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Government of Maharashtra

**EVALUATION STUDY OF
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
GADCHIROLI-I-ETAPALLI**



**By
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State
28, Queen's Garden,
PUNE-1.**

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P r e f a c e

In India, since independence, special developmental programmes are being implemented for socio-economic development of the tribal people. Upto the end of 4th Five Year Plan, the investment for development of tribal communities was made under the then "Tribal Development Blocks." However, at the eve of 5th Five Year Plan, the Tribal Development Blocks proved to be very rigid and small unit for large investment and thereby achieving faster socio-economic development of the tribal people. In order to overcome this difficulty and to achieve faster socio-economic development of the tribal people, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi in 1976-77 directed all the States to adopt a new approach called "Tribal Area Sub Plan" for the tribal areas having more tribal concentration. For this purpose, the concept of I.T.D.P. was thought out, and separate budgetary provisions are earmarked for the programmes implemented under T.S.P.

Tribal Research and Training Institute, M.S., Pune, as per instructions of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, was entrusted with the Evaluation study of one I.T.D.P. from Gondvana region of Maharashtra State. Accordingly, the I.T.D.P. Gadchiroli-I-Etapalli was selected for the evaluation study to appraise the programmes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan. The programmes implemented in the I.T.D.P. during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 were taken for the evaluation study. Utmost care has been taken to collect up-to-date information.

(ii)

Taking into consideration many constraints like number of schemes, volume of work, time at the disposal, lack of man-power and geographical mobility of the I.T.D.P., it was not possible to cover all the sectors. Hence, the sectors/schemes which were likely to have significant impact on the socio-economic life of the tribal people in the I.T.D.P. were selected for the present study. Hence, the study was restricted to the schemes implemented under the four core sectors, viz.: (1) Education, (2) Health and Medical Facilities, (3) Roads and Communication, and (4) Forest.

The report is completed by Shri D.M. Raskar, Research Officer and supervised by Shri M.B. Surana, Deputy Director of this Institute, under my guidance. Shri S.R. Shevkari, Research Assistant, and Shri S.M. Kulkarni, Research Assistant, assisted the Research Officer in the field work. Similarly, the Typing Section of this Office has spared no pains in bringing out this report in time.

It is hoped that this report will be very useful to the planners, Research Fellows, Social workers and to the agencies who are engaged in implementation of the schemes for development of the tribal communities.

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

Place:Pune

Date : 8th November 1985

CHAPTER - I
INTRODUCTION

(Background history of Tribal Sub Plan, Objectives and criterion of Tribal Sub Plan, Concept of Integrated Tribal Development Project..)

Introduction

1.1 In any economic development programme, some areas have been found to lag behind unless there is conscious effort on the part of the planners to attend to their needs on priority basis. Successive Five Year Plans have drawn attention to this problem of intra-regional and inter-regional imbalances and emphasised that the realization of the growth potential of the backward areas should be taken up on priority basis in order to give practical shape to the ideals of egalitarianism and social justice.

1.2 Further, in view of the emphasis laid on increasing the level of living of the lowest a significant number of which are in the tribal areas, it has been stressed that the strategy for socio-economic development should be structured in such a way that the relatively disadvantaged areas and sections of the population are gradually drawn into the main-stream of the development process.

1.3 It has been recognised on the national level that the tribal belts are among the most backward areas and as such an altogether new strategy has been introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has been proposed that Sub-Plans

for the geographically and administratively viable areas with 50% tribal population concentration should be prepared.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

1.4 The name Tribal Area Sub-Plan itself indicates that it is subservient to the main plan. It is a plan in the sense that outlays and programmes are clearly demarked for the tribal areas. Moreover, the outlays under the Sub Plan are not divertable to the non-tribal areas. They are segregated under each general sector and the flow of State Plan to the Sub Plan area is quantified in clear terms. In short, it can be stated that it is a plan within a plan but forms a part of the whole in cohesion of the Plan for the State.

1.5 It is further interesting to note that for the tribal areas in addition to the State Plan resources, Central Supplementary Funds are made available. Such Central Funds/assistance is not made available to the non-tribal area for which Plan funds are the only source for development.

Need for Tribal Sub Plan

1.6 The problems of tribal development are all the more difficult, as they are generally found in hilly and in many cases inaccessible areas. It was, therefore, decided to evolve a new strategy for the development of the tribal

areas from the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan. The new strategy comprises preparation of Sub-Plan for areas of tribal concentration. For this purpose, the tribal areas have been divided into two parts: viz. (a) the areas having more than 50% tribal population, (b) the areas with dispersed tribal population.

1.7 Moreover, during the early years of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was decided that more serious and concentrated efforts are necessary for the development of Scheduled Tribes and to formulate a separate Tribal Sub Plan for allround development of tribal population. Thus, the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, in 1976-77 have directed all the State Governments to prepare a separate Sub Plan for the tribals alongwith the State's general Plan.

1.8 The problem of Tribal Development was then broadly classified into two categories viz:-
(1) Areas of tribal concentration where "Area Development Approach" is adopted; and
(2) The areas of dispersed tribal population where family oriented programmes are decided to be undertaken.

1.9 Objectives of Tribal Sub Plan

The objectives of Tribal Sub Plan are generally classified as- (a) the long term objectives and (b) immediate objectives.

Long Term objectives:-

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

Immediate objectives are as under :-

- (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

In pursuance of the guidelines given by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the following criteria for inclusion of areas in Tribal Sub Plan were adopted by the State Government :-

- (1) All Scheduled Areas,
- (2) All Tribal Development Blocks,
- (3) All Tahsils having 50% or more tribal concentration, and
- (4) Villages or areas which constitute as "pockets" in the adjoining above mentioned areas or which are contiguous and have a predominantly tribal population and the areas inclusion of which in the Tribal Sub Plan is administratively essential.

Coverage of Tribal Sub Plan

1.11 The Tribal Sub Plan of the State covers all Scheduled Areas, all Tribal Development Blocks and all Tahsils and contiguous areas with 50% or more Tribal concentration. 5122 villages from 47 tahsils of the 11 districts, viz. Thane, Nasik, Pune, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati, Nanded, Yavatmal, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli are covered under Tribal Sub Plan (Main) of Maharashtra. In addition to these villages in Tribal Sub Plan area, 1038 villages from 29 tahsils have been included in Additional Tribal Sub Plan Area sponsored by State Government for which no central assistance is received. Raigad, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur (part) are the ~~four~~ major four districts having Additional Tribal Sub Plan area. In addition to Tribal Sub Plan and Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas, 18 Tribal concentrated pockets have been carved out on the basis of Modified Area Development Approach covering 596 villages are also included in the Sub Plan area of Maharashtra State. Thus, Tribal Sub Plan, Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas and Modified Area Development Approach Pockets cover 75 tahsils of 15 districts comprising 6756 villages and 14 Towns in the State.

Financial implications of Tribal Sub Plan

1.12 The financial investment under Tribal Sub Plan is made in the following forms :-

- (1) State sector,

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

Emergence of Integrated Tribal Development Project under Tribal Sub Plan

At the eve of 5th Five Year Plan, the Tribal Development Blocks proved very rigid and small unit for large investment in infrastructures, economic development and social services. Moreover, it was observed that there was a communication gap between the displaced tribal persons on the one hand and the implementing officers on the other. In order to over-come this difficulty and to achieve faster socio-economic development of the tribal people, the concept of Integrated Tribal Development

Project was thought out. The Project Officer was supposed to bridge up the gap and establish good rapport with the tribal people. Accordingly, the Integrated Tribal Development Projects were carved out in Tribal Sub Plan areas of the State.

1.13 At present there are 15 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Tribal Sub Plan area and 4 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas of Maharashtra State. Moreover, there is an Integrated Tribal Development Project specially created for the socio-economic development and welfare of the

primitive Madia Gond Tribals in Gadchiroli district. Its Head Quarter is at Bhamragad in Etapalli tahsil.

1.14 The areas falling under each Integrated Tribal Development Project are homogenous in character and they have similar level of development, natural resources and physical features. These Integrated Tribal Development Project areas are carved out by taking into consideration the administrative convenience. The area of each Integrated Tribal Development Programme varies from Project to Project. The Project Officer is the head of each I.T.D.P. and he is assisted by the Assistant Project Officer and other ministerial staff attached to his office.

1.15 The Integrated Tribal Development Projects functioning both in Tribal Sub Plan and Additional Tribal Sub Plan areas are enumerated with the details of the District and their Head quarters are as under :-

Table No. 1.1

Areawise distribution of District/ITDPs with their Head quarters in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	District	I.T.D.P.	HQ of I.T.D.P.
1	2	3	4

TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA:

1. Thane	1. Thane-I	Jawhar
	2. Thane-II	Shahapur
2. Dhule	3. Dhule-I	Taloda
	4. Dhule-II	Nandurbar

1	2	3	4
3. Nashik		5. Nashik-I	Kalwan
		6. Nashik-II	Dindori
4. Jalgaon		7. Jalgaon	Yawal
5. Ahmednagar		8. Rajur	Rajur
6. Pune		9. Sal	Sal
7. Nanded		10. Kinwat	Kinwat
8. Amravati		11. Dharni	Dharni
9. Yavatmal		12. Pandharkawada	Pandharkawada
10. Chandrapur		13. Rajura	Rajura
11. Gadchiroli		14. Etapalli	Etapalli
		15. Dhanora	Dhanora

ADDITIONAL TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

12. Raigad	16. Karjat	Pen
13. Nagpur	17. Ramtek	Ramtek
14. Bhandara	18. Deori	Deori
15. Chandrapur	19. Chimur	Chimur
Gadchiroli	Primitive tribe	Bhamragad

The Administrative set up in Tribal
Sub Plan Area

2.1 The tribal areas of Maharashtra State are not situated in one pocket and contiguous zone. These tribal areas are spread over in the three main distinct regions viz. 1) the Sahyadri region, 2) the Satpuda region and 3) the Gondwan region. The Maharashtra Government has taken up major steps for speeding up the pace of development of tribals by declaring tribal concentrated areas under Tribal Sub Plan.

2.2 As per 1981 census, the total tribal population of Maharashtra State is 57.72 lakhs which comes to 9.20 percent of the total population of the State. Out of 57.72 lakh total tribal population of the State, 25.70 lakhs tribal population is covered under Tribal Sub Plan area of the State which comes to 44.53%.

2.3 In order to translate the objectives of Tribal Sub Plan into action, the Government of Maharashtra has streamlined the machinery to tackle the developmental problems of tribal areas and its people. As a first step in this regard, the State Government had created a separate department known as "Tribal Development" at Mantralaya level which has started functioning independently with effect from 1st May, 1983

with a Secretary and Tribal Development Commissioner as its head. A separate budgetary procedure is also prescribed with a view to ensure that the funds allotted for the Tribal Sub Plan area are not diverted to other areas.

2.4 Administration in Tribal Sub Plan Area

To have effective development programmes in the tribal areas, it is essential that there should not be diffusion of responsibility and remote control and co-ordination. In other words, it means that the flow of authority from top to the bottom should be through a well defined single channel and vice versa. Therefore, to cope up with the increasing responsibilities in the wake of specific targets enumerated in various sectors, the existing administrative machinery has been geared up to face this challenging work. A separate machinery at different levels is functioning in Tribal Sub Plan area for the welfare of tribal people.

2.5 The State Level cabinet Committee

At the State level, there is a Cabinet-Committee for Tribal Sub Plan area headed by the Chief Minister. This committee decides the policy, proposals and the matters related to the Tribal Sub Plan area. The Tribal Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government is in charge of the Tribal Sub Plan in Tribal

Development Department. His main function is the State level co-ordination, serving the cabinet sub committee, liaison with Government of India besides attending legislature matters and monitoring of the Tribal Development schemes etc.

2.6 Divisional level

At the Divisional level, Additional Tribal Commissioners of Nashik and Nagpur who are responsible for the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan schemes in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

2.7 District level

At the district level the Collectors and the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads of tribal districts have been designated as the Deputy Tribal Commissioners and the Additional Deputy Tribal Commissioners respectively.

2.8 Integrated Tribal Development Project level

Below the District, comes the I.T.D.F. The District level Collector and Dy. Tribal Commissioners are assisted by the Project Officers, who are the full time class I Officers of the rank of Dy. Collectors. The Project Officer is entrusted with the work of preparing the Project reports, planning and monitoring of the schemes at the project level. Moreover he is the co-ordinator between tribal people and the implementing agencies in the I.T.D.F. Area.

2.9 The Project Officer also assists the Collector (Dy. Tribal Commissioner) in formulation of Tribal Sub Plan programmes. Moreover, the various schemes under "Nucleus Budget" are also prepared by the Project Officer on the basis of felt needs of the tribal people since 1981-82.

Present position of the staff in the office of the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Etapalli is as follows:-

Sr.No. 1	Designation of post 2	No. of persons 3
1)	Project Officer	1
2)	Assistant Project Officer	1
3)	Research Assistant	1
4)	Steno	1
5)	Accountant/Head Clerk	1
6)	Driver	1
7)	Peons	2
Total		8

2.10 Each department prepares Tribal Sub Plan programmes on the basis of the needs of the area and the people. The financial and physical achievement of these programmes is reviewed by the Special Executive Committee of Tribal Sub Plan area and finally by the Tribal Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government from time to time.

2.11 Formation and functions of Special Executive Committee

In order to have public participation in the planning and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan, there is a Special Executive Committee of District Planning and Development Council for Tribal Sub Plan 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 Samities. The Tribal Commissioner is vice Chairman and the Dy. Tribal Commissioner (i.e. Collector) is the member Secretary of the Committee. While, formulating the plans and programmes and while assessing the progress of Tribal Sub Plan area, all the concerned heads of department are associated with this committee for discussion of the plan schemes.

2.12 Implementation Committee at project level

In order to ensure proper co-ordination and implementation of the schemes approved by the District Planning and Development Council, the State Government have recently set up a "Project level implementing committee". The Additional Tribal Commissioners of Nasik and Nagpur are the Chairman of these committees for their respective regions. All the implementing officers for the district level schemes and the project and tahsil level Implementing Officers are members of these committees.

2.13 Besides, some of the representatives of local bodies and important institutions are also members of this committee. The committee looks after both the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan.

2.14 Tribal Development Corporation

In addition to the above mentioned various committees/agencies, there is one more agency functioning in Tribal Sub Plan i.e. the Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation, Maharashtra State, Nasik. The Corporation is entrusted with the work of monopoly procurement of the agricultural produce and the minor forest produce in Tribal Sub Plan area. The sub-agents of the Corporation are the Additional Co-operative Societies functioning in Tribal Areas.

2.15 The Director, Tribal Development, Nasik is one of the important officials in administrative machineries in Tribal Sub Plan area. He implements two important schemes of Tribal Development viz.

- 1) opening of Government Ashram Schools / Post Basic Ashram Schools, Scheduled Tribe hostels and
- 2) Supply of Electric Motor Pumps and oil engines to Adiwasi cultivators. The two regional Deputy Directors and Tribal Development Officers appointed for the execution of the programmes assist him at the region/district level respectively.

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CHAPTER-IIIOBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

3.1 As per instructions of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, the Institute was entrusted with the evaluation work of one of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects from Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra State. Accordingly, the I.T.D.P. Gadchiroli-I (i.e. I.T.D.P. Etapalli), which is perhaps the most underdeveloped I.T.D.P. in the State, was selected for the evaluation study by the Institute.

3.2 The I.T.D.P. consists of three Panchayat Samittis viz. (1) Aheri, (2) Etapalli, (3) Sironcha, which are fully covered under Tribal Sub Plan. Within the I.T.D.P., there exists one special I.T.D.P. viz. I.T.D.P. for primitive tribes (i.e. Madia Gonds), whose headquarters is at Bhanragad. This I.T.D.P. is specially formed with a view to assist the primitive Madia Gonds and to bring them up in the mainstream of developmental activities undergoing in the nearby areas.

3.3 The geographical peculiarities of Etapalli, I.T.D.P. and slow progress of developmental activities in the area of operation are involved in the present evaluation study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

3.4 While undertaking the evaluation study of Etapalli I.T.D.P. following objectives were kept in view :-

- 1) To enlist the programmes implemented in the I.T.D.P. area.
- 2) To assess the impact of the implemented programmes on the socio-economic life of the people.
- 3) To identify the gaps in the developmental programmes implemented and being implemented in the I.T.D.P. area.
- 4) To explore the social, cultural and organisational factors helpful to the effective implementation of the developmental programmes.
- 5) To identify the bottlenecks in the organisational structure of the I.T.D.P. and suggest the steps for improvement therein.
- 6) To find out measures necessary for speedier socio-economic development of the tribal people and the areas and also the steps necessary to involve the beneficiaries in the various programmes for their socio-economic upliftment.
- 7) To evolve the machinery for co-ordination in the developmental programmes.

METHODOLOGY

3.5 To start with evaluation work, it was desired to collect basic requisite information in respect of sectorwise/schemewise budget provisions, expenditure incurred, targets and achievements of various schemes implemented in the I.T.D.P.

3.6 The reference period was fixed for the three years i.e. 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

3.7 The Project Officer of Etapalli, I.I.D.P. and the District Planning Officer of Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts (Gadchiroli district came into existence with effect from 26-8-1982 and hence, prior to that period, Etapalli, I.I.D.P. was under the jurisdiction of Chandrapur district) were asked to furnish the requisite information separately for each year in the prescribed proforma supplied to them.

As the requisite information was not received within the specified time, the same was collected by the representatives of the Institute by paying several visits to number of functional offices of the I.I.D.P. and the district. This was mainly because most of the records were incomplete. Discussions were also held with Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Project Officer and the District Planning Officers to know the core sectors under which important schemes were implemented in the I.I.D.P. Area.

3.8 After collection of data, a thought was given to the sectors to be selected for the present evaluation study. Taking into consideration many constraints like number of schemes and volume of work, time at the disposal, lack of manpower, and geographical mobility of the I.I.D.P. Area, it was not possible to coverup all the sectors. Hence, the sectors/schemes which were likely to have

significant impact on the socio-economic life of the tribal people in the I.T.D.P. were selected for the present study. The sectors so selected are as follows :- 1) Forest, 2) Education, 3) Public Health and 4) Roads and Communications.

The Brief reasons of selecting the above sectors are placed below :-

FOREST

3.9 It is a well known fact that about 80% of the total geographical area of this I.T.D.P. has covered under the forest. Therefore, the communication in the villages situated in forest area is very difficult. The villages are very much scattered and are not in the easy reach of the people. Secondly, looking to the budget provision, this sector claims a major share for each year. Moreover, forest is the productive sector, as it brings crores of rupees to Government by way of revenue. Naturally, forestry and the programme implementation therein calls for its inclusion in the study.

EDUCATION:

3.10 It is now universally accepted that education is an effective weapon for reducing not only the illiteracy among the people but also a tool for their effective upliftment and change in their overall attitude towards the life. The people in the I.T.D.P. Area, specially the

tribal people are generally averse to the education which is supposed to be the media of development. The Education sector thus holds the key role in the development of the masses.

PUBLIC HEALTH

3.11 The health problems and the medical and infrastructure facilities in the I.T.D.P. Area, especially in the remote forest area, assume a great importance. Therefore, in the overall formulation and implementation of the developmental programmes in this area, weightage is also given to this sector.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

3.12 The effective means of transport and communication have large bearing on the implementation of the developmental programmes aimed at. All the development programmes linger upon the means of communication. The developmental activities under this sector, therefore, stress the need to look into the present status and future planning of communication to achieve the socio-economic development of the area. Moreover, large funds are provided each year for this sector alone.

SECTORWISE COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

3.13 The total number of schemes implemented under above four sectors is very large. Hence it was not possible to cover all the schemes

under each sector for the present study. It was therefore, decided to undertake some of the important areas and schemes only under each sector, which will have some significant impact on the life of the people. The areas and schemes so selected are given below :-

a) FOREST:-

- 1) Central Nurseries.
- 2) Supply of bullock-carts and jogging equipment to the tribals.
- 3) Elimination of contractors and exploitation of forest.
- 4) Afforestation of forest.
- 5) Welfare of forest workers.
- 6) Activities of the "Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra" in the I.T.D.P. Area.

b) EDUCATION:-

- 1) Government Primary and Post Basic Ashram Schools.
- 2) Zilla Parishad Primary Schools.
- 3) Government Hostels
- 4) Balwadis.
- 5) General Education Programmes.
- 6) Technical Education.
- 7) Higher Education.

c) PUBLIC HEALTH:-

- 1) Establishment of Public Health Centres and Rural Hospitals.
- 2) Upgradation of Public Health Centres and Sub centres.

- 3) Malaria Eradication programme.
- 4) Medical examination of students admitted in Government Ashram Schools.
- 5) Health activities undertaken by voluntary agencies in the I.T.D.P. area.
- 6) Drinking water supply by bore wells.

d) ROADS & COMMUNICATIONS :-

- 1) Present situation of road communication.
- 2) State Highways.
- 3) M.D.R. and Link Roads.
- 4) Black topping in the I.T.D.P. area.

3.14 In order to gathered information for the areas given above for each sector, case-studies were undertaken under each sector to collect detail information in bringing up the present evaluation study.

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CHAPTER-IVINTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT-I,
I.E. ETAPALLI - A PROFILEBackground

4.1 Etapalli, Integrated Tribal Development Project is the under developed region in the State. The Project area is indeed a bundle of contradictions as it has rich forest, excellent minerals and perennial rivers etc. The teak forest of the I.T. D.P. area is one of the best teak forests in the country. The communication system in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, which is a back bone of socio-economic development of the people, is comparatively very poor and neglected. The project is not having a good network of road communication. The vast mineral resources of the area cannot be fully exploited unless the area is opened up by developing communication and roads.

Location and site

4.2 The Integrated Tribal Development Project, Etapalli area lies between 19° and 20.50° North latitude and 79° and 80.50° East longitude. It is situated on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The project lies in the Pranhita basin and comprises of Eastern portion of the district and occupies 8000.5 Sq. KMs. of area. The Integrated Tribal Development Project covers

whole of Sironcha Sub-Division of Gadchiroli District consisting three tahsils viz. 1) Sironcha, 2) Aheri and 3) Etapalli.

4.3 The project covers 31.2% of the total geographical area of Gadchiroli district. Formerly, full Sironcha was the only Tahsil which was perhaps the largest tahsil in the State consisting three Blocks i.e. Etapalli, Aheri and Sironcha. In the year 1981, all the Blocks in the Vidarbha area were declared and given administrative status of tahsil. Accordingly, now the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Etapalli consists of three independent tahsils.

4.4 The entire project area is classified as the rural area and no urban towns are located in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. Allapalli is the central village in the project area. Sironcha, Aheri and Etapalli are the three main rural growth centres in the project and also are Tahsil Head Quarters. As per 1981 Census there are 654 villages of which 91 are Primitive villages in Etapalli, Integrated Tribal Development Project. The whole of the Southern border is uninterruptedly bounded by the Pranhita and Godavari rivers. The Indravati river flows along the South-East boundary of the project area. The project comprises of East and South borders of Gadchiroli district. The whole Eastern boundary of the

project is hilly and forms part of the Eastern upland natural zone. The important hill ranges lie in the South which include (1) Tipagarh range (2) the Stroncha range near Stroncha and Gudalgatta hills which is a continuation of the Eastern ghats and the Surajgad hills. To the South-East of the Surajgad hills, lies the famous Bhamragad hills.

Table No. 4.1

Tahsilwise Number of villages and area covered under Integrated Tribal Development Project....

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Number of villages as per 1981 Census			Area in Sq. Kms.
		Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Stroncha	98	27	125	872.30
2.	Avert	179	34	213	2820.00
3.	Etapalli	279	33	312	4308.20
Total		556	94	650	8000.50
		+ 4 *		+ 4	
		<u>560</u>		<u>654</u>	

* (New villages added after 1971 census).

4.5 It is seen from the table No. 4.1 that there are 654 villages (650 villages as per 1971 Census and 4 new villages as per 1981 Census) in the project area out of which 94 are uninhabited (i.e. 14% of total villages) and 560 are inhabited villages.

Out of total 560 inhabited villages in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, 176 villages are fully tribal villages (of which 91 are - primitive), 345 villages are partly tribal villages, while 39 villages are fully non-tribal villages.

Population

4.6 As per 1981 Census, total population of the Integrated Tribal Development Project is 1,79,438 out of which 94,632 is tribal population. It comes to 52.74 percent of the total population in the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

Tahsilwise total and tribal population with percentage in Integrated Tribal Development Project is shown in the following table.

Table No.4.2

Tahsilwise total and tribal population and their percentages in Etapalli, I.T.D.Project(1981 Census)

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total population (1981)	Tribal population (1981)	Percentage of total population with (%)	Percentage of tribal population to total District tribal population (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Stroncha	47,400	11,300	23.84	4.51
2.	Aheri	71,300	33,400	46.84	13.33
3.	Etapalli	60,738	49,932	82.21	19.92
I.T.D.P. Total		1,79,438	94,632	52.74	37.76

4.7 According to the 1981 Census, percentage of tribal population to total population in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. is 52.74%. The concentration of tribal population is very high in Etapalli Tahsil i.e. 82.21%, while it is comparatively low (23.83%) in Sironcha Tahsil. Aheri Tahsil is having 46.84% concentration of the tribal population.

4.8 The table also shows that percentage of tribal population in the I.T.D.P. to the total tribal population in the District is 37.76. Thus it shows that more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total tribal population in the district is situated in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. only.

Density of population

4.9 The density of population in the project area according to the 1981 Census is 22 persons per Sq.Km. against 204 persons per Sq.KM. for the whole State. This shows that the project area is thinly populated. Among the three Tahsils in the I.T.D.P., the density of population is highest in Sironcha Tahsil i.e. 54 persons per Sq.KM. while it is the lowest in Etapalli Tahsil which comes 14 persons per Sq. KM. Density of population in Aheri Tahsil comes to 25 persons per Sq.KM.

