use only during the summer when summer crops were required enough water.
- (b) The holdings were fragmented.
- (c) So also uneven topography had led them to keep certain parts of land without cultivation.
- (d) The tribals were always financially handicapped therefore they did not afford improvement towards irrigation development. They could not afford to purchase even a piece of rubber pipe to cover up additional irrigable area under irrigation.

This table also reveals that total holdings were 139 acres whereas land actually cultivated was 85 acres and 54 acres of land was "warkas" land.

Fragmentation of land

9.19 With the interview of 6 families it was given to understand that nobody was possessing land for more than 3 acres at one place. The lands were below 3 acres and were scattered at different places in the piecemeal. The table below will give an idea of the families and of the fragmentation of land.

Table No. 9.9

Families having fragmentation of land

| Sr. No. | Number of beneficiaries | Number of parcels |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.      | 4                       | 2                 |
| 2.      | 1                       | 3                 |
| 3.      | 1                       | 5                 |
| Total   | 6                       | 10                |

The fragmentation of lands was one of the bottlenecks in agriculture in project area. A quite substantial land had remained uncultivated due to fragmentation. It was, therefore, impossible for a tribal cultivator to look after agricultural operations to more than two pieces of land at one and the same time.

Source of Water and its sufficiency

9.20 Out of 14 beneficiaries whose pumps were in working condition, 12 had the well irrigation while 2 had river irrigation. The well source for irrigation was insufficient in summer season.

Usage of Modern agricultural facilities

9.21 All the 14 beneficiaries had reported that they used improved seeds, fertilizers like Urea, Sufala, etc. The seeds were distributed through Panchayat Samiti.

Crops taken after Irrigation

9.22 All the beneficiaries had reported that the crops taken after irrigation were wheat and vegetables like Brinjal, Onion, Tommatto, etc. In majority of cases, it was reported that they had used it for their own consumption and had sold the balance in the nearby market.

Change in income level and standard of living

9.23 These beneficiaries had realised a change in their income and improvement in standard of living. The distribution of surveyed beneficiaries according to the change in income is given in the following table:-

Table No. 9.10

Change in Income level

| Sr. No. | Annual Increase in income (Rs.) | Number of beneficiaries |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Upto 500                        | 3                       |
| 2.      | 501 to 1000                     | 4                       |
| 3.      | 1001 to 2000                    | 5                       |
| 4.      | 2001 to 3000                    | 2                       |
|         | Total                           | 14                      |

The above table shows that majority of beneficiaries fall in the category who had realised increase in their annual income between Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000.

These beneficiaries had also improved their standard of living.

Repairs facility and maintenance

9.24 All these pumps were handled by the responsible members of the family. Cabins were built up for safety of engines. In case of 8 pumps, the repairs facilities were available beyond 15 kms. distance while remaining 6 beneficiaries had such facility within 6 kms. reach. For repairs they had to depend upon private mechanics.

Electricity supply and billing

9.25 All the beneficiaries had expressed their dissatisfaction towards the electricity supply. As regards billing they had reported that the bills were not received at regular interval. With the result it was difficult for them to clear off the arrears of bills at any one time and ultimately it led to disconnection of electricity supply by the M.S.E.B.



Pumps not in use

9.26 Out of 25 pumps verified, 11 pumps were not in use. Of these 11 beneficiaries, six were Warlis, 2 Mahadeo Kolis, 1 Kokana, 1 Katkari and 1 was Malhar Koli. The reasons for non-usage of pumps are given below:-

Table No. 9.11

Reasons for non-usage of pumps in respect of visited beneficiaries

| Sr. No. | Reason for non-usage of pump                                        | No. of pumps |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Disconnection by M.S.E.B. due to non-payment of electricity charges | 3            |
| 2.      | Death of beneficiary.                                               | 2            |
| 3.      | Pump not working properly                                           | 2            |
| 4.      | No electricity connection                                           | 1            |
| 5.      | Shortage of manpower                                                | 2            |
| 6.      | Insufficient water                                                  | 1            |
| Total   |                                                                     | 11           |

The period in which pumps were not kept in use varies from 1 year to 7 years.

Table No. 9.12

Distribution of pumps not in use according to period

| Sr. No.   | Period of pump being out of order | No. of pumps |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.        | 1 to 2 years ...                  | 7            |
| 2.        | 2 to 3 years ...                  | 2            |
| 3.        | 5 to 7 years ...                  | 2            |
| Total ... |                                   | 11           |

It was noticed in one place that the electric pump was seen lying idle since the time it was received by the farmer. The pump was given

because the beneficiary was having well under construction at that time. But ultimately he could not get water to the well. Therefore he could not make use of the pump. Had there been proper follow up to the scheme the same pump could have been given to some other needy farmer for proper use.

9.27 The existing scheme of free distribution electric motor pump or engine-set to the tribals has not shown the desirable impact in increasing irrigated areas in the tribal area. The non-involvement of the beneficiaries in installing these pumps or engines had led to a number of these sets becoming in-operative. The scheme needs a drastic change so that in the first place only small holders should receive the advantage of substantial subsidy and further the advantage of the scheme could also be offered to digging of wells by a small holders among the tribals.

Supply of Oil Engines on 100% subsidy

9.28 Besides Electric Motor pumps, oil engines were also distributed to tribal cultivators since 1979-80 on 100% subsidy basis. The criterion adopted were the same as applied to electric motor pumps. As per records maintained in the Tribal Welfare Officer's office upto 31.12.1981, seven oil engines were distributed in Thane district. Out of those seven pumps, two were distributed in I.T.D.P. Thane-I Jawhar Project area.

Financial provisions under T.S.P.

9.29 The table no. 9.13 discusses the financial provisions under T.S.P.

Table No. 9.13

Budget Provision and Expenditure on the supply of Oil Engines (Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget     |      | Expenditure |            |      | Percentage of expenditure |            |      |    |
|---------|---------|------------|------|-------------|------------|------|---------------------------|------------|------|----|
|         |         | Dist-riect | ITDP |             | Dist-riect | ITDP |                           | Dist-riect | ITDP |    |
|         |         |            | I    | II          |            | I    | II                        |            | I    | II |
| 1.      | 1979-80 | 0.28       | 0.16 | 0.12        | 0.21       | 0.16 | 0.05                      | 75         | 100  | 42 |
| 2.      | 1980-81 | 0.20       | -    | -           | 0.20       | -    | -                         | 100        | -    | -  |
| 3.      | 1981-82 | 0.40       | -    | -           | 0.40       | -    | -                         | 100        | -    | -  |

The table reveals that there was an increasing trend in budgetary provisions and also in corresponding expenditure.

Both the pumps were verified and found to be in operation. The beneficiaries have realised an increase in their annual income and standard of living.

The discussions with the Project Officer of I.T.D.P. revealed following facts:-

- (1) These pumps were installed in very interior areas where villages were not electrified.
- (2) In such interior aplaces there was no repairing facility easily available.
- (3) So also there was a problem of fuel. The fuel was not available in surrounding areas except at one or two places which were far off from these villages.
- (4) The tribals had no storing capacity of fuel due to poor economic condition. Immediately after the existing stock of fuel was exhausted the oil engines had compulsarily to keep idle for want of fuel.

R e c o m m e n d a t i o n s

9.30 On the basis of observations made in the study, the following recommendations are made:-

- (a) Efforts be made towards levelling and bunding of land on wider scale. 'Bhinar' type of bunding may be preferred. Also the soil conservation by 'Keni' method which uses local manual and bullock power also needs to be taken up on a much larger scale wherever possible. It is a tragedy of the project area that inspite of heavy precipitation, there is scarcity of water during major parts of the year and water harvesting programme is neglected.
- (b) More than 50% pumps were found out of order. The tribal cultivators were not keen for repairs. The necessary follow up machinery should be created in the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. Such administrative set up should carry out a survey every after six months's period as to see the working of these pumps.
- (c) It was observed that though pumps were installed they were yet to be energised. A list of such pumps should be prepared and M.S.B.B. authorities should be informed for taking immediate action. Unless the pumps were not put to operation the earlier efforts would be futile.
- (d) The extension co-ordinating services of Agriculture Department should be made available to all beneficiaries under this scheme. A list of such beneficiaries should be supplied to the Agriculture Branch of the concerned Panchayat Samiti which would subsequently process the matter at their end and will guide these beneficiaries in modern agricultural practices. All the schemes under agriculture sector must be brought to the notice of cultivators at the grass root level.

- (e) In order to procure adequate water supply, wells were to be deepened for which bores or drilling had to be done. For this purpose, the guidance of the Ground Water Survey Department was not sought. Therefore, the Tribal Development authorities should contact the Ground Water Survey Department on priority.
- (f) The percentage of irrigated land is comparatively very low in project area. However, efforts are needed to protect irrigated crops particularly in summer from all sides. Stray cattle's problem was seen to be a nuisance to the tribals. This was because there had been no proper fencing around the crop. It is, therefore, recommended that in order to protect the irrigated crop financial assistance on loan-sum-subsidy basis should be provided for fencing.
- (g) Rural electrification has played an important role for irrigation. The programme of electrification to rural area although had accelerated still this scheme has not covered the entire project area as yet.
- The M.S.E.B. should propose and implement a detailed plan of electrification treating Pada/hamlet as a unit. After the electrification work is over it should be followed by providing of electric pumps to genuine tribal cultivators.
- (h) The State Electricity Board should charge the bills at regular intervals of short period so that tribals will not face any financial burden.

- (i) Due to irregular electricity supply the electric pumps cannot be utilized fully. In order to avoid this situation, the M.S.E.B. should make maximum efforts to provide a regular electricity supply.
- (j) In order to provide water to a fragmented piece of land necessary rubber or steel pipes to these beneficiaries may be supplied on loan and subsidy basis.
- (k) The arrangements for repairs of electric motor pumps and oil engines should be made either by the implementing agency or by Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation. For this purpose, districtwise mobile units should be established by Director of Tribal Welfare, Nashik or by Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation under Nucleus Budget.

Construction of Irrigation Wells

9.31 This scheme is implemented for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Tribe cultivators by the Zilla Parishad through Social Welfare Officer.

Under the scheme financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy is granted to bear the cost of construction and repairs of wells. The cultivator having land between 4 to 16 acres is eligible for financial assistance under this scheme.

9.32 Pattern of Assistance

- (1) Interest free loan of Rs. 2000/- is granted for new wells which could be increased upto Rs. 4000/- in special cases.
- (2) Subsidy equal to 30% of the cost of Rs. 500/- whichever is less in case of new wells is given.
- (3) For repairs of old wells, interest free loan of Rs. 1000/- maximum upto Rs. 2000/- in special cases is granted. The assistance is given in instalments as per the progress of work. This loan is recoverable in 10 equal annual instalments.

