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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

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सत्यमेव जयते

**Integrated Tribal Development
Project Report
of
Kinwat Tahsil,
District Nanded.**



BY

**Tribal Research & Training Institute
Pune 1.**

1978

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INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT REPORT OF KINWAT

TAHSIL, DISTRICT NANDED.

BY

TRIBAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE

MAHARASHTRA STATE

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INTRODUCTION

As per the instructions given by the - Government in Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports & Tourism Department, Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay, the work of preparation of a model Integrated Tribal Development Project Report of 133 villages and the town of Kinwat in tahsil Kinwat, District Nanded, was undertaken by the Tribal Research & Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune. This work involved an in-depth study of the availability of resources, peculiar socio-economic problems of the tribal area and evolving an integrated strategy of development. With this object in view, an on-the-spot study of the area was made, discussions were held with local leaders who were in the know of things as well as Government Officials such as the Collector, Nanded, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Nanded, Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Kinwat, Divisional Forest Officer. The data collection work was voluminous and it was carried out by personal visits to various Government offices, banks etc. But for the co-operation received from these officials in making available office records, the completion of the Project Report would have been very difficult.

We hope that this report would be useful to the Administrative Officers, Planners for Developing the tribal area.

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, has formulated the concept of Integrated Tribal Development Project for the - around development of tribals. The basic idea behind this approach is socio-economic up-lift of tribals through area development. The Project Report is thus to be prepared for an area selected under the Tribal Sub Plan which falls within one existing administrative unit and, if possible, is a homogeneous tract.

1.2 In Nanded District, Kinwat Tahsil, is - covered under the Tribal Sub Plan Area. There are 205 villages in Kinwat Tahsil, out of which 133 villages and 1 town fall in the Tribal Sub Plan Area. (See Appendix A). These villages form part of Kinwat Tahsil and Kinwat Panchayat Samiti. The Tahsil and Panchayat Samiti Head Quarters is Kinwat, which is located within the Tribal Sub Plan Area.

Location

1.3 Kinwat Tahsil is located in the north-eastern part of Nanded District. It is bounded on the east and south by Andhra Pradesh and on the west and - north by Yavatmal District of Maharashtra State. It forms part of the Marathwada region of the State of Maharashtra.

1.4 One hundred and thrity three villages and the town of Kinwat, forming a compact zone, constitute the Project Area, which lies between 19° 25' to 19° 55' north latitude and 77° 51' to 78° 19' east longitude. The Project Area is spread over 1146.19 square kilometres and has a population of 1,05,448, giving a density of 92 persons per square kilometre as against 75 for the tahsil as a whole and 133 for Nanded District. Out of the total population, 23 percent (i.e. 24,377) are tribals.

Geographical situation: HILLS

1.5 The Project Area consists of Satmala and Nirmala hills, ranging to a height upto 600 mts. above mean sea level. These hill ranges are covered with thick forests, which produce rich forest resources. The main river of the area is Penganga, - which flows from the south to the north in an easternly direction. This river skirts the Project Area of Kinwat.

SOILS

1.6 The soils in this area are black cotton type of Deccan Trap and red. Along the banks of the river Penganga, it is deep and clayey. The north-eastern Part of the I.T.D.P. area is different because of its extensive mountain ranges and barren and unculturable area. Black cotton soil is universal on the bank of Penganga river in the Kinwat Area. It is very rich in calcium, magnesium and carbonates but poor in nitrogen, potash, phosphates and humous. In other area of the project soil have a light grey-brown colour on the surface, clayey texture and block structure. They are moderately high in soil reaction (PH.3.06 to 8.76) with the total soluble salt content varying between 0.26 to 0.94 percent. All these soils are highly - clayey with clay content varying from 45.5 to 65.5 percent. Application of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers will be useful in increasing the crop production in the area. Thus the crops are Jowar, cotton, tur etc. in the Kinwat Taluka.

Climate and rainfall

1.7 The climate is generally dry except during the monsoon season. The area gets about 35" of rainfall. The rainfall is dependable and the area is free from chronic scarcity. The temperature ranges between 45" F to 113" F in the project area.

Agro-climatic zones

1.8 Based on soil and other data collected over a period of about 30 years, the Agriculture Department of the Government of Maharashtra has divided various areas into different agro-climatic zones. The entire Kinwat Tahsil has been identified by that Department as agro-climatic zone MHR-8 i.e. zone of moderate rainfall.

Minerals

1.9 Deposits of intertrappean limestone have been found to occur in the Project Area. The limestone is not uniform in grade and is highly siliceous at places. The reserves have been estimated at ten million tons. China clay is also found in this tract.

Forests

1.10 The Kinwat area is endowed with rich forest resources. The total geographical area is 1,14,619 hectares out of which 36,194 hectares are covered with forests i.e. 32% of the Project Area is under forests. The important forest produce consists of valuable teakwood, bamboo, Tendux leaves, grass etc. The associates of teak are Salai Dhavada, Temburni, Khair, ain etc. The quantity of growth in Kinwat area is better than in other parts of the tahsil and the district. Furniture making industry is located mainly at Nanded and Kinwat where timber is ^{cut} into sizes and sold.

1.11 The tribals residing in or near the forest enjoy certain privileges and concessions concerning the use of the forest and also it's conceded in reserved forests except the right of way and use of water.

1.12 In order to meet the needs of fuel wood, small timber (generally below 60 cms. in girth) and

firewood upto 3.5 metres in length is made available from the coupes under exploitation at 50% of the market rate. In addition, left over and not useful timber and branchwood of felled trees of the stipulated size is allowed to be removed free for the gatherer's own domestic use. Some timber is also allowed free for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire and house repairs after obtaining necessary permission. Fallen and dead fuel wood is also allowed free of cost for domestic use in head loads and even for selling. On permits - bamboos are also allowed for domestic purposes. Free grazing limited to 8 cattle heads per family is also allowed. Besides the above mentioned produce sandal wood, minor forest produce, rosha grass, lac, chilar bark, parka moha etc. are also collected from the forest.

The Scheduled Tribes

1.13 The Scheduled Tribes in Kinwat Tahsil are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Name of Tribe	1971 census population
1. Gond/Rajgond	15067
2. Andh	11678
3. Pardhan	2767
4. Bhil	1520
5. Kolam	961
6. Thoti	74
7. Koya	16
8. Unspecified	367
Total	32450

1.14 In the Project Area proper, the Scheduled Tribe population forms 23% of the total population as against 20% in the Tahsil as a whole.

Gond/Rajgond

1.15 The Gond Tribe has been regarded by Russel and Hira Lal in their book "The Castes and Tribes of the Central Provinces of India, 1916" as the principal tribe of the Dravidian family and perhaps the most important of the non-Aryan or forest - tribes in India.

1.16 The Gonds are divided into divisions or groups, each worshipping a different number of gods and possessing a totem. Analysing the social organization of the Raj Gonds of Adilabad, Christoph Von Firer Haimendorf writes:-

"Gond society has both its vertical stratification and its horizontal divisions; the latter are at least today of more fundamental importance. - The basis of the social structure is a system of four phratries whose origin is attributed to the mythical culture - hero, Pahandi Kuper Lingal. These phratries are described as seven-wen-Rin group, six-wen-Kin group, Five-wen-Kin group and four-wen-Kin group".

Each phratry is strictly exogamous and subdivided into a number of clans. Seven-Brother Phratry consists of Maravi, Purka, Korvetta, - Maraskolla, Pandera, Verma and Mesram clan. Five Brother Phratry consists of Kumra, Daranja, Arka and Ara clans. Six Brother Phratry consists of Atram, Geram, Tumram and Weti clan. Four Brother phratry consists of Siram, Naitam, Kusram, Tekam and Poyam clan. Each clan worships a clan god described as Persa Pen or great god.

About the territorial organization of the Raj Gonds, Christoph Von Firer Haimendorf writes:-

"Through these horizontal divisions of Gond society runs the vertical structure of an old - foudal system when in the 18th century the collapse

of the Gond Kingdoms deprived the tribal chieftains of their political power. This system entered upon a gradual decline. Chieftains, who styled themselves Rajas ruled over territories. Each Raja delegated his power to Mokashi, who rules over anything between ten and forty villages."

As the clan priest (Katora) conducts the cult of the clan god and a village priest (Dewari) performs the rites for the village deities.

In the Raj Gond society, Raja families occupy the highest position in their social hierarchy. The Mokashi, the Deshmukh, the Patil and the Dewari occupy the subsequent lower positions.

Every village has a caste panchayat. Their social disputes are settled by the caste panchayat. The Raj Gonds are animistic. The Kolams are - allowed by the Raj Gonds to enter their houses. Inter-dining between the Kolams and the Raj Gonds is allowed because the Raj Gonds consider the Kolams as their brothers. The Naikpods claim higher social status than the Raj Gonds and the Kolams.

The Raj Gonds are agriculturists. Men wear a Dhoti of white cotton cloth usually girded above the knees and a white or coloured turban. Some of them have taken to shirts and white caps. Girls and women wear a small loin cloth under the sari which they tie firmly round the hips. Bodices are rarely used. The women wear heavy anklets and armlets, long silver chains, toe rings, fingure rings etc. Both men and women generally like to wear silver belts above the Dhoti or the sari.

They worship Dhan Lachmi (Goddess of wealth), Rota Lachmi (Goddess of the house), Siwa Marka (Goddess of the village boundary), Ana Lachmi (Gorn Goddess) etc.

1.17 The Gonds live in huts of thatched roof with walls of bamboo or other twigs plastered with mud on both sides. They divide the house into two by putting a wall across the middle, the front portion being used as a verandah and the rear portion as a kitchen-cum-all purpose room.

1.18 The staple food of the Gonds is Jowar, rice and vegetables. No festival, wedding, child-birth or death can be observed by the Gonds without offering and consuming liquor. The males wear a dhoti, a bandi and a cap, while the women wear a 9 yard sari. Gond males generally wear a ring, a bracelet and a pair of ear-rings. Women's ornaments consist of bangles made of glass, brass, silver, a bahuta on the arms etc.

1.19 The house of a Gond is exceptionally clean inside. Whenever a Gond falls ill, the cause of the illness is generally attributed to some bad spirit or the "evil look" of some persons.

1.20 The language of the Gonds is Gondi, which is described by Russell and Hira Lal as "a Dravidian language having a common ancestor with Tamil and Canarese, but little immediate connection with its neighbour Telugu". Gonds are Hindus by religion and worship Hindu Gods.

1.21 The tribal Panchayat plays an important part in regulating the social life of the Gonds. Each sub-tribe has a separate Panchayat. Agriculture is their main occupation.

Andh

1.22 The Andhs appear to be a non-Aryan tribe of the Andhra country from which they are reported to have derived their name. According to Russell and Hira Lal it is possible that this designation may have been given to them after migration.

1.23 The Andh family is patrilocal with patronymic designation. The Andh girl leaves her parent's place and goes to stay with her husband after marriage. The male is generally the head of the household.

1.24 The Andh have a number of exogamous Kuls and use Kul names as their surnames. They are divided into two sections or groups viz. Vartati (pure) and Khaltati (illegitimate). Inter-marriage between these two groups does not occur. They, however, accept food from each other.

1.25 An Andh house is well-built with walls of mud, wooden doors and roofs, either tiled or thatched with grass. An Andh male wears a dhotar, a bandi and pagote. Their women wear a 9 yard lugade (sari) and a choli.

1.26 Their staple food is jowar eaten with varan. Sometimes they cook vegetables also. They eat fish and meat but abstain from beef and pork.

1.27 The Andhs speak Marathi. Hinduism is their religion. Smoking bidis and chewing tobacco mark their leisure. Russel and Hira Lal describe the Andhs as a cultivating caste.

Pardhan

1.28 Russell and Hira Lal say the name 'Pardhan' is of Sanskrit origin and signifies a minister or agent. The Pardhans are supposed to be inferior to Raj Gonds. Hivale notes that the Gonds and Pardhans have the same clans, have the same mythology and follow the same religious practices and festivals. The Pardhans often act as genealogists to the Gonds, who treat them inferior in status and do not take food from them or intermarry. Russell and Hira Lal say that the Pardhans are an inferior branch of the Gonds and act as priest and minstrels of Gonds.

1.29 -The Pardhans are usually short and slightly built. The family of the Pardhans is patrilineal with patronymic designation. Property, inheritance and reckoning of descent are along the male line. Marriage within the same sept families with the same surnames are prohibited. Marriages do not take place between boys and girls having the same number of Gods.

1.30 The Pardhans speak Marathi. They believe in magic and witchcraft. The Pardhan magicians are respected by other tribes.

A Pardhan male generally wears a dhoti or langoti, a bandi and a feta. The Pardhan women wear a 9 yard sari in the Maratha fashion. The Pardhans are non-vegetarian. The Pardhans have a Panchayat consisting of members of the tribe. ~~They~~ respect the tribe Panchayat and honour its' decisions.

Kolam

1.31 Kolams are a Dravidian Tribe akin to the Gonds but distinct from them. This tribe is dark in complexion. It is very difficult to distinguish the Kolams from the Andhs and the Kunbis on the basis of physical characteristics. The Kolam family is patrilineal with a patronymic designation. The Kolams are divided into exogamous divisions and marriage of persons belonging to the same clan or having the same surname is prohibited.

1.32 The Kolam men wear a white dhoti with a small border, a shirt or bandi and a white cap. Their women-folk wear a 9 yard sari and a Khan Choli. The Kolam dwelling houses and surroundings are neat and clean.

1.33 The majority of Kolams in Maharashtra speak Kolami. Kolami according to Grierson is "a minor dialect of Berar and the Central Provinces which occupies a position like that of Gondt between Canarese, Tamil and Telugu". The Kolams speak in Kolami among themselves and in Marathi with outsiders.

1.34 Russell and Hira Lal describe the Kolams as a tribe of cultivators and labourers. Setu Madhav Rao has said that some Kolams are good at basket weaving and that appears to be their subsidiary occupation. Many are engaged as forest labourers and sell forest produce.

1.35 The Kolams have cordial relations with other castes. They dance at the time of Divali, Gao Bandhani and in marriages. Women stage the phugadi on Kojagiri Poonima.

Bhil

1.36 The Bhils are one of the largest tribal groups in India. The earliest mention of their name occurs in Ramayana and Mahabharat. The term "Bhil" according to Wilson is derived from "Villu", a Dravidian word for the bow, which is the characteristic weapon of the tribe. Russell and Hira Lal speak of the typical Bhil as small, dark and broad-nosed, but well-built and active with hands somewhat small and legs fairly developed, those of the women being the best. The family among the Bhils is patrilocal with patronymic designation. They are divided into a number of exogamous Kuls. Except as a principle of common descent and exogamy, clanship seems to have little significance to the Bhills.

1.37 The houses of the Bhils are either square or rectangular. The traditional dress of a male Bhil consists of a loin cloth, a kopari and a feta. The loin cloth now-a-days is replaced by a dhoti. Women wear saris and cholis.

1.38 The Bhils speak Marathi and Bhili. The main economic activity of the Bhils is agriculture. Marriage between two persons belonging to the same Kul is prohibited. Widows are allowed to remarry if they desire. Like other tribals, the Bhils also have certain rules regarding marriage, divorce etc. and their Panchayats regulate the affairs of the community.

Thoti

1.39. This is a minor tribal community. Like Gonds the Thotis are divided into several divisions based on the Gods they worship. The Thotis mostly worship their dead ancestors as their family gods. They consider themselves as inferior to Gonds.

Koya

1.40 This is also a minor tribal community. They are primarily a Telugu speaking tribe.

Sex Ratio

1.41 Out of the total population of 1,05,448 in the Project Area, the females number 52231, giving a sex ratio of 981. In the following table the comparative picture of sex ratios in respect of the Project Area, Kinwat tahsil and Nanded district is given.

Table 1.2

Sr.No.	Area	No. of females per 1000 males (1971)
1.	Project Area	981
2.	Kinwat Tahsil	979
3.	Nanded District	955

1.42 It is seen that the sex ratio in the project area is considerably higher as compared to that of Nanded district and very slightly higher than that obtaining in Kinwat tahsil as a whole. The fact that there are 981 females per 1000 males in the project area may indicate that there is hardly any migration of males from the project area to outside urban areas in search of work.

Decadal variation in population

1.43 The 1971 census returned 1,56,050 persons in Kinwat tahsil. In the following table, the decadal variation of population since 1951 is given.

Table 1.3

Area	Population		
	1951	1961	1971
1. Kinwat Tahsil	88210 (-)	1,17,137 (+32.79)	1,56,050 (+ 32.22)
2. Nanded District	883531 (-)	10,79,674 (+ 22.20)	13,97,762 (+ 29.46)

(Figures in brackets indicate decadal percentage variation).

It is noticed that the percentage increase in population was quite higher in Kinwat Tahsil than that in Nanded District during both the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71.

Occupational pattern

1.44 The occupational pattern of an area has economic significance. In the following table necessary details regarding the project area are given in Table 1.4

Table 1.4

Item	Number	Percentage
A) Total population	1,05,448	100
B) Total workers	39,081	37
C) Total non-workers	66,367	63
D) Break-up of workers and percentage to total working population.		
i) Cultivators	14,604	37
ii) Agril. labourers	18,917	48
iii) Livestock, forestry etc.	443	1
iv) Mining and quarrying	28	1
v) <u>Industry</u>		
a) Household	960	3
b) Other than household	528	2
vi) Construction	434	1
vii) Trade and commerce	1230	3
viii) Transport, storage and communication	260	1
ix) Other services	1677	4

1.45 It is noticed from the data that as much as 86% of the work force is engaged in the primary sector and only 5% in industry. This brings to the fore the lop sided distribution of economic activity in the Project Area. Given the general fact that agriculture is still a way of life and not as yet become a commercial proposition, the above data indicates the magnitude of the problem.

1.46 In the following table the industrial category of Scheduled Tribe workers in Kinwat Tahsil according to main activity is given in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5

Item	Number	Percentage
A) Total Scheduled Tribes	32450	100
B) Total workers	15681	48
C) Total non-workers	16769	52
D) <u>Break-up of workers and percentage to total working population</u>		
i) Cultivators	5948	38
ii) Agril. labourers	9312	59
iii) Livestock forestry etc.	71	1
iv) Mining and quarrying	-	-
v) <u>Industry</u>		
a) Household	115	1
b) Other than household	39	-
vi) Construction	17	-
vii) Trade and commerce	51	-
viii) Transport, storage and communication	12	-
ix) Other services	116	1

The table reveals the following facts:-

i) The proportion of workers is more in Scheduled Tribes (48%) than in the general population. (37%)

ii) Almost the entire tribal working force (97%) is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

iii) The population engaged in non-agricultural activities, which in itself is small, consists mainly of non-tribals.

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Villages:

Table 1.6

Classification of villages according to the
size of population

<u>Population range</u>	<u>No. of villages in Project Area</u>	<u>Percentage to total</u>
a) Less than 200	10+9 deserted.	14.28
b) 200 to 499	43	32.34
c) 500 to 999	38	28.57
d) 1000 to 1999	26	19.55
e) 2000 to 4999	7	5.26
f) 5000 and above	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>124+9=133</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1.47 The 1971 census data reveals the following facts:-

- i) 62 villages (47%) have population below 500.
- ii) 38 villages (29%) fall in the population range 500-999.
- iii) Only 33 villages (25%) have population more than 1000.

Chapter Two

PROBLEMS AND EARLIER ATTEMPTS AT SOLUTION

A) Problems

a) Agriculture

2.1 Agriculture is the principal economic activity of the tribal as well as non-tribal people of the area. Rice and Jowar among cereals, groundnut and cotton among oil seeds are the main crops of the area. The average yield rates of these principal crops are, however, found to be lower than those obtaining in the neighbouring tahsils of Nanded District. The yield rate of rice in Kinwat tahsil is only 334 kilograms per hectare as against 460 kilograms in Deglur tahsil. Similarly Jowar yield per hectare is 449 kilograms in Kinwat tahsil, while it is 515 kilograms in Nanded tahsil. In respect of Groundnut (pods), the figures are 341 kilograms for Kinwat and 466 kilograms for Bhokar tahsil. The yield rate of cotton in Kinwat tahsil is only 181 kilograms as against 277 kilograms in Deglur tahsil. The reasons for the backwardness in agriculture are:

- i) Traditional methods of cultivation.
- ii) Poor irrigation (about 1%) facilities.

The index of intensity of cultivation is also low. The double cropped area is around 3000 hectares as compared to the gross cropped area of about 67,000 hectares. The available cultivable land is thus not utilised to the optimum extent.

b) Land alienation

2.2 The problem of land alienation is closely related to the indigence of the agriculturists. Poverty leads to indebtedness and indebtedness leads to land alienation as land is the main asset

of the agriculturist. The poor Adivasi tiller is in no position to make both ends meet, especially in the lean season. He has, therefore, no recourse left but to approach the greedy money lender and landlords and once he comes into the clutches of the moneylenders and landlords, the ignorant - Adivasi falls an easy prey to the machinations of the credit marketing-trading complex operated by the unscrupulous moneylenders and landlords. This ultimately leads to the transfer of the only productive asset viz. land to the non-Adivasis.

2.3 With a view to removing this exploitative practice two measures have been taken by the Government of Maharashtra for restoration to the Adivasis their lands which have gone into the hands of non-Adivasis, either as a result of valid or invalid transfers:-

- 1) Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Maharashtra Act.No. XXIV of 1974)

This Act has come into force with effect from 6th July, 1974.

- 2) Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974.

2.4 Under the first Act in all 425 cases of invalid transfers of land have been registered in Kinwat tahsil upto 8-12-1977. Out of the 425 - cases, 273 cases have been decided while the remaining 152 cases are pending. Out of the 152 pending cases, in respect of 102 cases, it has been found that they involve invalid transfers but further formalities are yet to be completed for issuance of final orders of restoration. As regards cases which have been disposed, of 86 were decided in favour of Adivasis. The area ordered to be restored was 712 acres and 27 gunthas. In respect of 53 cases possession of land (432 acres and 6 gunthas)

is already given. As regards the remaining 187 cases, they were dropped after inquiry since in 32 cases Adivasis refused possession prior to enactment No.30 of 1977; in 22 cases the Adivasis were found to be non-residents of Maharashtra State as challenged by non-Adivasis and proved to be so. In other cases transfer of land was found to be between two Adivasis or between non-Adivasis etc.

2.5 The position as on 30-11-1977 in respect of Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1975 was as under:-

In all 334 cases were registered, out of which 41 cases have been decided and 293 cases are pending. The number of cases in respect of which orders regarding restoration of land were passed is 35, out of which 32 cases pertain to Adivasis. The remaining 3 cases were dropped because the transfer was between Adivasis. The area ordered to be restored was 354 acres and 38 gunthas. Actual possession of land is, however, yet to be given.

c) Bonded Labour

2.6 Bonded labour has been described as a social agreement between a debtor and a creditor under which the debtor agrees to render personal service or labour to the creditor without remuneration or for a paltry remuneration in satisfaction of the debt or interest on principal amount for a specific period or till the debt is satisfied or repaid.

On 1st July, 1975, the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi in her package of 20 Point Economic Programme announced, "The practice of bonded labour is barbarous and will be abolished". In pursuance of this declaration, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance was promulgated in

October, 1975. This was followed by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

2.7 In order to investigate, inter-alia, ~~whether~~ the system of bonded labour prevails in Maharashtra State, a committee was constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under Resolution No. CCR-1676/30193/2-C, dated 9-11-1976 issued by A. & C.D. The chairman of the committee was Shri V.S. Page, Chairman, M.L.C. This committee visited Kinwat in Nanded district on 3-5-1977 and free and frank discussions were held with local Adivasi people, social workers etc. In its Report entitled "Report of the Committee on Problems of Illicit Money Lending and Bonded Labour", it is remarked that "the Committee was informed that there were no cases of bonded labour nor was Palemod system in existence in this area".

d) Sale of agricultural and major/minor forest produce

1) Agricultural produce:

2.8 In the following table data regarding operation of the A.P.M.C., Kinwat during the year 1974-75 are given:

Commodity	Quantity in tonnes	Value (Rs. in <u>lakh</u>)
1. Cotton	583	17.76
2. Tur	1	0.01
3. Gur	233	4.10
4. Total (All commodities)	1163	23.81

It is seen that the commercial crop cotton occupies a very important position in the economy of Kinwat. If requisite steps are taken in the matter of increasing the productivity of crops and development of road net work, the constraints

on the growth of Kinwat could be reduced to a significant extent.

ii) Major and Minor Forest Produce:

2.9 Timber, fuel, grass etc. are the major and gum, tendu leaves, moha seed, lac, tarwad bark etc. are the minor forest produce of the area.

In 1975-76, the revenue realised from timber was Rs. 7.50 lakhs, while that from firewood and Minor Forest Produce was Rs. 0.58 lakh and Rs. 3.06 lakhs respectively. The total revenue was thus Rs. 11.14 lakhs, which is roughly 45% of the total value of forest produce in Nanded district.

2.10 In respect of forest, therefore, the object is harnessing the rich forest resources for the benefit of the tribals and concurrently to augment the existing forest resources.

e) Indebtedness:

2.11 The Government of Maharashtra has written off the debts of tribals of certain categories by the Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, 1975. The State Government has also promulgated "The Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Ordinance, 1976. As per the provisions of this Ordinance, which has now become an Act, a rural artisan or a rural labourer, whose net income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 8000 per annum on the appointed date, or who on the appointed date does not hold unirrigated land of more than 9 hectares and perennially irrigated land of more than 3 hectares have been liquidated.

f) Transport and Communication

2.12 The Project Area lacks a well developed net work of transport and communication. The road length (State Highway, Major District Roads,

Other District Roads) is only 169 kilometres. Forest roads account for another 79 kilometres. The road length (S.H., I.M.D.R. & O.D.R.) per 100 square kilometres is thus only 14 kilometres as against 32 kilometres in the district of Nanded.

2.13 A metre gauge rail line passes through the Project Area. However out of the 133 - villages covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Project, only 6 villages are connected by railway. There is a telephone exchange at Kinwat. Telephone facility is available at only 3 places, postal facility at 25 places and telegraph facility at Kinwat.

g) Literacy

2.14 The percentage of literacy in the Project Area is 20.92 (Males 32.70% and females 8.93%) as against 22.78 for the district. (34.64% for males and 10.36% for females). As regards literacy among Scheduled Tribes in Kinwat Tahsil, it is 19% for males, 2% for females and 10% for Scheduled Tribe population as a whole. It is thus revealed that the level of literacy in the Project Area is low, especially among - Scheduled Tribes.

