

9

48-A

2/3



Government of Maharashtra

**Evaluation Report of the working
of the scheme of supply of electric
motors to Scheduled Tribe cultivators
A case study of Kinwat Taluka of
Nanded District, Maharashtra State.**

1977

By

Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.

48-A

2/3

4



Government of Maharashtra

**Evaluation Report of the working
of the scheme of supply of electric
motors to Scheduled Tribe cultivators
A case study of Kinwat Taluka of
Nanded District, Maharashtra State.**

1977

By

**Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Maharashtra State, Pune.**

PREFACE

This is one of the studies the Institute has under taken in the problem of tribal development. The present study is concerned with evaluation of working of supply of electric motors to the tribal cultivators in Kinwat tahsil of Nanded district. The purpose of the study is to bring out the salient features of this scheme and indicate to the extent possible, the direction of planned efforts which will be needed.

Shri P.S.More, Research Officer of this Institute has conducted this study and had made a few observations. I am pleased to bring these observations and suggestions made by him to your attention. The Report, I am sure, would be of great use to the administrators and planners - concerned with tribal problems.

I would like to record our appreciation for Shri Phutane, Tribal Welfare Officer Nanded for all assistance rendered by him during field study, without which the work could not have been completed in record time.

(DR. G. M. GARE)

Director,
Tribal Research & Training
Institute, Pune.

Evaluation report of the working of the scheme of
supply of electric motors to Scheduled Tribe
cultivators in Maharashtra State

C O N C E P T

The evaluation study basically is administrative in nature and does not technically fall under research work. It however becomes essential to probe into the working of some of the important measures taken by Government for restoring the ecological equilibrium of the weaker sections of the society. The term "weaker section" is a connotation of its own if we were to understand it in a dedicated spirit. It means those people, because of socio-political, socio-economic or socio-religious reasons have remained suppressed, depressed, oppressed and have after centuries of experience of privation lost all heart and spirit and are suffering from a kind of inertia.

The weaker sections of the society are also defined as those groups which are backward and/or exploited on account of low level and use of economic, social and political resources as against the dynamic groups.

The present study revolves around the weakest links of the weaker sections, namely the Scheduled Tribes who constitute 29.1 million in the country's population. Their population in Maharashtra according to 1971 census is 2954249. The Scheduled Tribes are predominantly a rural populace. Practically 95.66% of them are living in rural areas as against 68.33% general population.

only 4.34% of the Scheduled Tribes are to be found in urban areas as against 31.70% of the general population. Only 31 towns out of 289 towns of Maharashtra have more than 5% tribal population. Obviously the source for their sustenance is agriculture.

The Scheduled Tribe cultivators and landless labourers together constitute 87% of the population that depends upon agriculture as against 80% from the general population. The quality and quantum of land is miserable since 73% of Adivasi cultivators till lands less than 7.5 acres and only 1% of their population cultivates more than 50 acres. Majority of the tribal cultivators cultivate lands in the conventional old fashioned manner. Some of them are even seen doing shifting cultivation. In short the Adivasi cultivators are still groping at the pre-agricultural level of technology depending upon the vagaries of nature. The need for preparing him to take to modern techniques of agriculture with added inputs is imminent.

Among several other measures adopted by the Government of Maharashtra for accelerating the pace of economic development of the Scheduled Tribes "The Scheme of Supplying Electric Motors to Adivasi Cultivators Free of Cost" was sparked off during the year 1973-74. Under the scheme Scheduled Tribes cultivators owning at least 4 acres of land and having irrigation potential are selected for the purpose and electric motors are installed in their fields at a maximum cost of Rs. 3,350/- on subsidy basis. The scheme is implemented in perfect co-ordination of a task-force comprising of a Tribal Welfare Officer who is the implementing authority at the district level, the Assistant Engineer of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, the Deputy Engineer, Ground Water Survey, the Tahsildar, the Project-cum-

Block Development Officer and the Range Forest Officer. The main object of this scheme has been to bring more lands under irrigation and to assist the Adivasi cultivators to develop wet farming. The scheme also provides encouragement to the cultivators to grow sugarcane and become shareholders of a sugarcane factory and derive benefits accruing thereunder for modern methods of agriculture.