Provisions under Tribal Sub Plan

9.33 The provisions for construction of Irrigation wells was made under two sub-sectors, viz.: (i) Minor Irrigation, and (ii) Welfare of Backward Classes.

Table No. 9.14

Budget provision and expenditure under scheme construction of new irrigation wells

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | B u d g e t |      |       |      |      |          |      |      |       |      | E x p e n d i t u r e |       |      |          |       |    |     |       |
|---------|---------|-------------|------|-------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|------|-----------------------|-------|------|----------|-------|----|-----|-------|
|         |         | District    |      |       |      |      | I.P.D.P. |      |      |       |      | District              |       |      | I.P.D.P. |       |    |     |       |
|         |         |             |      |       |      |      | I        |      |      |       |      | I                     |       |      | II       |       |    |     |       |
|         |         | MI          | WBC  | Total | MI   | WBC  | Total    | MI   | WBC  | Total | MI   | WBC                   | Total | MI   | WBC      | Total | MI | WBC | Total |
| 1       | 2       | 3           | 4    | 5     | 6    | 7    | 8        | 9    | 10   | 11    | 12   | 13                    | 14    | 15   | 16       | 17    | 18 | 19  | 20    |
| 1.      | 1977-78 | 4.50        | -    | 4.50  | -    | -    | -        | -    | -    | -     | -    | -                     | -     | -    | -        | -     | -  | -   | -     |
| 2.      | 1978-79 | 1.00        | 0.10 | 1.10  | 0.50 | 0.05 | 0.55     | 0.50 | 0.05 | 0.55  | 0.01 | 0.01                  | 0.01  | 0.01 | 0.01     | 0.01  | -  | -   | -     |
| 3.      | 1979-80 | -           | -    | -     | -    | -    | -        | -    | -    | -     | -    | -                     | -     | -    | -        | -     | -  | -   | -     |
| 4.      | 1980-81 | -           | -    | -     | -    | -    | -        | -    | -    | -     | -    | -                     | -     | -    | -        | -     | -  | -   | -     |
| 5.      | 1981-82 | -           | 0.15 | 0.15  | -    | -    | -        | -    | -    | -     | -    | 0.10                  | 0.10  | -    | -        | -     | -  | -   | -     |

MI - Minor irrigation

WBC - Welfare of Backward classes



It is pertinent to note that under the sub-sector minor irrigation a provision of Rs.4.50 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh was made during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively but no expenditure was incurred.

9.34 As regards implementation of scheme through Social Welfare Officer (Z.P.) Thane, it was observed that upto 1978-79 this scheme was implemented by Z.P. Thane from its own funds and there was no provision from Tribal Sub Plan. However, during the year 1978-79 provision for this scheme was made for the first time to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- whereas the corresponding expenditure for the same year was only 1,000/- i.e. 10%. Subsequently, there was no provision during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. However, during 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 15000/- was made and the actual expenditure was Rs.10,000/-. The number of beneficiaries were 10. Out of these 10 beneficiaries, 4 were from I.T.D.P. Thane-I.

9.35 Number of Irrigation Wells

Table No. 2.15

Number of Irrigation wells in use, not in use in I.T.D.P. Thane-I Jawhar during 1978-79

| Sr. No. | Tahsil    | Wells used for Irrigation | Wells can be used for Irrg. but actually not in use | Wells for which repairs to be done | Total no. of Irrigation wells |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1       | 2         | 3                         | 4                                                   | 5                                  | 6                             |
| 1.      | Dahanu    | 820                       | 4                                                   | 15                                 | 839                           |
| 2.      | Talasarai | 80                        | 10                                                  | 90                                 | 180                           |
| 3.      | Mokhada   | -                         | -                                                   | -                                  | -                             |
| 4.      | Jawhar    | 27                        | -                                                   | -                                  | 27                            |
| 5.      | Wada      | 6                         | -                                                   | -                                  | 6                             |
| Total   |           | 933                       | 14                                                  | 105                                | 1052                          |

(Source: Season and crop report, Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune).

The table on the preceding page reveals that out of 1052 wells in I.R.D.P. Area, 839 (79.75%) wells were in Dahanu Tahsil whereas in Mokhada Tahsil there was not a single irrigation well.

It is also pertinent to note that out of 180 wells in Talasari, more than 50% wells were not in use because most of them were under repairs.

#### Physical Verification

9.36 In order to assess the impact of the scheme viz. construction of Irrigation wells, the survey of 12 beneficiaries was done. The break-up of 12 wells is as under:

- 5 wells from Mokhada,
- 5 wells from Talasari,
- 2 wells from Wada.

It was also intended to inspect whether these wells had adequate level of water and also whether they were put to use or otherwise.

It is pertinent to note that all these 12 wells had adequate water. Out of 12 wells only 6 wells were put in use for irrigation purposes. In the case of remaining 6 wells the beneficiaries explained that they could not fetch water from wells in the absence of either oil engine or electric pump. The economic upliftment is an intensive measure and an object of this scheme. The real benefit will reach to the beneficiary when a piece of land possessed by him is properly irrigated. In this context although the wells were in existence the water from the wells was unutilised for years together. This state of affairs could have been avoided had these tribals been provided with either electric pump or oil engine.

R e c o m m e n d a t i o n s

- (1) When subsidy is given for well, mere construction of irrigation well will not alone serve the purpose. The beneficiaries should be provided with package of programmes viz.: electric pump, oil engine, fertilizers, seeds, etc.
- (2) The existing scheme of providing 50% cost as subsidy under Tribal Sub Plan with 50% cost as institutional finance for construction of irrigation well to Tribal farmers has not proved to be much useful on account of lack of credit in him to seek loan assistance from the Banks. Consequently, the tribals could not accrue the benefit of the scheme to the desired extent. However, with a view to develop the economy of tribals the above scheme can be modified and implemented as under:-
  - (a) Tribal cultivators should be provided with 75% subsidy and 25% as interest free loan,
  - (b) The ceiling cost of each well should be Rs. 15,000 per well,
  - (c) The repayment of loan should start after 3 (three) / of completion of well. This / years is because tribal cultivators has to spend on levelling of land, fencing etc.
- (3) The Ground Survey Development Agency should undertake the feasibility study of tribal area so as to see the availability of water.

- (4) There is always an insufficient water in summer. In order to overcome this difficulty, the wells need to be deepened. Due to the presence of hard rocks in hilly area, the cost of construction of well is high. So the Government loan/subsidy should as well be given to the beneficiary to deepen the well.
- (5) In order to bring more land under cultivation, rubber pipe should be supplied.
- (6) The Block Development Officer should keep constant watch on the utilization of wells.
- (7) The assistance received for construction of wells is inadequate. The construction cost has gone up and hence the limit of assistance should be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000/-
- (8) The procedure for getting the finance is complicated and time consuming. In order to avoid delay, the entire scheme may be implemented by one department with the simplified procedure.

.....

Minor Irrigation Schemes

9.37 The programme of minor irrigation and soil conservation demands greater attention in the tribal areas. The new Minor Irrigation Projects, under State sector, as well as local sector wherein the benefit is extended to the tribal cultivators and whose lands are irrigated to the extent of 50% or more of the command area should receive high priority under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Minor Irrigation schemes are executed by two agencies, viz.: Executive Engineer (State sector) and Executive Engineer M.I. of Zilla Parishad.

Classification of schemes into State-Sector and Local Sector

9.38 Works having irrigation potential of irrigating more than 100 hectares (250 acres) of land are executed under State sector and the works having potential of irrigating less than 100 hectares (250 acres) are executed under local sector.

Types of works taken up under Minor Irrigation schemes

9.39 The following types of works are executed under Minor Irrigation:

1. Minor irrigation tanks,
2. Percolation tanks,
3. Konkan type Bhandaras.

Financial Provisions

Table No. 9.15

Budget provision and expenditure  
under Minor irrigation State Sector

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Sr. Year<br>No. | Budget        |       |       | Expenditure   |       |      | Percentage    |        |       |       |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                 | Dist-<br>rict | ITDP  |       | Dist-<br>rict | ITDP  |      | Dist-<br>rict | ITDP   |       |       |
|                 |               | I     | II    |               | I     | II   |               | I      | II    |       |
| 1               | 2             | 3     | 4     | 5             | 6     | 7    | 8             | 9      | 10    | 11    |
| 1.              | 1976-77       | 63.72 | -     | -             | 63.93 | -    | -             | 100.33 | -     | -     |
| 2.              | 1977-78       | 27.00 | -     | -             | 36.54 | -    | -             | 135.33 | -     | -     |
| 3.              | 1978-79       | 66.00 | 9.03  | 56.97         | 60.89 | 7.41 | 53.48         | 92.26  | 82.06 | 93.87 |
| 4.              | 1979-80       | 53.01 | 20.00 | 33.01         | 35.45 | 9.69 | 25.77         | 66.87  | 48.4  | 78.07 |
| 5.              | 1980-81       | 54.75 | -     | -             | 42.07 | -    | -             | 76.84  | -     | -     |
| 6.              | 1981-82       | 97.92 | -     | -             | 95.41 | -    | -             | 97.64  | -     | -     |

The table reveals that during 1976-77 and 1977-78 the expenditure was in excess of corresponding Budgetary provision while it was 92.26%, 66.87%, 76.84% and 97.64% during 1978-79 to 1981-82 respectively.

Minor Irrigation Schemes under State Sector

In I.T.D.F.Thane-I area, six Minor Irrigation tanks were completed. The following table No. 9.16 shows the cost, expenditure, irrigation potential for the year 1980-81 created and the actual area irrigated under minor irrigation schemes.

Table No. 9.16

Estimated cost, actual cost, potential created and actual irrigation under Minor Irrigation tanks State sector in I.T.D.F. Thane-I Jawhar

| Sr. No. | Tahsil  | Name of the Project | Month and Year of |                | Year of completion | Estimated cost in lakhs | Actual cost in lakhs | Irrigation potential created in 1980-81 | Actual irrigation in 1980-81 | Percentage utilization | Remarks |     |
|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----|
|         |         |                     | Adm. approval     | Tech. approval |                    |                         |                      |                                         |                              |                        |         |     |
| 1       | 2       | 3                   | 4                 | 5              | 6                  | 7                       | 8                    | 9                                       | 10                           | 11                     | 12      | 13  |
| 1.      | Dahanu  | 1. Raitale          | 4/74              | 4/74           | June 1979          | 15.02                   | 25.46                | 16.11                                   | 30                           | -                      | -       | (*) |
| 2.      | Mokhada | 2. Khoch            | 10/76             | 10/78          | May 1981           | 26.65                   | Under scrutiny       | 20.50                                   | -                            | -                      | -       | -   |
| 3.      | Jawhar  | 3. Moho Kh.         | 6/70              | 6/70           | May 1975           | 18.54                   | -                    | 26.69                                   | 213                          | 28.50                  | 13.42   | -   |
| 4.      | Wade    | 4. Khend            | 2/70              | 2/70           | June 1973          | 12.48                   | -                    | 11.26                                   | 214                          | 18.60                  | 8.69    | -   |
| 5.      |         | 5. Deongaste        | 7/70              | 1/71           | May 1973           | 15.17                   | -                    | 15.75                                   | 181                          | 77.30                  | 42.70   | -   |
| Total   |         |                     |                   |                |                    |                         |                      |                                         | 638                          | 124.50                 | 19.51   |     |

(\*) The work of main canal and branches to be completed.