Tribal population in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. :

4.10 The Gond, Pardhan and Halba are the three major tribes in the Etapalli, I.T.D.P.

Table No. 4.3 gives tribewise population in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. *(1980

Table No.4.3

Tribewise (Provisional) population in I.T.D.P. Etapalli

<u>Sr.No.</u> 1	<u>Name of the Tribe</u> 2	<u>Population</u> 3
1.	Gond	81,564
2.	Pardhan	1,198
3.	Halba	1,007
4.	Kawar	190
5.	Koya	27
6.	Pardhi	25
7.	Andh	34
8.	Dhanka	41
9.	Unclassified	528
<u>Total</u>		<u>84,614</u>

4.11 It is to be noted here that the Gond is the Major tribe in this area. Moreover, Madia Gonds (sub-tribe of the Gond), who have been identified and declared as one of the most - "Primitive Tribes" in Maharashtra also reside in this area. As per 1981 Census, the estimated population of Madia Gonds in Gadchiroli District is 33,004 souls. They are mainly engaged in raising the food requirements either by shifting cultivation or by gathering the fruits or by

* (1980 Bench Mark Survey)

fishing and hunting. For the bulk of the population in this area (i.e. Bhamragad area) cultivation is merely a secondary means of livelihood, which simply serves to supplement the food supply forthcoming from the forest.

Literacy

4.12 The percentage of literates in the total population of the project is considerably low as compared to the State. Percentage of literacy among the females is still lower. The position of education among the tribals is still worst. The main difficulty in spreading of the education among tribals of the region is the language barrier. The Madia tribals do not know the local language i.e. Marathi spoken by other people. Similarly, lack communication and roads these people are kept away from the modern civilization.

4.13 As per 1971 Census there were 15,777 -literates (both tribal and non-tribals) in the project area constituting 11.23% of the total population. The number of tribal literates as per 1981 Census is 7559, which constitutes 4.22% of the total population of the project area. It is noticed that the Madia Gonds of Bhamragad area are educationally most backward and there are hardly few literate people among them.

Worker's Classification

4.14 Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the tribals in the State. The tribal people of the Etapalli, I.T.D.P. are not an exception to it. They are more dependent on forest, allied occupations and unsettled agriculture.

4.15 The classification of workers in the I.T.D.P. as per 1981 Census according to their main economic activities is given in the following table :-

Table No.4.4

Sr. No.	Category of workers	Worker's population and their percentage to total workers.			
		General	Perken- tage	Sche- duled Tribe	Perce- ntage
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Total main workers	80,004	44.58	45,789	48.38
1.	Cultivators	48,711 (60.89)		33,982 (74.22)	
2.	Agricultural labourers	15,487 (19.36)		7,162 (15.65)	
3.	Household Industry	1,531 (1.92)		167 (0.37)	
4.	Other workers	14,275 (17.83)		4,478 (9.76)	
II.	Marginal workers	16,761	9.35	9,403	9.94
III.	Non-workers	82,673	46.07	39,440	41.68
GRAND TOTAL		1,79,438	100%	94,632	100%

4.16 The above table reveals that the percentage of workers to total population in the I.T.D.P. Etapalli is 45 percent. The percentage of non-workers to total population comes to 46 percent, where as the percentage of marginal workers to total population of the I.T.D.P. is 9 percent.

4.17 Of the total workers in the I.T.D.P., workers falling under the category of cultivators (in general) amounts to 60.89 percent. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe cultivators to the total Scheduled Tribe workers is as high as 74.22 percent. The percentage of agricultural labourers (in general) as well as Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers to total workers (in general) and total Scheduled Tribe workers comes to 19.36 and 15.65 respectively. The percentage of workers falling under the category of Household Industry both in general and for Scheduled Tribe population are the lowest i.e. 1.92 and 0.37 respectively.

Land holdings

4.18 It is generally observed that the land holdings of the tribals are very small compared to the land holdings of the non-tribals in the State. The land holding of the people in the Etapalli, I.T.D.P. are not an exception to this rule. Table No. 4.5 gives a picture of land holdings of the people in Etapalli project.

Table No.4.5Land holdings in Etapalli Project (1982-83)

Sr. No.	Size of holding in hectors.	Number of holders	Percentage to total holders
1	2	3	4
1.	Below 1	11,500	41.69
2.	1. to 2	5,500	19.94
3.	2 to 4	5,600	20.30
4.	4 to 6	2,500	9.07
5.	6 to 8	900	3.27
6.	8 to 10	800	2.90
7.	10 to 12	400	1.45
8.	12 to 20	300	1.09
9.	20 and above	90	0.33
Total		27,590	100%

4.19 The table shows that out of total 27,590 land holders in the project area, 11,500 i.e.41.69 percent land holders are holding the lands below 1 hectare. The percentage of land-holders between the range 1 to 2 hectares and 2 to 4 hectare is 19.94 and 20.30 respectively. The land-holders holding the land up to 4 hectares amounts to 81.93 percent amongst the total landholders in the project area. It is clear from the above table that most of the landholders in the Project area are either marginal or small landholders.

4.20 This picture shows that most of the tribals are very poor in land holding and cannot comply with the normal economic condition. The pressure on the cultivable land is high and there is a little scope to expand the area under cultivation. In short it seems that more than 90 percent of the families including landless labourers and small farmers are economically backward and below the poverty line.

Agriculture

4.21 Agriculture is the main source of income in the project area and more than 90% of the population is dependent on agriculture and allied occupations. The fragmentation of land, lack of soil conservation, lack of irrigation, lack of useful livestock, lack of modern technique in agriculture etc., are some of the problems faced by the tribal people in the project area.

Classification of soil and Irrigation in the project

4.22 The types of different soils and their total area exist in the Integrated Tribal Development Project and total area under irrigation is given in the following table :-

Table No.4.6

Type of soil	Net area sown (in hect.)	Net area irrigated (in hect.)	Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown.
1	2	3	4
Light soil	1365	N.A.	N.A.
Medium soil	45034	N.A.	N.A.
Heavy soil	4007	N.A.	N.A.
Total	50666	2814	5.56

4.23 The above table reveals that net area sown in the Project is 50,666 hectares and the net area irrigated is only 2814 hectares which comes to only 5.56 percent of the net area sown. The irrigation is done only from the traditional tanks, ponds, hill streams and the Nallas which are seasonal and no perennial sources are kept in use so far. There is wide scope for underground water resources in the Project area. More concentration is required to be paid on such items of perennial irrigation, in order to provide adequate irrigation facilities to tribals and their balanced growth.

Land utilisation in Etapalli, I.T.D.P.

4.24 The pattern of land utilisation in the project area is given as under :-

Table No.4.7Land utilisation in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. *

Sr. No.	Type of Land use	Name of the Block/ Tahsil			Total
		Sironcha	Aheri	Etapalli	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Total geographical area.	64849	238821	496330	800000
2.	Area under forest	5837	179852	439337	625026
3.	Net area sown	13863	10032	18427	51322
4.	Area sown more than once.	330	225	172	727
5.	Gross cropped area	14193	19257	18599	52049
6.	Current fallows	822	949	879	2650
7.	Cultivable waste	3610	3346	3495	10451
8.	Old fallows	842	1093	1557	3492
9.	Land put to non-agriculture use.	6410	4632	4609	15651
10.	Permanent pastures and grazing land.	18757	10399	9225	38381
11.	Misc. trees and crops.	185	36	30	251

*-Source : Bench Mark Survey of the Tribal Sub Plan Area (1980).

Cropping pattern

4.25 Paddy is the major crop grown in all the three tahsils of Etapalli, I.T.D.P. Among the other crops grown in the I.T.D.P. area. Rabbi Jawar, Maize and Til etc., are important crops. The cropping pattern of the I.T.D.P. is given in Table No. 4.8.

Table No.4.8

Cropping pattern in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. (1982-83)*

(Area in hectares)

Sr. No.	Name of the crop	Name of the Block/ Tahsil			Total
		Aheri 3	Etapalli 4	Sironcha 5		6
a)	Rice	8005	17066	4763	
b)	Wheat	14	3	5	
c)	Jawar	5597	11	5801	
1.	Total Cereals	14362	17550	11042	
2.	Total pulses	1409	825	1784	
3.	Total food grains	15671	18375	12826	
4.	Total condiments and spices.	73	96	251	
5.	Total fruits and vegetables.	41	29	71	
6.	Total food crops	15885	18501	13161	
7.	Total fibre	13	18	-	
8.	Total oil seeds	1948	6	1340	
9.	Total drugs and narcotics	15	5	446	
10.	Total fodder	4	-	163	
11.	Total non food crops	1980	29	1949	
12.	Total gross cropped area	17866	18530	15110	
13.	Area cropped more than once.	133	5	241	
14.	Total net area under crops.	17733	18525	14869	

Forest

4.26 Out of the 8000.50 square KMs. total geographical area of the Etapalli, I.T.D.F., forest covers 6250.26 square K.Ms. (80 percent). The I.T.D.F. area is having richest forest in Maharashtra. These forest ranges cover well-known valuable teak of Allapalli so also the lower quality of miscellaneous forests.

4.27 The entire area of the I.T.D.F. is forest clad, dense, wet deciduous mixed forest with high grass characteristics. Allapalli and Aheri forests in the project area are much denser and are almost virgin forest. The forests are generally of non-teak type and the species other than teak are "Ain, Dhawada, Garvi, Mahuwa, Tendu and bamboos etc.", which are economically less important. Teak occupies in appreciable quantities in small patches but scattered teak growth is found over a substantially large areas of the project. The major teak yielding areas are in the neighbourhood of Allapalli, Markanda, Somanpalli and Jimalgatta. Good quality of bamboos are found in remote area of East part of the I.T.D.F.

Wild. life

4.28 The forest area being dense, there ~~finds~~ ^{is a} variety of wild animals which is a source for attract^a large number of tourists interested in observing ^{the} wild life birds in its

natural habit. As a corollary, it is necessary to demarcate and preserve the new areas for wild life sanctuaries and Bird sanctuaries and provide them with adequate accesses throughout the year together with essential facilities. Tigers, Panthers, deers, Sambars, Rabbits etc. are some of the important wild animals found in the forest area of the project which need to protect in their natural surroundings.

Climate and rainfall

4.29 The climate of the I.T.D.P. area is characterised by an oppressive hot summer with high percentage of humidity due to large and dense forest, which makes the climate unfavourable. Winter is equally severe and there is heavy rainfall during the rainy season. May is the hottest month of the year when the average daily maximum temperature goes up to 45 centigrade and heat is very oppressive. Winter is from December to February being usually the coldeer months of the year with average daily minimum temperature of 13.6 centigrade. Average annual rainfall is about 1469 m.m. (i.e. 60")

Major rivers in the Project

4.30 The I.T.D.P. Etapalli is surrounded by Indravati river on Eastern side and by Pranhita river on Western side. On the South side there is Godawari river while Dina river flows from

Western boundary of the project area. In addition to the above mentioned rivers, river Bandia, Parlkota and Pamelgattam are the major rivers in the I.T.D.P. Area.

Communication

4.31 The communication and transportation system in the Integrated Tribal Development Project is very poor. There is no good network of roads existing in the Etapalli I.T.D.P. No railway communication exists in the project area. The villages in the I.T.D.P. are not connected with Tahsil headquarters by the network of all weather roads. In rainy season most of the villages remain cut-off and thus in this season the supply of the necessary goods to the people in the I.T.D.P. is become difficult. The seasonal roads do not effectively cater to the communication system properly.

4.32 There is no National Highway in the I.T.D.P. The total length of State Highway (No.7 B) which passes through the I.T.D.P. is 187 Kms. out of which 152 Kms.length is black topped. There are two major district roads in the I.T.D.P.one is the Allapalli-Etapalli-Kasansoor-Jarabandi road having 83 Kms. length of which 18 Kms.road is black topped and remaining portion is metalled road. Another major district road is the Allapalli-Bhamragad road having 65 Kms.length,

out of which 38 Kms. road is metalled and remaining portion is of earth work. The total length of W.B.M. roads in the I.T.D.F. is 215 Kms.

Medical facilities

4.33 The entire Etapalli I.T.D.F. is sparsely populated and is also inaccessible. At present there are 10 Primary Health Centres, 27 sub-centres of Primary Health Centres, 1) Rural Hospital at Ahari, 2) voluntary agencies' Hospitals and 3) Maleria sub units (one at each Block Headquarters) functioning in the I.T.D.F. However, considering the vast geographical area of the I.T.D.F., these facilities are found to be inadequate to cater the medical needs of the people. There is a need to improve the accessibility and then to provide these facilities by relaxing the population criteria hitherto applied.

4.34 Besides, veterinary facilities need to be extended and strengthened in the agricultural tract of the I.T.D.F. as they fall short of the requirements.

Education facilities

4.35 In the field of education, the required facilities are inadequate in the I.T.D.F. compared with any I.T.D.F. in the State. There are in all only 272 Zilla Parishads' Primary schools in the I.T.D.F. in which about 16,000 students are

enrolled. In the I.T.D.P. area there are 11 Government Ashram Schools (i.e. 3 in Aheri, 6 in Etapalli and 2 in Sironcha Blocks) out of which two Ashram schools are Post Basic.

There are 4 private Ashram Schools and 2 residential schools run by the Zilla Parishad, Gadchiroli.

The Zilla Parishad, Gadchiroli also runs a high school at Etapalli and Sironcha. In addition to above, the Dharmarao Shikshan Mandal, Aheri also runs highschools at Aheri, Allapalli and Sironcha. One more aided highschool is also run at Ankisa in the I.T.D.P. The Dharmarao Shikshan Mandal also runs the Junior College at Allapalli and the Senior College at Aheri having Arts and Commerce faculties together.

There is only one D.~~B~~.College in the I.T.D.P. at Allapalli started in June, 1984. Similarly, an Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.) has been started recently at Aheri and technical training of the trades like welding, electrician, turner, fitter and mechanic etc. is imparted to the students.

Co-operative Societies

4.36 Two types of Co-operative societies are functioning in the I.T.D.P. area i.e. (a) Adiwasi Co-operative Societies and (b) Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies. At present there are

12 Adiwasi Co-operative Societies in Etcapalli, I.T.D.P. area and five forest labourers co-operative societies functioning in Bhamragad forest division.

There is a Sub-Regional office of Tribal Development Corporation at Aheri which is functioning since 1977. The Tribal Development Corporation implements the following schemes in the I.T.D.P. area :-

- i) Monopoly procurement of agricultural produce/minor forest produce.
- ii) Supply of oil engines and electric motor-pumps to tribals.
- iii) Supply of Khawati loan to tribals.
- iv) Supply of dresses, utensils and Kirana items to Government Ashram Schools in the I.T.D.P.

Electrification and Water supply

4.37 Out of 560 villages in the I.T.D.P. only 135 villages are electrified upto October, 1984. Out of these 135 villages which are electrified, 72 villages are from Stroncha Block (Tahsil), 53 villages are from Aheri Block (Tahsil) and only 10 villages are from Etcapalli Block (Tahsil).

4.38 Drinking water is mainly supplied to the villages from the traditional sources viz. Nallas, Rivers, Tanks and dug-wells etc. In order to improve the facilities of drinking water supply,

417 borewells have been dug in the I.T.D.P. During the survey of this I.T.D.P. It has been reported that more than 40% borewell are not in operation. The pumps installed on them are found out of order. Only three main villages in the I.T.D.P. viz. Aheri, Allapalli and Sironcha are provided with piped water.

Other facilities

4.39 In the Etapalli I.T.D.P. area, only at 11 places bank facilities are available. (4 places in Aheri block, 3 places in Etapalli block and 4 places in Sironcha block). Telephone facility is available only at Aheri, Allapalli, Kamlapur, Devanmari and Velwar in Aheri block. In Etapalli and Sironcha blocks, it is available only at the block headquarters i.e. at Etapalli and Sironcha. The sub-treasuries are located at Aheri and Sironcha only. There is only one petrol-pump at Allapalli in the I.T.D.P. area.

Voluntary organisations

4.40 The voluntary agencies functioning in the I.T.D.P. area are as under :-

- (1) Dharmarao Shikshan Mandal at Aheri.
- (2) "Lok Biddari Prakash" run by Dr. Prakash Amte at Hemalkasa.
- (3) "The Assisi Sevashan Hospital" run by the Christian Missionary at Nagepalli.

"The Dharmarao Shikshan Mandal" was established in 1958. The main object of this organisation was to render voluntary social services in the form of extension of educational and social and cultural facilities etc., to the people.

"The Assisi Sewasadon Hospital" at Nagpalli is run by the Christian Missionary. The Mission also runs a hostel for the students for the last 10 years. This hospital also undertakes surveys in the interior parts of I.T.D.P. area to detect leprosy patients.

The "Lok Bhradari Prakash" at Hemalkasa is run by Dr. Prakash Amte and Dr. Mandakini Amte. Under this project there is 60 bedded well equipped Hospital. Where the patients are treated free of charge. This Prakash is very popular among the tribals residing in the area. The patients in this Hospital come from long distances. The "Lok Bhradari Prakash" also runs a school for the tribal students at Hemalkasa in which 250 students are being educated.

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CHAPTER-V

CASE STUDIES

5.1 Besides the general study of the I.T.D.P., it was decided to take up some schemes as case-studies for the evaluation in the I.T.D.P. On the basis of the important areas selected for the study (as already stated in the earlier chapters) under each selected sector, case studies were undertaken in bringing out the present evaluation study. The main objectives of the case-studies were set as under :-

(a) To study the selection of the location of educational/Public Health Institutions with reference to the infrastructural facilities available at the locations.

(b) To study the present status of the facilities like man power, skilled workers, building, furniture, stationery, playground, stock of - medicines etc. available with the institutions.

(c) To study inclination of the people towards the facilities provided through institutions/ organisations.

(d) To assess the Administrative working of these centres institutions.

(e) To study present status of the existing roads and the present network of the roads whether adequate or so.

(f) To know salient features of different schemes (individual as well as community benefit schemes) implemented under the forest sector.

5.2 Separate schedules for each type of case-study was designed to collect the necessary information.

5.3 The case-studies which were carried out are as under :-

<i>Name of the Sector</i>	<i>Case Studies</i>
<i>I. EDUCATION</i>	<i>1. <u>Government Primary Ashram Schools</u></i> <i>a) Government Primary Ashram School, Todsa, Tehsil-Etapalli.</i> <i>b) Government Primary Ashram School, Jarabandi, Tehsil - Etapalli.</i> <i>c) Government Primary Ashram School, Bamani, Tehsil - Sironcha.</i>
	<i>2. <u>Post Basic Ashram Schools</u></i> <i>a) Post Basic Ashram School, Kasansur, Tehsil-Etapalli</i> <i>b) Post Basic Ashram School, Perimilli, Tehsil-Aheri</i>
	<i>3. <u>Hostels</u></i> <i>a) S.T.Boys hostel at Etapalli, Tehsil-Etapalli</i> <i>b) S.T.Boys hostel at Nagepalli, Tehsil-Aheri</i> <i>c) B.C.hostel at Sironcha, Tehsil-Sironcha.</i>

<i>Name of the Sector</i>	<i>Case studies</i>
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4. Balwadis

- a) Balwadi at Todsa,
Tahsil-Etapalli
- b) Balwadi at Kasansur,
Tahsil-Etapalli
- c) Balwadi at Jarabandi,
Tahsil-Etapalli
- d) Balwadi at Bamani,
Tahsil-Sironcha

5. Zilla Parishad Schools

- a) Zilla Parishad Primary
School, Kotagudam,
Tahsil-Sironcha
- b) Zilla Parishad Primary
School, Nagepalli,
Tahsil-Aheri

6. Schools run by voluntary
agencies

- a) A primary school run by
Lokbiradari Prakash at
Hemalkasa. (Dr. Prakash
Amte).

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Primary Health Centres

- a) Primary Health Centres
at Etapalli,
Tahsil-Etapalli
- b) Primary Health Centre
at Bhamragad,
Tahsil-Etapalli
- c) Primary Health Centre
at Sironcha,
Tahsil-Sironcha

2. Rural Hospital

- a) Rural Hospital at Aheri,
Tahsil-Aheri

<u>Name of the Sector</u>	<u>Case studies</u>
	3. <u>Hospital run by voluntary agencies</u>
	a) Lok Bhradart Prakaalpa at Hemalkasa, Tahsil-Etapalli, (run by Dr. Amte)
	b) "Assisi Seva Sadan's Hospital" at Nagepalli, Tahsil-Aheri, (run by Christian Missionaries)
	4. <u>Bore Wells</u>
	a) Bore well at Halewara, Tahsil-Etapalli
	b) Bore well at Todsa, Tahsil-Etapalli
	c) Bore well at Perimilli, Tahsil-Etapalli

III. ROADS & COMMUNICATIONS

1. State Highways
 - a) Allapalli to Sironcha (S.H.No. 7 B)
2. Major District Roads
 - a) Allapalli-Kasansur-Jarabandi road.
 - b) Allapalli-Bhamragad road
3. Approach Roads
 - a) A road leading to Todsa village from the main road Etapalli-Jarabandi.

IV. FOREST

1. Central Nurseries
 - a) Nursery at Allapalli, Tahsil-Aheri
2. Supply of Bullock Pairs & Carts
 - d) Five individual beneficiaries.
3. Supply of logging equipments
 - a) Five individual beneficiaries.
4. Afforestation of denuded forest in Etapalli Tahsil.

Interview method

5.4 In addition to the case studies, interview and discussions were also held with the concerned implementing officers and with the heads of the departments to know their views about the various schemes implemented by them. A separate schedule was also designed to take account of the views expressed by the implementing officers and agencies

5.5 The inventory of implementary officers and other officials interviewed are placed as under :-

Sector	Executive Officer
I. Education	1) District Education Officer, District-Chandrapur and Gadchiroli 2) Tribal Development Officer, Aheri 3) Block Development Officer, Aheri, Etapalli, Stroncha 4) Head Masters/Mistress of schools selected for case studies.
II. Public Health	1) District Health Officer, Gadchiroli 2) Medical Officers of rural hospital in Public Health Centres selected for the study. 3) Dr. Shri Prakash Amte (Voluntary Agency) 4) Christian Missionaries.
III. Roads and comm- unications.	1) Executive Engineers. 2) State Sector (Allapalli) 3) Local Sector (Gadchiroli)

Sector	Executive Officer
IV. Forest	1. Divisional Forest Officers
	a) Allapalli division) Head 0 quarters
	b) Bhamragad division) at
	c) Stroncha division) Allapa- lli
	2. Range Forest Officer at Allapalli
	3. Divisional Manager of Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra at Allapalli.

5.6 In addition to the above, the officials of Zilla Parishad, Gadchiroli and S.R.M. Tribal Development Corporation, Aheri were also contacted for appraising their views in implementation of the schemes.

Similarly the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Etapalli as a co-ordinator in the Tribal Sub Plan programme was also called on to give his assessment of the achievements through the programmes implemented.

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Sectoral review of schemes under Tribal-Sub Plan and Nucleus Budget; their classifications, budget provisions and expenditure for the period under review.

6.1 Since the inception of Tribal Sub Plan programmes in the year 1976-77, various schemes of "Area Development" and Individual Benefit Schemes are being implemented for the development of tribal people in the State. It will be pertinent here, to encompass the various sectors/sub-sectors schemes for the evaluation study of the I.T.D.P. The schematic study of various schemes in each selected sectors does mean the study of budget provisions, expenditure incurred and the targets set for the achievement together with other co-related aspects.

6.2 There are two I.T.D.Ps. in Gadchiroli district, viz. Gadchiroli-I, Etapalli and Gadchiroli-II, Dhanora. The I.T.D.P. Etapalli is comprised of three panchayat samities viz. Aheri, Etapalli and Sironcha which are the parts of former Sironcha Tahsil as a whole. All the three Panchayat Samities in Etapalli I.T.D.P. are fully covered under Tribal Sub Plan. I.T.D.P. Gadchiroli-II-Dhanora consists of five Panchayat Samities out of which two (viz. Dhanora and Kurkheda) are fully covered and other, three are partly covered under Tribal Sub Plan.

Apportionment of Grants among I.T.D.Projects

6.3 The Government generally earmarks the grants for the district as a whole. The I.T.D.Ps. within the district are not taken into consideration while allocating the grants. No separate records of the budget and expenditure for each I.T.D.P. are maintained either by Project Officer of the I.T.D.P. or by the District Planning and Development Council, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. Thus, the I.T.D.P.wise figures of budget provisions and expenditure incurred are not easily available. They are required to be apportioned on the basis of certain ratios with reference to area and population of the I.T.D.P. In Gadchiroli district, the grants are allocated to each I.T.D.P. on the basis of area and population. The ratio of apportionments of grants is generally fixed as 40 : 60 for I.T.D.P. Gadchiroli-I, Etapalli and I.T.D.P.Gadchiroli-II Dhanora respectively. However, it is seen from the budgetary data received from the office of the Project Officer, Etapalli that there is no uniform ratio of grant distribution between two I.T.D.Ps. It is seen that the ratio of grant under each sector in Etapalli, I.T.D.P. during the reference period fluctates between ten or more than 100.

6.4 Various needbased schemes were formulated and introduced in Etapalli I.T.D.P. during the period under review.

This can be substantiated by the appropriate statistical data collected and compiled. The tables below will highlight the budget provisions, expenditure incurred, in the district and in the I.T.D.P. during the reference period i.e. 1981-82 to 1983-84. Besides, it will also bring out the proportion of expenditure to total budget provision made in the district and in the I.T.D.P.

Table No. 6.1

Budget provisions and expenditure incurred under Tribal Sub Plan in Gadchiroli district and in Etapalli I.T.D.P. during 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Budget		Expenditure		Percentage of expenditure to budget	
	District	I.T.D.P.	District	I.T.D.P.	District	I.T.D.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981-82	641.31	119.57	809.15	122.28	126	102
1982-83	480.49	131.06	432.03	125.85	90	96
1983-84	500.81	168.97	500.94	161.08	100	95
Total	1622.61	419.60	1742.12	409.21	107	98

It is seen from the above table that during the period under reference, the aggregate amount of Rs. 1622.61 lakhs was budgeted as against to this amount of Rs. 1742.12 lakhs was spent in the district under Tribal Sub Plan. During the same period the

total budgeted amount for the I.I.D.P. was Rs.419.60 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 409.21 lakhs. The yearwise expenditure in the district reveals that during the first year the actual expenditure was more than the budget provisions, during the second year, it was less than the budget provision while in the third year, both were almost equal. From the yearwise expenditure in the I.I.D.P. it is seen that during the year 1981-82, the expenditure was more than the budget provision while during the remaining two years it was less than the budget provision.

The less expenditure in the I.I.D.P. during reference period is due to the reason that the number of schemes under various sectors were not implemented. The reasons of not having been implemented these schemes in full do not seem to have been recorded. Infact, had there been the system of monitoring in practice, this would have been checked up.