The Ashram Shalas established by Government and other institutions have also been playing their part, by providing residential facilities (lodging as well as boarding free of cost to the inmates) also to the pupils in the surrounding area and they have acquitted themselves creditably as far as the limited field of education of - tribal children is concerned.

h) Public Health and Rural Water Supply

2.15 There is no hospital in the entire Kinwat Tahsil. In the Project Area there are 2 Primary Health Centres, which serve the entire 1.05 lakh

people living there. There is also the problem of provision of drinking water in (34) difficult villages in the area.

1) Rehabilitation of displaced persons

2.16 There is no problem of rehabilitation of persons displaced by heavy industrial complex, major irrigation projects etc. as there are no such industries/irrigation projects in the area.

B) Earlier attempts at solution

2.17 In order to pull out the tribals from the morass of socio-economic backwardness, efforts were made in the past through Community Development including Tribal Development Block programme, establishment of Ashram Schools, starting of forest labourers cooperative societies etc.

2.18 Ever since the planning process was started in 1951 the general programme meant for the benefit of the community at large, also benefited the tribals in the area. Thus road programmes, irrigation programmes, health programmes etc. benefited the tribals of the Project Area also.

On 1st May, 1962 Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis came into existence. The object was to promote development of democratic institutions and to secure greater measure of participation by the people in Development Plans by decentralisation of powers and functions. In Kinwat Tahsil, a Tribal Development Block with Head Quarters at Jawarla was started in 1962 and was in existence for about a year. However since then only C.D. Block is functioning in the area.

In Kinwat Tahsil there are 130 Village Panchayats/ Group Village Panchayats. During the year 1975-76 the income of these Village Panchayats was Rs.6,27 lakhs and expenditure Rs.6.49 lakhs.

Panchayat Samitti

2.19 At the tahsil level, the Zilla Parishad at Nanded functions through the Panchayat Samitti, Kinwat. The Head Quarter of the Panchayat Samitti is at Kinwat. The Zilla Parishad in the local sector is almost a replica of the State Sector and almost all developmental activities have a place in it. Thus schemes like agricultural production including land development, minor - irrigation, animal husbandry, road development, primary education, welfare of Backward Classes etc. are implemented by the local sector. As per Government directive 15% of Zilla Parishad's own revenues are ear-marked for the welfare of Backward Classes including tribals.

2.20 There are 26 forest labourer's societies in the Project Area and they are helping the members by way of ensuring them in getting fair wages as well as a share of the profits resulting from their forest work. Their existance also helps in progressively eliminating the forest contractors and middlemen, who exploit the tribals.

2.21 The Intensive Child Care, Special Nutrition Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme is also in operation in eight villages. Children upto 6 years, pregnant and nursing women ~~are~~ are benefitted under this scheme.

Thus the tribals as a part of general population had been benefitted from the developmental measures taken since 1951. But no special efforts were made in the past to overcome the specific problems faced by the tribals of the area.

C) Voluntary Organisations

2.22 There are only few voluntary organisations like the Institute of Cultural Affairs (India), in the Project Area. The organisations aim at "Human Development" and educational upliftment of the Adivasis.

Chapter III

THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

A) Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the - economy of the Project Area. The entire work force is depended on agricultural and allied activities in Kinwat.

Land Records and ownership pattern

3.1 All the 133 Revenue villages in the Project Area have been fully surveyed.

In Table 3.1 the number of operational holdings and area operated by size class of operational holdings in Kinwat Tahsil, as per World Agricultural Census, 1970 is given.

3.2 The following points are observed from the data given in Table 3.1.

a) The average area of an operational holding is 6.92 hectares. In the case of individual holdings it is 6.94 hectares and for joint holdings 5.23 hectares.

b) The total individual holdings number 14,750 with total area of 102315 hectares. The break up of these figures reveals that in the size class of operational holding 5.0 to 10.0 hectares, there is maximum concentration (35.9% of total Number of individual holdings and 36.9% of total area). It is followed by size class 10.0 to 20.0 hectares (17.2% and 32.7% respectively).

c) In joint holdings, there are no holdings above 30 hectares. Here also it is observed that in size class 5.0 to 10.0 hectares, there is maximum concentration (24.2% and 34.0% of total number of holdings and total area respectively).

Table 3.1

Sr. No.	Size class (hectares)	(Area in hectares)											
		Individual holdings			Joint holdings			Total holdings		Average Area			
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	Indivi- dual holdings	Joint holdings	Total holdings	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
1.	Below 0.5	164 (1.1)	41	3 (2.4)	1 (0.2)	167 (1.1)	42 (0.0)			0.25	0.33	0.25	
2.	0.5 - 1.0	274 (1.9)	200 (0.2)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.2)	275 (1.8)	201 (0.2)			0.73	1.00	0.73	
3.	1.0 - 2.0	1134 (7.7)	1731 (2.7)	18 (14.5)	25 (3.9)	1152 (7.7)	1756 (1.7)			1.53	1.39	1.52	
4.	2.0 - 3.0	1561 (10.6)	3886 (3.8)	22 (17.7)	53 (8.2)	1583 (10.6)	3939 (3.8)			2.49	2.41	2.49	
5.	3.0 - 4.0	1688 (11.4)	5891 (5.8)	14 (11.3)	47 (7.3)	1702 (11.4)	5938 (5.8)			3.49	3.36	3.49	
6.	4.0 - 5.0	1673 (11.3)	7470 (7.3)	19 (15.3)	84 (13.0)	1692 (11.4)	7554 (7.3)			4.47	4.42	4.46	
7.	5.0 - 10.0	5288 (35.9)	37713 (36.9)	30 (24.2)	220 (34.0)	5318 (35.8)	37933 (36.8)			7.13	7.33	7.13	
8.	10.0 - 20.0	2530 (17.2)	33411 (32.7)	16 (12.9)	192 (29.6)	2546 (17.1)	33603 (32.6)			13.21	12.00	13.20	
9.	20.0 - 30.0	342 (2.3)	8089 (7.9)	1 (0.8)	25 (3.9)	343 (2.3)	8114 (7.9)			23.65	25.00	23.66	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. 30.0 - 40.0			63 (0.4)	2134 (2.1)	-	-	63 (0.4)	2134 (2.1)	33.87	-	33.87
11. 40.0 - 50.0			22 (0.1)	956 (0.9)	-	-	22 (0.1)	956 (0.9)	43.45	-	43.45
12. 50.0 & above			11 (0.1)	793 (0.8)	-	-	11 (0.1)	793 (0.8)	72.09	-	72.09
Total size			14750 (100.0)	102315 (100.0)	124 (100.0)	648 (100.0)	14874 (100.0)	102963 (100.0)	6.94	5.23	6.92

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total).

Size of Holding

3.3 In Table 3.2, Adivasi Khatedarwise information regarding size of holdings is given:-

Table 3.2

Sr. No.	Name of Saza	No. of Adivasi Khatedars			Total
		Upto 2.20 acres	2.20 to 5.00 acres	Above 5 acres	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kinwat	34	138	830	1002
2.	Maregaon	7	25	169	201
3.	Sindagi	14	25	79	118
4.	Wanola	-	31	79	110
5.	Islapur	2	5	44	51
6.	Kosmet	10	82	383	475
7.	Shivani	3	-	13	16
8.	Mahur	-	8	24	32
9.	Fai	3	27	72	102
10.	Gondwadsa	2	6	42	50
11.	Anmal	3	17	53	73
12.	Chikhali	8	37	190	235
13.	Bodhadi Bk.	1	24	159	184
14.	Patoda Kh.	-	5	149	154
15.	Sindkhed	-	94	-	94
16.	Daheli	5	13	53	71
17.	Umari	-	61	83	144
18.	Patoda Bk.	3	73	140	216
19.	Kothari	6	186	92	284
Total Tahsil		101	857	2654	3612

It is revealed from the foregoing data that there are in all 3612 Adivasi Khatedars in Kinwat Tahsil, out of whom as many as 2654 (73%) have land more than 5 acres. The number of Khatedars having land between 2.20 to 5.00 acres is 857 (24%), while only 101 Khatedars (3%) have land below 2.20 acres.

The number of small and marginal Adivasi farmers is thus comparatively very small in the tahsil.

Ownership Pattern

3.4 A cultivator has a stake in the land he cultivates if he owns it. The ownership pattern of agricultural land therefore assumes important economic significance.

In the following table details based on World Agricultural Census, 1970 are given for Kinwat Tahsil.

Table 3.3

Sr. No.	Size Class	(Area in hectares)								
		Total holdings		Wholly owned		Wholly rented		Partly owned and rented		
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	To-rental area	Rented area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Below 0.5	167 (1.1)	42 (0.0)	162	40	5	1	-	-	-
2.	0.5-1.0	275 (1.8)	201 (0.2)	263	192	12	8	-	-	-
3.	1.0-2.0	1152 (7.7)	1756 (1.7)	1084	1651	68	102	-	-	-
4.	2.0-3.0	1583 (10.6)	3939 (3.8)	1512	3762	69	169	2	6	2
5.	3.0-4.0	1702 (11.4)	5938 (5.8)	1600	5578	89	314	13	43	18
6.	4.0-5.0	1692 (11.4)	7554 (7.3)	1580	7076	96	402	16	71	31
7.	5.0-10.0	5318 (35.8)	37933 (36.8)	4856	34611	329	2329	133	984	382
8.	10.0-20.0	2546 (17.1)	33603 (32.6)	2294	30162	101	1328	151	2104	917
9.	20.0-30.0	343 (2.3)	8114 (7.9)	294	6948	5	126	44	1038	322
10.	30.0-40.0	63 (0.4)	2134 (2.1)	50	1711	1	39	12	383	162
11.	40.0-50.0	22 (0.1)	956 (0.9)	21	911	-	-	1	45	4
12.	50.0 & above	11 (0.1)	793 (0.8)	10	741	1	52	-	-	-
Total		14874 (100.0)	102963 (100.0)	13726	93383	776	4870	372	4674	1838

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total)

It is seen from the table that in the tahsil, out of 14,874 operational holdings, 13,726 holdings, i.e. 92% are wholly owned. The number of wholly rented holdings is only 776(5%) and that of partly owned and rented holdings is 372(3%). As regards area, out of 1,02,963 hectares, 91% (93,383) - hectares is wholly owned. The corresponding percentage for wholly rented land comes to 5.

Land Use

3.5 The land utilisation pattern in the - Project Area can be seen from the table given below.

Table 3.4

Land Use (1975-76)

Item	Area in hectare	Percentage
1..Geographical area	1,14,619	100
2. Forest	36,194	32
3. Land not available for cultivation	7,123	6
4. Cultivable land	1,14,619	62
5. Net cropped area	64,202	90(% of item 5 to item 4)
6. Double cropped area	2,870	4(% of item 6 to item 5)
7. Gross cropped area	67,072	-
8. Current fallow	7,100	-
9. Other fallow	-	-

It is revealed from the above information that a) Almost all (90%) of the cultivable land has been actually brought under cultivation.

b) The double cropped area is insignificant, being only 4% of the net cropped area. In other words, the available cultivable land is not intensively cultivated.

Cropping pattern

3.6 Type of soil, rainfall and irrigation facilities basically determine the cropping pattern of an area. In Table 3.5 the area under different crops in Kinbat Tahsil is given.

Table 3.5Crop pattern (Area in hectares)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the crop</u>	<u>Area</u>
1.	Rice	2935
2.	Wheat	190
3.	Jowar (Kharif)	34578
4.	Jowar (Rabi)	-
5.	Bajra	1661
6.	Other cereals	49
7.	Total cereals	39413
8.	Gram	817
9.	Tur	6419
10.	Other pulses	6148
11.	Total pulses	13384
12.	Total foodgrains	52797
13.	Sugarcane	65
14.	Condiments and spices	800
15.	Fruits and vegetables	93
16.	Misc. food crops	-
17.	Total food crops	53755
18.	Cotton	43323
19.	Other fibres	1032
20.	Total fibres	44355
21.	Groundnut	3711
22.	Other oil seeds	1865
23.	Total oil seeds	5576
24.	Tobacco	-
25.	Other drugs and narcotics	-
26.	Misc. non-food crops	152
27.	Total non-food crops	50083
28.	Total gross cropped area	103838
29.	Area cropped more than once	1022
30.	Total net cropped area	102816

- a) It is seen from this data that 1) Kharif Jowar among cereals, tur among pulses, condiments and spices among other food crops, cotton among fibres, groundnut among oil seeds are the principal crops of the tahsil.
- b) Coarse grains/crops with the exception of tur, groundnut and cotton are grown predominantly in the area.
- c) The two crops Jowar and cotton together claim as much as 75% of the gross cropped area.
- d) The total hectarage under cotton in Nanded District was 1,75,684 i.e. as much as 25% of cotton in Nanded district was grown in Kinwat Tahsil alone.

Productivity of crops

3.7 Rice, Jowar, Groundnut and Cotton are the principal crops of the area. In the following table 10 year (1967-68 to 1976-77) average yield rates (Unirrigated land) based on crop estimation surveys are given for each tahsil in Nanded District.

Table 3.6

S.No.	Tahsil	Yield rate(kg/hectare)			
		Rice	Jowar	Groundnut (pods)	Cotton
1.	Nanded	366	515	413	251
2.	Biloli	379	509	442	218
3.	Mukhed	260	411	256	166
4.	Kandhar	310	498	313	177
5.	Hadgaon	387	482	-	187
6.	Deglur	460	481	369	277
7.	Kinwat	334	449	341	181
8.	Bhokar	349	490	466	168

3.8 The following comparative picture obtains from the above information:-

a) Rice: Deglur Tahsil ranks first by producing 460 kilograms of rice per hectare. In the Project Area it is only 334 kilograms i.e. less by 126 kilograms.

b) Jowar: In Kinwat Tahsil the yield rate is 449 kilograms as against 515 kilograms in Nanded Tahsil.

c) Groundnut(Pods): The yield rate (341 kilograms) in the Project Area is less by 125 kilograms as compared to that in Bhokar Tahsil.

d) Cotton: As against 277 kilograms per hectare produce in Deglur Tahsil, the Project Area produces only 181 kilograms per hectare.

Thus, as compared to the neighbouring areas Kinwat Tahsil has low agricultural productivity in respect of all the four major crops.

Soil conservation

3.9 Soil conservation measures are a must for agricultural development in Kinwat Tahsil. Terracing is not feasible in the area. Hence only bunding work can be undertaken.

In Appendix I villagewise bundable area, area banded upto January, 1977 and area remaining to be banded are given.

The data given in Appendix I reveals that the total bundable area is 77,181 hectares, out of which 13,025 hectare (i.e. 16%) have been banded so far. The balance left comes to 64,156 hectares, which would be banded in a phased manner.

B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.10 The livestock population in Kinwat Tahsil as per the 1972 census is given below:

1) Cattle

a) Bullocks used for work	31,349
b) Total bullocks	33,391
c) Cows in milk	9,687
d) Total cows	34,416
e) Total cattle	94,233

2) Buffaloes

a) He-buffaloes used for work	174
b) Total he-buffaloes	215
c) She-buffaloes in milk	2,343
d) Total she-buffaloes	6,694
e) Total buffaloes	11,775

3) Sheep	1,312
4) Goats	23,308
5) Total livestock	1,30,987
6) Total poultry	29,098

The animals in Kinwat Tahsil are on non-descript type with similarity to the gaolao breed of Vidarbha area. The poultry birds are also mostly of Deshi variety.

The gross cropped area per pair of working bullocks in Kinwat Tahsil comes 6.62 hectares as against 7.42 hectares for the district as a whole.

Veterinary facilities

3.11 No veterinary hospital is located either in the Project Area or in Kinwat Tahsil. There is only one veterinary dispensary and five veterinary aid centres and one Key village centre with six artificial insemination sub centres in

the whole of the tahsil. It is thus seen that the existing veterinary facilities are grossly inadequate.

C) FISHERY

3.12 In Kinwat Tahsil there are 4 tanks belonging to I. & PD. They are located at Thara, Najpur, Jaldhara and Mulzara. Out of these, the first three fall in the Project Area, while the last one is outside the Tribal Sub Plan Area. All these 4 tanks are utilised for fish culture. The total water spread area of these tanks is 84.50 hectares. During 1976-77, these tanks were stocked with 67,500 fish seed. Production of fish in these tanks during 1976-77 was 6.5 tons.

There are about 400 fishermen in the Tahsil, who reside mostly on the banks of the Penganga river. There are 2 fisherie's cooperative societies with a membership of 197 fishermen. Most of the fishermen are Bhois who are classified as Nomadic Tribes.

D) FORESTRY

3.13 Out of the 133 villages in the Project Area, 92 are forest villages i.e. the remaining 41 villages are non-forest villages as they do not contribute any land to the forests.

The forests of Kinwat conform to the type tropical "southern-dry deciduous forests". The predominant trees are Dhawada, Salai and teak in mixed quantities. Pure stands of teak are met with frequently. Teak, Dhawada, Tiwas, Shivan are found to regenerate naturally. Undergrowth consists mainly of grass. Greenness is, however, transitory and the forests look bleak and bare once the leaves are shed and grass dries.

Evergreen trees are almost absent excepting Mohwa; Charoli, Tivas and Palas, which are confined to the areas along the nallas flowing through the valleys.

The area under forests in the Integrated Tribal Development Project is 361.94 square kilometres and forms the major part of the forest area in Nanded District.

The major forest produce of this area consists of timber, fuel, bamboo and grass, while gum, tendu leaves, tarwad bark, Shembi bark, edible fruits like these of Tembhorni, Charoli, Bor, Bhilawa, Awala, Tamarind, Sitaphal etc. are the minor forest produce.

In the following table the major and minor forest produce in Nanded District during the year 1974-75 is given:

Forest produce	Quantity in (000' M ³)	Value in Rs.
1. Timber	6.722	12,24,097
2. Fuel	7.117	1,15,715
3. Sandle wood	-	1,768
4. Bamboo	-	78
5. Grass	-	43,517
6. Minor forest produce	-	10,83,462
Total		24,68,637

It is thus observed that the value of all forest produce in Nanded District is about Rs. 25 lakhs.

2.14 As against the forest resources in the whole of the district, the average annual outturn

of the forest produce in the Project Area proper is as given below:-

S.No.	Item	Year	Quantity in M ³ /bags	Average revenue realised (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Timber	1973-74	4176	6.75
		1974-75	3540	9.06
		1975-76	1800	7.50
2.	Firewood	1973-74	2428	0.35
		1974-75	2366	6.13
		1975-76	858	0.58
3.	Minor Forest produce Tendu leaves.	1973-74	2197671 bags	1.77
		1974-75	2525790 bags	4.78
		1975-76	3358889 bags	3.06
Total		1973-74	-	8.87
		1974-75	-	19.97
		1975-76	-	11.14

It is thus evident that a large share (about 45%) of the forest produce in Nanded District is contributed by the forest in the Project Area.

3.15 The forest in the tahsil is exploited mainly through the agency of forest labourer's cooperative societies. As on 30.6.1977 there were 16 such societies in the area with a membership of 1461 forest labourers, out of which 636 (44%) are tribals.

The societywise details are as under:

S.No.	Forest Labourer's Society	Total members	Tribal members
1	2	3	4
1.	Nandgaon	60	47
2.	Rajgad	107	74
3.	Gokunda	75	17
4.	Pardi	75	5
5.	Pimpalgaon	68	46
6.	Nagzari	53	27
7.	Belori	135	119
8.	Bodhadi	50	34
9.	Kopra	97	40
10.	Kosmet	67	15
11.	Vazara	72	31
12.	Pachunda	89	50
13.	Kotamba	96	5
14.	Shivani	120	74
15.	Ambadi	110	45
16.	Apparao Peth	187	7
Total		1461	636

3.16 The classification of the forest area in Kinwat Tahsil by type of forest and function is given below:

a) Classification of forest area by type of forests

(Area in hectare)

S.No.	Item i.e. type of forest	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Reserved	35,141.29	52.39
2.	Protected	160.24	0.25
3.	Unclassified	31,762.34	47.36
4.	Leased	Nil	0.00
5.	Other (specify)	Nil	0.00
Total		67,063.87	100.00

It is seen that the reserved forest area constitutes about 52% of the total forest area while the unclassified forest forms 47% of the total forest area. Protected forest area is negligible.

b) Functional classification

(Area in hectare)

S.No.	Item	Area	Percentage
1.	Forest proper	67,063.87	100.00
2.	Pasture Reserve	-	-
3.	Fuel and fodder	-	-
4.	Ex-proprietary	-	-
	Total	67,063.87	100.00

The functional classification of the forest area in Kinwat Tahsil shown that all the forest area is classified as forest proper.

E) IRRIGATION AND POWER

i) Irrigation

3.17 Irrigation is the life line of a predominantly agricultural area. Intensive cultivation based on modern technology demands assured and timely supply of water.

The sourcewise area irrigated at present in Kinwat Tahsil is given below:

Source	Net area irrigated in hectares
1. Canal	-
2. Tanks	199
3. Wells	752
4. Other	25
Total	976

The net area irrigated in the entire Kinwat Tahsil is thus about 1000 hectares only which constitutes a mere 0.94% of the net cropped area. It is thus clear that the present irrigation facilities are very meagre in the Project Area.

The very low irrigation level has resulted in growing of mainly Kharif crops in the area, which are entirely dependent on the rainfall in a particular year. If irrigation facilities are increased, the available land can be intensively cultivated and the cropping pattern diversified.

ii) Electrification

3.18 Out of the 133 villages in the Project Area, 73 villages (55%) have been electrified upto 30.9.1977 (Appendix B). Irrigation and electrification are closely linked. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that more and more villages are electrified and in the electrified villages power is used for energisation of irrigation pumps.

The present position in this regard is given below:-

S.No.	Electric power used for	No. of electricity connections given (as on 1.4.1977)		
		Tribals	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Domestic	86	779	865
2.	Industrial	-	79	79
3.	Pumps	28	408	436
Total		114	1266	1380

The above data shown that in the Project Area, 1380 connections were given upto 1.4.1977. Out of these, only 79 i.e.5% were for industrial purpose (for flour mills). The number of pumps energised stands at 436 i.e. 31% of total connections. The majority of connections were for domestic purposes.

3.19 If the above data are analysed from the tribal and non-tribal angle, it is observed that an overwhelming number of connections have been taken by the non-tribals. It is, therefore, necessary that in future more and more tribal - agriculturists are induced to harness electric power for irrigation purposes.

F) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1) Roads

3.20 A well developed net work of transport and communication is a sine-qua-non for spatial integration.

The categoriwise road length in the Project Area as on 31.3.1976 is as follows:-

S.No.	Category	Road length in kms.
1.	National Highways	Nil
2.	State Highways	107.00
3.	Major District Roads	42.50
4.	Other District Roads	19.55
5.	Village roads	Nil
Total		169.05

The total road length in the Project Area is found to be only 169 kilometres. The Project Area is spread over 1146 square kilometres. The road length per hundred sq.km. area thus works out to only 14 kilometres as against about 32 kilometres for the district of Nanded as a whole. Moreover, these roads are fair weather roads. It can, therefore, be said that no road net-work, worth the name exists in the Tribal Areas

3.21 There are 10 S.T. routes operating in the Project Area. These routes are as given below:-

S.No.	Name of the route	Route length in kms. falling in Project Area.
1	2	3
1.	Kinwat - Nagpur	35
2.	Kinwat - Amravati-via-Mahur	50
3.	Kinwat - Nanded	30
4.	Kinwat - Injegaon	23
5.	Kinwat - Nagsari	12
6.	Kinwat - Kupti	35
7.	Kinwat - Kopra-via-Dongargaon	32
8.	Kinwat - Bitagaon	2
9.	Kinwat - Sarkhand	58
10.	Kinwat - Sindkhed	48

ii) Railway

3.22 The Adilabad Mudkhed railway (South Central) passes through the Project Area. The rail length in the area is 48 kms. Six places in the Project Area viz. 1) Sahasrakund (Islapur) 2) Dhanora - 3) Mahimba 4) Both Rd. (Bothadi Bk.) 5) Kinwat and 6) Ambadi are on this railway route.

iii) Post, Telegraph and Telephone

Postal facilities are available only in 25 places (including Kinwat town). Telegraph facility is available at the tahsil place of Kinwat. Telephone facility is available in 3 places viz. Kinwat, Mandawi and Bodhadi.

G) CREDIT AND MARKETING

i) Marketing

3.23 There are 5 market places in the Project Area. They are at 1) Kinwat 2) Bodhadi Bk.

3) Wat 4) Mandwi and 5) Sindkhed. Considering the fact that the area is hilly and poorly served by all weather roads, the 5 market places can not at all be said to be adequate.

ii) Credit

3.24 Private money lenders, cooperative institutions and commercial banks are the major sources which cater to the credit requirements of an area. There is no registered moneylender in the whole of Kinwat Tahsil.

(i) Illicit moneylending

3.25 Under the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946 ~~it is provided that~~ no person can carry on money lending business without a licence issued by the Registrar of Money-Lenders.

Illicit money-lending means doing money-lending business without a valid licence or conducting money lending business by licensed money-lenders in contravention of the provisions of the provisions of the Bombay Money-Lenders Act. In 1976 a committee was constituted by the Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Shri Page, Chairman, M.L.C. for examining, inter alia, the causes leading to illicit money-lending and to suggest ways and means to remove them with a view to eliminating illicit money-lending. The Committee visited Kinwat in the Project Area, discussed the matter with local tribal people, social workers, political leaders etc. The Committee's Report says " It was pointed out to the Committee that consumption loans were not available from banks and hence needy people had to approach money-lenders. Illicit money-lending was in existence on a large scale. Money lenders insisted on agreement to sell or final sale only.

It was pointed out that guarantee of gainful - employment to every persons would result in reduction of illicit money lending".

b) Co-operative Institutions

3.26 At Kinwat, Mandvi, Wai and Bodhadl there are branches of District Central Co-operative Bank. The number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in the area is 83.

Details regarding membership, share capital etc. of these societies is given below:-

S.No.	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	2	3	4
1..	Total membership	No	6680
2.	Share capital	Rs. int. lakh	24.11
3.	Deposits	"	1.70
4.	Percentage of borrowing members.	%	96
5.	Loan advanced.	Rs. in lakhs.	17.18
6.	Loan outstanding	"	18.98
7.	Overducs	"	17.07
8.	Annual turnover of		
	a) Agricultural produce	"	66.68
	b) Minor Forest Produce	"	-

The average amount of loan per borrowing member thus comes to Rs. 267.

3.27 In the field of credit it is observed that though the grass-root net work is sufficiently - spread, the tribals have not benefitted to any desirable extent. The traditional sources of credit by their poor performance have left the field open to the rapacious private money lenders.

3.28 At Kinwat Tahsil Head Quarter in the Project Area there is a marketing society with 123 members. The share capital of this society is Rs. 1.72 lakhs

and deposits stand at Rs. 1.28 lakhs. The value of purchase of agricultural requisites and consumer goods by this society was about Rs.6.24 lakhs and value of sale about Rs. 7.47 lakhs.

