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EVALUATION STUDY OF THE SCHEMES  
UNDER NUCLEUS BUDGET DURING  
1981-82 AND 1982-83 IN TRIBAL  
SUB PLAN AREAS OF  
MAHARASHTRA STATE

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

EVALUATION STUDY OF THE SCHEMES

UNDER NUCLEUS BUDGET DURING

1981-82 AND 1982-83 IN TRIBAL

SUB PLAN AREAS OF

MAHARASHTRA STATE

By

Tribal Research & Training Institute,  
Maharashtra State, Pune.

-1984-

## P r e f a c e

Since 1976-77, various schemes for welfare of Scheduled Tribes are being implemented under "Tribal Sub Plan", where "Area Development Approach" is adopted. The schemes implemented under Tribal Sub Plan Area are finalised as State's general schemes. The local needs of the individual project are not considered in the proper perspective.

Thus, with a view to encourage innovative schemes and evolution of schemes of local importance and applicability, Government of Maharashtra during the year 1981-82 created a special fund "Nucleus Budget" and kept at the disposal of Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. in order to enable them to incur expenditure on schemes of 'Local importance', which are not included in the budget of that district under T.S.P. The Project Officers are not required to undergo an elaborate procedure adopted in general T.S.P. schemes.

The schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 and 1982-83 were studied by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune-1.

An analytical study was made on the basis of information received from all twenty Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps., whereas, in order to study the benefit flow and its impact, the field survey was

conducted in two I.T.D.Ps. viz. Kalwan District Nasik and Dharni district Amravati each from Sahyadri and Gondwana region respectively.

The report is completed by Shri K.V. Bairagi, Research Officer, under my guidance. Shri M.B. Surana, Deputy Director supervised the work.

I am very much thankful to all the Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. and Tribal Development Corporation authorities for supply of requisite information.

It is hoped that the suggestions contained in the report will be of immense use to the Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps., T.D.C. authorities and other authorities engaged in the process of tribal development.

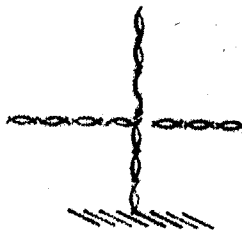
(Dr.G.M. Gare)  
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Pune-1.

Place : Pune

Date : 21-3-1984

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INTRODUCTION

Nucleus Budget in Sub Plan Areas

As envisaged in the constitution, various strategies have been adopted at the national level for safeguarding the interest of Scheduled Tribes. Attempts have been made to protect them from social and economic injustice and for bridging up the existing gaps and inequalities between different sections of the population and thereby accelerating the process of national integration. The policy framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan also lays great stress on reducing the imbalances in the development of different parts of societies.

1.2 Earlier efforts : Till March, 1974 when the Tribal Development Blocks were the unit for tribal planning, the local development authorities via Project cum-Block Development Officer was given liberty up to a certain financial limit to prepare the schemes of local importance and to get them approved at local level and to implement them. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs have recommended that since these schemes were of:-

- 1) Purely local importance up to a certain financial limits.
- 2) Were required to be continuously formulated.
- 3) cannot await usual procedural prescription
- 4) cannot conform to the already established sanctioned schemes, a Nucleus Budget should be constituted for each I.T.D.P. for giving a trial to innovative

ideas by implementing them under Tribal Sub Plan.

1.3 Need for schemes under Nucleus Budget:

It is needless to say that the Tribal Sub Plan Schemes formulated were on general basis without identifying or giving more stress on the local problems. A Tribal Sub Plan is required to be formulated by taking into consideration the specific needs of each of I.T.D.P. As the tribal areas and tribal population have reached different levels of economic development, the problems of every I.T.D.P. vary considerably. Thus there can not be a uniform pattern of schemes for all the I.T.D.Ps

Under the above circumstances in order to provide for a local variation and demand which are different from the typical schemes evolved by the Department and which are included in the budget, a special fund called Nucleus Budget was thought to be kept at the disposal of each project officer in addition to general T.S.P. funds meant for the development of I.T.D.P. for those schemes for which funds are not provided in the budget under T.S.P. in order to enable him to evolve and implement at his own level and without the need to under go the usual elaborate procedure involved in the sanction of the schemes. This scheme will give scope for innovation at project level and eliminate the delays that inevitably occur when every scheme is required to be approved by the authorities at the level of Heads of Department or Secretariats. Appropriate schemes to meet the demands of each project are required to be formulated at the local level and then entrusted to different departments for execution.

The emphasis is naturally to be given to the schemes of local importance. The task of identification of needs and strategy for development of the tribal areas and the tribals living in them being a continuous process calls for special measures. Therefore, the schemes which demand innovation and flexibility in their formulation are required to be thought out.

#### 1.4 Constitution of Nucleus Budget in Maharashtra State

Hence Government of Maharashtra in Social Welfare Cultural Affairs and Sports Department vide Govt. Resolution No. TSP-1080/385/D-IV (i) dated 11th May, 1981 ( ) has constituted a Nucleus Budget for all the 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State. The financial powers are delegated to the Project Officers of all 19 I.T.D.Ps. to implement schemes of local importance in consultation with the concerned implementing agencies. However the exercise of powers delegated to the Project Officers under Nucleus Budget are subject to general financial discipline, provisions contained in financial publications and other rules, regulations, Government orders etc. which are in force and further subject to the provisions made during the financial year.

#### 1.5 Objectives of Nucleus Budget :

The objectives behind constituting Nucleus Budget were as under :-

- 1) To encourage innovative schemes.
- 2) To evolve schemes of local importance.
- 3) Application of these schemes.



CHAPTER-IIIMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE FOR SCHEMES UNDER NUCLEUS BUDG.

The provisions earmarked under Nucleus Budget kept at the disposal of the project officer are to be utilized only for the schemes of local importance for which Government have prescribed certain procedure. This procedure is discussed in this chapter.

### 2.2 Committee of Direction:

The schemes proposed to be implemented are required to be finalized on the advice of the Committee of Direction. As per latest Government orders, this committee will consist of the following :

1. Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development of respective region. Chairman
2. Project Officer of I.T.D.P. Member-Secretary
3. District or Regional Heads of Department which will implement the schemes when the schemes of his department are discussed. Member

In case of districts having more than one I.T.D.P. the Senior Project Officer shall act as member-Secretary and other Project Officers will remain as members of this committee.

On approval of these schemes by committee of direction they are to be forwarded to Additional Tribal Development Commissioner of the respective region and Commissioner and Secretary to Govt. for information.

The schemes sanctioned by Committee of Direction shall be communicated by Project Officer in the name of the committee and shall be issued in the form of resolution of the committee of Direction, Containing

objectives and full details of the schemes in the same manner in which the schemes are approved and sanctioned by Government so that the implementing agency can book the expenditure correctly.

After the schemes are approved by the Committee of Direction it is the responsibility of the concerned implementing agency to execute the scheme.

2.3 Declaring implementing officers as Drawing and Disbursing officers for the schemes under Nucleus Budget

The implementing agencies at whose disposal the grants are placed by the Project Officer under Nucleus Budget are declared as Drawing and Disbursing Officers for schemes of Nucleus Budget.

2.4 Financial limits :

For the schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget the following financial limits were prescribed in the Government Resolution dated 11-5-81.

1. The cost of scheme or a work should not exceed Rs. 25000/- in each individual case.

2. When the scheme is extended to cover additional beneficiaries or additional locations in the project area, the amount should not exceed Rs. 5/- lakhs.

2.5 Conditions for schemes under Nucleus Budget :

The following conditions were laid down vide G.R. dated 11th May, 1981 for the implementation of schemes under Nucleus Budget.

1. No recurring liabilities beyond the Vith Five Year Plan period 1980-85 should be created under Nucleus Budget.

.6.

2. The revolving fund for interest free loan created from the Nucleus Budget should not be more than 20% of each year's provision and the amount advanced should be recoverable over a period of two years from the date of disbursement.

3. No posts shall be created for execution of schemes as the implementing departments have their own machinery in the district. However persons can be appointed on honorarium for limited period on a lump sum basis for implementation of schemes under Nucleus Budget.

4. In case of 'Individual benefit' schemes the assistance or subsidy granted for individual shall not exceed Rs. 5000/- per scheduled tribe beneficiary for all such schemes.

5. While sanctioning subsidy in favour of any scheduled tribe beneficiary or an area, the Project Officer should observe the criteria prescribed for subsidy for Tribal Sub Plan Area under G.R.No. AGR-1077/29487/(146)/XXIV, dated 10th July, 1978 from Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports & Tourism Department.

6. In order to ensure that the schemes are properly implemented the Project Officer is required to have a periodical inspections and reviews. The implementing officers will render him full account and details for this purpose.

7. The Project Officer shall appraise from time to time the committee of Direction about the progress of Nucleus Budget schemes.

8. On completion of work the implementing Officer

.7.

shall forward a Utilization certificate within three months to the Project Officer after satisfying himself that the amount has been properly utilized and that the work has been completed as per specifications or conditions. He shall also report on the result of the scheme so as to decide whether or not the scheme should be extended or continued.

9. Register for Nucleus Budget schemes :

The sanctioning Authority is required to maintain a permanent register for each sanctioned scheme in the prescribed proforma call as 'Register for Nucleus Budget scheme'.

10. Submission of quarterly progress reports :

The Project Officer of the Integrated Tribal Development Project is required to submit a quarterly progress report in respect of schemes undertaken for implementation under Nucleus Budget to the Additional Tribal Development Commissioner concerned and to the Tribal Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government.

2.6 Financial provisions under Non-Loan schemes:

The schemes proposed for execution under Nucleus Budget are intended to be implemented under two categories viz. 1) Non Loan schemes and 2) Interest Free Loan schemes. Under the category of Non Loan schemes the funds are kept at the disposal of the Project Officer of the I.T.D.P. The cost of these schemes is fully borne by Government.

During the year 1981-82 there was a provision of Rs. 77/- lakhs out of special central Assistance for Non-loan schemes. An amount of Rs. 4/- lakhs was kept at the disposal of each Project Officers of

I.T.D.Ps. including Project Officer, Primitive Tribe Project, Bhamragad district Gadchiroli. An amount of Rs. 1/- lakh was provided to the Project Officer of I.T.D.P. Yawal district Jalgaon considering the population and villages in the project area.

This allotment was on *Adhoc* basis without applying any norms such as area, population, backwardness and the tribal communities in the project.

During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 87/- lakhs (Rs. 72/- lakhs from Special Central Assistance and Rs. 15-00 lakhs from State Plan funds.) was provided under Non-Loan schemes. While making I.T.D.P. wise allocations the formula carved out by Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune and approved by Govt., taking into account the area, population and its backwardness and other factors were taken into account. The I.T.D.P. wise final modified provisions are shown below:

Table No. 2.1

I.T.D.P. wise final modified provisions under Non Loan schemes of Nucleus Budget during the year 1982-83 in the T.S.P. area of Maharashtra State.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the I.T.D.P.	District	Final modified provisions.
1	2	3	4

A) Special Central Assistance

1.	Jawhar	Thane	6.32
2.	Shahapur	Thane	4.75
3.	Kalwan	Nasik	5.54
4.	Dindori	Nasik	5.54
5.	Taloda	Dhule	6.35
6.	Handurbar	Dhule	8.47

.9.

1	2	3	4
7.	Yaval	Jalgaon	2.37
8.	Rajur	Ahmednagar	4.87
9.	Sal	Pune	4.16
10.	Kinwat	Nanded	2.37
11.	Dharni	Amravati	3.95
12.	Pandharkawada	Yeshwantnagar	3.95
13.	Khapalli and Bhamragad	Gadchiroli	5.54
14.	Dhanora	Gadchiroli	3.95
15.	Dewada	Chandrapur	2.87
16.	Additional Tribal Development Commissioner,	Nasik/ Nagpur	1.00
<b>Total (A)</b>			<b>72.00</b>
<b><u>B) State Plan Funds</u></b>			
1.	Pen	Raigad	3.75
2.	Deort	Bhandara	3.75
3.	Ramtak	Nagpur	3.75
4.	Chimur	Chandrapur	3.75
<b>Total (B)</b>			<b>15.00</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>			<b>87.00</b>

**2.7 Interest free loan schemes through Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation**

Another category of schemes is interest free loan schemes, under which there is a provision of interest free loan as a part of Nucleus Budget schemes to tribal entrepreneurs, artisans for promoting vocational, industrial or professional enterprise.

**Creation of Revolving fund**

In order to finance for interest free loan schemes a Revolving fund is created by Government and

kept at the disposal of Managing Director, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik. The quantum of this fund would be decided by Government every year and generally shall not be more than 20% of each year's provision for the scheme of Nucleus Budget.

Creation of Reserve fund

The Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik is required to create a separate reserve fund and maintain in the balance sheet as a liability. The amount of loan received from Government and reimbursement made from the beneficiaries would be credited to this fund, and disbursement of loan would be debited to this fund.

Provisions under interest free loan component

These provisions were made out of Special Central Assistance. During the year 1981-82, an amount of 19-00 lakhs was provided and kept at the disposal of Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik as interest free loan component for creating a Revolving fund. According <sup>to</sup> the information supplied by the Corporation, Out of this provision an amount of Rs. 7.37 lakhs was disbursed by the corporation leaving balance of Rs. 11.63 lakhs.

In the year 1982-83 there was a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakhs. Thus the total amount available of the disposal of Tribal Development Corporation during 1982-83 as loan component was 29.63 lakhs (Rs. 11.63 lakhs balance of 1981-82 (+) Rs. 18.00 lakhs provision of 82-83). The I.T.D.P. wise allocations for the year 1982-83 are shown in Table 2.2.

Table No.2.2

I.T.D.P.wise provisions under loan component  
for Loan schemes of Nucleus Budget as interest free loan  
made by Tribal Development Corporation in Tribal Sub  
Plan Area of Maharashtra State during the year 1982-83.