Sectorwise budget provisions and expenditure

The sectorwise, sub-sectorwise budget provisions expenditure and percentage of expenditure in the district and in the I.I.D.P. is given in table No. 6.2 and table No. 6.3 respectively. The abstract of both the tables is given in table No. 6.4.

Table No. 6.2

Statement showing the sectorwise budget provisions, expenditure and percentage of expenditure to the budget in Chandrapur/Gadchiroli districts for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	(Rs. in Lakhs)												Grand Total
		1981-82	1982-83			1983-84								
		Budget	Expen- diture	Per- cent- age	Budget	Expen- diture	Per- cent- age	Budget	Expen- diture	Per- cent- age	Budget	Expen- diture	Per- cent- age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(I) Agriculture & Allied Services														
1.	Crop Husbandary	4.99	3.97	79	1.50	1.34	89	6.54	3.13	48	13.03	8.44	65	
2.	Minor Irrigation	26.47	25.46	96	21.35	15.69	73	19.38	18.16	94	67.20	59.31	88	
3.	Animal Husbandary	4.06	3.69	91	4.30	4.29	100	5.76	5.42	94	14.12	13.40	95	
4.	Dairy Development	7.00	7.00	100	3.96	1.92	52	1.80	0.57	32	12.76	9.49	74	
5.	Fisheries	9.00	9.06	101	0.34	0.33	97	0.46	0.43	93	9.80	9.82	100	
6.	Forestry	50.17	47.32	94	60.00	53.47	89	60.30	46.48	77	170.47	147.27	86	
7.	Social Forestry	-	-	-	7.75	3.00	39	-	-	-	7.75	3.00	39	
8.	Horticulture	-	-	-	8.42	2.01	24	2.08	1.29	62	10.50	3.30	31	
9.	Land Improvement	5.25	16.92	322	0.73	2.00	274	0.56	0.56	100	6.54	19.48	298	
10.	Ayaktat DeveIopment	5.00	7.69	154	3.00	2.46	82	5.00	4.67	93	13.00	14.82	114	
11.	Marketing & Codowns	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	100	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	100	
12.	Special programme for rural DeveIopment	12.00	16.13	134	16.00	2.80	17	29.63	42.27	143	57.63	61.20	107	
Total of Sector-I		123.94	137.24		127.85	89.81		131.51	122.98		383.30	350.03		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(II) Co-operation			16.08	16.00	99	5.65	5.65	5.65	100	6.24	6.24	100	27.97	27.89	100
Total of Sector-II			16.08	16.00	99	5.65	5.65	5.65	100	6.24	6.24	100	27.97	27.89	100
<u>(III) Water & Power Development</u>															
1. Water Development			166.18	161.51	97	77.37	56.22	73	75.74	68.32	90	319.29	286.05	89	
2. Power Development			19.50	19.50	100	11.00	5.87	53	14.00	14.00	100	44.50	39.37	88	
Total of Sector-III			185.68	181.01		88.37	62.09		89.74	82.32		363.79	325.42		
<u>(IV) Industry & Mining</u>															
			0.18	0.27	150	0.62	0.56	90	0.10	0.10	100	0.90	0.93	103	
Total of Sector-IV			0.18	0.27	150	0.62	0.56	90	0.10	0.10	100	0.90	0.93	103	
<u>(V) Transport and communication</u>															
			103.36	123.44	119	51.44	51.06	99	75.95	98.71	130	230.75	273.21	118	
Total of Sector-V			103.36	123.44	119	51.44	51.06	99	75.95	98.71	130	230.75	273.21	118	
<u>(VI) Social & Community services</u>															
1. Education			26.81	29.30	109	16.94	14.90	88	26.21	25.67	98	69.96	69.87	100	
2. Public Health			20.92	18.46	88	22.24	22.24	100	42.34	27.49	65	85.50	68.19	80	
3. Nutrition			9.34	8.32	89	9.93	8.00	81	5.50	5.39	98	24.77	21.71	88	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Water supply	45.72	52.89	115	65.80	69.07	105	44.10	42.88	97	155.62	164.84	106
5.	Housing	9.74	9.74	100	13.85	13.60	98	0.45	0.46	102	24.04	23.80	99
6.	Welfare of: Backward Class	27.86	27.35	98	28.69	25.25	88	43.97	29.59	67	100.52	82.19	82
7.	Labour and their Welfare.	10.43	10.36	99	4.19	6.41	153	7.70	6.65	86	22.32	23.42	105
8.	Information and Publicity.	1.25	1.23	98	0.92	0.89	97	-	-	-	2.17	2.12	98
Total of Sector-VI		152.07	157.65		162.56	160.36		170.27	138.13		484.90	456.14	
(VII) Employment Gaurantee Scheme		60.00	193.54	323	44.00	62.50	142	27.00	52.46	194	131.00	308.50	305
Total of Sector-VII		60.00	193.54	323	44.00	62.50	142	27.00	52.46	194	131.00	308.50	305
GRAND TOTAL		641.31	809.15	126	480.49	432.03	90	500.81	500.94	100	1622.61	1742.12	107

Table No. 6.2 reflects that during the year 1981-82 both the budget provisions and expenditure in the district was higher than the budget provisions and expenditure figures for the remaining two years. This is so because, prior to 26-8-1982, Gadchiroli district was not a separate district. It was a part of present Chandrapur district. Therefore, the budget provisions and expenditure of both the districts are shown together which has caused to this high financial picture.

The study of the Table No. 6.2 reveals that during the year 1981-82 the overall percentage of expenditure to budget in the district was higher (i.e. 120%) than what it was in the I.T.D.P. (i.e. 102% as per Table No. 6.3). The table also shows that during the year 1981-82 no schemes from Horticulture, Social Forestry, Marketing and Godowns were implemented in the district.

Table No.6.3

Statement showing the sectorwise budget provisions, expenditure and percentage of expenditure to budget in the Etapalli I.T.D.P. during the period 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			Grand Total		
		Budget Expenditure	Perc-entage	Budget Expenditure	Perc-entage	Budget Expenditure	Perc-entage	Budget Expenditure	Perc-entage	Budget Expenditure	Perc-entage	Budget Expenditure	Perc-entage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(I) Agriculture and Allied Services													
1.	Crop Husbandary	1.25	0.99	79	0.56	0.51	91	1.55	1.35	87	3.36	2.85	85
2.	Minor Irrigation	6.62	6.38	96	5.34	3.92	73	2.00	1.90	95	13.96	12.20	87
3.	Animal Husbandary	1.00	0.92	92	2.25	2.45	109	2.10	2.09	100	5.34	5.46	102
4.	Dairy Development	2.20	1.75	79	0.97	0.46	47	0.36	0.03	8	3.53	2.24	63
5.	Fisheries	2.22	2.20	100	0.19	0.19	100	0.15	0.13	90	2.56	3.71	145
6.	Forestry	9.53	8.92	94	30.52	27.33	90	43.99	42.28	96	84.04	78.53	93
7.	Social Forestry	-	-	-	3.88	1.60	41	-	-	-	3.88	1.60	41
8.	Horticulture	-	-	-	1.79	0.50	28	0.83	0.12	15	2.62	0.62	24
9.	Land Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.15	93	0.16	0.15	93
10.	Ayakat Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Marketing and Godowns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Special programme for Rural Development.	20.00	23.00	115	4.00	0.70	18	10.15	10.16	100	34.15	33.89	99
Total of Sector - I		42.82	44.19	103	49.50	37.66	76	61.29	58.21	95	153.60	141.25	92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(II) Co-operation	3.77	3.74	3.74	99	1.95	1.95	100	4.11	4.10	100	9.82	9.79	100
Total of Sector-II	3.77	3.74	3.74	99	1.95	1.95	100	4.11	4.10	100	9.82	9.79	100
<u>(III) Water and Power Development</u>													
1. Water Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Power Development	4.88	4.88	4.88	100	0.06	0.16	258	4.78	4.46	93	9.72	9.50	98
Total of Sector-III	4.88	4.88	4.88	100	0.06	0.16	258	4.78	4.46	93	9.72	9.50	98
<u>(IV) Industry and Mining</u>													
Total of Sector-IV	0.04	0.07	0.07	171	0.27	0.14	51	0.03	0.03	100	0.34	0.23	66
(V) Transport and Communication	29.50	29.77	29.77	101	27.50	26.48	96	33.52	33.54	100	90.52	89.79	99
Total of Sector - V	29.50	29.77	29.77	101	27.50	26.48	96	33.52	33.54	100	90.52	89.79	99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>(VI) Social and Community services</u>													
1.	Education	6.71	7.43	111	3.95	3.66	93	7.62	7.62	100	18.27	18.71	102
2.	Public Health	5.46	4.62	85	5.56	5.56	100	8.01	8.16	102	19.02	18.33	96
3.	Nutrition	2.34	2.08	89	3.52	2.76	78	2.12	2.12	100	7.98	6.95	87
4.	Water supply	11.44	13.25	116	27.68	32.89	119	10.60	10.60	100	49.71	56.74	114
5.	Housing	2.43	2.43	100	3.46	3.40	98	3.88	3.88	100	9.77	9.71	99
6.	Welfare of Backward classes	6.95	6.94	100	11.44	11.20	98	15.33	15.34	100	33.72	33.48	99
7.	Labour and their welfare	2.61	2.59	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.61	2.59	99
8.	Information and Publicity	0.32	0.31	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	0.31	98
Total of Sector-VI		36.26	39.65	104	55.61	59.47	107	47.56	47.72	100	141.40	146.82	104
<u>(VII) Employment Guarantee Scheme</u>													
Total of Sector-VII		-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	13.03	93	14.00	13.03	93
GRAND TOTAL		19.22	122.28	102	134.89	125.85	96	165.29	161.08	95	419.60	409.21	98

From Table No. 6.3 it is observed that during the year 1981-82 no schemes were implemented in the I.T.D.P. under the sub-sectors, Horticulture, Social Forestry and Marketing and Godowns. In addition to this, no financial provision was made in the I.I.D.P. during the year 1982-83 under land development and employment guarantee scheme. Table No. 6.3 also shows that schemes under sub-sectors Ayakat Development, Marketing and godowns and Water development were not at all implemented during the reference period in the I.T.D.P.

Table No. 6.4

Statement showing budget provisions, Expenditure, and percentage of expenditure to budget in the district & I.T.D.P. for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(Figures in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	District			I.T.D.P.		
		Budget	Expenditure	Percentage	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>(I) Agriculture and Allied services</u>							
1.	Crop Husbandary	13.03	8.44	65	3.36	2.85	85
2.	Minor Irrigation	67.20	59.31	88	13.96	12.20	87
3.	Animal Husbandary	14.12	13.40	95	5.34	5.46	102
4.	Dairy Development	12.76	9.49	74	3.53	2.24	63
5.	Fisheries	9.80	9.82	100	2.56	3.71	145
6.	Forestry	170.47	147.27	86	84.04	78.53	93
7.	Social Forestry	7.75	3.00	39	3.88	1.60	41
8.	Horticulture	10.50	3.30	31	2.62	0.62	24
9.	Land Improvement	6.54	19.48	298	0.16	0.15	93
10.	Ayakat Development	13.00	14.82	114	-	-	-
11.	Marketing & Godowns	0.50	0.50	100	-	-	-
12.	Special programme for Rural Development	57.63	61.20	107	34.15	33.89	99
<u>Total of Sector-I</u>		<u>383.30</u>	<u>350.03</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>153.60</u>	<u>141.25</u>	<u>92</u>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(II) Co-operation	27.97	27.89	100	9.82	9.80	100	
Total of Sector-II	27.97	27.89	100	9.82	9.80	100	
<u>(III) Water and Power Development</u>							
1. Water Development	319.29	286.05	89	-	-	-	
2. Power Development	44.50	39.37	88	9.72	9.50	98	
Total of Sector-III	363.79	325.42	89	9.72	9.50	98	
(IV) Industry and Mining	0.90	0.93	103	0.34	0.23	69	
Total of Sector-IV	0.90	0.93	103	0.34	0.23	69	
(V) Transport and Communication	230.75	273.21	118	90.52	89.79	77	
<u>(VI) Social & Community services</u>							
1. Education	69.96	69.87	100	18.27	18.71	102	
2. Public Health	85.50	68.19	80	19.02	18.33	96	
3. Nutrition	24.77	21.71	88	7.98	6.95	87	
4. Water supply	155.62	164.84	106	49.71	56.74	114	
5. Housing	24.04	23.80	99	9.77	9.71	99	
6. Welfare of Backward class	100.52	82.19	82	33.72	33.48	99	
7. Labour and their welfare	22.32	23.42	105	2.61	2.59	99	
8. Information & Publicity	2.17	2.12	98	0.32	0.31	98	
Total of Sector-VI	484.90	456.14	94	141.40	146.82	104	
(VII) Employment Guarantee scheme	131.00	308.50	305	14.00	13.03	93	
Total of Sector-VII	131.00	308.50	305	14.00	13.03	93	
GRAND TOTAL	1622.61	1742.12	107	419.60	410.42	97	

Table No. 6.4 indicates that during the period under review the schemes were implemented under 26 sub-sectors in the district, while in the I.T.D.P. areas the schemes were implemented under 23 sub-sectors only. The schemes under sub-sector water development, Ayakat development and Marketing and Godowns were not implemented in the I.T.D.P. during the reference period.

It is seen from the Table No.6.4 that during the reference period the total budget provisions and the expenditure made in the district was to the tune of Rs. 1622.61 lakhs and Rs. 1742.12 lakhs respectively, while in the I.T.D.P. it was Rs. 419.60 and Rs. 409.21 lakhs respectively. It means that of the total budget grants of the district, about 25% grants were made available for the I.T.D.P. The average percentage of expenditure to the budget in district during the reference period comes to 107% while it is 97% in the I.T.D.P.

The Table No.6.4 also reveals that in the district budget whatsoever may be the budget-provisions during the reference period, there is high rate of expenditure under employment guarantee scheme and land improvement sub-sector. Low percentage of expenditure is occurred under Horticulture and Social forestry sub-sectors. So far as the I.T.D.P. is concerned, it is seen that maximum percentage of expenditure is under

fisheries and water supply, while lowest percentage of expenditure is under horticulture and social forestry.

It is clear from the above table that during the period under review out of total budget provisions and expenditure made under various sectors in the district and in the I.T.D.P., the budget provisions and expenditure incurred under the selected four sectors (viz. Education, Forest, Transport and Communications and Public Health) taken together amounts to about 50%.

From Table No. 6.4 it is significant to note that during the reference period the major share of grants in the district has been captured by the four sectors viz. Social and Community services, Agriculture and Allied services, Water and Power Development, Transport and Communications. In the I.T.D.P. major share of grants goes to social and community services, agriculture and allied services and Transport and communication services. During the reference period the budget provision was made under water development in the I.T.D.P. while the expenditure made under power development was to the extent of Rs. 9.50 lakhs. The expenditure on Industries and Mining in the (district) and in the I.T.D.P. was negligible despite the need to raise the small scale industries in tribal areas.

A comparison of expenditure with the corresponding budgetary provisions also indicates a big gap. For example, under the scheme the water development in the district, the budget provisions for reference period was Rs. 319.29 lakhs while the actual expenditure was Rs. 286.05 lakhs (i.e. 89%). Under the sub-sector Dairy development, in the I.I.D.P. a budget provision of Rs. 3.53 lakhs was made while the actual expenditure made was Rs. 2.24 lakhs. Such type disparities between the budget provisions and expenditure can be seen among the other sectors also.

In case of employment guarantee scheme in the district the position of disparity between budget and expenditure is quite reverse. During the reference years the budget provision under this scheme was Rs. 60.00, Rs.44.00 and Rs. 27.00 lakhs respectively while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 193.54, Rs. 62.50 and Rs. 52.46 lakhs respectively. This sudden and sharp rise in the expenditure was due to unexpected demand under employment guarantee scheme.

It is observed that some schemes after implementing for 1 to 2 years were given up subsequently. For example, number of schemes under the sub-sector "Crop Husbandary and Forest" were dropped during the year 1982-83 which were tried during the earlier years. Similarly, some

of the schemes implemented under sub-sector dairy development during the year 1982-83 were dropped during the year 1983-84. Thus, it seems that there was no response from the tribal people to implement these schemes. Shortage of essential materials/ commodities and lack of co-ordination and Integrated approach to the formulation and implementation of schemes are also some of the major hurdles responsible for non-implementation of some schemes.

The study of schemes implemented in the district during the reference period reveals that there is gradual decrease in the number of schemes which can be seen from Table No. 6.5.

Table No. 6.5

No. of schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in Gadchiroli district.

S.No.	Year	No. of schemes implemented
1.	1981-82	148
2.	1982-83	114
3.	1983-84	96

The number of schemes has gone down from 148 to 96. The schemes have been broadly classified into various sectors sub-sectors like agricultural and allied, mining, transport and communications, social and community services and employment guarantee

schemes. The number of schemes under the above mentioned classification is given below.

Table No.6.6

No. of schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan in Gadchiroli district during the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Sectors/sub-sectors	No. of schemes implemented		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
<u>(I) Agriculture and Allied services</u>				
1.	Crop Husbandary	11	2	2
2.	Minor Irrigation	4	3	2
3.	Soil Conservation	1	1	1
4.	Aykat Development	1	1	1
5.	Animal Husbandary	11	12	10
6.	Dairy Development	10	13	5
7.	Fisheries	6	5	4
8.	Forest	17	11	10
9.	Marketing and Godowns	-	1	-
10.	Rural Development	2	1	2
11.	Social Forestry	-	3	-
12.	Horticulture	-	4	3
	Total Agriculture and Allied services.	63	57	40
<u>(II) Co-operation sectors</u>				
	Total of Sector-II	10	6	7
<u>(III) Water & Power Development</u>				
1.	Water Development	9	2	3
2.	Power Development	3	4	4
	Total of Sector-III	12	6	7
<u>(IV) Industry and Mining</u>				
	Total of Sector-IV	1	4	1

1	2	3	4	5
<u>(V) Transport & Communication</u>				
		13	8	5
	Total of Sector-V	13	8	5
<u>(VI) Social & Community services</u>				
1.	General Education	17	10	13
2.	Medical and Public Health	9	4	7
3.	Nutrition	2	2	1
4.	Water supply	3	3	3
5.	Housing	3	3	2
6.	Welfare of Backward class	11	7	6
7.	Labour & Labour welfare	2	2	3
8.	Information and Publicity.	1	1	-
	Total of Sector-VI	48	32	35
<u>(VII) Employment Guarantee Scheme</u>				
		1	1	1
	Total of Sector-VII	1	1	1
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		148	114	96

Classification of schemes
Individual benefit and Area benefit schemes.

The schemes implemented in the district and I.T.D.P. are broadly classified as (a) individual benefit schemes (b) area benefit schemes. Most of the schemes implemented in the district/I.T.D.P. fall under the second category. The individual benefit schemes are those schemes which accrue benefit to the individual himself.

Implementation of those schemes which causes benefit to the area and community as a whole are called as area development schemes.

Below table gives us the idea of expenditure incurred on individual benefit schemes and community benefit schemes in the district for each year under reference.

Table No. 6.7

Table showing yearwise expenditure incurred on the individual benefit schemes and community benefit schemes during the period 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 in the Gadchiroli district.

Sr. No.	Sector	(Rs. in Lakhs)											
		1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			Total	I.B.	C.B.
		I.B.	C.B.	Total	I.B.	C.B.	Total	I.B.	C.B.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	137.24	4.21	133.03	89.81	4.86	84.95	122.98	3.37	119.61			
2.	Co-operation	16.00	0.04	15.96	5.56	2.44	3.12	6.24	2.46	3.78			
3.	Water & Power Development	181.01	-	181.01	62.09	-	62.09	82.32	-	82.32			
4.	Industry and Mining	0.27	0.27	-	0.56	0.24	0.32	0.10	-	0.10			
5.	Transport & Communication	123.44	-	123.44	51.06	-	51.06	98.71	-	98.71			
6.	Social & Community service	157.65	30.97	126.68	160.36	15.26	145.10	138.13	8.05	130.08			
7.	Employment Guarantee Scheme	193.54	209.72	-	62.50	62.50	-	52.46	52.46	-			
Grand Total		809.15	245.17	563.98	432.03	85.30	346.73	500.94	66.34	434.60			
Percentage		30.30	69.70	19.74	80.26				13.24	86.76			

I.B. - Individual Benefit schemes.

C.B. - Community Benefit schemes.

The above table reveals that the expenditure on individual benefit schemes in the district during the reference period has decreased from 30.30% in 1981-82 to 19.74% in 1982-83 and 13.24% in the year 1983-84. The decreasing trend in expenditure under individual benefit schemes is due to decreasing expenditure on employment guarantee scheme in each year.

Another important factor emerging from the table is that the major portion of expenditure on individual benefit schemes is covered under employment guarantee scheme (i.e. more than 73%). The expenditure on social and community services under individual benefit schemes comes next. The expenditure on employment guarantee scheme and social and community services out of individual benefit schemes pooled together works out to 98%. The expenditure on the individual benefit schemes under remaining sectors is negligible.

Table No. 6.8 shows the expenditure on individual benefit schemes and community benefit schemes for all the three years taken together.

Table No. 6.8

Table showing expenditure incurred on individual and community benefit schemes for 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 taken together in Gadchiroli district.
(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Total	Individual benefit	Community benefit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1981-82	809.15	245.17	563.98
2.	1982-83	432.03	85.30	346.73
3.	1983-84	500.94	66.34	434.60
4.	Grand Total	1742.12	396.81	1345.31
5.	Percentage	100	22.78	77.22

From the above table it is seen that the total expenditure is Rs. 1742.12 lakhs on the Tribal Sub Plan schemes in the district. The expenditure incurred on individual benefit schemes is Rs. 396.81 lakhs which is 22.78% of the total expenditure and which seems to be consonance with the Government of India policy for individual benefit schemes to be implemented in tribal areas. The expenditure on community benefit schemes in the district during the reference period was Rs. 1345.31 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure on community benefit schemes to the total expenditure in the district comes to 77.22%.

Nucleus Budget

In addition to Tribal Sub Plan schemes, the schemes from Nucleus budget were also implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project during the reference period.

Since 1975-77, various schemes for welfare of scheduled tribes are being implemented under "Tribal Sub Plan", where Area Development Approach is adopted. The schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan Area are finalised as State's general schemes. The local needs of the individual project are not considered in the proper perspective.

Thus, with a view to encourage innovative schemes and evolution of schemes of local importance and applicability, Government of Maharashtra during

the year 1981-82 created a special fund called "Nucleus Budget" and kept at the disposal of Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. in order to enable them to incur the expenditure on schemes of local importance, which are not included in the budget of that district under Tribal Sub Plan. The Project Officers are not required to undergo an elaborate procedure adopted in general Tribal Sub Plan schemes.

The various schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget in the I.T.D.P. during the reference period with their budget provision, expenditure, target and achievements and percentage of expenditure to the budget is given in the Appendix.

In all 47 different types of schemes covered under nine sub-sectors were implemented under Nucleus Budget in the I.T.D.P. Out of these 47 schemes, as much as 38 schemes were of individual benefit nature while the rest were of either community or area benefit type. The percentage of expenditure on both individual and community/area benefit schemes comes about 85 and 15 respectively.

Further analysis of 38 individual benefit schemes reveals that majority of the schemes were of welfare of backward classes followed by agriculture and allied services. This leads to the conclusion that the schemes taken up were of pro-self-employment nature under the Nucleus Budget.

The data on expenditure under Nucleus Budget in the I.T.D.P. is given in the following table.

Table No. 6.9

Abstract of Nucleus Budget Schemes

Table showing the sectorwise/sub-sectorwise budget provisions, expenditure and percentage of expenditure to the budget in the I.A.D.P. during the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84.

(Rs. in thousands)

S.No.	Name of the sector	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84			Grand Total		
		Budget Expenditure	Per-centage	Per-Budget	Expenditure	Per-centage	Per-Budget	Expenditure	Per-centage				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agriculture and Allied sector.	80.50	54.97	68.29	3.50	1.80	51.43	47.82	42.65	89.19	131.82	99.42	75.43
2.	Horticulture	22.50	18.86	83.83	-	-	-	35.52	35.55	100.9	58.02	54.41	93.78
3.	Animal Husbandary	38.30	34.73	90.68	-	-	-	0.60	0.20	33.34	38.90	34.93	89.80
4.	Public Health	55.50	50.51	91.01	27.50	28.20	102.55	2.00	6.00	300	85.00	84.71	99.66
5.	Welfare of Backward class	71.50	70.15	95.72	140.50	159.60	113.60	236.56	236.58	100	448.56	466.33	104.35
6.	Education	22.50	21.61	96.05	63.50	60.70	95.60	64.30	65.20	101.40	150.30	147.51	98.15
7.	Fisheries	10.00	0.82	8.2	-	-	-	4.60	3.29	71.53	14.60	4.11	28.16
8.	Irrigation	100.00	76.68	77.00	15.00	10.00	66.67	25.00	50.00	200	140.01	136.68	97.63
9.	Roads and communication	100.00	100.00	100.0	75.00	75.00	100	-	-	-	175.01	175.00	100.0
GRAND TOTAL		500.80	428.33	84.28	325.00	335.30	103.17	416.40	439.47	1242.20	96.75	1202.10	105.55

It appears from the above table that a provision of Rs. 500.80, Rs. 325.00, Rs. 416.40 thousands was made in the budget for the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. Similarly the expenditure made during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was Rs. 428.33, Rs. 335.30 and Rs. 439.47 thousands respectively. The percentage of total expenditure to the total budget for the above 3 years comes to 84, 103 and 106 respectively. However, the percentage of total expenditure to the total budget for all the three years taken together comes to 97%.

The analysis of data further brings out that during the reference period, the benefit of the Nucleus Budget in the I.D.P. has been derived by nine different sub-sectors. During the year 1981-82, maximum benefit goes to the sector roads and communication, while during the remaining two years maximum benefit was availed by the sectors welfare of backward classes under which different types of schemes were implemented (i.e. 10 schemes in 1982-83 and 15 schemes in 1983-84).

It is observed that from the abstract during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 least benefit was accrued by Irrigation, Agriculture and Animal Husbandary sub-sectors respectively. Moreover, it seems that during the year 1982-83 no schemes were implemented under Horticulture, Animal Husbandary and Fisheries sub-sectors while in the year 1983-84 schemes roads and

communications sectors do not seem to be implemented as there appears no provision in the budget grants.

