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Government of Maharashtra

**EVALUATION OF SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED
FOR THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES IN
MAHARASHTRA STATE**



BY

Tribal Research & Training Institute

Maharashtra State

28 QUEEN'S GARDEN, PUNE 411 001.

1984

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P r e f a c e

The problem of some of the extremely backward tribal communities in the country has been considered in the Fifth Five Year Plan. There are certain tribal communities, which are still extremely backward, and are not able to adjust in the changing situation. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi asked every State Government to identify the extremely backward groups known as the "Primitive Tribes". For this purpose, certain criteria were fixed. They are viz. (i) pre-agricultural level of technology, (ii) extremely low level of literacy and (iii) nearly stagnant population. Accordingly, the Government of Maharashtra, after adopting these criteria, have identified the three main primitive tribes in the State, viz.: (i) the Hadia Gonds in Gadchiroli district, (ii) the Kolams in Yavatmal and Nanded districts and (iii) the Katkanis in Raigad and Thane districts respectively.

It is recognised by the Government of India that a special programme for the extremely backward tribal groups should be taken up separately so that these primitive communities could be able to get more benefit of the developmental schemes. The special treatment was considered inevitable since the felt needs of these tribals were distinct from those of other tribal communities. Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, therefore, envisaged some special programmes to be implemented by the State Government on cent per cent subsidy basis.

In view of the above guidelines, Government of Maharashtra, have formulated various schemes for the socio-economic upliftment of the primitive tribes in the State. These schemes are being implemented by the various authorities in the concerned projects since the year 1981-82.

In order to judge the overall impact generated by the implementation of these schemes, an evaluation survey was undertaken by this Institute with 1981-82 and 1982-83 as the reference years. The field work of the survey was carried out in Thane, Raigad, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli districts with the co-operation of the concerned Project Officers of the I.T.D.Ps. In all, 124 beneficiaries under various schemes from the four districts were contacted. The present report deals with the socio-economic impact of various schemes implemented for the primitive tribes in the State.

This report is completed by Shri D.H. Waskar, Research Officer and supervised by Dr. K.R. Sinsalkar, Chief Research Officer and Shri H.B. Surana, Deputy Director under my guidance.

It is hoped that the observations, findings and the suggestions made in the report will be more useful to the implementing authorities, the research scholars and the planners, who are engaged in the field of tribal development.

(Dr.G.H. Gare)
Director,
Tribal Research & Training Institute,
Pune-4.

Place : Pune.

Date :

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study tour for the Madias, construction of bodies and community development works etc. were implemented for the Madia Gonds in Bhamragad project of Gaichiroli district.

It is observed that supply of bullock pairs and carts and supply of goats are the two important schemes commonly implemented in all the concerned I.T.D.Ps. Out of total expenditure of Rs. 4,671/- thousands made on different schemes during the reference years, expenditure worth Rs. 1,382/- thousands i.e. 30 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on these two schemes only.

Supply of bullock pairs and carts

The scheme of supply of bullock pairs and carts has achieved maximum impact over the beneficiaries. Under this scheme 27 beneficiaries were contacted and almost all of them were observed to be benefitted under this scheme. Due to operation of this scheme the beneficiaries can undertake their field operations in time without depending on others. They can save money or paddy which they had to give to the owner of the bullock pair by way of hire charges. Similarly, during off season, they get additional income by undertaking transport operations.

Supply of goats

Though the scheme of supply of goats has proved useful to some extent, in Pandharkawade and Pen I.T.D.P., it is observed that there is generally a huge mortality among the goats. The mortality among the goats is due to following reasons :-

Unfavourable weather conditions, inadequate and untimely medical help to the goats, inaccessibility of the area, ignorance of beneficiaries to rear the goats properly, not realising the value of the goats by the beneficiaries.

It is observed that due to inaccessibility of the area, especially in Bhamragad project, the medical help to the goats cannot reach in time. Similarly, it is observed that the beneficiaries were not given the proper training in goat rearing by the implementing agency. If the implementing agency had given proper training to the beneficiaries in goat rearing, there would not have been such huge death toll. In some Katheri villages, the beneficiaries could not understand the real value of the goat unit consisting of 10 to 11 goats. They left the goats to the wind. Had they been supplied with 3/4 goats, they would have reared them carefully. Similarly, it is observed that a grazer appointed from a particular group, did not pay much attention towards the goats of other group.

In Bhamragad project, it is observed that the District Animal Husbandry Officer and the Agriculture Development Officer who implement the schemes under Animal Husbandry and Agriculture sectors respectively do not implement the schemes properly. They are supposed to be the technical experts in their field. However, it is told by the Project Officer that they do not give proper co-operation to him. The purchase and distribution of the livestock was not made in consultation with the Project Officer. Had the purchase and distribution of live stock been made in consultation with the Project Officer, perhaps there would **not** have occurred huge mortality among the livestock.

Supply of Poultry birds

So far as the scheme of supply of poultry birds is concerned, it is observed that the scheme is proved unuseful to the Katheris, as none of the beneficiaries contacted could accrue the benefit of the scheme. Following are some of the reasons of failure of the scheme

Huge mortality of the birds, theft of the birds, killing of others birds, ignorance of beneficiaries in rearing the birds, drinking habits of the beneficiaries and occurrence of urgent needs etc.

It is observed that about 90 per cent of the total birds supplied fell pray to the typical diseases which the veterinary doctors could not diagnose. Similarly, the beneficiaries were not trained by the implementing agency about the proper rearing of the birds. It is told by the beneficiaries that some poultry birds were stolen, while some were killed by the enemies. The drinking habit of the beneficiaries and occurrence of some urgent needs also showed them an easy way of selling the birds to meet the requirements.

Supply of pigs

The scheme of supply of pigs to the Madia Gonds is implemented by the District Animal Husbandry Officer of Gadchiroli district. The purpose behind introducing this scheme was that the female pigs will give birth to additional pigs and when they will be matured, the beneficiaries will get additional income by selling the male pigs only. However, it is observed that the very purpose of the scheme is deteriorated as heavy mortality is observed among the pigs. Some of the beneficiaries have sold the female pigs itself to meet their urgent needs which also caused decrease in number of the pigs.

Heavy mortality among the pigs is due to the fact that the beneficiaries were not given the training in piggery by the implementing agency. Similarly due to non-existence of veterinary aid in the vicinity, the pigs could not get medical help when they were sick. It is told by the

beneficiaries that the implementing agencies had merely distributed the pigs and not thought of the follow up action.

Supply of milch animals

The scheme of supply of milch animals to the Kolams in Yavatmal District was implemented by the District Animal Husbandry officer with a view that the beneficiaries will get additional income by selling the milk. In Jamb village of Ghatanji tahsil, in all 50 beneficiaries were supplied with the milch animals (i.e. a Hariyana cow and a calf). However, it is observed that only 13 beneficiaries were having the milch animals supplied to them in a poor condition. The milch animals of the other beneficiaries died. It is also observed that none of the beneficiaries has sold the milk from the cow and availed the benefit of the scheme.

The huge toll of death among the milch animals was due to following reasons :-

It is told by the beneficiaries that the cows supplied to them were not local but were from Hariyana State. The climate in Yavatmal district did not suit them. Secondly, the help of veterinary doctor was not reached in time to the animals.

However, it is observed that the cows died due to starvation and lack of good management i.e. for want of feed and fodder especially the stall feeding. This was not possible for the beneficiaries who are the daily wages workers. They could not devote their full attention to the milch animals supplied to them.

Supply of Nylon nets

The scheme of supply of Nylon nets was implemented for the Katheris in Raigad district with a view to make the fishing more easy and to

stop their traditional fishing. However, it is observed that this scheme has not proved much useful to the Katkaris. There are various reasons for that.

1) The Nylon nets supplied to the Katkaris were not as per their requirements. Almost all the contacted beneficiaries have told that the holes of the nets supplied to them are of big size. Therefore, fish from 'Nals' and small rivers cannot be caught therein. They have expressed their opinions that had they been given the nets which is locally called as "Pagi nets", it would have proved more useful to them. Similarly, whatever fishing was practised with the Nylon nets by the beneficiaries was used for domestic purpose and not for the sale.

2) Moreover, it is observed that the Head of the fisheries Department and the Project Officer who is reviewing officer merely placed the grants with the implementing agency i.e. Block Development Officer who is always over-burdened this is what the Block Development Officer, Khalapur has expressed. The beneficiaries were not imparted the training in fishing and in proper preservation of the nets. Therefore, the nets of many beneficiaries were found in torn condition.

Supply of huts

So far as the scheme of supply of huts is concerned, it is generally observed that this scheme proved useful to the primitive tribals. Due to implementation of this scheme, the beneficiaries could get the shelter from rain and Sun. Similarly, their every year exertion and the money in erecting the huts is saved. Generally, a provision worth Rs. 3500/- per hut was made in the budget provision. However, it is observed that in Waghode village of Alibag Tehsil all the 50 beneficiaries were supplied with the huts worth Rs. 6500/- each. In this village, the Zilla Parishad, Alibag has contributed Rs. 3000/-

per hut in addition to the contribution made by the Government. Therefore these huts were found in good condition.

However, in case of village Shirasgaon in Mokhada Tahsil of Thane district, it is observed that all the 31 huts supplied to the Katkaris are not in good condition. These huts are made of "jungle" wood and tiles. Their walls are made of sticks and grass. Therefore, the insects cause damage to the walls and ultimately to the huts. If the walls of the huts are constructed in bricks, the insects will not cause much damage to the huts and the beneficiaries will get better shelter.

Supply of mangalore tiles

This scheme is implemented in Bhamragad project with a view to replace the thatched roofs of huts of the Madia Gonds. The scheme has proved useful to them as they have placed the tiles over their huts. However, it is observed that the quantity of tiles (i.e. 500 tiles per beneficiary) falls short of their requirements. It is seen that only half portion of their huts was covered by the supplied tiles.

Supply of feed, medicines, mineral mixtures, tonic and Kadabkutti etc.

The above schemes are implemented for the Katkaris and the Madia Gonds only and not for the Kolams. It is observed that these schemes proved un-
useful, as most of the beneficiaries did not utilise the feed, medicines, tonic etc. for the livestock. Had they regularly given the feeds, medicines and tonic to the livestock, such huge mortality among their livestock could not have occurred. Similarly it is observed that the scheme of Kadabkutti which is implemented in Bhamragad project has proved un-
useful, as there is ample grass available in the jungle. This scheme may be stopped.

Appointment of programme organiser

This scheme was introduced in Pen I.T.D.P. and Bhamragad project for the Katkaris and Madia Gonds respectively. The programme organiser appointed was supposed to contact the beneficiaries frequently and convey the importance of the schemes to them. However, in Pen I.T.D.P. it is observed that the programme organisers are not visiting the Katkari colonies regularly. They even do not know the beneficiaries to whom the benefit of the schemes was given.

In Bhamragad project there are in all four programme organizers. It is observed that in addition to the above mentioned work allotted to them they serve as mediators for conversation between the beneficiaries and the Government officials. Moreover, it is also observed that the number of these programme organizers fall short of the requirement of the area. Each organiser has to cover the area of about 20 to 25 Kms. radius which is too much in an inaccessible area of Bhamragad project.

Supply of seed and fertilizers and
Agricultural implements:

These schemes are implemented for the Katkaris in Raigad district and for the Madias in Bhamragad project. It is observed that the schemes have not achieved much success in both the projects. Though some of the beneficiaries could slightly raise their agriculture produce by utilising the seeds and fertilizers and agriculture implements, for most of them the idea of using improved seeds and fertilizers as well as agricultural implements is foreign. It is learnt that most of the Katkari beneficiaries have sold the supplied seeds and fertilizers to the non-tribals at a cheaper rate.

So far as the Madia Gonds are concerned, the fertilizers such as sulphate and urea were so strange

to them that in the beginning they used it as a salt to eat and not for agriculture. Similarly, they are not still habituated to use some of the agricultural implements supplied to them.

Scheme of land development and demonstration of plot for the Madia Gonds:

It is observed that these schemes have proved useful to the Madia Gonds to some extent. However, it is told by the Project Officer that the District Agriculture Officer who is supposed to be the technical expert in the field does not extend his technical guidance to the Project Officer. As the Madia Gonds know nothing except shifting cultivation in the field of agriculture, land development and plot demonstration are the important schemes to be implemented for them. There should be demonstration of sowing operations and inter tilling operations.

Scheme of plantation of fruit trees

The scheme which is implemented for the Madia Gonds only has not been proved useful as they are not anxious to accrue the fruits of the scheme of plantation of fruits. It is observed that they are not ready to wait years together to get the fruits of the scheme. This scheme may be stopped.

Supply of clothes and utensils

It is observed that the above scheme has proved much useful to the Madia Gonds. Prior to the introduction of the scheme almost all of them use to wear loin cloth around their waist, but now they use the clothes supplied to them. Similarly, instead of using earthen pots, they use supplied aluminium utensils in the cooking. Though this scheme is not income generating scheme it should be continued.

The scheme of Ghotul

Under this scheme a house which is known as "Ghotul" is constructed for the common meetings in the village. This scheme is implemented for the Madias and it is observed that this scheme has proved useful to them. They get together here for dancing and for discussion on various topics. It also serves as the resting place for the officials. However, it is noticed that the carpet area of the Ghotuls is generally inadequate to accommodate the tribals in the village.

The scheme of study tour

The impact of this scheme is too much on the Madia Gonds. The purpose of this scheme was that the primitive Madias should come in contact with the outside world and they should change their attitude towards life. The Project Officer at Bhamragad had arranged the study tour for some Madia Gonds. Cities like Chandrapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Yavatmal etc. were shown to them. It is observed that those who did not participate in the tour are now eager to participate in the tour and see the outside world which they have never seen before.

In case of the Madia Gonds, it is noticed that out of identified 272 families in the project, 209 families i.e. 77% families were given the benefit of different schemes by the end of 1982-83. It is observed that almost all the beneficiaries are still below poverty line. However, taking into consideration the situation, circumstances and traditions under which they are brought up for years together, it is observed that slow but sure change is going on among the Madia Gonds.