3.29 There is also the Kinwat Tahsil Sale Purchase Union with branches at Mandvi, Vai, Islapur and Mahur. For increasing agricultural production, fertilizers and improved seeds were sold by the Union at controlled rates. During the year 1975-76, sale of fertilizers amounted to Rs. 7.55 lakhs and sale of seeds Rs. 5.68 lakhs. Sale of controlled cloth was Rs. 2.04 lakhs.

3.30 According to the new strategy evolved by the Government of Maharashtra for freeing the tribals from the clutches of moneylenders and traders, the major instrument is a melded credit-cum-marketing unit, styled as Adivasi Co-operative Society. Four such Adivasi Co-operative Societies (at Sarkhani, Rajgad, Mandvi and Chikhali) have been established in the Project Area and the existing primary and other cooperative societies have been merged into them. (List of villages covered by each Society at Appendix C). Each of these 4 societies will cater to the credit (including consumption credit) and marketing needs of Adivasi members in these 4 societies. Details of the same are as under:

As on 31.5.77 there were 3,507 Adivasi members.

Adivasi Coop-Society	Members		Percentage of Scheduled Tribe members
	Total	Tribal	
1	2	3	4
1. Sarkhani	1096	790	72
2. Rajgad	1054	914	87
3. Mandvi	861	851	99
4. Chikhali	1020	952	93
<u>Total</u>	<u>4031</u>	<u>3507</u>	<u>87</u>

These societies are linked to the existing strong secondary credit organisation.

c) Banking

3.31 At Kinwat (in Project Area) and Mahur (outside Project Area but in the tahsil) there are branches of the State Bank of India. The State Bank of Hyderabad has its branch at Kinwat, where there is also a branch of the District Central Co-operative Bank, Nanded. At Wal in Project Area and Mahur (outside Project Area but in Kinwat Tahsil) branches of the District Central Co-operative Bank are located.

The State Bank of Hyderabad has adopted 12 villages for all-round development. These villages are:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Kinwat | 2. Ghoti |
| 3. Kamthala | 4. Mandra |
| 5. Sirmeti | 6. Mandbori |
| 7. Dahegaon | 8. Chikhali |
| 9. Kavathali | 10. Malkapur |
| 11. Ambadi | 12. Gokunda |

3.32 Since the adoption of these villages i.e. from 1973 to 1977 the Bank has rendered financial assistance for various purposes, details of which are as under:-

S.No.	Purpose of loan	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Wells and pumpsets	67	6.00
2.	Pipe line	1	0.07
3.	Agro-Service Centre	1	0.50
4.	Electric motors and oil engines	5	0.16
5.	Dairy loans	17	0.32
6.	Purchase of bullocks	33	0.40
7.	Crop loan	200	3.90
	<u>Total</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>11.35</u>

Thus the Bank has so far helped 324 beneficiaries to the tune of Rs. 11.35 lakhs.

3.33 The State Bank of India which has opened its branches recently, has adopted 2 places viz. 1) Kinwat and 2) Bodhadi Bk., for development. So far (i.e. during 1977-78 upto November 1977) this Bank has helped 300 persons belonging to the weaker sections such as cobblers, blacksmiths etc. While giving loan it is seen that the loanee's annual income does not exceed Rs. 1200/- . The repayment period is 20 months and interest is charged @ 4%. The amount advanced so far stands at Rs. 80,000/-.

In addition an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been advanced to small self-employed businessmen such as kirana shop owners. The interest charged is @ 11% and the repayment period is 20 months.

3.34 Crop loans and loans for purchase of milch animals have also been given to 15 beneficiaries. The amount advanced so far is Rs. 50,000. The interest charged varies between 11 to 13%.

H) INDUSTRY

3.35 The Project Area is industrially undeveloped. There are no large scale or medium scale industries in the area. Only wood cutting and saw mill units are established at present. However, traditional household industries are found at a number of places. In the following table the existing concentration of these household industries is given:-

Industry	No. of units	Villages where the notivity is concentrated.
1	2	3
1.. Carpentry	171	Wat, Sindkhed, Karanja, Patoda Bk., Mandvi and Bodhadi (6)
2. Blacksmithy	88	Wat, Pardi Kh., Bothadi Bk. and Sindkhed (4).

1	2	3
3. Leather	80	Wat, Mandvi, Pardi Bk., Bothadi Bk. (4)
4. Pottery	93	Pardi Kh., Bothadi Kh., Umri, Gondgaon and Wat (5).
5. Oil Ghans	23	Gondgaon and Wat (2)
6. Tailoring	121	Wat, Tulsi, Sindhed, Patoda Bk., and Umri (5).
Total	576	

3.36 A mini-industrial estate is taking shape at present at Kinwat.

There is a mangalore tile factory at Kinwat. Another tile factory is at Gokunde. Both these units have been started recently by the - M.I.D.C. , Government of Maharashtra.

X) EDUCATION

The Educational facilities available in the Project Area are given below:-

i) Primary schools

3.37 There are 133 villages and 1 town in the Project Area. Out of them 90 have schooling facility upto IV standard. In addition there are 20 schools, where education upto VII standard is imparted. Out of above, the number of single teacher Primary Schools is as high as 54. As regards school buildings 43 Primary Schools do not have independent class rooms. They are housed in private accommodations.

The number of children in the age group 6-11 is 24,684. The actual number of children enrolled is 6,364 i.e. only 25% of the children in the age group 6-11 are enrolled in primary schools.

ii) Secondary schools

3.38 Education upto Xth standard is imparted in only 3 schools located in the area. The total population of children in the age group 11 to 14 is 13,557, while enrolment stands at 1493. It is seen that in this age group only 11% children are enrolled.

iii) Ashram Shalas

3.39 "Studies in growth rates have shown that education is an important variable, influencing the rate of growth". "The education of the tribal children and the economic condition of the parents are closely related, rather dependent upon each other and hence unless the education and economic development do not go together the former cannot be effective". (Papers submitted by Shri A.A.C. Lal and Dr. Usha Dar at the seminar on Education and Economic Development of Tribal people of India Tribal Education Unit, National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi).

With a view to speed up the social and economic advancement of the Scheduled Tribes, the Government of Maharashtra has chalked out a programme known as "Area Development Project". It is envisaged that an Ashram School should be the focal point for the ultimate development of an area. An Ashram Shala should have a Balwadi, an agricultural demonstration farm and animal husbandry unit, a health unit and a pre-vocational training centre, where adults in the area should be trained in - trades suited to the area.

There are 8 Government Ashram Schools in Kinwat Tahsil (6 in Project Area and 2 outside Project Area), details regarding which are given below:-

Ashram Shalas in Project Area

1) The Sarkhani Ashram School

3.40 This school has five classes in which 95 boys and 24 girls are hostellers. The number of day scholars is 14. In the Balwadi attached there are 19 boys and 27 girls. There are 4 teachers, 3 of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes. All of them are untrained. Fifty acres of land has been acquired for the agricultural demonstration farm. This land, however, is rocky and unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The complex building has been completed.

2) The Bodhadi Ashram School

3.41 This school also is run in a rented building. It has 4 standards looked after by 2 teachers; one of whom belongs to Scheduled Tribe, while the other one is from Nomadic Tribes. The number of residential students is 77 boys and 16 girls. Nine children attend the school as day scholars. In the Balwadi attached to the Ashram School there are 21 boys and 23 girls. The Balwadi teacher is an Adivasi. Sixty six acres of land has been acquired for the agricultural demonstration farm.

3) The Patoda Kh. Ashram School

3.42 This school teaches upto the V standard and has 4 teachers. Three teachers belong to Scheduled Tribes. The number of residential - students is 94 boys and 42 girls. There are 2 day scholars. In the Balwadi there are 17 boys and 21 girls. The complex building is completed. Sixty acres of land have been acquired for the agricultural demonstration farm, which is unsuitable for the purpose.

The fourth Ashram Shala is at Jawar la, which has been opened in April, 1977. There is one teacher and 40 students of I standard. Out of the 40 students, 36 are hostelites and 4 are day scholars. There is also a Balwadi.

In addition sanction has been received for opening Ashram Shalas at Chikhali and Tulshi.

Ashram Shalas outside Project Area

1) The Walki (Sahasrakund) Ashram School

3.43 This school works in a rented building and in 2 shacks. Schooling facility upto 2nd standard is available. There are 2 untrained teachers who belong to Scheduled Tribes. The number of residential students is 56 boys and 16 girls. There are no day scholars and no Balwadi.

2) The Jaldhara Ashram School

3.44 The school functions in rented buildings. There are 2 standards and 2 teachers, Both of them are Advastis. The lady teacher of the Balwadi is Montesary trained. The number of hostelites is 44 boys and 75 girls. There are no day - scholars. The enrolment in Balwadi is 27 boys and 14 girls. No land has been acquired for demonstration farm.

3.45 The Tribal Research & Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune has carried out an evaluation study of the Ashram School Complex Scheme in Kinwat Tahsil in which the Project Area is located. The observations made in the Report are given below:-

a) Complex building

3.46 "The completion of the complex building brings about a definite change in the atmosphere in which all the activities could be smoothly organised. Where these buildings are yet to be

completed, the students are staying in congested and unhealthy atmosphere.

b) Agricultural land

3.47 Agricultural land for the complex is the prime karnel of community education for the students and other Adivasi residents from the complex area. Securing of agricultural land for the complexes has unfortunately not received adequate attention.

c) Teachers

3.48 Out of the 12 teachers working in the 5 Ashram Schools, only one is trained. Twelve teachers look after 18 standards, with an average of 43 students per teachers.

d) Balwadi

3.49 Balwadis have been started at only 4 complexes. In all 169 small children are attending the Balwadis.

e) Students - - -

3.50 The children appeared cheerful and healthy. Except itch and minor seasonal ailments like cough, cold, fevers and sore eyes there was no major sickness noticed. They could read and write well and also could recite poems and even traditional folk songs merrily. The only irking observation was about the untimely supply of uniforms".

An eminent anthropologist Dr. Christopher Herr Von Meimendorf, who has been one of the pioneers to study the Gond Tribe and work among them in the erst while Hyderabad State for over a decade and wrote the book "The Rajgonds of Adclabad" says about the Pathoda Kh. Ashram School "I take this opportunity to express my admiration for the impressive Ashram School Complex at Patoda

which I had the good fortune of seeing. It - certainly has no parallel in the adjoining tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh".

In addition to above 2 Ashram Shalas (one at Mohpur and another at Pimpalgaon in Tribal Sub Plan Area) are run by the Tribal Development Corporation. Education upto IV standard is - imparted in these Shalas.

IV) Colleges

There is an Arts and Commerce College at Kinwat.

V) Growth of literacy

3.51 In the sub-joined table, growth of literacy in the Project Area vis-a-vis Nanded District is given:-

Census Year	Literacy percentage					
	Project Area			Nanded District		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	21.69	4.03	12.85	24.83	5.16	15.14
1971	32.70	8.93	20.92	34.64	10.36	22.78

(M:Male, F:Female, T:Total)

The following points emerge from the 1971 census data:-

i) The percentage of literacy in the Project Area is only 20.92 as against 22.78 in Nanded - district, which itself is small.

ii) Literacy amongst females is woefully poor; being only 8.93% in the Project Area.

iii) However during the decade 1961-71, - general literacy percentage increased by 8.07 points in the Project Area as against 7.64 points in the district as a whole.

3.52 It is a well known fact that as compared to the general population the tribals are more backward in the field of education. In the following table, the Scheduled Tribes in Kinwat Tahsil and the illiteracy among them is given.

Tribe	Population (1971 Census)			Illiterate persons (1971 Census)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Adh	5593	6085	11678	4470 (79)	5970 (98)	10440 (89)
2. Bhil	770	750	1520	681 (88)	742 (98)	1423 (93)
3. Gond	7536	7531	15067	6276 (83)	7377 (97)	13653 (90)
4. Kolam	480	481	961	428 (89)	473 (98)	901 (93)
5. Koya	14	2	16	13 (92)	2 (100)	15 (93)
6. Pardhan	1455	1312	2767	1094 (75)	1282 (97)	2376 (85)
7. Thoti	20	54	74	12 (60)	54 (100)	66 (89)
8. Unspecified	151	216	367	134 (88)	208 (96)	342 (93)
Total	16019	16431	32450	13108 (81)	16108 (98)	29216 (90)

(M: Male, F: Female, T: Total)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentage of illiteracy)

The data reveals the very disturbing fact that as much as 90% of the tribals in Kinwat Tahsil are illiterate. (Illiteracy among males is 81% and that among females is 98%). In other words, the existing educational facilities have not made any significant dent on the appalling illiteracy among the tribals.

It is found that illiteracy in the different communities ranges from 85% to 93%.

indicating that all communities require equal attention as far as removal/reduction of illiteracy is concerned.

J) PUBLIC HEALTH AND DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

1) Public Health

3.53 Kinwat Tahsil is economically and socially backward. This naturally has its effect on the health standards of the inhabitants of this area, especially the tribals. No specific endemic diseases are, however, found to be prevalent in the Project Area.

3.54 The existing preventive and curative facilities available in the area are given below -

a) Hospitals/Dispensaries:

There is no private/public hospital in the tahsil. The nearest place where this facility is available is the district Head Quarter place of Handed, which is located at a distance of about 140 kilometres from Kinwat Tahsil Head Quarter. Since the communication facilities in the interior areas are poor, the people of this area are not in a position to avail of the hospital facility to any significant extent.

Dispensaries:

There are 2 civil dispensaries in the area; one at the tahsil Head Quarter Kinwat and another at Mandvi. During 1976-77, there were 10 beds in the Kinwat dispensary and 4 beds in the Mandvi dispensary. During 1976-77 in the Kinwat dispensary, 19,435 patients were treated, out of whom 512 were in-patients and 18,923 out-patients. The corresponding figures for Mandvi dispensary are 14,742, 219 and 14,523. Besides these 2 dispensaries, one allopathic Zilla Parishad dispensary is located in Chinchkhed.

b) Primary Health Centres

There are 2 Primary Health Centres, one at Wai and another at Dehli Tanda. These health centres have 6 beds each and are manned by 2 doctors and 1 doctor respectively. During the year 1976-77, at the Wai Primary Health Centre 24,921 patients were treated out of whom 145 were in-patients and 24,776 out-patients. The Dehli Tanda Primary Health Centre has been established very recently in 1977-78.

3.54 As per the model health plan, each block with a population of about 60,000 to 66,000 will have to be provided with 1 Primary Health Centre. Thus, as far as Primary Health Centres are concerned, the norm is fulfilled in the Project Area.

c) Primary Health Units

3.55 There are 2 Primary Health Units in the Project Area; one at Sindkhed and another at - Bodhadl Bk. The number of patients treated during 1976-77 at these Primary Health Units was 566 and -2,864 respectively.

d) In addition to above there are 7 M.C.F. Sub-Centres in the area.

ii) Drinking Water Supply

3.56 Out of the 133 villages in the Project Area, 78 villages have protected water supply and 34 villages are identified as difficult - villages. The position regarding these 34 villages is given below:-

S.No.	Name of village with Census Code Number	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Mandvi (83)	Piped water supply scheme is commissioned and handed over to V.P. for day to day maintenance and repairs.

1	2	3
2.	Gondegaon(Gokul)(17)	Piped water supply scheme is commissioned and handed over to V.P.for day to day maintenance and repairs.
3.	Sayephal (5)	Piped water supply scheme is commissioned and handed over to Z.P. for day to day maintenance and repairs.
4.	Mandnapur (Mahure) (18)	Scheme under execution.
5.	Karalgaon (25)	Scheme under execution.
6.	Herdap (32)	Scheme under execution.
7.	Bellori (Chikhali) (168)	To be executed.(Sanctioned scheme).
8.	Maregaon (118)	Scheme under execution.
9.	Tulshi (48)	Scheme is prepared and estimates are submitted to S.E.
10.	Kanki (87)	-do-
11.	Pabl (85)	-do-
12.	Pathri (51)	-do-
13.	Sindkhed (54)	Scheme is under preparation.
14.	Kothari (Sindkhed) (88)	-do-
15.	Wai (31)	Gram Panchayat is unwilling.
16.	Umri (65)	Scheme is submitted to S.E.
17.	Padsa (4)	Will be tackled by G.S. D.A. Nadded.
18.	Takli (3)	-do-
19.	Ashta (16)	-do-
20.	Khambola (52)	-do-
21.	Belgaon (86)	-do-
22.	Jarur(Tanda)(39)	-do-
23.	Thara (162)	-do-
24.	Malkolhari (169)	-do-
25.	Dhanora (Chikhali) (160)	-do-

1	2	3
26.	Wads (7)	Will be tackled by G.S.D.A. Nakhed.
27.	Koli (8)	-do-
28.	Pardi (53)	-do-
29.	Dongargaon (Sindkhed) (90)	-do-
30.	Noorgaon (72)	-do-
31.	Ghorgarwadi (128)	-do-
32.	Sawari (161)	-do-
33.	Jaldhara (Chandrapur) (167)	-do-
34.	Dongargaon (Chikhali) (171)	-do-

It is seen that out of the 34 difficult villages, 7 villages have been tackled and 9 villages are proposed to be tackled by piped water supply schemes. The remaining 18 villages will be provided with bore wells.

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Chapter IV

POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

4.1 The Kinwat Project Area is a homogeneous unit as regards the present level of socio-economic development, problems and the potential for - development is concerned.

In Chapter No. III detailed analysis of each sector of the economy has been done and on the basis of the same the main thrust of the - developmental strategy is chalked out as under:-

- a) To boost agricultural production by provision of necessary in-puts.
- b) Development of dairy industry.
- c) To exploit and to increase the rich-forest resources and establish forest based industries.

This would diversify the occupational pattern and make available more avenues of employment.

The provision and development of other infrastructural facilities would be made with the above strategy in view.

A) Agriculture, Irrigation and Power

i) Agriculture

4.2 Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the Project Area. It has been already seen that 97% of the people in the Project Area work either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. The following stumbling blocks are, however, found in the path of rapid agricultural development.

a) Heavy dependence on rainfall for growing crops. This has resulted in under-exploitation of the cultivable area. The double cropped area is barely 4% of the net cropped area.

b) Very small irrigated area. The irrigated area is only about 1% of the net cropped area.

c) Traditional methods of cultivation.

4.3 With a view to making a direct onslaught on these hurdles for achieving a break-through in agricultural production, it is envisaged to implement the following schemes:-

a) Introduction of hybrid and high yielding varieties of seeds of Jawar, Paddy on a bigger scale than hitherto.

b) Provision of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

c) Plant protection measures.

d) Stopping of soil erosion through bunding.

The total bundable area in the Project Area is 77,181 hectares, out of which 13,025 hectares have so far been bunded. The balance is thus - 64,156 hectares. This area will be rapidly brought under bunding.

e) Supply of improved agricultural implements.

f) To train farmers in raising irrigated crops.

ii) Irrigation

4.4 The present irrigation facilities in the Project Area are very meagre. In order to diversify the cropping pattern and for intensive utilisation of the cultivable area, provision of assured water is a must.

4.5 No major and medium irrigation schemes exist at present in the Project Area. In respect of Major Irrigation Projects there are no possible sites for location of such projects. Irrigation potential in this area can, therefore, be increased by taking up medium and minor irrigation schemes only.

4.6 With a view to tapping all possible water resources, a Master Plan of Irrigation Schemes for the Project Area has been prepared. (Please see Appendix E). According to this Plan, in all 73 works can be taken up in the Project Area and about 21.55 thousand hectares of land can be brought under irrigation. This hectareage is exclusive of the area that can be irrigated by wells.

The distribution of this area is as given below:

S.No.	Item	No.of works	Irrigation potential(000 hectares)
1.	Major Projects	Nil	Nil
2.	Medium Projects	9	9.49
3.	Minor Projects	57	9.57
4.	Lift irrigation Schemes	7	2.49
Total		73	21.55

Minor Irrigation-Wells

4.7 Under the International Development Association's programme for Maharashtra Credit Project, the Ground Water Surveys and Development Agency was entrusted with the work of carrying out ground water assessment for the entire State of Maharashtra and to render technical guidance to the participating banks in implementation of the programme. For this purpose the area of the State was divided into 1467 group water-sheds. Each watershed has an area of about 100 to 120 sq.miles.

4.8 The G.S.D.A. had divided Kinwat Tahsil into 6 watersheds and worked out the total number of additional new irrigation wells feasible in the area, on the basis of annual groundwater recharge, groundwater withdrawal and balance of groundwater potential.

The watershedwise details are given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the watershed	No. of villages in the watershed	Annual ground water recharge in acre ft.	Annual ground water withdrawal in acre ft.	Balance of groundwater potential in acre ft.	Total additional new irrigation wells feasible
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	NPG-11	25(16)	10392	706	9686	403
2.	NPG-12	22(21)	11468	568	10900	454
3.	NPG-13 A	21(21)	9154	1590	7564	315
4.	NPG-14	29(14)	22053	850	21203	883
5.	NPG-15	43(26)	27757	2136	25621	1068
6.	NPG-16	37(36)	24873	1433	23440	977
		177 (134)	105697	7283	98414	4100

(Bracketted figures indicate the number of villages falling in Tribal Sub Plan Area.)

4.9 It is observed that in the whole of Kinwat Tehsil, 177 villages fall in the watershed area. All the 133 villages from the Project Area fall in one watershed or other mentioned above. The total annual groundwater recharge is 10,56,97 acre ft., while the total annual groundwater withdrawal is 7283 acre ft. This leaves a balance of 98414 acre ft. of groundwater potential. On the basis of this balance, the G.S.D.A. has computed that in the whole of Kinwat Tehsil 4100 additional new irrigation wells are feasible. The number of feasible wells in the Project Area works out to roughly 3700. It can therefore be concluded that if all the balance of groundwater potential is exploited, an additional area of about 9000 hectares can be brought under well irrigation. If this is added

to the irrigation potential that would be created through medium and minor irrigation works, the total irrigable area comes to about 30,000 hectares.

iii) Power

4.10 In shifting from one crop economy to double cropped economy, power plays an important part. In fact in a predominantly agrarian economy, power should be closely linked with irrigation.

In the Project Area upto November, 1977, 73 villages have been electrified. While carrying out the future rural electrification programme it would be necessary to link it up with the G.S.D.A. based villagewise irrigation wells potential. The power programme will also cover Head Quarter/branches of A.C.S.; villages having Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre etc.

B) Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development

4.11 The various measures that will be taken up for agricultural development will take some time to materialise. Hence it is necessary to concurrently take steps in other sectors of the economy, which will give comparatively quick results. Animal husbandry with special reference to dairy development is one such sphere of economic activity.

4.12 The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture in their guidelines for implementation of development programmes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have stated that animal husbandry and cross-bred cow production programme should be organised and developed as an integrated comprehensive scheme covering scientific cross-breeding with frozen semen, feeding and health cover for the animals for improving the productivity of the local cattle, through weaker

sections of the people 14 rural areas, who will act as The National Commission on Agriculture in their report have also recommended animal husbandry for milk production and supplementing income of the agriculturist in drought prone areas as well as in the Tribal Development Blocks. The Cabinet Sub-Committee of Maharashtra State on rehabilitation and improvement in the living conditions of rural poor in Maharashtra has also expressed that dairy activities provide a fruitful source for supplementary employment to the landless as well as additional income to marginal farmers. This programme should basically comprise of supply of good Deshi cows which could form a base for cross-breeding. The Cabinet Sub-Committee has further stated in its recommendations that it would appreciate if the programme is undertaken in areas covered by the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation for cross-breeding programme.

4.13 The Project Area of Kinwat comes under Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited, which is a subsidiary body of the Marathwada Development Corporation Limited has made an indepth study of the Kinwat Tahsil with a view to launching a cross-breeding and dairy development programme in that area. In the light of this study the Corporation has prepared a Master Plan for this purpose.

The Report says "Some of the tribes are traditionally keeping a large number of cattle herd specially cows as a hereditary profession. Because the hilly terrain of Kinwat area is surrounded by forest it makes them available - pasture lands for grazing the animals. If this programme is properly planned, organised and

carefully implemented, it will touch a large number of tribals even in remote villages. The necessary infrastructure for the dairy programme also exists in the Kinwat Taluka because of the forest area and also hills and availability of grazing land for the cattle".

4.14 Thus according to the dairy development experts, all the requisites for dairy development viz. cattle, knowledge of cattle rearing and grazing land are available in the Project Area. The problem is, therefore, of improving the breed of the present non-descript cows with a view to increasing the milk yield.

It has been observed that by selective breeding, the annual genetic gain is about 1.5% only. In other words it would take 70 years just to double the very poor average yield by the process of selection. On the other hand, in cross-breeding, yield of 2000 litres can be obtained in the first cross using exotic bull with transmitting ability of over 3500 litres. The milk yield per lactation from a local cow is just 400 kgs. as against 2000 to 2500 kgs. from a cross-bred cow. The number of progenies obtained in 10 years, starting with 3 local cows, is 16 bulls and 16 cows. In the case of cross-breeding the respective figures are 64 bulls and 65 cows.

4.15 In the following table the benefits of cross-breeding programme to the farmers and landless labourers of the Project Area are evaluated by comparing the economic performance of 4 breeds:-

Indicator	Tharpar- kar	Sahiwal	Red Sindhi	Pooled (Pure bred)	Cross- bred
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Lactation yield (litres)	1831	2157	1600	1954	2912
2. Quantity of dung produced (wet/day/ kgs.)	14	14	14	14	14
3. Cost of rearing a calf upto the age of first cal- ving (Rs)	2637	2659	2434	2620	1995

(Note: The cost of rearing given against item 3 is for the stall-fed animals. At the farmer's level it would be much lower as fodder and labour will be provided by the farmer himself).

It is thus clear that by launching the cross-breeding programme in the Project area a tremendous fillip would be given to the economy of the area.

This programme would be undertaken in the Project Area by the Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Kurangabad in coordination with B.A.I.F.

4.16 Under the programme, health cover and veterinary aid, fodder development, establishment of ice and chilling plant, supply of non-descript cows to landless tribals and other agriculturists, loans for rearing of cross-bred cows, formation of dairy cooperative societies and marketing of milk would be undertaken. The Government machinery available in the area will be closely associated in the above activities.

In addition to above, in the field of animal husbandry, goat and poultry development would be undertaken.

C) Forestry

4.17 32% of the Project Area in Kinwat is under forests. Valuable teakwood, fuel, grass and various M.F.P. like gum, tendu leaves, charoli are found in this forest.