Rs. in '000'			
S.No.	Name of the I.T.D.P.	District	Provisions under Loan component made by Trib Development Corporatio
1	2	3	4
<b><u>SAHYADRI REGION</u></b>			
1.	Jawhar	Thane	466.00
2.	Shahapur	Thane	213.00
3.	Kalwan	Nasik	211.00
4.	Dindori	Nasik	293.00
5.	Taloda	Dhule	209.00
6.	Nandurbar	Dhule	470.00
7.	Yaval	Jalgaon	22.00
8.	Rajur	Ahmednagar	77.00
9.	Sal	Pune	82.00
10.	Pen	Raigad	27.00
A) Total Sahyadri Region			2070.00
<b><u>GONDWAN REGION</u></b>			
11.	Dharni	Amravati	107.00
12.	Pandharkwada	Yerwada	184.00
13.	Itapalli	Gadchiroli	98.00
14.	Dhanora	Gadchiroli	153.00
15.	Dewada	Chandrapur	36.00
16.	Kinwat	Nanded	45.00
17.	Deori	Bhamburda	99.00
18.	Rantak	Nagpur	35.00
19.	Chimur	Chandrapur	136.00
B) Total Gondwana Region			893.00
STATE TOTAL (A+B)			2963.00



### Utilization of loan

The M.S.T.D.C. should ensure that the amount of loan is utilized for the purpose for which it is sanctioned and no diversion of any amount from this fund should be made for other activities of the corporation. The amount of loan should remain in the said revolving fund till the scheme of Nucleus Budget is on operation and should be refunded by Tribal Development Corporation to Government as soon as the Nucleus Budget scheme is discontinued.

### Procedure for financing

The subsidy component for interest free loan scheme would be financed from the non loan fund of Nucleus Budget placed at the disposal of the Project Officer, who will in turn reimburse the subsidy component to the Tribal Development Corporation on obtaining the utilization certificate from the Regional Managers of T.D.C. The loan percentage was decided to be 50% subject to ceiling of Rs. 2500/- per individual tribal entrepreneur.

### 2.3 Rules for disbursement of subsidy and loan and its recovery

The Government had laid down rules for disbursement of subsidy and its <sup>recovery</sup> recovery. Some of the important rules are given below :-

1. The small loans not exceeding Rs. 2500/- to unemployed/under employed needy tribal persons, who are otherwise unable to provide security or margin for loans, so as to enable them to have gainful employment by getting their self-employment in small trade/business service etc. The productive activity based on locally available raw material, skill and having assured market

may be encouraged. As far as possible, the needs of Government Ashram Schools, Government institutions may be met from the products produced or manufactured by the beneficiaries under this scheme.

2. Only the tribal residing in Tribal Sub Plan area can get the benefit of this scheme.

3. The amount of loan which may be held eligible and which may be sanctioned to an applicant will depend on the need of activity/venture which the applicant wants to set up for his gainful employment. However, the amount of loan will not exceed Rs. 2500/- in any case. The loan shall be free of interest and shall be repayable in such instalments and as such instalments and as such period not exceeding two years from the date of disbursement of last instalment. The instalments of recovery of loan shall be decided according to the nature of each activity and the capacity of loanee to repay.

4. The Committee of Direction shall scrutinize all the loan applications placed before it by the Project Officer of I.T.D.P. for its consideration and after scrutiny, sanction the loan and subsidy to eligible persons in accordance with the provisions of this scheme. The total amount of loans sanctioned shall not exceed the amount earmarked to each I.T.D.P. The individual amount of loan sanctioned by the committee of direction shall be disbursed to the applicants concerned by the Regional Manager of Tribal Development Corporation on obtaining a personal bond which shall be exempted from stamp duty. The loans shall be disbursed by cheque or a draft and not in cash.

5. Following registers were prescribed :-

- i) Register for applications received by R.M., T.D.C or P.O. of I.T.D.F.
- ii) Register of sanction and disbursement of loans by R.M., T.D.C.

The recovery of loans will be the responsibility of T.D.C. The Alivasi Co-operative Society can be appointed as agents for disbursement and recovery.

### 2.9 Clarification by Government during 1982-83:

During the implementation of schemes under Nucleus Budget in 1981-82 confusion was created in the minds of the implementing agencies. Hence in order to have a proper implementation of the schemes under Nucleus Budget, Government had issued certain clarification on 30-6-82. Some of the important clarifications are as under :-

1. The schemes proposed to be formulated under Nucleus Budget should be divided into three broad categories viz. (i) Schemes of 100% subsidy, (e.g. Training programme etc. for Scheduled Tribes), (ii) Schemes of 75% subsidy and 25% loan or popular contribution in the form of wage or labour (e.g. financial assistance to tribals for improvement to their existing huts or electrification of their huts or houses etc.) and (iii) Schemes of 50% subsidy and 50% loan/labour or wage basis (e.g. schemes under Agriculture and Allied sectors).

2. The schemes which have no benefit flow to the tribal individual or family should not be taken up under Nucleus Budget.

3. The total cost of the individual benefit schemes under Nucleus Budget should not exceed Rs.5000/- However, where the cost exceeds this limit, prior approval of the Commissioner, Tribal Development and Secretary to Government should be obtained.

4. The total cost of the scheme or work which benefit to the "Group of Individuals" should not exceed Rs. 25,000/- subject to the condition mentioned in para (3) above.

5. Funds will be provided under this scheme to the Project Officers on the basis of the formula approved by Government taking into account the area and population of the Project and its backwardness etc.

6. The effort should be made to uplift as many people as possible above the poverty line with the use of the Nucleus Budget.

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CHAPTER-IIIObjectives and Methodology

The Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune, as per the instructions from the Government has taken up the Evaluation of schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget. The period under review was 1981-82 and 1982-83.

**3.2** Objectives of the study

While conducting the study following objectives were kept in view :

1. ~~Was~~ To study the feasibility of schemes,
2. Whether the schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget were of local importance, and in accordance to the needs of the people and the area ?
3. What is the benefit flow of schemes to the individual Tribal and its impact ?
4. To find out the lacunas in the present implementation and suggest measures to over-come it.

**3.3** Methodology

In order to study the objectives the following methodology was adopted.

Analytical study: The I.T.D.P.wise information for the schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 was called for from all i.e. twenty Project Officers in the State. The information so received is analysed and information classifying the schemes into various categories have been prepared.

Study of benefit flow:

Besides this analytical study, in order to study the benefit flow of the schemes to tribal bene-

ficiary and it's impact spot visits were undertaken. The questionnaire for obtaining information from implementing agency and beneficiary were prepared.

Two I.T.D.Ps. each from Sahyadri and Gondvan regions viz. Kalwan and Dharni respectively were selected for field work. In these I.T.D.Ps. maximum number of individual benefit schemes were implemented during 1981-82 in their respective region. Interviews with the Project Officers of I.T.D.P./implementing agencies and tribal beneficiaries were also conducted.

No. of beneficiaries interviewed during the spot visits

It was decided to interview in all 100 beneficiaries from I.T.D.Ps. Kalwan and Dharni through spot visits. While fixing the I.T.D.P. wise No. of beneficiaries the ratio of expenditure incurred under the category of "Individual Benefit Schemes" during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was considered. Sixty beneficiaries were selected from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and forty from I.T.D.P. Dharni. The procedure as to how we have arrived at this number is explained below.

The expenditure under Individual Benefit schemes during 1981-82 and 1982-83 for both the I.T.D.Ps. was Rs. 1623.43 thousand. (Rs. 1013.06 thousand in I.T.D.P. Kalwan and Rs. 610.37 thousand in I.T.D.P. Dharni). Thus the ratio comes to  $\frac{6:4}{10:16}$  (Approx) i.e. 60:40 (60 beneficiaries from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and rest 40 from Dharni). However, actually 173 beneficiaries, 106 were from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and remaining 67 were from I.T.D.P. Dharni were contacted during the field survey.

### Selection of villages

The beneficiaries under various schemes implemented from Nucleus Budget provision have spread over the project area. Hence, while selecting villages for spot visits, the villages where maximum no. of beneficiaries under different schemes are located were selected for field survey.

### Selection of schemes

Considering the man power and the time at the disposal it was not possible to study each and every scheme implemented. Hence it was decided to study only important schemes. While selecting schemes for the study, the schemes having maximum expenditure and beneficiaries were taken up.

....

CHAPTER-IVSCHEMES UNDER NUCLEUS BUDGET IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

As mentioned in earlier chapter the information received from all the twenty Project Officers for Non-Loan part schemes and interest free loan part schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 and 1982-83 have been consolidated.

I.I.D.P. wise Budget provision and expenditure

4.2 The following table No. 4.1 shows the I.I.D.P. wise Budget provision and corresponding expenditure on non-loan part schemes during 1981-82 and 1982-83. The Budget provisions are already dealt with in chapter No. II, however, in order to have a comparative picture they are again placed in this chapter.

Table No. 4.1

Budget provision and Expenditure under Non-Loan part schemes during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in I.S.P. area of Maharashtra State.

		(Rs. '000')			
		Non-Loan part schemes			
Sr. No.	Name of I.I.D.P. (District)	1981-82		1982-83	
		Budget provision	Expenditure	Budget provision	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>		7600.00	7524.55	6700.00	7967.36
<b>SARADHI REGION</b>					
1.	Junhar (Thane)	400.00	388.56	632.00	657.10
2.	Shahapur (Thane)	400.00	373.43	475.00	441.62
3.	Pen (Raigad)	325.00	299.61	375.00	130.80
4.	Kalwan (Nasik)	350.00	349.82	554.00	560.05
5.	Dindori (Nasik)	400.00	364.75	554.00	551.42
6.	Taloda (Dhule)	400.00	347.96	635.00	597.20



1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Handurbar(Dhule)	425.00	363.47	847.00	688.59
8.	Yawal (Solapur)	100.00	100.00	237.00	225.25
9.	Rajur (Ahmednagar)	400.00	400.00	487.00	482.72
10.	Sai (Pune)	400.00	411.41	416.00	424.77
Total Sahyadri Region		3600.00	3399.01	5212.00	4759.52

GONDWANA REGION

11.	Kinwat(Handed)	400.00	341.94	237.00	248.89
12.	Dharni(Aravati)	350.00	298.99	395.00	341.67
13.	Kantok(Nagpur)	400.00	396.78	375.00	277.26
14.	Deori(Bhandara)	400.00	417.60	375.00	349.26
15.	Pandharkwada (Yeshwant)	400.00	350.49	395.00	444.77
16.	Etapali (Gadchiroli)	400.00	391.45	554.00	349.50
17.	Bharwad (Gadchiroli)	400.00	449.00		189.00
18.	Dhenore (Gadchiroli)	450.00	509.31	395.00	329.96
19.	Dewade (Chandrapur)	400.00	409.50	287.00	281.72
20.	Chaur (Chandrapur)	400.00	360.48	375.00	415.81
21.	Ad. Tribal Commissioner, Nagpur.	-	-	100.00	NA

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**Total Gondwana Region** 4000.00 3925.54 3488.00 3227.84  
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**Note :** The subsidy against interest free loan part schemes component released by Project Officers is not included in this table.

### Sectorwise Expenditure

4.3 The total No. of schemes implemented by the Project Officers more than hundred. The I.F.D.P. wise/sectorwise statements, separately have been prepared for Sahyadri region and Gondvane region. The schemes implemented are classified in the following eight broad categories.

- 1) Schemes aimed at training, Employment and selfemployment,
- 2) Schemes under Welfare of Backward Classes, particularly Scheduled Tribes,
- 3) Schemes for improving educational standards,
- 4) Schemes under Agriculture, Dairy, Fisheries etc.
- 5) Schemes under medical and public health programmes,
- 6) Schemes under information and publicity,
- 7) Schemes under development of art and culture,
- 8) Schemes for creation of infra-structure in Tribal areas.

As the Budget provision and actual expenditure for each scheme are same almost in all the schemes. The data on Budget provisions are not separately shown in tables presented in this chapter.

The table no. 4.2 gives the sectorwise expenditure.

**Annexure-III.**

**Table No. 4.2**

Securwise expenditure on non-loan part schemes under Nucleus Budget implemented during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in T.S.P. area of Maharashtra State.

S.No.	Name of I.T.D.P./ District	Expenditure on schemes implemented under										Agriculture Dairy etc.	
		Training employment & self employment.		Welfare of Scheduled tribes		Education		Rs. '000'					
1	2	61-82	82-83	61-82	82-83	61-82	82-83	61-82	82-83	61-82	82-83	61-82	82-83
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
<b>SAHYA DRI REGION</b>													
1.	Jawhar (Thane)	24.17 (6.22)	116.80 (17.78)	96.22 (24.76)	521.00 (79.29)	122.37 (31.39)	-	135.20 (34.80)	17.30 (2.63)				
2.	Shehapur (Thane)	4.65 (1.25)	61.29 (13.88)	83.70 (22.41)	378.33 (85.67)	41.43 (11.09)	-	190.05 (50.89)	-				
3.	Pen (Ratnad)	-	9.00 (6.98)	216.15 (72.14)	89.43 (68.37)	12.60 (4.21)	-	17.66 (5.89)	31.87 (24.37)				
4.	Kalwan (Nasik)	10.20 (2.92)	227.05 (40.54)	95.00 (27.16)	307.48 (54.90)	95.16 (27.20)	9.62 (1.72)	49.28 (14.09)	-				
5.	Dindori (Nasik)	11.88 (3.26)	182.30 (33.07)	125.34 (34.36)	342.45 (52.10)	48.71 (13.35)	7.35 (1.33)	35.27 (9.67)	-				
6.	Talele (Dhule)	1.03 (0.30)	99.60 (16.68)	130.65 (37.55)	472.40 (79.10)	187.63 (53.92)	5.50 (0.92)	-	4.70 (0.79)				
7.	Handurber (Dhule)	2.37 (0.65)	225.74 (32.78)	51.15 (14.07)	412.63 (59.92)	258.08 (71.01)	5.32 (0.77)	-	14.90 (2.17)				
8.	Yewl (Jalgaon)	-	80.28 (35.64)	4.80 (4.80)	144.97 (64.36)	-	-	84.00 (84.00)	-				
9.	Bajur (Ahmednager)	25.00 (6.25)	117.52 (24.35)	-	350.20 (72.55)	65.00 (16.25)	-	5.00 (1.25)	-				
10.	Sol (Pune)	-	149.81 (35.27)	20.95 (5.09)	222.66 (52.42)	273.85 (66.56)	22.30 (5.25)	96.09 (23.36)	-				
Total for Sahyadri Region		79.30 (2.35)	1269.39 (26.67)	823.96 (24.24)	3241.55 (68.11)	1104.83 (35.51)	50.09 (1.05)	612.55 (18.02)	68.77 (1.45)				

S.No.	Expenditure on schemes implemented under						I.Y.D.P. Total			
	Medical and Public Health	Information and Publicity	Art and culture	Creation of infrastructure						
1	81-82 11	82-83 12	81-82 13	82-83 14	81-82 15	82-83 16	81-82 17	82-83 18	82-83 19	82-83 20
1.	10.60 (2.73)	2.00 (0.50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	388.56 ₹	657.10
2.	30.60 (8.19)	2.00 (0.45)	23.00 (6.17)	-	-	-	-	-	373.43	441.62
3.	12.20 (4.07)	-	-	0.50 (0.58)	31.00 (10.35)	-	10.00 (03.34)	-	299.61	130.80
4.	49.68 (14.20)	15.90 (2.84)	34.50 (9.86)	-	16.00 (4.57)	-	-	-	349.82	560.05
5.	91.55 (25.10)	19.32 (3.50)	37.00 (10.14)	-	-	-	15.00 (4.12)	-	364.75	551.42
6.	15.00 (4.31)	15.00 (2.51)	13.65 (3.92)	-	-	-	-	-	347.96	597.20
7.	33.00 (9.08)	30.00 (4.36)	18.87 (5.19)	-	-	-	-	-	363.47	606.59
8.	-	-	11.20 (11.20)	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	225.25
9.	25.00 (6.25)	15.00 (3.10)	-	-	36.00 (9.00)	-	244.00 (61.00)	-	400.00	482.72
10.	-	-	20.52 (4.99)	-	-	-	-	30.00 (7.06)	411.41	424.77
Total	267.63 (7.87)	99.22 (2.08)	156.74 (4.67)	0.50 (0.01)	63.00 (2.44)	-	269.00 (7.92)	30.00 (0.63)	3399.01	4759.52

Table No. 4.2 (contd.)