So far as the Kolams are concerned, it is observed that they are little better off than the Katkaris and the Madia Gonds both socially and economically. Some of them possess sizable lands

though poor in quality. Similarly, those who received the bullock pairs and carts were observed to be much better off than the other Kolams as they are benefitted from the scheme.

Lastly, it is observed that in effective implementation of some of the schemes for the - primitive tribes is due to inaccessibility of the area (especially in Bhamragad project). Due to inaccessibility of the area for some months in a year, the follow-up machinery cannot contact the beneficiaries or cannot supply the help required by the beneficiaries in time. This has happened mainly in case with the schemes implemented under animal husbandry sector (i.e. schemes of supply of goats, milch animals, pigs, poultry birds etc.) Huge mortality among the livestock to some extent is attributed to lack of good communication system in the tribal areas.

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CHAPTER-VII
SUGGESTIONS

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

As has been stated in the earlier chapter, inaccessibility of the area is one of the main reason of ineffective implementation of some schemes for the primitive tribals. Therefore, it is suggested that roads and communications should get priority over all others. Construction of all season roads with bridges over the nallas and rivers should be undertaken for the development of primitive tribals especially for the Madia Gonds. Easy communication with the developing world outside would help in changing their attitude towards life which is most important factor in their development.

It is observed that the habitations of the Kolams and the Katkaris are generally away from the main village and there is no road from the main village upto their habitation. Therefore, it is suggested that the construction of road from the main village upto their habitation is a must for effective implementation of various schemes which should be taken up on priority.

For want of adequate staff, it is observed that some schemes are implemented less effectively. Therefore it is suggested that the additional staff should be appointed in the office of the implementing agency and in the office of the Project Officer. Similarly, at least one technical assistant for each sector from the office of the implementing agency may be placed in the office of the Project Officer to extend him technical guidance.

It is suggested that some of the community benefit schemes, such as a scheme of land development, demonstration of plot, training in handicraft etc. should be introduced for the Kolams and Katkaris.

Many of the Kolams possess sizable lands with inferior quality, therefore they need land development and plot demonstration. Similarly, the Kolams should be given the training in handicraft on scientific lines.

In case of the Katkaris, it is suggested that the scheme of land development and plot demonstration will be more useful to them. Similarly, supply of milch animals in some of the Katkari villages will prove more beneficial to them. For example, in Chikhalgaon village of Shahapur Tahsil, all the 50 beneficiaries have asked to supply them buffaloes. Due to construction of "Veheloli" dam which is at a distance of about 2 kms. from the village. There is ample supply of water. Moreover, the grass supply is also adequate there. Therefore, it is suggested that the scheme of supply of milch animals, such as buffaloes may be introduced in this village.

Schemewise suggestions

Supply of bullock pairs and carts

As this scheme has achieved good impact over the beneficiaries, it is suggested that the scheme should be implemented more intensively. However, it is to be ascertained that the beneficiaries should not sell the bullocks or the carts. If this scheme is implemented for those Katkaris who have not received bullock pairs and carts, it will be possible for them to undertake the field operations in time and transport operations during the off season.

This scheme has proved much useful to the Kolams. However, it is suggested that it will be more beneficial if the beneficiaries from the villages in the vicinity of sugar factory, cotton collection centres and forest labourers Co-operative Societies are selected where the beneficiaries will get regular additional income.

In case of the Madia Gonds, the beneficiaries should be convinced to undertake transport operations in forest products.

Supply of goats

It is suggested that before purchasing the goats from a typical weather condition, the implementing agency should think over whether these goats will survive in another type of weather conditions. The implementing agency should make the purchase and distribution of goats in consultation with the Project Officer. - Distribution of goats should be made only in those villages where the veterinary aid can reach easily in time. Provision in supply of adequate medical help will have to be made first.

It is also suggested that, instead of giving 10 to 11 goats to each beneficiary, only 3/4 goats should be given to him, so that he will rear them carefully. Moreover, it is suggested that the goats should not be distributed in the vicinity of planted forest because the browsing habit of goats spoils the -forests.

Supply of Poultry birds

This scheme has proved unuseful to the beneficiaries and it may be stopped. However, if at all the scheme is to be implemented, the following suggestions are made.

Before supplying the poultry birds, the beneficiaries should be given the training in poultry. The implementing agency should give doses of medicine to the birds and vaccinate them in time. Similarly, the beneficiaries should be supplied only those varieties of the poultry birds which will suit to the typical climate.

Moreover, it is suggested that instead of giving matured poultry birds to the beneficiaries, the chicks of 2 to 5 days may be given to them. The beneficiaries should be asked to rear the chicks upto 9 to 10 weeks and then to sell them in the market. If this is done, the beneficiaries will not be tempted to kill the poultry birds and eat them. They will fetch good price for these birds in the market.

Supply of Pigs

Due to ignorance of the beneficiaries and supply of inadequate medical help, heavy mortality is observed among the pigs. It is, therefore,

suggested that the beneficiaries should be imparted the training in piggery by the implementing agency and he should undertake the follow-up action. Veterinary aid to the pigs should be made available in the vicinity of the area where the pigs are distributed so that the sick pigs will get medical help in time.

Moreover, it is suggested that the beneficiaries should be convinced not to sell the female pigs - supplied to them, but to sell the born and matured male pigs only.

Supply of milch animals

It is observed that huge toll of death among the milch animals was caused for want of adequate feed and fodder. Therefore, it is suggested that, distribution of milch animals should be made only to those persons who possess some land. While distributing the milch animals, the beneficiaries should be asked to grow some fodder for the cattle. Similarly, alongwith the milch animals, the beneficiaries should be provided with feed and fodder at least for the first year.

It is suggested that the beneficiaries should be trained in proper rearing of the cattle and veterinary aid should reach to the sick cattle in time. Moreover, it is also suggested that in the beginning the milch animals should be distributed only in those villages which are on road side and are nearer to the urban centres. This will facilitate easy collection and distribution of the milk.

Supply of Nylon nets

The above scheme has not proved much useful to the Katkaris, as the nets supplied to them were not as per their requirements. It is, therefore, suggested that the Katkaris should be supplied only

with the nets which are locally known as "Tagi Nets". It will prove more useful for them to catch fishes from 'nallas' and small rivers.

Moreover, it is suggested that the beneficiaries should be imparted the training in fishing and proper preservation of the nets. This will help the beneficiaries in undertaking the fishing on scientific lines and in proper preservation of the nets.

Supply of huts

This scheme is proved useful to the primitive tribals. However, for effective implementation of the scheme, the following suggestions are made.

Generally a provision worth Rs. 3500/- is made for the construction of each hut which falls short of the actual requirements. Therefore, it is suggested that the amount of provision should be increased upto Rs. 5000/-.

It is observed that most of the supplied huts are having their wall made of sticks and grass, which ultimately give rise to the damage of huts by insects. Therefore, it is suggested that the walls of these huts should be replaced by the brick walls. This will give better shelter to the beneficiaries. Moreover, it is suggested that while erecting the huts the reviewing officer i.e. the Project Officer should see that the huts are being built by using good quality of wood and tiles. Similarly, it should be observed that the huts are being constructed in better way.

Supply of mangalore tiles

So far as this scheme is concerned, it is suggested that the quantity of tiles to be supplied should be increased. It is observed that the beneficiaries who were benefitted under this scheme, were given about 500 tiles which were inadequate

to their requirements. If double the quantity is given, it will be possible for the beneficiaries to replace the whole portion of their thatched huts.

Supply of feed, medicines, mineral mixture, tonic and kadabakutti etc.

It is observed that these schemes have proved unuseful, as most of the beneficiaries have not regularly given the medicine, tonic etc. to the livestock. If these schemes are to be continued, it is suggested that before supplying these commodities to the beneficiaries, they should be shown practical demonstration in proper utilization of these commodities.

In case of supply of kadabakutti, it is suggested that implementation of this scheme may be stopped in Bhamragad project as there is ample grass available in the forest. However, it is suggested that the scheme should be implemented in the areas where the milch animals are supplied.

Appointment of Programme Organiser

In Raigad district it was observed that the programme organisers are not visiting the Karkari colonies regularly. It is, therefore, suggested that the Project Officer should take the tentative programme from the organisers and should visit some places without intimating them. If the Project Officer finds the organisers guilty, he should take action against them.

In Bhamragad project, there are only 4 programme organisers who have to cover the area of about 20 to 25 kms. each. Therefore, it is suggested that their number should be increased upto 8 in this project to have more effective work from them.

Supply of seeds and fertilizers

It is observed that most of the beneficiaries who received seeds and fertilizers do not use it for themselves but sell it to others. Therefore, it is suggested that the beneficiaries should be convinced of the value of improved seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements by showing them ideal plot demonstration with the help of improved seeds, fertilizers, and implements. Once they are convinced, they will use it for better yields. Similarly, use of every agricultural implement must be shown to them.

Scheme of land development and plot demonstration

At present, these schemes are implemented for the Madia Gonds only. As the Madias are not yet accustomed to the settled cultivation, land development and plot demonstration schemes are of great importance from the view point of bringing them to the settled cultivation. Maintaining of agriculture demonstration farms or plots in the heart of tribal area is essential. The minds of primitive tribals are likely to be very well impressed by demonstration rather than any other method of extension.

Therefore, it is suggested that there should be intensive land development (i.e. levelling and bunding) and plot demonstration of different crops and vegetables right from sowing and intertilling operations to harvesting operations. Training in improved methods of cultivation should be given to the primitive tribals.

Moreover, it is suggested that these schemes may also be implemented for the Koiams and the Katkaris. Development of their inferior quality lands and plot demonstration will prove useful to them.

Scheme of plantation of fruit trees

This scheme which is implemented for the Madia Gonds proved unuseful and therefore it may not be implemented. If at all the scheme is to be implemented, it is suggested that the minds of the primitive Madias should be appealed first to realise the value of fruit trees. They should be convinced of the value of fruit trees to the extent that they should spontaneously come forth to demand fruit plants. If this is done, the scheme will bear good fruits.

Supply of clothes and utensils

The scheme is proved useful to the Madia Gonds as they now use clothes and utensils. However, it is suggested that while implementing the scheme precaution has to be taken that the beneficiaries should not become lazy and permanently depend upon the Government.

The scheme of Ghotul

This scheme is proved useful to the Madia Gonds. However, it is suggested that the carpet area of the Ghotuls should be more to accommodate the tribals in the village. Similarly, the walls of the Ghotuls should be made of bricks. Moreover, it is suggested that the implementing agency should see that good quality of wood is used in the construction of Ghotuls.

The scheme of study tour

As the scheme is proved useful to the Madias who had never seen the outside world, it is suggested that study tours should be organised for those who have not seen the outside world. Organisation of study tours will change their attitude towards life, which ultimately will prove as the stepping stone in their development.

Some special suggestions for the development of Madia Gondis:

1) As the Madias are the most backward and do not know any other language except than their own "Gondi", the officers and all other workers in the area must study the Gondi language to know their problems properly.

2) It is suggested that the creation of employment opportunities for the Madia men and women in the vicinity of their villages is necessary. Collection of tendu leaves and minor forest produce can be entrusted to the Adivasi Co-operative Societies to be formed at every village. Industries like saw mills and bidi manufacturing etc. can be started in this area.

It is observed that for the construction of temporary roads by Ballarshaw paper mills Ltd., Ballarpur, labour from Andhra is hired. Therefore, it is suggested that this should be discouraged and Madias should be persuaded to work in the construction of roads.

Handicraft, cottage Industries etc.

Show pieces from bamboo and teak logs can be done by the Madias. The Madias are expert in making brooms, carpets, pans and baskets etc. from the special grass and bamboo which is ample in the forest. They lack only 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 income. Moreover, the Madias who are lazy will be kept busy in making these articles.

As the Madias do not milk the cattle due to some superstitions, it is suggested that they must be introduced to the taste of milk and milk

products, tea and coffee etc. This will change their attitude towards milking the cattle.

It is seen that the officials and the workers, who work for the development of these tribals, are not eager to work and stay there due to poor infrastructure facilities. Therefore, it is suggested that if special incentive is given to all these workers, they will work more sincerely and will stay there.

Finally, it is suggested that to have a change in the attitude of the Madia Gonds towards life, their social, cultural and religious institutions should be harnessed to bring them together and to unite them. New ideas, new things and new activities should be introduced among them through their own local leaders which will prove more effective.

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CHAPTER - VIII

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS

- 1) For better implementation of the schemes in the tribal area, especially in Bhamragad project, there should be development of roads and communications on priority basis.
- 2) In case of the Katkaris and the Kolams, there is necessity of constructing the roads from the main village up to their habitation.
- 3) The community benefit schemes, such as land development, plot demonstration and training in handi-craft etc. should also be implemented for the Katkaris and the Kolams.
- 4) There should be additional staff in the office of the implementing agencies and in the office of the Project Officer for better implementation of the schemes. Similarly, technical assistance should also be provided to the Project Officer.

SCHEMewise SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS

Supply of Bullock pairs and carts

This scheme should be implemented more intensively for all the primitive tribals with some precautions. The beneficiaries should be selected from those persons who possess some land and from the areas nearer to sugar factory, cotton collection centres and forest co-operative societies. In addition to agriculture operations, the beneficiaries should be convinced to undertake transport operations also.

Supply of goats

There should be proper selection of the goats so as to suit the climate. The beneficiaries should be trained in rearing of goats. Adequate medical help should be given to the goats in time. The goat

unit should consist of only 3 to 4 improved variety of goats, so that the beneficiaries will rear them properly. Similarly, the goats should not be distributed in the villages which are nearer to the planted forest.

Supply of Poultry birds

The scheme may be stopped. If the scheme is to be continued, the beneficiaries should be trained in poultry and they should be given only those variety of birds which will suit the climate. The birds should be provided with medicine in time. Moreover, instead of supplying the matured birds to the beneficiaries chicks of 2 to 5 days should be provided to them.