During the span of three years nearly 1,800 electric motors have been installed throughout Maharashtra in the fields of Adivasi farmers at a total cost of Rs. 5,823,982 as reflected below:-

District	No. of pumps				Total
	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	
1. Nagpur	Nil	15	17		32
2. Bhandara	-	14	53		67
3. Wardha	-	15	18		33
4. Chandrapur	89	58	35		182
5. Nanded	-	15	17		32
6. Yavatmal	272	30	55		157
7. Thane	33	45	57		135
8. Jalgaon	11	18	27		55
9. Aurangabad	-	-	17		17
10. Ratnagiri	-	15	17		32
11. Ahmednagar	-	-	17		28
12. Nasik	264	149	109		522
13. Kulaba	-	-	5		5
14. Dhule	25	90	141		256

The maximum number of electric motors, namely 522 have been distributed in Nasik District. Next comes Amrayati with 333 and third Dhule District with 256 motors.

Terms of Reference

The study was commissioned with a view to assess the exact impact of the scheme on the development of ~~the~~ agriculture of the Adivasi so assisted and to find out the bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and suggest measures and changes if any to make the scheme more effective and meaningful.

Among other things the following hypothesis were kept before the mind for investigation:-

- 1) Whether proper verification of individual cases was conducted before selecting the right beneficiaries or whether the scheme was rushed through merely for swelling the targets.
- 2) Whether the procedure for applying for the benefit was lengthy and cumbersome.
- 3) Whether the selection was impartial and fair and whether it was influenced by any kind of pressure.
- 4) Whether any inter-mediary agency played any role in the process and whether the entire and full benefit went to the beneficiaries.
- 5) Whether the beneficiary was psychologically and otherwise prepared for this sophisticated equipment or the same was thrust upon him.
- 6) It was also the intention to find out the reaction of the beneficiary and the change that has come about in his techniques after the installation of the machine.

7) Whether all the electric motors granted have been installed and energised and to find out the reasons for the failure.

8) To find out the difficulties and bottlenecks experienced by the implementing authority.

9) Whether the electric motors meant for the tribal cultivators have gone to any non-tribal cultivators.

10) To find out if there is a need for creating a separate machinery for repairs and maintenance of these machines locally, the tribal cultivator having been exposed for the first time to a sophisticated machine delicate to handle.

and

11) To ~~xi~~ study if ~~xxx~~ mere provision of water was enough for improving production without the necessary inputs, credits etc.

Area of Investigation

In order to ensure adequate coverage in sampling, a district with heavy tribal concentration and where the scheme has been adequately provided was to be chosen for the area of investigation. Nashik district which ranks third in tribal population in Maharashtra, having 90% tribal population was initially chosen for the area of investigation. More aptly so for another reason that the highest number of electric motors (522) have been distributed in Nashik District. Subsequently, however, the area of investigation was shifted from Nashik District to Kinwat Taluka of Nanded District as desired by the Government.

METHODOLOGY

The study was divided in two parts. The first part was based on the available statistics and those obtained from the officers implementing the scheme in the field. The second part of it has been based on the facts as obtaining in the area through investigation and direct dialogue with the beneficiaries and others involved in the scheme.

Two kinds of questionnaires were deployed.

1) Mail questionnaire and 2) Narrative questionnaire. The mail questionnaires were issued to the officers working in field and detail information related to the scheme was collected from them. Their views about the difficulties experienced by them in the working of the scheme were taken into consideration. Their suggestions regarding changes and improvement in the working procedure for riding over the bottlenecks for the smooth implementation of the scheme were also taken into account. The narrative questionnaire also sought information about the livelihood pattern, the land utilization and cropping pattern etc. before and after the introduction of the scheme to find out the exact impact the scheme has had on the living conditions of the beneficiaries and the change over in the agriculture techniques.

Since the investigation determined to be a case study, random sampling was not adhered to. But the criteria of cent percent samples was adopted.

Salient Features

Agriculture is the main-stay of 80% Adivasis of Maharashtra. Most of them who own lands, possess small fragments and uneconomic holdings in which they grow inferior varieties of crops. Continued Government efforts for their economic betterment has not brought about any appreciable impact. Extreme poverty of the tribals is mainly responsible for this situation because the tribals are not in a position to pay even the barest self contribution for deriving full benefits under various schemes. They are not able to pay deposits for obtaining electric connections in their houses or fields or to purchase electric motors to irrigate their lands. Irrigation through electric pumps can **alone revolutionize** their agriculture and transform their eco-system.