This can be presented in nutshell as below:-

Table No. 6.10

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget provision</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Percentage of Expenditure</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1981-82	500.80	428.33	84
2.	1982-83	325.00	335.00	103
3.	1983-84	416.40	439.47	106
<i>Total</i>		1242.20	1203.10	97

The above table reveals that during the year 1981-82 expenditure was less than the budget provisions (i.e. 84%) while in the remaining two years the expenditure was more than the budget grants (i.e. 103 and 106% respectively).

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CHAPTER-VII

EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

The level of education is often viewed as an indicator of the progress of any economy. This is particularly true in case of tribal people who live in an inaccessible areas. It is now universally accepted that education is an effective weapon for reducing not only illiteracy among the tribal people but for changing their attitude towards life and motivating them to more productive work. Education, thus, holds the key to tribal development.

Poor educational progress among the tribal people is major handicap in their allround development. Besides, establishing ordinary educational institutions in the tribal areas, it is necessary to provide other facilities also. In spite of substantial educational expansion, the quality of education in the tribal areas requires much to be improved. Training of teachers, their re-orientation, setting up of school complexes, working out special curriculum change in school timing and vocations etc., are some of the measures which will go a long way in improving the quality of education for the tribal community.

It will be worthwhile to have a look at the financial aspect of the education sector. The comparative picture of financial aspects between the district as a whole and the I.T.D.P. under study can be presented in the table as under:-

TABLE NO. (7.1)

Budget Provision and Expenditure incurred under Education Development in Gadchiroli District under Tribal Sub Plan during 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Budget		Expenditure								
		District Genl. W.B.C.	I.T.D. P.-I Total	District Genl. W.B.C.	I.T.D. P.-I Total	District Genl. W.B.C.	I.T.D. P.-I Total					
1.	1981-82	26.81	48.93	6.71	6.95	13.66	29.30	22.17	51.47	7.45	6.94	14.37
2.	1982-83	16.94	42.33	3.95	11.44	15.39	14.90	21.96	35.86	3.66	11.20	14.86
3.	1983-84	26.51	68.48	7.62	15.33	22.95	25.67	27.63	53.30	7.62	15.33	22.96
TOTAL		70.26	159.74	18.28	33.72	52.00	69.87	71.76	140.63	18.74	33.47	52.19

The table highlights that the district budget provision was placed at Rs.159.79 lakhs for three years taken together while that for the I.T.D.P. it was Rs.52.00 lakhs i.e. 32%. The expenditure figures for the district and the I.T.D.P. were Rs.140.63 lakhs and Rs.52.19 lakhs respectively. This indicates that about Rs.20 lakhs provision was not utilised due to various reasons.

The breakup of budget provision and expenditure provided for each scheme under the sector is presented in Table No.7.2. This table spells out the schemes implemented at the district level, since the schematic information about budget provision and expenditure in the I.T.D.P. was not made available.

Table No. 7.2

Schemes for Education Development under Tribal Sub Plan in Gadchiroli District during reference period with their Budget provision and expenditure, Targets & Achievements

S.No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)													
		1981-82				1982-83				1983-84					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	
		Budget	Expen- diture	Target	Achie- vement	Budget	Expen- diture	Target	Achie- vement	Budget	Expen- diture	Target	Achie- vement	Target	Achie- vement
A) Schemes under Sub-Sector General Education															
1.	Opening of Balwadis in Primary Schools.	0.10	0.10	7	7	0.13	0.07	9	9	0.19	0.12	14	14	7	7
2.	Opening of Vikaswadis in Primary Schools.	0.09	0.09	4	4	0.09	0.03	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Opening of Primary Schools in school less villages.	0.57	0.50	19	10	-	-	-	-	3.40	2.40	60	60	55	55
4.	Grants to Zilla Parishad to meet the improved scales of teachers.	0.88	0.88	27	27	-	-	-	-	2.76	2.76	-	-	-	-
5.	Attaching Std. V-VII of Primary schools to Secondary schools.	0.12	0.12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Non-formal Education Programme for the age group 9 - 14.	0.55	0.35	-	-	0.36	0.16	46	46	0.46	0.32	50	50	46	46
7.	Special facilities to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.	1.80,	1.62	990	6401	0.20	0.25	6775	542	0.24	0.24	684	684	480	480
8.	Grants for construction of new rooms of Primary schools.	1.32	1.32	11	-	0.60	0.61	-	-	0.70,	0.70	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Appointment of Additional Inspectors & Supervisors.	3.78	3.78	94	93	2.99	2.73	46	46	5.18	5.18	46	46	46	46
10. Development of school complex.	0.02	0.01	1	1	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Development and expansion of non-Government Secondary schools.	0.10	0.10	1	12	0.25	0.25	-	-	3.10	3.10	25	25	10	10
12. Payment of stipends to the S.T. students in Std.V-X.	14.45	13.11	500	3166	5.85	6.35	1270	1270	4.98	7.18	1995	1995	1583	1583
13. Book banks in secondary schools/primary schools.	0.09	0.09	250	-	0.11	0.05	4366	4366	0.37	0.22	6487	6487	4254	4254
14. Appointment of Librarian in non-Government Secondary schools.	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Development of higher secondary education.	0.24	0.32	2	-	0.25	0.23	-	2	0.29	0.29	1	1	1	1
16. Training to teachers in work experience.	0.12	0.10	4	4	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Adult Education	0.34	0.34	3400	3400	3.33	3.26	-	-	4.34	3.16	NA	NA	NA	NA
18. Grants for Sports and Sports Festivals.	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Guidance programme.	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Grants to Z.P. for appointment of teachers.	-	-	-	-	1.55	0.86	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Grants & Stipends to colleges.	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	1	1.50	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24.60	22.83	5311	13126	16.60	14.90	12532	6308	27.51	25.67	9512	9512	6632	6632

TABLE NO. (7.2) Contd.,

Schemes for Education Development under T.S.P. in Gadchiroli District during references period with their Budget, Expenditure, Target and Achievements.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs in lakhs)													
		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1983-84		1983-84		1983-84		1983-84	
.1.	.2.	.3.	.4.	.5.	.6.	.7.	.8.	.9.	.10.	.11.	.12.	.13.	.14.	.15.	
		Bud- get	Expdt.	Tar- get	Achv- mnt	Bud- get	Expdt.	Tar- get	Achv- mnt	Bud- get	Expdt.	Tar- get	Achv- mnt.		
B) Schemes under sub-sector welfare of Backward Classes.															
1.	Payment of tuition fees and exam. fees to S.T. students.	0.22	0.22	261	957	0.05	0.05	100	95	0.05	0.04	300	380		
2.	Award of scholarship to B.C. students studying in highschoools.	0.11	0.11	202	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2(a)	Post secondary scholarships	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3.	Construction of Govt.B.C.Hostels	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4.	Grants to Govt.B.C.Hostels.	0.23	0.23	2	2	0.15	0.08	-	-	0.17	0.17	1	1		
5.	Grants to Voluntary B.C.Hostels	0.05	0.02	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6.	Grants to voluntary Ashram school	1.70	1.26	5	5	1.16	0.81	4	4	0.72	0.59	-	-		
7.	Govt. Ashram School complex.	20.33	20.33	35	35	22.02	21.02	29	29	41.03	26.83	42	42		
T O T A L		22.59	22.17	506	1191	25.39	21.96	131	128	41.97	27.63	343	423		

Table No.7.2 (Contd.)

Schemes for Education Development under Tribal Sub Plan in Gadchiroli district during reference period with their budget, expenditure, target and achievements.

S.No.	Name of the scheme	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		11	12	13	14		
		Budget Expenditure	Target	Budget Expenditure	Target	Budget Expenditure	Target						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B) Schemes under Sub Sector Welfare of Backward Classes													
1.	Payment of tuition fee and examination fees to S.T.students.	0.22	0.22	216	937	0.05	0.05	100	95	0.05	0.04	300	380
2.	Award of Scholarship to B.C.students studying in High Schools.	0.11	0.11	202	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.A.	Post Secondary	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Construction of Government B.C.Hostels.	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Grants to Government B.C.Hostels.	0.23	0.23	2	2	0.15	0.08	-	-	0.17	0.17	1	1
5.	Grants to Voluntary B.C.Hostels.	0.05	0.02	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Grants to Voluntary Ashram Schools.	1.70	1.26	5	5	1.16	0.81	4	4	0.72	0.59	-	-
7.	Government Ashram School Complex.	20.33	20.33	35	35	22.02	21.02	29	29	41.03	26.83	42	42
Total		22.59	22.17	506	1191	25.39	21.96	131	128	41.97	27.63	343	423

Table No. 7.2 reveals that during the period under review out of total expenditure incurred under Sub Sector General Education, the expenditure incurred on (a) the scheme of Payment of Stipends to Scheduled Tribe Students and (b) the appointment of additional Inspectors and Supervisors together amounts to more than 50%. Under the Sub-Sector Welfare of Backward Classes the expenditure incurred on the Scheme Government Ashram School Complex alone is more than ninety per cent. Thus it can be said that the education sector is largely booked by the above two schemes.

In addition to the Tribal Sub Plan Schemes, Schemes from local sector were also implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project under Education Sector. The details of the schemes implemented under local sector with their Budget Provision, expenditure, target and achievement are given in Table No. 7.3 below:

Table No. 7.3

Tahsilwise schemes implemented under Local Sector in the I.T.D.P. during the period 1981-82 to 1983-84

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	(Figures in Rupees)											
		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1983-84		1983-84			
		Budget	Expenditure	Tar-get	Achievement	Budget	Expenditure	Tar-get	Achievement	Budget	Expenditure	Tar-get	Achievement
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Aheri												
	1. Construction of school building and their maintenance			32	5)	28000	8851	27	3	226706	53138	25	4
	2. Construction of teachers quarters & their maintenance	70000	53587	20	2)				2	29000	5652		
II.	Ettapalli												
	1. Construction of school building and their maintenance	97000	97000	20	6	58500	58500	14	4	81379	81379	10	3
	2. Construction of teachers quarters & their maintenance			15	2			13	1)			12	2
III.	Sironcha												
	1. Construction of school building & their maintenance	161000	161000	34	9	134000	94409	24	3	163099	122395	31	9
	2. Construction of teachers quarters & their repairs												
	3. Construction of Lavatory					10000	8133	2	N.A.	22915	7271	5	4
	4. Construction of latrine									5454	2714	1	N.A.
Total		328000	311587	121	24	230500	169893	88	13	528553	272549	90	24

Present Infrastructure

Primary Education is said to be universal. The Government has made primary education compulsory for every child above six years. The agencies involved in the educational development are (a) Zilla Parishad, (b) Government, and (c) Voluntary Agencies functioning at three levels viz. primary, secondary and higher education.

Primary Education

In the I.T.D.P. area, the primary schools are run by Zilla Parishad and supervised by Education Officers of Zilla Parishad. Besides, since 1972-73 Government has started opening of Ashram Schools for tribals. The Director of Tribal Development through Regional Deputy Director and Tribal Development Officers implements this scheme. In addition to this, few voluntary agencies have taken lead to impart primary education to the weaker sections of the society.

In the I.T.D.P. area, there are in all 255 primary schools run by Zilla Parishad Gadchiroli. Of these, 200 schools are with single teacher which forms 78%. The rest of the schools are having more than one teacher. It is seen that the single teacher schools are found more in Etapalli Block, the percentage of which works out to 91 percent.

Table No. 7.4

Classification of Educational Institutions in the ITDP during 1982-83 with the teaching staff

Sr. No.	Tahsil/Block	No. of schools		Total	Nos. of teachers		
		Single teacher	More than one teacher		Trained	Untrained	
1.	Aheri	77 (81%)	12	89	77	63 (45%)	
2.	Ettapalli	78 (91%)	8	86	54	55 (51%)	
3.	Sironcha	45 (56%)	35	80	102	63 (38%)	
TOTAL		200 (78%)	55 (22%)	255 (100%)	414 (100%)	233 (56%)	181 (44%)

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The above table also reveals that out of 414 teachers in 255 schools, 233 teachers are trained teachers while 181 teachers are untrained. The percentage of untrained teachers in the I.T.D.P. is 44 percent. It means that the percentage of trained teachers in Zilla Parishad primary schools in the ITDP is far behind than what it is in other ITDPs. Out of three blocks in the ITDP, percentage of untrained teachers in Zilla Parishad schools is more in Etapalli Block (i.e. 51%) while percentage of trained teachers in Zilla Parishad schools is comparatively more in Sironcha Block (i.e. 62%).

The ITDP lags behind even in appointing the teachers in the schools. There is difference between sanctioned number of posts of teachers and the posts actually filled in. The Table No. 7.5 given below will reflect this picture.

Table No. 7.5

Table showing number of sanctioned posts of Teachers,
posts actually filled in & vacant posts during 1982-83
in the I.T.D.P.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	No. of sanctioned posts of teachers	No. of posts actually filled in	No. of vacant posts	Percentage of vacant posts to positions
1.	Aheri	175	140	35	20%
2.	Ettapalli	187	109	78	42%
3.	Sironcha	174	165	9	5%
Total for ITDP		536	414	122	23%

It is seen from the table that out of 536 sanctioned posts of teachers in the schools, 414 posts are filled in while 122 posts of teachers are vacant. The percentage of vacant posts of teachers in the ITDP is 23. Maximum number of vacant posts are in Etapalli Block (i.e. 42%). This has adversely affected the education programme in general and also the quality of primary education in the ITDP.

So far as enrolment of students is concerned, the picture is also unsatisfactory. Table No. 7.6 indicates the population of different age groups and their corresponding number enrolled during the year 1982-83 by sex.

Table No. 7.6

Student population of different age groups and corresponding enrolment 1982-83

Sr. No.	Name of panchayat Samiti	Student population of age group 6 to 10 years			Enrolment			Students population of age group 11 to 13 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Aheri*	4053	4112	8165	3788 (93%)	2145 (52%)	5933 (73%)	2572	2672	5243
2.	Ettapalli	2419	964	3383	1815 (75%)	895 (93%)	2710 (80%)	390	63	453
3.	Sironcha	2718	2369	5071	2702 (99%)	1974 (83%)	4692 (93%)	779	600	1379
TOTAL		9190	7445	16619	8305 (91%)	5014 (67%)	13319 (80%)	3741	5334	7075

*Figures of 1982-83 are not available therefore figures of 1981-82 are taken.

(Table No. 7.6 continued)

	Enrolment				Total age group students population				Grand Total				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total enrolment			
Aheri	726 (28%)	306 (11%)	1032 (20%)	6625	6783	13408	4514 (68%)	2451 (36%)	6965 (52%)				
Ettapelli	53 (14%)	5 (8%)	58 (13%)	2809	1027	3836	1868 (67%)	900 (88%)	2768 (72%)				
Sironcha	532 (68%)	247 (41%)	779 (57%)	3497	2969	6466	3234 (93%)	2221 (75%)	5455 (85%)				
Total	1311 (35%)	558 (17%)	1869 (27%)	12,931	10,779	23,710	9,616 (75%)	5,572 (52%)	15,188 (64%)				

The above table shows that the school going eligible population (i.e. 6 - 10 years) in the ITDP during the year 1982-83 was 16,635 children out of which 9,190 were boys and 7,445 were girls. The actual enrolment stood at 13,319 (i.e. 8,305 boys + 5,014 girls), that goes to infer that only 80% of the eligible population were enrolled their names. In case of boys, enrolment was high (i.e. 91%) while in case of girls it was 67% for the ITDP as a whole. When the blockwise comparative position of enrolment assessed, the table shows that enrolment of boys in the age group 6 - 10 was less in Etapalli block. As a corollary, the enrolment of girls was found less in Aheri block.

In the age group 11 - 13 it is observed that the enrolment was very meagre in the ITDP. Number of eligible school going children was 7,075 with the breakup (i.e. 3,741 boys and 3,334 girls). The corresponding number of enrolment in the schools was 1,311 boys and 558 girls aggregating to 1,869. In turn, in the same age group only 27% eligible students population was found to be enrolled.

In the blockwise position it is observed that highest enrolment was in Sironcha Block (i.e. 57%), while Etapalli Block had the lowest (i.e. 13%). This leads to conclude that of all the three Panchayat Samities in the ITDP, Etapalli Panchayat Samiti can be said to be educationally more backward.

We can list out some of the reasons for less enrolment in the schools in the ITDP as under:-

- (1) Poor socio-economic condition of tribal people.
- (2) Lack of awareness in social consciousness.
- (3) Illiteracy and ignorance on the part of parents.
- (4) Less attraction among the children towards education.
- (5) General apathy among the tribal people towards female education, this is because of social obligation, household duties and economic activities etc.

Construction of Class Rooms

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

Table No. 7.7

Table showing the no. of classrooms required to be constructed, actually constructed and yet to be constructed during 1982-83 along with arrangement for classes where Z.P. buildings are not available.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	No. of class rooms required as per norms	Class-rooms constructed by Z.P.	Class-rooms yet to be constructed	Percentage of rooms yet to be constructed	Temporary arrangement made in		
						Rented building	Rooms on free use	Temple, Chawadi, etc.
1.	Aheri	95	85	10	11%	-	-	10
2.	Etapalli	152	117	35	23%	-	-	35
3.	Sironcha	112	102	10	9%	-	-	10
TOTAL		359	304	55	15%	-	-	55

The table reveals that in the ITDP area the primary schools run by Zilla Parishad were not housed in their own buildings. It is further added that as per norms 359 classrooms were required to be constructed against which 304 classrooms (i.e. 85%) were constructed. The percentage of class rooms yet to be constructed in the ITDP is 15. This percentage is high in Etapalli Block (i.e.23%). The blockwise backlog in construction work can be stated as Aheri - 11%, Etapalli -23% and Sironcha-9%. In short, the overview of education suggests that there is a general dearth of classrooms in the ITDP.

The above table also reveals that some of the classrooms were held either in temples, chawdies, gothas and private houses with the result that the general outlook on education in such cases badly seems to be affected.

Ashram Schools

Apart from Zilla Parishad schools imparting primary education in the ITDP, the Government Ashram Schools in the ITDP also imparts the primary education to the students. There are in all 11 Government Ashram Schools in the ITDP out of which two are post-basic i.e. upto tenth standard. Besides there are four private Ashram Schools and two residential schools run by Zilla Parishad Gadchiroli in the ITDP.

The table No. 7.8 will give the classification of Ashram Schools in the ITDP for the year 1983-84.

Table No.7.8

Classification of Ashram Schools in the ITDF by standards during 1983.84

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Number of Ashram Schools upto standard					Total
		1 to 5	1 to 6	1 to 7	1 to 8	1 to 10	
1.	Aheri	-	1	1	1	-	3
2.	Etapalli	1	-	4	-	1	6
3.	Sironcha	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total		1	1	7	1	1	11

The existing facility of Government Ashram Schools in the ITDP are quite insufficient to cater the requirement. In order to open Government Ashram School, the original norm was one Ashram School for 5000 - 7000 tribal population. However, considering the forest and inaccessible area, the Government have relaxed the norm and brought down it to 3 - 4 thousands. This relaxed norm is applicable to the ITDP. Taking into consideration this fact, there is still scope for opening eleven additional Ashram Schools in the ITDP. This position is made clear in the table below:-

TABLE NO. 7.9

Tahsilwise No. of Ashram Schools presently functioning and yet to be opened in the I.T.D.P.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Tribal Population (1981)	No. of Ashram Schools to be opened as per norms.	No. of existing Govt. Ashram Schools	Additional Ashram Schools required to be opened
1.	Aheri	33,400	8	3	5
2.	Etapalli	42,222	11	6	5
3.	Sironcha	11,300	3	2	1
TOTAL		86,922	22	11	11

II) SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary Education in the ITDP is imparted through the institutions run either by private agencies or by Zilla Parishad. The Government Post-basic Ashram Schools also take the secondary education. The facilities at present available in the ITDP are presented in the table below:-

TABLE NO. 7.10

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Secondary Education		Higher secondary education	Total
		Secondary schools	Post-basic Ashram Schools.		
1.	Aheri	7	1	1	9
2.	Etapalli	1	1	-	2
3.	Sironcha	4	-	-	4
TOTAL		12	2	1	15

In all there are 12 secondary schools in the ITDP, out of which 7 high-schools are run by Zilla Parishad and five by private institutions. In addition to this, there are two post-basic Ashram Schools. There is only one higher secondary school at Allapalli run by private organisation viz., the Dharmarao Shikshan Mandal. It is clear from the above table that the facilities of secondary education are grossly inadequate.

III) HIGHER EDUCATION

There is only one senior college in the ITDP at Aheri having Arts and Commerce faculties which is run by the Dharmarao Shikshan Mandal - a private organisation.

Among other institutions, there is one D.Ed. College at Allapalli, started in June 1984. As regards technical education, there is one ITI at Aheri where training in various trades such as welding, electrician, turner, fitter and mechanic etc. is being imparted.

IV) S.T. & B.C. Hostels

The economic condition of tribal people is so poor that they cannot continue further education of their children unless hostel facilities are extended to them. In order to overcome this difficulty, facility of hostel is provided. In the ITDP two agencies viz. Government and Voluntary Agencies have taken lead in establishing the facilities for S.T. & B.C. students. The present hostel facilities available in the ITDP through Government and Voluntary Agencies are given in the table as under:-

TABLE NO. 7.11

Statistics of hostel facilities available in the ITDP

Sr. No.	Tahsil	No. of hostels run by		Total
		Govt.	Voluntary Agencies	
1.	Aheri	1	3	4
2.	Etapalli	1	1	2
3.	Sironcha	1	2	3
TOTAL		3	6	9

The above table shows that at present there are nine hostels in the ITDP out of which three are run by Government. The Government hostel facility is made

available at every Tahsil Headquarter in the ITDP.

Out of six hostels in the ITDP run by Voluntary Agencies, one is run by wellknown "Lok Biradari Prkalp" at Hemalkasa by Dr.Prakash Amte. Another Boys Hostel at Nagepalli is run by Assisi Seva Sadan - a Christian Missionary. It is however observed that there is no hostel for girls in the ITDP with the result that the boys education has picked up certain momentum while girls education is still lagging behind.

Literacy

The percentage of literacy in the total population of the ITDP is considerably low as compared to the State. The female literacy is still meagre. The general position of education among the tribals is still worst. The literate tribal population in the ITDP area as per 1981 census is 7559 which constitutes 4.22 percent among the total population of the project. The primitive Madia Gonds of Bhamragad area are educationally most backward.

Adult Education

To increase the literacy percentage and to make the adult people literate a scheme of Adult Education is being implemented in the ITDP since the year 1982-83. Below table No. 7.12 will indicate the enrolment and result of the adult education in the ITDP.

TABLE NO. 7.12

Enrolment and result of Adult Education in the ITDP during 1982-83.

Sr. Tahsil No.	No. of villages where the classes were conducted	No. of persons enrolled						No. of successful candidates
		Male		Female		Total		
		Tot.	S.T	Tot.	S.T	Tot.	S.T	
1. Aheni	23	1092	154	622	70	1714	224	N.A.
2. Etapalli	60	1200	800	600	400	1800	1200	60 (3%)
3. Sironcha	22	648	229	298	96	946	325	392 (41%)
TOTAL	105	2940	1183	1520		4460	1749	452
						566		

The table shows that the classes of adult education was conducted in 105 villages in the ITDP. Total enrolment in the classes was 4460 out of which 1520 were females (i.e. 34%). Percentage of S.T. population in the enrolment was 39%. It is observed from the table that out of the total enrolled 1800 and 946 persons from Etapalli and Sironcha Blocks respectively only 60 and 392 persons could complete the course successfully (i.e. 3% & 41% respectively). This goes to indicate that the impact of Adult Education in Etapalli Block is very meagre.

In order to increase literacy rate, an experiment was made to start a school at Bhamragad for the boys of primitive Madia Gonds. This experiment has proved very successful. The school is started from the funds of

Nucleus Budget during 1983-84. This year about 68 primitive tribe students are taking education in Ist and IInd standards. In the beginning, the students were brought to Aheri for public contact and to inculcate mixing nature among them. The students are showing keen interest towards education which is a very good sign of improvement of literacy among the primitive Madia tribals.

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CHAPTER VIII

Case Studies under Education Sector -
Observations and Suggestions

In addition to general study of the schemes implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project under Education Sector, it was decided to take up some case studies for the evaluation work. In order to take case studies for studying the impact of the schemes, a sample survey is the appropriate measure to rely upon. The major objectives of the case studies were set as under:-

- (1) To study the location of educational institutions with due consideration to the availability of infrastructure facilities.
- (2) To study the present position of facilities like building, playground, furniture, stationery, etc. available with the Institutions.
- (3) To study the inclination of parents towards sending their children to the schools and to observe the performance of students alongwith the reasons of dropouts.
- (4) To assess the administrative working of these Institutions on the basis of teacher class ratio and academic qualifications of the teachers employed.
- (5) To find out the official and non-official factors which affect day-to-day working of the Institutions.

Keeping in view the volume of work, nature of work, availability of data and time given, it was decided to undertake the case studies of important five types of educational institutions working in the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

The factual position of case studies undertaken under education sector is given in the table no. B.1.

Table No. C.1

Type of Case studies
under Education Sector

Sr. No.	Type of case study	Particulars of case study
I	Zilla Parishad Primary Schools	(1) The School at Kottagudam, Taluka Sironcha
		(2) The School at Nagepalli, Taluka Aheri
II	Primary School run by Voluntary Agency	(1) A Primary School run by "Lok Biradari Prakalp" at Hemalkasa, Taluka Ettapalli
III	Government Ashram Schools	(1) Government Primary Ashram School at Todsa, Taluka Ettapalli
		(2) Government Primary Ashram School, Bamani, Taluka Sironcha
		(3) Government Post Basic Ashram School, Kasansoor, Taluka Ettapalli
		(4) Government Post Basic Ashram School, Perimili, Taluka Aheri
IV	Balwadies	(1) Balwadi attached to Government Ashram School at Todsa, Bamani and Perimili
V	Hostels	(1) Scheduled Tribe Boys Hostel at Ettapalli, Taluka Ettapalli
		(2) Scheduled Tribe Boys Hostel at Nagepalli, Taluka Aheri
		(3) Backward Class Boys Hostel at Sironcha, Taluka Sironcha

CASE STUDY NO.I : ZILLA PARISHAD, PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The case study of following two Zilla Parishad Primary Schools was carried out:-

- (1) The Primary School at Nagepalli, Taluka Aheri,
- (2) The Primary School at Kottagudam, Taluka Sironcha.