4.18 The Kolam Tribe of the area is noted for it's bamboo craftsmanship such as mcking baskets, grain containers, tattis etc. The landless people in the tract find employment in the forestry sector by raising plantations, construction of forest roads, collection of gum, tendu leaves and Moha flowers. The local tribals enjoy privileges of collection of gum, thatching grass, edible fruits, Moha flowers etc. They are also given grazing facilities for their cattle at the - prescribed rates.

4.19 No additional area in the Project Area is available for afforestation to any significant extent. Hence it is envisaged to augment the forest resources by taking up programmes like teak - plantation, establishment of Central Nursery etc. in the present forest area itself. Forest labour welfare activities would also be taken up. These works would be in addition to those being carried out by the Forest Development Corporation, which is an independent ~~and~~ agency.

Recently a Sub-Division of the Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited has been established at Kinwat for raising large scale plantations of teak wood and other valuable species.

4.20 The activities of the Forest Development Corporation can be broadly classified as under:

- i) Nursery
- ii) Exploitation of forest resources
- iii) Plantation
- iv) Construction works
- v) Roads
- vi) Welfare of labourers - Sponsored under the World Food Programme
- vii) Sale of timber

4.21 It has to be noted that the activities of the Forest Development Corporation are carried out independent of those carried out by the Forestry Department of Government. So far the Corporation has carried out exploitation work in 350 hectares (50 hectares in 1975-76 and 300 hectares in 1976-77). From 1977-78 this work will be done in 500 hectares every year. The target area for exploitation activity is 33,000 hectares, which would be phased over 30 years. Plantation work is done in the area exploited previously and as such the target area under plantation is the same as the area under exploitation. There are two nurseries - one at Kinwat (20 hectare area) and another at Jaldharc (25 hectares). These nurseries are sufficient for carrying plantation work in the targetted area.

4.22 Under construction works the Corporation would build staff quarters, labour sheds, godowns etc.

4.23 Under road programme, the Corporation constructs about 5 to 10 kms. of fair weather roads every year.

4.24 The sixth item of activity is welfare of forest labourers. This scheme is sponsored under World Food Programme Project. Under this programme, 2 kgs. of wheat and 135 grammes of oil are given per day to the forest labourer's

family. Milk powder for children is also given. The Corporation also provides medical aid through its own doctor. About 800 forest labourer's families benefit under this scheme. The forest labourer has in turn to forego half his daily wages, however, these cuts in wages are pooled and a separate welfare fund is created, which is earmarked for development and welfare of the forest labourer's families e.g. construction of school buildings, provision of health covers, recreation facilities etc.

4.25 During the year 1975-77, the Corporation earned a revenue of about Rs. 20 lakhs, through sale of timber and firewood. (Roughly 3/4th of the total revenue is from sale of timber and the remaining 1/4th from - firewood sale). During 1977-78, the revenue is expected to go up to Rs. 40 lakhs and to Rs. 70 lakhs in 1978-79. The Corporation's expenditure on staff etc. is estimated at about Rs. 7 lakhs. Thus every year a surplus of about Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 lakhs is expected to be generated through the Forest Development Corporation's programme.

D) Industry

4.26 The potential for industrial development in an area depends to a great extent on the natural resources available in that area and technical know-how.

In respect of the former, the Kinwat area has rich forest resources and some minor minerals. Raw material for establishing mini cement plant, for production of roof tiles, match boxes, wooden, - packing cases, Poha factory, Wax candles, Surgical, cotton seed oil, Katha manufacture etc. is available in the area. (The Cement Research Institute, New Delhi has carried out a feasibility survey regarding establishment.

of mini cement plant at Pardi in the Project Area and found the results satisfactory). In fact concrete proposals for establishment of about 8 types of industries have already been received by the Industries Department. The M.I.D.C. has started the work of establishment of a mini-industrial Estate at Kinwat and 12 sheds on hire basis will be given to the entrepreneurs. As soon as this work is over, the industrial activity in the area will pick up speed.

4.27 In view of the forest resources available in the area, the question of establishment of mini-paper plant in the Project Area was examined from the feasibility point of view. Detailed analysis of the available raw material such as hard wood, bamboo, grass, straw, bagasse etc. has, however, shown that it is not technically feasible at least at present to start a paper plant in the area. Incidentally however, one private company M/s. Phoenix Paper Products Ltd., has taken up a project for manufacture of 5 - tonnes per day of speciality paper of Electrical Insulating varieties - particularly presspan-leatheroid paper in the M.I.D.C. Industrial Area at the District Head Quarter place of Nanded. The main raw materials to be used would be cotton linters, cotton rags, tailor cuttings, hosiery cuttings and chemicals such as caustic soda, bleaching agent and sizing chemicals. The unit has not yet commenced production. After the working results of this unit are available, the matter of establishment of a paper plant in Kinwat area would be reviewed.

It is, however, found that a straw board manufacturing unit, small units for extraction of oil from mahua seeds, citronella, rossha or lemon grass can be set up in due course i.e. after

small scale industrial development activities gather speed in the Project Area.

4.28 As regards technical know-how, use of traditional skills would be naturally made. In addition the Vocational Training School, Kinwat which has started functioning from November, 1977 can impart training to the aspiring students. This and other schemes such as in-plant training would take care of the technical side of industrial development.

E) Credit and Marketing

4.29 Welfare of tribals cannot be fully - assured unless all exploitative practices from which they have been suffering for generations are rooted out lock, stock and barrel and steps are simultaneously taken to ensure that perpetrators of such obnoxious practices do not raise their heads again.

It has been observed that the existing sources of credit and the private markets have not been sufficient and capable to meet the challenges in a backward tribal area, where exploitation is the rule.

4.30 For preventing the transfer of tribal's land, the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974 has been enacted and has come into force from 6th July, 1974. The Maharashtra Restoration of Land to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974, which came into effect from 1st November, 1975, provides for restoration to the tribals their land. In the field of indebtedness the State Government has enacted the Maharashtra State Debt Relief Act, 1975 and also issued the Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Ordinance, 1976. The

past debts of the tribals are thus, by the above measures, deemed to be fully discharged.

4.31 The vacuum created by the above mentioned Acts are proposed to be filled by instituting a merged credit-cum-marketing instrument. This new arrangement to cater for all the economic needs of tribals, including consumption credit, is styled as A.C.S.

4.32 The principal areas of economic activities, which the new arrangement will touch are broadly enumerated below:-

a) Quantification and servicing of previous debts contracted from registered and unregistered lending sources.

b) Organisation and deployment of short term, medium term and long term production credit.

c) Setting up of a sales-purchase organisation to buy off all the produce or foregathering by a tribal at fair price and in turn, sell to him majority of his and his family's daily consumption needs, including those pertaining to the lean months and provide for the annual periodic community overhead at a reasonable cost.

d) Dissemination of technical advice for improved agronomical and other practices and the sale of supporting inputs; and

e) Slowly inculcate banking habits, thrift and financial discipline in the tribals.

4.33 The second measure mentioned above viz. the Maharashtra Tribals Economic Condition (Improvement) Ordinance, 1976, inter alia, envisages monopoly trade by Government in important commodities of the area.

4.34 Thus through the new instrument of A.C.S. and monopoly trade, it is contemplated to free the poor tribal from the clutches of grasping money lenders and traders and help him to stand on his own feet.

F) Roads

4.35 The potentialities in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, credit and marketing and other vital sectors of the economy can be exploited fully only if there is a well developed net work of roads. In fact the socio-economic backwardness of the tribal people of the area is due mainly to the inaccessibility of the villages resulting in their isolation from the main stream of general populace. The road development programme implemented in the past is not to any marked extent consciously oriented towards exploitation of the potential resources of the Project Area. It is, therefore, necessary to very thoughtfully chalk out and implement the Road Plan. Though ultimately all the villages in the Project Area will have to be connected by all weather roads, immediate attention will have to be paid to connect villages mentioned below where important economic activities will be undertaken or where important social infra-structural facilities are contemplated to be provided.

- a) Villages with Head Quarters of A.C.S.
- b) Villages with branches of A.C.S.
- c) Villages with milk collection centres and chilling plant.
- d) Villages with Ashram Shalas.
- e) Villages where M.F.P. will be brought.
- f) Villages with P.H.C. etc.
- g) Villages where animal husbandry activities will be concentrated.

G) Public Health and Medical Facilities

4.36 It has already been pointed out that there are no particular diseases prevalent in the area. All the same the existing inadequate health facilities have to be extended so that they are brought within easy reach of the tribals of the area. The Health programme in the Project will therefore consist of upgradation of existing Primary Health Centre into rural hospital, - establishment of Primary Health Units etc.

H) Drinking Water Supply

4.37 The problem of inadequate drinking water supply is proposed to be solved through simple measures as well as by provision of piped water supply.

I) Education

4.38 Education and economic development are complementary to each other. "Education development without economic development would not usher in better living. Education is a means for the better exploitation of economic resources". (N.K.Ambasht - A Critical Study of Tribal Education).

It has already been seen that 90% of the tribals of the area are illiterate. The disturbing fact is that out of the meagre proportion of persons who claim themselves to be literate, less than 1% have reached S .S.C. and/or higher educational level.

4.39 The percentage of wastage and stagnation is very high among tribal students at the Primary and Secondary stages of education. In the Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra, at the Primary stage, 68% of boys and 75% of girls could not proceed beyond fourth standard. In the secondary

stage 63% of boys and 60% of girls could not proceed beyond the seventh standard.

4.40 For a tribal family, to send its grown-up boy or girl to school is essentially a matter of economics and entails dislocation in the traditional pattern of division of labour. Girls give every kind of help to their mothers at home. - During the agricultural season, boys work in the fields with their parents. In other seasons, they are busy in collecting minor forest produce and firewood, grazing cattle, watching the crops, fetching water etc.

It has already been observed that the literacy of tribals in the project area is as low as 10% as against 22.78% for the general population in Nanded District and State average of 39.18%. It is observed that among the areas under the Tribal Sub Plan the literacy level in Kinwat area is particularly low.

4.41 After thoughtful consideration of the vicious circle, it is contemplated to break this circle by establishing more Ashram Shala Complexes in the Project Area. During the case study made by the Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune, it was observed that the percentage of successful students studying in the Ashram Shalas in Kinwat Tahsil is very satisfactory (75 to 100%). Establishment of more Ashram Shalas would therefore be very useful in tackling the problem of - illiteracy.

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Chapter V

PROJECT IN OUTLINE

5.1 Taking into consideration the present level of socio-economic development obtaining in the Project area, natural resources available and potential for development in various sectors of the economy, the project in outline emerges as given below:-

In the following table the five year development programme is given.

Sr. No.	Head of development	Proposed outlay for 5 years (1978-79 to 1982-83) (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of expenditure on each head of development to total expenditure
1	2	3	4
I.	<u>Agriculture and Allied services</u>	96.94	18.10
	i) Crop husbandry	14.44	-
	ii) Minor irrigation	42.55	-
	iii) Soil conservation	23.76	-
	iv) Animal husbandry	6.55	-
	v) Dairy development	0.50	-
	vi) Fisheries	0.80	-
	vii) Forest	8.34	-
II.	Co-operation	14.55	2.72
III.	Water & Power Development	145.00	27.07
IV.	Industry & Mining	2.15	0.40
V.	Transport and Communications.	100.53	18.77
VI.	Social & Community services	151.42	28.27
	i) Education	24.28	-
	ii) Medical and Public Health	22.76	-
	iii) Sewerage and water supply	24.35	-

1	2	3	4
	iv) Housing	9.25	-
	v) Urban Development	4.48	-
	vi) Information and publicity	1.00	-
	vii) Welfare of B.Cs.	65.30	-
VII.	General services (E.G.S.)	25.00	4.67
	Grand Total	535.59	100.00

During the five year period financial resources to the tune of Rs. 5.36 crores will be released for various developmental schemes.

5.2 The strategy chalked out for the development of the Project Area has the following economic base:-

i) Development on the agricultural front through irrigation, improved seeds and soil conservation measures.

ii) Dairy development.

iii) Forestry programme.

a) Agriculture

5.3 Out of the total outlay of Rs.535.59 lakhs, 18% i.e. Rs. 96.94 lakhs will be spent on agriculture and allied services. Since irrigation holds the key to development in agriculture, the total expenditure on irrigation is proposed to the tune of Rs. 177.55 lakhs. The break-up of this amount is as follows:-

i) Minor irrigation :Rs.42.55 lakhs
(Agriculture & allied services)

ii) Medium irrigation:Rs.135.00 lakhs
(Water & Power Development).

Total Rs.177.55 lakhs

5.4 Thus as much as 33% of the total outlay of Rs. 535.59% lakhs is earmarked for irrigation schemes. Minor irrigation works will consist of 2 parts. The percolation tanks that will be constructed will not directly increase the hectareage under irrigation but they will help in increasing the water level in wells. The other scheme - pertains to well construction. Based on G.S.D.A. Report, it is proposed to construct about 3700 wells in a phased manner, and bring about 9000 hectare area under irrigation. While constructing these wells the location of percolation tanks will be taken into account so as to ensure maximum water availability, in these wells. Through medium irrigation projects (for which a Master Plan is prepared) another 21,000 hectare area will be brought under irrigation. It is estimated that if a 2 hectare unirrigated land is brought under irrigation, the crop pattern is diversified, land is more intensively used and additional income of about Rs. 4500 is generated. The tremendous impact that provision of irrigation will have on the economy of the project area after completion of all the works can be gauged from the above figures.

5.5 Concurrent with irrigation schemes, bunding works will also be undertaken (outlay Rs. 23.76) lakhs) Improved seeds and improved implements will also be provided to the agriculturists.

b) Dairy Development

5.6 Dairy development is another sector of the economy, which is given priority in the schematic pattern. The Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited, Aurangabad is actively associated for this purpose alongwith the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation. The milk revolution in the Project Area is proposed to be materialised

by taking up a massive artificial insemination programme. For this frozen semen doses of progeny tested bulls imported from Denmark will be used. During a period of 5 years, it is envisaged that there will be about 3000 cross-bred born cows in the Project Area, producing 22,000 litres of milk per day. Health coverage and veterinary aid will also be provided under the scheme. In due course, it is proposed to install ice plant and chilling plant. The total outlay on dairy development will be Rs. 46 lakhs. The outlay shown in the table viz. Rs. 0.50 lakh pertains to only one scheme viz.- development of dairy co-operative societies. As dairy development activity gathers momentum, necessary funds will be released for the other schemes mentioned above, taking into consideration the requirement of funds for the concerned schemes.

c) Forestry

5.7 The forest in Kinwat tahsil is rich in resources. It's development and exploitation will be done by Government as well as by the Forest Development Corporation, a Sub Division of which has been recently established at Kinwat. During the 5 year period (1978-79 to 1982-83) teak - plantation will be done in 304 hectares. Afforestation in "gairan" areas will also be undertaken to make villages self-sufficient in their need of timber for agricultural purposes, firewood and grass for local cattle. The Forest Development Corporation on it's part, will carry out exploitation/plantation work in 500 hectares every year. Through it's various activities, the Corporation expects to generate a surplus of about Rs. 60 to 65 lakhs every year. The welfare of forest labourers will be taken care of under the World Food Programme Project.

5.8 The potential created by these developmental efforts cannot be exploited fully in the absence of road net work. In fact lack of transport facilities has been one of the infrastructural bottlenecks in the development of the area. Hence it is proposed to construct roads on a big scale. An amount of Rs. 100.53 lakhs will be spent for the purpose. This accounts for nearly 19% of the total outlay.

5.9 The tribals have for centuries been - exploited by the greedy trader-cum-money lender. The establishment of A.C.Ss. has sounded the death knell of these vested interests. Four A.C.Ss. have been established in the Project Area. In the due course they will have their branches and encompass a multitude of economic activities of the tribals to usher in a new and prosperous era. The outlay on the cooperative sector forms 3% of the total outlay.

5.10 The area is industrially undeveloped as yet. During the 5 year period, efforts will be made to equip the local people with technical know-how and simultaneously establish small scale industries for generating income as well as employment. The outlay on this sector is proposed to be Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

5.11 The social infrastructure is proposed to be expanded as well as strengthened by establishing more Ashram Shalas, Balwadis, Vidyashram Highschool, Residential school and informal education centres and such other schemes. The total outlay on educational schemes will be Rs. 77 lakhs (Rs. 24.48 lakhs + 52.80 lakhs from Welfare of B.Cs.)

5.12 The problem of health is also given due attention and an allocation of Rs. 22.76 lakhs is made for the purpose.

5.13 The Employment Guarantee Scheme will ensure that all persons who are willing to put in physical labour get gainful employment.

Part II

Chapter VI

PROTECTIVE MEASURES INCLUDING LEGAL FRAME AND
TIME BOUND PROGRAMME

6.1 The exploitation of Adivasis takes various forms. Basically, however, the roots of exploitation are seen to have gone deep in the basic economic activity undertaken by the Adivasis viz. agriculture. Ignorance on the part of - Adivasis, absence of any single agency to cater for economic needs connected with agriculture and their consumption credit needs have exposed the Adivasis to the machinations of credit-marketing-trading complex operated by unscrupulous and rapacious middleman. This exposure has led to heavy indebtedness and the consequent transfer of the only productive asset viz. land to the non-Adivasis. The total effect of this operation practised over a number of years has brought about stagnation in the economic activity of the Adivasis.

6.2 The measures to remove exploitative practices thus fall into following categories:-

- a) Land alienation
- b) Scaling down of debts, stoppage of money lending and trading by any agency other than the notified one.
- c) In view of 'b' above, provision of alternative source of credit.
- d) Abolition of bonded labour system.

Land Alienation

6.3 Transfer of tribal's land to others takes place in a number of ways, which include the following:-

- i) Transfer of land in accordance with law.
- ii) Acquisition of land for capital projects.

- iii) Acquisition for secondary and tertiary activities in the hinterland of new projects and
- iv) Illegal transfers by fraud or forcible connections and encroachments.

6.4 Under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 certain restrictions were put on transfers of land held by the tribals. It was, however, noticed that in spite of those provisions their lands continued to pass into the hands of non-tribals. The Government had, therefore, appointed a committee in March, 1971 under the chairmanship of the Minister (Revenue) to go into this and other related issues. After considering the recommendations made by this Committee, the following two legislative measures have been adopted.

A) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974.

6.5 This Act has come into force with effect from 6th July, 1974. Under this Act restrictions on transfers of lands of tribals have been further tightened up. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

- i) The new restrictions apply to all tribals, irrespective of the fact whether they hold land in the Scheduled Areas or outside such Areas.
- ii) The Collector can permit transfer of tribal's land to a non-tribal only where the transfer is by way of a lease or mortgage not exceeding 5 years.
- iii) In all other cases the Collector will have to obtain prior approval of Government before granting permission for transfer, sale, exchange etc. of a tribal's land in favour of a non-tribal.

iv) No sale or transfer of a tribal's land in favour of a non-tribal can be sanctioned unless any other tribal, residing within a radius of 5 kms., is unwilling to purchase the same.

v) Where land of a tribal is transferred to a non-tribal in contravention of the above provision, the transfer is declared as invalid and on such a declaration the land vests in Government. The said land is thereafter granted to the tribal on his application to the Collector subject to the condition that his total holding does not exceed an economic holding.

6.6 The other important aspect of lands/alienation illegally transferred to non-tribals prior to restoration is restoration. 6th July, 1974. For this the tribal or his successor-in-interest is required to make an application to the Collector within 3 years i.e. on or before 6th July, 1977. The Revenue officers have, however, been empowered to start enquiries suo-moto. No time limit has been laid down for these inquiries. The Revenue Officers can therefore, initiate proceedings on their own even after 6th July, 1977.

6.7 In order to facilitate collection of information about such illegal sales and/or transfers of tribal's land, "Tribal Cells" have been set up in all Tahsils and Sub-Divisional Offices, where social workers and other interested in solving land problems of the tribals can give information about the illegal transfers.

6.8 The Maharashtra Restoration of Land to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 came into force with effect from 1st November, 1975 and it provides for restoration to the original tribals their lands:-

a) which have gone into the hands of non-tribals between the period from 1st April, 1957 to 6th July, 1974 as a result of transfers (including exchanges) effected validly; and

b) which are purchased or deemed to have been purchased by non-tribals between the aforesaid period under the provisions of the Tenancy Act (These also include acquisitions of land which have been regularised on payment of penalty under the tenancy law).

6.9 Thus whereas the first Act enables the tribals to secure the lands illegally usurped by the non-tribals, the second one goes further and provides for restoration of their lands - acquired by non-tribals by legal methods.

6.10 The provisions of both the above enactments are applicable to the entire State, irrespective of the fact whether the tribals reside in the Scheduled Areas or not.

Indebtedness

6.11 The State Government has enacted the Maharashtra State Debt Relief Act, 1975, according to which the past debts of marginal farmers (a farmer holding upto one hectare land) and certain categories of workers amongst the tribals are deemed to be fully discharged. In respect of the remaining tribal farmers who have all been declared as small farmers, irrespective of the size of their holding, decrees ordered against them in satisfaction of their past debt have been held in abeyance for a certain period.

Excise policy

6.12 It is true that the tribals have suffered at the hands of the excise and forest contractors. It is erroneously believed that consumption of liquor is an inextricable part of tribal life and culture in all the tribal areas and among all tribals. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, many

tribals voluntarily abstain from drinking and if necessary environment is created and sustained over a period of time, it is quite certain that many more will free themselves from drinking; at least excessive consumption of liquor would be reduced.

6.13 The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 was enforced in the erstwhile Bombay Province in 1949. Total prohibition was introduced in western - Maharashtra from 1.4.1950 and in eastern Maharashtra from 1.4.1959. The country liquor scheme was introduced following the rationalisation of the excise policy in 1972. This scheme safeguards the interests of tribals in the tribal areas where preference is given to the tribals in the grant of country liquor licences. The matter of evolving a new Excise Policy in the light of Government of India's recommendations is under consideration of the State Government.

Forest Policy

6.14 The life of a tribal is linked with forest. Under the existing forest policy, certain privileges are enjoyed by the tribals and other people living in forest areas including forest villages and pertain to the removal of certain forest produce for their own bonafide use by headloads for which no permission is required. However, they have to take permission to take carts into the forest and this is given for removal of privilege material by cart loads under free permits issued by the forest authorities. The privileges pertaining to timber, fuel wood, bamboos, minor forest produce, grazing etc. differ from area to area.

6.15 The existing privileges and concessions granted to the tribals are found to be generally adequate.

Chapter VII

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

7.1 This major head of development covers crop husbandry, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries and forestry. In all 23 schemes will be implemented under this head with a total outlay of Rs.96.94 lakhs for the 5 year period 1978-79 to 1982-83.

7.2 In crop husbandry, improved seeds and chemical fertilisers will play a very important part in boosting agricultural production. Hence 69% of the outlay on crop husbandry (which is 10% of the total outlay on agriculture and allied services) is earmarked for the scheme of distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers to Adivasi cultivators.

7.3 The importance of minor irrigation need not be emphasised. Two schemes viz. minor irrigation works and construction of wells will be implemented in the Tribal Sub Plan Area. 44% of the total allocation of Rs. 96.94 lakhs is made for minor irrigation schemes, considering the crucial role of irrigation.

Soil conservation measures will absorb Rs. 23.76 lakhs (25%).

7.4 Animal husbandry and dairy development are given a major role in the development strategy evolved for the Tribal Sub Plan Area. These two heads together account for 7% of the total outlay on the major head of development. It has already been mentioned in chapter V that this allocation is exclusive of the financial provision that will be made for implementing the dairy development schemes of the Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited, Aurangabad. For implementing various schemes suggested by the Corporation

Rs. 45.54 lakhs would be required. Taken together, the expenditure on animal husbandry and dairy development would thus work out to Rs. 7.05 lakhs + Rs. 45.54 lakhs i.e. Rs. 52.59 lakhs.

7.5 In the scheme of things, fisheries will play a minor role. Two schemes will be implemented under fishery development with an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh.

7.6 Forestry programme constitutes one of the important programmes in the Project Area, which is endowed with rich forests. Five schemes will be implemented under Forestry Department's activities, the outlay on which will be Rs. 8.34 lakhs i.e. 9% of the total outlay on Agriculture and Allied Services. This, as said in chapter V will be in addition to the expenditure that will be made by the Forest Development Corporation.

I Crop Husbandry

Scheme No. 1 (a) Control of midgefly on Jowar

7.7 Jowar is one of the important crops - in the Project Area. The area under hybrid Jowar is found to be increasing but the crop needs protection from damage from midgeflies. Hence a campaign of midgefly control would be organised. The area covered would be 1000 hectares in 1978-79 and would be increased gradually in subsequent years. Under this scheme, small tribal farmers would be given subsidy @ 50% of the cost of pesticides. The total cost of pesticides works out to Rs. 21/- per hectare per dusting. Since 2 dustings are required, the total cost comes to Rs. 42/- per hectare. For covering the targetted area of 1000 hectares Rs. 42,000 would be required. The subsidy @ 50% of cost, therefore, works out to Rs. 21,000/-.

This scheme, which is already in operation, would be continued in future years also. Each year the target would be increased by about 100 hectares.

b) Control of rat menance

7.8 Rats destroy crops to a significant extent and therefore cause loss of production. It is, therefore, proposed to cover an area of 1000 hectares in 1978-79 against rat-menance. For this scheme 100% subsidy is admissible. The rate of expenditure per hectare is Rs. 0.83. Hence for 1978-79, Rs. 1000 would be required. At the end of 5 years i.e. in 1982-83, 5000 hectares would be covered.

Scheme No.2 Distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers to Adivasis

7.9 Yields of food grain crops cannot be increased to any substantial extent unless necessary in-puts like improved and high yielding varieties of seeds and chemical fertilisers are used. It is, however, observed that due to poverty and other reasons, the tribals have not adopted the new technology. Under this scheme, therefore, it is proposed to introduce the new technology by giving necessary financial assistance to the tribal cultivators. Paddy and Jowar are the two crops selected for the purpose. Under this scheme, tribal cultivators would get hybrid and high yielding varieties of seeds at 50% subsidy. Nitrogenous fertilisers, phosphate/potassic fertilisers and granulated and complex N.P.K.fertilisers would also be given to these cultivators on 50% subsidy basis. The area would be limited to one acre per tribal farmer and the target area in 1978-79 would be about 330 hectares for Paddy and Jowar each.

The cost structure for this scheme is given below:-

Sr. No.	Crop	Cost per hectare (Rs)			Subsidy @ 50% of cost.
		Seed	Fertiliser Suphala (1 bag)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hybrid Jowar	100.00	187.50	287.50	143.75
2.	HyV of Paddy	125.00	187.50	312.50	156.25

7.10 Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 1-00 lakh would be spent in the year 1978-79. The outlay would be gradually increased to Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1982-83, during which year the physical achievement will be about 1000 hectares of Jowar and Paddy each.