With a view to accelerating the rural electrification programme for increasing production and improving the economic condition of the tribals, the State Government through Government, Resolution, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department No. STW 1073/6340-K, dated 2nd November, 1973 initiated the scheme of payment of subsidy for the purchase of electric pump sets to the Adivasi agriculturists on the following conditions:-

- 1) The scheme should be implemented in the tribal areas of the State, where rural electrification schemes have already been sanctioned by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and Rural Electrification Corporation and which are already in operation.

b) The benefit of the scheme should be given to those Adivasi agriculturists who have 4 to 16 acres of compact land and/or wells or rivulets with sufficient water throughout the year and who cultivate the land themselves.

c) The total price of the electric pumps is Rs. 3,000 (Pump) + Rs. 363 (Deposit).

d) A task force comprising of the following officers would decide the eligibility of the beneficiary and see that the benefit is received by him.

1) Project-cum-Block Development Officer of the concerned Block.

2) The concerned Tahsildar.

3) The concerned Range Forest Officers.

4) Assistant Engineer (Electricity) MSEB of the concerned area.

5) Deputy Engineer, Ground Water Survey.

6) The Tribal Welfare Officer/Social Welfare Officer, who will be the co-ordinating officer of the Task Force.

e) The functions of the Task Force were prescribed as under:-

1) To get applications from the tribal cultivators and verify and scrutinise them properly by visiting the villages, fields and forward the same to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board which will in turn check them from technical point of view and forward the scrutinised list and applications to the Director of Tribal Welfare, Maharashtra State, Pune,

who should place the necessary amounts at the disposal of the Tribal Welfare Officer/Social Welfare Officer for payment to the agency who instals the pump sets. The Tribal Welfare Officer/Social Welfare Officer will fix up the agency for installation of the pumps at the wells etc. in consultation with the Collector/Chief Executive Officer i.e. rate contractor or a reputed agency doing this work.

Background of Kinwat Taluka

Kinwat is the biggest of all the talukas from Nanded District. It covers an area of 2076.9 square Kilometres and has a population of 1,56,050. The urban area is 58.3 sq.kms. while the rural area is 2018.6 kms. It has 192 villages of which 13 are deserted. In the urban area the taluka has 2107 households and 25,872 in the rural area. The rural population is 1,45,455 while that of the urban area is 10,408 males (rural) and 5145 females (urban). Kinwat is a taluka head-quarter of the Tahsildar. It is also the Head-Quarter of a Tribal Development Block. The north-eastern part of Kinwat Taluka has extensive mountain ranges and barren uncultivable land.

Nanded has forest area of 777 square kilometres. Kinwat Taluka has the major portion of the forest area of Nanded District. River Penganga flows through Kinwat Taluka. It has ~~black~~ cotton soil barring the hilly tracts.

The only mineral deposit available in Nanded District is lime stone and is found in Kinwat Taluka. Kinwat has extreme climate. In the year 1974 the mercury touched the highest i.e. 43.80 centigrade. The lowest point recorded was 6.80 centigrade in January. The maximum rainfall recorded so far was 1048.0 mm. in Kinwat Taluka (1974). The highest in Nanded District. During monsoon season it rains on an average for 61 days in Kinwat Taluka which receives 1048.0 mm. rainfall in the whole season. Kinwat has the highest rainfall in the District.

Land Utilization

The land utilization pattern is that out of a total geographical area of 201,233 hectares, 50,518 hectares is under forest. Other land not available for cultivation is 16,750 hectares the same having either been put to non-agricultural purposes or is barren and uncultivable. Yet some uncultivated land excluding fallow lands is 16,233 hectares cultivable waste, 11,479 hectares comes under permanent pastures and other grazing ground and about 16122 hectares is under tree crops. That means nearly fortysix thousand hectares of land is not available for cultivation. The current fallow land is 7240 hectares added to it 182 hectares of other fallow, the total comes to 7422 hectares. The net area sown is 97,219 hectares, area sown more than once is 15% hectares. Thus, the gross cropped area comes to 97,376. hectares.