Facilities available at the place of the schools

It is observed that both the schools are located in the villages where infrastructure facilities are available. The facility of electricity is available in both the Schools. The school at Kottagudam is provided with piped water supply while in the school at Nagepalli, water supply is made by dug well. S.T.Bus service is available to both the villages.

Building

Both the schools are housed in Zilla Parishad buildings. But the school buildings were not adequate as per the norms. The requirement of additional rooms was made available by erecting temporary partitions. There was a need of additional rooms in the school buildings.

Staff

There were 3 teachers in the school at Nagepalli and 7 teachers in the school at Kottagudam. This strength was not adequate. There was a need of additional teachers to be appointed in these schools. Moreover, it was observed that majority of the teachers were untrained. In spite of appointment of additional inspectors and supervisors to inspect the schools, late

attendance and absence from the school without intimation to Head Master was a common phenomenon observed in the Zilla Parishad Schools. In such cases some classes were not conducted for want of additional teachers. If this is the case with more than one teacher schools, one can imagine the situation in the single teacher schools when the teacher remains absent.

It is observed that the outsiders posted in this area are generally unwilling to work. As such some single teacher schools in the interior part of the Integrated Tribal Development Project remain without staff. Moreover, it is observed that the teachers who come from other districts do not possess the knowledge of local Gondi dialect or Telgu language. Therefore, they neither mix up with the local people and students nor they can attract the students towards education.

Enrolment

Both the schools were conducting the classes from standard I to IV. The school at Kottagudam was meant for boys only. The total enrolment of students in that school was 227 boys. The school at Nagepalli has total enrolment worth 198, out of which 108 were boys and 90 were girls.

The table no. 8.2 shows the schoolwise enrolment:-

Table No. 0.2
General and Tribal Enrolment in
Zilla Parishad Primary Schools under Case-study

Std.	The school at Nagepalli, Taluka Aheri				The School at Kottagudam Taluka Sironcha							
	Boys		Girls		Total		Boys		Girls		Total	
	Total	S.T.	Total	S.T.	Total	S.T.	Total	S.T.	Total	S.T.	Total	S.T.
I	45	7	36	15	81	22	55	2	-	-	55	2
II	26	4	26	4	52	8	85	7	-	-	85	7
III	18	5	13	3	31	8	64	2	-	-	64	2
IV	19	4	15	5	34	9	23	0	-	-	23	0
Total	108	20	90	27	198	47	227	11	-	-	227	11

S.T. - Scheduled Tribe

The percentage of girls in the school at Nagepalli was 45, while percentage of Scheduled Tribe students among the total was 24. In the School at Kottagudam out of 227 students only 11 (5%) students were belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

It was learnt from the school authorities that about 15 to 20 per cent students always remain absent from the schools. The reasons given for absence were:
(a) Lack of students interest in the education,
(b) Poverty and lack of consciousness of parents.

Results

An enquiry was made in the school at Kottagudam about the results, which revealed the poor percentage of passing of students.

The table no. 3.3 indicates standardwise results in the school during 1983-84:-

Table No. 3.3

Sr. No.	Std.	Total students		Sch. Tribe students	
		Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
1.	I	66	44	4	3
2.	II	73	32	1	1
3.	III	48	17	3	2
4.	IV	25	23	-	-
Total		212	116 (55%)	8	6

It is observed that the percentage of students who passed was 55 which is far from satisfaction.

Among the other factors which affected the proper functioning of the schools were inadequate furniture, lack of basic amenities and over burden of teaching. Many times one teacher has to manage more than one class. Moreover, it was learnt that some teachers do not stay at school Head AQuarter for want of accommodation which also affects the smooth functioning of the school.

2. CASE STUDY NO.II : PRIMARY SCHOOL RUN BY VOLUNTARY AGENCY

The case of the primary school run by the "Lok Biradari Prakalp" at Hemalkasa was carried out.

Location and Infrastructure facilities

The school is located in an inaccessible area on Allapalli-Bhamragad road, 3 kms away from Bhamragad. During the rainy season this area remains totally cut off from the rest of the world as there is lack of good communication and transport facilities. It is worthy to note here that Dr. Prakash Amte has devoted his services to the betterment of tribal people by opening the school alongwith a well equipped hospital in such a remote place.

The infrastructure facilities like electricity, Kirana shop, weekly market, post and telegraph, bus service etc. are not available at the place. The facility of electricity is not yet extended to the area beyond Allapalli. However, medical facilities are available to the school.

Enrolment

The school had standards from Ist to VIIIth in which 250 students were enrolled and 10 teachers were appointed. Majority of the students were Scheduled Tribes students. Girls enrolment in the school was observed to be very poor. It was learnt from the authorities of the 'Prakalp' that tribals are not in favour of girls education.

Building, Sanitation and Hygiene

The agency had constructed its own building for the school having adequate space for the students and teachers. The atmosphere in the school is satisfactory. The sanitary conditions in the school are satisfactory. The authorities of the school expressed that medical checking of the students is done regularly. Students affected by malarial fever are admitted in the hospital.

Extra Curricular activities

The school has enough space for play ground. The game like Kabaddi, Langadi, Volley-ball etc. are being played in the school. It was also observed that the students were taking part in various competitions and sports.

Problems

It was learnt that the school is not recognised by the Government even though lot of correspondence was made with the Government. This has caused financial hardships to the school. The tribal students going out of the school are charged with fees in other schools only because the school is not recognised by the Government. The school is run on donations.

CASE STUDY NO. III : GOVERNMENT ASHRAM SCHOOLS

Since 1972-73, Government has started the Ashram schools. It is an important step taken by the Government in the field of education of tribal people. These schools are residential schools where alongwith free lodging and boarding, Education is imparted. Thus, Ashram School is the most effective tool for speeding up the educational and social development of tribal people. The scheme is implemented under the direct control of the Director, Tribal Development Department. The Tribal Development Officer, Aheri, looks after the entire functioning of Ashram Schools in the I.T.D.P.

General Position

In the beginning Ashram Schools were undertaking multi-activities such as balwadi school, dairy and farming etc. However, at present the activities of Ashram Schools are limited to educational activities only. It was observed that out of 11 Ashram Schools in the ITDP, only two had their own buildings, 6 Ashram Schools were run in rented buildings, while 3 were run in Samaj Mandirs. Facility of electricity was available only in 2 Ashram Schools

Infrastructure facilities

The case studies revealed that out of 4 surveyed Ashram Schools, 2 were primary and two were post basic Ashram Schools. The three Ashram Schools were connected by Kutcha road and only one by Pucca road. Out of 3 Ashram Schools connected by Kutcha road, 2 were

inaccessible during the rainy season. S.T. Bus service was available to two villages throughout the year, while seasonal bus service was available to one village of Ashram School. None of the surveyed Ashram Schools were electrified. Three Ashram Schools had bore-well water supply, while the fourth had it through dug-well and nalla. None of the surveyed Ashram Schools had flour mill. Facility of Kirana shop was available to one Ashram School, while facility of primary dispensary was available at two places.

Buildings

It was observed that out of the 4 schools surveyed, three schools were running in Government buildings and one was in rented thached house. All the Ashram Schools had inadequate accommodation. None of the Ashram Schools had separate buildings for classes and hostels. They were found to be at the one and the same place. Only one Ashram School had library and laboratory. Three Ashram Schools had not the facility of bathroom and latrine. Boys and girls used to take bath in open space.

Staff position in the Ashram Schools

The table no. 3.4 indicates the position of staff in the surveyed Ashram Schools.

Table No. 3.4

Sanctioned number of teachers and posts actually filled in

Sr. No.	Name of the Ashram School	Classes conducted	No. of posts sanctioned	Posts actually filled in	No. of trained teachers
1.	Todsa	I to VII	12	10	6
2.	Bamani	I to VII	10	8	2
3.	Kasansoor	I to X	13	11	5
4.	Perimili	I to VIII	12	9	4
Total			47	38	17

The table no. 8.4 shows that out of 47 sanctioned number of posts, 9 posts of the (20% of the Posts) were vacant. It was also observed that out of 38 posts of teachers actually filled in, 17 were untrained. The reasons put forth for vacant posts of teachers are - (a) unwillingness of newly appointed teacher, (b) delay in joining the schools if teachers are transferred, and (c) delay in sanction and appointment of teachers by the Department.

Enrolment and Results

The table no. 8.5 throws light on enrolment of students in the surveyed Ashram Schools.

Table No. 8.5

Standardwise enrolment in surveyed Ashram Schools on the day of visit

Sr. No.	Standard	Total enrolment			Total Sch. Tribe students
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	Balwadi	NA	NA	134	N.A.
2.	I	164	32	196	96
3.	II	119	59	178	157
4.	III	115	53	168	139
5.	IV	125	44	169	122
6.	V	133	40	173	110
7.	VI	107	26	133	74
8.	VII	89	16	105	69
9.	VIII	76	17	93	64
10.	IX	32	-	32	27
11.	X	24	1	25	18
Total		984	288 (23%)	1272 (100%)	876 (69%)

N.A. - Not available

The table No. 8.5 reveals that the percentage of Scheduled Tribe students in the surveyed Ashram Schools was 69%. Percentage of girls among the total enrolment was very poor i.e. 23%.

It was learnt that due to lack of trained teachers, lack of interest in education among the tribal students, lack of coaching classes and lack of awareness on the part of parents lead to failure of students in the examinations. However, during the year 1983-84, 81 per cent students of Xth standard could pass in the examination in the Ashram School, Kasansoor. This was due to additional efforts made by the teachers and the coaching classes conducted therein.

Kitchen rooms and Store rooms

Out of surveyed Ashram Schools, 3 Ashram Schools had no adequate kitchen rooms. To meet the requirement only temporary roofs were erected near the schools. It was observed that no separate store-rooms were in existence in the Ashram Schools and essential commodities were stored in the school building itself.

Furniture and other equipments

Almost in every surveyed Ashram School there was a scarcity of furniture and laboratory equipment. This had affected the education especially the demonstration of experiments.

Supply of Text-books, stationery and other material

It was observed that the supply of text books, note-books and stationery was not made to the students in time. Even the text books of English subject were not made available during the first 2 to 3 months.

As the surveyed Ashram Schools were not electrified, they were provided with petromax lamps. However, it was observed that most of the lamps were not in working condition for want of spare parts and minor repairs. The result was that in the night time the students could not undertake their study properly. Sometime, it made difficult to prepare and serve the meals in the night time. The supply of some articles like ropes, buckets, etc. to fetch water from the wells was not made regularly and properly looked after. This had caused hardships in fetching water for bathing and washing purposes.

The boys and girls stay in the same building of Ashram Schools. There was no lady warden to look after the girls in higher standards during the night time.

Medical and Physical Checking

All the surveyed Ashram Schools were having first aid boxes to meet immediate treatment. It was told that the medical checking of the students is done regularly by Medical officers of Public Health Centres.

CASE STUDY NO.IV : BALWADIS

Balwadis are attached to every Government Ashram Schools. It was observed that the actual attendance in Balwadis was far less than the enrolment. The reasons given for less enrolment were:-

- (a) The parents are not interested for sending their children in Balwadis. There is no proper communication between the Ashram Schools and the parents in the village,
- (b) Irregular supply of sweets to the children, and
- (c) Lack of Balwadi materials.

The Balwadi teachers expressed the views that the supply of Balwadi material such as picture-album, charts, picture books, toys etc. were not made as per the requirement.

CASE STUDY NO. V SC/ST HOSTELS

Case study of two Scheduled Tribe Hostels and one Backward Class Hostel was carried out. All the three hostels had been in rented buildings. There were inadequate accommodation to cater the needs of the students. Out of the three hostels, two hostels were not having facilities of bathroom and latrines and open space were used. It was observed that the building of Scheduled Tribe boys hostel at Etapalli was just a temporary chawl type construction in which electrification was not made. None of the Hostels was adequately furnished. It was told by the Wardens that due to inadequacy of accommodation essential furniture and other useful material cannot be purchased.

Admission in the hostel

It was observed that the students from standards V to XII and B.Com. Part-I were admitted in the hostels. The factual position of the admission on the date of visit is given in the table No. 8.6.

Table No. 8.6

Sr. No.	Standard/ category	Total enrolment	Tribal enrolment
1.	VII	1	1
2.	VIII	90	78
3.	IX	46	43
4.	X	28	23
5.	XI	33	26
6.	XII	4	3
7.	I.T.I.	9	9
8.	B.Com	1	1
Total		212	184(87%)

Out of total 212 students enrolled in the three hostels, the enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students was 87% whereas the enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students in Backward Class Hostel at Sironcha was 46%, while it was cent per cent in other two Scheduled Tribe Hostels.

Taking into consideration the availability of buildings, it was observed that the inmates in the hostels were accommodated in over crowded rooms. There were no separate rooms for study which caused disturbances in study. Similarly, no separate rooms were in existence for recreation and dining purposes in the hostels.

Staff

It was observed that there was an inadequate staff. The sanctioned strength of staff for every Government hostel was 7 person which included the posts of Warden, clerk, peon, cook, sweeper, watchman and helper. However, the posts of cook, peon and a sweeper were found vacant in the hostels at Sironcha, Nagepalli and Etapalli respectively. This had affected the quality of meals and the cleanliness in and around the hostel.

Food and Dieting

It was observed that the same dieting pattern was applied in all the Government hostels. The dieting pattern in the hostels was not according to the availability of materials in the area like rice, wheat, vegetables and the habits of the students in the hostels. Moreover, some of the items were not supplied according to the requirements of the boys and girls.

Supply of essential goods

It was observed that the supply of goods and commodities was not made in time by Tribal Development Corporation. The Tribal Development Corporation purchases the commodities at Chandrapur and then supplies them to the hostels which are located far away from Chandrapur. It takes much time and money to reach the commodities at the hostels. The Wardens expressed that the amount of contingency (Rs.50/-p.m.) is very meager and fall short to meet the urgent requirements of the hostel and the boys.

S u g g e s t i o n s

I. Z.P.PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(1) The single teacher schools in the I.T.D.P. area may be converted into more than one teacher schools.

(2) The teachers and the other staff of the I.T.D.P. are not very eager to stay and work there, mainly due to poor communication and infrastructure facilities. Therefore, it is suggested that the schools may be first linked up with road.

(3) The repairs of existing primary school buildings require a massive programme.

(4) The tribal parents should be encouraged to send their children to the school. For this purpose, a suitable incentive may be given as an indirect compensation to the parents for the loss of earnings of the family.

(5) The incentive should be of two types viz.: in kind and in cash. The assistance should mostly be in kind such as school uniforms, text books, note books etc. Besides, it will be desirable to work out a system whereby the children will get some nourishment. The children should be given certain quantity of gram so that they will eat it before coming to the school.

(6) Another type of incentive is cash awards to the students at the end of the year on the basis of attendance in the schools. This will help in maintaining minimum attendance in the schools.

(7) The Education Department of Zilla Parishad should see that the schools are being inspected regularly atleast every three months.

(8) In cases of habitual late comers and irregular attendance among the teachers, the Head Master of the school should maintain record and send their reports to the higher authorities for necessary action. A monthly report may be prescribed to the schools.

II. SECONDARY EDUCATION

(1) It has been observed that the facilities of secondary education in the I.T.D.P. are grossly inadequate. This structural imbalance at the level of secondary education should be removed quickly.

(2) There is a need to open atleast one post basic Ashram School in Sironcha Tahsil as there is not a single post basic Ashram School to impart secondary education in this area. In the case of Etapalli and Aheri Tahsils, suitable primary Ashram Schools may be converted into post basic Ashram Schools so that there will be addition in the facility of secondary education.

(3) To meet the requirements of secondary education one Scheduled Tribe hostel at each Block Headquarters should be opened by the Tribal Development Department.

III. HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(1) There is only one Senior College in Arts and Commerce faculties at Aheri in the I.T.D.P. It is therefore recommended that for the students, who desire to seek admission in Science faculty there is a need of science college at Allapalli or Aheri which is a central place in the I.T.D.P.

IV GOVERNMENT ASHRAM SCHOOLS

(1) Most of the Government Ashram Schools in the I.T.D.P. are not having Government buildings and adequate space to run the schools. They need adequate pucca buildings.

(2) Vacant posts of teachers and other staff should be filled in immediately. Moreover, as far as possible trained tribal teachers should be appointed in the Ashram Schools. If the trained tribal teachers are not available, the willing non-tribal teachers may be appointed to maintain the quality of education. Special incentive should be given to them.

(3) In order to improve the results in the Ashram Schools it is suggested that coaching classes should be conducted from the standard VIIIth onwards. These classes should be started from the very beginning of the schools.

(4) It is observed that the supply of text books and other stationery material is not made to the students in time. Therefore, supply of these articles should be made available to the students from the day of starting of the school. This will prove more effective and useful for the students to undertake the study right from the beginning.

(5) Most of the Ashram Schools do not have well equipped libraries and laboratories, there is a need to augment these facilities in the Ashram Schools for better study on the part of the students. The library should be well equipped with all the required books and other literature also, so that alongwith the academic study, general knowledge of the students can be pushed up.

(6) The Tribal Development Officer, who looks after the functioning of Ashram Schools, is supposed to be an administrative person. In order to have well planned programmes about unit tests and annual examinations to be taken in the Ashram Schools, it is suggested that there should be a post of A.D.E.I. under Tribal Development Officer to extend him the guidance in the field of technical aspects of education.

(7) It is recommended that for the better administration a post of assistant Headmaster may be created in every Ashram School. He will look after the administrative work of the school in the absence of Headmaster.

(8) Just to ^{maintain} congenial atmosphere in the Ashram Schools, a post of a lady warden may be created to watch and assist the girls. Separate Hostel facilities may be used for boys and girls.

(9) Considering the remoteness and inaccessibility of the area, it is suggested that the present norms for opening the new Ashram School in this I.T.D.P. may not be rigidly applied. There should be some relaxation in the norms, so that some additional Ashram Schools can be opened in the I.T.D.P. area.

V. ADULT EDUCATION

A substantial efforts in adult education should be made in tribal area. In the first instance, centres should be opened and reading material should be prepared in a fashion keeping in view their own local situation and their problems.

VI GOVERNMENT HOSTELS

(1) All the hostels in the I.T.D.P. are run in rented and inadequate buildings. It is, therefore, suggested that a programme of construction of buildings for Government Hostels should be taken up alongwith the construction of staff quarters.

(2) It is observed that there is no girls hostel in the I.T.D.P. area. The result is that the girls' education is lagging behind the boys education. It is, therefore, suggested that Scheduled Tribe/Backward Class girls hostel should be opened at each Tahsil Head AQuarters.

(3) All the sanctioned posts of staff should be filled in for smooth functioning of the hostels.

(4) The dieting pattern should vary according to availability of material and habits of the students.

General Suggestsions

(1) As far as possible, the education and training should be job oriented. Training in arts should be imparted to the tribals on scientific lines. For this purpose, cottage industries department should be requested to start training classes at a central place in the I.T.D.P.

(2) While appointing the teaching staff and other workers in the education institutes, care should be taken to appoint persons, who can speak Gondi or Telugu. The main criteria should be the sensitivity of the person and his ability to identify himself with the tribal people and their problem. He should live with tribals and work with them. It is only then that the qualitative change in education can be brought out.

CHAPTER-IX

HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

Health of the community depends upon various socio-economic factors. Ignorance, poverty, superstitions and lack of good communication system have been the main barriers in availing medical facilities by the tribal people. Due to cultural barriers, people are still continuing indigenous methods of health practices. Introduction of new system is likely to give resistance for it's utilisation. 'WHO' and 'UNICEF' are actively engaged in finding out low cost technology and strategies to achieve the objectives of health.

Majority of the people in the ITDP are the tribals. Recent studies among them showed the incidences of genetic abnormalities like sickle-cell, anemia, tuberculosis, Venereal Disease and leprosy.

Malnutrition and inadequate drinking water supply are the two main reasons for their sufferings. In addition to this, the ignorant and superstitious tribals are reluctant to accept modern medicines. The patients are usually brought to the 'Bhagat' (religious priest) and not to the hospital for the care and attention. This situation is undergoing a change but the change is very slow. No doubt, that the Government has taken some steps to provide medical services in the area, but due to peculiar geographical conditions of the area and other difficulties like lack of transportation, ignorance

and habits of the people, these services could make a little impact over the people.

The tribals in the ITDP area suffer mainly from water-borne contagious and deficiency diseases. Some of the main diseases found in this area are "malaria, fever, cerebral malaria, leprosy, scabbies, skin diseases, venereal diseases, loose motion, jaundice, retained placenta, tuberculosis and other diseases arising out of unhygienic conditions.

The present medical and health services available in the ITDP are given in the following table:-

TABLE NO. 9.1

Table showing the health facilities available in the I.T.D.P. area as on 31-3-1984

Sr. No.	Name of the Block.	Number of institutions available				
		Rural hospitals	PHC	PHC Sub Centres	Voluntary agencies' hospital	Others
1.	Aheri	1	4	8	1	1 malaria sub units
2.	Etapalli	-	3	13	1	1 - do -
3.	Sironcha	-	3	7	-	1 - do -
TOTAL		1	10	28	2	3 malaria sub units

The total population of Sironcha tahsil is 1.79 lakhs as per 1981 census. So the population served by each Primary Health Centre is 17,900. However, the area under one Primary Health Centre is large and spread over. As per 1981 census density of population of Maharashtra is

204. While the density of population of Sironcha Tahsil is only 22.41. It is 1/9th of the average population density of Maharashtra.

It reveals that there is only one rural hospital in the ITDP alongwith ten Primary Health Centres and 28 sub-centres. Medical and Health facilities are also provided to the people in the ITDP by the Voluntary Agencies. In addition to this there are three malaria sub-units (one at each block HQ), for eradication of malaria. Taking into account the vast area of the ITDP it is clear that the medical facilities in the ITDP are inadequate.

As per revised norms, there should be one Rural Hospital for every 4 to 5 Primary Health Centres. Similarly, the present norm prescribed for opening the Primary Health Centre in tribal area is 15 to 20 thousands population. This norm seems to be far from the real applicability - taking into account the sparse population in the ITDP. If this norm is adhered, vast areas have to be taken into account to cover the population. This ultimately results into ineffective functioning of the Primary Health Centres. It is therefore suggested that the norm for opening new Primary Health Centres may be fixed taking into consideration the area and population factors. In the light of sparse population of Gadchiroli, the number of Primary Health Centres may be increased to get the maximum benefit of medical facilities.

Schemes implemented in
ITDP under Tribal Sub-Plan

Schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan through Public Health programme in the ITDP were from three

sub-sectors, viz:

- (a) Medical and Public Health,
- (b) Water supply, and
- (c) Nutrition.

Table No. (9.2) will give sub-sectorwise budget provision, expenditure made under Public Health Programme in the I.T.D.P. during the period under review.

Table No. 9.2

Budget Provision and Expenditure incurred under public health programme in the District and in the I.T.D.P. (Etapalli) during 1981-82, 82-83, 83-84. (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget		Provision		Expenditure Incurred												
		For District	W.S.	for I.T.D.P.	W.S.	For District	For I.T.D.P.	Total	Total									
		P.H.	W.S.	P.H.	W.S.	P.H.	W.S.	NU.	P.H.	W.S.	NU.	Total						
1.	1981-82	20.92	45.72	9.34	75.98	5.46	11.44	2.34	19.24	18.46	52.89	8.32	79.67	4.62	13.25	2.08	19.95	
2.	1982-83	22.24	65.87	9.93	98.04	5.56	27.88	3.52	36.96	22.24	69.07	8.00	99.31	5.56	32.89	2.76	41.21	
3.	1983-84	42.54	44.10	5.50	91.94	8.01	10.60	2.12	20.73	27.49	42.98	5.39	75.76	8.16	10.60	2.12	20.88	
Total		85.50	155.69	24.77	265.96	19.03	49.92	7.98	76.93	68.19	164.84	21.71	254.74	18.34	56.74	6.96	82.04	
									(26.77)	(64.71)	(8.52)	(100)	(22.35)	(69.16)	(8.49)	(100)		

Note : PH.= Public Health, W.S.= Water supply, NU.= Nutrition.

The bracketed figures indicate percentage with total.

The table indicates that the expenditure under medical and public health in the ITDP was in rising trend. It also reveals that the expenditure under Health Programmes in the ITDP exceeded the Budget provisions for all the three years.

The schemewise figures of budget provisions, expenditure incurred, targets and achievements in the ITDP were not made available either in the office of Project Officer, ITDP Etapalli, or in the office of the implomenting officer (i.e. D.H.O.Gadchiroli). However, it has been told that the schemes in the ITDP and in the district were the same.

Therefore, for schematic study, the schemes implemented in the district during the reference period were taken into account. The schemewise budget provision, expenditure made, targets and achievements in the district is given in the table No. 9.3.