The table brings out the fact that out of 638 hectares Potential created in five tanks/actual irrigation was only 124.50 hectares i.e. only 19.51%.

9.42 The reasons for low irrigation percentage were as follows:-

- (i) Failure towards development of command area,
- (ii) Less demand for water from cultivator.

Due to increase in the material rates, the cost of the entire project has gone up. Hence now revised estimates were required to be prepared.

It is noticed that even after getting necessary Technical sanction much time (say about five years) has been spent for completion of these projects. This is due to that these works were executed in piece work system.

Percolation tanks under State sector

9.43 These tanks do not provide direct irrigation. There were 4 percolation tanks in I.T.D.P. area. They were as under:-

Table no. 9.17

Percolation tanks in I.T.D.P. Thane-I (..Jawhar)

| Sr. No. | Tahsil | Name of percolation tank | Year of completion | Exist- ing wells | New wells taken |
|---------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.      | Jawhar | 1. Khoste                | June 1978          | 2                | -               |
|         |        | 2. Vinval                | June 1980          | -                | -               |
|         |        | 3. Dohari                | June 1980          | 1                | -               |
| 2.      | Wada   | 4. Shelta                | June 1980          | 4                | -               |



This table reveals that even though 4 percolation tanks were taken up, no new irrigation well was constructed in the catchment area of the tank. Hence the objective behind constructing the percolation tank does not seem to have been served.

Incomplete Minor Irrigation works under State Sector

9.44 There were 2 Minor Irrigation tanks and 1 percolation tank which were under construction stage.

Table No. 9.19

Incomplete works under State sector in I.M.D.P. Thane-I

| Sr. No.                       | Tahsil | Name of the project | Month & year of adm. approval/tech. sanction | Estimated cost (In lakhs)   | Actual expenditure | Estimated Annual Irrigation potential |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Minor Irrigation tanks</u> |        |                     |                                              |                             |                    |                                       |
| 1.                            | Wada   | 1. Dahe             | 10/78<br>NA                                  | 21.72<br>(revised<br>31.61) | 4.07               | 124                                   |
|                               |        | 2. Asnas            | 2/77<br>5/77                                 | 18.30                       | 7.08               | 124                                   |
| <u>Percolation tanks</u>      |        |                     |                                              |                             |                    |                                       |
| 2.                            | Wada   | 1. Kudus            | 8/77<br>7/77                                 | 4.57                        | 6.45               | -                                     |

The Minor irrigation tank at Asnas was scheduled to be completed on 31-5-1981 but only 40% work was completed upto 31-5-1981.

As regards percolation tank at Kudus, Head work was started in 7-11-1977, there were spill over in work due to less attendance of labour.

Minor Irrigation schemes under local sector

9.45 As already stated schemes/projects having capacity of irrigating less than 100 hectares of land comes under the purview of local sector they are executed by Zilla Parishad through Executive Engineer (Minor Irrigation).

Table No. 9.20

Budget Provision and Expenditure under  
Minor Irrigation local sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. Year No. | Budget     |             | Expenditure |            | Percentage  |       |        |        |        |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
|              | Dist- rict | I. T. D. P. |             | Dist- rict | I. T. D. P. |       |        |        |        |
|              |            | I           | II          |            | I           | II    |        |        |        |
| 1            | 3          | 4           | 5           | 6          | 7           | 8     | 9      | 10     | 11     |
| 2            |            |             |             |            |             |       |        |        |        |
| 1. 1976-77   | 14.25      | -           | -           | 14.30      | -           | -     | 100.35 | -      | -      |
| 2. 1977-78   | 15.00      | -           | -           | 15.00      | -           | -     | 100.00 | -      | -      |
| 3. 1978-79   | 11.73      | 3.85        | 7.88        | 11.52      | 3.46        | 8.06  | 98.21  | 89.87  | 102.28 |
| 4. 1979-80   | 13.74      | 3.61        | 10.13       | 15.42      | 4.82        | 10.60 | 112.22 | 133.52 | 104.64 |
| 5. 1980-81   | 17.00      | -           | -           | 17.00      | -           | -     | 100.00 | -      | -      |
| 6. 1981-82   | 17.00      | -           | -           | 16.74      | -           | -     | 98.47  | -      | -      |

The provision for the period under review was fully utilised during years 1978-79 and 1981-82.

Potential created and utilised

9.46 The information regarding potential created and actual Irrigation during the year 1981-82 is given in Table No. 9.21.

Table No. 9.21  
Potential created and utilised under  
Minor Irrigation schemes  
 (Local Sector)/I.T.D.P. Thane-I Jawhar

/in

(Area in hectares)

| Sr. No.                            | Tahsil   | Number of schemes | Irrigation potential created | Actual Irrigation in 1981-82 |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>I) PERCOLATION TANKS</u>        |          |                   |                              |                              |
| 1.                                 | Dahanu   | 3                 | 7.12                         | -                            |
| 2.                                 | Mokhada  | 4                 | 38.00                        | -                            |
| 3.                                 | Jawhar   | 3                 | 62.00                        | -                            |
| 4.                                 | Wada     | 5                 | 57.90                        | 7.00                         |
|                                    |          | 15                | 165.02                       | 7.00                         |
| <u>II MINOR IRRIGATION TANKS</u>   |          |                   |                              |                              |
| 1.                                 | Jawhar   | 1                 | 50.00                        | 12.00                        |
|                                    |          | 1                 | 50.00                        | 12.00                        |
| <u>III LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES</u> |          |                   |                              |                              |
| 1.                                 | Dahanu   | 4                 | 58.00                        | -                            |
| 2.                                 | Talasari | 2                 | 9.00                         | -                            |
| 3.                                 | Jawhar   | 4                 | 62.00                        | -                            |
| 4.                                 | Wada     | 3                 | 45.00                        | -                            |
|                                    |          | 13                | 224.00                       | -                            |
| Grand total                        |          | 29                | 439.02                       | 19.00                        |

The table on the preceding page reveals that during the year 1981-82 out of 439.02 hectares irrigation potential created actual irrigation was negligible i.e. only 19 hectares (i.e. 4.33%).

As regards percolation tanks it was observed that no irrigation well was constructed in the catchment area of the tank. A massive programme of construction of new irrigation wells needs to be taken up on priority basis in the catchment area of the percolation tank.

In respect of Lift irrigation schemes, it was observed that due to poor economic condition tribals were not prepared to avail the benefits accrued from irrigation. They were not in a position to pay Diesel and Electricity charges. Also the management ability to run lift irrigation schemes was lacking among the tribals.

#### Case Studies under Irrigation Sector

9.47 Few case studies were also conducted during the course of study:-

- (i) Case-study of Major Irrigation Project-Surya,
- (ii) Minor Irrigation tanks under State sector at Moho Kh. Taluka Jawhar,
- (iii) Minor irrigation tank - local sector at Gadhavkhind, Taluka Jawhar.

The objectives of this study were:-

- (i) The extent to which the potentials created were utilized, and
- (ii) In case the utilization was low, what were the reasons for the same.

9.48 (1) Surya Irrigation Project -  
(Case-Study)

The projects having more than 10,000 hectares area under command, are executed as 'Major Irrigation Projects'. They are implemented as a State level scheme. The Budgetary provisions for these projects is not made by the District Planning and Development Council (D.P.D.C.). The Surya Irrigation Project is the only Major Irrigation Project in the I.T.D.P. Jawhar area.

The Surya River Project is situated in the tribal area of Thane district. It envisages a main storage dam across Surya River near village Dhamni, with a Pick-up-Weir near village Kawdas from where the two main canals start. The main objectives of the Project were to irrigate 14,696 hectares (basic ICA) of fertile land on both the banks in Jawhar, Palghar and Dhanu talukas in Thane district. The cropped area with irrigation intensity of 185% was to the extent of 27,188 hectares. For this there was a provision also for the power-house at the foot of the Dhamni Dam with the installed capacity of 5 MW.

Head Works

Pick up Weir at Kawdas

9.49 The work of pick-up-Weir at Kawdas was completed in May 1979 and subsequently 13.70 M.cum of water was impounded behind the weir from 1979 monsoon. Water was released for M.I.D.C. Tarapur for

industrial purposes. From December 1981 onwards, water was released for irrigation through Left Bank and Right Bank canals also.

#### Main Dam at Dhamni

9.50 This composite dam with masonry portion in the gorge and earthen saddles on either flanks, contained capacity to store 285.31 M cum of water. The works of excavation for C.O.T., filling of C.O.T. etc. were commenced in 1975-77 departmentally.

9.51 By the end of the working season 1981-82, the river at Dhamni was blocked and water was impounded behind the dam, for the first time. This had led to achieve with the storage of 0.118 m.cum by June 1982. In the working season 1982-83 a much higher targets for all the important components of the dam were fixed and it was proposed to block the river to RL 79.00 m. or so to store water to the extent of 2.356 M. cum.

#### C a n a l s

##### Surya Right Bank Canal

9.52 The total length of Surya Right Bank Canal and its branches was seen to be 80.88 km. comprising of 28.51 km. of Surya Right Bank Main canal, 8.85 km. of Palghar Branch No. I, 36.80 km. of Palghar Branch No. II and 6.72 km. of Dahanu Branch. The alignment of main canal was approved for the entire length. The earth work and C.D. works in km. 1 to 11 were completed in all respects. Construction of earth work and C.D.

works in kms. 12 to 18 and 20 to 28.44 was in full swing. The agency for constructing earth work was fixed. The design of canal fall (ch. 28/440 m to 28/510m) was taken up. The cement concrete lining in km. no. 1 to 6 was completed. The lining in km. No. 7 to 11 was seen in progress.

The alignment of Palghar Branch No. I was already approved. The works of this branch would be taken up after the forest land was made available for which proposals were sent to forest Department. The earth work in km. 2,3,4 and 7 and 8 was started during March 1983. The alignment of Palghar Branch No. II was in patches through forest land in km. 2 to 8. All the proposals for clearance of forest land in their length were sent to Forest Department in October 1982.