The cropping pattern is that rice is grown in 3966 hectares, wheat in 369 hectares, kharif jowar in 31,780 hectares, Rabi jowar is not sown in Kinwat. Bajra is grown in 1163 hectares and other cereals in 49 hectares. The figure of total area in which cereals are grown comes to 37,311 hectares.

As regards pulses, gram is sown in 295 hectares and tur in 6516 hectares. With this the area growing food grains comes to 49,671 hectares.

Sugar cane is grown only in 73 hectares, condiments and spices are grown in 800 hectares. Fruits and vegetables are grown in 93 hectares.

In the final analysis the picture of cropping pattern in Kinwat Taluka emerges as 50582 hectares under food grains, 40,632 under different fibres including cotton, 4340 hectares under groundnut, 1597 hectares under oil seeds and 2 hectares under tobacco.

The average yield per hectare in Nanded District is rice 530 kgs. per hectare, wheat 429 kgs., per hectare, jowar 362 kgs. bajra 261 kgs., maize 500 kgs., grams 330 kgs., tur 642 kgs., udid 261 kgs., mung 319 kgs. and the yield for sugar cane is 4844 kgs. per hectare, cotton 73 kgs., ground nut 496 kgs., linseed 219 kgs., tobacco 1000 kgs., shillies 343 kgs. and potato 3000 kgs.

The sources of irrigation in the taluka are 202 tanks, 604 wells and 28 other sources, which together irrigate 2555 hectares of land.

The position of crops under irrigation is 427 hectares under rice, 180 hectares under wheat, kharif jowar 15 hectares, grams 55 hectares, sugar cane 65 hectares, chillis 45 hectares, turmeric 13 hectares and patatos 2 hectar area, cotton is sown in 61 hectares of irrigated land, 18 hectares for banana and 33 hectares for maize.

There are 1792 wells in Kinwat, out of which 705 irrigation wells are in use and 87 are not in use. The number of minor irrigation works of Zilla Parishad that are in use is 7, and other three belong to the State.. There are no major irrigation projects in Kinwat.

There are no precarious or other scarcity areas in Kinwat at present. As regards live stock there are 33,391 male cattle and 34,416 female cattle in the taluka. There are 215 he-buffaloes and 6694 she-buffaloes, 1313 sheep, 23,308 goats and 29,112 poultry.

Contd...

Distribution of Electric Pumps in Kinwat Taluka

Since 1973, 32 electric pumps have been distributed to the Adivasi agriculturists in Nanded District. In Kinwat Taluka which is predominantly a tribal taluka, 18 electric pumps have been distributed. According to the norms of this study cent percent sampling was adhered to. All the beneficiaries were contacted and information collected in the narrative questionnaires.

It will be seen that the area under irrigation in Kinwat Tahsil is very negligible. This justifies the need for the scheme of supply of electric pumps to the Adivasi cultivators.

The beneficiaries who have been supplied electric pumps together possess about 194 acres of land. Out of these 140 acres are inherited by them from the family. About 69 acres have been purchased by them and 41 acres have been acquired under the Tenancy Act. None of these beneficiaries have been assigned surplus land by the Government.

Fifteen of the beneficiaries have irrigation well with sufficient water to last throughout the year. Only three of them possess kachha wells with just enough water. Most of them own pairs of bullocks and have iron ploughs.

It is noticed that only 3 of the beneficiaries grow sugarcane in 2 1/2 acres, 11 of them grow wet jowar in 51 acres. Similarly 7 of these cultivators grow wet rice in 7 acres. 10 beneficiaries grow cotton in 54 acres of irrigated land.

These cultivators grow in 12 acres of wet land. Out of the 18 beneficiaries, 9 beneficiaries belongs to the Andh Tribe and the remaining are Gonds.

Average holding per beneficiary of inherited land comes to 10.9 acres.

Sugar cane

It is seen that only 2 beneficiaries have grown sugar cane in half an acre each.

Jowar

The average irrigated area in which the beneficiaries grow Jowar comes to 3.8 acres and that of dry cultivation of Jowar comes to 5.4 acres.

Rice

The average extent of rice sown under irrigated land comes to 1.2 acres and the average acreage of dry cultivation of rice comes to 1.2 acres.

Cotton

15 of the beneficiaries are growing cotton, 4 of whom do that under wet cultivation and 11 others on dry cultivation. The total area under cotton comes to 73 acres. The average cotton comes to 4.8 acres.