Table No. 9.3

Schemes for Health Development under Tribal Sub Plan in Gadchiroli district during the period 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)														
		1981-82					1982-83					1983-84				
		B	T	A	B	E	T	A	B	E	T	A	B	E	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
I. Scheme under Sub Sector - Public Health																
	1. Control of contagious diseases	1.10	1.10	5	25	0.70	0.70	NA	NA	NA	1.10	1.10	1.10	-	-	-
	2. Medical examination of Ashram School students	0.60	0.60	35	-	0.04	0.04	7	NA	NA	0.04	0.04	0.04	NA	NA	NA
	3. National Malaria Control Programme	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Control of Phileria disease	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.78	10.78	NA	NA
	5. Construction of PHC/PHU buildings	6.00	6.00	9	7	4.00	4.00	2	4	5.87	5.87	5.87	20	20	20	20
	6. Increase in grants of PHC for Medicines	0.20	0.20	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Upgradation of PHC to Rural Hospital and providing additional staff	0.50	0.50	2	NA	3.50	3.50	NA	NA	NA	12.00	3.15	9	9	9	9
	8. Establishment of PHC and Rural Hospital PHU and providing staff as per norms	5.60	4.70	4	4	14.00	14.00	2	2	8.55	2.55	-	-	-	-	-
	9. Establishment of sub-centres	2.00	0.54	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10. Training of Health staff	2.34	2.34	360	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11. Increase in grants for contingent funds of PHC	0.02	0.02	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total-I		20.92	18.46			22.24	22.24			42.34	27.49					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>II. Schemes under Sub Sector - Water Supply</u>													
1.	Piped water supply (special measures)	4.40	5.18	3	NA	6.35	12.26	-	14	21.00	19.26	NA	2
2.	Construction of wells (simple measures)	7.93	7.43	80	31	6.10	5.36	231	28	5.00	4.22	68	50
3.	G.S.D.A. Digging of borewells	33.39	40.28	36	207	53.42	51.45	267	285	18.10	19.40	90	64
				1)BW	2)HP			1)BW	2)HP			*1)BW	2)HP
				182	HP			267	268			90	70
Total-II		45.72	52.89			65.87	69.07			44.10	42.88		

<u>III. Schemes under Sub Sector - Nutrition</u>													
1.	Special Nutrition Prog.	7.37	6.79	11000	11000	6.93	5.09	11000					
				ben	ben			ben. 11000					
2.	I.C.D.S.	1.97	1.53	NA	NA	3.00	2.91	4815	5.50	5.39	12010		
								4815			18700	ben.	
Total-III		9.34	8.32			9.93	8.00		5.50	5.39			
Total (I+II+III)		75.98	79.67			98.04	99.31		91.94	75.76			

NOTE : B - Budget
 E - Expenditure
 T - Target
 A - Achievement
 BW - Bore Well
 HP - Hand pump
 Ben.- Beneficiaries

The number of schemes implemented during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 were 11, 5 and 6 respectively under the sub-sector medical and public health.

It is observed from the table that under the sub-sector medical and public health as many as three schemes (i.e. upgradation of PHCs, establishment of PHCs and establishment of sub-centres) had expenditure less than budget provision. Moreover, it is seen that in case of the scheme of control of filaria disease, expenditure was not incurred though the budget provision was made.

Under the sub-sector water supply, the expenditure incurred on the three schemes during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 was more than the budget while it was less than the budget provision during the year 1983-84. The table also reveals that out of the three schemes implemented under this sub sector, the expenditure incurred on the scheme of bore-wells was more than others.

The table reveals that under "Nutrition Programme", only two schemes were implemented. The scheme of special nutrition was not implemented during the year 1983-84. Though the budget provisions under the scheme ICDS shows an increasing trend during the reference period, it is observed that the actual expenditure was less than the budget provision.

Schemes implemented under local sector.

In addition of the TSP schemes for the health development in the ITDP, some schemes were also implemented under local sector.

Table No. 9.4.

Table showing the Schemes of Health Development implemented in the I.T.D.P. under local sector with their budget and expenditure during the reference period.

Sr. No.	1982-83		1983-84		(Rs. in actuals)							
	Aheri Budget	Etapalli Budget	Sironcha Budget	Aheri Budget	Etapalli Budget	Sironcha Budget						
	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure						
1.	.9.	.10.	.11.	.12.	.13.	.14.	.15.	.16.	.17.	.18.	.19.	.20.
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	(	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	(	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
6.	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250	6,250
Total	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	-	16,250	16,250	16,250	16,250	16,250
	(	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	(	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500	29,500

The table shows that out of the six schemes implemented under local sector in the ITDP during the reference period, none of the scheme was continuously implemented. For example, the scheme of community health worker was implemented during the year 1981-82 only. It is observed from the table that the expenditure on family planning was maximum among all the schemes. The table also reveals that the expenditure made on health development under local sector is negligible compared to TSP schemes.

It was observed that two agencies, viz: (a) Government Health Institutions and (b) Voluntary Agencies were involved in extending the medical aid to the people in the ITDP during the reference period.

In order to assess the number of people, who received medical aid, to know the views about modern medicines and to know the factors affecting the working of medical institutions, some case-studies were undertaken.

The Rural Hospital at Aheri

This is the only 30 bedded rural hospital in the ITDP which is unable to cater the medical needs of all the people in the ITDP. It is located on all weather road. The infrastructure facilities, like tap water, supply of electricity, telephone, 'X'ray unit, operation theatre, sterilizer, jeep and ambulance etc. were available in the hospital.

The hospital extends medical treatment to the outdoor patients and undertakes minor and medium operations alongwith family planning operations, delivery cases and eye camps etc. To extend the medical treatment, there was no area restrictions. However, in the opinion of the Doctors, most of the patients coming to the hospital were from the radius of 30 to 40 kms. from Aheri.

Generally, the patients whose diseases could not be cured at PHC level were directed to this hospital for further treatment. The patients affected by malaria, Cerebral malaria, Diarrhoea, T.B. and the cases of accident, fractures etc. were admitted and treated in the hospital accordingly. The bed population ratio was observed to be far from the standards (i.e. 1 to 5975).

Though there was an increasing trend in the number of patients, who received medical aid, the number of indoor patients was comparatively low. Due to superstitious and ignorance among the tribal people, the hold of 'Bhagat's' on the tribal people and absence of transport facilities etc. are some of the main reasons of less enrolment of patients in the hospital. Under these circumstances, instead of carrying the patient to the hospital he is carried to the bhagat nearby for the treatment. The Doctors explained that majority of the patients treated in the hospital are the tribals and during the harvest season their attendance goes down as they remain busy with field activities.

During the visit to the rural hospital, it was noticed that the quarters to the staff were inadequate. The post of Medical Officer was vacant alongwith other four posts. Due to inadequacy of quarters, the personnel in the rural hospital was observed to be not eager to stay there.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

To meet the primary health needs of the rural people, the concept of Primary Health Centre, came into existence. Primary Health Centre is also a channel through which the health and medical care services are rendered to the vast population in the rural area.

Today even though there is a network of Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, the factors such as ignorance of the tribal people, superstitions, lack of good communication, inadequacy and insufficiency of supplies, lack of supervision etc. have been responsible to fulfil the ideological commitment for which they were established. Undoubtedly, the importance of people's cooperation and participation in the health programme is a prerequisite for the effective implementation of health programme.

The names of existing Primary Health Centres and the dates of their establishment alongwith their sub-centres in the Integrated Tribal Development Project are given in in the table below :-

TABLE NO. 9.5

Blockwise P.H.Cs and their sub-centres in the Integrated Tribal Development Project as on 31-3-1984.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Name of the P.H.C.	Date of establishment	Number of sub-centres.
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Aheri	1. Aheri	1959	3
		2. Kanalapur	1979	3
		3. Porinili	N.A.	1
		4. Jinalgatta	N.A.	1

1	2	3	4	5
II.	Etapalli	1. Etapalli	1963	7
		2. Bhanaragad	1979	6
		3. Kasansoor	1983	NIL (Newly opened)
III.	Sironcha	1. Sironcha	1963	3
		2. Ankisa	1977	3
		3. Zinganoor	N.A.	1
TOTAL		10		28

Out of the 10 Primary Health Centres in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, case-study of the following two Primary Health Centres was carried out.

- 1) Primary Health Centre, Etapalli, Taluka-Etapalli.
- 2) Primary Health Centre, Bhanaragad, Taluka-Etapalli.

(1) Location and Building

The Primary Health Centre at Etapalli was located on all weather major district road (viz. Allapalli-Etapalli road). The Primary Health Centre at Bhanaragad though located on major district road (viz. Allapalli-Bhanaragad road) was observed to be not communicable throughout the year. During the rainy season from Porinily onwards upto Bhanaragad no communication exists for want of bridges, culverts and good surface of the road. Both the Primary Health Centres and their own buildings.

In case of sub-centres, it was learnt from medical officers of the Primary Health Centres that majority of them were functioning in an inadequate rented buildings. The Auxilliary Nurse Midwife, who is the incharge of the sub-centre, does not stay at the place for want of accommodation. Therefore, she cannot devote her full attention towards her duty.

(2) Infrastructure facilities

The infrastructure facilities available at the location of surveyed Primary Health Centres are given in the following table :-

TABLE NO. 9.6

The facilities available at the surveyed Primary Health Centres in the Integrated Tribal Development Project

Sr. No.	Name of the facility available.	Position of its availability at the P.H.C. at	
		Etapalli	Bhanaragad
1.	Source of water supply	tube well & bore well well (sufficient)	tube well (sufficient)
2.	Communication	Fair	Poor inaccessible during the rainy season.
3.	Electricity	Yes	No
4.	Telephone	No	No
5.	Staff quarters & its position	Yes (inadequate)	Yes (inadequate)
6.	Number of cots and adequacy	six (sufficient)	six (sufficient)
7.	Jeep and its condition	Yes (in order)	Yes (in order)
8.	Anbulance	No	No

The table reveals that there is absence of facilities like electricity, telephone, all weather roads etc. to Primary Health Centre at Bhanaragad. Both the Primary Health Centres had inadequate staff quarters. However,

the number of supplied beds were sufficient due to less enrolment of indoor patients.

(3) Coverage of the Primary Health Centres Surveyed

The number of villages covered, villages communicable throughout the year and the population covered by each surveyed Primary Health Centres is given in the following table :-

TABLE NO. 9.7

Number of villages and population covered under the Primary Health Centres

Sr. No.	Name of the P.H.C.	No. of villages covered	No. of villages communicable throughout the year	Population covered	
				Total	Tribal
1.	Etapalli	64	2	21900	18000
2.	Bhanaragad	159	NIL	25000	25000
TOTAL		223	2	46000	43000

The above table reveals that both the Primary Health Centres together cater the medical needs of 46000 people from the 223 villages. Taking into account the geographical area, the coverage of these Primary Health Centres seems to be inadequate. During the rainy season neither the people from these villages get medical aid from the Primary Health Centres nor the medical personnel pay visits to these villages.

(4) Staff Position

It was observed that in the Primary Health Centre at Bhamaragad, the posts of Medical Officer, coordinator and sanitary inspector were vacant for a long time, while in the Primary Health Centre at Etapalli a post of Multi-purpose Medical Servant was vacant. This has affected the function of the Primary Health Centres and ultimately the health conditions of the tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

It was also observed, that except in case of Class-IV posts, almost in all the other posts the persons appointed were non-tribals.

During the time of case-study of Primary Health Centres, it was revealed by the Medical Officers that some of the sanctioned posts of all the Primary Health Centres remain vacant for a long time. They expressed that the medical staff is reluctant to work in this area for want of lack of proper communication, entertainment facilities, Educational facilities for their children, quarters and incentives etc.

TABLE NO. 9.8

(5) Indoor & Outdoor Patients in Primary Health Centres

Number of Outdoor & Indoor patients in the Primary Health Centre

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Patients treated in the PHCs at							
		Etapalli			Bhamaragad				
		Outdoor	Indoor	Total	Outdoor	Indoor	Total		
1.	81-82	44300	43991	84	78	8553	8053	4	3
2.	82-83	33044	31144	95	91	5720	5120	2	1
3.	83-84	26946	26100	107	107	4288	4088	8	6
TOTAL		1,04,290		286	276	18,561	17,261	14	10
				1,01,235					

It is seen from the above table that the number of patients treated by the Primary Health Centre, Bhanaragad is comparatively very low. This is due to the fact that Bhanaragad area is very inaccessible and tribal people in this area are reluctant to take modern medicines due to their mistaken beliefs, superstitions and ignorance. Moreover, the existence of voluntary agency's hospital at Henalkasa and the health programmes of Christian Missionary in this area has also affected the enrolment of patients in the Primary Health Centre.

It is observed that more than 95% patients treated in these Primary Health Centres were the tribals. Similar was the case with other Primary Health Centres in the I.T.D.P. The average daily attendance of patients in the Primary Health Centres Bhanaragad and Etapalli was 15 to 20 and 50 to 60 respectively.

(vi) Medicines & Other facilities compared with the patients :

During the course of discussion with the Medical Officers it was revealed that the tribal people who come for treatment in the Primary Health Centres insist on giving injections rather than tablets for any kind of ailments. Therefore the supply of injections generally falls short of the requirements. The tribals in the I.T.D.P. prefer 'Bhagat' rather than Doctor. They run to the Doctor at the last moment only. However, this state of affairs is undergoing a gradual change and the tribals are realising the importance of medicines. Similarly, it was learnt that lack of investigation

laboratory, operation theatre, electricity, telephone and good communication etc. are some of the hurdles, which affect their work.

(vii) Family Planning work in the I.T.D.P.

The Family Planning work in the I.T.D.P. also lags behind as compared to the other I.T.D.Ps. The number of family planning cases done by each Primary Health Centre, during the reference period, is given in the table below:-

TABLE NO. 9.9

Number of Family Planning operations done in the surveyed Primary Health Centres

Sr. Year No.	P.H.C. at Etapalli		P.H.C. at Bhanaragad	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total S.T.	Total S.T.	Total S.T.	Total S.T.
1. 1981-82	580	549	-	-
2. 1982-83	589	489	148	7
3. 1983-84	192	185	178	-
TOTAL	1361	1223	326	7

The table reveals that the performance of Family Planning Operation in the Primary Health Centre at Bhanaragad was poor. Female operations were totally absent. Even in the Primary Health Centre at Etapalli the female operations were comparatively low. The doctors expressed that in the I.T.D.P. area the response for the family planning from the female side is very meagre. However, the Doctors said that nowadays some of the tribal people have realised the importance of family planning.

In case of vaccination and immunization the response from the people is also poor. A lot of persuasion is needed.

The following are some of the observations :-

- 1) As far as possible the tribal people practice their traditional methods for curing any disease.
- 2) The patient is brought ~~not~~ to the hospital only when their traditional efforts and the efforts of the bhagat prove useless.
- 3) The tribal people trust more in injection rather than in tablets.
- 4) To some of them, family planning and other activities conducted by the government seem to be useful.

HEALTH WORK DONE BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN THE
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Voluntary Agencies are also functioning in the I.T.D.P. to improve the health conditions of the tribal people. These agencies play very important role in the health care programmes of the tribal people. On the contrary, the work done by these agencies in the most inaccessible parts of the Integrated Tribal Development Project is commendable. There are two voluntary agencies in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, functioning for the health development of the poor tribal people.

These are as under :-

- 1) "The Lok Biradari Prakalp" at Henalkasa near Bhanaragad &
- 2) "The Assisi Seva Sadan" at Nagopalli near Allapalli.

1) "The Lok Biradari Prakalp" at Hemalkasa

This "Prakalp" is established in the year 1973 by Dr. Ante with a view to extend health and educational facilities to the tribal people, who reside in an inaccessible and remote area. The project is located in an inaccessible area Allapalli-Bhamragad road at Hemalkasa, 3 kms. away from Bhamragad.

The initial non recurring expenditure of the project was Rs. 25 lakhs. The project spends Rs. 2.5 lakhs every year on medicines and health facilities. It runs a 60 bedded well equipped hospital with facilities like operation theatre, blood bank, X-ray unit, laboratory, generator, Jeeps and Ambulance etc. However, the facilities of telephone and electricity were not available to the hospital. The hospital has 8 sub centres covering more than 300 villages from the Integrated Tribal Development Project. The patients coming to the hospital are treated free of charge. The whole project is being run on donations only as it does not get Government aid.

It is observed that Dr. Parakash Ante has earned the good reputation among the tribals residing in the whole Integrated Tribal Development Project area. The authorities of the hospital revealed that among the patients who come to the hospital for treatment includes the patients from Sironcha also which is about 150 kms. Many times, the patients admitted in the Primary Health Centre at Bhamragad are being referred to this hospital for the better treatment.

The table below gives the total number of patients treated in the hospital at Hemalkasa and at its sub-

centres during the years 1981-82, 82-83 and 1983-84:-

Table No. 9.10

Total number of patients treated by the prakalp

Sr. No.	Hospital/ Sub-centre	No. of patients treated during		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Main Hospital at Hemalkasa	17,128	16,415	15,527
2.	Laheri	7,024	5,880	6,387
3.	Nelgunda	4,006	3,971	4,170
4.	Hidoor	2,312	1,540	1,768
5.	Kothi	3,503	4,367	4,629
6.	Kudkeli	3,820	3,556	3,743
7.	Nagepalli	871	700	1,265
8.	Yecheli	1,064	2,284	1,806
9.	Medpalli	-	-	584
Total		39,818	38,716	39,879

The table reveals that the number of patients treated by the project is between 38,000 to 48,000 each year. Among the total number of patients treated the patients of scabies, malaria, fever, severe Anemia, T.B. and malnutrition were the maximum in number. The authorities of the hospital expressed, that they had to spend considerable amount for the control of scabies and to educate people about hygiene. It was told that initially the infection was negligible in this area, but as the outside labourers started coming, they brought the infection of scabies with them. Therefore, the project is planning to give mass treatment to some villages and

to educate the people about hygiene to be adapted for this dreadful skin disease in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area.

For the treatment in eradication of malaria, the authorities of the project are constant in touch with "National Malaria Eradication Programme" personnel. The workers at the sub-centres convince the people to get their huts sprayed by insecticides to minimise the population of mosquitos.

The "Lok Biradari Prakalpa" had appointed Madia Gond workers at every sub-centres, who were actively involved for the training programme and in the delivery of health care. The assignment given to these workers consists of minor illness. They have been trained to give injections, to do dressings and to give immunizations. An awareness is also created among the people about their rights and responsibilities by these workers.

The increase in the number of families, motivated by these workers, emphasize the involvement of these workers in the extended health programmes. Thus, it is observed that the involvement of Madia Gond workers for integrated health programme in the area may bring up health status of their community.

To conclude, it can be said that Dr. Prakash Ante and his wife have Mandakini Ante dedicated their services to the betterment of tribal people by extending medical and health facilities to them in such a remote area.

2) 'Assisi Sevasadan Hospital' at Nagepalli

This is another 25 bedded hospital run by Christian Missionary at Nagepalli. The average daily out-door patient were about 60 to 70. The hospital is well equipped with operation theatre, X-ray machine, laboratory, phone, electricity and ambulance etc. The hospital is purely run on donations, foreign aid and no Government grants are received. The patients are charged for the medicines and injections.

The hospital also undertakes surveys, in the interior parts of the tribal areas, right from Sironcha at one end to Bhanragad at the other, to detect leprosy patients. These patients are given free of treatment. After detecting the leprosy patient, they are supplied with tablets and are being checked regularly by the field unit attached to the hospital. This has brought down the percentage of leprosy patients. The field unit was observed to have their own vehicle.

Malaria Eradication programme in the I.T.D.P.

Malaria fever is one of the most dreadful disease found in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area. For the control and eradication of malaria there exists a malaria surveillance unit office at Galchiroli headed by District Malaria Officer. There are malaria surveillance sub units at Aheri, Ettapalli and Sironcha. There is one more malaria surveillance unit at Bhanragad. Each sub unit consists of 2 malaria surveillance inspectors, 8/9 malaria surveillance workers and one field worker. The expenditure on these sub units is met by the State Government and Central Government.

The following two main functions are performed by the sub units :-

1. Spraying of D.D.T. in the huts, after interval of every two months.
2. Detectation of the malarial patients.

It was observed that due to the activities of the malarial surveillance sub-units in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, the percentage of malarial fever cases was showing decreasing trend. During the year 1980, 3,938 cases of malarial and 69 cases of cerebral malarial were admitted in the hospital at Hemalkasa run by Dr. Anto. During the year 1981-82 the number of malarial and cerebral malarial cases admitted in the hospital were 2,907 and 54 respectively.

Drinking Water Supply

As some of the diseases in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area are the outcome of inadequate and polluted water supply, it will be worth to study the existing drinking water facilities in the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

Under the sub-sector "drinking water supply" following three schemes were implemented under Tribal Sub Plan.

- 1) Piped water supply (Special measures)
- 2) Dug wells and
- 3) Bore wells.

A large number of rural settlements in the Integrated Tribal Development Project do not have adequate drinking water facility. One of the important reasons is that there are large number of small villages spread out in

an inaccessible area. Prior to the separation of Gadchiroli district, it was perhaps not been possible to cover every village with some sort of drinking water supply with the limited funds.

Piped Water Supply :

Out of 650 villages in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, it was observed that only 3 villages viz. Aheri, Allapalli and Sironcha had only chlorinated piped water supply. The sources of drinking water supply for the rest of the villages were either hallas, streams, rivers, tanks or wells. None of the villages from - Etapalli block had piped water supply. Due to small size of the villages in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area, piped water supply scheme could not be undertaken.

Dug Wells:

The scheme is implemented by the Block Development Officer. Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to needy village panchayats. The maximum amount of assistance is upto Rs. 10,000/-. The funds are released in three installments depending upon the progress of the work done and after submission of the completion certificate by the Deputy Engineer.

The study of budget provision and expenditure incurred under the scheme reveals that the amount spent was less than the budget provision throughout the reference period.

The following table gives the yearwise number of wells dug in the Integrated Tribal Development Project during reference period.

TABLE NO. 9.11

Number of wells dug in the I.T.D.P. during reference period

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Number of wells constructed during year		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aheri	11	3	14
2.	Etapalli	17	16	7
3.	Sironcha	7	10	6
	Total	35	29	27

It was learnt from the Block Development Officer, Etapalli that there were as many as 89 difficult villages in Etapalli Block, while 61 villages had not the dug wells. Similar is the case with other blocks also.

Bore Wells :

In order to overcome the problem of inadequate drinking water supply, and provide hyginically clean water to dispersed tribal populations, drilling of bore-wells is the only solution. The scheme is implemented by Ground Water Survey and Development Agency in the district. These wells are drilled where the open wells have failed. The expenditure to dig an average 60 meter deep bore well (including hand pump) is about 2500/-.

It was observed that out of the three schemes implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project under sub-sector water supply, the expenditure incurred on the scheme "bore wells" was maximum. It was also noticed that the expenditure under this scheme exceeded

the budget provisions during the years 1981-82 and 1983-84.

TABLE NO. 9.12

Tahsilwise number of successful and unsuccessful bore wells in the Integrated Tribal Development Project during the year 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Number of bore wells		
		Total	Successful	Unsuccessful
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aheri	148	136	12
2.	Etapalli	234	225	9
3.	Sironcha	41	34	7
Total		423 (100%)	395 (93%)	28 (7%)

The above table reveals that out of the 423 bore wells in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. 395 i.e.93% bore wells were successful. As the Integrated Tribal Development Project area falls under heavy rainfall zone, most of the borewells proved to be successful.

The factual position of number of hand pumps installed on bore wells, the number of pumps in order and number of pumps out of order is given in the following table :-

TABLE NO. 9.13

Table showing the position of pumps installed on bore wells in the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Number of bore well pumps		
		Total pumps	Pumps in order	Pumps out of order
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aheri	148	117	31
2.	Etapalli	234	172	62
3.	Sironcha	41	34	7
	Total	423 (100%)	323	100 (24%)

The above table reveals that out of the total 423 hand pumps installed on borewells, 100 pumps (i.e.24 percent) were out of order due to breakage of chain and the pump. High percentage of out of order pumps was observed in Etapalli Block.

The repairing unit of G.S.D.A. for the Integrated Tribal Development Project is located at Aheri. One technical expert for repairing the borewell pumps is placed at each panchayat saniti. However, it was learnt that due to vast inaccessible area, he is unable to cover all the borewells in the block.

Reactions of the villagers :

To know the reactions of the villagers about the borewells, some villagers were interviewed. In their opinion, the scheme proved very useful to them as they get clean water to drink near their settlements. They need not go far away to fetch the water. Now they can save their time and energy.

Suggestions :

- 1) Taking into consideration the dispersed population and geographical setting of the Integrated Tribal Development Project area, it is suggested that the medical facilities in the area need to be extended. No doubt that some medical facilities have been increased in the Integrated Tribal Development Project after the inception of Tribal Sub Plan, but along with the increase in medical facilities there is simultaneous increase in medical awareness and in the number of people seeking medical aid in the area.
- 2) To increase the medical facilities in the Integrated Tribal Development Project it is suggested that the present population criteria should be relaxed to such an extent that the area of operation of each Primary Health Centre should be limited to have effective treatment of the patients. While deciding the above criteria despers tribal population and area may also be considered.
- 3) Due to remote and inaccessible area, the tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project cannot get medical aid in time which results into the high rate of mortality in the area. It is, therefore, suggested that the location of health institute should be selected in such a way that it will easily cover the maximum area around it throughout the year. The people should easily walk or travel the distance upto the institute.
- 4) There should be the network of village roads and link roads. All the villages coming under the jurisdiction of Primary Health Centre should be connected to the Primary Health Centre by all weather road, so that patients can easily be brought to the Primary Health Centre.

- 5) The supply of some medicines to the Primary Health Centres was observed to be inadequate and irregular. While indenting for the medical supply to the Primary Health Centre in the remote area it is forgotten that the medical personnel in that area have not only to treat the patients but also to meet the urgent requirements; which requires the special stock of some medicines. Therefore, the supply of medicines/injections to Primary Health Centres should be adequate and regular.
- 6) Most of the sub centres have not separate buildings. It is, therefore, suggested that the Government should make either the revenue or private land available and construct the sub centres on priority basis along with the quarters for Auxilliary Nurse Midwife.
- 7) The Doctors and other technical personnel are reluctant to serve in the tribal villages. It is for this reason some posts were observed to be vacant for long time. Unless some incentive is given to them, the problem of vacant posts will continue to be serious. The problem is big and it's solution requires still bigger efforts.
- 8) To avoid inconvenience to the patients and their relatives, there should be facilities like hotel at the place of Primary Health Centre. Similarly there should be separate sheds for the relatives of the patients to have the rest.
- 9) It was learnt that tribal patients do not wait at Primary Health Centre for long time. Some of them even return back without taking the treatment. It is,

therefore, recommended that the Medical Officers should attend Primary Health Centre regularly and in time.

10) The Tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project have their own traditional methods of using herbal medicines. In the dense forest of the Integrated Tribal Development Project, there are different varieties of herbal medicines which requires research. It is recommended that facilities for herbal research may be given to the scholars.

11) The tribal people should be convinced of the effects of modern medicines by showing them the films on the effects of modern medicines. Propoganda for taking modern medicines among the tribals should be made through their local leaders and in their dialects.

12) It is suggested that the number of health guides to be appointed from the tribal communities should be increased. The health guide is expected to play a vital role in providing the health care facilities to the community and help the functionarries to discharge the health programmes at the village level.

13) The Primary Health Centre workers must work in co-ordination with the health guides on their field visits, ask them about the different activities performed by them in different areas and help and guide them to perform their duties effectively.