#### Distribution System

9.53 The works on distribution system of Surya Right Bank Canal were seen in progress. Between km. 1 to 11, all the distribution works (except small lengths on Minor No. 3 and 6) was completed. Distribution system for 475 hectares was completed by June 1982 and would further be completed for 47 hectares soon. For km. 12 to 18, the works on direct minors and outlets were in progress. The work of km. 1 to 11 of Distributory no. 2 which took off in km. 12 was in progress and was expected to be completed in the near future. As per the programme, distribution system for 727 hectares was scheduled to be completed by June 1983, in this length (including distributory no.2).

Surya Left Bank Canal

9.54 The total length of Surya Left Bank Canal was 54 km. comprising 47 km. of Main canal and 7 km. of Minor Branch earth work, C.D. works and lining in km. 1 to 5 were completed in all respects. The earthwork and C.D. works from km. 6 to 20 (except patches of forest land in km. 15, in part of 16,17,18 and 20) were in progress. Lining work in km. 6 to 11 was in progress. B-1 Tender for Tawa aqueduct in km. 14 was finalised and work was started.

Distribution system in the first 5 km. of Surya Left Bank Canal was completed in all respects including construction of outlets required to be provided. The total irrigable area of the completed distribution system was 905 hectares (Basic). The work of distribution system in km. 6 to 14 was in progress. However, the distribution system for 380 hectares was scheduled to be completed by June 1983.

Creation of Irrigation Potential

9.55 With the total storage of the Dhamni Dam and Pick-up-Weir an area of 14,696 hectares (basic) was proposed to be irrigated through the Right and Left Bank Canal system. Corresponding cropped area works out to 27,188 hectares with an irrigation intensity of 185%. On both the canals, the distribution system was complete for 1380 hectares by June 1982 (475 hectares on Surya Right Bank Canal and 905 hectares on Surya Left Bank Canal). The target for completion of distribution system upto June 1983 was 1107 hectares (727 hectares on Surya Right Bank Canal and 380 hectares on Surya Left Bank Canal).



Completion Programme of the Project

9.56 The work of construction of Dhamni Dam is expected to be completed by June 1986. The work of canals and distribution system would also be completed by June 1986, provided forest lands through which the alignment passes are available in time. Accordingly the yearwise programme for Head Works and canals were chalked out.

Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation

9.57 All the proposals for acquisition of lands in the submergence area were processed and forwarded to the Revenue authorities. Out of 32 proposals, awards were declared in respect of 22 proposals. Possession of private lands wherever possible were seen obtained with the consent of the land owners. The canals, branches and minor pass through the forest land in certain reaches. The proposal for transfer of forest lands required for Canal works were being sent to the forest department as soon as canal alignment was approved and quite in advance. However, permission of Government of India was necessary to obtain for the use of forest land for non-forest purposes.

9.58 All the Project Affected persons on account of Kawdas Pick-up-Weir were resettled. About 870 families would be affected due to construction of Dhamni Dam and were required to be resettled. Out of these, 749 families were already shifted at Vanai and Vire in Dahanu taluka and at Shigaon in Palghar Taluka.

Benefit to the Tribal Area

9.59 The Project was mainly to benefit the tribal area in Thane district. The percentage of Adivasi population in the benefit area was reported to be 62.40%. About 57% Adivasis were land-holders and about 45% of the land belonged to them. Total area to be irrigated under the project was 14,696 hectares with an irrigation potential of 27,188 hectares. About 6,613 hectares basic area (i.e. 12,234 hectares cropped area) belonging to Adivasi would get the benefit of irrigation.

Difficulties encountered

9.60 (I) - Head Works

(1) Difficulty in getting explosive like Electrical Detonators.

(2) Frequent labour trouble due to agitation for increase in daily wages resulting in stoppage of work and uncertain atmosphere.

(3) Acute shortage of cement.

(II) Canals

(1) Acute shortage of blasting material such as Electrical Detonators for hard rock excavation and quarrying rubble for C.D. works.

(2) Acute shortage of cement.

(3) Shortage of Junior Engineers.

(4) Almost all the alignments of canals, Distributories and Minors were through Forest in patches. The proposals for use of forest land for non-forest purpose were being sent to the Forest Department immediately after approval to the alignment. But due to the procedure laid down for obtaining permission from Government of India for all such proposals, the progress of Canal work was affected.

- (5) Frequent labour trouble on account of wage issue.
- (6) Extent of response from Tribal Cultivators

Apart from the above mentioned bottle-necks, the actual beneficiaries of the Project viz. the tribal farmers were not showing response to the irrigation system or to the changed farming techniques. Even though 1456 hectares (basic ICA) of irrigation potential was created by June 1982 and 13.70 M cum gross storage was available in the Pick-up-Weir at Kawdas, the irrigators were not enthusiastic about utilizing the same, even though all efforts were made to persuade them. During the year 1982-83 also water was released during Rabi season for irrigation, but less response was received from the land holders. They also did not have sufficient finance for cultivation. They required financial assistance for supply of seeds, fertilizers, pesticide and field equipments etc. Moreover, these cultivators were not yet exposed to modern methods of cultivation and hence a systematic and sustained efforts towards this direction was quite essential. After creating the irrigation potentials and facilities in tribal area, a programme of providing credit facilities, package programmes and extension services from various Department in a co-ordinate way is very essential to push the tribal people in agricultural development.

Case Study of Minor Irrigation Tanks

Minor Irrigation Tank at Moho Kh. under State Sector

(A case study)

9.61 Out of five Minor irrigation tanks under State sector M.I. Tank at Moho Kh. was studied. The particulars of the tank are as under:-

| Sr.No. | Item                                                    | Particulars                                                            |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Name of the Project<br>Tahsil                           | Moho Kh.<br>Taluka Jawhar,<br>District Thane.                          |
| 2.     | Exact location                                          | Masonry Dam on local<br>Nall of Deharja River<br>near village Moho Kh. |
| 3.     | Command area                                            | 426 hectares.                                                          |
| 4.     | Irrigable area                                          | 213 hectares                                                           |
| 5.     | Estimated cost                                          | Rs. 18.53 lakhs                                                        |
| 6.     | Year of start                                           | 1971-72                                                                |
| 7.     | Administrative<br>approval and<br>Technical<br>sanction | June 1970                                                              |
| 8.     | Date when<br>physically<br>completed                    | 31 May 1975                                                            |
| 9.     | Villages<br>benefited                                   | 5<br>(For details please<br>see next page.)                            |

| Sr. No.                   | Name of the village | C.C. No.                                                                  | Population |        | Percentage of S.T. population |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------------------|
|                           |                     |                                                                           | Total      | Tribal |                               |
| <u>I RIGHT BANK CANAL</u> |                     |                                                                           |            |        |                               |
| 1.                        | Zadpoli             | 91                                                                        | 230        | 146    | 64                            |
| 2.                        | Onde                | 92                                                                        | 561        | 317    | 57                            |
| 3.                        | Shil                | 85                                                                        | 217        | 77     | 35                            |
| <u>II LEFT BANK CANAL</u> |                     |                                                                           |            |        |                               |
| 4.                        | Sanjan              | 90                                                                        | 225        | 120    | 53                            |
| 5.                        | Alonde              | 96                                                                        | 1462       | 1115   | 76                            |
| Total                     |                     |                                                                           | 2695       | 1776   | 66                            |
| 10.                       | Maximum height      | 19.66 meters                                                              |            |        |                               |
| 11.                       | Length of Dam       | 195 meters                                                                |            |        |                               |
| 12.                       | Gross storage       | 145 m.c.ft.                                                               |            |        |                               |
| 13.                       | Live storage        | 140 m.c.ft.                                                               |            |        |                               |
| 14.                       | Canal Length        | } .....Left Bank 2 kms. canal<br>} .....Right Bank 3 kms. canal           |            |        |                               |
| 15.                       | Canal capacity      | } .....Left Bank 9.20 cusecs canal<br>} .....Right Bank 3.00 cusecs canal |            |        |                               |

Actual Irrigation

9.62 The following table gives the yearwise potential created and area irrigated.

Table No. 9.22

Potential created and area actually irrigated under Noho Kh. M.I. tank

(State Sector)

(Area in Hectares)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Potential created | Area Irrigated | Percentage of area irrigated |
|---------|---------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 213               | 19.39          | 9.10                         |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 213               | 28.39          | 13.33                        |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 213               | 18.76          | 8.81                         |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 213               | 9.20           | 4.32                         |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 213               | 28.60          | 13.42                        |

The table indicates that during 1976-77 to 1980-81 not more than 15% of potential created was utilised.

The discussions with the concerned authorities revealed that whatever potential was utilized the maximum benefit was taken by non-tribal beneficiaries.

9.71 The reasons for low utilization of potential created were:-

- (a) Failure to develop command area,
- (b) Due to less demand for water from the beneficiaries under command area.

Case Study of Minor Irrigation Tank at Gadhavkhind, Taluka Jawhar: A local sector tank

9.63 In Thane District there were only two Minor Irrigation tanks in local sector. Out of these two, one viz.: Gadhavkhind near village Kadachinet, Taluka Jawhar, district Thane is located in the Project area of I.T.D.P. Thane-I. The particulars of the Project are as under:-

| Sr. No. | Item                                             | Particulars |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1.      | Command Area ...                                 | 50 hectares |
| 2.      | Estimated cost ...                               | 4.89 lakhs  |
| 3.      | Actual cost ...                                  | 5.37 lakhs  |
| 4.      | Year of start ...                                | 1972-73     |
| 5.      | Year of completion ...                           | 1974-75     |
| 6.      | Area belonging to ...<br>Sch.Tribe beneficiaries | 43 hectares |
| 7.      | No.of beneficiaries ...                          |             |
|         | - Total ...                                      | 11          |
|         | - Scheduled Tribe....                            | 9           |
| 8.      | Height ...                                       | 13 metres   |
| 9.      | Length ...                                       | 230 metres  |
| 10.     | Length of canal ...                              | 1.5 kms.    |
| 11.     | Storage capacity ...                             | 29 m.c.ft.  |

Irrigation

9.64 The work of main Dam was completed in 1974-75 but due to major repairs it could not be utilized upto 1977-78. During the year 1977-78 major repairs costing Rs. 55,660/- were carried out and then the tank was put to use.