Scheme No.3 Financial Assistance for Restoration of land under Tenancy Law

7.11 Under this scheme, every year Rs.2,000/- would be given as financial assistance for restoration of land under Tenancy Laws.

Scheme No. 4 Horticultural Development

7.12 Out of about one lakh hectare area under various crops in Kinwat Tahsil, hardly 100 hectares is under fruits and vegetables. It is, therefore, proposed to induce tribal cultivators to take up horticulture by giving subsidy to them. This is a new scheme and under it bahana cultivation is proposed to be undertaken initially in 20 hectares in 1978-79 for which Rs. 0.10 lakh would be spent.

Scheme No. 5 Demonstration for Groundnut Crop

7.13 Groundnut is one of the important commercial crops of the area. The object of the scheme is introduction of modern farming practices in respect of this crop.

Under this scheme, one demonstration would be done in a 0.20 hectare plot of land. In all 75 such demonstrations would be undertaken, covering an area of 15 hectares. For this purpose, it is proposed to give 100% subsidy on seed and 50% on fertilisers. Subsidy required will be about Rs.400 per hectare or Rs. .80 per demonstration. Thus for 75 demonstrations an amount of Rs. 6000 would be required. This scheme would be undertaken from 1979-80.

Scheme No. 6 Agro-Service Centres

7.14 It is imperative that gradually the traditional methods of cultivation are replaced by new methods. It is, therefore, necessary that the farmers are introduced to improved varieties of agricultural implements. In the Project Area, 4 A.C.Ss. are already established. These societies will have their branches in due course. Since these societies are expected to take up agricultural extension work in due course, it is proposed to locate these implements initially at the Head Quarters of A.C.Ss. for renting out at reasonable rates. The cost of one set of implements is about Rs. 1500. To start with 20 such sets will be kept in the Project Area. This scheme will be implemented from 1979-80.

Scheme No.7 Minor Irrigation Works

7.15 The work of minor irrigation tanks and percolation tanks would be undertaken in accordance with the Master Plan prepared for the purpose (see Appendix E). During 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs would be spent on the continuing work at Pimpalgaon and Rs. 0.05 lakhs on cost of land acquisition for the percolation

tank at Andbhorti. The percolation tank work would be completed under E.G.S. and only land acquisition component is provided for in annual plan. The M.I. tank at Pimpalgaon is expected to be completed by June, 1978 and it would create irrigation potential of 405 hectares.

Scheme No.8 Construction of wells

7.16 The scheme for construction of irrigation wells will be implemented in the Project Area for the first time from 1978-79. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 8000 per well will be granted to a cultivator on 50% loan and 50% subsidy basis. A modest beginning will be made by taking up 25 wells in 1978-79 at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. At the end of the 5 year period 375 new wells would be constructed. One irrigation well irrigates about two hectares of land. Hence the proposed 25 wells in 1978-79 would irrigate 50 hectares of land and at the end of the 5 year period, 750 hectares of unirrigated land would be brought under well irrigation.

7.17 The well construction programme mentioned above will be supplemented by the programme - already undertaken by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank. The Nanded branch of this bank has already sanctioned and disbursed loans upto August, 1977 for construction of 137 wells.

The details of the programme in this respect are as follows.

S.No.	Year	No. of irrigation wells to be constructed	Cost per well (Rs. in lakh)	Total cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	1977-78			
	1978-79	450	6000	27.00
	1979-80			

7.18 Thus during the 3 year period (1977-78 to 1979-80), 450 irrigation wells costing Rs.27.00 lakhs would be constructed. The irrigation potential created would be 900 hectares. During this same period, it is proposed by the Bank to install 650 pump-sets. Each pump-set costs about Rs. 4000. Hence total cost on this account works out to Rs. 26.00 lakhs.

7.19 The break-up of the above amounts into subsidy and loan component is given below:-

Sr. No.	Item	Total cost (Rs. in lakh)	Amount of		Construc- tion, by State Govt.
			Subsidy	Lo- an	
1	2	3	4 (Rs. in lakhs)	5	6
1.	Construction of new wells	27.00	2.25	24.75	24.75
2.	Pump-sets	26.00	5.20	20.80	20.80
	Total	53.00	7.45	45.55	45.55

7.20 After disbursement of full amount of sanctioned loan for new wells and pump-sets, subsidy will be released by Government through Soil Conservation Department and the same will be adjusted to the borrower's account after completion of work. Subsidy will be granted to Scheduled Tribe persons only. As regards agriculturists holding land below 5 acres subsidy will be given under S.F.D.A.

Phased programme

Sr. No.	Item	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		No.	Amount Rs. in lakh	No.	Amount Rs. in lakh	No.	Amount Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	New wells	150	9.00	150	9.00	150	9.00
2.	Pump sets	100	4.00	200	9.00	350	14.00
	Total		13.00		17.00		23.00
3.	Loan required Rs.53 lakhs.		8.30		16.00		28.70

7.21 As stated earlier irrigation helps in diversifying the crop pattern. Studies in this regard have been made and the economics of the scheme is given below:-

Sr. No.	Crop	Season	Acre	Yield		Price		Cost of cultivation in Rs.	Net income in Rs.
				Per acre	Total	Per qtl.	Total		

Pre-development cropping pattern in 5 acres of land under command of well

1.	Jowar	Kharij	3.0	4.00	12.00	150	1800	300	900	900
2.	Cotton	Kharij	1.0	2.50	2.50	250	625	400	400	225
3.	Groundnut	Kharij	1.0	5.00	5.00	175	875	500	500	375
Total			5.0	11.50	-	-	3300	1800	1500	

Post Development Crop pattern

1.	Hybrid	Kharij	2.50	10.00	30.00	150	4500	800	2000	2500
2.	Jowar									
2.	Cotton	2 (L.S.) seasons	0.75	8.00	6.00	350	2100	1200	960	1200
3.	G.nut.	Kharij	0.75	10.00	8.00	175	1400	800	600	800
4.	Wheat	Rabi	2.50	6.00	15.00	180	2700	500	1250	1450
Total			6.50	-	-	-	10700	4750	5950	

After implementation of the above mentioned programme, a beneficiary cultivator holding 5 acre land stands to augment his annual income by as much as Rs. 4450.

Scheme No. 9 Afforestation for soil conservation

The object of the scheme is to clothe the barren hillocks with tree-growth and thus to prevent rapid run off of rain water which causes soil erosion.

This is a continuing scheme and the - phased programme under the scheme is given below:-

Sr. No	Year	Physical target in hectares			Pre- monsoon works	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakh)
		F.Y.O.	S.Y.O.	T.Y.O.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1978-79	128	-	-	50	0.43
2.	1979-80	50	128	-	50	1.64
3.	1980-81	50	50	128	50	2.07
4.	1981-82	50	50	50	50	1.49
5.	1982-83	50	50	50	50	1.49

(F.Y.O. : First Year operation
S.Y.O. : Second year operation
T.Y.O. : Third year operation)

Thus the total target is 378 hectares and total outlay Rs. 7.12 lakhs for the 5 year period.

Scheme No.10 Bunding works

7.22 The total bundable area in the Project Area is 77,181 hectares, out of which 13025 - hectares have already been bunded. This leaves a balance of 64,156 hectares. Every year about 1000 hectare area can be bunded. The cost of bunding per hectare is Rs. 416 i.e. for bunding 1000 hectare area in a year, the outlay would be Rs. 4.16 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry

7.23 The programme of animal husbandry and dairy development would be carried out in the Project Area in a co-ordinated manner by the - Animal Husbandry Department and the Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited.

Schemes which will be implemented by Government

Scheme No. 11 Supply of milch cows to weaker sections

7.24 The object of the scheme is to provide a source of earning to the persons belonging to weaker sections (agricultural labourers) through self-employment. For this purpose, it is proposed to distribute about 100 milch cows every year on 50% subsidy basis upto a maximum of Rs. 500 per beneficiary. The outlay on this scheme will be Rs. 0.50 lakh every year from 1978-79.

Scheme No. 12 Special livestock production programme

7.25 The national Commission on Agriculture has recommended that the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, who have produced cross-bred heifers should be extended financial assistance in the form of half-cost subsidy and half-cost loan for feeding balanced concentrates.

Under this scheme feed subsidy will be given to 10 cross-bred heifers from the 4th to 28th month i.e. for 34 months. One heifer requires 1600 kgs. of such feed for the 24 month period, the cost of which is Rs. 1920. Therefore, 50% subsidy works out to Rs. 480/- per heifer per year i.e. for 10 heifers about Rs. 0.05 lakh are - required every year.

Scheme No. 13 Upgradation of Veterinary Aid Centre

7.26 There is only one Veterinary Dispensary and 5 Veterinary Aid Centres in Kinwat Tahsil, which has a bovine population of about 1 lakh. The Advisory Commission on Agriculture to the Government of India has recommended that for 5000 bovine population, there should be a Veterinary Graduate. Cross-breeding programme has already been started in the Project Area for increasing milk yield. For this purpose and to provide expert know-how in advanced animal husbandry - science, Veterinary Graduates are necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to up-grade Veterinary Aid Centres into Veterinary Dispensaries in a phased manner.

For up-gradation of one Veterinary Aid Centre Rs. 0.40 lakh are required, the break-up of which is given below:-

Staff required

Veterinary Officer - One	Attendants - Two
Dresser - One	Part-time - One Sweeper

Expenditure

1. Salaries	Rs. 30,000
2. Materials and supplies	Rs. 7,000
3. Medicine and instruments	Rs. 3,000

Total	Rs. 40,000
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Scheme No. 14 Distribution of improved cockerels

7.27 The object of the scheme is to popularise the maintenance of improved birds for increased production. The cross-bred pullets i.e. Astro-White, Bhodo-White are proposed to be distributed

under this scheme as it has been found that the survivability of such pullets is good and hence they are eminently suitable for tribal area.

The birds will be distributed in units of 10 and every year 40 such units will be distributed. The financial outlay on this scheme will be about Rs. 9000 every year.

Scheme No. 15 Supply of hatching eggs

7.28 The object of this scheme, which will be implemented from 1979-80 is to encourage poultry development and production by distributing hatching eggs. Improved chicks and birds will be produced at village level from hatching eggs. This will result in increase in improved poultry population, thereby increasing production of eggs.

Under this scheme subsidy @ 33% would be given to beneficiary marginal farmers and landless labourers. The subsidy rate would be 25% for small farmers. The cost of one hatching egg is Rs. 0.60. Each beneficiary, who would be having a brooding hen will be supplied 12 hatching eggs. Rs. 3000 have been provided for 1979-80 and the same outlay is proposed for every subsequent year. There will be about 6000 beneficiaries during the 5 year period.

Dairy Development Scheme to be implemented by Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited

7.29 It has already been mentioned that the Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited, Aurangabad has taken up an ambitious programme of dairy development in the Tribal Sub Plan Area of Kinwat Tahsil. This programme will be carried out by the Corporation in co-ordination with the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation.

Role of Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Limited

7.30 In view of the break through in cattle development by use of most modern technology the Corporation has undertaken a cross-breeding programme in Marathwada region in co-ordination with the Bharatiya Agro-Industries Foundation. The Corporation has entered into an agreement with B.A.I.F. and as per the agreement the Foundation makes available frozen semen doses of progeny tested bulls imported from Denmark and also imported liquid nitrogen containers which are not available in India. The Foundation also provides trained experienced Graduate Veterinary Doctors and they are posted for insemination work for a block of villages ranging from 20 to 25 and having a breedable cow population of 2500 to 3000 non-descript cows. The Veterinary Doctor posted at the A.I. Centre is provided with motor-cycle and portable liquid nitrogen containers and frozen semen doses and also medicines for health cover and insemination service with most modern equipment is taken to the farmer's door. It has been accepted that this is the most modern technology and as such success of insemination is 55 to 60% for every 100 inseminations. The Corporation has so far opened 26 A.I. Centres with co-ordination of B.A.I.F. and so far more than 1000 cross-bred calves have been born. Some of the cows produced under the Corporation's programme have started yielding 10 to 15 litres of milk per day. The Veterinary Doctors appointed for each A.I. Centre of 20 to 25 villages also attends to the health cover of these animals and given instructions to farmers about rearing of these animals. Further the Corporation will open cattle feed depots for -

supplying sugras cattle feed to the farmers at reasonable prices as the Corporation has wholesale agency of the cattle feed.

The Corporation has also made arrangement for cattle insurance of these cross-bred animals, although the mortality rate of cross-bred animals is hardly 3 to 4%.

7.31 In addition to this under the Corporation's programme the following facilities will be available:

1. Examination of the local cow by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for breedability.
2. Artificial insemination service to the registered non-descript cows as well as to the cross-bred cows including repeat service.
3. Examination of the inseminated cow for pregnancy.
4. Advice to the farmers on care of the pregnant cows and also on the care of animals in prenatal and post-natal stages.
5. Health cover, which includes veterinary advisory service regarding control of epidemic diseases in respect of the registered cows against foot and mouth, thellarissis and mastitis and general advice on maintenance of health of animals.
6. Advise on nutrition and care of registered animals.

For the successful conception a number of supporting infrastructural facilities are - required in addition to the semen itself. Some of these are:-

1. Motor-cycle, their maintenance, spare parts, insurance, running costs and replacement of parts etc.
2. Artificial inseminating gun and other related equipment, such as gloves, syringes, material to restrain animals etc.

3. Incentive for messengers on various occasions such as heat reporting, non-return of heat indicating successful conception.

4. Preparation of literature for programme promotion and organising farmer's rallies for that purpose.

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6. Visits to the farmers. Even if a good rate of 50% conception is taken for this purpose, the veterinary doctor is required to pay visits to the farmers at least 4 to 5 times for artificial insemination—once for pregnancy diagnosis and once at the time of calving.

7. To organise supervision, follow-up and guidance to the field staff by the senior staff.

Financial implications

7.32 The Corporation charges Rs. 150/- for every successful insemination i.e. the inseminated cow is examined by the Veterinary Doctor and if she is found pregnant Rs. 150/- are charged as insemination charges and paid to B.^A.I.F. and Rs. 30/- are charged as service charges for arranging the cattle at the farmer's door as well as the Corporation's other infra-structural services such as establishment of chilling plants, ice plants and dairy societies and cattle insurance etc.

For one A.I. Centre covering 25 to 30 villages with cow population ranging from 2500 to 3000 the average inseminations done and financial implication thereunder are as given below:-

.100.

Year	No. of first A.I.	No. of Con- ception	Requirement of funds Rs.
1	2	3	4
First	300	150	54,500
Second	400	200	46,000
Third	500	250	57,500
Fourth	600	300	69,000
Fifth	600	300	69,000
Total	2400	1200	2,96,000

The total requirement of funds for five centres in the Project Area will be as follows:-

1st year	Rs. 2,72,000
2nd year	Rs. 2,30,000
3rd year	Rs. 2,87,000
4th year	Rs. 3,45,000
5th year	Rs. 3,45,000
Total	Rs. 14,79,000

7.33 During the period of five years there will be 6000 conceptions and 3000 female cross-bred calves will be produced in the tribal area. The cost of each cross-bred calf of Holstein-Friesian and Jersey-bred would be Rs. 4000/- each and as such cattle wealth of Rs. 1.2 crores will be generated and additional 25,000 litres of milk will be produced. Detailed statement showing performance of one A.I. Centre for a period of five years is given below:-

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Under this scheme subsidy @ 33% would be given to beneficiary marginal farmers and landless labourers. The subsidy rate would be 25% for small farmers. The cost of one hatching egg is Rs. 0.60. Each beneficiary, who would be having a brooding hen will be supplied 12 hatching eggs. Rs. 3000 have been provided for 1979-80 and the same outlay is proposed for - every subsequent year. There will be about 6000 beneficiaries during the 5 year period.

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For one A.I. Centre covering 25 to 30 villages with cow population ranging from 2500 to 3000 the average inseminations done and financial implication thereunder are as given below:-

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Fifth	600	300	69,000
Total	2400	1200	2,96,000

The total requirement of funds for five centres in the Project Area will be as follows:-

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Statement showing progressive performance
of cross-breeding programme (one centre)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of first A.I.	No. of conceptions	Cross-bred born		Milk generation		For five centres	
				Female	Male	Per day	Per year	Cross bred males	Milk generated per day (in lit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	First	300	150	75	75	-	-	375	-
2.	Second	400	200	100	100	-	-	500	-
3.	Third	500	250	125	125	600	1,80,000	625	3,000
4.	Fourth	600	300	150	150	1400	4,20,000	750	7,000
5.	Fifth	600	300	150	150	2400	7,20,000	750	12,000
Total		2400	1200	600	600	4400	1320,000	3000	22,000

Assumptions:-

1. No. of inseminations will increase from 300 in first year to 400, 500, 600 and 600 in five years respectively.
2. Conception rate will be 50%.
3. Sex ratio of male and female calves will be 50:50
4. Lactation milk yield will be 2400 litres in 300 days per cross-bred.
5. The age at 1st calving of cross-bred will be 22 to 24 months.

The financial requirement for cross-breeding programme and yearwise requirement of funds for total project are given below:-

Financial requirement of cross-breeding
Programme for five centres over a period
of 5 years

Sr. No.	Year	No. of first A.I.	No. of conceptions (pregnancy)	Finance required for one year			Total	Total finance required for five centres
				Advance	First A.I. charges	Conception & service charges		
1	2	3	4	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 7	Rs. 8	Rs. 9
1.	First	300	150	20000	15000 (300 x 50)	19000 (150 x 130)	54500	272500
2.	Second	400	200	-	20000 (400 x 50)	26000 (200 x 130)	46000	230000
3.	Third	500	250	-	25000 (500 x 50)	32500 (250 x 130)	57500	287500
4.	Fourth	600	300	-	30000 (600 x 50)	39000 (300 x 130)	69000	345000
5.	Fifth	600	300	-	30000 (600 x 50)	39000 (300 x 130)	69000	345000
Total		2400	1200	20000	140000	156000	296000	1479000

Year-wise requirement of finance for different schemes
(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total cost of scheme	Yearwise requirement of finance for 5 years					Total requirement of funds
			1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	
1	2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 7	Rs. 8	Rs. 9
1.	Cross-breeding programme.	14.79	2.72	2.30	2.87	3.45	3.45	14.79
2.	Supply of cows (500) to landless tribals	2.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	-	-	2.50

3.

Each block will have about 25 to 30 villages and will cover a breedable cow population of 2500 to 3000. Each block will have a Head Quarter place, where Veterinary Doctors will be located.

Tattoo numbers and Ear Tagg for the Cross-bred cows

7.35 The Corporation will arrange plastic tattoo numbers which will be given to the non-descript cows inseminated under the programme. The tagg of the cow will identify block, village and inseminated cow and the new cross-bred cow. Similarly before starting the programme in the A.I. blocks the Corporation will register the breedable cows and also identify the participant cow owners and give them registration cow cards. The Veterinary Doctor and the Corporation will maintain an up-to-date record of the inseminated cows and also empty cows and issue pregnancy diagnosis certificates to the participant farmers.

Health cover and Veterinary Aid

7.36 The cross-bred calves born under this programme will require health cover to protect the animals from epidemics like foot and mouth, thallarisis, mistitis etc. Besides vaccines, patent medicines will be required for treating the costly animals. Total provision of Rs. 2 lakhs over a period of five years has been made. The proposed location of the cross-breeding centres will be done with due consideration to the existing Veterinary Aid Centres and dispensaries of Zilla Parishad and the technical staff under Zilla Parishad will be fully utilised for arranging health cover to the cross-bred animals.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Health coverage and Veterinary Aid.		2.00	0.09	0.22	0.37	0.56	0.75	2.00
4. Financial Assistance to Dairy societies for share capital contribution.		0.50	0.25	0.25	-	-	-	0.50
5. Ice plant (10 tonnes per day capacity)		4.00	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60
6. Milk transport subsidy to Handed District Milk Union		1.75	1.00	0.75	-	-	-	1.75
7. Milk chilling plant (20000 litres per day)		20.00	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	5.00
Total		45.54	6.66	4.52	6.24	4.01	6.70	28.14

Note: For ice plant 40% margin money and for chilling plant 25% of the total cost will be required from Tribal Sub-Plan and rest of the amount would be obtained by the Corporation from financial institutions.

Operational Area of A.I. Centres

7.34 The Kinwat Integrated Tribal Development Project area consists of 133 villages, which are divided into 5 blocks for preparing the Master Plan of artificial insemination.

Fodder Development Plan

7.37 The Corporation would also undertake Fodder Development Plan for the five blocks and would introduce new cattle fodders like Kubabul, Hedge Lucern and varieties of green grass. The Corporation will arrange the seed distribution of these grasses among the participant tribal farmers and arrange for production of new fodder grasses in all the five blocks. For this - purpose the Corporation would engage it's own staff and extenston agencies with the help of B.A.I.F.

Ice Plant

7.38 The Corporation also proposes the establishment of an ice plant of 10 tonnes capacity so that ice is made available to the society members who will supply milk to the chilling centres. The total cost of ice plant is Rs. 4 lakhs. Out of this the Government may invest only 40% i.e. Rs. 1.60 lakhs and rest of the - finance will be obtained by the Corporation.

Chilling Plant

7.39 A chilling plant with 10,000 litres capacity will be established with a provision for expansion upto 20,000 litres. Total cost of the project is Rs. 20 lakhs. Government investment would be only Rs. 5 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 15 lakhs will be obtained by the Corporation from financial agencies. The capacity of this plant in the initial stage will be 10,000 litres which will be increased to 20,000 litres and this pñant will be given for management to the local tribal milk societies who will be trained by the Corporation.

7.40 Considering the distance of Kinwat from the mother-dairy at Nanded, which is 140 kilometres, chilling of milk at the initial stage will be essential for increasing the keeping quality of milk. The machinery for chilling plant shall include a refrigeration system to produce ice banks to chill maximum 20,000 litres of milk per day in two shifts, two milk storage tanks of 10,000 litre capacity, a boiler, rotary type can washer and reception equipment with automatic milk weighing scale. Chilled milk will be transported to mother dairy at Nanded either by road or by rail.

The milk cans and other infrastructural facilities shall be provided to Co-operative Dairy Societies through S.F.D.A. Project.

Supply of non-descript cows to landless tribals and other agriculturists

7.41 The Government of India in their guidelines for improvement in the economic condition of the rural poor through SFDA/MFAL projects have observed that cattle development programme implemented in the SFDA/MFAL projects chiefly by provision of credit by bank for purchase of milch cattle by beneficiaries is not likely to make any sizeable impact either on milk production or result in improving the economic conditions of small farmers and agricultural labourers. To achieve positive results milk production programme will have to be organised and developed as a comprehensive scheme by production of cross-bred cows by using non-descript (Gawran) cows as base.

These cows will not be distributed indiscriminately in each block. The Corporation

will supply 100 cows only to such landless labourers and small agriculturists/tribals who do not own any cows. These cows will be distributed for participation in the cross-breeding programme. Thus in each A.I. block the Corporation proposes to supply locally available 100 cows.

Loan to participant farmers and landless labourers for rearing cross-bred cows

7.42 The Corporation has already approached the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, for refinancing the whole programme and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation have agreed to refinance the programme. The Land Development Bank has agreed to sanction bank finance for rearing of cross-bred cows to the participant farmers in the Corporation's programme. The Land Development Bank and the State Bank of Hyderabad have agreed to sanction loan to the extent of Rs. 2,500/- to each participant farmer for rearing their cross-bred cows. Thus the Corporation will arrange bank finance to farmers in the tribal area irrespective of Sub Plan funds.

Formation of Dairy Co-operative Societies and marketing of milk

7.43 The Corporation would organise Dairy Co-operative Societies in each A.I. block with the assistance of Nanded Zilla Duddh Utpadak Sangh. All these societies will be affiliated to existing District Milk Federation. For organising dairy societies provision of Rs. 50,000/- has been made towards their share capital contribution. This amount will be utilised in first two years.

7.44 The existing District Milk Union will also arrange marketing and transport of milk. In the initial stages milk collection would be meagre, ranging between 500 to 600 litres per day in the first year and 800 to 1200 litres in the 2nd year. From third year onwards it is expected that minimum full truck load of milk will be collected. Thus the District Cooperative Union is likely to suffer losses in transport of milk in the first two years because of less quantity procured and more distance. Hence a provision of subsidy on milk transport is made for the first two years of the programme to the tune of -
Rs. 1,75,000/-.

From the above details it would be seen that for implementation of some of the schemes such as establishing of ice plant, chilling plant funds will have to be provided at proper time from the Tribal Sub Plan. The dairy development programme in the Project Area has been just recently taken up. Necessary provisions in annual plan outlays will be made at appropriate time for the above mentioned activities in the light of progress of dairy development work in the region in each year.

Scheme No. 16 Development of dairy-cooperative Societies federations

7.45 A route for collection of milk has been established from 1.11.1977 by the Government Milk Supply Scheme, Nanded. The provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh in 1978-79 is for meeting the amount of managerial subsidy to be given to societies doing the work of milk collection.

Fisheries

Scheme No. 17 Fish farming in impounded waters

7.46 This is a continuing scheme. The object

of the scheme is to increase fish production in the area by stocking fast growing varieties like Catla, Roha, Mrigal and Cyprinus in tanks and reservoirs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is given to fishermen, their co-operative societies and private pisciculturists and Gram Panchayats in respect of cost of carp fry, cost of manure, construction of rearing ponds and for desilting of tanks in order to augment the supplies of fresh water fish.

There are 3 tanks in Kinwat Tahsil and for optimum stocking about 18,000 fish seed is required, which will result in production of 23 tons of fish annually.

The cost of carp fry is Rs. 4000/- per lakh. For the year 1978-79, Rs. 0.12 lakh are provided for the purpose.

Scheme No. 18 Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites

7.47 This is also a continuing scheme. Fish production depends on provision of efficient gear such as fishing nets and other equipment.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to supply 50 kgs. of nylon twine to tribals at 100% subsidy. Fishermen can get a maximum of 5 kgs. of nylon twine per head per annum. During the year 1978-79, Rs. 0.04 lakh (50 kg. x Rs. 80 per kg.) will be spent on this scheme.

Scheme No. 19 Establishment of forest nursery

7.48 This is a continuing scheme. There is a 4 hectare nursery in the Project Area and for maintenance of the same provision of Rs. 0.13 lakh is required annually.

Scheme No. 20 Plantation of General utility timber

7.49 Under this scheme teak plantation would be undertaken in the area. This is also a continuing scheme. The physical targets and financial requirement for this scheme are given below:-

Sr. No.	Year	Physical target (Hectare)			Pre-monsoon works	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
		F.Y.O.	S.Y.O.	T.Y.O.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1978-79	54	-	-	50	0.25
2.	1979-80	50	54	-	50	0.29
3.	1980-81	50	50	54	50	0.30
4.	1981-82	50	50	50	50	1.21
5.	1982-83	50	50	50	50	1.21

Thus the total physical target for teak plantation will be 304 hectares, which will require an outlay of Rs. 3.26 lakhs.