14) One more Primary Health Centre should be opened to Laheri (18 kms away from Bhanragad) for the convenience of the people of Abujmad hills and near by Laheri.

Some General Suggestions :

- 1) The Government should establish one well equipped General Hospital at Allapalli for the convenience of the people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. The public hospital at Chandrapur is far away from the area. Some of the serious patients have to loose their lives in transit to the Public Hospital at Chandrapur.
- 2) As the Head Quarters of Sironcha block is located at the eastern border of the Integrated Tribal Development Project and as there does not exist any well equipped hospital, it is suggested that one additional rural hospital may be started at Sironcha to cater the needs of that area.
- 3) It is recommended that the entire tribal community should be medically checked up by the team of Health Department. The diseases like T.B. and Leprosy should receive immediate attention. Systematic survey should be carried out to identify these cases. Genetic and pathogenetic mapping among the tribal communities with a view not only to detect abnormalities but also to chart line of future development action is required.
- 4) People's participation in the health programme is also a must. Unless they participate in the programmes, the health programmes will not be very successful. The tribal people should be taught about good habits. They should be taught to leave their drinking habit. Their socio-cultural and religious institutions should be

harnessed to convey them the importance of various schemes taken by Government for them.

5) It is suggested that the spread of education will gradually change their attitude towards accepting the modern medicines. This will free them from the grip of bhagat.

6) Taking into consideration the prevalence of various diseases in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, it is suggested that more funds may be provided to control the various diseases.

7) It was observed that the voluntary agencies engaged in health activities of the tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project do not get financial assistance from the Government. Considering the importance of their work, it is recommended that these agencies should get financial assistance from the Government. So that they will intensify their welfare activities for the development of tribal people.

Suggestions in respect of 'Water supply'

As stated earlier, the tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project suffer mainly from water borne diseases and they have also to face with shortage of drinking water. In this connection following suggestions are made.

I) Piped Water Supply :

There is a need to supply potable water through pipe to as many villages as possible in order to avoid the spread of disease like Cholera, Typhoid, Jaundice,

Leprosy etc. Incidentally, such protective measures may reduce the pressure on already strained health facilities in the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

II) Bore Wells :

1. The water from streams and Nallas flowing in the forest area contain unhygienic elements poured by the roots and leaves of the trees. The polluted water give invitation to the diseases like Cholera, Typhoid, Jaundice, Leprosy etc. In this connection, the policy of identifying difficult villages/settlements and making efforts to solve their problems of water supply through borewells is quite useful. The scheme of borewells needs to be followed more vigorously in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area.

2. As the Integrated Tribal Development Project area falls under heavy rainfall zone, there is enough stock of underground water at the deep height and therefore there is scope for drilling more borewells. Priority should be given to the hilly and inaccessible villages where there is inadequacy of water supply and where drinking water is carried from long distant places.

3. Taking into consideration the importance of the borewells and their present position in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, it is suggested that there should be a separate unit of G.S.D.A. for the Integrated Tribal Development Project with upto date machinery. The Head Quarters of this unit should be placed at the central place for undertaking quick repairs to the bore wells.

4. The follow up action to repair the pumps should be undertaken by the G.S.D.A. immediately. There should be a post of bore well inspector to inspect all the bore wells in his jurisdiction. He will be responsible to get the pumps repaired from the technician.

5. The tribal people in the village where there are bore wells should be shown demonstrations of repairs of the pumps. So that they will do minor repairs to the pumps immediately.

III) Drinking Water Wells :

1. For the effective implementation of this scheme, the targets should be realistic one. It should not be beyond the capacity of the implementing agency. It is also suggested that incomplete wells should get the priority.

2. Construction of the dug wells requires huge amount of money. If the well goes dry, the money spent goes waste. Therefore, the scheme needs very careful and expertise exercise in the selection of location of the well.

3. Before implementing the scheme, it is recommended that data on the villages requiring such type of wells should be collected. So that no problem will arise while implementing the scheme.

4. Massive programme of repairs to the damaged wells should be launched immediately to solve the problem of drinking water supply.

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CHAPTER-X : ROADS & COMMUNICATIONS

The communication system in any area plays a very important role in socio-economic development of human being. Unless the easy communication system is provided in the area, the benefit schemes may not effectively be implemented.

The road construction programme has much significance in developing the tribal economy. The poor economic conditions of tribal people are attributed to lack of good communication system. Due to hilly and inaccessible areas and lack of good communication system, the tribal people remained isolated from the rest of the developed areas. This isolation led to lack of education facilities, lack of adequate means of livelihood and ignorance resulting in their exploitation by traders, contractors and moneylenders.

Due to lack of roads and good communication system in the I.T.D.P. it seems that the Government or voluntary agencies could not play their role effectively. The communication bottlenecks have too much bearing on the various developmental programmes. The poor communication system not only creates confusion but also affects the coordination between various agencies which is very essential for all-round development of the tribal people.

The effective means of transportation and communication have much bearing on the implementation of the developmental programmes aimed at. All the progress lingers upon the means of communication. The developmental activities under this sector, therefore, stress the need to look into the present status and future programming to achieve the socio-economic development of the areas.

The lack of all weather accessible approach roads from the main roads and the high cost involved in construction of these roads due to unevenness of the area are most important reasons which have isolated the tribals of the I.T.D.P. from the developing world, around them. The activities going on in the modern world are unknown to the tribal people in the I.T.D.P. Therefore in order to bring them in the contact of the modern world, there is utmost need of expansion of communication system in the I.T.D.P. area.

The present position of roads and communication in the I.T.D.P.

The I.T.D.P. area consists of hilly and inaccessible area having more than 80% forest area. There are neither adequate all weather roads nor the proper communication facilities in the I.T.D.P. Most of the roads are merely surface tracks and a few are metalled. Some roads are lacking bridges and culverts over the rivers and nullas. In other words, most of the roads in the I.T.D.P. area are fair weather roads. The result is that most part of the I.T.D.P. remains totally cut off from the rest of the world during the period between June to December.

Out of the total 556 inhabited villages in the I.T.D.P. only 54 villages (i.e. 10%) are connected by all weather roads. These villages are mainly situated on Dina to Aheri, Aheri to Allapalli, Allapalli to Sironcha and Sironcha to Ankisa road. This road goes parallel to river Pranhita which is western boundary of the I.T.D.P. There does not exist all weather roads in the heart of

the I.T.D.P. - especially in eastern part of the I.T.D.P. where the most backward primitive tribe (viz. Madia Gonds) inhabit.

The Bhanaragad and onward area upto Abujmad Hills (i.e. upto State boundary) there does not exist village to village cart tracts even. Even in open season some villages remain inaccessible for want of paths. Because of hilly tract only foot contacts to these area are possible.

Out of the total 556 inhabited villages in the I.T.D.P. by now only 258 villages (i.e. 46%) are communicable either by pucca or kutchha roads. Remaining 298 (54%) villages still are not communicable during the rainy season. Due to absence of bridges and culverts and geographical setting of the area, many villages are inaccessible during the period June to December. The communication facilities in the I.T.D.P. are very poor which has affected the development of tribal people in the I.T.D.P. Poor communication is one of the main reasons of economically backwardness of the I.T.D.P. area though it is potentially rich.

To overcome this difficulty and to gear up the road development work in the I.T.D.P. the Public Works Division was established at Allapalli vide Government Resolution No.EST/1078/10860/D-32 dated 14-8-1978. The all sided development of the I.T.D.P. was neglected for years together. However, nowadays the Government has started various schemes of socio-economic development of the I.T.D.P.

Among these schemes, "the schemes of transport and communication" are the important which are being implemented by the Public Works Division. The Division is carrying out road development works systematically. This division is trying to connect every small or big village to the main road so that the people in these villages will get medical aid and marketing facilities even in rainy season.

As per 1961-81 Road Development Plan, the I.T.D.F. area is far behind in communication. Only about 40% of the total estimated work of road development seems to be completed. Whereas in other districts about 80 to 90% work is completed. The main object of the division is to overcome the back-log in communication system. Taking into consideration the geographical setting of the area this division is paying more attention towards the construction of bridges and culverts rather than construction of roads. The reason behind this is that, in the rainy season the tribals from the inaccessible areas will easily cross the nullas atleast by walk and fulfill their requirements.

The villages in the ITDF are not found to be connected with Tahsil Headquarters by the network of all weather roads. In rainy seasons most of the villages remain cut off. Thus, in this seasons supply of the necessary goods to the people in the ITDF is become a problem. The seasonal roads do not effectively cater to the communication system properly.

Since opening of Public Works Division at Allapalli and after separation of Gadchiroli district in the year 1982, the work of road development has been geared up

to the considerable extent. The detailed survey was carried out in the ITDP area to know the required length of roads. The survey revealed that about 1165 kms length of link roads is needed to be constructed in the ITDP and the estimated cost of which is more than Rs.1 crore.

Having regard to the different categories of roads, it is stated that there no National Highway in the ITDP. There is only one State Highway (i.e. S.H.7B - Chandrapur-Sironcha) in the ITDP area. The total length of this road in the ITDP is 187 kms, out of which 152 kms length is black-topped. 35 kms length of this highway at various points between Allapalli and Sironcha is remained to be black-topped. The black-topping work was observed to be in progress.

There are in all three major district roads in the ITDP. One of these roads, which passes through the western boundary of the ITDP, is Aheri-Allapalli-Umanur-Sironcha-Aserali road. The other two major district roads are (a) Allapalli-Etapalli-Kasansoor-Jarabandi road having 83 kms length, out of which 18 kms roads is black-topped and remaining portion is metalled road.

Another major district road in the ITDP is Allapalli-Bhanaragad road via Perinili. The total length of this road is 65 kms out of which 38 kms length (i.e. from Allapalli to Perinili) is metalled and remaining portion is of earth work.

The total length of Water Bound Macadam roads in the ITDP is 215 kms. The total length of all weather roads in the ITDP area at present is 225 kms and the length of fair weather roads is about 200 kms. Prior to

the reference period (i.e. during 1980-81) the total length of all weather roads was 177 kms. It means that during the reference period there is an increase of about 50 kms in the length of all weather roads in the ITDP.

There are 15 Hat centres (market places) in the ITDP out of which only eight are connected by all weather roads. These centres are - 1) Aheri, 2) Etapalli, 3) Sironcha, 4) Banani, 5) Allapalli, 6) Perinili, 7) Aseralli & 8) Ankisa. The remaining seven centres which are yet to be connected by all weather roads are - 1) Vithalraopetha, 2) Kanalpur, 3) Bhanaragad, 4) Lahori, 5) Gatta, 6) Kasansoor and 7) Jarabandi. These centres are not approachable in the rainy season for want of construction of some bridges and culverts on the rivers/nullas. As per 1981 census, there are 22 villages in the ITDP having more than 1000 population, out of which only eight villages are connected by all weather roads. This clearly indicates that there is a vital need of all weather roads in the ITDP to improve the communication system and to connect all big villages through all weather roads.

Effort of lack of roads on marketing in I.T.D.P.

In a normal way of life, the tribal people in the ITDP area practice collection of minor forest produce to supplement their income from the cultivation. Due to absence of roads they sell all these products to the local traders who pay a very low prices and exploit them. Similarly, due to lack of communication facilities, the essential goods required by the people cannot reach in

tine in an inaccessible area of the ITDP. During the rainy season, the tribal people from remote areas of the ITDP are totally deprived of essential goods.

Surface Classification of Roads

The surface classification of roads in the ITDP alongwith their length by the end of 1983-84 is given in the following table :-

TABLE NO. 10.1

Classification of Roads in the I.T.D.P. as on
31-3-1984

Sr. No.	Type of Road	Surface classification (in kms.)			
		E.T.	Metalled	Murumroad Total	
1.	State Highway	152.70	58.89	41.89	253.48
2.	Major District Roads	18.00	135.85	29.88	183.73
3.	Village Roads	-	20.52	-	20.52
TOTAL		170.70	215.26	71.77	457.73

The above table reveals that out of 457.73 kms total road length in the project area, only 170.70 (ie.37%) roads are black topped. The percentage of metalled road comes about 47%, while the percentage of murum road is 16%. It was observed that the roads constructed with murum or natural soil were not suitable for transportation throughout the year. Due to heavy rainfall in the ITDP they are washed away in rainy season.

During the reference period (i.e. 81-82 to 83-84) following road development works were completed in the ITDP by the Public Works Division, Allapalli.

1) Road widening & black topping	- 113.50 kms.
2) Metalled Roads	- 149.00 kms.
3) Construction of Culverts	- 361.00 kms.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 4) Construction of major bridges | - 4 kms. |
| 5) Construction of minor bridges | - 7 kms. |

Development of roads in the ITDP

In the beginning of Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, the length of fair weather roads and all weather roads in the ITDP was 104.27 & 176.72 kms respectively.

The length of fair weather road per 100 sq.kms, was 1.30% while in respect of all-weather roads it was 2.21%. It clearly indicates that in the ITDP the average road length per 100 sq.kms is far less than all India average of 27 kms. In the eastern part of the ITDP which is hilly and inaccessible, there is a dearth of even fair weather roads.

Bus Routes

There are very few bus routes in the project area. The settlements located in an inaccessible areas in the dense forest are not yet touched by the bus routes. The important bus routes existing in the ITDP are :-

- 1) Aheri-Etapalli-Kasansocr-Jarabandi.
- 2) Aheri-Allapalli.
- 3) Aheri-Sironcha.
- 4) Aheri-Torinilli.
- 5) Aheri-Gondpipri.
- 6) Aheri-Bhamaragad. (in fair weather only).

From the above information it is clear that the villages connected by the bus routes are mainly the Tahsil Headquarters in and around the project area. The frequency of the buses on these routes is also very poor. Taking into consideration this situation, facility and additional bus routes alongwith increase in frequency of buses needs to be provided in the

remote villages by extending good network of roads.

Schemes implemented in the I.T.D.P. for road development under Tribal Sub Plan during the reference period.

During the reference period different types of schemes of road development were implemented in the ITDP through State and local sector. The expenditure incurred under local sector was very meagre compared to the expenditure incurred by the State sector. Therefore the schemes under local sector were ^{not taken} for the detailed study.

During the reference period five different types of schemes were implemented under Tribal Sub Plan for the development of roads and communication in the ITDP. The below table gives yearwise classification of the schemes alongwith their budget provision and expenditure incurred.

TABLE NO. (10-2)

Table showing the classification of schemes under Tribal Sub Plan with their budget provisions, expenditure under roads and Communications sector in the I.F.D.P. during the period 1981-82 to 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)											
		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		G. TOTAL		% age	% age		
		Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.				
1.	Construction of C.D. Works.	9.23	14.76	160	7.85	11.99	153	7.40	6.41	87	24.48	33.16	135
2.	Stone pitching and Black topping of roads.	20.65	36.21	175	13.69	31.73	232	11.10	6.77	61	45.44	74.71	164
3.	Construction of roads	11.31	8.87	78	12.68	9.67	76	20.43	15.60	76	44.42	34.14	77
4.	Upgradation of roads	10.20	22.58	221	15.06	16.04	107	16.70	16.38	90	41.96	55.00	131
5.	Construction of minor and major bridges.	7.05	1.35	19	4.52	3.37	75	4.85	7.81	161	16.42	12.53	76
	Total	58.44	83.77	143%	53.80	72.80	135%	60.48	52.97	88%	172.72	209.54	121%

The above table reveals that during the period under review, the total expenditure exceeded the budget provisions. The total budget provision under all the schemes implemented during the reference period taken together was Rs.172.72 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs.209.54 lakhs (i.e.121%). The table shows that there was a decreasing trend in percentage of expenditure every year. The table reveals that during the year 1981-82 maximum amount of budget and expenditure incurred was under the scheme of stone-pitching and black-topping of roads, while least amount was spent on construction of bridges.

During the year 1982-83, maximum expenditure was incurred under the same scheme, while in the last year of the reference period, the expenditure incurred on construction of roads was maximum among all the schemes.

The road development schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan are further divided into two main categories viz:- 1) State Level Schemes and 2) District Level Schemes. The below table gives the budget provisions and expenditure incurred under the State level and District Level Schemes implemented in the ITDP during the year 1981-82 to 1983-84.

TABLE NO. (10.3)

Table showing the budget provisions and expenditure under State level and district level schemes implemented in the ITDP during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	(As. in lakhs)													
		1981-82						1982-83							
		State level		District level		State level		District level		State level		District level			
Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	
1.	.2.	.3.	.4.	.5.	.6.	.7.	.8.	.9.	.10.	.11.	.12.	.13.	.14.		
	Construction of C.D.Works.	6.26	12.40	198	1.97	1.36	69	6.60	11.12	168	0.50	0.12	24		
	Stone pitching and block topping of roads.	15.65	23.84	152	1.00*	1.00*	100*				0.75*	0.75*	100*		
	Construction of roads	11.31	8.87	78	-	-	-	12.68	8.45	67	-	1.22	-		
	Upgradation of roads.	8.70	21.65	249	1.50	0.93	62	15.01	15.52	103	0.05	0.52	1042		
	Construction of Major & Minor bridges.	-	-	-	7.05	1.35	19	1.42	2.03	143	3.10	1.34	43		
	TOTAL	41.92	66.76	159	16.52	17.01	103	46.40	66.50	143	7.40	6.30	85		

* AMOUNT FROM NUCLEUS BUDGET.

TABLE NO. (10.3) contd.

Table showing the budget provisions and expenditure under State level and district level schemes implemented in the ITDP during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	YEARS													
		1983-84						1982-83						GRAND TOTAL	
		State level		District level		State level		District level		State level		District level		Total	%age
Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	Bud.	Expn.	%age	
1.	Construction of C.D. Works.	7.40	6.28	85%	-	0.13	-	20.26	29.80	147	4.22	3.36	80		
2.	Stone pitching and Block topping of roads.	11.00	4.62	42	0.10	2.15	2150	37.34	57.84	155	8.20	16.87	208		
3.	Construction of roads	5.85	6.44	110	14.58	9.16	63	29.84	23.76	80	14.58	10.38	71		
4.	Upgradation of roads.	16.20	16.34	101	0.50	0.04	8	39.91	53.51	134	2.05	1.49	73		
5.	Construction of Major & Minor roads.	1.95	5.24	269	2.90	2.57	69	5.57	7.27	210	12.05	5.26	40		
	Total	42.40	38.92	92	18.08	14.05	78	130.72	172.18	132	42.00	37.36	89		

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The above table reveals that during the reference period out of the total amount of budget and expenditure, the amount of budget provision and expenditure under State level schemes was Rs. 130.72 & 172.18 lakhs respectively. During the same period the amount of budget provision and expenditure under District level schemes was Rs. 42.00 & 37.36 lakhs respectively. The percentage of District level budget and expenditure to total budget & expenditure comes to 32.13 and 21.70 respectively. It is also seen from the table that the expenditure under State level schemes exceeded the budget provision while under district level schemes it was less than the budget provision.

It is observed from the table that during the year 1981-82, the schemes of construction of bridges was implemented under District level only. It is also observed from the table that during the years 1981-82, and 1982-83 in addition to Tribal Sub Plan funds the fund of Nucleus Budget were also utilised for construction of C.D. works in the ITDP.

The present position of major roads in the ITDP and the number of bridges and culverts required to be constructed are as under :-

1) Allapalli-Sironcha Road (S.I.No. 7B)

The upgradation and black topping of the road was observed to be going on war-footing. However 16 minor bridges are yet to be constructed on this road.

2) Allapalli-Bhamaragad.

This is one of the major district roads from Allapalli upto Perimilli, the road is metalled and all weather road. As the time of survey it was observed that from Perimilli upto Bhamaragad the earth work of this road was completed. However, stone-pitching work was not completed. It was in progress on some patches of the road. S.T.bus service is not available to Bhamaragad beyond Perimilli during the rainy season.

3) Allapalli-Etapalli-Kasansoor-Jarabandi Road.

This is another major district road. From Allapalli about 18 kms road is **black**-topped. Upto Etapalli the road is all weather road and from Etapalli onwards the road is fair weather road between Etapalli and Jarabandi 12 minor bridges and 3 major bridges (viz. bridge on Kandali Nala, Zuri Nala and Todasa Nala) are required to be constructed. The Government have already given the sanction for construction of these bridges. After completion of these bridges. After completion of these bridges the Allapalli-Jarabandi road will be all-weather road.

Observations & Difficulties in the construction programme of the roads in the I.T.D.P.

1) At present for the development of roads and communication, departmental work is being carried out. Due to inaccessibility and hilly area the required machinery and equipments are not easily available in the I.T.D.P. area.

Therefore, the contractors from urban areas are not eager to come and undertake the road development work. Even if few of them happen to come they do not possess machinery and other required material for construction and development of roads. In these circumstances, it becomes very difficult to speedup the work of road development.

2) According to Conservation of Forests Act (1980), the permission of the Government of India and Chief Conservator of Forests is to be taken before undertaking the quarrying work for road development. This causes undue delay in the implementation. As there is no other land except the forest land nearby the roads, the quarrying work becomes a problem. This has affected the speed of road development work in the ITDP area. The present road work are carried out with the cooperation of Divisional Forest Officers. However, the relaxation in the rules is not in their hands. The Executive Engineer cannot plan the road development without the permission of the Chief Conservator of Forest. In other ITDPs where there does not exist thick forest, the revenue authorities get the work done. The works are carried out without any obstructions.

The executive engineer expressed that there is a labour problem while constructing the roads in the ITDP area. The local labour cannot be relied upon as they are lazy. Their needs are very limited, therefore, they do not want to work more. They work for some days and after receiving sufficient money in hand they do not turn to work. It is a general tendency of tribal people not to save money. After spending all the money they again come back on work. This unpredicted nature of

labour has affected the progress of the work. Therefore, in order to complete work, outside labour is to be brought. The Ballarsha Private Limited hires labour from Andhra Pradesh every year to construct temporary roads in Bhamaragad area to undertake bamboo transport. Moreover, there is a difference in wage rate paid by Public Works Department and Forest Department. The Public Works Department gives wages as per the recommendations of Kalekar Committee.

4) Inadequate Facilities :

It was observed that the personnel engaged in the road development programme are not provided with adequate quarters. Similarly, the education facilities in the ITDP are not adequate even at Allapalli, Etapalli, Aheri, Sironcha etc. The personnel who work in the ITDP area, keep their families at Chandrapur or at Nagpur for the education of their children. Thus, due to double establishment, they have to spend more money. Moreover, the recreational facilities like cinema, recreation hall etc. do not exist in the project area. Due to all these reasons, the personnel in this area do not take much interest in the work. Naturally, this has affected the progress of the work.

5) As per road development plan 1961-81, only about 40% of the total estimated work of road development seems to be completed in the ITDP, while in other districts about 80% - 90% work is completed. The less work of road development in the ITDP is attributed to the labour problems, hilly and inaccessible forest area, lack of machinery and funds etc. Due to the above difficulties the mineral resources and forest

wealth in the project cannot be exploited to the fullest extent.

6) It was observed that, the bridges on the rivers (Bandia and Pamalgatam) near Bhamaragad & Sironcha are constructed as single lane only due to possibility of submergence of the area on account of Bhopalpatnam and Ichampalli projects. However, these projects are not yet completed even after the lapse of long time interval.

7) In order to decide the surface of the roads, the Public Works Department conducts annually two-three surveys on various roads in the project area. Under these surveys, volume count of the vehicles on the road is taken and on that basis, surface of the road is decided. Higher the volume of vehicles, more better will be the surface of the road.

8) It was observed that out of the total traffic on the major roads in the ITDP the traffic of heavily loaded trucks of the forest department amounts to 95%. The heavy loaded truck transport causes more damage to the roads constructed by Public Works Department.

9) It was expressed by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department Allapalli that in order to save money and time he is practising different experiments in the construction work. The side walls of the bridges are being constructed in R.C.C. to gear up the work. By doing so, the work can be under taken even in rainy ~~xxx~~ season. Similarly, this type of work proves better than the machinery work.

10) The existence of Naxalities in the ITDP area has adversely affected the road development programme in the ITDP area. Due to their existance the labourers are

SUGGESTIONS

1) Inaccessibility is one of the main reasons of ineffective implementation of some developmental schemes in the ITDP area. Therefore, it is suggested that development of roads and communication should get top priority over all others. Construction of all season roads with bridges and culverts over rivers and nallas should be undertaken for the development of tribal people in the I.T.D.F. Easy communication with the developing world outside would help in changing the attitude of the tribal people towards life which is the most important factor in the real development of tribal people.

2) Basic network of roads should be developed in the ITDP after identifying the missing links. This work should be undertaken on priority basis. For this purpose a revised road plan for the ITDP should be prepared and executed with fixed time table, which will avoid spillover of the work.

2A) In Bhamaragad area seasonal roads are constructed by the Ballarsha Paper Mills Limited for their bamboo transport. These roads can be used as basic roads and forest department can be asked to construct the roads accordingly. This will link about 40 villages and remaining villages will be in the distance of approximately 6 - 8 kms which can ultimately be linked up by the approach roads.

The present position of approach roads in the ITDP is far from satisfactory. In other words, in most of the parts of the ITDP, especially in the eastern part, there is absence of approach roads. To deliver the

package of development services through various agencies, it is very essential to have good network of approach roads.

3) It is recommended that more attention should be paid for laying down all weather roads between district headquarters and project headquarters, between district headquarters and Tahsil headquarters and between Project headquarters and Tahsil headquarters. The places of markets, growth centres, Primary Health Centre, Ashram Schools and Adivasi Cooperative Societies in the ITDP should be connected with district headquarters tahsil headquarters and project headquarters by all weather roads, so that these places will become main centres for economic, educational, health and cultural activities.

4) As the ITDP area is sparsely populated, not only central villages be connected by all-weather roads but other remote small villages should necessarily be connected with the central villages by developing the link roads between them.

5) It was observed that a large number of C.D.Works, major & Minor bridges on rivers/nalas flowing in the ITDP remained to be constructed. This affects the communication system in the I.T.D.P. especially during the rainy season. It is, therefore suggested that these works should be completed on priority basis. Due to this the tribal people in this area will easily cross nallas atleast by walk and fulfill their requirements.

6) During the rainy season the roads constructed with soil, murum etc. proves useless for heavy vehicles. It is therefore suggested that as far as possible there should be black topping of major roads in the ITDP to

7) It was observed that local labour cannot attend the road development work regularly as they are lazy and their wants are few. Therefore it is suggested that the tribal people should be persuaded to work in constructing the roads by introducing more wants among them.