Table No. 9.23

Yearwise potential created and area irrigated from Minor Irrigation Tank Gadhavkhind

| Sr. No. | Year    | Potential created hect. | Area Irrigated | Percent-age | Tribal beneficiaries using irrigation facility |
|---------|---------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1.      | 1977-78 | 50                      | 9.20           | 18.40       | 2                                              |
| 2.      | 1978-79 | 50                      | 12.00          | 24.00       | 2                                              |
| 3.      | 1979-80 | 50                      | 5.80           | 11.60       | 2                                              |
| 4.      | 1980-81 | 50                      | 7.40           | 14.80       | 2                                              |
| 5.      | 1981-82 | 50                      | 12.00          | 24.00       | 2                                              |

The table on the preceding page reveals that in none of the year under report the percentage of actual utilization of potential created was more than 25 per cent.

There were 9 beneficiaries coming under the command area of the tank. Only 2 beneficiaries have taken maximum benefit of the potential created. The rest of the 7 beneficiaries were not interested in irrigating land.

Difficulties encountered

9.65 The discussions with various authorities engaged in the implementation of various schemes under Irrigation Development revealed that there are following main hinderances in the task of irrigating lands in this project area:-

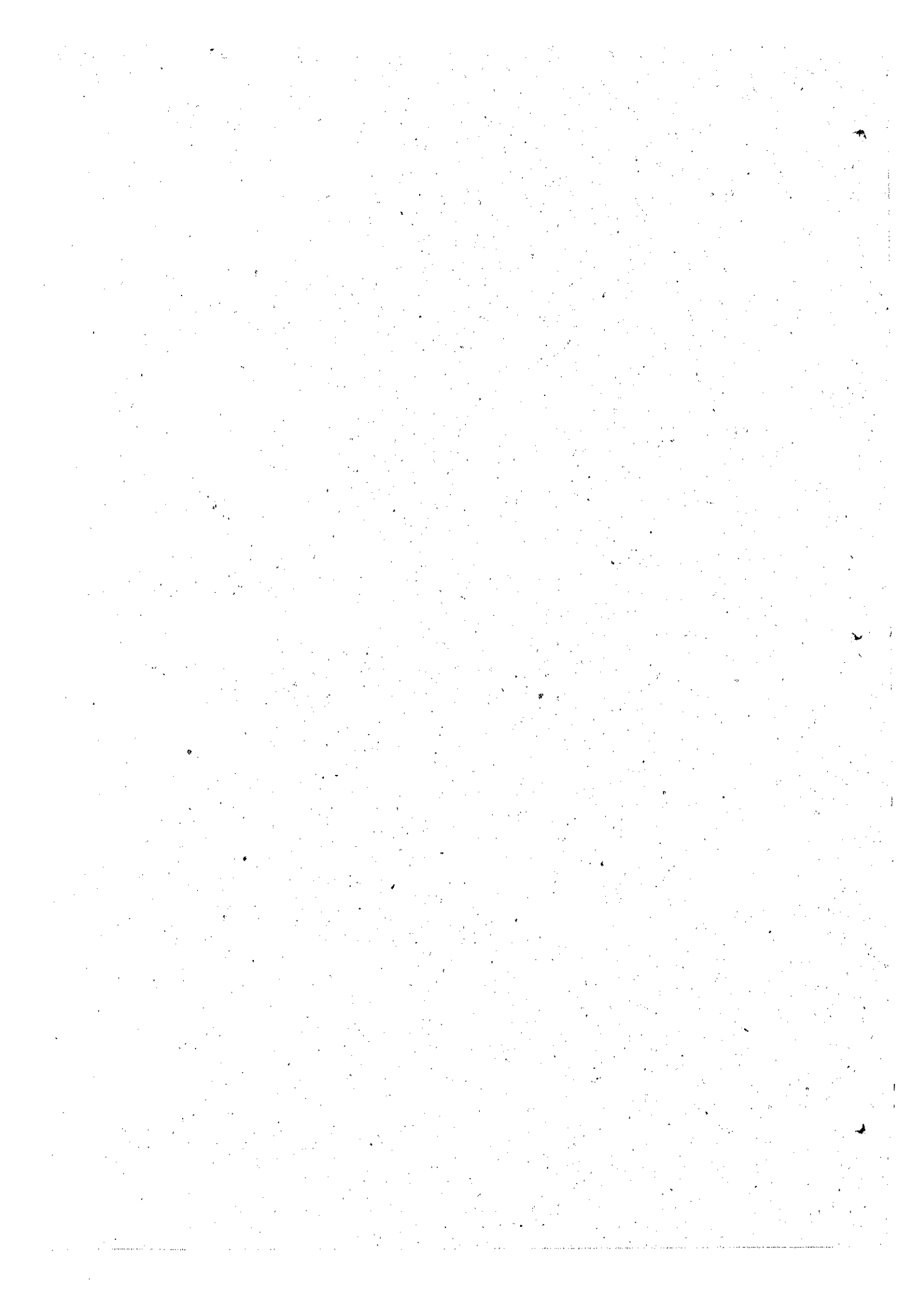
- (1) Hilly nature of land to be irrigated,
- (2) Limitation of feasibility of suitable sites in identifying irrigation projects,
- (3) Uneconomic holdings of the land owned by small cultivators,
- (4) Land holdings of the small farmers are not compact to make irrigation viable due to sub-division and fragmentation,
- (5) Lack of mutual understanding to take up community irrigation works and indebtedness of beneficiary to seek loan finance from institutions,
- (6) Due to poor economic conditions individual cultivators cannot avail the benefit of scheme of irrigation well on individual basis. Under the scheme of well irrigation the beneficiary has to pay 50% loan and 50% subsidy. But due to economic condition he is unable to pay this 50% of loan amount.



R e c c o m e n d a t i o n s

9.66 The recommendations on the basis of observations made in the case-studies are made as under:-

- (1) In order to make tribals convinced with the importance of irrigation, they should be given education and persuaded regarding the benefits accrued from irrigation by the Agriculture Departments.
- (2) Due to poor economic conditions tribals are not in a position to dig wells. This work should be controlled by Government set-up allowing at least 50% subsidy to the beneficiaries.
- (3) No water cess should be collected from the tribal beneficiaries for the first five years from the date of actual utilization of water.
- (4) The uneven topography is the main hinderance in this task. The levelling of land may be done by the soil Conservation Department on top-priority.
- (5) The incomplete and spillover work should be completed on priority basis. The material should be supplied from special quota.
- (6) In order to have the maximum utilization of potential created necessary land development and construction of field channel should be done simultaneously.
- (7) In view of the low level of Irrigation, a Master Plan for Irrigation and a phased programme for survey and execution of Projects should be prepared.







Chapter-X

Roads and Communication

The Road Development Programme in Maharashtra State aims at completion of the missing links on State Highways and provision of major district roads, roads for development of industrial areas, Scheduled Areas, under-developed and hilly and inaccessible areas in the State. So far as National Highways are concerned, all expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Since the formation of Zilla Parishads in 1962, most of the roads below State Highway category viz. MDRs, ODRs and village roads have been transferred to Zilla Parishads and rest of the road works are looked after by the State Government.

The communication system plays a vital role in economic and human development. No individual benefit scheme can take their root without providing a system of easy communication. The road construction programme also plays a significant role in developing tribal economy. The tribal economy are not developed due to their stay in remote, hilly and inaccessible areas which have isolated them from main stream of socially and economically developed non-tribal areas. This isolation has further led to lack of education, lack of adequate means of livelihood, abysmal ignorance resulting in their exploitation by unscrupulous money lenders, rapacious traders and contractors.

10.2 There are no adequate and all weather roads in tribal areas. The majority of the tribal area remains cut off from the other areas for the major portion of the year. Due to this condition, the potentialities of various programmes in agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, credit and marketing and other core sectors of the tribal economy cannot be fully

exploited. The question of expansion of problems relating to the creation of infrastructural facilities in the field of education, credit, marketing etc. depend largely in the improvement of communication system. No Government functionary at root or voluntery agency can play its role properly without having a good communication <sup>system</sup> in tribal area. The communication bottlenecks have a costly bearing on the programming. The poor communication creates confusion and also affects coordination.

10.3 The lack of adequate all weather accessibility from the main roads and high cost involved in laying down these roads on account of unevenness of the terrain are important reasons which have isolated tribals from main stream of the society. Therefore, in order to bring tribals into the contact of modern civilised society, communication system needs to be expanded. Once communication is developed, it becomes easier to develop individual.

#### 10.4 Roads in Project Area

The project area consists of mainly hilly and inaccessible areas in Mokhada and Jawhar tahsils. In remaining 3 tahsils viz. Dahanu, Talasari and Wada, partly hilly and partly inaccessible area exists. The project covers 43% area under forest.

The data presented in the draft 6th Five Year Plan of I.T.D.P. Thane-I Jawhar, is reproduced in Para Nos. 10.5 to 10.9.

#### 10.5 National Highway No. 8 (Bombay-Ahmedabad).

Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway No.8 passes through the project area from Tava village of Dahanu tahsil upto village Kajali of Talasari tahsil. This highway covers about 50 kms. of length. The maintenance of this road is looked after by Government of India.

10.6 Besides the above National Highway, there are State Highways, MDRS, ODRS. The existing road length in the project area and the extent of programme covered under the 1961-81 road plan as appeared in Draft 6th Five Year Plan of the I.T.D.P. is shown below:-

Table No. 10.1

| Sr. No. | Category of the road | Existing length Kms. | Missing length Kms. | Total proposed length Kms. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1       | 2                    | 3                    | 4                   | 5                          |
| 1.      | State Highway        | 276.57               | -                   | 276.57                     |
| 2.      | MDR                  | 277.78               | 107.65              | 385.43                     |
| 3.      | ODR                  | 302.61               | 175.32              | 477.93                     |
| 4.      | Village roads        | 444.42               | 196.50              | 640.92                     |
|         | Total I.T.D.P.       | 1301.38              | 479.47              | 1780.85                    |

10.7 The existing road length in the project area is of 749.92 kms. which can be used as all weather roads, and 544.73 kms. length which is used as fair weather roads only. There are 108 Hat Centres (Market centres), out of which 78 centres are connected by all weather roads and 30 centres are yet to be connected by all weather roads.

10.8 The project area comprises of 63 villages having more than 1500 population (1971), out of which only 38 centres are connected with all weather roads and 25 villages are not connected with the facility of all weather roads. The existing road length is required to be improved.

10.9 Besides, link roads of 186.69 kms. are yet to be constructed as per revised road development plan 1961-81. The link road works are required to be given priority so as to connect the market centres, primary health centres, Ashram Schools etc.

Programme for construction of approach roads joining hamlets/villages to market centres, Ashram Schools; Primary Health Centres, is very essential to deliver the package of services through various developmental activities in the tribal areas.

10.10 In respect of National Highways, State Highways and major district roads, the data for the year 1981-82 was not available with the Executive Engineer, P.W.D.Thane. The same is estimated on the basis of data available as per 1961-81 road development plan.