S.No.	Name of IIDP/District	Expenditure on schemes implemented under						Agriculture Dairy etc.		
		Training employment and self employment	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Education						
1	2	81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83	
<b>GONDWANA REGION</b>										
1.	Aid I. Tribal Comm. Nagpur.	-	100.00 (100.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Kinwat (Hardoi)	-	77.94 (31.32)	104.75 (30.65)	141.75 (57.76)	12.41 (3.63)	24.65 (9.90)	25.97 (7.60)	1.05 (0.52)	
3.	Dharni (Amravati)	47.00 (15.72)	108.70 (81.82)	68.00 (22.74)	227.97 (66.72)	73.05 (24.43)	-	81.04 (27.11)	5.00 (1.46)	
4.	Suramtek (Nagpur)	34.50 (8.76)	51.78 (18.58)	84.10 (21.20)	176.10 (63.51)	19.30 (4.86)	15.78 (5.69)	68.96 (17.38)	26.60 (9.59)	
5.	Deori (Bhandara)	44.52 (10.92)	123.00 (35.22)	22.00 (5.40)	105.00 (30.06)	31.10 (7.63)	35.00 (10.02)	153.00 (35.08)	36.26 (24.70)	
6.	Pandharkwada (Ichhal)	0.04 (0.01)	152.05 (34.19)	32.37 (9.24)	235.00 (53.06)	17.58 (5.02)	5.00 (1.12)	214.00 (61.06)	-	
7.	Etapalli (Gadchiroli)	-	91.00 (25.04)	117.13 (29.92)	140.50 (40.20)	11.75 (3.00)	4.20 (1.20)	129.41 (33.06)	10.00 (2.86)	
8.	Dhenora (Gadchiroli)	-	96.36 (29.20)	103.96 (20.41)	151.03 (45.78)	9.60 (1.88)	24.70 (7.49)	188.40 (36.99)	-	
9.	Beweda (Chandrapur)	6.75 (1.65)	62.74 (22.27)	170.58 (41.65)	170.92 (60.67)	2.30 (0.56)	10.56 (3.75)	66.67 (16.28)	13.60 (4.83)	
10.	Chatur (Chandrapur)	7.36 (2.05)	164.00 (44.25)	129.70 (35.98)	107.50 (25.86)	12.46 (3.46)	124.21 (29.87)	89.94 (24.95)	0.70 (0.02)	
11.	Bhenragod (Gadchiroli)	-	17.00 (8.99)	245.00 (54.57)	136.00 (71.96)	-	-	180.00 (40.09)	36.00 (19.05)	
<b>Total of Gondwana Region</b>		140.17 (3.57)	1064.58 (32.00)	1077.64 (27.45)	1594.77 (42.92)	189.55 (8.83)	244.10 (7.34)	1197.39 (30.50)	178.67 (5.37)	
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>		219.47 (3.00)	2333.97 (28.86)	1901.60 (25.96)	4836.32 (59.80)	1294.38 (17.67)	294.19 (3.64)	1809.94 (24.71)	247.38 (3.86)	

S.No.	Expenditure on schemes implemented under										
	Medical and Public Health	Information and Publicity	Art and culture	Creation of infra-structure	I.T.D.P. to tel						
1.	81-82 12	81-82 17	81-82 15	81-82 18	81-82 19	82-83 16	82-83 18	82-83 19	81-82 19	81-82 20	
2.		11.06 (3.23)					187.70 (54.89)	1.50 (0.60)	341.94 ₹	248.89	100.00 (100.00)
3.							29.90 (10.00)		298.99	541.67	
4.	30.92 (10.06)						150.00 (37.80)		396.78	277.26	
5.	143.00 (35.08)		7.00 (2.53)				24.00 (5.89)		417.60	349.26	
6.	46.50 (13.27)			5.21 (1.77)			40.00 (11.40)	46.50 (10.46)	350.49	444.77	
7.	33.01 (3.32)	15.00 (4.29)		1.50 (0.43)	20.15 (5.15)		100.00 (25.55)	87.30 (24.58)	391.45	349.50	
8.	33.90 (6.66)	16.67 (5.05)		1.20 (0.36)			173.45 (34.06)	40.00 (12.12)	509.31	329.96	
9.	3.70 (0.90)	3.70 (1.38)					159.50 (32.96)	20.00 (7.70)	409.50	261.72	
10.							121.00 (33.56)		360.48	415.61	
11.							3.00 (0.06)		449.00	169.00	
Total	280.03 (7.14)	11.06 (0.28)	14.91 (0.44)	14.91 (1.05)	21.00 (4.68)		988.55 (25.18)	195.30 (5.85)	3925.54	3327.84	
State Total	547.86 (7.48)	169.80 (2.32)	15.41 (0.19)	124.15 (1.69)			1257.55 (17.87)	225.30 (2.78)	7324.55	6587.36	

From the table No. 4.2 it is noticed that :-

1) The total expenditure under Nucleus Budget in T.S.P. area of Maharashtra State was Rs. 7324.55 thousand in 1981-82 whereas it was switched over to Rs. 8087.36 thousand in 1982-83. Thus, there was a net increase of Rs. 762.81 thousand i.e. 11% in 1982-83. While looking to the regionwise trend of expenditure there is an increase from Rs. 3399.01 thousand to Rs. 4759.52 thousand, in 1982-83 in Sahyadri region. The net increase is 40%. Whereas there is reverse trend in respect of Gondwan region. The expenditure has come down from Rs. 3925.54 thousands to Rs. 3327.84 thousands i.e. by Rs. 597.70 thousands.

It is pertinent to note that there was an increase in expenditure under following two sectors to a great extent.

1. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes,
2. Pre-recruitment training schemes.

Schemes under Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

4.4 The expenditure under schemes meant for welfare of Scheduled Tribes has increased from Rs. 1901.60 thousand in 1981-82 to Rs. 4836.32 thousand in 1982-83, i.e. two and half fold. The share of this expenditure in the total expenditure was 26% and 60% respectively. The important schemes implemented under this category are shown in table No. 4.3.

Table No. 4.3

Expenditure and beneficiaries under important schemes for welfare of S.Ts. implemented under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in T.S.P. area of M.S. (Rs. '000')

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Electrification of tribal houses.	25.48 (0.35)	1703.10 (21.06)	89	11056
2.	Repairs to huts.	24.00 (0.33)	901.33 (11.14)	17	1006
3.	Supply of uniforms to students.	67.00 (0.91)	779.44 (9.64)	1450	20263
4.	Supply of utensils	45.00 (0.62)	618.36 (7.65)	87	4175
5.	Supply of bicycles to school going children (Gondwana region only)	102.76 (1.40)	244.10 (3.02)	405	952
Total		264.26 (3.61)	4246.33 (52.51)	2048	37452

Note: The bracketed figures show the percentage of expenditure with total expenditure from non-lesh part provision under Nucleus Budget in the State during respective year.

The above table brings out the fact that the expenditure under five major schemes under welfare of Scheduled Tribes viz. Electrification of tribal houses, repairs to huts, supply of uniforms, supply of utensils and supply of Bicycles to school going children was Rs. 264.26 thousand i.e. 3.61% of total expenditure under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82. However, this has gone up to Rs. 4246.33 thousand it's contribution to the total expenditure



was 52.51%. The No. of beneficiaries covered were 2048 and 37452 respectively. The major scheme during 62-63 under this category is electrification of tribal houses, where the expenditure was Rs. 1703.10 thousand i.e. 21.06% of total expenditure covering 11956 beneficiaries.

#### Pre-Recruitment Training Schemes

4.5. There are various pre-recruitment training schemes under above category. It is experienced that a large no. of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes under various categories in Govt./Semi-Govt./Public Sector undertakings remain vacant for a long period due to non-availability of candidates. Thus the backlog remains unfilled. On the other hand, the no. of educated unemployed youths is also increasing. The reason for this unsatisfactory situation is the lack of education and ignorance among tribal youths about the facilities available in various organisations. In order to overcome this position to some extent in T.S.P. area various pre-recruitment trainings were imparted with a view to provide employment/self employment to the educated unemployed tribal youths. This was the immediate solution, attempted for the first time, to overcome the problem of unemployment to some extent and thereby uplift the tribals from below poverty line. The expenditure under these schemes was only Rs. 219.47 thousand (Rs. 79.30 thousand for Sahyadri region + Rs. 140.17 thousand for Gondwana region). While during 1962-63 this has gone upto Rs. 2233.97 thousand (Rs. 1269.39 thousand for Sahyadri region + Rs. 964.58 thousand for Gondwana region).

The percentage of expenditure on this schemes during the year 1981-82 was only 3% while it has gone up 29% in 1982-83.

The important pre-recruitment Training Schemes implemented under T.S.P. programme are shown in Table No. 4.4.

Table No. 4.4

Expenditure and beneficiaries on important pre-recruitment training schemes under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in T.S.P. area of N.S.

		Rs. '000'			
S.No.	Name of the scheme.	Expenditure		No. of tribal youths to wh Trg. was impletd.	
		1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Motor Driving Training	24.30 (0.33)	1120.67 (13.85)	25	1300
2.	Pre-recruitment training for recruitment in Armed forces.	25.00 (0.34)	289.03 (3.57)	30	289
3.	Employment as Police Constable/ Railway police.	-	225.97 (2.80)	-	297
4.	Training in Tailoring	-	178.90 (2.21)	-	271
5.	Pre-recruitment trg. for employment in Govt./Semi Govt./ Banks.	-	119.18 (1.48)	-	551
<b>Total</b>		<b>49.30</b> <b>(0.67)</b>	<b>1933.75</b> <b>(23.91)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2708</b>

Note : The bracketed figures show the percentage of expenditure with total expenditure.

There were six major schemes viz. Motor Driving training, Army Training, Training for recruitment as Police Constable, Tailoring training, Training for employment in Government/Semi Government offices and Banks, training in typing etc. The expenditure under these major schemes was negligible during 1981-82 i.e. Rs. 49.50 thousand i.e. 0.67% only. The no. of tribal youths who received training was 55. However, during the year 1982-83 the corresponding expenditure was Rs. 1933.75 thousand i.e. 23.91% and the no. of tribal youths trained was 2708.

#### Training of Tribal Youth Employed

Basically the object of various pre-recruitment training programs under nucleus budget was not only to impart training but also to provide employment. Therefore, the information about Tribal Youths - employed/self-employed to whom training was imparted was called for from Project Officer of I.T.D.Ps. The youths have been employed in Police Department, Army, etc. The I.T.D.P. wise information is depicted in Table No. 4.5.

As a follow up effort, the Tribal Development Department empowered the following authorities to Register and sponsor the names of Scheduled Tribe candidates for recruitment in various services.

1. Director, Tribal Development, West
2. Managing Director, Maharashtra State, Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation and Regional Managers of the Tribal Development Corporation.
3. Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. (All)
4. Tribal Development Officers (All).

The appointing authorities have been informed by the Government to send their requisition to these agencies so that the list of the suitable Scheduled Tribe candidates will be made available and the difficulty of non getting suitable candidates can be over come to some extent. Accordingly this work has been started by the Director, Tribal Development, Managing Director, Tribal Development Corporation, All Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. and All Tribal Development officers.

Table No. 4.5

No. of tribal youths employed/self employed from Nucleus budget provisions during the period under review.

S.No.	I.T.D.P.	No. of tribal youths employed/self employed										Total employed + self employed Col. 6+7+12
		Army	Bankers/ Govt./ Semi Govt.	Police/ce table	Teacher	Other	Total employed	Not self-employing	Others	Total self employed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STATE TOTAL		149	70	144	13	52	428	42	108	50	200	628

SAHYADRI REGION

1.	Jambhar	14	1	17	13	3	48	13	-	12	25	73
2.	Shehapur	-	-	2	-	-	2	10	-	4	14	16
3.	Pen	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	3
4.	Kalwan	5	1	34	-	-	40	-	19	-	19	59
5.	Dindori	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
6.	Taloda	6	-	5	-	-	11	-	11	-	11	22
7.	Mandurbar	22	-	22	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
8.	Yaval	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	7	-	11	12
9.	Rajur	8	NA	4	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
10.	Sal	11	1	19	-	-	31	8	-	-	8	39
Total Sahyadri Region 68		4	105	13	5	195	36	37	16	89	284	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<u>GONDWAN REGION</u>												
			58	9	-	15	82	-	-	-	-	82

Additional  
Tribal  
Commissioner  
Bappur

PROJECT OFFICERS  
CONDWARA REGION

1. Kinnat	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
2. Dhornt	6	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
3. Bantet	2	-	-	-	-	21	23	1	-	-	1	24
4. Deort	35	-	-	-	-	1	36	-	30	22	52	88
5. Pandharkavada	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	11	14	4
6. Itapalli	3	-	15	-	-	4	22	-	10	11	21	43
7. Dhanora	3	-	11	-	-	2	16	1	-	-	1	17
8. Dewada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	18
9. Chitaur	22	8	-	-	-	4	34	4	13	-	17	51

Total Condwaru Region	31	66	39	-	-	47	233	6	71	34	111	344
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It will not be out of place to make a mention of other schemes implemented as Non-Loan part schemes, they are : repairs to electric motor pumps, supply of mangrove tiles, organisation of eye camps, organisation of diagnosis camps, provision of pipes for irrigation, supply of covers to electric motor pumps etc.