Wheat

7/ Out of the 18 beneficiaries grow wheat and it is interesting that six of them are growing wheat under wet cultivation. The average of acreage under wheat comes to 1.7 acres.

Ground nuts

Only one of the beneficiaries is growing ground nuts in an area of 2 acres in dry cultivation.

Vegetables and fruits

Seven of the beneficiaries are growing chillies and vegetables etc. in 6 acres. Out of the beneficiaries one has grown oranges in half an acre.

It would, thus, be seen that they are more inclined towards wet cultivation. The averages for wet cultivation and dry cultivation respectively are 8.4 and 14.8 acres.

Devidas Bhamaji Gond of village Chikhli (Bk) has started taking two crops in a year. Before the electric motor was sanctioned to him he used to irrigate 2 acres. Now he irrigates 6 acres.

Contd...

O B S E R V A T I O N S

The study has been commissioned with a view to assess the exact impact of the scheme on the development of agriculture of the Adivasi who were assisted under the scheme and to find out bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and suggest measures and changes if any to make the scheme more effective and meaningful. Within this scope a few pointers were raised.

1) The first amongst them was whether proper verification was conducted before selecting the right beneficiaries or whether the scheme was rushed through merely for swelling the targets.

2) Taking into account various difficulties in releasing the budget and the targets to the Tribal Welfare Officers of respective districts, and the feasible get together or synheronised field visits by the members of the task force, the investigation has not been very thorough. The scheme had to be rushed through the electric motors were sanctioned where even electric transformers were not available.

3) The second question was about the procedure about the application. It is observed that the procedure was not very cumbersome to the beneficiaries since the application were received through the Block Development Officers and personally collected by the Tribal Welfare Officers. Even the Adivasi cultivators

themselves submitted applications directly. ~~xxx~~ Regarding the third pointer about fair and impartial selection and the beneficiaries, it is observed that the selection though hasty has not been unfair and partial.

4) No intermediate agency has been observed playing any nefarious role between the sanctioning authority and the beneficiaries. Since the benefit is provided in kind it has reached the beneficiary in fullest measure. Whispers, however, were overheard during investigation that money was demanded at some places for issue of feasibility certificates. No evidence, however, was forthcoming to either corroborate or prove any such instances.

5) The Adivasi cultivator ~~xxx~~ has very quickly become psychologically prepared for the sophisticated machine suddenly supplied to him. Most of them started the machine with utmost ease. They get uncomfortable only in case of mechanical ~~xxx~~ defects cropping up.

6) The ~~x~~ reaction of the Adivasi cultivator to the scheme is excellent. It has restored his confidence in his hitherto hopeless eco-system. His resultant adoption to modern techniques of agriculture as regards the inputs and insecticides etc. has been quick beyond expectation.

7) Out of the 18 electric motors sanctioned to the Adivasi cultivators from Kinwat Taluka 14 have been installed and energised. Out of the remaining electric pumps one has been stolen and the others could not be installed or energised either because there are no electric installations or the well of the beneficiary is far away from the nearest electric pole.

8) The difficulties experienced by the implementing authorities viz. the Tribal Welfare Officers are mainly about the field staff. As far as the staff is concerned, the Tribal Welfare Officer is most ill equipped. He does not even have a peon attached to his office. He needs Tribal Welfare Inspectors for collecting the application, screening them and for follow up work.

9) The centralisation of the supplying agency also hampers quick implementation of the scheme. The targets fixed by the Head Office are often not need-based. Feasible targets in a given area could smoothen the working of the scheme. If impracticable and excessive targets are fixed by the Department, it results in a hurry and in turn in errors and omissions. In this context it will be seen that the Tribal Welfare Officer, Kolaba had to surrender nearly 40% of the budget in 1975-76.

In the write up of the scheme it is laid down that the Director of Tribal Welfare will check up the applications and release the amounts to the concerned Tribal Welfare Officer/Social Welfare Officer who will fix up agency on rate contract of a reliable and reputed agency which is in this line and which is recommended by the Collector/Chief Executive Officer and make payment to them after the pumps are actually fixed and necessary certificate from the Deputy Engineer and Assistant Engineer is given. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board will extend the line to the approved beneficiaries.