Scheme No. 21 Mixed plantation on Panchayat Lands, waste lands etc.

7.50 The scheme aims at afforestation of "gairan" areas to make villages self sufficient in their requirement of timber for agricultural purposes, firewood and grass for cattle. The land for this scheme is taken up from the concerned Gram Panchayat after obtaining its consent. Then it is developed with tree growth and maintained by the Forest Department for a period of 10 years, after which it is returned to the Gram Panchayat for further protection, maintenance and use.

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme, under which Central Government assistance is to the tune of 75% of the total outlay and the balance of 25% is borne by the State Government.

The aim is as social forestry for meeting the fuel and fodder requirements of the local population.

The 5 years programme under this scheme is as under:-

Sr. No.	Year	Physical target(Hectare)			Pre- monsoon works	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
		F.Y.O.	S.Y.O.	T.Y.O.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1978-79	17	-	-	10	0.02
2.	1979-80	10	17	-	10	0.09
3.	1980-81	10	10	17	10	0.47
4.	1981-82	10	10	10	10	0.40
5.	1982-83	10	10	10	10	0.40

Thus during the period of 5 years, the scheme will be implemented in 67 hectares at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

Scheme No. 22 Forest Protection (Establishment of mobile squad)

7.51 Just as plantation is necessary, forest protection is a must. For this purpose, a mobile squad will be organised. The outlay on this scheme, which is a new one, will be Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1978-79, which will be spent for purchase of a jeep and appointment of driver.

Scheme No. 23 Forest communication

7.52 Another new scheme is development of forest communication. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 0.25 lakh for 1978-79, during which year, the remaining portion (2.5 kms.) of Pimpalsenda-Unakdev road will be completed. After this work is over, other important forest roads will be taken up.

Explanatory Note

7.53 As said at the outset, in all 23 schemes are proposed to be implemented under the major head of development "Agriculture and allied - services". The total outlay on these schemes works out to Rs. 96.94 lakhs for the five year period. While making yearwise allocations on each scheme, the present financial resources available for implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan in Kinwat Tahsil had to be kept in view. In other words because of the financial constraints, outlay on many schemes had to be kept low despite the fact that the need based requirements call for far more expenditure on all the schemes. Details in respect of the schemes on which the outlay needs to be increased are - enumerated below:-

1) Scheme No. 3 Financial assistance for restoration of land under tenancy law

Under this scheme only Rs. 2000 are provided for each of the 5 years. About 250 cases under the Tenancy Law are still pending. On a conservative estimate about Rs. 1.50 lakhs would be required to be given as financial - assistance as against Rs. 10,000/- mentioned earlier.

2) Scheme No. 4 Horticultural Development

The outlay for the 5 year period is Rs. 1.50 lakhs and the physical target expected to be achieved is 300 hectares only. It is felt that the target area should at least be doubled.

3) Scheme No. 8 Construction of new wells

This scheme will be implemented for the first time from 1978-79. Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 8000/- per well is proposed to be granted to a cultivator on 50% loan and 50% subsidy basis. More than 1000 new irrigation wells can be constructed in the Project Area. The total expenditure for achieving the final target therefore works out to more than Rs.40 lakhs. Considering the urgency and importance of irrigation it is felt that during the 5 year period 1000 new irrigation wells should be constructed (Rs. 40.00 lakhs would be required if this target is to be achieved).

4) Scheme No. 18 Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites

There are about 400 fishermen in the tahsil. Under the scheme each fisherman can get a maximum of 5 kgs. of nylon twine per annum. To cover at least 200 fishermen 1000 kgs. of nylon twine valued at Rs. 0.80 lakhs (1000 kgs. x Rs. 80 per kg) would be required every year. Since expenditure of this level will impose a heavy financial burden, it is suggested that at least 50 fishermen should be given financial assistance every year. (Annual expenditure Rs. 0.20 lakh).

Chapter VIII

CREDIT AND MARKETING

8.1 The structural arrangement evolved for meeting the credit-cum-marketing needs of tribals in the Tribal Sub Plan Area is as said earlier, establishment of A.C.S. (Adivasi Cooperative Society)

The A.C.S. will undertake the following functions:-

i) Preparation for each member a total credit portfolio comprising of:-

- a) Short, medium and long term production credit requirement.
- b) Debt servicing for liquidation of past debt, and
- c) Provision of credit in cash and marketing for consumption purposes, especially consumption requirements arising in loan months and outlays on occasional annual community overheads.

ii) Purchase of all commodities either produced or foregathered by a member; and

iii) Sale of all the basic agricultural inputs covering supply of all agricultural capital assets.

The A.C.S. will translate this into practice by opening a composite cash credit account for each member.

8.2 All the existing primary Co-operative field agencies within the operational area of an A.C.S. will be merged with the A.C.S.

For the purpose of flow of finances and refinance facilities the A.C.Ss. will be linked with the concerned D.C.U. Bank in respect of S.T.

and M.T. Loans and consumption finance; for all marketing activities other than the marketing of Minor Forest Produce the linkage will be with the concerned Taluka Purchase and Sale Union; for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce the A.C.Ss. will be linked with the Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation. These middle tier - agencies and their upper linkages will be as they are obtained to-day in cooperative movement of the State. Regarding long term loan finance it has to be noted that after accepting the principle of providing all the economic needs of a tribal beneficiary at one place it is obvious that the long term loans should also be routed through the A.C.S. This will mean that the district branches of the Maharashtra State Land Development Bank will have to do their business through the A.C.S. by appointing the latter as their agents. Alternatively it could be - visualised that even the long term loans could be dispensed by the D.C.C. Banks in the Sub-Plan Areas.

8.3 In effect the A.C.Ss. will embrace all aspects of Sub Plan Area tribal's economic - activity which will also mean cross accounting of their each and every transaction through a member pass book. Through this pass book system the tribal beneficiaries will be slowly introduced to banking habits and through retention of small portions of sale moneys in favour of beneficiaries viz. pass book, habit of thrift, capital formation, and self reliance will be inculcated.

Financial arrangements

8.4 The 27th round of the National Sample Survey (1971-72) in so far as it related to the selected tribal areas of the State gives following consumption pattern:-

i) Number of households	305
ii) Number of households with:-	
a) One member	11
b) Two members	30
c) Three members	29
d) Four members	47
e) Five members	55
f) Six members	49
g) Seven members	36
h) Eight members	16
i) Nine members	11
j) Ten members	7
k) More than ten members	14
iii) Per capita total annual consumption	378.12
iv) Per capita total annual foodgrain consumption	226.87
v) Per consuming unit total annual consumption.	2035.56
vi) Per consuming unit annual foodgrain consumption.	1221.34

The assumptions on the basis of which economics of one A.C.S. is worked out are as under:-

A) One society is to cater to the entire population (tribal and non-tribal) in its area of operation and it will cover about 12,500 - population or about 2,500 households and will have about 5 branches (maximum) each branch catering to the requirements of about 500 families in 3-5 nearby villages.

B) Membership: The effective membership (i.e. borrowing households) is expected to increase from about 20 per cent in the first year to 50 per cent which is the maximum that could be realistically expected in the sixth year. It is also possible that there will be an increase in the membership over 50 percent as well after the 6th year.

C) Business projections: i) The total loan per member in the first year is estimated to be Rs. 1,000 out of which Rs. 600/- will be agricultural loan (an average scale of finance of Rs. 125-150 per acre for an average holding of about 4.5 to 5.0 acres), and Rs. 400/- will be for consumption requirements (on the basis of per family consumption expenditure of about Rs. 1,000, about 60 percent of which being accounted for by home-grown items).

ii) The trade turn-over per household in the first year is assumed to be of the order of Rs. 500/- (consumption requirements worth Rs. 400/- and supply of agricultural requisites and marketing of produce, including minor forest produce, together worth Rs. 100/-).

iii) Annual increase in business (agricultural loan, consumption loan as also trade turnover) resulting from better agricultural practices is estimated to be of the order of 5 per cent.

D) Investment in Share:

i) Share capital from members will be collected at 20 per cent of the loans, with special assistance for the purpose, and matching contribution is expected from Government out of L.T.O. Fund, in the usual manner.

ii) The society will be required to invest its shares of district bank only at 5 per cent of its borrowings, as a special case as against the usual practice of 10 per cent.

E) Income and expenditure:

i) Only 90 per cent of the interest earnings at the present rate (viz. 13 per cent per annum) are deemed as realisable every year.

ii) The return on trading activities is assumed at a uniform rate of 5 per cent net of

interest on borrowings, if any, for the purpose (and hence such borrowings do not appear in the 'economics'.)

F) The staffing pattern and its annual cost will be as under:-

Particulars	No. of posts	Monthly expenditure	Head Qr. (including one branch)	Gr. (Four branches)	Annual cost	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
<u>Salaries</u>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Manager	1	750	9,000	--	9,000	
Accountant	1	600	7,200	-	7,200	
Agricultural Assistant	1	600	7,200	-	7,200	
Supervisor	5	300	3,600	14400	18,000	
Clerks	5	300	3,600	14400	18,000	
Godown-keeper	1	250	3,000	-	3,000	
Veterinary Stockman	1	200	2,400	-	2,400	
Peon/Attendant	5	100	1,200	4800	6,000	
<u>Total salaries</u>			37,200	33,600	70,800	
Rent			1,500 (125x12)	2,400 (50x4x 12)	3,900	
Contingencies			6,000 (500x12)	9,600 (200x4x 12)	15,600	
<u>Grand Total</u>			44,700	45,600	90,300	

8.5 The economics of the A.C.S. on the basis of the above assumptions reveals that a society will start making profit after seven years of its operation and till such time this loss will have to be charged to the Sub Plan outlays. The details are as follows.

Economics of an Actual Cooperative Society

Particulars	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<p>gg const- ant at 50%</p>												
A. Coverage												
i) No. of borrowing members	500	750	875	1000	1125	1250	1250	1250	1325	1400	1450	1500
ii) Per cent to total households	20%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	50%	50%	53%	56%	58%	60%
B. Loan per borrowing member (Rs)												
	1000.0	1050.00	1157.62	1177.62	1276.28	1276.28	1340.09	1407.09	1407.09	1477.44	1551.31	
			1102.50	1215.50			1340.09	1340.09				
C. Liabilities (Amounts in Rupees Lakhs)												
i) Share capital members.	0.50	0.79	0.97	1.16	1.37	1.60	1.68	1.76	1.78	1.97	2.14	2.33
ii) Share capital Government.	0.50	0.79	0.96	1.16	1.36	1.59	1.67	1.76	1.77	1.97	2.14	2.33
iii) Loan from district bank	4.21	6.63	8.13	9.75	11.52	13.43	14.11	14.81	14.95	16.59	18.04	19.60
iv) Total	5.21	8.21	10.06	12.07	14.25	16.62	17.46	18.33	18.50	20.53	22.32	24.25
					14.25							120

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<u>Assets</u>													
i) Investments in shares of Dist. Bank.		0.21	0.33	0.41	0.49	0.58	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.83	0.90	0.98
ii) Loan to members		5.00	7.63	9.65	11.58	13.67	15.95	16.75	17.59	17.75	19.70	21.42	23.27
iii) Total		5.21	8.21	10.06	12.06	14.25	16.62	17.46	18.33	18.50	20.53	22.32	24.25

E) Income

i) Interest on loans (@ 13 per cent per annum assuming 90% recovery)		0.59	0.92	1.13	1.35	1.60	1.87	1.96	2.06	2.08	2.30	2.51	2.72
ii) Net profit from trading (@ 5 per cent on 50 per cent of loans to members)		0.12	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.58
iii) Total		0.71	1.12	1.37	1.64	1.94	2.27	2.38	2.50	2.52	2.79	3.05	3.30

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<u>F) Expenditure</u>													
t) Interest on loan from Dist. Bank (@ 10 p.c. p.a.)		0.42	0.66	0.81	0.98	1.15	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.50	1.66	1.80	1.96
ii) Salaries													
iii) Rent		0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
iv) Contingencies													
b) Audit and supervision fees (each @ 1/4% of previous years total assets)		0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10
Total		1.35	1.59	1.75	1.93	2.11	2.31	2.39	2.47	2.48	2.65	2.80	2.86
G. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)		0.64	(-)0.17	(-)0.38	(-)0.29	(-)0.17	(-)0.44	(-)0.01	(+)0.03	(+)0.04	(+)0.14	(+)0.25	(+)0.44

Note: Columns 10 to 13 will be operative in case the effective membership also increase. The economics is worked out upto 60 per cent coverages.

Scheme No. 24 Adivasi Cooperative Societies

8.6 In the Project Area, 4 Adivasi Co-operative Societies have already been established with a membership of 4031 persons. In due course these societies will have their branches.

As per the pattern of financial assistance these 4 societies will be eligible for the following assistance:-

- a) Loan of Rs. 4.07 lakhs on account of:-
 - i) 7 year interest free loans to tribal members for purchase of shares of the A.C.S.
 - ii) 15 year interest free loans to A.C.Ss. for covering uncovered part of operational expenses.
 - iii) 15 year interest free loans to A.C.Ss. for construction of godowns, @ Rs. 30,000 per godown.
- b) Subsidy for construction of godowna and managerial subsidy amounting to Rs. 1.83 lakhs.
- c) Share capital contribution for margin money to the tune of Rs.3.62 lakhs.

Total amount sanctioned by Government thus comes to Rs. 9.52 lakhs.

8.7 For the year 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakhs is proposed for grant of financial assistance to these A.C.Ss. Out of the Rs. 2.55 lakhs, Rs. 1.30 lakhs will be given as loan for share capital, operational expenses etc. while interest subsidy etc. will account for Rs. 0.35 lakh. The remaining amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed for meeting the expenditure on purchase of equipment like balances, weights and measures etc. The A.C.Ss. are expected to take up the function of monopoly purchase of agricultural and forest produce. Hence the provision.

Chapter IX

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

9.1 The schemes under minor irrigation are taken by under the major head of development "Agriculture and Allied Services". There is no scope for construction of major irrigation works in the area. The major thrust for improving the present meagre irrigation facilities will therefore be through medium irrigation projects. As per the Master Plan of Irrigation, 73 irrigation works could be undertaken in the area, which will bring under irrigation about 21,000 hectares of land. For completion of these 73 works, a colossal sum of Rs. 1603.93 lakhs would be required. Considering the fact that irrigation on such a scale holds the potential for transforming the economy of the area, due weightage is given for these works. The allocation for the 5 year period will be Rs. 135 lakhs.

9.2 For rural electrification Rs. 210 lakhs are provided for 5 years.

Medium Irrigation Projects

9.3 The programme under this scheme will be implemented according to the Master Plan prepared for the purpose and appended to the - Project Report.

9.4 At present 3 medium irrigation projects viz. Nagzari, Loni and Dongargaon are under construction. While the projects at Nagzari and Loni benefit only the Tribal Sub Plan Area, that at Dongargaon benefits both Tribal Sub Plan Area and non-Tribal Sub Plan Area. The total estimated cost of these 3 projects is given below:-

Sl.No.	M.I. Project	Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Nagzari	81.83
2.	Loni	114.89
3.	Dengargaon	106.10
Total		302.82

9.5 The total cost of these 3 projects thus works out to Rs. 302.82 lakhs. These projects are expected to be completed by 1980-81, after which other projects as per recommendations in the Master Plan will be taken up. The outlay proposed for 1978-79 is Rs. 23.00 lakhs.

Scheme No. 25 Rural Electrification

9.6 Till 30.9.1977, 73 villages out of the 133 villages in the project area have been electrified. Out of the remaining 60 villages, electrifications of 50 villages will be financed by the Allahabad Bank under I.E. Scheme. (This work is expected to be completed in the next 2-3 years). Out of the remaining 10 villages, 3 villages will be electrified by 1977-78, and 7 are uninhabited. Thus as far as financial implications are concerned, the electrification programme to be carried out in the Project Area by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board will be concerned with provision of more and more connections in the already electrified villages. For the year 1978-79, Rs. 1.00 lakh have been provided for energising 12 agricultural pumps and for giving 40 domestic and 100 street light connections.

Chapter X

INDUSTRIES

10.1 Industrialisation has not taken any roots in the Project Area. Only 1% of the S.T. Population and 5% of the general population is engaged in industry. In order, however, to ease the pressure on land, it is necessary to gradually establish industries in the area. During the 5 year period, a beginning will be made to train persons for establishing small/medium scale industries in the area.

For this purpose, 3 schemes viz. development of handicraft industry, seed money assistance for educated unemployed and study tours for in-plant training will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

Scheme No. 27 Development of Handicraft Industry

10.2 The scheme aims at training persons in various handicraft works such as manufacture of wooden toys, lacquer work etc. so as to generate self-employment in the economy. The trainees would be imparted technical skill under a master craftsman. The duration of the training would be 6 months and each master craftsman will have 3 trainees under him. Each trainee would get a stipend @ Rs. 45/- per month and the master craftsman will be paid honorarium of Rs. 1200 for the 6 month period. This amount will cover the cost of raw material, service facility for tools and equipment and his remuneration. After completion of the training the trainees will be given handicraft units. During the year 1978-79, 6 trainees would be given training in manufacture of wooden toys. The financial outlay would be Rs. 0.95 lakh. The number of trainees will be increased in a phased manner.

Scheme No. 28 Seed Money assistance for education-
ed unemployed

10.3 The Marathwada Development Corporation is establishing a mini-industrial estate at Kinwat in the Project Area. In order to enable the educated unemployed entrepreneurs to start industries, it is proposed to give seed money assistance to the extent of 10% of the project cost through the Marathwada Development Corporation (75% of the project cost is provided by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation/ Nationalised banks. Working capital (10%) is also made available by nationalised banks).

This scheme is proposed to be undertaken from 1979-80.

Scheme No. 29 Study tour for in-plant training

10.4 Under this scheme, it is proposed to impart in-plant training at the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay or in any manufacturing unit. During the training period each trainee would get a stipend of Rs. 200 per month. This scheme is proposed to be implemented from 1979-80.

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Chapter XI

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Scheme No. 30 Road Development

11.1 Road Development constitutes one of the core sectors in the development strategy evolved for the Project Area.

In the following table the existing surfaced road length and the proposed road length are given:-

Sr. No.	Category	Existing Road length (kms.)	Proposed road Length (Kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	N.H.	Nil	Nil
2.	S.H.	107.00	107.00
3.	M.D.R.S.	42.50	50.50
4.	O.D.R.S.	19.55	156.55
5.	V.Rs.	Nil	122.25
Total		169.05	436.30

Thus as per the Road Development Plan, the existing road length of 169.05 kms. is proposed to be increased by 267.25 kms. to 436.30 kms.

11.2 The break-up of this road plan into 1) new construction and 2) improvement to existing roads to bring it up to the required standard as per revised 1961-81 Plan is given below:-

Sr. No.	Category	Road length in kms. as per Revised 1961-81 Plan	Cost per km. for new construction / improvement (Rs. in lakh)	Total cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
<u>A) New construction</u>				
1.	S.H.	Nil	Not applicable	Nil
2.	M.D.Rs.	8.00	2.50	20.00

1	2	3	4	5
3. O.D.Rs.		137.00	2.00	274.00
4. V.Rs.		122.25	1.00	122.25
Total		257.25	-	416.25

B) Improvement to existing roads

1. S.H.		107.00	1.50	160.50
2. M.D.Rs.		42.50	1.25	53.12
3. O.D.Rs.		19.55	1.00	19.55
Total		169.05	-	233.17
Grand Total		436.30	-	649.42

11.2 It is observed that for implementing the entire Road Development Plan, an outlay of Rs. 649.42 lakhs will be required. Out of this, Rs. 416.25 lakhs would be needed for constructing new roads and the balance for improvement of the existing roads. It has however, to be clarified that in the light of the guidelines issued by the Government of India regarding preparation of Tribal Sub Plan, only the work of M.D.Rs. O.D.Rs. and V.Rs. would be completed from Tribal Sub Plan funds, while that of State Highways would be completed from General Plan funds. Thus out of the total requirement of Rs. 649.42 lakhs, Rs. 488.92 lakhs would be provided from Tribal Sub Plan funds.

During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 10.53 lakhs will be spent on road development. Some of the road works started in earlier F.Y.Plans spilled over in the 5th F.Y.P. The present stage of completion of various roads in the Project Area is given below:-

- (1. Group A : 60% to 100% work completed.
 2. Group B : 20% to 60% work completed &
 3. Group C: Below 20% work completed.)

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Category	Road length in kms.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
<u>DISTRICT ROADS (A GROUP : BETWEEN 60% to 100%)</u>				
1.	Mandvi Unakdeo	MDR	6.40 & 5 Nos.	2.33
2.	S.T.B.T.Both Kinwat	MDR	22.50	10.00
3.	Ghoti-Kupti I,Sec.	ODR	5.00	2.33
4.	Mandvi Pimpalgaon	MDR	11.30	4.85
5.	Sarkini Mandvi	MDR	22.30	7.83
6.	Kinwat-Pimpalgaon	ODR	16.00	9.69
7.	Rajgad-Wanola Sec.I	ODR	15.00	5.82
<u>B GROUP : BETWEEN 20% to 60%</u>				
1.	Ghoti Kupti IInd Sec.	ODR	2.00	1.27
2.	Kothari-Shaniwarpeth	ODR	10.00	4.35
3.	Pardi-Dari-Sangvi	ODR	12.00	5.00
4.	Pardi-Bodhad i-Singarwadi Sec. Pardi-Bodhad i	ODR	5.00	2.41
5.	Bridge across Penganga	MDR	1 No.	13.30
6.	Mandvi-Unakdeo-Umri-Sindkhed Tulshi	MDR	25.00	16.00
<u>C GROUP : BELOW 20%(New works to be taken up in 78-79)</u>				
1.	Ghoti-Kupti Sec. III No.VI	ODR	30.00	16.30
2.	B.T.Mandvi Unakdeo	MDR	8.00	4.00
3.	B.T.Kinwat-Parva	ODR	10.00	5.00
<u>MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (B GROUP :BETWEEN 20% to 60%)</u>				
1.	Rajagad Wanola Sec. II.	ODR	14.20	5.64

11.7 The work of the above roads will be taken up in 1978-79.

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Chapter XII

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

12.1 Education, medical and public health sewerage and water supply, housing, urban development, information and publicity, welfare of B.Cs. are the sub-heads of development covered under Social and Community Services. In all 23 schemes will be implemented under this major head of development at a cost of Rs. 151.42 lakhs, which forms 28% of the total outlay on all sectors.

a) Education

12.2 Education is investment in Man. Hence due importance is given to it in the schematic pattern by allocating 15% (Rs. 2428 lakhs) of the outlay on social and community services on - educational schemes (excluding Ashram Shala Schemes), which are covered under Welfare of Backward Classes) Six schemes are taken up for implementation viz. provision of books to students, awarding of stipends to deserving students, ensuring stricter supervision over the functioning of schools etc.

b) Medical and Public Health

12.3 6 schemes will be executed in the area at a cost of Rs. 22.76 lakhs. The schemes aim at expanding existing health facilities as well as establishing new ones. Notable among them is the new Community Health Workers scheme.

c) Sewerage and water supply

12.4 Under this head of development 3 schemes will be implemented for provision of drinking water to difficult villages through simple measures as well as rural piped water supply schemes. The outlay on these schemes will be Rs. 24.35 lakhs.

d) Housing

12.5 2 schemes viz. provision of housing sites to landless workers and construction of huts for them and extension of village gaathan area will be implemented in the Project Area. Provision of Rs. 9.25 lakhs is made for the same.

e) Urban Development

12.6 The tahsil Head Quarter, Kinwat is the only urban place in the Project Area. The Municipal Council, Kinwat has taken up its Development Plan for which financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 4.48 lakhs is made from Tribal Sub Plan funds.

f) Information and Publicity

12.7 Rs. 1.00 lakh are provided for this sub-head of development.

g) Welfare of Backward Classes

12.8 Four schemes will be implemented under this sub-head at a cost of Rs. 65.30 lakhs, which is 43% of the outlay on social and community services. The important scheme of Ashram Shalas, which will be the focal point for the development of the area is included under this head and an allocation of Rs. 52.35 lakhs is made for the same. The other important scheme is installation of pumping sets for which provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is made.

Schematic details are given below:-

Scheme No. 31 Book banks in Primary/Secondary Schools

12.9 The parents of Adivasi children are poor. Purchase of text books for school going children is, therefore, an economic problem for them. The object of the scheme is to minimise this economic burden of education on the Adivasis

by providing text books to the Scheduled Tribe children.

During 1978-79 pupils in standards I to IV and VIII to X will be provided with one complete set of text books.

The cost of one set of text books is given below:-

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Cost per set (Rs)</u>
I	1.00
II	3.00
III	5.00
IV	6.00
VIII	30.00
IX	35.00
X	40.00

12.10 About 4000 Adivasi students studying in Primary Schools and 500 students in Secondary Schools will be benefitted under this scheme during 1978-79. The financial outlay would be Rs. 0.30 lakh. The uncovered standards will be covered in subsequent years.

Scheme No. 32 Grants to Zilla Parishad for Primary School buildings

12.11 Most of the Primary Schools in the Project Area do not have school buildings of their own and hence in many villages classes are conducted at places like chawadis. Hence this scheme.

During 1978-79, 25 school buildings (rooms) will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000 per room of size 18' x 32'. The total expenditure will therefore be Rs. 2.50 lakhs in 1978-79.

12.12 Considering the economic condition of the inhabitants of the area, no public contribution is expected to be realised from

the local people. Hence 100% grant has to be given for implementation of this scheme.

Scheme No. 33 Creation of additional posts of A.D.E.I.s.

12.13 For proper working of Primary Schools, effective and frequent supervision is necessary. From past experience, it is observed that one A.D.E.I. can at the most properly supervise 30 Primary Schools. At present, however, about 50 schools are allotted to each A.D.E.I. Lack of quick transportation in the tribal area adds to the difficulties of an A.D.E.I. Hence creation of additional posts is necessary. During 1977-78, one post of A.D.E.I. has already been sanctioned. Another is recommended for 1978-79. The expenditure on this scheme will be Rs. 0.11 lakh every year. Break up of the same is given below:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Expenditure (Rs)</u>
1.	Pay and allowances	7,000
2.	Recurring contingency	800
3.	Non-recurring contingency	425
4.	T.A.	3,000
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	Total	Rs. 11,225
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(The figures are inclusive of the expenditure on Attendant of A.D.E.I.)