Schemes under remaining sectors

4.7 As regards remaining sectors, there is a sharp decline in expenditure during 1982-83. This has been made clear in the following Table No.4.6.

Table No.4.6

Sectorwise expenditure where sudden decline is observed for schemes implemented under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in T.S.P. area of H.S.

Rs. in '000'

S.No. Sector	Expenditure	
	1981-82	1982-83
1. Schemes under education development.	1294.38 (17.67)	294.19 (3.64)
2. Schemes under Agricul./ Dairy/forestry etc.	1809.94 (24.71)	247.38 (3.06)
3. Schemes under medical and public health.	547.66 (7.48)	134.79 (1.67)
4. Schemes under information and publicity.	169.80 (2.32)	15.41 (0.19)
5. Schemes under Art and culture.	124.15 (1.69)	-
6. Schemes for creation of infrastructure in tribal areas.	1257.55 (17.17)	225.30 (2.78)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5203.48</b>	<b>917.07</b>

Note: The bracketed figure show the percentage of expenditure with total expenditure under Nucleus budget in the T.S.P. area of State during respective year.

The table shows that there is a sharp decline in the expenditure of some sectors viz. education, agriculture, medical and public health, information and publicity, art and culture and infrastructure from Rs. 5203.48 thousand in the year 1981-82 to Rs. 917.07 thousand during 1982-83.

Thus, the above trend of expenditure clearly shows shift in nature of schemes implemented. In the year 1981-82, as the concept of Nucleus Budget was new, there was no clear picture of the scheme in the minds of implementing agencies. This confusion had led to implementation of unwanted schemes which were not intended. (these schemes are dealt with under para No. 4.8) . However during the year 1982, 83, such unwanted schemes were given off, and importance was given to schemes under :-

- 1) Welfare of scheduled tribes,
- 2) Pre-recruitment training to Adivasi youths.

Few less important schemes

The following table No. 4.7 deals with the schemes which were according to us-less important schemes. The funds of these schemes would have been diverted to some other important and productive and income generating schemes, the impact of these schemes would have been worse as compared to present schemes.



SAHARBI REGION

Scheme of Less Importance

(in '000')

S.No. Name of the scheme	Year of Imp.D.																						
	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	
1. Supply of storage bins under implementation programme.	30.00	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Reprints for book purchased for Ashram Schools.	25.00	-	5.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Supply of uniforms to tribal boys and girls.	-	60.00	-	49.40	20.00	17.05	25.00	50.00	-	71.85	-	44.80	-	152.00	-	18.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Construction of Anganwadi.	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Supply of work books to Ashram School students.	56.62	-	18.90	-	3.60	-	-	1.97	-	2.41	152.19	211.87	-	-	-	30.00	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
6. Utensils for Pantry near school.	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Supply of Balmaini suits and Balmaini Books to Ashram Schools.	24.20	-	11.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Organization of sports competition.	16.55	-	10.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Purchase of films and record players for intensive publicity cell/Ashram School.	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	24.50	-	24.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
10. Construction of Samaj Kumbhar.	-	-	-	-	180.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Assistance to fire affected tribals.	-	-	-	-	11.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Establishment of Band Group in Ashram Schools.	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	12.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



COMBINA REGION  
 Balance of the above

	Elmer		Daryl		Randy		Daryl		P. Harold		Therrell		Dwight		Doris		Oliver		Margaret	
	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-	61-	62-
1. Supply of blanket to families of Abrams school.	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Purchase of dresses to students.	24.00	-	75.50	-	25.00	22.00	-	48.00	-	49.00	-	23.84	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
3. Inter School Examinations.	1.96	-	25.00	1.04	-	29.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Purchase of books.	-	-	-	-	5.60	1.57	-	9.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Purchase of clothing in physical education.	-	-	64.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Allowance for 61-62.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.21
7. Supply of milk and fertilizer.	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Supply of projectors and S.G. records.	9.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Printing carried out under the Director's orders.	171.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Construction of sum- mery cattle shed.	-	-	26.90	-	-	-	-	40.00	46.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Social Sec. contribu- tion of forest labour- ers contract society complete.	-	-	-	-	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Construction of Dormitories.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135.45	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Construction of gates and curtyards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	75.00	-	-	99.50	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
14. Construction of Approach road.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>T.T.D.P. Total</b>	<b>259.72</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>74.65</b>	<b>816.64</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>49.20</b>	<b>94.50</b>	<b>124.00</b>	<b>173.45</b>	<b>149.50</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>121.00</b>	<b>32.21</b>	<b>45.00</b>						

(In '000')

Individual benefit and community benefit schemes under Non-Loan part provision

4.9 Looking from another angle into individual benefit schemes and community benefit schemes, it is observed that majority of the schemes were individual benefit schemes. They can be classified as :  
1) income generating schemes, and 2) non-income generating schemes.

Over all it has been observed that almost all the schemes had no immediate income generation effect. The majority of schemes were of non-income generation in nature fulfilling the social needs of tribals. This has already been discussed in the beginning of this chapter. The expenditure under income generating schemes was meagre.

Expenditure under interest free loan part schemes:

4.10 More than forty various types of schemes were implemented under this category in the Tribal Sub Plan area of Maharashtra State under Nucleus Budget during period under review. The I.T.D.P. wise expenditure is shown in Table No.4.8 .

Table No. 4.6

Expenditure on Interest Free Loan Part Schemes Implemented through M.S.T.D.C. under Nucleus Budget during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State.

Rs. '000'

S.No. I.T.D.P./District	Loan		Subsidy		Total	
	81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83
<b><u>SAHYADRI REGION</u></b>						
0. Jawhar (Thane)	54.18	91.52	54.18	91.53	108.36	183.0
2. Shahpur (Thane)	50.00	91.52	50.00	91.53	100.00	183.0
3. Pen (Raigad)	12.50	8.00	12.50	8.00	25.00	16.0
4. Kalwan (Nasik)	49.95	291.75	49.95	239.25	99.90	531.0
5. Dindori (Nasik)	50.00	167.50	50.00	167.50	100.00	335.0
6. Taleda (Dhule)	49.95	85.50	49.95	85.50	99.90	171.0
7. Mandurbar (Dhule)	49.95	264.95	49.95	264.95	99.90	529.9
8. Yaval (Jalgaon)	NA	43.50	NA	43.50	NA	87.0
9. Rajur (Ahmednagar)	50.00	38.47	50.00	38.48	100.00	76.9
10. Sal (Pune)	38.50	-	38.50	-	77.00	-
<b>Total Sahyadri Region</b>	<b>405.03</b>	<b>1082.71</b>	<b>405.03</b>	<b>1030.24</b>	<b>810.06</b>	<b>2112.9</b>
<b><u>GONDWANA REGION</u></b>						
11. Kinwat (Nanded)	50.00	25.02	50.00	19.53	100.00	44.5
12. Dharni (Aravati)	30.05	44.15	30.05	44.15	60.10	88.3
13. Ramtek (Nagpur)	NA	50.00	NA	50.00	NA	100.0
14. Deori (Bhandara)	50.00	31.75	50.00	31.75	100.00	63.5
15. Pandharkwad (Teotal)	30.50	72.10	30.50	72.10	61.00	144.2
16. Ktapalli (Gadchiroli)	43.50	29.25	43.50	29.25	87.00	58.5
17. Dhanora (Gadchiroli)	32.52	NA	32.53	NA	65.05	NA
18. Dewoda (Chandrapur)	20.63	15.83	20.62	15.84	41.25	31.6
19. Chitnur (Chandrapur)	21.75	22.50	21.75	22.50	43.50	45.00
<b>Total Gondwan Region</b>	<b>278.95</b>	<b>290.60</b>	<b>278.95</b>	<b>285.12</b>	<b>557.90</b>	<b>575.7</b>
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>683.98</b>	<b>1373.31</b>	<b>683.98</b>	<b>1315.36</b>	<b>1367.96</b>	<b>2688.6</b>

N.A. - Not available

Source - 1. Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik.  
2. Project Officers of I.T.D.Ps. (19)

The table reveals that during the year 1981-82 the expenditure was Rs. 1367.96 thousand. Out of which Rs. 683.97 thousand i.e. 50% was interest-free loan component and remaining 50% i.e. Rs. 683.98 was the subsidy portion, <sup>while</sup> during the year 1982-83 the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 2688.67 thousand, i.e. nearly double of the 1981-82 figure. The loan component was Rs. 1373.31 thousand whereas, subsidy portion was Rs. 1315.36 thousand.

#### Linking of subsidy component with D.R.A.

As per the original scheme of Nucleus Budget, as regards the schemes under interest-free <sup>part</sup> ~~parties~~, the loan portion was to be sanctioned by S.D.O. whereas subsidy portion was to be released by the concerned project officer of ITDP.

During the year 1981-82 the instructions contained in the original Govt. Resolution were followed scrupulously. However, as per the information gathered during the year 1982-83, in 6 ITDPs/i.e. Jawhar, Shahapur, Subvan, Bindori, Taloda and Mandurbar, ~~the~~ subsidy component was released by the concerned District Rural Development Agencies. The loan portion was borne by S.D.O. where the interest rate was on par with D.R.A. rates.

#### Schemes under interest free loan part category

4.11 All the schemes under this category were of individual benefit schemes having a potential of income generation.

The expenditure and beneficiaries figures of the important schemes under interest free loan is shown in table no. 4.9.

Table No. 4.9

Expenditure and beneficiaries on important schemes implemented under nucleus Budget in ISP area of H.S. during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Sr. Schemes No.	Expenditure			Number of beneficiaries				
	1981-82	1982-83	Total					
	Loan Subsidy	Loan Subsidy	Total					
	3	4	5	6				
	7	8	9	10				
1. Sewing Machines	139.70	139.70	279.40 (20.42)	56.25	56.25	112.50 (6.46)	202	96
2. Mithcing buffaloes	30.00	30.00	60.00 (4.39)	300.37	300.36	600.75 (34.48)	30	213
3. Carpentry	105.96	105.94	211.90 (15.49)	2.42	2.43	4.85 (0.28)	145	7
4. Vegetable shops	30.10	30.10	60.20 (4.40)	3.95	3.95	7.90 (0.45)	66	8
5. Grocery shops	64.75	64.75	129.50 (9.47)	16.87	16.88	33.75 (1.94)	55	7
6. Bamboo work	24.90	24.90	49.80 (3.64)	0.75	0.75	1.50 (0.09)	69	3
7. Cycle shop	34.48	34.48	68.96 (5.04)	23.75	23.75	47.50 (2.73)	28	14
8. Brick making	32.25	32.25	64.50 (4.72)	62.25	62.25	124.50 (7.15)	30.	54
9. Bullock pair(only)	-	-	-	123.54	123.56	247.10 (14.18)	-	104
10. Cattle feed	99.90	99.90	199.80 (14.60)	62.25	13.34	26.62 (1.52)	666	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>562.04</b>	<b>562.02</b>	<b>1124.06</b> <b>(82.17)</b>	<b>603.48</b>	<b>603.54</b>	<b>1207.02</b> <b>(69.28)</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>546</b>

Note: The bracketed figures show the percentage expenditure under the schemes with total expenditure from interest free loan provision in the State.

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Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1367.96 thousand and Rs. 1742.22 thousand respectively during 1981-82 and 1982-83 the major schemes shown in above table contributed Rs. 1124.06 i.e. 82.17% and Rs. 1207.02 thousand i.e. 69.28% to the total expenditure from interest free loan provision. The No. of beneficiaries benefited under these schemes was 1261 and 546 respectively. During 1981-82 supply of sewing machine was the major scheme under which an amount of Rs. 279.40 i.e. 20.42% was spent, where as during 1982-83 supply of Milching Buffaloes was the major scheme benefiting 213 beneficiaries under which Rs. 600.75 were spend (i.e. 34.48% of total expenditure from interest free loan provision).

A special mention has to be made in respect of some schemes financed from these provisions. They are :- Trade in dry fish, bullock pair and bullock cart, sheep unit, tea stall, pen stall and poultry farm etc.

#### Recovery of interest free loans

4.12 The information about recovery of interest free loans against the schemes under Nucleus Budget made available by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, Nasik shows a very unsatisfactory progress. This can be seen from the Table No. 4.10



Table No. 4.10

Recovery of interest free loan disbursed by  
M.S.T.D.C. Nashik in T.S.P. area of Maharashtra  
State.

S.No.	Year	Amount of interest free loan	Amount of recovery	Percentage of recovery
1.	1981-82	716.71	151.11	21.08%
2.	1982-83	671.15	131.45	19.59%

Source : Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal  
Development Corporation, Nashik.

The above table no. 4, 10 indicates that against the loan disbursed in the year 1981-82 of Rs. 716.71 thousand, recovery is only Rs. 151.11 thousand i.e. 21.0%. The respective figures for the year 1982-83 are Rs. 671.15 thousand and 131.45 thousand i.e. 19.59%. This clearly shows that no adequate steps have been taken by the Corporation in this behalf.

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CHAPTER-VSTUDY OF BENEFIT FLOW AND ITS IMPACT

In order to study the benefit flow and its impact under Nucleus Budget schemes, we have conducted 'spot visits' in I.T.D.P. Kalwan, district Nashik and I.T.D.P. Dharni, district Amravati.

Objectives

5.2 As regards the Non-loan part schemes, the objectives were:-

- 1) Whether the benefits were reached upto the beneficiaries.
- 2) Whether the beneficiaries were properly utilising the assistance etc. received.

Besides, the following were the objectives for interest free loan part schemes:

- 1) Whether the loans subsidies disbursed were utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.
- 2) What is the 'time gap' between application made for assistance and its actual receipt?
- 3) Whether the beneficiary had accrued any increase in income?

As mentioned earlier in chapter No. III schedule for collecting information from beneficiaries was prepared. While designing schedule the important points from the proforma prescribed by Government of India in Ministry of Home Affairs for spot visit were also considered.

In this chapter we have discussed the benefit flow and its impact on beneficiaries. First, the non-loan part schemes and then <sup>interest</sup> free loan part schemes are discussed.