Direct dealing of the Department with the Western India Sales Corporation at the state level needs rethinking. The work of fixing of agency needs to be decentralised at the district level where the transactions should be on rate contract.

10) Most of the tribal area is not electrified. At certain places where electric poles have been fixed, the fields of the Adivasis have been left out. Some instances have also been noticed where the poles have been put through the fields of the Adiwasis but the current has not been provided. Poles once fixed in the fields of the Adiwasis have been subsequently removed.

Obtaining water level from the Ground Water Survey Department, feasibility certificates from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and 7/12 certificates from the village officials are difficult to obtain.

11) From within the area of case study viz., Kinwat Taluka, no cases of electric motors meant for the Adiwasis having gone to the non-Adiwasis have been noticed.

But from the information collected two case study from the other districts, it is seen that a few such cases of impersonations by non-tribals from Amravati and Yavatmal Districts. They are being investigated. through enquiry in such cases should be ordered by the Department.

re
an
rchased.

12) Frequent mechanical faults in the electric motors bothers the beneficiaries enough. There is a need to start local repair service. This could be done through the Tribal Development Corporation.

13) There is also a suggestion in reducing the extent of land holding for being eligible for the benefit from 4 acres to ~~16~~ 2.5 acres to 16 acres. Specially in Konkan area the land fragments are very small and it is well nigh impossible to find out Adivasi cultivators holding even 5 acres of land. During 1975-76 therefore an amount of Rs. 2,14,576 out of a total provision of Rs. 5,00,000 had to be surrendered in Kolaba District.

14) It is also noticed that electric motors have also been supplied outside the sub plan area. It would be seen from the map that seven electric motors have been supplied outside the plan area. All these pumps however have been supplied to the Adivasi cultivators only.

15) As already stated it was rather too early to assess the impact of the scheme on the economic development of the Adivasi cultivators. The comparative reading of irrigated against non irrigated land does not present a convincing picture of the change though the area under wet cultivation is on the increase. A very encouraging change noticed after the supply of electric motors is that the beneficiaries have stopped taking normal crops and are taking up to more sophisticated cash crops like sugarcane, oranges, chillis and vegetables.

16) A point not within the scope of this study needs some thought in this context and that is about

the agency that should implement this scheme. It is likely that there is some thinking in some quarters whether the scheme of electric motors should continue to be implemented by the Tribal Welfare Department or should be passed on to the Zilla Parishads which are presently implementing the rest of the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Tribes. Supply of electric motors is an important scheme which vitally affects the eco-system of the Scheduled Tribes and therefore needs to be ~~a~~ judiciously and gainfully implemented. The Tribal Welfare Officer who is presently implementing the scheme does not have a heavy burden on his shoulder and therefore ~~can~~ can devote the fullest attention in implementing this scheme with comform and ease and would therefore do it more effectively. If the implementation is passed on to the Zilla Parishads, the element of diverting maximum benefit by the members, office bearers of Zilla Parishads to their own constituencies would be an unavoidable factor. As a result the essential pre-requisites would either be rushed through or would completely be neglected and the benefit is likely to go to areas where even electrification is not done. This issue when read against the recent development in the tribal areas sub plan, could be reconsidered by Government in light of the resultant changes about placing Tribal Welfare Officers under the Project Officers or under the Zilla Parishads.

O T H E R O B S E R V A T I O N S

The information collected from regions other than that of the case study reveals some interesting findings.

Some cases have been reported where the tribal beneficiaries have pawned their electric motors. Two cases have been reported from village Pala from Morsi Taluka of Amravati District, where the beneficiaries have mortgaged their engines with others. Similarly, two cases have been reported from Yevatmal District, where the beneficiaries have mortgaged their engines. The Tribal Welfare Officer has released one such engine and restored it back to the beneficiary.

Two cases were noticed in Thane District where the beneficiaries of the electric motors were already in possession of oil engines. The Tribal Welfare Officer is taking suitable action in the matter.

A case of impersonization where a non-tribal person has received electric motor fraudulently by producing a bogus caste certificate from Amravati District.

In Konkan region there appears to be a case for reducing the minimum land ceiling for eligibility under the scheme from 4 acres to 2 acres.