Supply of pigs

The implementing agency should impart training to the beneficiaries in the piggery before distribution of the pigs and should take follow up action after the distribution. Veterinary aid should be made available to the pigs. It is necessary to convince the beneficiaries not to sell the female pigs but to sell the born male pigs only.

Supply of milch animals

The milch animals should be distributed only to the persons having some land and they should be asked to grow some feed and fodder. The milch animals should be distributed in the roadside villages to facilitate easy collection and distribution of the milk. Similarly, the beneficiaries should be imparted training in the cattle rearing and they should be provided with feed and fodder in the beginning. Veterinary aid should reach the cattle in time.

Supply of nylon nets

Instead of giving the present type of Nylon nets to the Katkaris, the nets locally known as "Pagi nets" should be given to them. Similarly, the

beneficiaries should be trained in fishing and in proper preservation of the nets.

Supply of huts

The present provision of Rs. 3500/- per hut should be increased upto Rs. 5000/-. The walls of the huts made of sticks and grass should be replaced by the brick walls. It should be observed that the huts are built properly by using good quality of wood.

Supply of Mangalore tiles

The quantity of the tiles to be supplied should be increased so as to cover the whole portion of the huts of the beneficiaries.

Supply of feed, medicines, mineral mixture, tonic and kadabakutti etc.

Before supplying these commodities to the beneficiaries, they should be shown practical demonstration in proper utilisation of these commodities.

The scheme of kadabakutti may be stopped in Bhamragad project while it should be introduced in the areas where the milch animals are distributed and fodder is in short supply.

Appointment of programme organiser

The work of the programme organisers in Raigad district should be carefully watched by the Project Officer, while in Bhamragad project, the number of organizers should be increased upto 8 for the effective work.

Supply of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements

The beneficiaries should be convinced of the value of seeds and fertilizers by showing plot demonstration with the help of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements.

Scheme of land development and plot demonstration

These schemes should be implemented intensively for all the primitive tribals, especially to the Madias who practice shifting cultivation. Development of land and plot demonstration of different crops and vegetables needs to be given to the beneficiaries. Training in improved methods of cultivation should be given to them.

Scheme of plantation of fruit trees

To make the scheme successful the beneficiaries should be convinced the value of fruit trees by appealing their minds.

Supply of clothes and utensils

While implementing this scheme, precaution has to be taken that the beneficiaries do not become lazy and permanently depend upon the Government.

Scheme of Ghotuls

The carpet area of the Ghotul should be more and their walls should be made of bricks. Similarly, good quality of wood must be used in the construction of Ghotul.

Scheme of study tour

More and more study tours should be organised for the Madias to change their attitude towards life.

Summary of some special suggestions for the development of the Madia Gonds

- 1) For better understanding of the problems of the Madia Gonds, the officials who work in their area must know their Gondi language.
- 2) Employment opportunities (such as collection of tendu leaves and minor forest produce) should be created in the vicinity of their villages.

- 3) *The Madia Gond s should be persuaded to work for the construction of roads.*
- 4) *Articles like show pieces from the bamboo and teak logs and brooms, carpets, pans and baskets etc. from the grass and bamboos can nicely be done by the Madia Gond s. This will keep them busy.*
- 5) *In order to change their attitude towards milking the cattle, they should be introduced to the taste of milk and milk products.*
- 6) *Special incentive should be given to the workers who work in this area.*
- 7) *To change the attitude of the Madia Gond s towards life and to bring them together, their social cultural and religious institutions should be harnessed. Similarly, new ideas, new things and new activities should be introduced among them through their local leaders.*

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APPENDIX-I

Percentage of subsidies under
the development programmes
for primitive tribes....

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,

Social Welfare, & Sports Department,
Resolution No. ESP/1031/38169/D-XXX,
Mentrelaya Annex, Bombay-32,
Dated 9th Nov. 1981.

- READ : 1) Government Resolution, Social Welfare,
Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism
Department, No. AHD-10819 u.o. (969) XXIV,
dated 24th Feb. 1981.
2) D.O. letter No. 20018/5/81-TD(A), dated
14th April, 1981, from the Government of
India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

RESOLUTION :

Government of India have identified and approved Madia Gond's of Bhomragad in Chandrapur District, Kolams in Yeotmal and Nanded district and Katheris in Raigad and Thane district as primitive tribes in Maharashtra State. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the State Government has prepared project reports, for the development of these tribes, based on their social and economic needs. A Special Central Assistance is being provided by the Government of India for implementation of developmental programmes for primitive tribes. The Government of India have recommended certain basic measures of policies in regard to grant of subsidy and loan assistance to these primitive tribes in view of their extreme backwardness which demands higher level of subsidies. The question of fixing percentage of subsidies under the

developmental programmes for primitive Tribes was under consideration of Government for some time past. After careful consideration, Govt. is now pleased to approve the following rates of subsidies in respect of developmental schemes for primitive tribes.

1. To supply goats and poultry birds to primitive tribes on 75% subsidy and 25% interest free loan basis.
2. To provide shelter-cum-hut (tiled roof structure) free of cost to the primitive groups who would be covered under the programme of goatery and poultry. The cost of this shelter-cum-hut should not exceed the ceiling limit of Rs. 3000/- per hut.
3. To distribute boars on 100% subsidy basis to all the primitive tribes.
4. To settle down 123 families of Madia Gonds of Abuj Mahad area of Chandrapur district as cultivators, on deforested land by terminating shifting cultivation and to provide financial assistance in respect of all matters required for settled cultivation on 100% subsidy basis at the initial stage and progressively tapered by 10% in each year till it reaches to 50%.
5. To grant financial assistance for all other individual beneficiary schemes on 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan in the first year and the element of subsidy progressively tapered by 10% in each year till it reaches to 50% e.g. suppose 100 families are covered at the initial stage they would get financial assistance at the rate of 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan. In the second year the financial assistance would be 70% subsidy and 30% interest free loan and so on till it reaches to 50% subsidy and 50% interest free loan. However, the fresh batch of beneficiaries would get 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan in the first year.

In all the aforesaid schemes, the element of loan is to be met from special central assistance.

2. These orders should take effect from the current financial year (81-82). This Resolution issues with the concurrence of Planning Department and Finance Department vide Finance Department's un-official reference No.9851/1078/81/EXP-11, dated 19th October, 1981.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.

Sd/-(V. Ranganathan)
Secretary to Govt. of Maharashtra.

APPENDIX-II

The below table gives the I.T.D.P. wise and Tahsilwise list of villages and the No. of beneficiaries contacted for the field work

Sr. No.	District	I.T.D.P.	Taluka	Name of the village	No. of beneficiaries contacted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Raigad	Pen	Alibeg	Waghode	10	
				Pen	Saversai	1
			Khalapur	Karambeli	8	
				Vinegaon	1	
				Ghodivali	5	
			Karjat	Hal	2	
				Vakas	10	
				Total	37	
2.	Thane	Jawhar	Mokhada	Falsunde	2	
				Sirasgaon	3	
			Jawhar	Kelghar	5	
			Shahapur	Murbad	Dhasai	4
				Shahapur	Chikhalgaon	6
				Total	24	
3.	Yavatmai	Pandhar-kavade	Kalamb	Manza	8	
				Ghoti	2	
			Ghatanji	Jamb	10	
			Kelapur	Pahapur	6	
				Tatapur	1	
				Total	27	
4.	Gadchiroli	Bhemragad	Etapalli	Binagunda	9	
				Turemarka	6	
				Midtapalli	6	
				Kavande	9	
				Pusewada	6	
				Total	36	
GRAND TOTAL			23 villages		124	

APPENDIX-III

I.T.D.F. wise schematic distribution of beneficiaries contacted with their names, villages and the impact of the schemes.

I.T.D.F. : Pen

District : Raigad

Sr. No.	Name of the Beneficiary	Village	Tahsil	Supply of Goats (10+1)	Name of the schemes	Remark
1		3	4	5		6
1.	Nathu Kailu Naik	Raghode	Alibag	-do-		Six died, twelve in hand income increased by Rs. 500/-
2.	Sajanya Nathu Naik	-do-	-do-	-do-		7 died, 10 in hand income increased by Rs. 500/-
3.	Shrawan Babyc Naik	-do-	-do-	-do-		7 died, 10 in hand income increased by Rs. 500/-
4.	Sitabci Ramchandra Naik	-do-	-do-	-do-		8 died, 4 in hand no increase in income.
5.	Narayan Ganpat Naik	-do-	-do-	-do-		7 died, 12 in hand income increased by Rs. 200/-
6.	Isamcn Hari Pawar	Karambeli Pen		(10+1)		6 died, 8 in hand income increased by Rs. 200/-
7.	Janya Potyc Pawar	-do-	-do-	-do-		7 died, 6 in hand Rs. 200/- increased.
8.	Rama Kailu Kattari	Wakas	Karjat	-do-		10 died, 1 in hand income increase nil.
9.	Ziparyc Daji Kattari	-do-	-do-	-do-		All died.
10.	Shankaryc Bahiryac Kattari	Ghodvuchi	Khalapur	(5+1)		5 died, 1 in hand income increase nil.

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Guryc Ratnya Naik	Waghode	Alibag	Supply of huts	Hut in good condition.
12.	Shanker Bhatu Naik	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Bhiku Shambhu Pawar	Karumbeli	Pen	-do-	-do-
14.	Budha Balu Karkari	Wakes	Karjat	-do-	-do-
15.	Pandu Kamalu Karkari	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Ganpat Gopal Waghmare	Ghodivadi	Khalapur	-do-	-do-
17.	Laxman Govind Waghmare Hal	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
18.	Raman Nevshyc Waghmare Hal	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
19.	Posha Nathu Naik	Waghode	Alibag	(9+1) Poultry birds.	All hens died, Cock sold for Rs. 50/-.
20.	Sakharan Ramji Naik	-do-	-do-	-do-	5 died, 4 stollen
21.	Ekyc Janu Waghmare	Karumbeli	Pen	-do-	All died.
22.	Ambu Sawlyc Pawar	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Sakharan Balu Karkari	Wakes	Karjat	-do-	-do-
24.	Daji Bablyc Karkari	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Nathu Punya Waghmare	Ghodivadi	Khalapur	-do-	-do-
26.	Govind Gopci Naik	Waghode	Alibag	Bullock pair and cart.	Income increased by Rs. 1500/-
27.	Dagdau Vitthu Pawar	Sawarschi	Pen	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 1000/-
28.	Babu Pawlyc Pawar	Karumbeli	Pen	-do-	One bull is injured income increased by Rs. 1000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Janu Devaji Hilan	Vinegaon	Khalepur	Bullock pair and cart.	Income increased by Rs. 1000/-
30.	Kisan Tulya Mukane	Wates	Karjat	-do-	-do-
31.	Damu Barkya Waghmare	Ghodivali	Khalepur	-do-	-do-
32.	Gopya Ratnya Fawar	Larambeli	Fen	Nylon nets supply of	No proper utilisation No increase in income.
33.	Balu Arjun Paver	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Manya Janu Karkari	Hakas	Karjat	-do-	-do-
35.	Laman Bhikya Karkari	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
36.	Rama Beghu Karkari	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	Gunya Chama Waghmare	Ghodivali	Khalepur	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 50/-

I.T.D.P. : Pandharkwada District: Yavatmal

38.	Kusnu Bhune Mote	Jamb	Ghatanji	Supply of milch animal	Died no increase in income.
39.	Kashiram Bhutu More	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	Arjunc Bhutu More	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Paiku Bodhlya Surdham	-do-	-do-	-do-	Lesser output, no benefit.
42.	Bhima Tukaram Atram	-do-	-do-	-do-	No output, no benefit.
43.	Gettu Bhunya Meshram	-do-	-do-	-do-	Cow is dry, No benefit.
44.	Anantao Mchadu More	-do-	-do-	-do-	Cow died, no benefit.

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Dadanco Kanhu Tekam	Jamb	Ghatanji	Supply of milk animal	Animal is sick No benefit.
46.	Soberco Wanya Surppam	-do-	-do-	-do-	Cow died, no benefit.
47.	Tanbo Madka Surppam	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Bhima Raju Meshram	Pahapal	Kelapur	Supply of bullock pair and cart.	Income increased by Rs. 650/-
49.	Soma Pandu Meshram	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 500/-
50.	Tukaram Bahma Meshram	-do-	-do-	-do-	No increase in income due to death of one bull.
51.	Govind Tukaram Atram	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 600/-
52.	Bhima Gama Atram	-do-	-do-	-do-	No income increased due to heavy rains.
53.	Bhimi Vithoba Atram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
54.	Lakhma Patu Atram	Tatapur	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 600/-
55.	Abc Sakharom Kumbhakar Ghoti	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 500/-
56.	Maroti Baburao Deatole	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 400/-
57.	Pandit Paiku Atram	Nansa	Kalamb	Supply of Goats(5+1)	9 in hand.
58.	Damadi Narayan Tekane	-do-	-do-	-do-	1 died, 7 in hand.
59.	Gulab	-do-	-do-	-do-	3 died.