Scheme No. 34 Establishment of School Complex Centres

12.14 The object of the scheme is as follows:-

- a) Improvement in the quality of education in Primary Schools.
- b) Preparation of useful teaching aids for effective teaching, and

c) Organisation of conferences of Primary teachers for educational guidance.

Under this scheme each school complex centre will cover about 5 to 10 primary schools situated within 6 to 8 kms. from the centre. During 1977-78, eight such centres were established. During 1978-79, another 8 centres are proposed to be started. The financial provision per year works out to Rs. 0.12 lakh. The details of this expenditure are given below:-

A) Recurring

- i) Grant for organising in-service programme: Rs. 500 per centre.
- ii) Grant for additional remuneration to the Head Masters of school complex centres: Rs. 300 per centre.
- iii) Grant for preparing teaching aids: Rs. 500 per centre.

Total Recurring: Rs. 1300 per centre.

Grants for non-recurring expenditure:
Rs. 200 per centre.

Total non-recurring : Rs. 200

Grand Total : Rs. 1500 per centre.

Thus, for 8 centres expenditure of Rs. 12,000/- per year is required.

Scheme No. 35 Construction of teachers quarters

12.15 Primary teachers in hilly and remote places find it very difficult to get suitable residential accommodation. In the absence of the same, the teachers posted at such places are reluctant to go there and try to get out of these areas. With a view to overcoming this difficulty and for encouraging teachers to work in tribal areas, it is proposed to construct quarters for

them. These quarters will be first constructed at places where there are single teacher schools.

This is a continuing scheme and so far about 12 quarters are constructed. Each quarter having a drawing room (12' x 10'), a kitchen - (10' x 10') and W.C. and bath (5' x 10') costs about Rs. 15,000. For 1978-79, provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made. The scheme will be implemented in a phased manner.

Scheme No. 36 Award of educational stipends to pupils

12.16 This is an incentive scheme for encouraging students in tribal areas to continue their education. The incentive is necessary because of indigence of parents of wards. By implementing this scheme, it is envisaged to check the present wastage in education.

The scheme will be applicable to students in standards from V to X. The rates of stipend will be given below:-

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Rate of stipend (Rs)</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
V-VII	Rs. 40.00 p.m.	Rs. 50.00 p.m.
VIII-X	Rs. 50.00 p.m.	Rs. 60.00 p.m.

Conditions for award of stipend to a tribal student

- i) His/her attendance in school should be 75% of the working days in an academic year.
- ii) The academic performance of the student should be satisfactory. He/she should obtain at least 50% of aggregate marks in the tests conducted during an academic year.
- iii) The students conduct should be good.

The outlay proposed for 1978-79 is Rs. 0.43 lakh. About 370 students will benefit by

the scheme.

Medical and Public Health

Scheme No. 37 Establishment of new P.H.C.

12.17 In the Project Area there is a P.H.C. at Wat. During the year 1976-77, sanctioned was accorded by Government to the establishment of another P.H.C. at Dehlitanda in the Project Area. The total estimated cost of construction of the P.H.C. at Dehlitanda with its staff quarters is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. During 1976-77, Rs. 1.00 lakh were provided and fully spent. For 1977-78, Rs. 0.50 lakh are provided. The balance of Rs. 1.50 lakh will be spent during 1978-79.

12.18 In addition to the above outlay, finance for medicines will be required. One P.H.C. has 3 sub-centres. The rate of medical grants is increased recently by Government from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 per year per P.H.C. and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per year per sub-centre. Hence the expenditure on increased grants on medicine works out to Rs. 0.28 lakh.

12.19 The third item of expenditure is pay and allowances of staff, details of which are given below:-

S.No.	Name of post	No. of posts	Scale of post (Rs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Nurse-Midwife	1	160-250
2.	A.N.M.S.	4	160-215
3.	S.I.	1	145-240
4.	Compounder	1	115-215
5.	Driver	1	110-195
6.	Attendant	3	75-100
7.	Sweeper	1	75-100

.137.

For the above staff, the total annual expenditure on pay and allowances is estimated to be Rs. 0.65 lakh. In addition, the expenditure on T.A., contingencies, equipment etc. works out to Rs. 0.35 lakh. The total expenditure thus works out to Rs. 2.68 lakh for 1978-79. (Rs. 1.50 lakh + Rs. 0.18 lakh + Rs. 1.00 lakh).

Scheme No. 38 Construction of maternity ward at Mandvi

12.20 There is no facility of admitting maternity cases in the Tribal Sub Plan Area except at Kinwat. There is a Civil Dispensary at Mandvi, where however, complicated delivery cases are admitted by making temporary arrangements in the existing rooms in the dispensary. It is, therefore, proposed to construct at Mandvi a building to serve as a maternity ward at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

For looking after the maternity ward staff comprising of 2 A.N.Ms. and 1 Attendant is required. The budget provision for the same will be as follows:-

S.No.	Name of the post	No. of pay posts		Annual expenditure (Pay and allowances)
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	A.N.M.	2	2160-215	10,000
2.	Attendant	1	75-100	3,000
Total				13,000

In addition Rs. 2000 will be required for contingencies.

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Scheme No. 39 Grants for establishment of P.H.U.s.

12.21 During the year 1978-79, 2 Z.P. - Dispensaries at Vanola and Belort will be converted into P.H.U.s. for which purpose Rs. 0.20 lakh are provided. This scheme of establishment of P.H.U.s. will be implemented in a phased manner. The financial implications are given below:-

S.No.	Item	Amount in Rs.
1.	Capital expenditure for construction work	53,000
2.	Recurring	7,500
Total		60,500

Scheme No. 40 Provision of ambulance facility in the Project Area.

12.22 Under this scheme it is proposed to provide an ambulance at the P.H.C. Wai which will enable quick shifting of serious patients to the nearest hospital. The total provision for this scheme comes to Rs. 0.95 lakh, comprising of the following items:

S.No.	Item	Expenditure Rs.
1.	Ambulance	80,000
2.	F.O.L.	8,000
3.	Pay of driver	4,000
4.	Pay of cleaner	3,000
Total		95,000

Scheme No. 41 Expanding facilities in hospitals

12.23 With a view to rendering better medical facilities to the population in the Project Area, Government has recently taken over the Swami Ramanand Teerth T.B. Sanatorium at village Gokunda in Kinwat Tahsil.

To run the institution smoothly, additional staff is required. Details regarding the same with financial implications are given below:-

Sr. No.	Designation of the post.	Scale (Rs)	No. of posts required	Estimated expenditure (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	N.M. & H.S. Class II Medical Officer	325-820	2	15,600
2.	Staff Nurse	135-215	4	24,130
3.	Lab. Tech.	150-325	1	4,783
4.	X-Ray Tech.	150-325	1	4,783
5.	Sr. Clerk	150-270	1	4,783
6.	Jr. Clerk	115-215	1	4,039
7.	Compounder	115-215	1	4,039
8.	Ward Servant	75-100	Males 3+ Females 3= =6	17,784
9.	Sweeper	75-100	Males 3 + Females 3 = 6	18,134
10.	Peon	75-100	1	2,964
Total			24	10,10,39

In addition to above the following expenditure needs to be made:-

S.No.	Item	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Purchase of medicine and equipment	2.00
2.	Construction of 25 bedded ward	1.00
3.	Construction of O.P.D. Building	1.00

Thus the total amount required for running the institution on proper lines and for increasing the medical facilities works out to Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

For 1978-79, provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made.

Scheme No. 42 Community Health workers scheme

12.24 Under this scheme a worker chosen from local rural situation by the community leaders will be given basic training in providing Primary Health care. He in turn will be linked to the infrastructure of health services through a supervisory level of multipurpose worker's middle level health assistance to the P.H.C. teams.

12.25 For extending primary health care to the tribal population and to ensure an effective maternal and child health care programme, it is necessary to provide for Community Health Workers through whom community participation could be ensured. More provision of infrastructural facilities like P.H.C. and Sub-Centres will not achieve these objectives because of the peculiar geographical, cultural and socio-economic factors operative in tribal area. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Community Health Workers selected from tribal villages themselves, who will be trained in basic practices and skills of

Primary Health Care, M.C.H. nutrition, immunisation etc. This training programme will be supervised by the regular health team comprising of medical officers, nursing staff etc. available in the area.

Financial implications

1. Total No. of Community Health workers to be trained: 20
2. Stipend for training @ Rs. 200 per month for 3 months : Rs. 12,000
(20x200x3)
3. Honorarium @ Rs. 50/- per month for six months. : Rs. 6,000
(20x50x6)
4. Contingency for medicine for P.H.C. : Rs. 3,000
Rs. 500 per P.H.C. for 6 months. (1x500x6)
5. Contingency for medicines for the Community Health workers @ Rs. 50 per month per worker for 3 months. : Rs. 3,000
(20x50x3)
6. Stationery and Registers : Rs. 15,000
(20xRs. 75 per worker)
7. Contingency for P.H.C. for conducting training @ Rs. 1500 per P.H.C. : Rs. 1500

Non-recurring

1. Construction of posts : Rs. 10,000 x 20 = Rs. 2,00,000
2. Furniture : Rs. 2000 x 20 = Rs. 40,000
3. Kits for workers : Rs. 200 x 20 = Rs. 4,000

Total Rs. 2,44,000

12.26 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and full financial assistance in respect of - recurring expenditure is borne by the Government of India. The non-recurring expenditure comes to Rs. 2,44,000 provision for which is made in a phased manner.

Sewarage and water supply

Scheme No. 43 Rural piped water supply scheme

12.27 The Belori piped water supply scheme will be continued during 1978-79. An amount of Rs. 1.85 lakhs will be spent on the same during that year.

12.28 Four new schemes viz. 1) Kanki 2) Pabt 3) Umri and 4) Tulsi have been submitted to - Government for sanction and the same will be taken up in due course.

Scheme No. 44 Well construction

12.29 Under this scheme drinking water wells be constructed. The cost per well comes to - Rs. 8000. Each year 5 wells will be constructed.

Scheme No. 45 Bore wells construction

12.30 The work of supply of water by bore wells is carried out by the G.S.D.A. During the year 1978-79, 16 bore wells will be constructed and hand pumps will be installed. As there are frequent complaints about the working of hand pumps, it is advisable to install electric pumps where enough water is struck. This will be done in a phased manner. During 1978-79, 3 electric pumps will be installed. The total expenditure on bore wells and hand pumps/electric pumps - during the year 1978-79 will be Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

Housing

Scheme No. 46 Provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas and construction of huts

12.31 Under this continuing scheme a programme of construction of 300 huts and reconstruction of 25 damaged huts is proposed to be undertaken in 1978-79. An amount of Rs. 550 for construction of one hut and Rs. 350/- for reconstruction per

damaged hut will be provided from the Tribal Sub Plan funds. The total outlay for 1978-79 will be Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

Scheme No. 47 Extension of village gaathan

12.32 Under this scheme Rs. 0.10 lakh will be spent in 1978-79. This scheme will be continued in subsequent years.

Urban Development

Scheme No. 48 Financial assistance for implementation of Development Plan of municipal councils

12.33 The Kinwat Municipal Council has undertaken the following works included in the development plan.

S.No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Vegetable market	1.31
2.	Garden at site No.17	0.85
3.	Roads	0.36
4.	Weekly market at site No.9	3.96
Total		6.48

During 1977-78, Rs. 2.00 lakhs were provided for the above works. For 1978-79 the proposed outlay is Rs. 2.23 lakhs and for 1979-80, Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

Information and publicity

Scheme No. 49 Publicity for Tribal Sub Plan Schemes

12.34 Under this scheme it is proposed to give wide publicity to Tribal Sub Plan schemes for ensuring people's participation in the development programme. This will be done by

organising exhibitions and distributing printed literature.

The outlay for the above purpose will be Rs. 0.20 lakh for 1978-79, Rs. 0.10 lakh will be for printing the literature and balance will be used for preparation of exhibition sets. ^{Out of this amount,}

Welfare of Backward Classes

Scheme No. 50 Installation of pumping sets

12.35 This is a continuing scheme. Since irrigation is given priority in the development plan, the outlay of this scheme is increased from Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1978-79. About 75 pumps will be installed in 1978-79.

Scheme No. 51 Ashram Shala Complex

12.36 This scheme consists of 2 parts. One is maintenance of existing Ashram Shalas, while another involves establishment of new Ashram Shalas. There are 6 Government-run Ashram Shalas in Kinwat tahsil, out of which 4 are in the Project Area proper. Two more Ashram Shalas (at Chikhali (Malkaguda) and Tulsi Budhawarpeth), have been sanctioned. Itemwise cost details regarding establishment of one Ashram Shala are given at Appendix F.

The provision for 1978-79 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

Scheme No. 52 Opening & Development of Ashram Shalas run by voluntary agencies for Scheduled Tribes

12.37 There are 2 such Ashram Shalas, Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 0.67 lakh is provided for the same for 1978-79.

Scheme No. 53 Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostels

12.38 Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 0.09 lakh is provided for 1978-79.

Chapter XIII

GENERAL SERVICES

Scheme No. 54 Employment Guarantee Scheme

13.1 This is the prestigious scheme of the Government of Maharashtra. It was introduced in April, 1972, a part of the "15-Point Programme" of the State Government. It envisages a frontal attack on the problem of wide-spread unemployment and underemployment and resultant poverty in rural areas.

Scope and objectives

13.2 The aim of the Employment Guarantee Scheme is to provide gainful and productive employment - gainful to the individual and - productive to the economy - in approved works, to all unskilled persons in rural areas, who need work and are prepared to do manual work but cannot find it anywhere. An equally important objective of the scheme is that the works - undertaken should produce durable community assets in the area and that wages paid to the workers should be linked with the quality and quantity of output of work. Only productive works of labour intensive nature like minor irrigation, water and soil conservation, nalla bunding, canal excavation, land development, afforestation, road construction etc. are undertaken. The works are implemented departmentally and not through contractors so that at least 60% of the works expenditure is incurred in wages to the workers. Man is thus made the - central piece of planning for rural development and all available human resources are harnessed for the maximisation of benefit to the individual and to the community.

Persons desirous of work are registered by the Village Panchayat Secretary at the village level. The guarantee of work is given at the district level but an attempt is made to provide work within a block, if possible within a radius of 5 kilometres from their respective places of residence.

In the Kinwat Project Area there are about 20,000 labourers. They have no problem of unemployment during the agricultural season. But during the remaining period unemployment poses a serious problem because other than agriculture there are no significant avenues of employment except forestry. The Employment Guarantee Scheme therefore plays a very important role in the economy of the poor Adivasi of the area.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year is provided for various works proposed to be taken up under this scheme.

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Chapter XIV

SPECIAL GROUPS

14.1 There are no isolated groups or tribals affected by major industrial and irrigation projects.

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Chapter XV

PERSONEL POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The machinery for implementing the developmental strategy in the Project Area is as important as the scheme themselves.

Present Administrative Setup

15.1 At the district level the Collector is the Head of the team of officers. He is assisted by the R.D.Ø. Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Baib Tahsildars, Circle Inspectors and Talathis. Considering the status and unique position in district administration held by the Collector, he has been designated as the Secretary of the District Planning and Development Council.

15.2 The Zilla Parishad and Panchayat - Samitis deal with all developmental schemes of "local" importance in all sectors except "co-operation" and "industry". These include Primary Schools, primary health centres, other health programmes, agricultural production, minor irrigation works costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs each, major district roads, other district roads, village roads, rural drinking water supply schemes etc. At the top of Zilla Parishad is the Chief Executive Officer from I.A.S. cadre and of the rank of Collector. He is supported by senior technical officers drawn from the State cadres in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, education, health, public works etc. At the Panchayat Samiti level, the normal block staff has been further strengthened by Extension Officers of various subjects. At the village level are the Gram Sevaks with whom the tribals come into frequent contacts for most of his developmental needs.

15.3 The Adivasi Co-operative Societies established in the area will take care of the economic needs of the tribals.

15.4 For State level/sector schemes outside the scope of Zilla Parishad, there are separate district level officers under the administrative control of the respective heads of Departments. If the work load justifies they have their own functionaries at the tahsil level.

The tribals in the area are used to the above mentioned administrative apparatus.

15.5 For Tribal Sub Plan, the primary responsibility of execution of various schemes rests with the Department concerned. Thus the general plan (i.e. for the area outside Tribal Sub Plan Area) will be implemented by the same implementing officers stationed at district/ tahsil places. Before the advent of Tribal Sub Plan, these officers were in charge of the entire District Plan evolved by the District Planning and Development Council. Hence instead of drawing an officer or two from every department exclusively for the Tribal Sub Plan, they are made responsible for the Tribal Sub Plan also. However, considering the peculiar problems of tribals and with a view to have active involvement of tribals in the plan process, Special Executive Committees are established for the Tribal Sub-Plan Area in each district. The Special Executive Committee is a separate entity but part of the District Planning and Development Council. It is presided over by the Minister in-charge of the district, who is also the Chairman of the District Planning and Development Council. A tribal elected representative is the vice-chairman of this Committee. The Collector

is its Secretary. All tribal M.Ps., M.L.As. Chairman of Panchayat Samiti, President Zilla Parishad and Collector are its members. This Committee is required to meet every month for sanctioning new works and reviewing the progress made. The whole exercise enables the concerned authorities to identify difficulties, bottlenecks and take corrective measures in time.

15.6 Though the Tribal Sub Plan Executive Committee is a Committee of the District Planning and Development Council, the latter has no authority to over-rule the decisions of the former. In the event of difference of opinion the matter has to be referred to the Steering Committee at the State level for decision.

15.7 Just as on the planning front, the Special Executive Committee ensures smooth mailing, on the Collector who is ex-officio Deputy Tribal Commissioner devolves the responsibility of ensuring proper and timely implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan through the concerned officers. For Co-ordination purposes at the I.T. D.P. level there is a Project Officer of the rank of Deputy Collector appointed for each of the I.T.D.Ps. who is answerable to the Deputy Tribal Commissioner. At the regional level, there are 2 Additional Tribal Commissioners, one for the Satpuda Tribal Region and another for the Sahyadri Tribal Region of the State of Maharashtra. At the State level, the Secretary, Tribal Development Department functions as the Tribal Commissioner. He belongs to the supertime scale of the I.A.S. Cadre.

Statement showing financial outlay for the Project.

Sr. No.	Head/Sub Head & Name of the scheme	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakh)					Total
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</u>							
<u>Crop Husbandry</u>							
1.	a) Control of mid-gefly on Jowar-Subsidy, for	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	1.25
2.	b) Control of rat menace	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.15
3.	Subsidised distribution of seeds and chemical fertilisers to Adivasi cultivators.	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
4.	Financial Assistance for restoration of land under Tenancy Law.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10
5.	Grant of subsidy for horticultural development.	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	1.50
6.	Demonstration for groundnut crop.	-	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.24
7.	Agro-Service Centre (cost of improved agril. implements)	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.20
<u>Total Crop Husbandry</u>		1.34	2.33	2.96	3.59	4.22	14.44
<u>Minor Irrigation</u>							
8.	Minor irrigation works.	5.05	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	27.55
9.	Construction of new wells.	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	15.00
<u>Total Minor Irrigation</u>		6.05	7.25	8.50	9.75	11.00	42.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Soil Conservation -</u>							
<u>and Afforestation</u>							
9.	Afforestation for soil conservation.	0.43	1.64	2.07	1.49	1.49	7.12
10.	Bunding works	-	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16	16.64
	<u>Total soil conservation</u>	0.43	5.80	6.23	5.65	5.65	23.76
<u>Animal Husbandry</u>							
11.	Supply of milch cows to wecker sections.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
12.	Special livestock production programme.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
13.	Up-gradation of Veterinary Aid Centres.	0.40	0.40	0.80	0.80	0.80	3.20
14.	Distribution of improved cockerels.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
15.	Scheme for supply of hatching eggs.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
	<u>Total Animal Husbandry</u>	1.07	1.07	1.47	1.47	1.47	6.55
<u>Dairy Development</u>							
16.	Development of dairy Co-operative Societies federation.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
17.	<u>Total Dairy Development</u>	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
<u>Fisheries</u>							
17.	Fish farming in impounded waters.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60
18.	Assistance for purchase of fishery requisites.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20
	<u>Total fisheries</u>	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Forest</u>							
19.	Establishment of central nursery.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.65
20.	Plantation of general utility timber.	0.25	0.29	0.30	1.21	1.21	3.26
21.	Mixed plantation on Panchayat lands and waste lands.	0.02	0.09	0.47	0.40	0.40	1.38
22.	Forest protection (Establishment of mobile squad).	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.80
23.	Forest communication.	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
	<u>Total Forest</u>	1.65	0.96	1.35	2.19	2.19	8.34
	<u>Total Agriculture and Allied Services</u>	10.80	17.67	20.77	22.91	24.79	96.94
...							
<u>II. Co-operation</u>							
24.	Financial Assistance to A.C.Ss.	2.55	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	14.55
	<u>Total Cooperation</u>	2.55	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	14.55
...							
<u>III. Water & Power Development</u>							
25.	Medium Irrigation Projects.	23.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	135.00
26.	Rural Electrification.	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
	<u>Total Water and Power Development</u>	24.00	26.50	29.00	31.50	34.00	145.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>IV. Industry and Mining</u>							
27.	Development of Handicraft industry.	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.75
28.	Seed money assistance for educated unemployed.	-	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.90
29.	Study tours for in-plant training.	-	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.50
	<u>Total Industry and Mining</u>	0.05	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	2.15
<u>V. Transport & Communication</u>							
30.	Head Development	10.53	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	100.53
	<u>Total Transport & Communication</u>	10.53	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	100.53
<u>VI. Social and Community Services Education</u>							
31.	Book Banks in Primary Secondary Schools.	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	2.00
32.	Grants to Z.P. for construction of P.S. Buildings.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
33.	Appointment of A.D.E.Is.	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.55
34.	Establishment of School Complex Centres.	0.12	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.08
35.	Construction of staff quarters.	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
36.	Award of stipends to students.	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	2.15
	<u>Total Education</u>	5.46	4.63	4.68	4.73	4.78	24.28

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Medical & Public Health</u>							
37.	Establishment of F.H.C.	2.68	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	7.40
38.	Construction of maternity ward at Mandvi.	0.50	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.10
39.	Grants for establishment of P.H.Us.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.10	1.31
40.	Provision of ambulance at P.H.C., Wat.	0.95	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.58
41.	Expanding facilities in hospitals (Swami Hamanand Teerth T.B. - Sanatorium)	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.00
42.	Community Health workers scheme.	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	2.40
<u>Total Medical and Public Health</u>		7.91	5.26	5.26	3.28	3.08	22.76
<u>Sewerage and Water Supply</u>							
43.	Rural piped water supply scheme.	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	9.85
44.	Well construction	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00
45.	Boring operation by G.S.D.A.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
<u>Total Sewerage and Water Supply</u>		4.75	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	24.35
<u>Housing</u>							
46.	Provision of Housing sites to landless workers in rural area and construction of huts.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	8.75
47.	Extension of village gaathan.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
<u>Total Housing</u>		1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	9.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Urban Development</u>							
48. Financial assistance for implementation of Development Plan of municipal councils.	2.23	2.25	-	-	-	-	4.48
<u>Total Urban Development</u>	2.23	2.25	-	-	-	-	4.48
<u>Information and Publicity</u>							
49. Publicity for T.S.P. Schemes.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
<u>Total Information & Publicity</u>	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00
<u>Welfare of B.Cs.</u>							
50. Installation of pumping sets.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	12.50
51. Ashram Shala Complex	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	49.00
52. Opening and development of Ashram Shalas run by voluntary agencies for S.Ts.	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	3.35
53. Grant-in-aid to B.C. Hostel.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
<u>Total Welfare of B.Cs.</u>	12.26	13.26	13.26	13.26	13.26	13.26	65.30
<u>Total Social and Community Services</u>	34.66	32.35	28.15	28.21	28.05	28.05	151.43
<u>VIII. General Services</u>							
54. E.G.S.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
<u>Total General Services</u>	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	87.59	99.82	106.37	116.22	125.59	125.59	535.59

Appendix-A

List of villages covered in Kinwat, I.T.D.P. Area
(Reference Para 1.2)

S. No.	Census Code No.	Name of village
1	2	3
1.	3	Takli
2.	4	Padsa
3.	5	Sayepal
4.	6	Murli
5.	7	Wadsa
6.	8	Koli
7.	16	Ashta
8.	17	Gondegaon
9.	18	Madnapur (Mahore)
10.	23	Umra
11.	24	Machandra Pardi
12.	25	Karalgaon
13.	26	Sawarkhed
14.	31	Wai
15.	32	Hardap
16.	33	Naikwadi
17.	42	Tulshi
18.	43	Gondwadsa
19.	44	Anjarkhed
20.	47	Dhorad
21.	48	Chorad
22.	49	Bhanora (Sindkhed)
23.	50	Rampur
24.	51	Pathri
25.	52	Khambala
26.	53	Pardi
27.	54	Shindkhed
28.	55	Chinchkhed
29.	56	Katola
30.	57	Waijant

1	2	3
31.	58	Dhundra
32.	59	Gauri
33.	60	Both
34.	61	Satlu
35.	62	Karanji (Sindkhed)
36.	63	Bhagwati
37.	64	Wasra Ek.
38.	65	Umari
39.	66	Undhadoo
40.	67	Chais
41.	68	Pimpalsenda
42.	69	Sarkhani
43.	70	Dehli
44.	71	Nirala
45.	72	Noorgaon
46.	73	Titvi
47.	74	Lingi
48.	75	Nagapur
49.	76	Junant
50.	77	Digadwazra
51.	78	Darsangvi (Sindkhed)
52.	79	Singoda
53.	80	Strpur
54.	81	Tembhi
55.	82	Patoda Ek.
56.	83	Mandvi
57.	84	Jawarla
58.	85	Palsi
59.	86	Belgaon
60.	87	Kanki
61.	88	Kothari (Sindkhed)
62.	89	Pimpaigaon (Sindkhed)
63.	90	Dongargaon (Sindkhed)

1	2	3
64.	91	Jarur
65.	92	Minkl
66.	99	Pachunda
67.	100	Wanola
68.	101	Sakur
69.	102	Mendki
70.	103	Digdi (Mohpur)
71.	104	Dhanora (Digdi)
72.	105	Mohapur
73.	106	Mungshi
74.	107	Sindgi (Kinwat)
75.	108	Malborgaon
76.	109	Nejpur
77.	110	Rajgad
78.	111	Wadoli
79.	112	Anji
80.	113	Kanakwadi
81.	114	Loni
82.	115	Dhamandari
83.	116	Pandhara
84.	117	Belori (Kinwat)
85.	118	Maregaon
86.	119	Kamthala
87.	120	Ambadi
88.	121	Kherda
89.	122	Malkapur
90.	123	Ghati
91.	124	Sirmetti
92.	125	Bhimpur
93.	127	Pimpalgaon (Kinwat)
94.	128	Ghogarwadi
95.	129	Gokunda
96.	130	Mandva (Kinwat)
97.	131	Digdi (Mangabodi)
98.	132	Nagzari