It will be seen from the statement of land possessed by the beneficiaries that the benefit has been extended as follows:-

<u>Extent of land possessed</u>	<u>No. of beneficiaries</u>
1) 4 acres to 6 acres	Nil
2) 7 acres to 10 acres	7
3) 11 acres to 15 acres	4
4) 16 acres and above	3

In the final analysis electric motors have been sanctioned to 3 beneficiaries who possess land above 16 acres, although ~~xxx~~ they were not eligible for the benefit. Seventeen electric motors have gone to beneficiaries owning between 7 acres and 15 acres. No benefit has reached to cultivators possessing land between 4 acres and 6 acres. Bigger cultivators and medium cultivators have been benefited. The smallest cultivators have been left out from the benefit.

contd..

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

- 1) The district collectors may be requested to finalise the work of the taskforce ~~for~~ for supply of electric motors to Adivasi cultivators in the month of April and May through the District Co-ordination Committees so that the Tribal Welfare Officer should not find it difficult to bring the other members of the taskforce to come to finalise the job in time.
- 2) Printed or cyclostylled application forms should be made available at the offices of the Tribal Welfare Officers and the Block Development Officers for Adivasi cultivators for applying for electric motors. Similary, forms for feasibility certificates from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the Ground Water Survey and also for obtaining 7/12 certificates from the Talathis.
- 3) The work of the supplying agency of electric motors should be decentralised at the district level.
- 4) In view of the fact that most of the tribal area is not electrified the scheme should be amended so as to make room for supply of oil engines to Adivasi cultivators having pacca wells with enough water. The proportions of the oil engines to be supplied under the scheme should be limited to 25% of the total supply.
- 5) Wherever electric motors sanctioned to Adivasi cultivators have not yet been installed for various reasons should immediately be withdrawn and oil engines supplied to them instead.

6) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board should be requested to install transformers in Adivasi areas.

7) The symbol of the Tribal Welfare Department may be labelled or inscribed on the electric motor supplied by the Department with a view to propogate the work of the Department.

8) It is observed that electric motors have been sanctioned and supplied to Adivasi cultivators who were already having their own oil engines. This should be avoided.

9) A few instances of electric motors sanctioned to Adivasi cultivators having been mortgaged by them have come to the notice. Steps should be taken to restore these engines back to the tribal beneficiaries under the recent Tribal enactments or through any other suitable nodes.

10) Cases of electric motors for the Adivasis which have been fraudently obtained by non-tribals should be thoroughly investigated by the Department.

11) The Tribal Welfare Officers can not ~~set~~ set aside their responsibility by shrugging shoulders that the caste certificates are issued by the revenue authorities. In fact the Tribal Welfare Officer is the real expert to find out the caste of the beneficiary through spot enquiries and reject such cases even if such applicants possesses caste certificate from the revenue authorities.

12) Payment of suppliers should in no case be made unless the Tribal Welfare Officer satisfies himself that the supplier has not only installed the electric motor but energised it.

13) The Tribal Welfare Officer should be provided with at least 2 to 4 Tribal Welfare Inspectors for obtaining the applications, completion of formalities and to exercise regular follow up of the scheme so that the impact of the scheme is not lost on the adivasix cultivator.

14) Efforts should also be made to enroll the beneficiaries under the scheme as members of cooperative sugar factories.

15) The Tribal Development Corporation may be requested to arrange for repair services through thier primary centres for repairs of these electric motors.

16) The ceiling of land holding which is 4 to ~~4~~ 16 acres for being eligible for these benefits should be brought down to 2 ~~2~~ and 16 acres.

17) The agriculture officers attached to the Ashram School Complexes scheme should be asked to contact the Adivasi cultivators benefited under the scheme to give them technical guidance for achieving better results.

.....