10.11 The information of roads according to various categories under management of Zilla Parishad, Thane appeared in the Annual Administration Report for the year 1981-82 is dealt with in the following paras:-

10.12 Road length according to various categories under Zilla Parishad, Thane Management

There were major district roads, other district roads, village roads etc. under the management of Zilla Parishad, Thane. Their classification is shown in Table No.

10.2.



Table No. 10.2

Road length according to various categories of roads in  
I.T.D.P. Thane/Jawhar as on 31-3-1982 under Zilla Parishad  
Management

(in Kms.)

| Sr. No.        | Tahsil    | Type of road   |                   |                   |               |                    | Total   |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|
|                |           | State High way | Major Dist. Roads | Other Dist. Roads | Village roads | Unclassified roads |         |
| 1              | 2         | 3              | 4                 | 5                 | 6             | 7                  | 8       |
| 1.             | Dahanu    | 3.82           | 45.70             | 96.74             | 123.64        | 49.27              | 319.17  |
| 2.             | Talassari | -              | 16.48             | 29.50             | 51.02         | 36.50              | 133.50  |
| 3.             | Mokhada   | -              | -                 | 84.32             | 131.66        | 76.48              | 292.46  |
| 4.             | Jawhar    | -              | 42.17             | 75.38             | 258.97        | 67.10              | 443.62  |
| 5.             | Wada      | -              | 33.02             | 104.06            | 102.62        | 31.93              | 271.63  |
| Total I.T.D.P. |           | 3.82           | 137.37            | 390.00            | 667.91        | 261.28             | 1460.38 |
| Percentage     |           | 0.25           | 9.41              | 26.71             | 45.74         | 17.89              | 100     |

This table clearly indicates that out of 1460.38 kms. of roads under various categories under Zilla Parishad management 667.91 kms. i.e. 45.74% were village roads, 390.00 kms. i.e. 26.71% were other district roads, 137.37 kms. i.e. 9.41% were major district roads and 261.28 kms. i.e. 17.89% were unclassified roads.

The highest road length falls in Jawhar tahsil which was 443.62 kms. of which 258.97 kms. i.e. 59% were village roads.

10.13 Surface classification of roads under Zilla Parishad Management

Table No. 10.3

Surface classification of roads in I.T.D.P.Thane-Jawhar as on 31-3-1982

| Sr. No. | Tahsil    | Surfaced roads |       |      | Unsurfaced roads     |           |             | Total surfaced and unsurfaced roads |                        |         |
|---------|-----------|----------------|-------|------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
|         |           | WBM            | BT    | CC   | Total surfaced roads | Motorable | Unmotorable |                                     | Total unsurfaced roads |         |
| 1       | 2         | 3              | 4     | 5    | 6                    | 7         | 8           | 9                                   | 10                     | 11      |
| 1.      | Dahanu    | 250.29         | 40.02 | 3.57 | 293.88               | 25.29     | -           | -                                   | 25.29                  | 319.17  |
| 2.      | Talassari | 107.65         | 10.85 | -    | 118.50               | 12.00     | -           | 3.00                                | 15.00                  | 133.50  |
| 3.      | Mokhada   | 251.45         | -     | -    | 251.45               | 4.80      | 6.00        | 30.21                               | 41.01                  | 292.46  |
| 4.      | Jawhar    | 400.20         | 27.11 | -    | 427.31               | -         | -           | 16.31                               | 16.31                  | 443.62  |
| 5.      | Wada      | 204.91         | 15.16 | -    | 220.07               | -         | -           | 51.56                               | 51.56                  | 271.63  |
| Total   |           | 1214.50        | 93.14 | 3.57 | 1311.21              | 42.09     | 6.00        | 101.08                              | 149.17                 | 1460.38 |

WBM : Water Bound Macadam

BT : Black Tapped

CC : Cement concrete

HM : Hard Murum

Nat. : Natural material

Table No. 10.3 brings out that out of 1460.38 kms. road length in project area; 1311.21 (89.78%) were surfaced roads. Out of 1311.21 kms. surfaced roads 1214.50 i.e. 90.62% were surfaced from water bound mecadam material, 93.14 kms. i.e. 7.10% were black tapped and 3.57 kms. i.e. 0.27 were of cement concret.

The roads of 149.17 kms. i.e. 10.22% were unsurfaced roads of which 101.08 kms. roads were unmoterable.

The roads constructed by using Abadi, murum or natural soil were not suitable for transport throughout the year.

10.14 Road length as on 1-4-1976 and 31-3-1982

Table No.10.4

Road length as on 1-4-1976 and 31-3-1982 in I.T.D.P.Thane-I  
Jawhar

| Sr. No. | Tahsil   | Road length as on (in kms) |           | Net increase or decrease |
|---------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
|         |          | 1-4-1976                   | 31-3-1982 |                          |
| 1       | 2        | 3                          | 4         | 5                        |
| 1.      | Dahanu   | 326                        | 319.17    | (-) 6.83                 |
| 2.      | Talasari | 104                        | 133.50    | (+) 29.50                |
| 3.      | Mokhada  | 285                        | 292.46    | (+) 7.46                 |
| 4.      | Jawhar   | 321                        | 443.62    | (+)122.62                |
| 5.      | Wada     | 212                        | 271.63    | (+) 59.63                |
| Total   |          | 1248                       | 1460.38   | 212.38                   |

It is seen that during a span of 6 years there was a net increase in road length under management of Zilla Parishad to the extent of 212.38 kms.

10.15 Development of roads in the project area

According to the Draft sixth Five Year Plan of I.T.D.P.Thane-I, there were 544.73 kms. fair weather roads which were to be converted into all weather roads. The percentage of fair weather roads was 42.07%. The road length per 100 sq.kms. in respect of fair weather road was 14.33 sq.kms. and in respect of all weather road it was 23.67 kms. which was not favourable for the development of tribal in project area. The average road length per 100 sq.kms. was 18.26 kms. which was less than all India average of 27.00 kms. In the eastern part of Thane district and I.T.D.P. Project, Thane-I which have got a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes, there was dearth of even fair weather roads.

10.16 Important bus routes in the project area

There are only 12 important bus routes in the project area. These bus routes cover the villages/hamlets which are inhabited at the side of the road. The villages/hamlets which are inhabited in side the tribal and hilly and forest areas are remained untouched by these bus routes. These bus routes are as under:-

1. Talasari - Thane
2. Talasari - Dahanu
3. Dahanu - Jawhar
4. Jawhar - Mokhada
5. Jawhar - Nashik viz.Trimbak and Igatpuri.
6. Jawhar - Vevji via. Kasa-Saiwan-Udhava-Talasari

- |     |               |   |                                                  |
|-----|---------------|---|--------------------------------------------------|
| 7.  | Jawhar        | - | Sakharshet                                       |
| 8.  | Mokhada       | - | Bombay via Jawhar-<br>Vikramgad, Wada            |
| 9.  | Palghar       | - | Talwada                                          |
| 10. | Dahanu        | - | Bordi via Kosbad-Gholwad                         |
| 11. | Dhakti Dahanu | - | Chinchani-Palghar                                |
| 12. | Jawhar        | - | Chinchani-Tarapur via<br>Charoti-Sakhare-Vangaon |

From the above bus routes it is observed that the villages connected by these routes are mainly tahsil head quarters in the project area. The facility of bus routes need to be provided in remote villages in the project area.

10.17 Railways

The Bombay-Ahmedabad railway line passes through the project area under which area from village Vangaon to Gholwad from Dahanu tahil is covered.

10.18 Implementation of road programme in the Project Area

The construction of roads programme is being implemented by three implementing officers in the project area. Out of these, two are from State sector and one is from local sector.

1) The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Thane having jurisdiction of Dahanu, Talasari, Jawhar and Mokhada tahils. under State Sector.

2) The Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Thane for Wada tahsil only. under State Sector.

3) The Executive Engineer, Works Department, Zilla Parishad, Thane. Local Sector.

The Superintending Engineer, Thane, Public Works Department, Circle, Thane is the supervising and controlling officer.

10.19 Besides these agencies under roads and bridges few schemes under ports, harbours and inland water transport were also implemented since 1979-80 through Harbour Engineer, Harbour Engineering Division (North), Konkan Bhavan, New Bombay.

10.20 Financial provisions under Tribal Sub Plan for roads and bridges and ports, harbours, light houses and inland water transport

The budgetary provisions made and amount spent under this developmental activities are shown in Table No. 10.5.

Table No. 10.5

Budget provision and expenditure under roads and communication

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget   |      |        |       |       |       |          |       |       |        |      | Expenditure |       |       |       |       |        |          |        |       |        |    |        |       |  |
|---------|---------|----------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|----|--------|-------|--|
|         |         | District |      |        |       |       |       | I.T.D.P. |       |       |        |      | District    |       |       |       |       |        | I.T.D.P. |        |       |        |    |        |       |  |
|         |         | PH       |      |        | Total |       |       | I        |       |       | II     |      | RB          |       |       | PPH   |       |        | Total    |        |       | I      |    |        | II    |  |
|         |         | RB       | PH   | Total  | RB    | PH    | Total | RB       | PH    | Total | RB     | PH   | Total       | RB    | PH    | Total | RB    | PH     | Total    | RB     | PH    | Total  | RB | PH     | Total |  |
| 1       | 2       | 3        | 4    | 5      | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9        | 10    | 11    | 12     | 13   | 14          | 15    | 16    | 17    | 18    | 19     | 20       |        |       |        |    |        |       |  |
| 1.      | 1976-77 | 37.27    | -    | 37.27  | *     | *     | *     | *        | *     | *     | 37.29  | -    | 37.29       | *     | *     | *     | *     | *      | *        | *      | *     | *      | *  | *      | *     |  |
| 2.      | 1977-78 | 55.92    | -    | 55.92  | *     | *     | *     | *        | *     | *     | 76.21  | -    | 76.21       | *     | *     | *     | *     | *      | *        | *      | *     | *      | *  | *      | *     |  |
| 3.      | 1978-79 | 169.73   | -    | 169.73 | 76.76 | -     | 76.76 | 91.97    | 92.97 | 91.97 | 163.42 | -    | 163.42      | 63.06 | 63.06 | -     | 63.06 | 100.36 | -        | 100.36 | 63.06 | 100.36 | -  | 100.36 | 53.33 |  |
| 4.      | 1979-80 | 93.80    | 2.00 | 95.80  | 52.28 | 53.53 | 1.25  | 41.52    | 42.27 | 41.52 | 96.72  | 1.49 | 98.21       | 44.12 | 44.12 | 44.88 | 52.60 | 0.73   | 0.76     | *      | *     | *      | *  | *      | *     |  |
| 5.      | 1980-81 | 81.90    | 1.40 | 83.30  | *     | *     | *     | *        | *     | *     | 77.25  | 0.94 | 78.19       | *     | *     | *     | *     | *      | *        | *      | *     | *      | *  | *      | *     |  |
| 6.      | 1981-82 | 115.28   | 1.50 | 116.78 | *     | *     | *     | *        | *     | *     | 120.85 | 1.16 | 122.01      | *     | *     | *     | *     | *      | *        | *      | *     | *      | *  | *      | *     |  |

RB : Roads and Bridges  
 PH : Ports, harbour, Light Houses and Inland Water Transport.  
 \* : Figures separately are not available.