8) Considering the inaccessibility of the area and to have speedy road development work, it is suggested that departmental execution of road work should not rigidly be applied in the ITDP. The departmental execution of the work loses control over the staff. This ITDP therefore, should be exempted from the departmental execution of the works. As far as possible the works should be carried out by the private contractors.

9) The Conservation of Forest Act, (1980) is very rigid which requires the permission of the Chief Conservator for undertaking quarrying works. For speedy development of roads, it is suggested that the powers vested with the Chief Conservator of Forests may be delegated to the ^{Divisional} Forest Officers in the ITDP. This will solve a lot of problems and will save time in constructing the roads in forest areas. The Government should compare between the benefits to be gained by preserving cent percent trees and by developing the roads cutting the trees which come across the roads. The road development in the ITDP should be carried out as per the directives issued by the Government of Maharashtra. Everything should not be rigid.

10) It is also suggested that the remoteness of the area can be wiped out by combine inspection of sites/spot by both the departments. The Public Works Department and Forest Department should undertake combined inspection of the spots in the ITDP where there is vital need of

roads and should act accordingly. There should be coordination between these two department. The felling of trees should be undertaken with concurrence of Divisional Forest Officers. This will boost the road development in the ITDP.

11) As more than 90% traffic on the major roads constructed by the Public Works Department is of Forest Department, it is suggested that why not levy some charges on the user of the roads as per the loads carried out. The Public Works Department should collect this toll and should utilise it for repairs of the roads. Moreover, it is suggested that the budget provisions for development of roads and communication in the ITDP should be increased to undertake more and more works.

12) In order to have speedy work and the quality of work, the Government should declare some awards to the Executive Engineer who implements the road development schemes. Similarly, awards should be given to Executive Engineers who practice some experiments in the construction work and thereby save money and time in the construction of the road works.

13) The ITDP area is very inaccessible. In this area the Junior Engineers have to supervise the road development work and to make the payments to labourers. Therefore, from security point of view and to save the time in the journey it is suggested that the Junior Engineers should be provided with a motor cycle. There are no easy means of transportation.

14) Due to possibility of submerging the area, the roads and bridges in the area nearby Bhamaragad and Sironcha are constructed as single lane only. However, for years together the area has not undergone any submergence. It is therefore, suggested that for the submerging area of

Bhopalpattan and Ichampalli projects, the policy of the government should be clear. So that permanent type double lane roads and bridges can be undertaken by the implementing authorities.

15) It was observed that nobody is ready to stay in tribal area without quarters. Therefore, free quarters should be provided to the personnel who work for the tribal development. Similarly, special allowance should be given to the staff as most of them have to maintain double establishments. If this is done, the staff will stay in the tribal area and will work more effectively.

16) It is suggested that the condition of the State Highway in the ITDP should be improved. This road should be improved. This road should be widened upto two lanes and should be completely black topped. This work should be completed as early as possible.

17) It is recommended that more and more bus routes should be started in the ITDP. Similarly, frequency of the buses should be increased. Due to lack of good transportation system, the opportunist traders exploit the tribal people. Once the proper roads and communication facilities are provided in the area, the other infrastructure facilities and essential goods will be available in the area. This will help in bringing out socio-economic development of the ITDP area in general and tribals in particular.

CHAPTER-XI FOREST

Forest in Etapalli I.T.D.P. constitute major sector of development. Out of the 8000.5 sq.kms total geographical area of the Integrated Tribal Development Project, forest covers 6250.26 sq.kms (i.e.80%). The Integrated Tribal Development Project, is richest in Maharashtra in respect of forest wealth. These forest ranges cover well known valuable teak of Allapalli.

Out of the total population in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, 53% is the tribal population. The socio-economic and cultural life of the large tribal population inhabiting in forest is largely tied to the forest in a number of ways. The tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, are part and parcel of biomass. Their life cannot be separated from the forest as they regard forest as their nourishing mother. Besides, the various forest produce in the Integrated Tribal Development Project contribute a huge amount to the state revenue.

Legal Status of Forest

The forests are classified as Reserved Forests, Protected Forests and Unclassified Forests. The Reserved forests are those forest where the Government have exclusive priority rights and are intended for timber production. Out of the total 6250 sq.kms forest area in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, the area under Reserved forest is 2028 sq.kms. The Protected forests are those where others, apart from the Government, have some rights such as rights of grazing, nistar etc. Unclassified forest are those which are neither reserved nor protected. The area under protected and unclassified

forests in the Integrated Tribal Development Project is about 4222 sq.kms.

Administration

For the purpose of administration, the entire Integrated Tribal Development Project, has been divided into three divisions, viz. 1) Allapalli, 2) Bhanragad & 3) Sironcha Division. The annual turnover of these divisions ranges between Rs. 20 to Rs.22 crores. The annual output and the turnover of each division in the Integrated Tribal Development Project is given in the following table :-

TABLE NO. 11.1

Divisionwise output and the estimated turnover of each Division in I.T.D.P.

Sr. No.	Name of the Division	Output (Item)	Estimated turnover	
			Qty.	Value
1.	Allapalli	1) Timber	28000 C.M.)	Rs.11 crores
		2) Firewood	35000s tags)	
		3) Bamboo	9000 M.T.)	
		4) Tendu leaves	100000 bags)	
2.	Bhanragad	1) Timber	20000 C.M.)	Rs.6 crores
		2) Firewood	75000s tags)	
		3) Bamboo	75000 M.T.)	
		4) Tanddu leaves	40000 bags)	
3.	Sironcha	1) N.A.	N.A.	Rs.5 crores
TOTAL				Rs.22 crores

(NOTE : CM=Cubic Metre, M.T.=Metric Tonnes)

The total annual expenditure incurred for carrying out the above output ranges between 2.50 to 3.00 crores.

Apart from the regular schemes under exploitation of forest and replantation of forest, the forest divisions in the Integrated Tribal Development Project

undertake some welfare schemes. Under these schemes, the facility of medical aid, quarters, drinking water supply, education etc. are provided to the labourers.

Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies

In order to stop the monopoly of the private contractors in the operation of forests and to bring the socio-economic and cultural change in the life of poor tribal people in the remote forest area, the forest labourer's Cooperative societies were started.

Some of the coups in the forests are allotted to these societies for exploitation through their people. After exploiting the coups, the societies get their expenditure audited by the Government Audit. After deducting the expenditure amount, 80% amount is given to the Government and 20% is retained by the society. Through the retained amount, the societies undertake welfare schemes. Due to existence of the Forest Labourer's Cooperative Society it was learnt that the potentiality of employment guarantee has been increased in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. At present there are seven Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies functioning in the Integrated Tribal Development Project (i.e. 5 in Bhamragad Division, 1 in Sironcha & 1 in Allapalli Division).

Apart from the above three divisions there is one more division known as "Work-Plan" at the district place which prepared working plans and schemes for effective exploitation of the forests in pre-selected areas. These schemes are latter implemented by the respective divisions. Each division has a divisional forest officer (D.F.O.) who works under the supervision

of Conservator of Forest. Each division is further subdivided into ranges under Range Forest Officer. Forest guard is the lowest category of the machinery functioning in forest sector.

Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra

Apart from the three Divisions in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, in order to improve the yields obtainable from forest areas in the state and to improve the quality of the forests, a corporation was established by the Government in 1974. This corporation also looks after the welfare of the tribal people who reside in the forest area. The Government entrusts some specific areas in the charge of the corporation which are exploited and replanted in a scientific manner.

Types of forest and growing stocks :

The forest in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas are of the southern tropical moist/dry deciduous type. They are generally non teak type and the species other than teak are Ain, Dhawada, Garvi, Tendu and Bamboo etc. Teak occupies inappreciable quantities in small patches but scattered. Teak growth is found over a substantially larger area. The major teak yielding areas in the Integrated Tribal Development Project are located in the neighbourhood of Allapalli, Jinalgatta and Markanda.

Rest of the forest grow mixed type of species such as Ain, Bija, Tendu, Dhawada, Haldu, Karvi, Mahuwa etc., which are economically less important. Bamboo is frequently associated with teak in the plain area as well as with some of the mixed forests. Good quality of bamboo are found in the remote area of East part i.e. Dhanragad area.

Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra in Integrated Tribal Development Project.

There are three divisions of Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra in the Integrated Tribal Development Project viz. (a) Pranhita, (b) Pendigudan and (c) Jinalgatta headed by Divisional Manager. The yearly area exploited and replanted by each division is given in the following table.

TABLE NO. 11.2

Area exploited and replanted annually by each division of the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of the division	Area in Hectares		Number of labourers
		Exploited	Replanted	
1.	Pranhita	-	250	300
2.	Pendigudan	500	-	800
3.	Jinalgatta	100	350	450
TOTAL		600	600	1550

The turnover of Pendigudan division for the year 1983-84 was 850 C.M. timber and 2700 C.M. miscellaneous wood, while 10,600 C.M. firewood. The total cost of these material was Rs.24 lakhs.

Apart from the above activities, the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, mainly undertakes the welfare activities. For the infra-structure facilities, the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra spends Rs.160/- per hectare while for building purposes, it spends Rs.270/- per hectare. The corporation undertakes activities like medical aids, education, water supply etc.

Under the welfare activities, supply of 2 kg wheat, 200 gram oil and 200 gram pulses for a day is made available from World Food Programme to one worker in a family. Remaining workers get cash payments. From the cash payments of the labourers, some amount is deducted. The money so collected is pulled in a separate account called "labour welfare account" from which welfare activities are carried out. The yearly collection of labour welfare fund from the three divisions is to the tune of Rs.18 lakhs. Thus, the workers get more than what they actually deserve.

Forest Management in the Integrated Tribal Development Project

In the beginning shortage of trained personnel put some limitations in scientific management of the forest. However, by now the scientific management has been extended to most of the forest areas in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. The management consists of preparation of Working Plans for different forest tracts, regeneration of worked areas and realization of sustained forest revenue.

It was observed that the working plans and schemes prepared by the forest department have covered almost entire forest area. Depending upon the type of forests, the terrain and the demand for the forest produce, following systems are prescribed in the different working plans in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area.

1) Conversion of forest to uniform growth blocks

The natural forest represent all age classes of trees. Such type of forest is really difficult to work, because each individual tree or group of trees require different treatment. Moreover, the felling of trees in

such forests results into ruthless destruction of many young plants and thus ultimately gives low returns. The above system is most technically advanced for the forest working in which it is aimed to regenerate the present uneven aged forest to uniform and even aged forest by carrying out generation operations on a unit area. This type of practice is usually applied to grow good quality forest and ultimately to get substantial yields.

2) Selection-cum-improvement felling system

This system is adopted in a remote forest and also in the hilly tracts from where the exploitation of economically less valuable species involve prohibitive costs. This system is applied in the areas which have been over exploited in the past and which need careful working before they are worked under the regular system.

3) Clear felling and plantations

Under the working plans prepared before the advent of the five year plans, this method was adopted for the areas which were capable of producing valuable timber but which were covered with mixed forests of low value as also the areas where the regeneration of valuable species was inadequate. Under the five year plan schemes, large areas are being taken up for plantation in addition to plantation of industrially important species such as high quality teak and bamboo etc.

4) Bamboo Working

The establishment of the Ballarshaw Paper Mill opened a new vista for working of the vast bamboo reserves of the Integrated Tribal Development Project area. A number of felling bamboo series have been allotted to the

Mill for the supply of required raw material. Bamboo forests are worked on three year cycle.

5) Nurseries

The increased activities in exploitation of forest areas have created increased demand for new plantation. The forest department and Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra both have a number of nurseries for ensuring adequate supply of plants for the plantation.

6) New Plantation

Forest department and Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area both are exploiting the forest areas on scientific lines in accordance with the working plans and the schemes. They undertake new plantation of valuable species in order to generate the exploited resources with the following objects :

- a) To increase productivity.
- b) To create employment in backward area.
- c) To create infrastructure facilities needed for industrial and socio-economic development. &
- d) To meet the industrial demand for new material in a regulated and planned manner.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCHEMES

The schemes implemented under forest sector in the Integrated Tribal Development Project are broadly classified as (a) community benefit schemes and (b) individual benefit schemes. The individual benefit schemes are those schemes which accrue benefit to the individual while the community benefit schemes cause benefit to the community as a whole. Most of the schemes

implemented under forest sector fall under the category of community benefit schemes. The community benefit schemes are further divided into two categories viz. (a) income generating & (b) non-income generating schemes. The scheme of forest exploitation and elimination of the contractors, training of forest workers, establishment of Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies etc. are the income generating community benefit schemes.

Amongst the individual benefit schemes, supply of bullock pairs and carts, supply of logging equipment to the tribals etc. are some of the income generating individual benefit schemes implemented under forest sector in the Integrated Tribal Development Project during the reference period.

It was observed that the annual output and the turnover of Allapalli division among all the three divisions in the Integrated Tribal Development Project was more. Naturally, the budget provision and expenditure incurred by the Allapalli Division during the reference period was more than the other two divisions.

Classification of different schemes implemented under forest sector in the Integrated Tribal Development Project during reference period along with their budget provision and expenditure is given in the table below :

Table No. 11.3

Table showing the classification of different schemes implemented under Tribal Sub-Plan in forest sector in Ettapalli, Integrated Tribal Development Project, during the reference period with their budget provisions and expenditure incurred

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Reference Years (1981-82)		
		Budget	Expenditure	Percentage
1.	2.			
1.	Raising of seedlings through school students & nurseries	487	481	99
2.	Supply of bullock carts and bullock pairs to tribals	342	328	96
3.	Construction of wells	180	123	68
4.	Construction of labour sheds	2270	2278	100
5.	Forest exploitation and elimination of contractors	28,676	31,347	109
6.	Construction of Community Development workers	5,255	5,127	98
7.	Training of Forest workers	350	356	102
8.	Upgradation and creation of the posts	1,377	1,363	99
9.	Electrification of quarters	32	31	97
10.	Construction of Type I Quarters	600	604	101
11.	Construction of Type II Quarters	2,063	2,020	98
12.	Afforestation of denuded forests through unemployed	236	236	100
13.	Supply of logging equipments	54	51	94
Total		41,922	44,345	106

(Table No. 11.3 continued)

Sr. No.	R e f e r e n c e		Y e a r s		Total for three	
	1982-83	1983-84	Budget Expenditure	Expenditure	Bud- Expe- get ndt.	Years
6.	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage	Percentage	Bud- Expe- get ndt.	%
1.	530	531	100	472	1620	1484 92
2.	450	415	92	1400	2708	2143 79
3.	300	386	129	-	480	509 106
4.	2510	1151	50	404	5958	3833 64
5.	32339	31410	97	39093	103305	101850 99
6.	8383	7065	84	4550	19153	16742 87
7.	400	352	88	-	750	708 94
8.	2872	2882	100	561	7529	4806 64
9.	-	-	-	-	32	31 97
10.	380	821	216	244	1227	1669 136
11.	9051	7809	86	390	11514	10219 89
12.	640	627	98	546	1572	1409 90
13.	460	437	95	30	559	518 93
Total	58115	53886	93	47690	85	156407 145921 93

It was observed from the above table that during the reference period as many as 13 different schemes were implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. Out of these schemes, three schemes were individual benefit and income generating schemes. Remaining 10 schemes were community benefit and area development schemes. It was also observed that most of the community benefit schemes were non-income generating schemes.

The table reveals that during the reference period, the total budget provision made under Tribal Sub Plan was Rs.1,56,407 hundred while the actual expenditure was Rs.1,45,921 hundred. The overall average percentage of total expenditure to the total budget comes to 93. The table also reveals that during the reference period, there was decreasing trend in the percentage of expenditure. During the years 1982-83 & 1983-84 the percentage of total expenditure to the total budget was 93% and 85%.

It is clear from the table that out of the total budget and expenditure under all the schemes, the budget provision and expenditure made on the scheme "forest exploitation & elimination of contractors" alone is more than 66%. This clearly indicates that this is the major scheme implemented under forest sector. The least amount of budget and expenditure was on the scheme of "Electrification of quarters".

As stated earlier, apart from the schemes implemented by the three forest divisions in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, some welfare schemes were also implemented by the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra. Following table gives the different

schemes implemented by the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra and the expenditure incurred on them during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

TABLE NO. 11.4

Table showing the different schemes implemented by Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra in Integrated Tribal Development Project, Etapalli for the years 1982-83 & 1983-84 with their expenditure

(Rs. in hundred)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme/ activity	Expenditure for		
		1982-83	1983-84	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Medical facilities	2679	2300	4979
2.	Housing	396	57	453
3.	Flour Mills	-	131	131
4.	Nutritional improvements	195	256	451
5.	Recreation & Cultural activities	2113	2238	4351
6.	Training	474	113	592
7.	Enhancement/Incentives	-	154	154
8.	Other Amenities for workers	1	-	1
TOTAL		5858	5254	11112

The table 10.4 reveals that during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84, in all eight different schemes were implemented by the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra. These schemes were mostly the labour welfare schemes. The table also reveals that the total expenditure incurred under all the schemes was Rs.11,11,2 hundred out of which, the expenditure incurred on medical facilities and recreation and cultural activities alone amounts to more than 83%.

SCHEMES TAKEN UP FOR STUDIES

1) Forest Exploitation and elimination of Contractors

This scheme was introduced from the year 1980. Prior to that period, the forests were exploited through the private contractors who were getting tremendous profits. They used to hire labour from outside on low wage rate. These labourers were not trained in felling the trees. They use to fall the trees with axes in which 15% wood was wasted and illicit felling of the trees was practiced.

From the year 1980, departmental exploitation of forest is undertaken. Now, the labourers are given the training in operating the axes/blades. They are provided with necessary equipments. Due to departmental exploitation, job opportunity for the labourers has been increased. About 15% wood is saved, and only selected/marked trees are cut. Under this scheme the wages to be paid to the labourers are revised from time to time. Thus, the labourers get proper compensation of their labour. Similarly, the scheme has contributed much in increasing the revenue of the Government. The forest department purchases the vehicles and machinery to undertake the forest exploitation in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area.

2) Supply of bullock pair and bullock cart.

This is income generating individual benefit scheme under which a pair of bullock and a cart worth Rs.2500/- is given to the tribal beneficiaries. Under the scheme, 50% subsidy is given. Out of the contacted five beneficiaries, almost all the beneficiaries expressed that the scheme proved very useful to them as they

can undertake transport operations of forest produce and can get regular income. Similarly, due to the scheme, the job opportunity has been increased.

3) Supply of logging equipments

The scheme is being implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area since 1980. As the economic condition of the tribal people in the forest area is very poor, they cannot afford to purchase the logging equipment to undertake cutting of the trees. Taking into account this fact, the tribals, who work in forest activities are provided with logging equipment worth Rs.100/- (consisting of 1 Ara & 6 Fiels) on 2/3 subsidy and 1/3 loan basis. Selection of the beneficiaries is made on the basis of punctuality of the beneficiary on the work. The scheme has proved very useful to the poor tribal people as they can now undertake the cutting work in the forest.

4) Afforestation of denuded forest

In order to convert the denuded forest area into a thick forest, the scheme is being implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project. Under the scheme, one hectare Government land is given to the unemployed person and asked to undertake plantation on it. He is supplied with enough plants. He is expected to look after the plants and for that purpose he is paid at Rs.5/- per day for the first five years. He can take grass, fire-wood, fruits etc. during that period.

After completion of 15 years, 50% amount is given to the beneficiary and 50% goes to the Government.

However, it was observed, that the time factor involved

in the scheme is more and therefore the beneficiary is not much interested in the scheme. Due to negligence of the beneficiaris, heavy mortality of plants was observed at the time of field work.

5) Raising of seedlings through school boys

The scheme was implemented with a view to develop the plantation interest among the students. They were supplied with the plants and seedlings. However, the scheme could not prove much useful. During the summer season as the schools remain closed, the plants remain uncared.

6) Nurseries

In order to meet the requirements of the plants to be replanted after exploitation of the forest and to have regular supply of the plants, forest department maintain their nurseries at various places in which various types of species are grown. For the scheme of "Van-Mohatsav", some horticulture nurseries are also maintained by the department in which fruit plants are grown. These plants are supplied to the various departments and organisations on the eve of "Van-Mahotsav" week.

A detailed study of the central Teak Nursery at Allapalli revealed that, though the capacity of the Nursery was 1000 beds the actual number of beds in practice was 512 only due to the problem of water. During the summer season, the Nursery faces the problem of water. The well in the Nursery does not have enough water. Therefore, the full capacity of the Nursery was not utilized. There was a need of bore well in the Nursery.

7) Training of Forest Workers

The scheme was implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Project during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 with a view to impart the training to the workers on scientific line. The scheme proved very useful as it could save 15% of the timber which was going waste previously.

SOME OTHER GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1) It was observed that, various kinds of restrictions imposed on the forest dwellers virtually put them at the mercy of the forest department especially lower level functionaries. Illiteracy and poor economic conditions of the tribal people make their situation more vulnerable. The lower level functionaries such as forest guards, exploit the tribal people in the collection of forest produce. The tribal people are often made to work without any payment. The high level officials could not find it convenient to inspect the thick forest area.

2) The tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Project have been enjoying certain rights regarding the exploitation and sale of minor forest produce which significantly contribute to their income. However, it was observed that they have been unable to derive full benefit from these forest resources because they are also exploited by the middlemen and the traders.

3) It was observed that forests are the cherished home for the tribals. It is an abode of their mother deity. The tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Project could subsist for thousand of years mainly

because forest provides them food, water, shelter, clothes, medicines, employment etc. and what not. In times of distress like famine the forests, are their last resort. Even in the areas, where thick forest do not exist, the tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area still visit the distant forests periodically and try to get their traditional requirements from there, however insignificant they may be. This clearly indicates the importance of the forests to the tribals.

4) It was observed that for the field staff, who work in the thick and inaccessible forest, no medical facilities are easily available. For want of immediate medical aid, many a times, the labourers loose their life due to cases of serpent-bite etc.

5) It was observed that in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, forest roads are constructed with a view to raise the transportation of the forest produce only. It was expressed by the Divisional Forest Officers that due to fear of commercial theft of the forest produce, the forest roads are not constructed as a pucca roads, but they are constructed for one season only.

1) It is suggested that goats should not be distributed to the beneficiaries in the vicinity of planted forest area, because the grazing habit of the goats spoils the valuable forest.

2) As the scheme of supply of bullock pairs and carts has achieved good impact over the beneficiaries, it is suggested that more beneficiaries may be covered every year. It is also suggested that while implementing the scheme, it will be more beneficial if the

beneficiaries from the villages in the vicinity of forest labourers cooperative societies are selected, where they will get regular transport work. Moreover, the beneficiaries should be convinced to undertake transport operations in the forest produce regularly.

3) It is suggested that the creation of employment opportunity for the tribal people in the forest area in the vicinity of their villages is necessary. Collection of tendu leaves and minor forest produce can be entrusted to the Adivasi/Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies. Industries like saw mills and bidi manufacturing etc., can be started in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area that have good potentials.

4) Handicraft, Cottage Industries etc. Show pieces from the bamboo and teak logs can be done by the poor tribals in the Integrated Tribal Development Project area. The Madia Gonds are expert in making brooms, carpets, mats and baskets etc., from the special grass and bamboo, which is ample in the forest. They lack only a capital and inspiration. If that is given to them, they will make good articles. If these articles are purchased and sold by the agencies like Tribal Development Corporation, they will get additional money. Moreover, the Madias will have this additional occupation.

5) The development of tribal people in the Integrated Tribal Development Project and that of the forest area can go together not only by the policy of force but by changing the attitudes of the tribal people and the forest officials. Tribal orientation training to all the officials of the forest may be essential and compulsory.

6) It is suggested that illicit felling of trees should be stopped by hook or crook. Only the matured and marked trees should be allowed to cut. Moreover, there should be more and more check-points to control the theft of the valuable forest produce. The administration of forest department should be more strict.

7) In order to have proper preservation of the forest and to have better communication in the dense forest area, it is suggested that wireless sets should be installed at important places in the Integrated Tribal Development Project to communicate important messages. Similarly, forest guards should be provided with motor cycles to have effective watch of the forest. There should be availability of fire-extinguishing machinery in the forest depots.

8) As the medical facilities to the field staff and labourers in the forest are not easily available they loose their life for want of medical aid. It is, therefore, suggested that there should be more and more mobile forest dispensaries with all required equipments and medicines.

9) The forest in the Integrated Tribal Development Project is natural and extensive. The Forest Department and Forest Development Corporation are making systematic efforts to exploit and regenerate it in a systematic and scientific manner through a large number of working plans and schemes. However, it is suggested that there is still large scope for potential available for being exploited, which can support the large number of forest based industries and which will result in the creation of job opportunities.

10) The Forest Department
Dr. J. K. ...

11) The forest in the Integrated Tribal Development Project being a dense, there is a variety of wild life, which attracts tourists and bird-watchers. As a corollary, it is suggested that more and more area of the forest should be demarcated as wild life and bird sanctuaries and they should be provided with adequate access throughout the year with essential facilities.

12) The environmental conditions of the Integrated Tribal Development Project are very favourable for the growth of the teak forest at a very fast rate. It is, therefore, suggested that more and more areas of natural forest should be converted into teak forest to meet the increasing demand for the best quality of teak for the construction of buildings.

13) Most of the tribal people not only reside in the forest, but almost entirely depend upon the forest for their livelihood. From generation to generation, the culture and life of the tribal people have been nourished in the forest. Therefore, it is suggested that in the schemes for the development of forests participation of the tribal people should be maximum so that they can get more income through these schemes.

14) In the Integrated Tribal Development Project area there is no power generation plant. The area is full of forest and villages are situated in the midst of forest. It is, therefore, suggested that some small scale power plant should be started on priority basis so that the tribal people would soon get power supply for their day to day needs. This will solve the problem

of acute shortage of power. It is further suggested that few more such units may be started in the Integrated Tribal Development Project in a phased manner.

19) It is suggested that in order to maintain ecological equilibrium, there should be conservation of forest by harnessing the available water resources in the area.

20) The working plans of the forest department should provide job opportunities for the local tribal people and their active participation in the development of forest may be sought.

21) There should be close association of forest officials with the tribal people. Their approach towards the tribal people should be in the spirit of friend, philosopher and guide. They should educate and train them so that the tribal people can earn their livelihood in the process of forest development.

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