Statement showing the land held by the condition of
 Electric motors

Sr. Name	Name	Village	Caste/ Tribe	Land Irrigated	Land utilisation Non-irrigated	Total	Whether energised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Shri Gond Champatrao Sambhaju	Wai	Gond	5	3.10	8.10	Yes
2.	Shri Todram Kisan Jalpat	Gondwadsa	Gond	2	10	12	Yes
3.	Shri Meshram Raojee Salaiguda Salaiguda	Salaiguda	Gond	4	12	16	Not
4.	Smt. Tangibai Sonba Sidran	Lingi	"	-	15	15	Yes
5.	Shri Tarphe Nagorao Avdhurtrao Chikhali	Chikhali	Kh. Andh	-	30.	30.	Yes*
6.	" Vithal Topaji Walke	"	"	17	17	17	Yes
7.	" Motiran Laxman	"	Bk.	5.30	-	5.30	Yes
8.	" Turran Deorao Laxman	"	"	5.20	1.32	7.12	Yes
9.	" Devidas Bhavanjee	"	"	7.10	-	7.10	Yes
10.	" Turran Manku Laxman	"	"	6.	5.23	11.23	Yes
11.	" Tukaran Bugaji Shirde	Jaldhara	Andh	7	1	8.00	Yes
12.	* Smt. Dullare Rangubai Khanduji	Tallari	"	4	6	10.00	Yes
13.	Shri Shri Munjaji Ganapati Jaldhara	Jaldhara	"	4	8	12	NO
14.	" Kashiba Deoji Turran	Tallari	"	-	9	9	Stolen
15.	Bakra Shri Dukre	"	"	2	5	7	NO
16.	Shri Tumeram Raghu	Nagziri	Gond	-	20	20	No. Land submerges under tank.*
17.	" Bhina Sona Ade	Digdi	"	2	17	19	Yes. 12 acres purchased
18.	" Krishna Dharma	"	"	2 1/2	12 1/2	15	Yes.
Total				55.10	162.35	218.05	*Purchased

Others inherit the land.

Table No.2
Statement accruing to Adiwasi culti-

Sr. No.	Name	Well : whether of perennial water	Name of village	Land utilisation								
				Rice	Hy. Jawar	Jawar	Cotton	Irr. Irr. Non Irr. Non Irr. Non Irr. Non				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Shri Gond Champatrao Sambhali	Yes	Wai	1	-	2	-	-	3	10	-	-
2.	Shri Todsam Kisan Jalpat	Yes	Gond Wadsa	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	5	-
3.	Shri Meshram Ranjan Raojee	Yes	Salaiguda	2½	-	1½	-	-	4	-	8	-
4.	Smt. Tangibai Sonba Sidram	Yes	Lingi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Shri Tarphe Nagorao Avdhutrac	Yes	Chikhali Kh.	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	9	-
6.	Shri Vithal Topaji Walke	Yes	"	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
7.	Shri Motiram Laxman	Yes	"	½	-	3	-	-	-	0.10	-	-
8.	Shri Tumram Deorao Laxman	Yes	"	1	-	4	-	-	1.20	-	-	-
9.	Shri Devidas Bhavanjee	Yes	"	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
10.	Tumram Manku Laxman	Yes	"	½	-	4	-	3	-	½	-	-
11.	Shri Tukaram Bhugali Shirde	Yes	Jaldhara	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
12.	Shri Bothinge Munjaji Ganpati	Yes	"	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
13.	Smt. Dullare Rangybai Khanjuji	Yes	Tallari	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	-
14.	Shri Kashiba Deoji Tambare	Yes	"	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
15.	Shri Dukre	Yes	"	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
16.	Shri Tumram Baghu Yes	Yes	Nagziri	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	11	-
17.	Shri Bhima Soma Ade Yes	Yes	Digdi	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	2	-
18.	Shri Krishna Dharma Yes	Yes	"	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total				5½	12	21	1	5	82.30	2.30		

vators granted electric pumps under different crops

Sugar Cane		Wheat		Ground Nut		Chillis & other		Irrigated	Non irrigated	Total	
Irr	Non Irr	Irr	Non Irr	Irr	Non Irr	Irr	Non Irr				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.10	5.00	3.10	8.10	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	12.00	16.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	30.00	
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	17.00	17.00	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5.30	-	5.30	
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	5.20	1.32	7.12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.10	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 8.00	5.23	13.23	
1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3.00	5.00	8.00	
-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4.00	8.00	12.00	
-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4.00	6.00	10.00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9.00	9.00	
$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	5.00	7.00	
$\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	20.00	20.00	
10	1	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	* 1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.00	19.00	
1.10	-	7.20	3	3	2	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	* 1.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.00	
								7.30	55.10	162.35	218.05

* 2 acres under double cultivation
 * 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fallow land
 * 2 . 1 Acre under double cutlivation.