The above table No. 10.5 reveals that the budgetary provision and corresponding expenditure under road development during period under review has gone up from 37.27 lakhs to 116.78 lakhs and 37.29 lakh to 122.01 lakhs respectively.

#### 10.21 Schemes taken up under Tribal Sub Plan

Various State Sector/Local Sector schemes were taken up in Thane district under Sub Plan. The schemewise budgetary allocations and actual expenditure are shown in Table No. 10.6.

Table No.10.6

Schemes for road development under T.S.P.in Thane district

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme                     | 1976-77          |             | 1977-78 |             |
|---------|----------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|         |                                        | Budget           | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure |
| 1       | 2                                      | 3                | 4           | 5       | 6           |
| A)      | <u>Schemes under roads and bridges</u> |                  |             |         |             |
|         | 1. District Roads (Non-MNP)            |                  |             |         |             |
|         | a) State Sector                        | 37.27            | 37.29       | 36.54   | 61.36       |
|         | b) Local Sector                        | (included above) |             | 15.35   | 11.46       |
|         | 2. Minimum Needs Programme Roads       | -                | -           | 4.03    | 3.39        |
|         | Total                                  | 37.27            | 37.29       | 55.92   | 76.21       |



Table No.10.6 (continued)

Schemes for road development under T.S.P. in Thane district

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year 1978-79

| Sr. No.                                  | Name of the scheme       | Budget   |          |       | Expenditure |          |        |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|
|                                          |                          | District | I.T.D.P. |       | District    | I.T.D.P. |        |
|                                          |                          |          | I        | II    |             | I        | II     |
| 1                                        | 2                        | 3        | 4        | 5     | 6           | 7        | 8      |
| <u>Schemes under roads and bridges</u>   |                          |          |          |       |             |          |        |
| 1.                                       | District roads (Non-MNP) |          |          |       |             |          |        |
|                                          | a) State Sector          | 110.82   | 50.82    | 60.00 | 126.03      | 47.37    | 78.66  |
|                                          | b) Local Sector          | 20.91    | 6.94     | 13.97 | 20.91       | 6.94     | 13.97  |
| 2.                                       | Crash programme roads    | 38.00    | 19.00    | 19.00 | 16.48       | 8.75     | 7.73   |
| Total                                    |                          | 169.73   | 76.76    | 92.97 | 163.42      | 63.06    | 100.36 |
| <u>Year 1979-80</u>                      |                          |          |          |       |             |          |        |
| <u>A. Schemes under road and bridges</u> |                          |          |          |       |             |          |        |
| 1.                                       | District Roads (Non-MNP) |          |          |       |             |          |        |
|                                          | a) State Sector          | 50.96    | 30.00    | 20.96 | 48.68       | 22.38    | 26.30  |
|                                          | b) Local Sector          | 21.72    | 9.28     | 12.44 | 20.44       | 7.22     | 13.22  |
| 2.                                       | Crash programme roads    | 15.36    | 10.00    | 5.36  | 27.60       | 14.52    | 13.08  |
| 3.                                       | Machinery                | 5.76     | 3.00     | 2.76  | -           | -        | -      |
| Total (A)                                |                          | 93.80    | 52.28    | 41.52 | 96.72       | 44.12    | 52.60  |

| 1                                                                 | 2                                                    | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <u>B. Ports, Harbour, Light Houses and Inland Water Transport</u> |                                                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1.                                                                | Inland water transport                               | 0.10  | -     | 0.10  | 0.10  | -     | 0.10  |
| 2.                                                                | Crash programme for basic amenities for small crafts | 0.10  | 0.10  | -     | 0.10  | 0.10  | -     |
| 3.                                                                | Anti-Sea erosion scheme                              | 1.50  | 1.00  | 0.50  | 0.99  | 0.51  | 0.48  |
| 4.                                                                | Navigational aids                                    | 0.30  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.30  | 0.15  | 0.15  |
| Total B                                                           |                                                      | 2.00  | 1.25  | 0.75  | 1.49  | 0.76  | 0.73  |
| Total A + B                                                       |                                                      | 95.80 | 53.53 | 42.27 | 98.21 | 44.88 | 53.33 |

Table No.10.6 (contd.)

Schemes for road development under T.S.P.in Thane district.

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Sr. No.                                                          | Name of the scheme                                    | 1980-81 |             | 1981-82 |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|                                                                  |                                                       | Budget  | Expenditure | Budget  | Expenditure |
| A) <u>Schemes under roads and bridges</u>                        |                                                       |         |             |         |             |
| 1.                                                               | District roads (Non-MNP)                              |         |             |         |             |
|                                                                  | a) State sector                                       | 55.00   | 52.22       | 38.81   | 54.70       |
|                                                                  | b) Local sector                                       | 00.70   | 00.97       | 1.20    | 1.16        |
| 2.                                                               | Crash programme roads                                 | 11.00   | 10.17       | 34.91   | 33.66       |
| 3.                                                               | Machinery                                             | -       | -           | 1.18    | -           |
| 4.                                                               | Roads under MNF                                       |         |             |         |             |
|                                                                  | a) State sector                                       | 6.00    | 3.76        | 12.25   | 13.48       |
|                                                                  | b) Local sector                                       | 9.20    | 10.13       | 26.93   | 17.85       |
| Total A                                                          |                                                       | 81.90   | 77.25       | 115.28  | 120.85      |
| B) <u>Ports, Harbour Light Houses and inland water transport</u> |                                                       |         |             |         |             |
| 1.                                                               | Inland water transport                                | 0.10    | 0.10        | 0.10    | 0.20        |
| 2.                                                               | Crash programme for basic amenities for small crafts. | 0.19    | 0.19        | 0.19    | 0.50        |
| 3.                                                               | Anti-sea erosion scheme                               | 0.87    | 0.65        | 0.87    | 0.46        |
| 4.                                                               | Navigational aids                                     | 0.24    | -           | 0.34    | -           |
| Total B                                                          |                                                       | 1.40    | 0.94        | 1.50    | 1.16        |
| Total (A + B)                                                    |                                                       | 83.30   | 78.19       | 116.78  | 122.01      |

10.22 Scheme studies

We have studied the following two schemes:-

- 1) Roads under Minimum Needs Programme, and
- 2) Roads under crash programme

10.23 Minimum Need Programme Roads

It is the policy of Government that the villages which are having population more than 1500, are to be connected by roads. As it is no longer necessary to finance land acquisition and earth work through public contribution and since till now this was the major inhabiting factor, a large number of road works, which otherwise would have had to wait in queue under normal road development plan can now be taken as a part of the minimum needs programme. On the basis of relaxed criteria, the normal road development plan can be classified as a part of the Minimum Needs programme. The relaxation of the conditions laid down in the normal road development is the main feature of Minimum Needs Programme. Avoiding lengthy procedure and long time, these types of roads can be undertaken now under this programme.

This scheme is being implemented by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Thane in the project area.

10.24 Coverage of the scheme

Under the scheme two works were undertaken viz.

- 1) Zai-Borigaon-Vevji road from Talasari tahsil,  
and
- 2) Haladpada-Modgaon-Kodad road from Dahanu tahsil.

The work of road at Sr.No.1 was completed whereas work at Sr.No. 2 was in progress.

The total population (1971) covered by these roads is 11,878, out of which 9,269 is tribal population i.e. 78.03%.

10.25 Budget provision and expenditure

Both the works were started in the year 1972-73, yearwise budget provision and expenditure on the roads, made available by the concerned Executive Engineer is given below:-

Table No.10.7

Budget provision and expenditure under Minimum Needs Programme roads in I.T.D.P.Thane-I, Jawhar

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Year    | Budget | Expenditure |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1972-73 | 1.00   | 0.80        |
| 1973-74 | 2.00   | 0.29        |
| 1974-75 | 3.50   | 1.07        |
| 1975-76 | 9.00   | 7.29        |
| 1976-77 | 9.00   | 11.38       |
| 1977-78 | 5.88   | 7.65        |
| 1978-79 | 0.47   | 3.99        |
| 1979-80 | -      | 2.33        |
| 1980-81 | 2.70   | 1.32        |
| 1981-82 | 8.10   | 8.58        |
| Total   | 41.65  | 44.60       |

10.26 From the above table it is seen that the total expenditure incurred on these road is 44.60 lakhs against budget provision of Rs.41.65 lakhs i.e. 104.33% expenditure is incurred on these roads. The information given by the concerned Executive Engineer and D.P.D.C. in this regard is at variance.

10.27 As per the views of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Thane, these roads have benefited to the tribal people. The transport facilities have been made available in the connecting villages.

10.28 The scheme is very essential for the development of infrastructure facilities in tribal areas. Due to administrative, financial and other difficulties, roads under other programme can not be undertaken easily. They have to follow specific procedure.

10.29 While going through the details of roads, it is observed that these roads were started in the year 1972-73 i.e. 10 years back and completed in 1982-83. The time consumed for the construction of road is very lengthy. The budget provision made for the roads for each year is inadequate to complete the work. It results that the work of construction of the road done in that particular year cannot be completed. The spill over of the road increases and the incomplete work becomes unuseful for providing transport facilities or using the road.

10.30 Therefore, it is necessary that the sufficient budget provision should be made for these roads, so as to complete the construction work within two or three years period. These roads are being constructed in natural material such as Khadi or Murun. The project area, where there is heavy rainfall in the rainy season, these roads become unuseful for transportation. So maximum work would be skilled work. Taking into consideration the potentiality of road development in the project area, this type of roads would be undertaken for connecting maximum villages which are inhabited in forest areas or interior areas by the tribal people.

10.31 Crash programme roads

In order to complete the construction programme as

per 1961-81 road plan, bridges and C.D. works etc. a crash programme of road development was undertaken by Government. The provision for this programme was made from 1978-79.