1	2	3	4	5	6
60.	Parvati Ajab More	Nansa	Kalamb	Supply of Goats(5+1)	9 in hand
61.	Ganpat Surba Mankar	-do-	-do-	-do-	8 in hand
62.	Nandoo Appa Kumbekar	-do-	-do-	-do-	9 in hand
63.	Keshav Pandu Bode	-do-	-do-	-do-	6 in hand
64.	Anrut Saharom Tekam	-do-	-do-	-do-	6 in hand

I.T.D.P. : Bhamragad District: Gadchiroli

65.	Mura Bodi Pasane	Pusewda	Ettapalli	Supply of Goats(3+1)	5 in hand
66.	Karia Gowli Pungari	-do-	-do-	-do-	Eaten by wolf
67.	Masa Keye Kachani	Kawande	-do-	-do-	3 in hand
68.	Vate Madh Wadde	-do-	-do-	-do-	5 in hand, 1 died.
69.	Kothe Madh Wadde	-do-	-do-	-do-	5 in hand
70.	Bijc Porc Majji	Midapalli	-do-	-do-	3 died, 1 in hand.
71.	Hinga Porc Majji	-do-	-do-	-do-	2 died, 2 sick.
72.	Keye Somc Pungati	Bingunda	-do-	-do-	2 eaten by wolf, 1 died, 1 sick.
73.	Kopa Irpa Parsa	-do-	-do-	-do-	3 died, 1 in hand.
74.	Kopa Kuta Pungati	Pusewda	Ettapalli	Supply of bull-	Income increased by
75.	Masa Irpa Pungati	-do-	-do-	ock pair & cart. Rs. 500/-	Rs. 900/-
				-do-	Income increased by

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Desa Zunga Waddē	Pusewāc	Ettopalli	Supply of bullock Pair and cart.	Income increased by Rs. 750/-
77.	Yadi Wanga Waddē	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 450/-
78.	Chinnē Karia Pungati	Middāpāc- Illi	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 500/-
79.	Dessē Panjā Dhurwa	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 500/- 1 died.
80.	Masc Mura Parsakāde	Binagunda	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 700/-
81.	Masc Kopa Pungati	Pusewāc	-do-	Supply of tiles.	In good condition
82.	Pusu Karia Waddē	Kawandē	-do-	(500)	-do-
83.	Karve Bodi Pungati	-do-	-do-	(530)	-do-
84.	Soma Koya Waddē	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
85.	Bande Gowa Mahaka	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
86.	Karia Gowa Pungati	Pusewāc	-do-	Supply of Uten- sils and clothes.	Medics are using clothes & utensils.
87.	Gurdi Poric Majji	Middāpalli	-do-	-do-	-do-
88.	Bongē Kutā Podādi	Turamarkē	-do-	-do-	-do-
89.	Wate Gudsc Waddē	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
90.	Pandu Somc Pungati	Binagunda	-do-	Supply of Figs(5)	All died due to infection.

1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	Moddit Keye Hohandoc	Binagundā	Eutopalli	Supply of pigs(5)	4 died
92.	Rame Ghicitu Dhuruc	-do-	-do-	-do-	5 died, 2 in hand.
93.	Zuria Soma Pungati	Binagundā	-do-	Supply of hut	Hut in good condition.
94.	Chuku Ghicitu Dhuruc	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
95.	Dasu Kome Podadi	Turemarka	-do-	Supply of bullocks (2)	1 eaten by tiger, 1 died.
96.	Doye Doba Tirman	Binagundā	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 500/-
97.	Irpa Lemadi Podadi	Turemarka	-do-	Supply of seeds and fertilizers.	Income increased by Rs. 350/-
98.	Kume Mora Podadi	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 150/-
99.	Bande Mura Podadi	Turemarka	-do-	Supply of Agricultural implements.	Income increased by Rs. 200/-
100.	Warlu Kome Dhuruc	Binagundā	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 200/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
101.	Shanker Shrovan Jadhav	Dhesci	Murbad	Supply of Poultry (10)	All died
102.	Shivaji Shrovan Jadhav	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
103.	Shivu Lahanu Nagh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
104.	Shanker Walku Nagh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
105.	Smt. Dhesci Shanker Sonar.	Kalambe	Shahapur	Shelter-cum-hut	Hut in good condition.
106.	Dattu Dhondu Mukane	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
107.	Halye Gopya Nagh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
108.	Laxman Shanker Karkari	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
109.	Dhondu Bapu Nagh	Dhesci	Murbad	Supply of bullock cart and bullock pair.	-do-
110.	Govind Kolu Pawar	Chikhalgion	Shahapur		Income increased by Rs. 1600/-
111.	Trimbak Kaluram Pawar	-do-	-do-	-do-	Income increased by Rs. 1400/-
112.	Shanker Ganu Pawar	Dhesci	Murbad	Supply of Goats(11)	Income increased by Rs. 1200/-
113.	Shantaram Ravaji Nagh	Chikhali-gion	Shahapur		All died.
114.	Kisan Kaluram Pawar	-do-	-do-	-do-	All died.
					7 died, 4 in hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6
115.	Yamany Buchya Kedaie	Falsunde	Mokhada	Supply of shelter cum-hut.	Hut in good condition.
116.	Shankar Dhevlya Subar	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
117.	Shankar Jenu Dive	Shivnagon	-do-	-do-	Dismantled
118.	Sakharan Dharna Valvi	-do-	-do-	-do-	Destroyed
119.	Ratan Rupé Bhoye	Kelgher	Jawhar	Supply of Goats. (11)	6 died, 9 in hand.
120.	Govind Some Valvi	-do-	-do-	-do-	4 died, 13 in hand.
121.	Devji Ganga Valvi	-do-	-do-	Supply of Poultry (11)	9 died, 1 in hand.
122.	Ganga Laxman Valvi	-do-	-do-	-do-	All died.
123.	Jenu Vikram Diwa	Shivnagon	Mokhada	Bullock cart and pair.	One died, but incremental income Rs. 1200/-
124.	Govind Some Valvi	Kelgher	Jawhar	-do-	Incremental income Rs. 500/-

APPENDIX-IV

अति मागासलेल्या आदिवासी जमातींसाठी राबविलेल्या योजनांचो मूल्यमापन पहाणी.

प्रकल्प अधिका-यासाठी/
कार्यान्वित अधिका-यासाठी

१] योजनेचे नांव :

२] योजनेचा उद्देश :

३] वेगवेगळ्या वर्णां झालेला छार्च :-

वर्ण	झालेला छार्च	साध्य
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४] लाभधारकांचो निवड करण्याचो पध्दत

५] योजनेतील गुण व दोषा चाचे परामर्श

६] योजनेच्या कशा राबविली असता अधिक फायदेशोर होईल यासंबंधी अधिका-यांचो मत किंवा योजनेचा वगळानी यासंबंधी विचार :-

स्थाळ :

दिनांक :

महाराष्ट्रातील अति प्रागासलेल्या आदिवासी जमातींसाठी
राबिविलेल्या योजनांची मूल्यमापन पहाणी

- पहाणी पत्रक -

भाग -१ : सर्वसाधारण माहिती

- [१] जिल्हा : [२] तालुका :
- [३] गांव : [४] पाडा :
- [५] लाभधारकाचे नांव :
- [६] त्याची लिंगात
- [७] मुख्य व्यवसाय :
- [८] दुय्यम व्यवसाय :
- [९] कुटुंबातील एकूण व्यक्ती :
- [१०] काम करणा-या व्यक्ती :
-

भाग - २ : योजनेबाबतचा तपशील

- [१] योजनेचे नांव व योजना कोणाच्या
सदराखाली घेतली त्याचा
तपशील.
- [२] योजना राबिवणारी संस्था :
- [३] एकूण मिळालेले कर्ज/मदत व तो
पुरवणारी संस्था.
- [४] एकूण कर्जापिछी मिळालेली/मिळणारी
सूट रक्कम.

- [५] छाटलोल गोष्टींचो माहिती वा :-
[अ] कर्जासाठी/सूट मिळण्यासाठी
केलेल्या अर्जांचो तारोखा.
[ब] कर्ज/मदत मंजुरीचो तारोखा :
[क] कर्ज/मदत वाटपाचो तारोखा :
[ड] कर्जाचा/मदतीचा पूर्ण वापर
केल्याचो तारोखा. :

[नक्को तारोखा माहित नसल्यास अंदाजित काळाचा उल्लेख करावा]

- [६] कर्ज मंजुरी नंतर कितो दिवसांचो
त्यावरील सूट मंजूर झालो ?
[७] कर्ज मंजुरी नंतर कितो काळाने
योजना कार्यान्वित झालो ?
[८] कर्ज किंवा मदत कर्जा/अोगापर्यंत
मिळालो त्याचा तपशील वावा.
तसेच कितो रक्कम रोखा व कितो
रकमेच्या वस्तू मिळाल्या त्याचा
छाटसा करावा.
[९] मिळालेल्या कर्जाचा वापर कसा केला ?
[अ] [येथे लाभधारकाने मिळालेल्या
कर्जातून विकत घेतलेल्या पशु
धानाचो आणु त्याने तयार
केलेल्या साधनांचो माहिती
वावा.]
[ब] सरकारो यंत्रणेने किंवा त्यास
अर्धा सहाय्य करणा-वा संस्थेने
विकत घेऊन लाभधारकास
पुरविलेल्या पशुधानाचो व इतर
साधनांचो माहिती.

- १०] लाभधारकास पुरविलेल्या, त्याने विकत घेतलेल्या किंवा-तयार केलेल्या रोपट्यांचे, पशुधानाचे, हत्यासांचे किंवा इतर साधनांचे हस्तांतर, विक्री किंवा नुकसान झाले आहे काय ? होय/नाहो
- ११] झाले असल्यास त्याबाबत त्याचे सविस्तर मत.
- १२] मिळालेल्या कर्जातून त्याने तयार केलेल्या साधनांपैकी तसेच त्यास पुरविलेल्या पशुधानांपैकी किती साधने व पशुधान आज लाभधारका-कडे आहेत ? त्यांचो स्थिती काय आहे ?
- १३] लाभधारकास मदत मिळण्याचे अगोदर त्याचे वार्षिक उत्पन्न काय होते ?
- १४] योजना राबविल्यानंतर लाभधारकाच्या उत्पन्नात किती भर पडली ? सविस्तर माहिती द्यावी. उत्पन्न वेगवेगळ्या कालावधीसाठी वेगवेगळे द्यावे.
- १५] दिलेल्या कर्जापैकी किती कर्ज लाभधारकाने परत फेडले आहे ?
- १६] कर्जाची परतफेड नियमित करीत नसल्यास त्याची कारणे कोणती ?

- १७] मिळालेल्या कर्जाची रक्कम त्याने योग्य त-हेने वापरली आहे व योजना चांगल्या प्रकारे राबविली गेली आहे असे पाहणी अधिकारी-यास वाटते कां ?
- १८] तसे वाटत नसल्यास योजना चांगली राबवण्याबाबत पाहणी अधिकारी-याच्या सूचना.
- १९] अन्वेषकाचे पाहणी संदर्भात अभिप्राय.

स्थाळ :

दिनांक :

सहो, नांव व हुद्दा.

ANNEXURE-VI

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The tribal situation in the State is not uniform. Some of the tribes are still very backward and cut off from the rest of the world. They have not progressed in comparison to the other tribal communities. Such tribes which are backward, economically and socially need special efforts for their development. These tribes may be called primitive. In Maharashtra State the Madia Gond, the Kolams and the Kattaris have been identified as primitive tribes.

What is Primitive Tribe ?

Generally the term 'Primitive Tribe' is used to indicate the tribal group which is most poor and backward. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Delhi, issued detailed guidelines to identify the primitive tribes. These guidelines stressed that the primitive tribes should be distinguished from the other tribes. The distinguishing features of "Primitive Groups (tribes)" are that these communities are mostly the under-developed groups. These groups are small and homogeneous, live in remote isolation having distinct cultural and ethnic individuality. The primitive groups mostly depend on forest and they have been adversely affected due to rapid change which took place around their habitat. The distinguishing feature of their developmental programme is that, each family is considered as a distinct entity for the programme.

For identification of the primitive tribal groups, all the States in the country, are generally following the three main criteria. These criteria are (i) pre-agricultural level of technology, (ii) low level of literacy, and (iii) a stagnant or diminishing population.

Primitive Tribes in Maharashtra

Three main primitive tribes have been identified so far in Maharashtra, viz. 1) Madia Gond, 2) Kolams and 3) Katkaris.

The Katkaris are found in Sahyadri region while the Madia Gonds and the Kolams are located in Gondwan region of Maharashtra State. Among the three main primitive tribal groups, there are many sub groups which arise due to different occupations taken up by the individuals or by the group of families of that particular tribe.

The names, areas and estimated population of primitive tribal groups identified in Maharashtra State have been shown in the table given below :-

Table No.1.1

Names, areas and the estimated population of primitive tribes in Maharashtra

Sr. Name of primitive No. tribal group.	Areas where the primitive tribes are found predomi- nantly.	Population approxima- tely.	
1	2	3	4
1. The Madia Gonds	1. <u>District Gadchiroli</u> a) <u>Ettapalli tahsil</u> (Bhamragad area)	0.01 lakh	
		The list of villages (31) included in Bham- ragad project with their population is enclosed separately.	
2. The Kolams	1. <u>District Yavatmal</u> a) <u>Wani tahsil</u> b) <u>Kelapur tahsil</u> c) <u>Yavatmal tahsil</u>	0.63 lakhs	
	2. <u>District Nanded</u> a) <u>Kinwat tahsil</u>		
3. The Katkaris	3. <u>District Raigad</u> a) <u>Karjat tahsil</u> b) <u>Pen tahsil</u>		

1	2	3	4
3. The Katkaris (Contd.)	2. District Thane	a) Dahanu tahsil b) Talasari tahsil c) Jawhar tahsil d) Mokhada tahsil	1.62 lakhs
Total			2.26

Table No. 1.2

List of 31 villages included in Bhamragad project
for primitive Madia Gonds with their population

S.No.	Name of village	G.C.No. 1971	Population of (Madia Gonds)		Remarks
			As per 1971 census	As per B.M.S. (1980)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kuwakodi	342	82	112	-
2.	Damanmarka	320	23	21	-
3.	Pungasur	341	11	40	-
4.	Pirmilbhati	321	35	70	-
5.	Turemarka	319	61	67	-
6.	Moradpur	316	60	47	-
7.	Phodewada	318	82	43	-
8.	Timeli	317	26	46	-
9.	Dirangi	306	9	11	-
10.	Korparshi	248	25	50	-
11.	Binagunda	338	95	72	-
12.	Tadpar	337	23	89	-
13.	Pusewada	361	35	44	-
14.	Murangal	353	115	92	-
15.	Koyar	351	37	38	-
16.	Poyarkoti	304	118	NA	-
17.	Bangadi	354	53	42	-
18.	Midedapalli	359	221	230	-
19.	Kalonde	358	105	93	-
20.	Gudenur	339	32	73	-
21.	Gundurwahi	276	112	88	-
22.	Malega	360	-	D	Deserted
23.	Gardewada	357	-	D	D
24.	Hikameta	363	-	B	D
25.	Japeli	364	-	D	D
26.	Tulwada	365	-	D	D
27.	Kotwada	352	-	D	D
28.	Gujun	NA	-	D	D
29.	Vengurwada	340	-	D	D
30.	Fulchar	307	-	D	D
31.	Fulnar	277	-	D	D
Total			1360	1368	

Note: 10 villages are deserted. D:Deserted village, NA:Not available
B.M.S.:Bench Mark Survey.