1	2	3
99.	133	Kothari Chikhali
100.	134	Pradhan Sangvi
101.	135	Bendi
102.	136	Amadi
103.	137	Madnapur Chikhli
104.	138	Shantwar Peth
105.	139	Dabhadi
106.	140	Chikhali
107.	141	Hudi (Chikhli)
108.	142	Endha
109.	143	Bhulja
110.	144	Darsangvi (Chikhli)
111.	145	Malakwadi
112.	146	Pendha
113.	147	Pardi Kh.
114.	148	Karla
115.	149	Degaon
116.	150	Lingdhar
117.	151	Pardi Ek.
118.	152	Bodhadi Kh.
119.	153	Bodhadi Ek.
120.	154	Sindgi (Chikhli)
121.	155	Andhori (Chikhli)
122.	156	Kopara
123.	157	Piperphodi
124.	158	Patoda Chikhali
125.	160	Dhanora Chikhli
126.	161	Sawari
127.	162	Thara
128.	163	Poth Reddy
129.	164	Singarwadi
130.	167	Jaldhara (Chandrapur)
131.	168	Belori (Chikhli)
132.	169	Malkolari
133.	171	Dongargaon (Chikhli)

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Appendix B

Progress of Soil conservation work (Ref. Para 3.9)

Sr. No.	Name of village	Bundable Area in Hectare	Total area bunded upto Jan. 77	Balance of bundable area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Takli	190.37	-	190.37
2.	Padsa	578.16	-	578.16
3.	Sayphal	156.40	-	156.40
4.	Murli	553.59	417.46	136.13
5.	Wadsa	425.65	114.70	310.95
6.	Koli	457.40	-	457.40
7.	Ashatha	935.92	719.01	216.91
8.	Gondegaon	859.80	443.56	416.24
9.	Madnapur	240.72	-	240.72
10.	Umara	242.81	242.81	-
11.	Machenāra Pardi	932.38	550.59	381.79
12.	Karalgaon	301.17	66.71	234.46
13.	Sawarkhed	265.19	-	265.19
14.	Wai	919.32	841.22	78.10
15.	Hardaf	546.96	-	546.96
16.	Nayakwadi	366.23	-	366.23
17.	Tulshi	1911.11	1153.13	757.98
18.	Gondwadsa	767.35	449.04	318.32
19.	Anjankhed	541.55	-	541.55
20.	Bhorad	528.57	-	528.57
21.	Chorad	416.71	-	416.71
22.	Dhanora (Shindkhed)	249.74	-	249.74
23.	Rampur	420.35	-	420.35
24.	Pathari	896.11	-	896.11
25.	Khambala	481.41	-	481.41
26.	Pardi	683.59	-	683.59
27.	Shindkhed	2494.45	571.36	1923.09
28.	Chichakhed	530.53	145.49	385.04
29.	Hatola	163.38	-	163.38
30.	Waiphant	361.91	-	361.91

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dundra	420.76	-	420.76
32.	Gauri	409.58	-	409.58
33.	Both	613.70	-	613.70
34.	Selu	513.85	43.30	470.57
35.	Karanji (Shindkheda)	591.41	213.23	378.18
36.	Bhagwati	374.00	374.00	-
37.	Wazara Bk.	600.02	49.62	550.40
38.	Unakdeo	377.42	-	377.42
39.	Chas	305.86	-	305.86
40.	Pimpalshenda	93.32	-	93.32
41.	Sarkhani	1102.37	178.18	924.19
42.	Daheli	1431.30	1072.30	359.00
43.	Nirala	728.42	-	728.42
44.	Nawalgaon	245.23	-	245.23
45.	Titawi	186.10	-	186.10
46.	Lingi	1032.95	516.51	516.44
47.	Nagapur	639.25	-	639.25
48.	Junoni	169.23	-	169.23
49.	Dagad-Wazara	223.72	-	223.72
50.	Darsangawi	648.10	-	648.10
51.	Singoda	814.34	-	814.34
52.	Sarpur	760.97	-	760.97
53.	Tembhi	489.32	-	489.32
54.	Patoda Bk.	707.77	357.56	350.21
55.	Mandwi	997.81	699.35	298.46
56.	Jawarla	912.58	-	912.58
57.	Palshi	933.29	474.75	458.54
58.	Bhilgaon	314.00	-	314.00
59.	Kanki	823.17	177.65	645.52
60.	Kothari	830.20	289.19	541.01
61.	Pimpalgaon	1697.87	-	1697.87
62.	Dongargaon	455.75	-	455.75
63.	Jarur	491.88	-	491.88
64.	Minki	464.54	-	464.54
65.	Nichapur	275.29	-	275.29

1	2	3	4	5
66.	Rajagad	946.53	73.47	873.06
67.	Wadoli	289.15	-	289.15
68.	Anaji	273.97	-	273.97
69.	Loni	490.11	89.68	400.43
70.	Damandari	328.07	-	328.07
71.	Belori (Kinwat)	317.24	-	317.24
72.	Maregaon	751.52	-	751.52
73.	Kamthala	692.56	-	692.56
74.	Ambadi	1140.78	72.51	1076.27
75.	Kherda	211.54	-	211.54
76.	Malkapur	171.73	-	171.73
77.	Ghoti	844.62	150.24	604.38
78.	Shirmetti	227.10	-	227.10
79.	Bhimpur	245.50	-	245.50
80.	Pimpalgaon (Kinwat)	326.40	-	326.40
81.	Ghogarwadi	914.50	-	914.50
82.	Mandwa	470.55	375.86	94.69
83.	Digadi	730.83	471.19	259.64
84.	Nagazari	549.34	-	549.34
85.	Bendi	385.07	-	385.07
86.	Ambadi	1234.02	-	1234.02
87.	Dabhad	321.24	-	321.24
88.	Chikhali	1977.78	200.23	1777.55
89.	Huati	189.80	-	189.80
90.	Darsangavi (Chikhali)	319.29	-	319.29
91.	Zalakwadi	200.45	-	200.45
92.	Dahegzon	470.48	-	470.48
93.	Lingdari	102.27	-	102.27
94.	Shindagi	222.95	-	222.95
95.	Andbori	598.06	-	598.06
96.	Pimperphodi	454.65	-	454.65
97.	Patoda	1133.81	48.00	1085.81
98.	Sawari	697.95	-	697.95

1	2	3	4	5
99.	Thara	623.36	-	623.36
100.	Bothardi	200.86	-	200.86
101.	Singarwadi	694.02	-	694.02
102.	Umari	1016.10	-	1016.10
103.	Jaldhara	670.80	-	670.80
104.	Malkolhari	683.64	-	683.64
105.	Belori (Chikhali)	506.51	-	506.51
106.	Dongargaon	157.32	-	257.32
107.	Panchonda	600.17	-	600.17
108.	Wanola	862.90	-	862.00
109.	Sakur	595.95	-	595.95
110.	Menki	234.92	-	234.92
111.	Digadi (Mohapur)	587.79	-	587.79
112.	Dhanora (Digadi)	251.74	-	251.74
113.	Mohapur	754.55	-	754.55
114.	Mungashi	489.50	-	489.50
115.	Shindagi	861.64	-	861.64
116.	Malborgaon	785.29	-	785.29
117.	Sanakwadi	492.50	-	492.50
118.	Damandhari	328.07	-	328.07
119.	Gokunda	286.94	-	286.94
120.	Kothari (Chikhali)	287.22	-	287.22
121.	Pradhansangi	149.63	-	149.63
122.	Madnapur	11.04	-	11.04
123.	Shaniwarpeth	240.62	166.17	74.45
124.	Yenda	813.00	-	813.00
125.	Bhulja	302.69	-	302.69
126.	Penda	158.92	-	158.92
127.	Pardi (Kd)	140.42	-	140.42
128.	Karla	259.40	-	259.40
129.	Pardi (Bk)	816.03	-	816.03
130.	Bodhadi Kd.	730.35	-	730.35

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1	2	3	4	5
131. Bodhadi Bk.		2395.29	1007.38	1387.81
132. Kopra		621.75	-	621.75
133. Dhanora (Chikhali)		238.67	209.04	29.63
Total		77180.79	13024.50	64156.29

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Appendix C

Electrified villages in the Project Area
(Reference Para 3.18)

S.No. 1	Name of village 2	Census Code No. 3
1.	Takli	3
2.	Murli	6
3.	Ashta	16
4.	Umra	23
5.	Maohandra Pardi	24
6.	Sawarkhed	26
7.	Wat	31
8.	Hardap	32
9.	Tulshi	42
10.	Gondwadsa	43
11.	Anjankhed	44
12.	Borad	47
13.	Chorad	48
14.	Sindkhed	54
15.	Chinokhed	55
16.	Dhundra	58
17.	Gouri	59
18.	Sailu	61
19.	Karanji (Sindkhed)	62
20.	Bhagwati	63
21.	Wazra Bk.	64
22.	Unkade	66
23.	Sarkhani	69
24.	Dehli	70
25.	Lingi	74
26.	Nagapur	75
27.	Darsangvi (Sindkhed)	78
28.	Singoda	79
29.	Sirpur	80
30.	Patoda Bk.	82

1	2	3
31.	Mandvi	83
32.	Jawarla	84
33.	Palshi	85
34.	Kanki	87
35.	Pimpalgaon(Sindkhed)	89
36.	Jarur	91
37.	Rajgad	110
38.	Loni	114
39.	Kamthala	m 119
40.	Ambadi	120
41.	Ghoti	123
42.	Siremetti	124
43.	Pimpalgaon(Kinwat)	127
44.	Mandva Kinwat	130
45.	Digdi(Mangebodi)	131
46.	Nagari	132
47.	Bendi	135
48.	Amadi	136
49.	Chikhli	140
50.	Darsangvi(Chikhli)	144
51.	Umari	65
52.	Wanola	100
53.	Gokunda	129
54.	Kothari(Chikhli)	133
55.	Pendha	146
56.	Pardi Kh.	147
57.	Karla	148
58.	Pardi Bk.	151
59.	Bodhadi Kh.	152
60.	Bodhadi Bk.	153
61.	Madanapur(Mahor)	18
62.	Karalgaon	25
63.	Nirala	71
64.	Kothari Sindkhed	88
65.	Maregaon	118

1	2	3
66.	Dabhad	139
67.	Degaon	149
68.	Andbhor (Chikhali)	155
69.	Sawari	161
70.	Belori (Chikhali)	168
71.	Pardhan-Sangvi	134
72.	Dhanora (Chikhali)	160
73.	Malkolhari	169

Appendix - D

Area of operation of A.C.Ss.
(Reference Para 3.30)

Name of the H.Q. of the A.C.S.	Census Code No of the village included in the area of operation of the A.C.S.	Sr. No.	Name of the village
1	2	3	4
1. Chikhali (Census Code No.140).	133	1.	Kothari Chikhali
	134	2.	Pradhan Sangvi
	135	3.	Bendi
	136	4.	Amadi
	137	5.	Madnapur Chikhali
	138	6.	Shaniwar Peth
	139	7.	Dabhadi
	140	8.	Chikhali
	141	9.	~Hudi (Chikhali)
	142	10.	Endha ~
	143	11.	Bhulja
	144	12.	Darsangvi (Chikhali)
	145	13.	Malakwadi ~
	146	14.	Pendha
	147	15.	Pardi Kh.
	148	16.	Karla
	149	17.	Degaon
	150	18.	Lingadhari
	151	19.	Pardi Bk.
	152	20.	Bodhadi Kh.
	153.	21.	Bodhadi Bk.
	154	22.	Sindgi (Chikhali)
	155	23.	Andhari (Chikhali)

1	2	3	4
Chikhali (contd.)	156	24. Kopara	
	157	25. Piperphodi	
	158	26. Patoda Chikhali	
	160	27. Dhanora Chikhali	
	161	28. Sawari	
	162	29. Thara	
	163.	30. Poth Reddi	
	164	31. Singarwadi	
	167	32. Jaldhara (Chandrapur)	
	168	33. Belori (Chikhali)	
	169	34. Malkolari	
	171	35. Dongargaon Chikhali	

2. Sarkhani (Census Code No. 69)	3	1. Takli	
	4	2. Padsa	
	5	3. Sayepal	
	6.	4. Murla	
	7	5. Wadsa	
	8	6. Koli	
	16	7. Ashta	
	17	8. Gondegaon	
	18	9. Madnapur (Mahore)	
	23	10. Umra	
	24	11. Machandra Paradi	
	25	12. Karalgaon	
	26	13. Sawarkhed	
	27	14. Wai	
	32	15. Hardap	
	33	16. Naikwadi	
	42	17. Tulshi	
	43	18. Gondwadsa	
	44	19. Anjankhed	
	47	20. Bhorad	
	48	21. Chorad	

1	2	3	4
Sarkhani (contd.)	49	22.	Dhanora Sindkhed
	50	23.	Rampur
	54	24.	Shindkhed
	57	25.	Walfani
	58	26.	Dhundra
	61	27.	Sailu
	62	28.	Kgranji (Sindkhed)
	63	29.	Bhagwati
	64	30.	Wazra Bk.
	69	31.	Sarkhani
	70	32.	Dehli
	71	33.	Nirala
	77	34.	Digadwazra

3. Rajgad (Census Code No. 110)	99	1.	Pachunda
	100	2.	Wanola
	101	3.	Sakur
	102	4.	Mandki
	103	5.	Digdi (Mohpur)
	104	6.	Dhanora (Digdi)
	105	7.	Mohapur
	106	8.	Mungehi
	107	9.	Sindgi (Kinwat)
	108	10.	Malborgaon
	109	11.	Nejpur
	110	12.	Rajgad
	111	13.	Wadoli
	112	14.	Anji
	113	15.	Kanakwadi
	114	16.	Lont
	115	17.	Dhamandari
	116	18.	Pandhara
	117	19.	Belori (Kinwat)
	118	20.	Maregaon

1	2	3	4
Rajgad (contd.)	119	21. Kamthala	
	120	22. Ambadi	
	121	23. Kherda	
	122	24. Nalkapur	
	123	25. Ghoti	
	124	26. Sirmetti	
	125	27. Bhimpur	
	127	28. Pimpalgaon (Kinwat)	
	128	29. Ghorgarwad	
	129	30. Gokunda	
	130	31. Mandva (Kinwat)	
	131	32. Digdi (Mangabodi)	
	132	33. Nagzari	

4. Mandvi (C.C.No.83)	51	1. Pathri	
	52	2. Khambala	
	53	3. Pardi	
	54	4. Chitohkhed	
	56	5. Hatola	
	59	6. Gauri	
	60	7. Both	
	65	8. Umari	
	66	9. Unakdeo	
	67	10. Chais	
	68	11. Pipaisenda	
	72	12. Noorgaon	
	73	13. Titvi	
	74	14. Lingi	
	75	15. Nagapur	
	76	16. Junani	
	78	17. Daraangvi (Sindkhed)	
	79	18. Singoda	
	80	19. Sirpur	
	81	20. Tembht	

1	2	3	4
<i>Mandvi</i>	82.	21. Patoda Bk.	
<i>(Contd.)</i>	83.	22. Mandvi	
	84.	23. Jawgpla	
	85.	24. Palst	
	86	25. Belgann	
	87	26. Kanki	
	88	27. Kothari (Sindkhed)	
	89	28. Pimpalgaon (Sindkhed)	
	90	29. Dongargaon (Sindkhed)	
	91	30. Jarur	
	92.	31. Minki	

Appendix-B

ement showing the list of major, medium and minor (State and local sector) lift Irrigation Schemes in Tribal Area of Kinwat taluka of Nanded District.

(Reference Para 4.6)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of the project	Name of the Rivers or Nalla	C.A. in km.	75% dependable yield in Mcft.	50% dependable yield in Mcft.	Talukas benefited.	Estimated cost in lakhs (basic) in Hect.	Area proposed to be irrigated tribal area in Hect.	Area to be irrigated in tribal area in Hect.	Remarks (indicating the present stage etc.)	

1) MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

- A) ~~Project completed.~~
- B) ~~Project completed.~~
- C) ~~Project completed.~~
- D) ~~Project completed.~~
- E) ~~Project completed.~~

2) MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

- A) Project completed.
- B) Project completed.
- C) Project completed.
- D) Project completed.
- E) Project completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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B) Projects under construction

1. Nagari (132)	Nagari	33.60	267.79	508.70	Kinwat	81.82	964	673		
2. Loni (171)	Loni	45.70	364.23	691.90	Kinwat	111.49	1377	1042		Administrative approval and Technical Sanction are awaited but due to major provision work is being started under E.G.S.
3. Dongargaon(114) Dongargaon		42.20	336.33	638.91	Kinwat	106.10	830	830		Administrative approval & Technical Sanction are awaited but due to meagre provision work is being started under E.G.S.

968.32 or 27.29 T.M.3 299.41 3171

C) PROJECTS INVESTIGATED AND ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BUT NOT TAKEN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Nil

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

D) PROJECTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

1. Palaiguda (47)	Palaiguda	27.00	256.30	396.55	Kinwat	85.48	1040	800	D.P.R. Stage Preliminary Investigation report under preparation.
2. Hardaj (32)	Hardaj	51.60	488.00	755.30	-do-	150.40	1120	1120	-do-
3. Mandrempal (57)	Mandrempal Mandreh	51.00	426.90	744.00	-do-	102.00	1380	1380	-do-
4. Mandvi (83)	Mandvi	54.70	517.50	800.60	-do-	91.53	1276	1276	P.T.R. Stage Preliminary Investigation report submitted to the Additional Chief Engineer, Ahrangabad.
5. Patoda (157)	Patoda	33.00	310.00	525.00	-do-	86.43	1136	1136	
6. Singali No.2 L.	Local Nala	11.52	106.60	168.00	-do-	62.45	370	370	

1731.78 or 49.03 T.M.3 577.81 6322

E) PROJECT IDENTIFIED BUT NOT INVESTIGATED

Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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3) MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES (STATE SECTOR)

A) SCHEMES COMPLETED:

1. Nishpur (109)	Nishpur	8.55	69.14	129.45	Kinwat	20.36	466	466	Completed and handed over to Irrigation Division for its management & Maintenance.
2. Jalbhara (167)	Jalbhara	8.37	66.71	126.72	-do-	17.88	608	457	-do-
3. Mulzara (187)	Mulzara	12.17	96.99	184.25	-do-	17.14	664	664	-do-
				440.42		55.38	1738	1587	
				OT 12.469 T. Cum.					

B) SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

1. Sindgi (107)	Sindgi	5.57	44.39	84.33	Kinwat	16.43	300	300	Head Work is completed and canal is nearing completion.
2. Pimpalgaon (127)	Pimpalgaon	6.35	50.61	96.14	-do-	21.21	287	287	H.W. is started under Employment Guarantee Scheme. Revised Administrative approval is received.

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2									
3. Hudi		4.48	35.31	67.83	Kinwat	24.01	267	267	Works started
4. Kupti		5.26	41.92	79.64	-do-	17.53	287	287	

180.47 or 5.11 TMB 79.18 1141									

C) SCHEMES INVESTIGATED AND ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BUT NOT TAKEN FOR CONSTRUCTION

Nil

D) SCHEMES UNDER INVESTIGATION

1. Ambari (120)	Ambari	11.06	88.15	167.45	Kinwat	25.00	332	332	Under recasting with D.S.R. 1975-76.
2. Mandwa (130)	Mandwa	10.64	84.80	161.09	-do-	25.00	332	332	Under recasting with D.S.R.
3. Goti (123) Bandhara	-	-	-	-	-do-	4.50	101	101	-do-
4. Hinganwadi No. 1 (64)	Nalla	4.20	33.47	63.59	-do-	14.01	189	189	Scheme is under recasting.
5. Hinganwadi No. 2 (72)	Nalla	3.52	28.05	53.29	-do-	14.73	158	158	-do-
6. Sarkhani (69)	Sarkhani	4.20	33.47	63.59	-do-	25.00	238	238	Scheme will be taken up for survey.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Chandrapur (161)			3.08	24.55	46.63	Kinnat	10.27	139	139	Scheme will be taken up for survey.
8. Mandgaon(183)			3.89	31.00	58.89	-do-	14.29	186	186	Scheme is under recasting.
9. Shivani(172)			7.56	60.25	114.46	-do-	25.00	338	338	-do-
10. Dayal Dhanora (172)			4.04	32.20	61.17	-do-	13.47	182	182	-do-
11. Sawargaon(177)			3.42	27.26	51.78	-do-	14.30	215	215	-do-
					1163.62		185.57	2410		
					or 32,945 T. Gum.					

E) SCHEMES IDENTIFIED BUT NOT INVESTIGATED

1. Pardi Bendhara (161)							10.00	180	180
2. Sarmati(124)			3.59	27.02	51.32	Kinnat	11.30	153	153
3. Malikguda(24)			6.48	51.65	98.11	-do-	21.60	302	302
4. Dagaawasat(77)			2.75	21.92	41.64	-do-	29.91	124	124
5. Mawal(75)			4.25	33.87	64.35	-do-	14.17	192	192
6. Warnula(100)			3.68	29.33	55.72	-do-	12.26	166	166
7. Kopra(156)			4.61	36.74	69.00	-do-	15.37	208	208

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Palst No.1(85)	Palst	8.98	71.25	135.35	Kinwat	25.20	334	334	334
9. Palst No.2(85)	Palst	2.38	18.97	36.03	-do-	7.96	107	107	107
10. Sanwari (161)	Sanwari	2.82	22.48	42.69	-do-	9.38	127	127	127
11. Thara (162)	Thara	6.48	51.65	98.11	-do-	21.60	292	292	292
12. Lingi (74)	Lingi	4.04	32.20	61.17	-do-	13.46	184	184	184
13. Pimpalgaon (89)	Pimpalgaon	10.64	84.80	161.09	-do-	25.00	332	332	332
14. Kotha (133)	Kotha	7.82	62.33	118.39	-do-	25.00	337	337	337
15. Kosmet (191)	Kosmet	6.49	51.73	98.26	-do-	21.68	292	292	292
16. Zalakwadi No.1 (194)	Local Malwa	5.51	43.91	83.42	-do-	18.38	248	248	248
17. Zalakwadi No.2 (194)	-do-	2.25	17.93	34.07	-do-	7.46	101	101	101
				1244.52		259.72	3679		
				or 35.236 M. Can.					

4) MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES (LOCAL SECTOR)

A) SCHEME COMPLETED

Nil

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>B) SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION</u>											
1. Kothari (88)			Kothari	2.18	17.37	33.01	Kinwat	3.25	45	45	Percolation tank
2. Sirpur (80)			Sirpur	1.29	10.28	19.53	-do-	3.04	68	68	percolation tank
3. Zhalakwadi (194)			Nalla	0.78	6.22	11.81	-do-	3.26	38	38	
4. Mandvi (83)			Mandvi	0.65	5.18	9.84	-do-	2.24	16	16	Percolation tank
5. Tulsi (42)			Tulsi	0.98	7.81	14.84	-do-	3.95	40	40	-do-
6. Umri (65)			Umri	1.16	9.25	17.56	-do-	2.88	62	62	
						106.59		18.62	269		
						or 3,018 T. Cum.					

C) SCHEMES INVESTIGATED AND ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BUT NOT TAKEN FOR CONSTRUCTION

Nil

<u>D) SCHEMES UNDER INVESTIGATION</u>											
1. Andabadi (42)			Nalla	0.57	4.54	8.63	Kinwat	2.50	32	32	Percolation tank
2. Pardi (24)			Pardi	1.03	8.21	15.59	-do-	4.89	56	56	-do-
3. Lingi (74)			Lingi	0.91	7.25	13.78	-do-	5.67	40	40	-do-
4. Pradhan (140)			Sangvi	0.52	4.14	7.87	-do-	3.06	28	28	-do-
5. Salalguda (40)			Salalguda	1.55	12.35	23.47	-do-	8.58	40	40	-do-
						69.34		24.70	196		
						or 1,963 T. Cum.					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<u>B) SCHEMES IDENTIFIED BUT NOT INVESTIGATED</u>											
1.	Unkadeo (56)	Unkadeo	0.46	3.67	6.98	Kinwat	2.50	24	24	Percolation tank	-do-
2.	Ambadi I (120)	Ambadi	0.88	7.01	13.32	-do-	4.64	40	40	-do-	-do-
3.	Soni (124)	Soni	0.90	7.17	13.63	-do-	2.52	24	24	-do-	-do-
4.	Lingi Tanda (74)	Lingi	0.90	7.17	13.63	-do-	2.52	24	24	-do-	-do-
5.	Mohapur (105)	Mohapur	1.34	10.68	20.29	-do-	7.54	60	60	-do-	-do-
6.	Sindgi (107)	Sindgi	1.16	9.25	17.56	-do-	3.60	40	40	-do-	-do-
7.	Nichpur (109)	Nichpur	1.34	10.68	20.29	-do-	6.23	56	56	-do-	-do-
8.	Manki (112)	Manki	1.81	14.43	27.40	-do-	6.50	48	48	-do-	-do-
9.	Munghasi (106)	Munghasi	2.38	16.97	36.03	-do-	2.13	68	68	-do-	-do-
10.	Ambadi (120)	Ambadi	1.34	10.68	20.29	-do-	7.66	64	64	-do-	-do-
11.	Kupti (99)	Kupti	1.16	9.25	17.56	-do-	3.60	40	40	-do-	-do-
					206.98		49.44	488			
					or 5.860 TH 3						

5) LIFE IRRIGATION SCHEMES

A) SCHEMES COMPLETED

1.	Yenda Penda (146)	Penganga River	-	-	-	Kinwat	3.86	372	372	
2.	Takti (3)	-do-	-	-	-	-do-	2.74	194	194	
							6.60	566		

.182.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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B) SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Nil

C) SCHEMES INVESTIGATED AND ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED BUT NOT TAKEN FOR CONSTRUCTION

Nil

D) SCHEMES UNDER INVESTIGATION

Nil

E) SCHEMES IDENTIFIED BUT NOT INVESTIGATED

1. Koprā (156)	Penganga River	-	-	Kinnat	20.00	810	810	
2. Madnapur (18)	-do-	-	-	-do-	2.50	100	100	
3. Sindkherā (54)	-do-	-	-	-do-	2.50	100	100	
4. Parāi (53)	-do-	-	-	-do-	2.50	100	100	
5. Kupti (99)	-do-	-	-	-do-	20.00	810	100	
							47.50	1920

Note: Figures in brackets in Col.No. 2 indicate the census code numbers.

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