10.32 The financial provisions and expenditure are shown in the Table No.10.8.

Table No.10.8

Budget provision and expenditure under Crash Programme Roads

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sr. No. | Year    | Budget |          |       | Expenditure |          |       | Percentage |          |      |
|---------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|------------|----------|------|
|         |         | Dist.  | I.T.D.P. |       | Dist.       | I.T.D.P. |       | Dist.      | I.T.D.P. |      |
|         |         |        | I        | II    |             | I        | II    |            | I        | II   |
| 1       | 2       | 3      | 4        | 5     | 6           | 7        | 8     | 9          | 10       | 1011 |
| 1.      | 1978-79 | 38.00  | 19.00    | 19.00 | 16.48       | 8.75     | 43    | 43         | 41       |      |
|         |         |        |          |       |             |          | 7.73  |            |          |      |
| 2.      | 1979-80 | 15.36  | 10.00    | 5.36  | 27.60       | 14.52    | 180   | 145        | 244      |      |
|         |         |        |          |       |             |          | 13.08 |            |          |      |
| 3.      | 1980-81 | 11.00  | *        | *     | 10.17       | *        | *     | 92         | *        | *    |
| 4.      | 1981-82 | 34.91  | *        | *     | 33.66       | *        | *     | 96         | *        | *    |

\* = Data separately not available.

The above table reveals that during 1978-79, an amount of Rs.38-00 lakhs was provided under this scheme, while the actual amount spent was only Rs.16.48 lakhs i.e. 43%. While in the subsequent year the corresponding figures were Rs.15.36 lakhs and Rs.27.60 lakhs i.e. 180%. In 1980-81 and 1981-82 the utilisation percentage was more than 90%.

10.33 The reasons for low expenditure during the first year of introduction of the programme was due to the following reasons:-

1. A lot of time was consumed in designing and fixing locations.

2. The necessary administrative approval and technical sanction for actual starting of work received very late.

10.34 The list of roads under crash programme could not be made available by the Executive Engineer, P.W.D.Thane. The achievements under these roads were also not available because the programme was implemented by 3 different Executive Engineers.

10.35 Case studies under Road Sector

Apart from the above two schemes, we have undertaken some case studies with the following objectives:-

1. How far these roads were helpful for development of tribal area and for tribal people?
2. Whether these roads were constructed as per Government norms?
3. What is the present condition of these roads?
4. Whether these roads have fulfilled the requirements of tribal people?

10.36 The following type of roads were selected for case study:-

1. Approach road,
2. Crash programme road
3. Employment Guarantee Scheme Road
4. Village road.

10.37 Case Study No.I : Approach Road

It was noticed that there was a necessity to construct approach roads for joining hamlets and villages to market centres, Ashram Schools, Primary Health Centres to deliver the package of services through various developmental activities in the project areas. There was a scope for



construction of Approach Roads in the project area. Very few villages and hamlets were seen to have been joined by the approach roads. Villages which were inhabited near the main roads were only joined by the approach roads. Two roads from this category were studied in detail.

10.38 Object of the construction of roads

The villages and hamlets which were remained unconnected with the main village, main roads etc. had to face difficulties in connection with transport facilities. For connecting Ashram Schools, Primary Health Centres, villages/hamlets, this type of roads were being constructed. The following two roads were studied in detail.

1. Mandhawa-Balshet-Pada Road (Wada Tahsil).
2. Kurdachapada to Aptale Road (Jawhar Tahsil)

10.39 Nature of the construction

The average total length of these two roads was 2.5 kms. Both the roads were constructed during the year 1978-79. The average estimated cost for the construction of these roads was Rs.1.50 lakhs, and actual expenditure incurred on these roads was Rs.1.40 lakhs. The material of the works were earth work, W.B.M. and C.D.works.

10.40 Type of conveyance

These surveyed approach roads were constructed for joining the hamlets to the main villages. At present no heavy vehicles were running on these roads only bullock-carts could move on these roads. The roads were not useful in rainy season.

10.41 Condition of the roads

The roads were not found in good condition though they are essential for the inhabitants of tribals living thereby in the connected hamlets.

10.42 Case Study No.2 : Crash Programme Roads

Under the category of the crash programme roads the following roads were studied for observations:-

1. Talasari godown to Sutrakar Road, Tahsil Talasari.
2. Dhamatane to Balshipada road, Tahsil Dahanu.

The average length covered by these roads was 1.00 Km.

The estimated average cost of these roads was Rs.89,000/- and actual average expenditure incurred on these roads was Rs.81,000/-..

These roads were constructed within one year.

10.43 Nature of construction

The construction of these roads was done by earth work and hard murum. The roads were about 5 metres width and having drainage system. The works of head volves and C.D. works were still remained to be done.

10.44 These roads were used by the bullock carts only. Though the village namely Sutrakar is connected by this type of road, all commercial vehicles, such as truck, S.T.buses, were moving via National Highway. The purpose for which the road was constructed was thus not achieved. The roads were found good for communication. The work of head volve and C.D.works were incomplete. These works should have been completed in time.

10.45 Case Study No. 3 : Roads constructed under Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Employment Guarantee Scheme was introduced with the main object of providing the work for the people who were unemployed and who were in need of work. Under this programme various types of works were undertaken such as roads, minor irrigation tanks etc.

10.46 The Draft sixth Five Year Plan of I.T.D.P. Thane-I, shows that under this scheme, 99,800 persons residing in five tahsils of project area had registered their names in office of Tahsildar for seeking employment. During 1979-80, the percentage of expenditure under E.G.S. on roads was 78% which showed that the major amount was spent on roads.

Following 4 roads under E.G.S. were studied:-

1. Varwada to Savreli Road - Talasari tahsil
2. Kolshyacha Pada to Talyacha Pada - Jawhar tahsil
3. Kalamka to Indgaon road - Wada tahsil
4. Kanchad to Brahmangaon - Wada tahsil.

The labour potential in the nearby villages of these roads was about 100 to 150. The total estimated cost of these roads was 8.36 lakhs and actual expenditure incurred <sup>was</sup> /Rs. 6.09 lakhs. Total length covered by these roads was 9 kms.

10.47 Objective

The main objectives for the construction of these roads were as under:-

1. To provide the work to unskilled needy people.
2. To connect the villages by roads.
3. To facilitate the transport for transporting forest products and hay.

10.48 Type of conveyance

These roads were constructed by using murum. The surveyed roads remained closed in rainy season for the transportation of heavy vehicles. Only in summer season the transport of forest products was being done on these roads.

10.49 Views of the implementing officers regarding labourer on EGS works

In the tribal area, labour problem on EGS works was very difficult. There were potentiality of 100-150 labourers on these roads. But sometime the potentiality of labour increased upto 200 to 300 labourers. They work for some days and after receiving sufficient money in hand, they did not turn to work. It was because of this reason that there were only 10 to 15 labourers on the work. It is a general tendency of the tribal people not to save the money. After spending all money, they had come back on the work. This had affected the progress of the EGS works.

10.50 Case study No. 4 : village roads

Sometimes it happened that the villages which were inhabited on some distance were not connected by the roads. The transportation between these two villages could not take place and these villages remained isolated from each other. To join these villages, it was necessary to construct village roads. In the project area there were so many villages which were not connected by any road. Only small foot path passes through the agricultural fields.

10.51 Village roads were constructed under EGS programme in tansils viz. Jawhar, Mokhada and Talasari in the project area. At present no construction of road was being done by other schemes under road sector. Because of this only one village road was selected for the study.

10.52 Name of the road : Sasane-Khaire-Manivali road

The village Sasane was located on the bank of the river Pinjal. This village was away from the main road viz. Wada-Mokhada or Wada-Palghar. The road had connected three villages viz. Sasane, Khaire and Manivali. The total population (1971) covered by the road was 947 out of this 507 was tribal population.

The length of the road was 2.9 kms. starting from Sasane to Manivali. The estimated cost of the road was Rs.83,863/- and actual expenditure was Rs.82,000/-. The work of the road had been started in the year 1978-79 and was completed in the year 1980-81.

The road was constructed by the Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Thane.

10.53 Purpose of the road

The village Sasane was not connected to the villages viz. Khaire and Manivali. These three villages were now connected by this road.

10.54 Nature of construction

The type of the construction of the road was earth work, W.B.M. and C.D.works. The formation of the road was water bound Mucadam. There were 11 C.D.works on the road. The road is constructed mainly in hard murum and earth work. The drainages were not constructed.

10.55 Type of conveyance

As the condition of the road was very poor, only bullock carts were moving on the road. The road remained closed in the rainy season and unuseful for about six months. The only fact was that the road was used by the villages for going from one village to another village. No heavy vehicles were running on this road.

10.56 Condition of the road

The road was not in good condition. Due to heavy rain streams were flowing on the road. Every where there was grass. It was understood from the people that the road was useful in summer season only. Because of this condition, trucks were coming in the village in summer season. It was helpful for transporting of forest products, grass and other agricultural products.

10.57 Recommendations

On the basis of scheme studies and case studies conducted by us, we make the following recommendations.

1) The basic Road Net work should be established after identifying the missing links and crossing which should be taken up on a top priority basis. For this purpose, there should be a road plan having a fixed time table for construction of roads which will avoid spill over of works.

2) The foremost attention needs to be paid to on laying down net work of all weather roads between district headquarters to Project and Panchayat Samiti headquarters, and between Panchayat Samiti Headquarters and Project headquarters to market places, growth centres, Ashram Schools, Adivasi Seva Societies etc. so that these places will become main centres for economic, education and cultural activities.

3) Crossing of various types on roads of different description from footpath and mule track on the one extreme to district and state roads on the other should be given highest priority for improving accessibility throughout the year.

4) In project area and other tribal areas of State, the population is not concentrated at central place but it has a dispersed feature. Therefore, it is recommended that not only Central Hamlet be connected by all weather roads but the necessary link roads connecting the hamlets with central hamlets should be constructed.

5) Mere construction of road will not serve the purpose. Its repairs should be looked after, by the concerned implementing agencies at regular interval.

6) As the tribal areas receive heavy rain-fall the roads constructed from Granual material, murum etc. goes out of order. Therefore, black tapping should be done wherever possible.

7) A large number of C.D.works, minor and major bridges have remained to be constructed which interrupts communication particularly in rainy seasons. These works should receive proper attention.

8) The number of linking road according to the need should be increased, and, these link roads should connect the existing railing lines, bus station, medical aid centres, revenue and other offices.

9) Some tribal parts are totally cut off from the urban areas during rainy season. It is, therefore, proposed to construct bridges in such areas.

10) The National High Ways require still improvement. The work involve improvement and geometric of road, strengthening of road crust, widening of carriage way to two lanes, major and minor realignments, etc. This work should be completed as expeditiously as possible.

11) As regards E.G.S.Works in areas which are affected it may be necessary to adopt a somewhat liberal approach towards selection of EGS works.

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