No. 1.1

From the above table it is seen that total population of the primitive tribes in the State is approximately 3.59 lakhs. Out of this population, Katkari population ranks first i.e. 1.62 lakhs. Population of the Kolam tribe ranks second while the Madia Gonds stand at the bottom (i.e. 0.67 lakhs and ~~0.01 lakh respectively~~).

lakhs.
3.59

1.62 lakhs

The Madia Gonds are mainly concentrated in Ettapalli tahsil of Gadchiroli district. The position of the Kolams and the Katkaris is different. They are spread over in Yavatmal, Thane and Raigad districts.

As per 1981 Census, the total population of Maharashtra State is 628 lakhs. Out of this, the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 57.72 lakhs. It means that the percentage of tribal population to total population of the State is 9.19%. Of the 57.72 lakhs total tribal population of the State, population of the primitive tribes amounts to 3.59 lakhs. The percentage of primitive tribal population to total tribal population comes to about 6 percent.

Government of Maharashtra has been receiving special assistance from the Central Government for the development of primitive tribes, namely, Madia Gonds, Kolams and Katkaris. A special project for the Madia Gonds has also been started with the headquarters at Bhamragad.

It had been suggested by the Secretary to the Government and Tribal Development Commissioner to take up quick evaluation of the various schemes implemented for the primitive tribes in the State. Therefore, the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune has undertaken a study of quick evaluation of schemes implemented for the primitive tribes in the State. The period under reference is 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Objectives of the study

While conducting the study of evaluation of the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes, the following important objectives are kept in view.

1) Whether the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes satisfy the conditions laid down in the guidelines issued by the Department of Home Affairs, Government of India.

2) To ensure the benefit flow of the schemes to the individual primitive tribal persons and its impact on them.

3) Whether the schemes are formulated according to the local requirements of the region ?

4) To ensure the possibility of suggesting unuseful schemes and introducing some additional useful schemes for the primitive groups.

5) To find out the loop holes in the - implementation of the schemes and to suggest the remedies over it.

In short, it can be stated that the study of evaluation of the schemes was undertaken with the object that whether implementation of the schemes has proved useful to the primitive groups or not.

Methodology

In order to evaluate the objectives of the work, the following methodology was adopted in the study :-

1) The three primitive tribes of the State i.e. the Katkaris, the Kolams and the Madia Gonds are mostly concentrated in Raigad, Thane, Yavatmal and Gadchiroli districts respectively. I.T.D.P. wise information of various schemes implemented for the primitive tribes with budget provision, expenditure and achievements etc. during 1981-82

and 1982-83 was called for from the concerned project officers.

2) The information received from the three projects, i.e. Pen, Pandharkawada and Bhamragad was analysed and classified according to the I.T.D.P., sector. Similarly yearwise separate analysis and classification was made for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

3) On scrutiny of the data received in this office, it has been observed that the information of budget provision made for various schemes and expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 alongwith implementing agencies is only received from the concerned Project Officers. Information regarding targets and achievements was not given in many cases.

4) In order to undertake a case study for studying the impact of the schemes, a sample survey is the appropriate measure to rely upon. Therefore, having regard to the budget provisions made during the reference years and assuming the weightage of total budget provisions as 100, the percentage distribution of weightage for each District/I.T.D.P. comes as under :-

Sr. No.	District	I.T.D.P.	Weightage
1.	Raigad	Pen	37
2.	Thane	I - Jawhar and II - Shahapur	12
3.	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	15
4.	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	36
Total			100

Since totality of the impact of different schemes implemented for the primitive tribes was to be observed, a sample size for the field work was required to be fixed. Keeping in view the volume of work, availability of data, nature of work and the time given, it was decided to contact 100 beneficiaries from the concerned I.T.D.Ps. However, in all 124 beneficiaries from 23 villages were contacted so as to cover important schemes from different Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

Table No.1.3

The following table gives the I.T.D.P.wise and Tahsilwise list of villages and the Number of beneficiaries contacted for the field work

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>I.T.D.P.</i>	<i>Taluka</i>	<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries contacted</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Raigad	Pen	Alibag	Waghode	10	
			Pen	Savarsai	1	
			Khalapur	Karambeli	8	
				Vinegaon	1	
			Karjat	Ghodivali	5	
				Hal	2	
			Vakas	10		
<i>Total</i>					37	
2.	Thane	Jawhar	Mokhada	Palsunde	2	
			Jawhar	Sirasgaon	3	
				Kelghar	5	
			Shahapur	Murbad	Dhasai	4
				Shahapur	Chikhalgaon	6
			Kalambhe	4		
<i>Total</i>					24	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Yavatmal	Pandharkwada	Kalamb	Manza	8
				Ghoti	2
			Ghatanji	Jamb	10
			Kelapur	Pchopal	6
				Tatapur	1
<i>Total</i>					27
4.	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Ettapalli	Binagunda	9
				Turemarka	6
				Midapalli	6
				Kavande	9
				Pusewada	6
<i>Total</i>					36
GRAND TOTAL					23 Villages
					124

While selecting the villages for the field work, more attention was paid to the villages where maximum number of beneficiaries were given the benefit of various schemes. Similarly, the schemes upon which maximum expenditure was incurred were given more weightage in the field work.

In the classification of the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes, it is observed that, most of the schemes are individual benefit schemes. Few schemes are community benefit schemes. These two types of schemes are further divided into two broad categories viz. (a) income generating schemes and (b) non-income generating schemes.

Besides this analytical study of various schemes implemented, the case study of each primitive project was also conducted to know the benefit flow of various schemes to the individual tribal beneficiaries

and their impact over them. Schedules for the beneficiaries as well as for the implementing agencies and the Project Officers were designed separately to undertake the survey and the opinions. These are enclosed at Appendix IV and V. Interviews with the beneficiaries, implementing agencies and the Project Officers were conducted. It was also ascertained at the time of field work, whether the commodities supplied to the beneficiaries are with them or not.

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CHAPTER-II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE MADIAS, THE
KOLAMS AND THE KATKARIS

The living of the primitive tribals is marked with poor economic condition which has created obstacles in their development. Therefore, they are socially handicapped. Though some of the factors influencing the socio-economic life of the primitive groups (such as traditional Panchayat, belief in evil spirits and superstitions, indebtedness etc.) are common among all the three primitive tribes, there are some peculiar characteristics of each tribe which needs special consideration.

The Madia Gonds

The Madia Gond tribe inhabits on the Abujmad hills and plains of Bhamragad area in an isolation due to inaccessibility of the area. Because of this isolation, the area has developed a peculiar characteristics which cannot be compared with the other parts of the State. Some of the peculiar characteristics of the socio-economic life of Madia Gond are as below:-

Self-Sufficiency

The Madias lead a simple life with very few wants. Even for most of their wants they depend upon nature. Because of this simple way of living and food habits, the Madias need only commodities like salt, grocery etc. from the outside. Their whole life is mainly directed towards raising of foods under shifting cultivation. They are also engaged in gathering of edible roots and fruits, fishing and hunting for their living.

Poor cultivation

One of the occupations undertaken by the Madias is agriculture. However, the Madias are

ignorant of improved agricultural practices. Shifting cultivation is a manifestation of their superstitious nature at the occupational level. Shifting cultivation was adequate to satisfy the needs of the Madias when the land was Virgin and the pressure on the land was low. But when the pressure on land increased, it became an economic problem. After the rain, they just broadcast the paddy seeds. After reaping the harvest for two to three years, they shift to another area in the forest. Due to shifting - cultivation they do not develop permanent interest in the land. They do not try to develop the land or use the manure. Because of this improper development and poor standard of cultivation, their yields are low.

Land utilization and average land holding ✓

The fullest utilization of cultivable land is never made by the Madias. This can be seen from the figures relating the position in the Etapalli Block given by Shri S.G.Deogaonkar in his book "The Madias of Bhamragad".

1) Total land	...	4,02,498 hectares
2) Land under cultivation	...	18,066 -do-
3) Land under forest	...	3,03,278 -do-
4) Land under other purpose	...	81,154 -do-
5) Average land holding	...	0.38 -do-

The huge cultivable wastes are due either to non-availability of funds and facilities or just laziness of the Madias.

Exploitation

The Madias practice barter system of economy. They are exploited by small traders and money lenders in the open season. Due to inaccessibility of the area, the money lenders and the traders have not yet penetrated this area, but on the periphery of this

area the Madias are being exploited by the money-lenders and the traders. Many of the Madias cannot count and estimate their own income or savings. Due to this fact, the traders and the money-lenders exploit them. Sometimes, a bag of salt is given to the Madia in exchange for paddy or rice on weight to weight barter basis. In some parts, even the "Charoli" are exchanged for salt on the same basis. Similarly, the idea of getting debts written off does not seem to appeal the Madia Gonds. Therefore, the unscrupulous money lender gets an easy hunting ground among these very poor and simple people.

Improper rehabilitation

To stop the practice of shifting cultivation of the Madias, 146 families from 10 villages were shifted and rehabilitated at Laheri and surrounding villages for settled cultivation. But, as they do not get the copies of records of rights and the maps of these lands, they are unknown to the limits of their allotted land. Similarly, they neither bring their entire land under cultivation nor do they use improved agricultural practices. Thus, they are not ready for and convinced of the advantage of settled cultivation. The important reason is the disturbance caused in their socio-cultural life which is more important to them than their economic life. Due to absence of records of rights with them, they are treated as labourers and are unable to get the financial assistance from Adivasi Cooperative Societies.

Inadequate Marketing facilities

There is absence of marketing facilities in Bhamragad area. Due to non-availability of godown facility at Bhamragad and Laheri, the essential commodities cannot be stored during the rainy season. Therefore, the Madias are deprived of getting the required articles.

Social status of the Madia Gonds

Due to inaccessibility of the area and difficult living conditions in Bhamragad area, Welfare services have not been adequately reached in this area. Most of the people from hilly area are totally illiterate and cut off from civilization. The Madia Gonds speak their 'Madia dialect' and many of them do not understand 'Marathi' or 'Hindi'. This causes a problem for their development.

The Madia Gond is a sub-tribe of the principal Gond tribe which inhabits the South-East border of Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra State. The Madias are sub-divided in to two groups viz. The Bada Madia and the Chhota Madia. The Bada Madia lives in the far off forest on the hills while the Chhota Madia inhabits on the plains in Bhamragad area. Dining and marriage between these two groups is a taboo.

Every Madia village has a remarkable social institution run on co-operative basis. The internal structure of each village is as such that it has its own professional and service groups among the tribe. Generally, every village of Madia has a headman or Patel, who is called the Gaita. He also functions as Bhumia or religious headman of the village.

Both the Madia men and women are scantily clad. The men normally wear a loin cloth around their waists. The women use a small loin cloth around their waists and do not cover the above portion of the body. Children are normally naked and only those going to school may be seen with clothes.

Among the Madias, women are more active and hardworking compared to the men. The men normally roam around the forest for hunting. The women dig the earth, pond the rice, grind, build huts, fell trees and do almost everything for the Household.

The Ghotuls

Every Madia village has a Ghotul. It is a house where unmarried boys and girls assemble in the evening. Here they dance upto late at night. Through playing and joking and by free mixing they develop friendship resulting in the selection of partner for marriages. Now a days, almost in all the villages, the Ghotuls are used as resting places for visitors. It is also used for some social get together or as a meeting place.

Religion

The Gond religion is described as animism, which connotes an attitude of their mind. They have tendency to attribute personality to every object, animate or inanimate, which influences them at any time. It is the theory by which they explain the phenomenon of the world around them.

The Madias worshipped many Gods. Their chief god is "Fersapen", which is worshipped under the form of spearhead or nails. Among the Madias these nails are prepared and kept for sale in bamboo tubes which are costly. It is stated that these nails are soaked in human blood and are used for getting better harvest etc. "Mariat", the goddess, is worshipped for the prevention of diseases and death. "Bhimsena" is the Hindu demi-god adopted by the Madias. The Madias also worship Waghoba, a tiger-god, for the fear of tigers whose image may be seen on the outskirts of the village. Tadoba is also their main god. Almost for all the religious occasions and the festivals, goats, chickens, etc. are sacrificed to these deities.

There are many superstitions prevailing among the Madias. The medicants or "Bhagat" are practitioners of black-magic and they are often

consulted for the cure of various ailments. Evil spirits are supposed to enter the parts of the human body and cause ailments. Instead of carrying the patient to the Doctor, he is brought to the Bhagat who follows black-magic rituals to please the spirits. They do not milk the cow, plough the earth, due to some superstitions. Similarly the sound of some birds also indicate good as well as bad omens for them.

Among the Madias the dead body is generally buried. The burial ground is adjacent to the village. Stones are heaped on the place of burial. The Madias generally erect stone slabs to commemorate the dead. The more important or famous the man, the taller is the stone.

Traditional Panchayat of Madias

The Madia tribe has traditional panchayat system for the settlement of disputes and offences. It is called together when required. The Panchayat consists of the Choudhari (Karbhari), Mahajan, Gaita and Panch. The punishment inflicted by the Panchayat consists of feasts and in the case of minor offences a fine. The fine is spent on drinking of liquor. The penalty of a serious offence involves three feasts.

Socio-Economic conditions of the Kolams

Disturbed Economic position

In the beginning the Kolams were in a state of ecological equilibrium with their environment as their population was small in size and forest resources were abundant. They were mainly subsisting on the forest products. With the growth of their population, this equilibrium is disturbed and they switched over from subsisting on forest products and shifting cultivation to the settled cultivation or as land labourers.