Non-loan part schemes

5.3 During the field survey the beneficiaries under following schemes were contacted :-

- 1) Electrification of Tribal houses,
- 2) Supply of utensils,
- 3) Repairs to electric motor pumps,
- 4) Supply of bicycles to school going students,
- 5) Supply of covers to electric motor pumps,
- 6) Supply of agricultural implements.

The following table shows beneficiaries contacted under Non-loan part schemes.

Table No. 5.1

Beneficiaries contacted from Non-loan part schemes in IIDP Kalwan and Dharni.

S.No.	I.T.D.P./ Village	Name of the scheme						Total
		Schemes to meet social needs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Elect- rifica- tion of Tribal houses	Supply of ut- ensils	Reps- irs to elect- ric motor pumps.	Supply of bi- cycles to sch- ool go- ing child- ren	Supply of cov- ers to elect- ric motor pump.	Supply of ag- ricul- tural imple- ments	
<u>I.T.D.P. KALWAN</u>								
1.	Delwat	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
2.	Ghankepur	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
3.	Narul	4	1	-	-	-	-	5
4.	Mulane	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
5.	Sapta Shringigal	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
6.	Ghagbart	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
7.	Bergaon	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
8.	Saral	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
9.	Kaherwadi	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>I.I.D.P. DHARNI</u>							
10. Mandva	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
11. Kalpi	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
12. Shirpur	-	-	-	-	11	4	-
13. Zilpi	-	-	-	-	5	6	-
14. Tembli	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
15. Kheparthoda	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
16. Salarabai	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	5	16	14	5
GRAND TOTAL	69	7	5	16	14	5	11

### Electrification of Tribal houses

5.4 In the Tribal Sub Plan area there are number of electrified villeges. However, it has been noticed that, due to poor economic condition the small, marginal and landless tribals who are below poverty line are not in a position to avail the facility of electrification of their houses.

Therefore, the scheme of providing electrical instalations was implemented under the Nucleus budget. The expenditure in I.I.D.P. Kalvan was Rs. 15.00 thousand during 1981-82 and Rs. 140.75 thousand during 1982-83. No. of beneficiaries covered were 49 and 1503 respectively. In Dharni I.I.D.P. this scheme was implemented during 1982-83 only and covered 376 beneficiaries. In ITDP Kalvan this scheme was implemented through concerned Block Development Officers. While in ITDP Dharni, vice principal, I.I.I., Chikhaldara was the implementing agency.

Under the scheme there is a provision of electrical fitting of <sup>1st</sup> 12 point to residential house. The approximate cost of electrical installations was Rs. 150/- per residential house. The beneficiary was required to pay Rs. 50 to 60 as security and Meter deposit with M.S.E.B. Thus 25% of the expenditure was to be borne by beneficiary.

The survey team <sup>contacted</sup> conducted 69 beneficiaries from I.T.D.P.Kalwan. The information regarding beneficiaries covered, fitting completed and electric supply started is shown in the following table:

Table No.5.2

No. of beneficiaries covered electric fittings completed, electricity supply started under electrification programme in I.T.D.P.Kalwan

S.No.	Village	No. of beneficiaries	Number of houses		
			Fitting completed	Electricity started.	Electricity to start
1.	Dalvat	11	11	-	11
2.	Chankepur	10	10	8	2
3.	Narui	4	4	3	1
4.	Mulane	8	8	7	1
5.	Saptashringtal	20	20	20	-
6.	Ghagbari	16	16	-	16
Total		69	69	38	30
PERCENTAGE		100%	-	55%	43%

The table reveals that all i.e. houses of the 69 beneficiaries were provided with electric fittings. However only 38 houses i.e. 55% were electrified and remaining 31 i.e. 45% houses were yet to be covered under electrification. These whose houses were electrified were satisfied with the scheme.

The information available with the Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Kalwan also shows that during the year 1982-83 the electric fittings were installed in 1503 houses. However, there were only 640 houses i.e. 43% where electricity supply was started and the remaining 863 houses i.e. 57% yet to be electrified. It is surprising to note that the work of 1982-83 is yet to complete and the Aitvasi beneficiaries yet get the electricity to their houses.

As per the list supplied by Project Officer, I.T.D.P. Dharni, there were 376 beneficiaries under this scheme. The scheme was implemented through Vice principal, I.T.I. Ghikhaldara, district Aravati. According to the information obtained from Project Officer only the work of wire fittings was completed. The Test reports are yet to be received, from the M.S.E.B. who has not undertaken the work of providing connections to these houses as yet. The Test reports are given only by the authorised licensed holders. The Vice Principal I.T.I. Ghikhaldara has no such authority. Therefore, the M.S.E.B. did not accept this work. If the Project Officer would have taken proper care regarding these technicalities this situation would have not arisen and benefit

of electrification could have reached to poor and tribals.

#### Supply of utensils

5.5 In T.S.P. area, most of tribals earn their livelihood by doing manual work on daily wages. Many of them are landless. They do not have sufficient utensils for daily use. Also due to poor economic conditions they cannot afford to purchase utensils for cooking and other domestic purposes. Normally they use earthen pots. Hence the scheme of providing utensils to poor, landless tribals living below poverty line was taken up under Nucleus Budget in I.T.D.P. Kalwan.

Under this scheme a set of 14 various types of aluminium utensils were supplied to 620 tribals in I.T.D.P. Kalwan. The cost of utensils per beneficiary was Rs. 134.50. Seven beneficiaries were contacted. All of them had received utensils, who were poor and landless, below poverty line. These utensils were reported to be useful for their daily use.

#### Repairs to electric motor pumps

5.6 Since 1973-74 electric motor pumps are supplied for tribals on 100% subsidy. It was observed that a large number of pumps were out of order for a long period due to heavy repairs. The tribals are economically poor, they cannot afford to bear the expenditure in this behalf. Thus, in order to repair these idle pumps and to put them in use the scheme of repairs to electric motor pumps was undertaken in I.T.D.P. Dharnt. During the year 1981-82, the Tribal

Development Officer, Aravati was the implementing Officer. During the discussions with Tribal Development Officer, Aravati it was revealed that as he was not much aware of the scheme and its technicalities he could not take up the scheme for implementation during 1982-83. The scheme was given for implementation to Vice principal, I.T.K.Chikhaldara.

The approximate cost per motor was fixed at Rs. 500/- during both the years.

As per M.P.R. for March 1982, the Project Officer had reported that 50 pumps were repaired costing Rs. 12,500/-. However, he had supplied list of only 11 beneficiaries to the institute. The per beneficiary amount spend on repairs to these pumps was not provided, by the Project Officer. During the year 1982-83, 11 pumps were reported to be repaired costing Rs. 25,000/-. The average cost comes to Rs. 2273.00 approximately. It appears that the cost of repair is very high, i.e. about 50% of cost of new motor.

In all five beneficiaries, were contacted 3 from the list of beneficiaries of 1981-82 and 2 from 1982-83. The observations are given below:-

Only 1 beneficiary, after 3 months got pump repaired. Remaining 4 beneficiaries however did not receive such benefit. In case of 2 beneficiaries who were reported in the list 1981-82, it was observed that the pumps were lying idle in their houses, and were not taken for repairs, even 2 years were elapsed. One beneficiary had reported that he had applied for repairs but instead of waiting for a long time he



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 got repaired pump from privately. As regards, remaining one, it was observed that the pump was sent for repairs to I.T.I.Chikhaldara, in October 1983. But he has not yet received the motor duly repaired.

During the discussion with Project Officer of I.T.D.P.Dharni, it was revealed that during 1982-83 as planned 50 pumps were to be repaired from I.T.I. Chikhaldara but there was a problem of lifting these pumps from residence of cultivators to I.T.I. and back. Due to this fact only 17 pumps were reported as repaired. This reveals that there was no proper planning regarding execution of the scheme.

Provision of bicycles to school going S.T. students:

5.7 The higher educational facilities are not within the easy reach of S.T. students, they have to tread a considerable distance to attend the schools and return to home. This has adverse effect on studies due to loss of time and energy. Therefore, this scheme was taken up under Nucleus Budget in I.T.D.P.Dharni. The funds under the scheme were kept at the disposal of Education Officer, Zilla Parishad. The approximate cost of each cycle was Rs. 500/-, of which 50% was subsidy and remaining 50% was to be borne by students. During the year 1981-82, 103 cycles were supplied while the corresponding figure for 1982-83 was 200. Such cycles were supplied to those students who were required to cover a distance of more than 3 kms. to attend schools. The following table shows the no. of beneficiaries contacted and benefit received.

Table No.5.3No. of beneficiaries contacted, who received bicycles

S.No. Village	No. of beneficiaries			Distance to cover
	Contacted	Received cycles	Using cycles	
1. Shirpur	11	10	9	4 km
2. Zilpi	5	5	5	5 km
3. Singrya	1	1	1	3 km
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	

The table reveals that of the 17 beneficiaries contacted 16 received cycles and one beneficiary who left the school was not provided cycle. Of these 15 were found using cycles for attending schools.

Supply of covers to electric Motor pumps

5.8 Since 1973-74 the electric motors were supplied to tribal cultivators on 100% subsidy. However, covers to protect them from water and avoid the possibility of burning the motor were not supplied. Hence, this scheme was implemented in both the I.T.D.Ps. during 1981-82. The scheme was implemented through Tribal Development Officer. The no. of beneficiaries under the scheme were reported 255 and 100 respectively. The cost of each cover was Rs. 86.50 and Rs. 85.00 respectively.

14 beneficiaries from I.T.D.P. Dharni were contacted, 13 of them have received the covers while one beneficiary reported that he had not received the cover beneficiary. The motor were protected from

water particularly during rainy season. Thus the possibility of burning of motors was minimised.

Supply of Agricultural implements

During the year 1981-82, this scheme was implemented by Agriculture Development Officer, Aravali through Block Development Officers, on 50% subsidy. The object of the scheme was to help the tribal farmers to replace the traditional implements and increase the agriculture income.

Under the scheme light Plough and medium plough were distributed to 79 beneficiaries through sale-purchase society, Dharni. The cost was Rs. 312/- each for light plough, and Rs. 460/- for medium plough. Distribution of the plough to the beneficiaries according to their land holdings is given in the following table.

Table No.5.4

Distribution of plough to beneficiaries according to their land holding in I.T.D.P. Dharni

S.No.	Land holdings (Hectare)	No. of beneficiaries		Total
		Dharni	Chikhaldara	
1.	Below one	3	NA	
2.	1.00 to 2.00	17	NA	
3.	2.01 to 4.00	12	NA	
4.	4.01 to 5.00	6	NA	
5.	5.01 and above	1	NA	
Total		39	40	79

The above table shows that maximum beneficiaries were holding land between 1.00 to 2.00 hectares. On the spot enquiries were made with five beneficiaries. All of them received the implements.

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Interest free loan part schemes

5.10 As mentioned earlier the intention behind providing finance from interest free loan part was to assist tribal entrepreneur to promote vocational industrial and professional enterprise.

The total number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme is shown in the following table:

Table No.5.5

Beneficiaries under interest free loan part from ITDP Kalwan and Dharni during 81-82 and 1982-83.

S.No.	Name of scheme	Name of ITDP						Total
		Kalwan		Dharni		Total		
		81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83	81-82	82-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Grocery shops	15	1	-	5	15	6	
2.	Trade in Dry fish	3	-	-	-	3	-	
3.	Carpentary	6	1	11	6	17	7	
4.	Supply of Sewing machines	13	7	25	39	38	46	
5.	Poultry unit	2	1	2	-	4	1	
6.	Brick making	8	6	-	-	8	6	
7.	Bullock pair and bullock cart.	-	33	-	-	-	33	
8.	He buffalo	-	2	-	-	-	2	
9.	Goat Unit	-	9	-	-	-	9	
10.	Bullock pair	-	51	-	2	-	53	
11.	One bullock only	-	23	-	-	-	23	
12.	Sheep unit	-	26	-	-	-	26	
13.	She buffalo	-	1	-	-	-	1	
14.	Vegetable shops	-	-	13	2	13	2	
15.	Pen shop	-	-	4	-	4	-	
16.	Cycle shop	-	-	1	1	1	1	
17.	Fisheries	-	-	-	19	-	19	
18.	Bullock cart	-	-	-	1	-	1	
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>236</b>	

Tahsilwise distribution of beneficiaries

5.11 Tahsilwise distribution of beneficiaries from Interest free loan part during 1981-82 and 1982-83 in I.T.D.P.Kalwan and Dharni is shown in Table No.5.6.

Table No.5.6

Tahsilwise distribution of beneficiaries under Interest free loan from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and Dharni during 1981-82 and 1982-83

Year	No. of beneficiaries							To
	I.T.D.P. Kalwan			I.T.D.P. Dharni				
	Kalwan	Surga- Baglan	Total	Dharni	Ghikh- aldara	Total		
1981-82	21	22	4	47	37	19	56	10
1982-83	62	81	18	161	56	19	75	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>33</b>

The table shows that in I.T.D.P.Kalwan the distribution of beneficiaries was almost even. While in I.T.D.P. Dharni it was observed that out of 131 beneficiaries, 93 (71%) were from Dharni tahsil and 38 (i.e.29%) were from Ghikhaldara tahsil. Thus, it clearly indicates that the Ghikhaldara tahsil did not receive much attention as far as schemes under Nucleus Budget.

Spot visits

5.12 Research Team made enquiries with 57 beneficiaries covered under various schemes from 20 villages, (11 villages from I.T.D.P.Kalwan and rest 9 villages from I.T.D.P. Dharni). Table No.5.7 gives the distribution of beneficiaries contacted during 'Spot Visits'.

Table No. 5.7

No. of beneficiaries contacted for sport visit under Interest free loan part scheme from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and Dharni.