Secondly, the Kolams are disturbed due to external forces like the policy of conservation of forest, banning of shifting cultivation and by over exploitation of forest. As stated earlier, prior to the introduction of national forest policy, they were subsisting on forests which have now been exploited. However, the hardships which they are experiencing now are not due to policy itself but due to faulty operation and implementation of the policy.

Principle occupation

Principle occupation of the Kolams is cultivation and labourers. As per Bench Mark Survey (1980), there are 3,518 total number of the Kolam families in Kalamb, Pandharkawada and Ghatanji Panchayat Samities in Yeotmal district. Out of these total families, only 1,261 families possess different types of land while 2,257 families are landless families. It means only 36% families have different types of land while 64% are landless families. Percentage of the Kolams depending on the agriculture (especially the agricultural labourers) is higher among the primitive tribes. As per Bench Mark Survey, total agricultural land possessed by the Kolams in Yeotmal district is 8022.70 hectares. It means average landholding of each Kolam family is 2.30 hectares.

Other ways of living

The Kolams know the skill of preparing and handling different tools. They weave wooden cots, mats, baskets and prepare the ropes and sell them to the non-tribals. They work as forest labourers. About 25% workers are engaged in the forest operations. The Kolams also sell the forest products such as gum, charoli, mahua, fruits and roots etc. They

sell these commodities to the traders in big villages or markets at very low price. The traders afterwards get 4 to 5 time more price for these commodities. Thus, the Kolams are exploited by the traders. During the off season, they hunt the wild animals and go for fishing. To eat the flesh of wild boar is the feast for them. Some of them also work as carpenters, grazers etc. for non-tribals.

Poor yields

More than 93% of the Kolam families in Yeotmal district are below poverty line. As per Bench Mark Survey (1980), there were total 2,096 Kolam families in Kalamb Panchayat Samiti. Out of these total - families, 1956 families were having their annual income below poverty line i.e. less than 3,600 rupees. Their meagre income is mainly due to poor quality of their soil, lack of resources, low rate of wages, exploitation etc. They do not use cowdung as manure but sell it to non-tribals. Therefore their yields are low.

Whatever they sell in the market is not really a surplus. Absence of money and the need to buy the necessities force them to sell their commodities. Thus, low yield and uneconomic marketing is a curse for them. They do not know the market tactics and the distinct market places and the agencies from where they can get good prices for their products.

Social organisation of the Kolams

They live together at a distance of 4 to 5 furlongs from the main village in a clustered locality. Their locality is called as 'Pod' in the area of the same village. The design of Kolam pod seems to be neat and systematic. In the centre of every pod there is a public meeting place called Chavdi and a Devi shrine in front of it. The Kolams live in

the huts made from wood, grass and leaves. Their huts are more clean than the huts of other primitive tribes.

The Kolam tribe has no sub-tribe but they are divided into four different exogamous groups. Marriage between the members of the same exogamous group (gotra) is forbidden among the Kolams. The first delivery of a woman generally takes place at her father's house. 'Pachavi' worship is done by keeping an earthen lamp of sweet oil on the pit. The child is placed before it and then the naming ceremony takes place.

The Kolam men wear dhoti, shirt and a cap while the women wear a nine yard saree and choli. Both men and women get tattooed and generally the figures of gods and animals are tattooed on their arms, foreheads, cheeks and chins. Among the Kolams, there is a practice that every girl must be tattooed after one year of age and before marriage.

Religion

The principal deity of the Kolams is "Ayak". They sacrifice a goat to the deity known as Moran. They worship Sita-devi. Maghoba god is worshipped in the jungle for the protection of their catties. Daul Malik, Bhivsen, Behiram and Devi etc. are also gods worshipped by the Kolams.

The main festivals among the Kolams are Kora, Sati, Gaon Bandhani etc. Gaon Bandhani is supposed to protect from evil spirits and diseases. The Kolams have a curious ceremony of protecting the village from diseases and evil spirits to which they call Gaon Bandhani. They draw a boundary to the village called as "Bandesh". The Kolams believe that by doing so, wild animals and diseases cannot cross it. The Kolams are fond of dance. Their important dance is "Dundari". They dance at the time of Diwali, Gaon Bandhani and in marriage.

The Bhagat

All the matters regarding gods are done through the Bhagat by the Kolams. The Bhagat gets enchanted and tells many things to the people gathered around him. Sacrifice of the Goat and chicken to the deity is the usual formula told by the Bhagat. They have full confidence in Bhagat. The patient is usually brought to the Bhagat and not to the hospital for cure.

Panchayat System

In every 'Pod' of the Kolams, there is a Panchayat Committee consisting of three elected members of the tribe. The Panchayat plays a vital role in the life of the Kolams. The Kolams get their disputes solved by the Panchayat. Common "Chavadi" is the meeting place of the Panchayat. Head of the Panchayat is called Naik. The Karbhari and Mahajan assist him in giving the decisions. The Ghatya works under them and he invites people for the meetings and collects the fines etc.

The Panchayat decides the disputes and fines or ex-communicates the defaulters. If the Panchayat members do not reach to the agreed decision, then all the members of the tribe are consulted. However, now-a-days the traditional panchayat of the Kolams is not so powerful as it was in the past, because some Kolams have become the members of the Gram-Panchayats and they advise tribemen to settle their disputes through the village panchayats.

Socio-Economic conditions of the Katkaris

The word Katkari means the maker of 'Kat' i.e. catechu, although this occupation is almost abandoned by the Katkaris.

Occupations

Char-coal making and brick manufacturing are the main occupations of the Katkaris. The Katkaris are considered experts in charcoal making and brick manufacturing. Nearly 60% of their working population is engaged in these two occupations. This seasonal work starts in the month of November and continues upto middle of May. For these occupations the Katkaris go from one Tahsil to another and even in Ratnagiri district also. For this seasonal work, a Katkari family gets about Rs. 500/- by way of their wages which is far less.

It is observed from the Bench Mark Survey (1980) that there are 5,762 Katkari families in Jawhar, Wada, Mokhada, Murbad, Dahanu, Talasari and Bhivandi Panchayat Samities of Thane district and Pen and Karjat Panchayat Samities of Raigad district. Out of these total 5,762 families, 5,703 families are below poverty line families as their annual income is below Rs. 3600/-. Among the below poverty line families of the Katkaris, 38% families are having their income ranging between Rs. 1000 to 2000 only. This shows how poor the Katkaris are.

As per Bench Mark Survey (1980) 83 per cent Katkari families from Thane and Raigad districts are landless families. Only 17% Katkari families possess agricultural land which are very small in size and inferior in quality. Average landholding of the Katkari family is about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Usually it happens that by the time the Katkari comes back from the charcoal kilns, the season of tilling the lands is over. Moreover, the Katkaris do not possess cattle, and plants etc. They purchase the seeds and plants from non-tribals at an exorbitant rate. They take the cattle on hire from non-tribals. Thus, they have

to part with some of their agriculture produce. Therefore, their net agricultural yields are very low.

The Katkaris sell firewood and some jungle fruits. They kill rabbits, hares and monkeys. The Katkaris catch frogs seasonally and sell them to the suppliers of frogs and receive 25 paise per frog which is far from the average price of the frog. Similarly, the Katkaris also practise the fishing in the Malas by their traditional methods (i.e. by using a piece of cloth). However, the fishing is mostly done for domestic consumption and not with the view to sell it in the market.

Other occupations such as collection of medical herbs and Apta leaves are also done by the Katkaris. The private contractors who utilise the services of the Katkaris for collecting the herbs and Apta leaves pay very meagre amount to them. Therefore, economic condition of the Katkaris is alarming and cry for the help.

Social Organisation of the Katkaris

The tribe has nomadic tendency due to poor economic conditions. There are two main divisions among the Katkaris viz. : Son Katkari and Dhor Katkari. The Dhor Katkaris eat the flesh of cows, whereas cow flesh is taboo to the Son Katkaris. The Son Katkaris consider themselves to be superior than the Dhor Katkaris.

There are five endogamous divisions of the Katkaris viz. (1) Athavar, (2) Son or Maratha, (3) Dhed or Dhor, (4) Vcrap and (5) Sidhi. Marriage outside the endogamous division is not permitted among the Katkaris.

The Katkari tribe being a semi-nomadic tribe has not taken much advantage of educational schemes. Their percentage of literacy is far from

satisfaction. Due to very poor economic conditions and constant mobility, the percentage of literacy among this tribe as per 1971 census was as alarming as 2.81. Female literacy is negligible.

In the social status, the Katkaris are considered lowest among all the tribes of the region, and therefore all the superior tribes do not accept food or water from the Katkaris.

The Katkaris live away from the village in locality called as "Vadi". Both men and women are generally short and medium built. The men mostly wear loin cloth, while the women wear saris only upto the knees and choli. The Katkaris have extensive acquaintance with plant life. They are intimate with wild herbs and tubers useful at the time of scarcity of food and medicines.

Religion

The religion of the Katkaris is Animistic. Their main object of the worship is the tiger god, who is supposed to look with peculiar favour upon them. Similarly, they worship tribal gods such as Cheda, Hirva, Supali, Gaon deo, Hindya (Hunter god), Shivryc (Border deity) etc. The Katkaris also worship the Hindu gods of the region.

Diwali is an occasion to them for rejoicing and merrymaking, singing and dancing. They celebrate Holi, Akcja, Pola and Pitar Amavasya. Their marriage ceremony is simple. They do not call the Brahmans, but the head of the community presides over the marriage ceremony. The practice of bride price is prevalent among them. Similarly, divorce and widow marriages are also allowed among the Katkaris. The Katkaris generally burn the dead.

Panchayat

Like other primitive tribes, the Katkari tribe has the traditional Panchayat. The head of

their wadi, who is called as Naik, is the chief among the Panchas. The other panchas of the traditional Panchayat are called Korbhari and Pradhan. The chief complaints referred to the panchayat include cases of adultery, divorce and breaches of marriage rules etc. The Panchayat fines the defaulters and recovers the amount of fine, which is spent on feast for the community as a whole.

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CHAPTER-III

APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES

The development of Primitive Tribal Communities has received the attention of various commissions and the Study Teams. The Dhebar Commission (1961) observed four different layers among the more backward communities. At the bottom, the Commission has identified a class of tribals in an extremely under developed stage which is commonly known as primitive tribals.

Since, the lowest layer of tribals need almost consideration, the Commission has recommended that

- c) The development of Primitive Tribes should be the special concern of the State Government and
- b) The Project Officer concerned with the task of implementing the policies for their development should be made specially responsible therefore. The Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes (i.e. Shilu, A.O. Team 1969) also agreed with the views of the Dhebar Commission.

The Area Development Approach is introduced in the areas having more than 50 percent tribal concentration. However, since this approach may not help the weakest groups, special programmes have to be prepared for them, both within and outside the Sub-Plan areas. In case of Primitive Tribal groups, the Government approaches the problems entirely with reference to the tribal family. - Therefore, a suitable programme of helping a group of families will have to be prepared and followed thoroughly. This programme will be different from the general programme of the Tribal Development.

This approach is bound to be slow, but it will concentrate on need based programme of the Primitive Tribes.

At the time of review of Tribal Development Programme on the eve of fifth plan, it was recognised by the Government of India that a special programme for the extremely backward tribal groups should be taken up separately. It was envisaged that these programmes would be financed cent per cent by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

The distinguishing feature of the primitive group programmes is that, each specific set of families is considered for the Development Programmes and has to qualify the test of primitiveness. Even when the community by and large may be considered to be primitive following the criterias of primitiveness (i.e. pre-agricultural stage of economy and very low literacy level) it will be necessary to identify specific groups particularly when the community is large. The primitive group so identified will be small and homogenous, living in a remote isolated area having distinct cultural and ethnic individuality and might have specialised avocation.

The Central Government is of the view that if in a Reserve Forest Area, there are some groups living along with primitive tribes, who also share the same characteristics, they also may be treated as primitive groups and can be involved in programmes. However, the population of these groups among the total beneficiaries should not be more than 5 to 10 percent in any one project area. It is also to be ensured that the stonger sections of the tribal communities living in the forest area, who employ these primitive people as their labourers, do not get included in this programmes and get rid of the benefits meant for the weakest section. The programme has to start for the most primitive groups.

If suppose in a particular forest range 200 families are to be finally covered under this programme, the programme should be prepared for 200 families in relation to education, health and other economic activities. A detailed programme for a limited number of families, say 40, could be prepared for full rehabilitation. The rehabilitation programme may cover only 40 families in the first year. Other families may be covered in subsequent years, according to a clear time schedule. Thus, only after the identification of primitive groups and after drawing up of area and location, specific programmes could be undertaken.

The Government is of the view that organization of a tribal society under S.F.D.A./T.D.A. model will be beneficial in the development programme of the primitive tribes. Sufficient flexibility could be ensured in the programme content in this manner. The Project Officer should frame specific perspective plans for each of the communities so that the contiguity of the work to be conducted can be provided.

While disclosing its policy toward the development of primitive groups, the Central Government has clearly stated that the Project reports for each primitive group should incorporate the following essential features :-

- a) There should be a unique programme for each group.
- b) The programme must specially take into consideration the eco-system.
- c) The first phase of development should aim at conservation and reorganisation of the traditional skills of the groups.
- d) The second phase should spell out the development programmes.

Thus in the development of primitive groups a combination of ecological, occupational and social parameters have to be properly assessed and taken in to account while formulating the policy and implementation of programmes. This will ensure steady flow of benefits to the weakest groups among the Schedule Tribes.

The first priority should be to provide protection for the existing economic activities of the primitive groups. The project report should start with the measures for preservation and development of the subsisting economic activities of these groups. No doubt that the shifting cultivation is a traditional mode of agriculture among most of the primitive tribes, especially among the Madias, this mode cannot be changed in a day. However, efforts have to be made to control and direct the shifting cultivation on scientific lines in order to improve the economy of the primitive tribals.

It has to be clearly recognised that the problems of these primitive tribes are not merely economic, though raising of economic level is undoubtedly an important aspect. The hygienic conditions among these groups also cry for the help. Recent isolated studies among these groups show incidence of genetic abnormality like sickle-cell anemia and sexually transmitted diseases. There is also a suspicion of demographic decline among them. Genetic and patho-genetic mapping among these communities with a view not only to delete abnormalities but also to chart line of future development is most essential. A systematic approach is required in this field.