S.No.	Name of IDP/Village	Sewing mach-ine	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Sheep unit	Trade in veg-table	Bull-ock	Trade in veg-table	Bull-ock	Pair & table	Gross-ry	Shop & mat-ing	Pen-still	Sheep-ff-ol-	Du-ll-ock cart	Coll-ect-ion of eggs	Gy-cle sh-op	Tre-de in dry fish	Pen-try	Car-ty		
1	2																		
<u>I.T.D.P. KALWAN</u>																			
<u>Taluka Kalwan</u>																			
1.	Chankapur																		
2.	Sapta Shring-gad-	8	1			4					2								2
3.	Kanderwadi																		15
4.	Dalvat																		1
5.	Gaur							1											1
6.	Irhal							1											1
7.	Palasdar								1										1
<u>Taluka Surgana</u>																			
8.	Sarad	1																	
9.	Borgan		1																3
10.	Magshtedi	1																	1
11.	Chagbgrl			2															1
Total IDP KALWAN		4	9	3		4	2	2	2	2	1				1			1	30

contd. -----  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 -----

I.T.D.P. DHARJI

Teluka Dharji

12. Dharji	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	12
13. Tingarya	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
14. Kalpi	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15. Ambhli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16. Satrabdi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17. Jat Pant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
18. Shripur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19. Kalamkhar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Teluka Chikhaldere

20. Semadeh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5
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Total IDP  
DHARJI

11	-	2	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	27
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GRAND TOTAL

15	9	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	57
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Supply of Sewing machines

5.13 One of the major schemes implemented under interest free loan part was disbursement of loan for purchase of sewing machine. The objective of this scheme was to make the tribals self sufficient by creating subsidiary source of income through Tailoring. In I.T.D.P.Kalwan 13 machines in 1981-82 and 7 machines during 1982-83 were distributed, where as the corresponding figure for I.T.D.P.Dharnt were 25 and 39 respectively. The cost of the machine was Rs. 1,500/- in I.T.D.P.Kalwan for both the years under report whereas, the cost of the machine was Rs. 1,300/- in I.T.D.P.Dharnt during 1981-82. During the year 1982-83 31 machines were supplied at the rate of Rs. 955/- each rest were supplied at the rate of Rs. 1035-50/- per machine.

Under this scheme 15 beneficiaries were contacted during the spot visit's.

The following table gives the information about utilisation of machines.

Table No.5.8

No. of beneficiaries contacted, possessing skill, using machines for commercial purposes, under the scheme of supply of sewing machines in I.T.D.P.Dharnt and Kalwan

S.No.	Name of IEDP	No. of beneficiaries	Whether possess, skill in Tailoring		Whether use machine for commercial purposes	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Dharnt</b>						
1.	Dharnt	7	4	3	1	6
2.	Tingarya	1	-	1	-	1
3.	Tembhali	1	1	-	1	-
4.	Sadrabadi	2	1	1	1	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>II. Kalwen</b>						
5. Chankapur	2	2	-	2	-	-
6. Sarad	1	1	-	1	-	-
7. Nagshivedi	1	1	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	

The above table reveals that out of 15 beneficiaries, 10 knew Tailoring while remaining 5 though did not know Tailoring but were supplied machines which was shown a waste of Government money. During the visit it has been observed that one beneficiary had sold out his machine; whereas one had applied for assistance for carpentry but he was given Sewing machine. He, had lent the machine @ Rs. 50.00 p.m.

Seven beneficiaries used these machines for commercial purposes and realised additional annual income. Two beneficiaries had realised the income between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000, 4 beneficiaries between Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- and rest 1 beneficiary between Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 5000/-.

Eight beneficiaries reported that they use machines for domestic purpose only.

During the informal discussions with beneficiary it was revealed that 5 beneficiaries, were selected from the families of Teachers/Government servants/servants of Tribal Development Corporation etc. who were not deserving at all the implementing authority did not take proper care to select the beneficiaries who were

below poverty line and poor and landless. It proves mis-utilization of the scheme.

Two beneficiaries from Kalwan I.T.D.P. have reported that due to supply of machines under this scheme they could get the contract for stitching of clothes for Ashram Schools.

#### Sheep Unit

5.14 During 1982-83, sheep units consist of 5 sheeps and 1 Goat were supplied in I.T.D.P. Kalwan, with the objective to create additional source of income. In all 26 beneficiaries were covered under this scheme. The cost was Rs. 1500/- per unit. These sheep units were purchased in local market at Kalwan and Khedgaon.

The information regarding status of beneficiary, no. of sheeps, distributed etc. is given in table 5.9.

Table No. 5.9

Status of beneficiaries, no. of sheeps distributed, died, preference to choice, whether unit in village? no. of calves, beneficiaries contacted under the scheme of supply of sheep units in I.T.D.P. Kalwan

S.No.	Village	Landless		Dis- tri- but- ed	Cal- ved	Died so far	Prefer- ence to choice		Whether in vill- age.		No ca
		Yes	No				Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Septa Shring-gad	7	1	40	24	5	8	-	6	2	4
2.	Borgaon	1	-	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total		8	1	45	26	5	8	1	7	2	4

**Tab**

This table brings out that out of 9 beneficiaries, 8 were landless labourers (below poverty line) while one beneficiary was small farmer. Out of 45 sheep distributed, 26 were calved giving birth to 45 calves. 8 beneficiaries have reported that, their choice was considered, whereas 1 beneficiary has reported that his choice was not considered. Just to complete the no. of sheep in a unit he was provided with sheep of lower quality. He had expressed that the quality of sheep sold in markets cannot be guaranteed. The services of Animal Husbandry Department were not availed of by the beneficiaries.

Seven beneficiaries had units in the village proper. However, 2 beneficiaries had reported that due to shortage of fodder they have kept their unit at other places. Five calves were reported died due to diseases.

**Supply of bullock pairs**

5.15 During 1982-83, in I.T.D.P. Kalwan, 51 bullock pairs and in I.T.D.P. Dharnt, 2 bullock pairs were supplied. The cost per pair was Rs. 2000/- in I.T.D.P. Kalwan, whereas in I.T.D.P. Dharnt cost was Rs. 1,751/- and Rs. 1,854/-. In all 5 beneficiaries were contacted, 3 from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and 2 from I.T.D.P. Dharnt. The bullocks were purchased from local markets via. Khedgaon from I.T.D.P. Kalwan and Dad-Tali (N.P.) from I.T.D.P. Dharnt giving preference to choice of the beneficiaries who were small holders. This scheme had benefitted the beneficiaries. Previously nobody was possessing bullocks. The beneficiaries reported that because

of bullocks they could cultivate land during the year under report. Previously they used to depend on the bullocks of other agriculturists. Thus there was saving in hire charges which they used to pay either in cash or kind.

Supply of bullock cart and bullock pairs

5.16 This scheme was implemented during 1982-83 in I.T.D.P.Kalwan only covering 33 beneficiaries. The cost was Rs. 2000/- for pair of bullocks and rest Rs. 1500/- for bullock cart. We have made enquires with 4 beneficiaries. All of them were small farmers. Bullock carts were purchased at Kalwan while bullock pairs were purchased at Khedgaon market. All these beneficiaries have benefitted under the scheme. They could perform all the agricultural operation with the help of bullock carts and pair supplied to them. Thus the beneficiaries were benefitted having saved in hire charges of Rs. 500/- either in cash or in kind, which otherwise they would have to be paid. During off season also they could get additional income of Rs.25/- per day by way of hire for transportation. One beneficiary had reported that due to disease one bullock was died.

Vegetable Trade

5.17 This scheme was implemented in I.T.D.P.Dharni covered 13 beneficiaries in 1981-82 and 2 beneficiaries in 1982-83. The provision was Rs. 700/- per beneficiary under the scheme. In all 4 beneficiaries were contacted during the survey.

Of these, two beneficiaries were engaged in vegetable trade, only for 3 months on receipt of loan/subsidy. After that they had stopped business.

One beneficiary had taken loan/subsidy with an intention to start with vegetable trade and obtain cont for supply of vegetables to Ashram School.

Generally, it is observed that trade in vegetable is not a traditional occupation of tribals, therefore, they do not possess the techniques to do this trade. Whatever income they received was utilised for own consumption. Thus, there was no sufficient fund to continue the trading.

#### Grocery shops

B.18 Under this scheme there was a provision of Rs. 2500/- in IIDP Kalwan and Rs. 5000/- in IIDP Dharni. This scheme was implemented during both years in I.T.D.P. Kalwan. The No. of beneficiaries for the period under review were 15 and 7 respectively. Whereas in I.T.D.P. Dharni this scheme was implemented during 1982-83 only providing loans to 5 tribals.

During the study tour two beneficiaries financed during 1981-82 from I.T.D.P. Kalwan were contacted. Of these two, one beneficiary had opened a Grocery shop. He had reported that previously his father was engaged in this occupation. But it was closed for few years due to financial difficulties. The closed shop was reopened by him on which he earned Rs. 3500/- during the year under report.

While another beneficiary, after trading for 5 to 6 months, closed the shop and left the village.

Brick making

This scheme was financed in I.T.D.P. Kalwan only. Under this scheme 14 beneficiaries (8+6) were provided financial assistance. The amount of assistance per beneficiary was Rs. 2500/-. Two beneficiaries were contacted but according to their report nobody was benefited from the scheme. Both of them manufactured bricks. But there was no market to bricks. The per thousand rates of country bricks and manufactured in brick oven was reported as Rs. 50/- and Rs. 300/- respectively. The beneficiaries have reported that due to poor economic condition, the tribals could not afford to purchase bricks manufactured in brick oven. They prefer country bricks. One beneficiary had reported that he had applied for assistance under the scheme just because there was provision of 50% subsidy.

Pen stall

5.20 This scheme was implemented only in I.T.D.P. Dharni during 1981-82 providing Rs. 500/- as loan and Rs. 500/- as subsidy portion to four beneficiaries.

Two beneficiaries were contacted of which one had closed the stall after running it for few months. Whereas, the other beneficiary has started stall on partnership basis, providing only funds received from Nucleus Budget near cinema theatre. He has realised increase in income by Rs. 2500/- p.a. The beneficiary himself is working in Tribal Development Corporation on daily wages.

Supply of Milch cattle

5.21 This scheme was implemented in 1982-83 only in I.T.D.P. Kalwan. Under this scheme the assistance was Rs. 2500/-

The buffaloes were purchased from market at Kalwan and distributed to 2 beneficiaries. We contacted both the beneficiaries. In both the cases the buffaloes provided were calved. The beneficiaries had realised increase in income between Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1200/- p.a. However, they have reported that the availability of green fodder was a problem to them.

Poultry

5.22 In I.T.D.P. Kalwan the provision was Rs. 1500/- per beneficiary whereas in Dharni only Rs. 500/- were provided. One beneficiary had increased his income by Rs. 400/- while the other could not get additional income.

Table No.5.10

No. of poultry birds purchased, expired, sold in respect of beneficiaries contacted under the scheme for assistance to poultry.

S.No.	Village	No. of poultry birds			
		Purchased	expired	sold	balance
1.	Dharni	25	13	10	2
2.	Sardal	25	17	-	8
Total		50	30	10	10
Percentage			60%	20%	20%

This table reveals that out of 50 poultry birds purchased 30 (60%) died due to diseases. Ten were sold leaving balance of 10. It is clear that there is a heavy mortality in poultry birds. Beneficiaries were not trained in rearing of poultry birds. The beneficiary reported that medical aid is not received in time from the Animal Husbandry department.

#### Cycle shop

5.23 There were two beneficiaries from I.T.D.P. Dharnt. An amount of Rs. 2500/- was provided.

One beneficiary was contacted. It was observed that on receipt of assistance, the beneficiary had purchased five cycles of Atlas company. He ran the shop for 6 months, during this period his average daily income was Rs. 15/-. But unfortunately he expired. The cycles were lying idle in his house. He had no heir to continue the business.

#### Trade in dry fish

5.24 There were 3 beneficiaries under this scheme from I.T.D.P. Kalwan during 81-82, of which one beneficiary of Ghagbari, Taluka Surgana was contacted. It was informed that he carries retail trade in dry fish in weekly markets at Ghagbari and Hatged. This has helped the beneficiary by giving additional income of Rs. 1000/- per annum.

#### Carpentry

5.25 This scheme was implemented in both the I.T.D.P. during the years under report. The beneficiaries financed were 7 in I.T.D.P. Kalwan, 17 in I.T.D.P. Dharnt during 81-82 and 82-83 respectively.



The financial provision was Rs. 2000/- for both the years in I.T.D.P. Kalwan. While in respect of Dharnti it was Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 600/- respectively. Out of seven beneficiaries 6 were from I.T.D.P. Dharnti, and one from Kalwan. The instruments required were purchased.

#### Bullock cart

5.26 This scheme was implemented in both the I.T.D.P.s during 1982-83. The number of beneficiaries were 2 and 3 in Kalwan and Dharnti respectively and the cost was Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 1000/- respectively.

One beneficiary from I.T.D.P. Kalwan was contacted. The cart was purchased by Tribal Development Corporation from private source at Berdavat. He had reported that previously he had one bullock with the help of cart, after obtaining second bullock from brother he could use the cart for transportation of agricultural produce. He could get additional income by way of hire at the rate of Rs. 20/- per day in lean period also.

#### Assistance to Fishermen

5.27 According to the Sub Regional Manager, Tribal Development Corporation, Dharnti, the funds available under interest-free loan provision during the year 1982-83 Rs. 700/- per beneficiary were disbursed. In all 19 tribals for purchase of fishing nets in the month of January, 1984, were covered under this scheme. The subsidy portion of Rs. 350/- per beneficiary was borne by Fisheries Department. The tribals were to be trained in

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weaving nets and fishing. The duration of training was 6 months. A society at Bobde was formed. The thread for nets was received late from the company. The real benefit of the scheme will be realised only after everything goes as planned.

### Lift Irrigation schemes

5.28 In IWTDP. Kulwan, 2 Lift Irrigation Schemes are in Surgana tahsils at Nagshewali and Haste costing Rs. 94,500/- and Rs. 86,600/- respectively, were sanctioned under Nucleus Budget. The loan portion was borne by Tribal Development Corporation whereas subsidy was linked up to D.R.D.A.

The object of this scheme is to create the irrigation potential and to enable the tribal peasants farmers to take double crops and thereby to increase the income level.

### Salient features

1. The scheme envisages lifting of water from the irrigation well to be dug under the down stream of the percolation tank where sufficient water throughout the year is available.

- 1) Construction of engine shed.
- 2) Purchase and installation of electric motor
- 3) Service charges to artist.
- 4) Pipe line

The command area under these schemes is 16.25 hectares at Haste and 18.90 hectare at Nagshewali. The beneficiaries covered are 17 and 16 respectively. According to the estimates by Deputy Engineer, Zilla Parishad Sub Division, Surgana, per hectare cost is

Rs. 5377/- for Haste and Rs. 6175/- for Nagshewadi.

It appears that the scheme is not in accordance with the Government instructions in this regard. More than one year has passed but there was no progress in the work. No agency was fixed to complete the work nor the tenders were called for the works:-

Scheme at Nagshiwadi was visited. At the time of visit 6 proposed beneficiaries were available there. All of them were small and marginal farmers. From the discussion with these beneficiaries the following facts were noticed :-

- 1) The amount drawn was kept with the Block Development Officer, Surgana.
- 2) Formation of cooperative society was under progress.