The administrative structure and the personnel have to be paid the closest attention. The most important input for the programme of primitive groups is a sensitive group of personnel who are

dedicated to the task. Designating a project administrator to look after the programme in addition to his normal duties will not do. Here, it is not the schematic programme, which has to be implemented, but the community has to be nursed with sympathy so that it can come up to the level of other groups living in the area. For each of the primitive group an officer of suitable rank may be posted. The Officer to be appointed should be selected with great care. The main criteria should be the - sensitivity of the person, his ability to identify himself with the tribals and their problems, and a sense of commitment for the development of poor people. He can be drawn from any of the Departments depending on the type of problems which a particular group faces. It is important that the functionaries live with the group and work with them, as it is only then that a qualitative change in the programme can be brought about. The appointments cannot be made on functional basis.

As the development programme of primitive tribes relates to a small group numbering about 50 to 100 or 200 families in each case, it is not possible to have a school teacher, an agricultural extension officer and other specialised functionaries. The Project Officer has to perform the duties of other functionaries. The headquarters will have to be amongst the primitive group and therefore he has to be compensated. In view of his more difficult assignment, the Project Officer should be given special pay ranging between 25 to 50% depending on the location of his headquarters. The programme relating to primitive tribes need not be restricted to administrative boundaries only.

Steps taken up by the State Government as policy measures:

The Government of Maharashtra, after due identification of the primitive tribe pockets, has

started a special project in June, 1979 at Bhamragad in Gadchiroli District for the primitive Madia Gonds. This project consists of 31 villages of which 21 villages are inhabited villages, while 10 villages are deserted villages. A special Project Officer is appointed for this project for the development of the Madia Gonds.

In respect of the Kattari and the Kolam primitive tribes, no special projects are created, however, the Project Officers of the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Projects are asked to pay attention to the welfare of these primitive tribal communities.

The project reports for all the three primitive tribes have already been prepared and submitted to the Government of India by the State Government. The Government of India have accepted these reports.

Moreover, the Government of Maharashtra have introduced different policy measures/schemes which pertain to the betterment of health, education and economy of the primitive tribals.

Among the primitive tribes, the first problem is of health. Unless the medical check-up is done in the first instance, the primitive tribals may not be able to take up physical labour. The State Govt., therefore, has initiated a scheme of medical check-up and it is being implemented among them.

The primitive tribals need to imbibe education of a sort of different from the conventional type. This will be possible by installing in them a sense of confidence and educating them in a way which does not erode the features of their personality. The Government of Maharashtra have, therefore, instructed to the concerned Officials to encourage the children of the primitive groups to join the schools. The

Project Officer of Bhamragad project has started 1st standard at Bhamragad for the children of Madia Gond. 35 students are learning their lessons at Bhamragad at the cost of Maharashtra Government.

A suitable incentive for attendance of the children is proposed by the State Government. At the primary level, the students are supplied with free uniforms and text-books. Cash awards for maximum attendance is also proposed. Ashram Schools with free lodging and boarding facilities are opened in these areas. Similarly, efforts of adult education are also being made to literate the primitive tribals.

On the economic front, the State Government have introduced many schemes. Supply of bullock pairs and bullock carts, supply of milch animals, supply of goats, pigs and poultry birds, supply of agriculture implements, supply of seeds and fertilizers etc. are few important schemes to mention among many. Maharashtra Government has accepted the policy of maximum or hundred percent subsidy while implementing the schemes for the primitive tribals in the State. The Government Resolution is appended at Appendix (III).

In order to improve the social status of the primitive tribal people, the State Government is implementing the schemes such as supply of free huts, utensils, clothes, community hall etc.

The Government of Maharashtra is also implementing some schemes of local importance through Nucleus Budget for the primitive tribal communities. Similarly, some schemes are being implemented under Integrated Rural Development Programme for the primitive groups by the State Government. Similarly, the Government have appointed special interpreters in that project with a view to serve the purpose of mediator between the officials and the primitive tribals.

The State Government have agreed to constitute a committee for each group which will have the responsibility of planning and implementation of the programmes. It has also been agreed by the State Government that voluntary organizations will be entrusted some of these programmes and associated in this task of development.

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CHAPTER-IV

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES

In order to achieve the socio-economic development of the primitive tribes in the State, the State Government have introduced special schemes for them. The work of formulating the schemes for primitive tribes was entrusted to the concerned Heads of Departments. Framing of the schemes was based on the local requirements. Therefore, there is no uniformity in the schemes implemented for different primitive tribes in the State. The development Board of which the Divisional Commissioner is a Chairman and the Project Officer is the member-secretary has full power for taking decisions with regard to the schemes to be implemented for these groups.

The schemes implemented for the primitive tribes of the State are broadly classified as : (a) Individual Benefit Schemes, and (b) Community Benefit schemes. Most of the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes fall under the class of individual benefit schemes. The individual benefit schemes are those schemes which accrue benefit to the individual himself. Implementation of those schemes which causes benefit to the community as a whole are called as community benefit schemes. The individual benefit schemes and the community benefit schemes are further divided into two broad categories viz., (a) Income generating schemes and (b) non-income generating schemes.

Supply of bullock pairs and carts, supply of milch animals, supply of Nylon nets for fishing, supply of seeds and fertilizers, supply of goats and poultry birds, supply of pigs etc. are some

of the income generating individual benefit schemes. The supply of shelter-cum-residence, supply of utensils, supply of uniforms to the Adivasi students etc. are some of the non-income generating individual benefit schemes.

The scheme of drinking water supply, construction of community hall (Ghotuls), the appointment of programme organisers etc. are some of the community benefit schemes which are called non-income generating schemes. Though these schemes are beneficial to the community as a whole, these schemes do not create additional income for the community. However, a scheme of irrigation, a scheme of forming an Adivasi Co-operative Society to buy and sell their commodities are the income generating community benefit schemes. After implementation of these schemes, the income of the community as a whole is supposed to rise.

Some of the important schemes implemented for the three primitive tribes of the State with their object, cost, percentage of subsidy and loan etc. are given below :-

(1) A scheme of construction of shelter-cum-residence

Under this scheme, shelter for goats and poultry birds is provided with accommodation for family members of the beneficiary, especially for the Katkaris. An amount of Rs. 3000/- was initially sanctioned for erecting each structure at the Govt. cost. However, due to increase in price level, the amount was raised to the extent of Rs. 3500/- per structure. Hundred percent subsidy is given for this scheme.

(2) Supply of Bullock pair and a cart

For want of bullock pairs, the primitive tribals are unable to cultivate their lands at proper time. They have to depend upon the landlords. With a view to make them self-supporting, they are provided with a pair of bullock and a cart for

agriculture purpose and seasonal employment. Initially an amount of Rs. 3000/- on 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan was sanctioned to each beneficiary. Due to increase in price level, the amount was increased upto the extent of Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary.

(3) Supply of Goats

Some primitive tribal families are provided with 5 or 10 sheeps and a goat in one or two instalments respectively. The cost of one goat is about Rs. 200/-. Thus, each beneficiary is provided with an amount of Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 2200/- which includes 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan.

(4) Supply of Unit of poultry birds

Under this scheme, a unit consisting of 10 poultry birds (i.e. 9 hens and 1 cock) at Rs. 200/- is supplied to each beneficiary on 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan.

(5) Supply of seeds and fertilizers

The primitive tribal cultivator is supplied with seeds and fertilizers for Nagali, Faddy and vegetables as per advice of Agricultural Development Officer on 80% subsidy. The loan portion is 20% for the first year, 30% for the second year and 50% for the 3rd year and further period.

(6) Supply of fishing nets

This scheme is implemented in Raigad district only for the Katkaris. One of the means of livelihood of Katkaris is fishing in small rivers and nalas. The fishing is usually done by using a long piece of Dhoti and sari. In order to check this usual habit and make the fishing more easy, Nylon nets are supplied to the Katkari families on 100% subsidy.

(7) Provision of Medicines and feeds

To cover the health of poultry birds and goats supplied to the primitive tribals, a provision of medicines and feeds is made on 100% subsidy.

(8) Appointment of grazers

The common grazing system of animals is not prevailing among the primitive tribals. On supply of goats it was observed that either school going children or aged family members were engaged in grazing of the goats. Since both the units are physically unable to give sufficient time for grazing, the goats were starving. To avoid this, a scheme of appointment of one grazer for 50 goats is introduced. He is paid at Rs. 7 per day.

(9) Appointment of programme organisers

In addition to extreme poverty and illiteracy, lack of leadership among the primitive tribes can be described as a main reason for their backwardness. With a view to promote leadership among them, a scheme of appointment of programme organizer is implemented.

(10) Medical Check-up camps

Under this scheme, the members of primitive tribal families in selected project villages will be medically checked up regularly. This scheme is implemented at Government cost.

(11) Scheme of Rehabilitation of the tribals

This scheme is specially implemented in Bhamragad Project. In order to stop the practice of shifting cultivation of the Media Gonds, the above scheme is implemented. Some families of the Media Gonds are shifted and rehabilitated at Lcheri and surrounding villages for settled cultivation. They are supplied with free quarters and Government lands.

(12) Supply of milch animals

Milch animals are supplied to the Kolam beneficiaries on 80% subsidy and 20% interest free loan to improve their economic conditions.

(13) Supply of uniforms

This scheme is implemented with a view to induce the primitive tribal students to attend the school regularly. The uniforms are supplied at Government cost.

For the welfare and economic development of primitive tribes, the budget grants for the year 1982-83 were sanctioned vide Government Resolution No. TSP-1082/BUD/DL(SCA)/D-XIV-II, dated 18-5-1982.

Statement showing the sectorwise classification of the schemes implemented in different Integrated Tribal Development Projects with the Budget provision, expenditure and the achievement during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached. Similarly, an abstract of Districtwise and yearwise budget provision made and expenditure incurred on the primitive tribes in Maharashtra State is also enclosed in the following Table :-

37.

Table No. 4.1

Abstract of Districtwise and yearwise budget provision and expenditure incurred for the primitive tribes in Maharashtra during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(As in thousands)

Year	Thane District		Raigad District		Yeathal District		Gadchiroli District (Bhamragad PRC)		Total		Grand Total (SCA + NB)					
	Bud- get	Expen- diture	Bud- get	Expen- diture	Bud- get	Expen- diture	Bud- get	Expen- diture	Bud- get	Expen- diture						
	SCA	NB	SCA	NB	SCA	NB	SCA	NB	SCA	NB	SCA	NB				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1981-82	411	411	903	898	535	534	-	555	-	449	1849	555	449	2404	1758	
1982-83	277	277	1086	1066	255	246	1135	189	189	2753	189	1135	189	2942	2913	
Total	688	688	1989	1964	790	780	1135	744	1135	638	4602	744	638	5346	4671	4033

Note :

1. S.C.A. .. Special Central Assistance
2. N.B. .. Nucleus Budget

Table No. 4.2

Statement showing the sectorwise classification of the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes in different Projects/Districts with their budget provisions, expenditure and achievements during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83

Sr. No.	Sector/Schemes	(Rs. in thousands)											
		District Raigad					District Inane-I & II						
		I.T.D.F. Pen		1982-83			1981-82			1982-83			
		S.C.A.		S.C.A.			S.C.A.			S.C.A.			
		Bud.	Exp.	Bud.	Exp.	Ach.	Bud.	Exp.	Ach.	Bud.	Exp.	Ach.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY													
1.	Supply of shelter-cum-huts (No. of beneficiaries)	295	295	100	557	557	159	160	160	20	277	277	90
2.	Supply of goats to tribals (No. of families)	264	261	250	49	34	28	224	224	180	-	-	-
3.	Supply of poultry birds (No. of families)	14	14	70	10	7	28	6	6	20	-	-	-
4.	Appointment of progressive organisers (Nos.)	-	-	-	23	20	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Supply of feed, & medicines, mineral mixture and tonic powder etc.	16	14	N/A	-	-	-	21	21	N/A	-	-	-

Contd.

Sr. No.	District Yavatmal		District Gadchiroli												
	I.T.D.P. Panchayat	1982-83	I.T.D.P. Panchayat	1982-83											
	S.C.A.	S.C.A.	N.B.	N.B.											
	Bud.	Exp.	Ach.	Bud.	Exp.	Ach.	Bud.	Exp.	Ach.						
1.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2.	95	95	80	50	43	25	24	24	12	25	25	-	32	26	38
3.	25	25	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	4	23	23	-	-	-	4
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Supply of milch animals(No.of animals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Supply of bullocks to Madic Gonds(No. of beneficiaries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Supply of Kaddabkutti & concentrates to bullocks (No.of pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Establishment of pig-units(No. of beneficiaries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

II. CROP HUSBANDRY

1. Supply of bullock pairs and carts (No. of beneficiaries)	150	150	150	150	50	169	169	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Supply of seeds and fertilizers (No. of families)	14	14	14	14	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Supply of agriculture implements (No. of beneficiaries)	-	-	-	-	-	123	124	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Scheme for development of land (No. of hectares)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
6.	300	300	170	100	100	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	68	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	27	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	18	25	25	-	-	-	21

II. CROF HUSBANDRY

1.	100	100	20	100	99	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	132	NA
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	11	11	-	-	-	32
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	36	34	-	-	-	5	5	NA
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	10	-	-	-	10	10	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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II. (CONTD)

5. Scheme for demonstration of plot for Hedias Gonds (No. of plots) - - - - -

6. Supply of sprayers and dusters. - - - - -

III. FISHERIES

1. Supply of Nylon nets (No. of families) 150 150 1200 150 150 1096 - - - - -

2. Fish farming in impounded water. - - - - -

3. Training in fishing - - - - -

4. Grant-in-aid for fisheries development. - - - - -

IV. HEALTH

1. Organisation of medical check-up camps (No. of vill.) - - - - -

V. EDUCATION

1. Supply of uniforms to the students (No. of students) - - - - -

	1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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II. (CONTD)

5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	NA

III. FISHERIES

1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	NA
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	NA
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	NA

IV. HEALTH

1.	-	-	-	-	5	4	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	NA
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V. EDUCATION

1.	15	14	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	216
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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VI. HORTICULTURE

1. Scheme for Plantation of fruit trees in Bhadrachalam area (No. in hect.)

VII. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

1. Scheme for assistance to Ghotuls (No. of Ghotuls)
2. Scheme for assistance to improve housing conditions (No. of beneficiaries)
3. Supply of clothes (No. of beneficiaries)
4. Supply of utensils (No. of families)
5. Purchase of boats (No. of boats)
6. Training for tribals in metal craft and wood craft (No. of beneficiaries)
7. Supply of tiles (No. of beneficiaries)

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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VI. HORTICULTURE

1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	32	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
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VII. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

1.	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	5	20	20	-	28	28	10
2.	-	-	-	-	-	50	24	17	-	-	-	15	15	NA
3.	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	87	-	-	-	20	20	NA
4.	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	2
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	20
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	35	35	NA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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VII. (CONTD)

8. Organisation of motivation camps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Study tour for Medics.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Scheme for organization of dancing troupes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VIII. IRRIGATION

1. Payment of subsidies for construction of bodies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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IX. OTHERS

1. Purchase of Jeep trolley (Numbers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Construction of office and staff quarters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Construction G.D. works.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total	903	898	NA	1086	1066	-	411	411	-	277	277	-	-	-
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

VII. (CONTD)

8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	NA
9.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15	NA
10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-

VIII. IRRIGATION

1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
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IX. OTHERS

1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	1
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552	552	NA
3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	NA

Total	535	534	-	255	246	-	554	449	-	189	189	-	1135	1135	-
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It is seen from the abstract that a provision of Rs. 2404/- thousands and Rs. 2942/- thousands was made in the budget of 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Similarly, the expenditure made during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was Rs. 1758/- thousands and Rs. 2913/- thousands respectively. The percentage of total expenditure to the total Budget for the above years comes 73.13 and 99.01 respectively. However, the percentage of total expenditure to the total budget for both the years taken together comes to 87.38%.

During the year 1981-82, the post of Project Officer at Bhamragad was vacant. The Project Officer at Ettapalli was holding the additional charge of the Project Officer of Bhamragad in addition to his own assignments. As he could not devote his full attention to Bhamragad Project, he had not demanded the funds from the Special Central Assistance during 1981-82. In that year, the schemes in Bhamragad Project were implemented only from the funds of Nucleus Budget. Moreover, against the provision of Rs. 555/- thousands only Rs. 449/- thousands were actually expended on the schemes. The percentage of this expenditure to the Budget provision comes 80.90. During the year 1981-82 the percentage of total expenditure to total budget provision for all the primitive tribes in the State seems to be low.

As Bhamragad project consists of only the Primitive Madia Gond tribals, the expenditure incurred on different schemes implemented for them through Nucleus Budget is treated as the expenditure made purely from the Special Central Assistance to the primitive tribes. In case of other Projects, in addition to the primitive tribals, there are other tribals also. Therefore, the expenditure incurred from Nucleus Budget on different schemes implemented in those projects is not purely made for the primitive tribals, and as such it is not taken into account.

The abstract indicates that in Thane district hundred per cent budget grants were utilized during both the years. In Raigad and Yavatmal districts, 99 per cent of the Budget grants were utilized for both the years on implementation of various schemes. So far as Bhamragad project is concerned, 80.90% budget grants were utilized during 1981-82 while during 1982-83, 100 per cent funds were utilized through Special Assistance and Nucleus Budget.

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CHAPTER-V

CASE STUDIES

It was decided to take up - case-studies for quick evaluation of the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes. In order to take case-studies for studying the impact of the schemes, a sample survey is the appropriate measure to rely upon. Keeping in view the volume of work, availability of data, nature of work and the time given, it was decided to contact 100 beneficiaries, so as to cover important schemes from all the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Projects. In all 124 beneficiaries under 12 schemes from 23 villages were contacted. Lists of villages and beneficiaries contacted are given in Appendix IV.

In all 12 important schemes under four different sectors were selected for the case-studies. Out of these selected twelve schemes, 9 schemes are income-generating individual benefit schemes and the remaining three schemes (i.e. supply of huts, utensils and clothes and mangalore tiles) are non-income generating individual benefit schemes. The following Table shows the different schemes studied under the case-studies and the schematic distribution of the beneficiaries.

Table No.5.1

Statement showing the schematic distribution of the beneficiaries in different primitive projects.

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector/Schemes.	No. of beneficiaries canvassed in the different I.T.D.Ps.					Total
		Pen her	Jaw pur	Shaha pur	Pandhar-kawda	Bham-raged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1.	Supply of shelter cum-huts.	8	4	4	-	2	18
2.	Supply of goats.	10	2	3	8	9	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Supply of Poultry birds.	7	2	4	-	-	13
4.	Supply of milch animals.	-	-	-	10	-	10
5.	Supply of bullocks-	-	-	-	-	2	2
6.	Supply of pig units.	-	-	-	-	3	3
<u>II) CROP HUSBANDRY</u>							
7.	Supply of bullock pairs and carts.	6	2	3	9	7	27
8.	Supply of seeds & fertilisers.	-	-	-	-	2	2
9.	Supply of agricultural implements.	-	-	-	-	2	2
<u>III) FISHERIES</u>							
10.	Supply of nylon nets.	5	-	-	-	-	6
<u>IV) WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES</u>							
11.	Supply of clothes and utensils.	-	-	-	-	4	4
12.	Supply of Mangalore tiles.	-	-	-	-	5	5
<u>Total</u>		37	10	14	27	36	124
<u>Percentage to total</u>		30%	8%	11%	22%	29%	100%

A schedule to collect the necessary information of the beneficiaries was designed on the basis of the proforma supplied by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. Similarly, a separate schedule was designed to get the opinions of the implementing agencies and the concerned Project Officers. The information collected through the Schedules and through personal visits is tabulated.

The abstract of the schematic distribution in all the concerned I.I.D.Ps. indicating the usefulness of the schemes is given in the following statement:

Table No. 5.2

Statement showing the schematic distribution of primitive tribal beneficiaries in different I.T.D. Projects indicating the usefulness of the schemes.

Sr. No.	Sector and name of the schemes.	Pen		Jambhar		Shahapur		Fandhar- Kawada		Bhamra- gad		Total		
		Use-ful	Not use-ful	Use-ful	Not use-ful	Use-ful	Not use-ful	Use-ful	Not use-ful	Use-ful	Not use-ful	Use-ful	Not use-ful	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY														
1.	Supply of huts.	8	0	3	1	4	0	-	-	2	0	17	1	18
2.	Supply of goats.	6	4	2	0	0	3	8	0	3	6	19	13	32
3.	Supply of Poultry birds.	0	7	0	2	0	4	-	-	-	-	0	13	13
4.	Supply of milch animals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	-	0	10	10
5.	Supply of bullocks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
6.	Supply of pig units.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3
II) CROP HUSBANDRY														
7.	Supply of bullock pairs and carts.	6	0	2	0	3	0	9	0	7	0	27	0	27
8.	Supply of seeds and fertilizers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	0	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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9. Supply of agri-cultural imple-ments. 1 1 1 1 1 1 2

III) FISHERIES

10. Supply of nylon nets. 0 6 - - - - - 0 6 6

IV) WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS

11. Supply clothes and utensils. - - - - - 4 0 4 0 4

12. Supply of mangalore tiles. - - - - - 5 0 5 0 5

Total	20	17	7	3	7	7	7	17	10	10	26	10	77	47	124
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1. It is seen from the abstract that, out of total twelve schemes studied, study of five schemes for the Katkaris, three schemes for the Kolams and four schemes for the Madia Gonds was made. It is observed in the case studies that supply of bullock pairs and the carts and supply of goats are the two important schemes commonly implemented in all the concerned I.T.D.Ps. However, in case of other ten schemes studied, it is observed that these are not commonly implemented in all the concerned I.T.D.Ps.

2. For example, the scheme of supply of hut is implemented in Pen, Jawhar, Shahapur and Bhamragad I.T.D.Ps. for the Katkaris and the Madia Gonds respectively. This scheme is not implemented in Pandharkwade I.T.D.P. for the Kolams, during the reference years. The schemes of supply of poultry birds and nylon nets are implemented for the Katkaris only. The scheme of supply of milch animals is implemented for the Kolams only while the schemes of supply of pigs, bullocks, mangalore tiles and utensils and clothes etc. are implemented for the Madia Gonds of Gadchiroli district.

The following table gives the tribe wise and district wise distribution of the beneficiaries with their percentage to the total beneficiaries contacted under the case studies :-

Table No. 5.3

Sr. No.	Name of tribe	District	No. of beneficiaries contacted	Their percentage to total beneficiaries contacted.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Katkari	Raigad	37	} 61 49
2.	Katkari	Thane	24	
3.	Madia Gond	Gadchiroli	36	29
4.	Kolam	Yeshwant	27	22
Total			124	100

It is seen from the above Table that out of 124 total beneficiaries contacted under the case studies, 61 i.e. 49% beneficiaries were the Kattkaris from Raigad and Thane Districts. Similarly, 36 beneficiaries of the Madia Gonds and 27 beneficiaries of the Kolams from Gadchiroli and Yavatmal districts respectively were contacted. Their percentage to the total beneficiaries is 29 and 22 respectively.

Schemewise number of beneficiaries contacted and percentage of these beneficiaries to total beneficiaries contacted in a descending order is shown in the following table :-

Table No.5.4

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Number of beneficiaries contacted.	Percentage to total beneficiaries.
1	2	3	4
1.	Supply of goats	32	26
2.	Supply of bullock pairs & carts	27	22
3.	Supply of huts	18	14
4.	Supply of poultry birds	13	10
5.	Supply of milch animals	10	8
6.	Supply of nylon nets	6	5
7.	Supply of mangalore tiles.	5	4
8.	Supply of clothes and utensils.	4	3
9.	Supply of pig units.	3	2
10.	Supply of bullock.	2	2
11.	Supply of seeds and fertilisers	2	2
12.	Supply of agricultural implements	2	2
Total		124	100%

Out of the twelve studied schemes, 6 schemes (i.e. supply of huts, supply of bullock pairs and carts, supply of goats, supply of seeds and fertilizers, supply of tiles and supply of clothes and utensils) have generally been proved useful. The schemes of supply of agriculture implements and supply of pigs etc. have not been proved much useful. The schemes such as supply of poultry birds, milch animals and nylon nets are observed to be unuseful to the concerned primitive tribals.

Under the scheme of supply of goats, 32 beneficiaries, i.e. 26% of the total beneficiaries were contacted. This scheme is proved useful in Pandharkawade and Pen I.T.D.Ps. However, in Jawhar and Bhamragad project the scheme has not proved much useful. In these projects, out of 11 beneficiaries contacted, 8 beneficiaries could not accrue, additional income from the scheme.

It is observed that the scheme of supply of bullock pairs and carts has achieved the maximum success among all the schemes implemented for the primitive tribals. Out of 27 beneficiaries contacted under this scheme, almost all the beneficiaries were observed to be benefitted under this scheme. Percentage of the beneficiaries contacted under this scheme is 22% among all the contacted beneficiaries.

Under the scheme of supply of huts, in all 18 beneficiaries, i.e. 14% of the total beneficiaries, were studied. Out of these, 17 beneficiaries were having the supplied huts and in their opinion the scheme proved useful to them. Only one beneficiary has expressed his negative opinion about the usefulness of the scheme as some damage was caused to his hut.

Similarly, it is observed that the schemes of supply of tiles, supply of clothes and utensils and seeds and fertilizers have been proved useful

to the Madia Gonds. Under these schemes, 11 beneficiaries were contacted and most of them were observed to be benefitted by the schemes.

Under the schemes of supply of poultry birds, milch animals and nylon nets, 13, 10 and 6 beneficiaries were contacted. Percentage of these beneficiaries to the total contacted beneficiaries is 10, 8 and 5 respectively. It is observed that these schemes proved unuseful to the beneficiaries as almost all of them could not accrue the additional benefit from the schemes.

In case of schemes of supply of Figs, supply of bullocks and supply of agricultural implements, 3, 2 and 2 beneficiaries were contacted respectively. Percentage of the beneficiaries under each scheme is roughly 2%. Under the scheme of supply of Figs, out of 3 contacted beneficiaries only one beneficiary could get the benefit of the scheme. In case of supply of bullocks and agriculture implements, 50% of the contacted beneficiaries i.e. one under each scheme was observed to be benefitted by the schemes.

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CHAPTER-VI

OBSERVATIONS

It is observed that in Thane district 100 percent amount was expended during 1981-82 and 1982-83 against the provision of Rs. 411 and Rs. 277 thousands respectively. In Raigad and Yavatmal districts, 99 per cent amount of the budget provision was expended for both the years. Budget provision in Raigad district was Rs. 903 and Rs. 1086 thousands while in Yavatmal district it was Rs. 535 and Rs. 255 thousands respectively for both the reference years. In case of Bhamragad project of Gadchiroli district, 100 per cent amount (i.e. Rs.1324 thousands) was expended during 1982-83. However, during the year 1981-82, out of budget provision of Rs. 555 thousands, only amount of Rs. 449 thousands i.e. 80.90% was expended.

Majority of the schemes implemented for the primitive tribes are individual benefit schemes and few are community benefit schemes. It is observed that out of community benefit schemes implemented for the primitive tribes, none of the schemes is implemented for the Kolams in Yavatmal district and for the Katkaris in Thane district during the reference years. Only two community benefit schemes, i.e. appointment of programme organiser and organisation of medical check-up camps were implemented for the Katkaris in Raigad district.

However, it is observed that most of the community benefit schemes i.e. appointment of programme organiser, a scheme of development of land and plot demonstration, fish farming and training in fishing, plantation of fruit trees, construction of ghotuls, purchase of ferry boats, training in handicrafts and metal crafts, organisation of motivation camps and dancing troops,