The benefits of the scheme will not be realised unless the work completes and cooperative society is formed.

Time gap between date of applications and actual delivery of loan/subsidy

5.29 During field work it was observed that the whole process from application to actual receipt of loan and subsidy took 4 to 5 months. In respect of interest free loan part schemes the loan portion and subsidy component was received at a time by cheques through Tribal Development Corporation.

Utilisation of loan/subsidy for the purpose for which sanctioned

In all 57 cases contacted. The answers to this question was positive. No diversion of funds was made to other purposes except few cases under

vegetable trade and carpentry.

5.31 From the study of few schemes in I.T.D.P. Kalwan and Dharni it can be concluded that, so far as the following non-loan part schemes were concerned, the goods were reached to the beneficiaries and they were satisfied such as :

- 1) Covers to electric motor pumps
- 2) Agricultural implements
- 3) Bicycles to school going students
- 4) Utensils

However, as regards electrification of houses is concerned in I.T.D.P.Kalwan, fitting was over, but electricity was not supplied in more than 50% cases in time. The position in I.T.D.P.Dharni was also very unsatisfactory. The fittings were done to 397 houses but not a single house was provided with electricity.

The same was the case with repairs to electric motor pumps. Only few beneficiaries reported that they have received pumps duly repaired. The majority of beneficiaries did not received these pumps duly repaired.

As regards interest free loan part, these schemes were implemented with a view to uplift the tribal entrepreneurs below poverty line by assisting them in trading, manufacturing. However, this objective is not fulfilled, barring few cases under sewing machines, grocery shops, milch animals etc.

So far as schemes viz. supply of bullock pairs bullock cart, bullock pairs and bullock carts were

concerned they were useful for carrying out agricultural operations. During lean period the beneficiaries acquired additional income by way of hire charges also.

....

INTRODUCTION

It has been observed that due to introduction of the Nucleus Budget schemes the status of the Project Officer of the I.T.D.P. has been enhanced. The Project Officer was not invested with any powers of integrating and coordinating the developmental programmes in the area of his operation so as to formulate new schemes and programmes for further development. But under the Nucleus Budget his customary role has undergone a change and he is now divested with some powers for execution of the programmes with financial assistance. This deviation in the customary role of the Project Officer has brought about a new outlook towards the problems of the Adivasis. He is now a pragmatic and purposeful tool in the process of implementation of various developmental activities for the areas under his jurisdiction. In short, the introduction of the Nucleus Budget brought about a revolutionary change in the strategic role of the Project Officer.

Budget provision and expenditure

6.2 The Budget provision in respect of the non loan part schemes for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 76.00 lakhs and 87.00 lakhs respectively, where as, the expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 73.25 lakhs and Rs. 80.87 lakhs for the period under review. The percentages of expenditure were 96.38% and 92.96% respectively. To sum up it can be said that the

percentage of expenditure under the various schemes, pertaining to non loan part category was good. Relatively the expenditure in respect of interest free loan part schemes was comparatively on the lower side.

Division between Project Officer and Implementing agencies

6.3 It has been observed that there was a clear cut division of the schemes between the Project Officer and the implementing agencies with a view to execute them properly. The pre-recruitment training programmes were handled by the Project Officer himself whereas, the rest of the schemes were assigned to the implementing agencies together with financial assistance. The selection of beneficiaries of the schemes earmarked for execution was also left to the concerned implementing agency. During the field enquiry it was revealed that the Project Officer did not exert any control over the schemes which were given for execution to the implementing agency under his jurisdiction. He did not even emphasised sample checks in the matters to ensure whether the benefits really flow to the needy persons. The Project Officer merely diversified the schemes for execution to the implementing agencies without actual control. He contented with the disbursement of funds kept at his disposal.

The implementing agencies, who were put incharge of the schemes, also did not care to report to the Project Officers about the progress of the schemes implemented by them. Naturally the results contemplated from the schemes were not achieved in full measure

and it was also not asserted <sup>whether</sup> / the benefits were flowed to ~~whether~~ <sup>the</sup> needy persons. Further it was observed that the co-ordination between the implementing agencies, who were placed in charge of execution and the Project Officer was missing.

### Schematic observations

6.4 The study relates to the schemes covered under two categories viz. 1) Non-loan part schemes and 2) Interest free loan part schemes. The elaborate observations are presented as below :-

#### 1) Employment Oriented schemes

6.5 The employment oriented schemes, which did not find wider scope in the earlier programmes of Tribal Sub Plan, were mainly stressed under the new scheme of Nucleus Budget. The acute problem of unemployment amongst the Adivasi Youths was realized. At the outset the pre-recruitment training programmes were conceived for the placement of unemployed tribal youths.

The Project Officers formulated different kinds of training programmes through which training facilities were made available to the tribal youths to improve the level of their knowledge and skills. Later on the importance of providing job oriented training was realized and attempts were made to provide such training to the tribal youths in various trades.

The major pre-recruitment training programmes were as under :-



1. Motor Driving training
2. Police Constable training
3. Training for recruitment in Armed forces
4. Training for employment in Government/  
Semi Govt. offices and Nationalised Banks.

It has been observed that the above job oriented programmes contributed in much larger scale in acquiring the effective placement.

Under the training programmes so conducted as much as 3266 tribal youths were imparted necessary training to engage themselves in various service and self employment activities.

These programmes not only contemplated in imparting training to tribal youths but also contributed immensely in their placement in various Government as well as Semi Government offices and Nationalised Banks. The total placement made was to the tune of <sup>428</sup> 583 in various Government and Semi Government organisations and Banks. While <sup>200</sup> 178 youths took up self employment in Tailoring, Motor driving and poultry etc. This programme opened the avenues of assured income to the families identified as below poverty line families and helped them to cross the poverty line. The State level distribution of placement of youth is stated below :-

S.No.	Category	No. of tribal youths employed/self employed
<b>I) <u>Employed</u></b>		
1.	Army	149
2.	Police constable	144
3.	Banks/Govt./Semi Govt.offices	70
4.	Teachers	13
5.	Others	52
<b>Total I</b>		<b>428</b>
<b>II) <u>Self employed</u></b>		
6.	Tailoring	108
7.	Motor Driving	42
8.	Others	50
<b>Total II</b>		<b>200</b>
<b>Total I+II</b>		<b>628</b>

Amongst the training programmes the Motor Driving training as a skill formation was widely responded and with the result it was immensely stressed by the Project Officers.

A major share of fund under the Training head was claimed by this programme. Nearly 50% of the expenditure was incurred on the Motor driving scheme. Out of 3266 youths trained under various training programmes, 1300 youths received training in motor driving.

Schemes for welfare of Scheduled Tribes

6.6 Besides, the employment oriented schemes the emphasis was laid on the schemes in the nature of welfare of the tribal community and to meet their

social needs. The major schemes implemented were as follows :-

1. Electrification of Tribal houses
2. Repairs to huts
3. Supply of uniforms to students
4. Supply of utensils
5. Supply of cycles to school going children

Generally, most of the tribals in the area of operation availed the benefits of these schemes to the extent possible. The landless tribal labourers due to poor economic conditions, were not in a position to avail the benefits of such schemes in the past.

The appraisal of the financial implications of the above schemes for the year 1982-83 leads to the conclusion that those schemes consumed nearly 53% of the total expenditure. The achievement side indicate that as much as a majority of i.e. 37,452 tribals received the benefits of the schemes during the period under review.

The schematic observation in detail have been presented in the foregoing paras.

#### Service articles

6.7 The delivery system under the service articles to the individual beneficiaries was quite satisfactory. The goods supplied under the following schemes were actually received by the beneficiaries. The position relates to the beneficiary families surveyed in Kalwan and Dharni I.T.D.P. is as under :-

S.No. Name of scheme	No. of beneficiaries			
	Total		Contacted	
	Kalwan	Dharni	Kalwan	Dharni
1. Agricultural implements	-	79	-	5
2. Bicycles to school going children	-	303	-	17
3. Supply of utensils	620	-	7	-
4. Supply of covers to electric motor pumps.	255	100	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>

#### Electrification of tribal houses

6.8 The scheme has not met with success as desired. In I.T.D.P. Kalwan, the preliminary fitting work has been completed, but the actual connections were not given.

In case of I.T.D.P. Dharni the preliminary electric fittings have been completed through the vice Principal of I.T.I.Chikhaldara in 397 tribal houses, but the electricity has not been provided to these houses for want of the Test Report from the licenced authority. Since the Vice Principal is not licence holder for this purpose, the electrification of houses was with held, by the M.S.E.B. In I.T.D.P. Kalwan also, out of 1503 tribal houses proposed to be covered under electrification programme, only 640 i.e. 43% were electrified.

#### Repairs to Electric Motor Pumps

6.9 In the initial stage in 81-82 the scheme was implemented through the Tribal Development Officer, in the subsequent year i.e. 82-83 he refused to

implement the scheme on the grounds of technical difficulties faced in implementation. The project Officer during 82-83 took up the scheme for implementation and assigned the scheme for Execution to the I.T.I. Chikhaldara. This contractual arrangements did not fulfil the purpose and no service was rendered to the beneficiaries on some pretext or the other. Naturally the beneficiaries could not reap any advantage out of the scheme.

#### Assistance to fishermen

6.9 a) In I.T.D.P. Dharni the scheme of assistance to the fishermen in the form of supply of nylon boats hafe for nets and imparting training for developing skill in fishing was formulated. Under the scheme the financial credit to the tune of Rs. 700/- per beneficiary was to be sanctioned. Besides a six month training in fishing skill was to be imparted for the beneficiary. The subsidy component was specified as 50:50 by the Tribal Development Corporation and fisheries department respectively.

In all 19 tribals were given assistance under the scheme from the provision made during year 1982-83. It was observed that the assistance was released very late i.e. in the month of January, 1984. Further fishermen were allotted the percolation tank for fishing activities. They were expected to carry out fishing activities through the cooperative society. But due to the late receipt of financial credit and the nylon hafe for the nets, the activities could not be undertaken as contemplated.

Lift irrigation schemes

6.9 b) Two lift irrigation schemes in Surgana taluka of Kalwan I.A.D.P. were formulated with subsidy assistance linked with D.R.D.A.Nasik. Generally, such type of schemes do not come under purview of the Nucleus Budget. However, these schemes were approved as a special case.

In the field inquiry it was observed that some preliminaries have to be complied with. The funds sanctioned for the schemes were put at the disposal of the Block Development Officer Surgana. It must be mentioned here that the schemes of such type are generally long term benefit schemes. The accrual of benefits naturally get deferred. Since the non-commission of this scheme has not yielded any benefit to the target group even though the funds were earmarked for immediate development. The real benefit will start flowing only when the scheme will materialise as planned to the purpose.

Interest free loan schemes

6.10 The schemes under this category assigned to improve the living standard of the tribal entrepreneurs by undertaking the schemes such as trading, Manufacturing, service etc. The idea was to uplift the families living below the poverty line, by assisting them in generating the additional income. In some cases under schemes viz. Sewing-machine, Grocery shops, which animals helped to generate additional income as contemplated. The cases in which the favourable results from the point of view of incremental income were noticed are indicated below:-

S.No.	Name of scheme	No. of beneficiaries	
		Surveyed	Found satisfactory in use
1.	Sewing machine	15	7
2.	Carpentary	7	5
3.	Vegetable trade	4	1
4.	Grocery shop	2	1
5.	Pan stall	2	1
6.	She buffalo	2	2
7.	Trade in dry fish	1	1
Total		33	18

In the following cases the income accrued was not so satisfactory as anticipated.

S.No.	Name of scheme	Accruing negligible income and/or nil income
1.	Sewing machine	8
2.	Vegetable trade	3
3.	Grocery shop	1
4.	Pan stall	1
5.	Collection of eggs	1
6.	Poultry	1
7.	Carpentary	2
8.	Brick making	2
9.	Sheep unit	9
10.	Cycle shop	1
Total		29

Although the schemes of service and trading activity were preferred by the beneficiaries at the initial stage, the enthusiasm could not last long and most of the beneficiaries. Closed down the service units for want of market support and lack of traditional skill. In majority of cases it was observed that the beneficiaries availed the funds under the schemes merely because subsidy was available.

#### Supply of bullock cart/pair

6.11 These schemes were favourably considered by the beneficiaries. They could reap the advantage to the maximum extent. There were 10 beneficiaries benefitted under these schemes. Their break up is as follows:- 5 under supply of bullocks, 4 under supply of bullock pairs and bullock carts and 1 under supply of bullock cart. The beneficiaries who were given bullock cart, and pair were found themselves in a position to save the additional expenditure on hire charges which they would otherwise incurred. The scheme also helped them in easing out the transportation problem of agricultural produce. They also accrued some income by way of rent out of the assets given on hire.

#### Utilization of loans

6.12 Having obtained the loan, all the beneficiaries were utilized the loan amount for the purpose intended for. In a few cases it was observed that the loan amount were utilized for the purposes totally unrelated with the objective of the programme.



Repayment of loan

6.13 The analysis of the data in respect of the repayment of the loan, the picture and its implications are rather depressing.

Under the interest free loan schemes it was observed that out of 57 respondents, 43 respondents did not even paid a single instalment, 10 respondents repaid the part of the loan, only 4 respondents had repaid the loan in full. These who repaid the loan in full were found to be in better position to repay the loan amount.

In general it was observed that the schemes which were taken up by the beneficiaries could not yield any additional income as desired with the result that the respondents could not adhere to the schedule of repayment of loans. The reasons advanced for non-repayment of loan were many. Some of the major reasons elicited from the respondents can be summarized as follows:-

- 1) No earning possibilities and increasing cost of living.
- 2) Unexpected heavy expenditure either because of illness/domestic difficulties.
- 3) The low economic capacity of the tribals since majority of the respondents belong to the category category of weaker section.

All the above listed reasons attributed by the Tribal Development Corporation towards the low recovery of the loan amount during the period under review. Recovery of the loan amount was 21% in 81-82 and 20% in 82-83.

### Procedural short falls

6.14 During the field inquiry, some procedural flaws were detected in the process of implementation of the schemes.

#### 1) Maintenance of Register for Nucleus Budget schemes:

According to the Government instructions, a register for enlisting the various schemes under Nucleus Budget was required to be maintained by the Project Officer. However, during field enquiry it was observed that such a register was maintained partially. No complete data was filled in. This adversely affected the further linking of schemes with the financial assistance and the achievements there-under.

#### 2) Proceedings of meetings of committee of Direction

Similarly a register of the proceeding of meetings convened for the approval of the schemes under the Nucleus budget were not maintained to the exception of Kalwan I.T.D.P. It was prescribed that such a register of sanctioned schemes was to be kept up-to-date. But no care was exerted in this regard.

#### 3) Periodical inspections

In order to assess the proper execution of the schemes, the Project Officer was required to carry out periodical inspection of Nucleus budget schemes. However, the field enquiry brought to light that no such record was placed for perusal. The periodical inspection prescribed for timely appraisal and improvement in the scheme at the time of execution were not carried out as desired.

#### 4) Utilization certificates

It was expected that the implementing agencies should submit the utilization certificate about the amount utilized and remarks as to the continuance of the scheme in future. It was found that the most of the implementing agencies did not forward the utilization certificate as was prescribed. The Tribal Development Corporation was the only agency forwarding, the utilization certificate giving details of amount expended. The remarks as to the continuance of the schemes took up for execution were not offered despite instructions. The rest of the implementing agencies did not bother about the submission of Utilization certificates to the Project Officers.

With the result the schemes of innovate nature and of local importance, which would otherwise have found scope, were not properly implemented by the implementing agencies. The effective coordination through the means of utilization certificate was not ensured as desired. The Project Officer could not guide the implementing agencies in the absence of the utilization certificate. The programmes implemented, therefore were left to the sweet will of the implementing agencies, who in turn concentrated on the quick disposal of the fund without bothering about the element of local importance of the scheme.

#### Approval of schemes by committee of direction

As per the procedure prescribed, the Project Officers were required to formulate the schemes in consultation with the implementing agency and seek

approval from the Committee of Direction before 30th April every year. However, for the year 1982-83 this period was extended upto 31st August, 1982. The scrutiny of the schemes formulated and approved by the committee of Direction in case of both the I.S. D.Ps. shows that a majority of schemes were approved at the jag end of the year.

Response from implementing agency

6.15 In general it was observed that the Project Officer could not enlist the proper cooperation for the schemes proposed by him. The implementing agencies were found to be very keen towards the implementation of the schemes formulated by Project Officer. The response was rather meagre. The whole hearted co-operation as was solicited from the implementing agency was not forthcoming as was envisaged in the Nucleus Budget schemes, on the ground that they had already been over burdened with the regular Tribal Sub Plan schemes.

Co-ordination among T.D.C. and other development departments.

6.16 During the discourse with the officials of the Tribal Development Corporation it was noticed that the D.R.D.A. and the Tribal Development Corporation which were actively engaged in the tribal development had no coordination in regard to the schemes. Both were acting with the divergent approaches towards the beneficiaries. A good deal of amount

of the Coordination between the two agencies would have saved the multiplication of beneficiaries under a particular scheme.

#### Communication system

6.17 In the study areas particularly in Dharnt there was no proper infrastructure development. Most of the area was inaccessible with the result the schemes for the benefit of the tribals in the remote areas failed to reach them through the functionaries at the execution level. The poor development of infrastructure in these areas has adversely worked on the schemes taken up for the benefit of the tribals in far flung tribal areas.

#### Nature of schemes implemented

6.18 On going through the pattern of schemes implemented it was observed that almost all the schemes were uniformly adopted irrespective of the peculiarity of the areas concerned. The set pattern of schemes in the divergent peculiarity of areas did not accrue desired impact. The consideration of local importance while formulation of schemes played vital <sup>role</sup> note in most of the schemes. This is particularly good in respect of welfare oriented community schemes.

#### Approval of schemes by Committee of Directions

6.19 Incidentally it can be mentioned here that the Committee of Direction over looked the criterias, such as economic viability of the scheme, area potential, market support to the scheme and the other allied aspects of the schemes approved by them.

The majority of rural people are under the yoke of grinding poverty and that they are desperately looking for deliverance of better socio-economic future. The Government have tried to tackle this phenomenon through the introduction of several programmes. Some programmes for the general betterments and other for the socio-economic requirements of the areas. It was noticed that for ensuring better results of these programmes and full participation of people concerned and the requisite absorption of the benefits by them, they have to be made aware of these programmes through well planned and need oriented communication strategy. The various programmes stepped off the success mainly because of communication gap between the target groups and the functionaries. To sum up a marginal success was witnessed in most of the programmes executed with the earnest zeal of disposal of funds provided for the programmes.

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Chapter-VIISUGGESTIONS

The formulation and the implementation of developmental programmes for the tribal areas should be looked upon not only as ameliorate in nature at improving the socio-economic conditions of the people, but also as motivating them to take up integrated development of the tribal areas. In this direction, a process of development should originate at the individual level, spread to a family, then to a group of families and the villages. In other words it should develop from bottom to the top. The Nucleus Budget schemes were prepared taking into consideration this aspect and the schemes of local importance for the benefit of individual beneficiaries. The idea was that people's active participation will bring some change in the scale and scope of operation of the programme. The reasons are to be measured in terms of change rather than the sums of lakhs of rupees spend on projects.

The achievement of the targets for assisting the weaker section would depend critically upon the coordinated and effective performance of the respective <sup>role</sup> rules by the concerned agencies in the field.

#### Committee of Direction

7.2 With a view to achieving the necessary amount of success in the "innovative programme" formulation and their approval the hands of committee of Direction must receive a proper and prompt consideration. It is experienced that the approval of the schemes is accorded at the close end of the year just with a view to exhaust the earmarked funds. This situation, therefore, calls for some remedial measure in time for proper utilization of funds and the achievements of final results. To override the situation some suggestions given below need consideration :-

(1) The present composition of the Committee of Direction should be modified to have effective execution. In the new set up, the committee should be headed by the Collector of the concerned District. The additional Tribal <sup>development</sup> Commissioner being the Joint Chairman.

(2) As per the guidelines given by the Government the Schemes proposed to be implemented must receive approval of the committee of Direction every year before 30th June positively. If it is not feasible at least the schemes claiming the expenditure to the extent of 75% should be approved on priority basis by the due date. The residual portion of expenditure may be booked in the second quarter at the latest.



(3) The Committee of Direction should undertake the quarterly review of sanctioned schemes to assess the proper execution of the schemes. The quarterly review should be made a means of purposeful practice for qualitative improvement rather than a mere formality to be observed.

(4) While sanctioning the schemes particular interest free loan part schemes of the aspects of economic viability, area potential, market support and accrual of additional income must receive due consideration.

#### Periodical Inspections

7.3 As a corollary some "spot verification" as prescribed by the Government of India to overview the end-use of the funds released should be undertaken by the Project Officer.

#### Training Schemes

7.4 The Project Officer should, while drawing out the programme for tribal youths for imparting training for improvement in skills, also think of the placement of the persons so trained.

It may be noted that training facilities even for many of the traditional trades do not exist within the reasonable distance of the areas under review. Training facilities for such as Carpentry, masonry, spinning, weaving, paper making, *leather manufacturing and* poultry breeding are not accessible to the tribal youths. In view of this handicap and of low awareness of vocational training one cannot expect the many respondents for their wants to acquire new skills.

The Project Officer should prepare the programme of training in such useful traditional skills, such as carpentry, black smithy etc. The carpentry is a skilled trade and has a better demand in villages as well as nearby town, a carpentry training find wide scope. The loan amount should be increased to enable them to have adequate working capital for the purchase of business inputs. Secondly, the activities in blacksmithy also finds wider scope in the villages such families should be encouraged to have loan for setting up a welding shop. The training facilities should be organised for practical training with co-operation of such households.

#### Poultry breeding

The tribals should be encouraged and convinced about adopting pultry as a subsidiary occupation. The necessary preliminary training should be organised in a cluster of villages. Such other schemes as Basket making, pottery, which have village base from the point of view of raw material and marketability should be emphasised. The training programmes in respect of skill formation should not with placement. The agro-based schemes such as dairy development, poultry, sheep rearing, piggery and the forest based small industries like honey collection, tassar culture, tamarind processing, broom sticks, manufacturing of carpets etc. having market support should be preferred.

Sponsoring candidates for placement

7.5 It should be mentioned here that the Project Officer, who is invested with the power of registration, in conjunction with the employment authorities should devise ways and means for exploring job opportunities in various Government/ Semi-Government Offices. This would help to establish proper linkage with the number of trainees trained under particular programs with the availability of job opportunities. An appeal should be made to the employing authorities regarding absorption of trained youths.

Procedural flaws

7.6 Certain formalities for carrying out the programs smoothly are prescribed in the process. But non-adherence of such formalities create difficulties in the success of the schemes under the projects. Procedural flaws can be minimized with due and proper adherence to the procedural prescriptions given. In the course of field enquiry it was observed that -

- ( 1) Register of Nucleus Budget schemes,
- (ii) Proceeding book for meetings of committee of Direction were not maintained properly. In this context, it is suggested that the registers prescribed should be maintained scrupulously. There should not be any flexibility in the adherence. The periodical inspection of such registers will exercise proper check.

### Utilisation certificate

7.7 The importance of utilisation certificate by the implementing agencies cannot be overlooked when the proper utilisation of funds is the essence of the programme. In the field enquiry it was seen that most of the implementing agencies failed to observe this formality more in exception rather than in rule.

In the issue of utilization certificate it was contemplated not to report only the financial progress but to highlight the continuance of the scheme in future on the basis of which the programme formulation would find scope in ensuing period. The strict compliance of the formalities in respect of the issuance of the utilization certificate is a prerequisite for success of schemes. The importance of submission of utilization certificates should be brought home to the implementing agencies.

### Strengthening of staff in the Office of the Project Officer and implementing agency

7.8 The Staff of the Project Officer plays the pivotal role in the implementation of schemes under Nucleus Budget. Moreover, they have to look to the financial implication in each and every scheme formulated and implemented in the area of jurisdiction. It is observed that the staff is not commensurate with the immense task to be handled. Naturally this strains the capacity of the functionaries. This adversely affects the effective supervision over the programme.

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In the circumstances, it is suggested that the staff in the Project Office should be strengthened adequately so as to monitor the programmes under execution. The task prescribed in the scheme of Nucleus Budget can be carried out smoothly. In addition, proper liaison between the implementing agencies can be ensured with the help of the additional staff injected in the project office. The lack of co-ordination between implementing agency and the overruling authority vitiates the congenial atmosphere presumed while formulating the programme. The Implementing agency should be made aware of their responsibility in the effective performance of roles. Their difficulties in respect of lack of manpower should also be properly attended to. The creation of posts in the office of the implementing agency should go in hand in hand with the programme formulation.

Report between T.D.C. and D.R.D.A.

7.9 The co-ordination between the Tribal Development Corporation and District Rural Development Agency will go a long way in avoidance of multiplication of schemes and beneficiaries too. This co-operation must lead to positive achievement of the contemplated performance of the schemes. Since the Tribal Devp. Corpn. which has established kinship with the tribals in far-flung areas, their experience would tell the stories of success in the performance. The inter-relationship between the various implementing agencies should be developed.

### Associations of Voluntary Agencies

7.10 Since the voluntary organisations in the field have developed the acquaintance with the local people and their problems, their association in the formulation and implementation of schemes becomes imperative for finding out proper solution. If these voluntary organisations are taken into confidence in matters of selection of beneficiaries, sorting out of the problems and the area need would carry through the success of programmes which are now being implemented in isolation. The meaningful dialogue between the Government functionaries and the voluntary organisations will be purposeful and fruitful.

### Recovery of Loans

7.11 A default in repayment of loan was found to be a Universal phenomenon. In most of the cases there was no willful default but the default in repayment of premia regularly was attributed to the meagre income accrued through the activity for which the loan was sanctioned. The defaulters in the category of "wilful default" on the ground of misutilisation of loan amount should not be spared. The recovery of loan should be effected from the other assets owned by him. This will set an example for those falling in that category. The real cases where no additive income was discernable. The repayment should be phased or relaxed according to the conditions observed in verification. A separate recovery personnel to deal with such cases should be appointed.

In the schemes classified under Interest Free loan category, the interest should be charged after the specific period. The rate of interest chargeable should be commensurate with that of D.R.D.As. This will ease to some extent the recovery position.

Selection of beneficiaries and verification by Project Officer

7.12 The field enquiry revealed that the advantages of some of the schemes have been reaped by the personnel not falling in the specified categories of needy and deserving families. The Implementing agency should ensure that the poorest among the poor should get the help in improving his lot. The list of the families below poverty line maintained at the block level should be made use of by the Project Officers while giving the benefits of the schemes. On sample basis, the physical verification of beneficiaries should be made by Project Officer. These sample checks periodically will curb down the tendency of misutilisation of loan.

Provision of contingency fund

7.13 The Project Officer complained that the funds for meeting the contingent expenses such as stationery, fuel and other incidental charges etc. were not provided under the scheme of Nucleus Budget. The financial adjustment of such expenses becomes a problem. It is, therefore, suggested that some amount should be earmarked for such contingent expenses. This provision would certainly register good impact over the programme.

Development of communication system

7.14 The poor development of infrastructure such as link roads hindered the achievement of goal set for under the programme. As the communication system and other infrastructural facilities plays very important role in delivery system of goods or packages to tribals, the benefits contemplated through the programmes could not reach the target groups because of lack of development of the area. There should be network of the roads so as to enable easy movement of functionaries. The infrastructural development of the area proceed the programmes of beneficiary oriented schemes.

Change in the ratio of non-loan part and interest free loan part

7.15 From the analysis of the data collected it is recommended that the present ratio of flow of funds to the non-loan part schemes and interest free part schemes needs revision. The present ratio is 4:1 respectively. The ratio of flow of funds should be fixed as 50 : 50. This will enable the Project Officer and D.O. to chalk out the schemes having income generating potential to uplift the below poverty line families.



Increase in the provision of Nucleus Budget

7.16 Similarly, it is recommended that the quantum of provision of Nucleus Budget presently made should also be enhanced in order to encompass more schemes under both the categories.

Continuation of scheme beyond  
VIth Five Year Plan period

7.17 It is gathered from the text of the Govt. Resolution that the financial provision under Nucleus Budget would not extend beyond the VI th Plan period. In this context it is suggested that the schemes of Nucleus Budget, should be continued during the VIIth plan period also. The programme germinating the better results under the Nucleus Budget will then emerge with positive achievement.

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