

# आदिवासी संगोधन पत्रिका TRIBAL RESEARCH BULLETIN

Tribal Research And Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune

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March 1001



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his will facilitate to prepare Scholars of Maharashtra

विश्वी. सुरूपसिंग नाईक Islam

The Tribal Research Bulletin is de reading material based on first

श्री. सुरूपिंसग हिन्या नाईक हे धुळे जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी भागात काम करणारे धडाडीचे कार्यकर्ते आहेत. नवापुर ताल्क्या-तील नवागाव (घायटे) येथे १९३८ साली त्यांचा जन्म झाला. शालान्त परीक्षेपर्यंत त्यांचे शिक्षण झाले असून मराठी, हिंदी, इंग्रजी, गुजराती या भाषा त्यांना चांगल्या अवगत आहेत.

सुरुवातीपासून काँग्रेस पक्षाचे ते निष्ठावंत कार्यकर्ते असन आदि-वासींच्या उन्नतीसाठी त्यांनी विविध प्रकारची कामे केली आहेत. आश्रमशाळेचे संचालक, धुळे जिल्हा खरेदी-विक्री संघाचे उपाध्यक्ष. नवापुर तालुका खरेदी-विक्री संघाचे संचालक, नवागाव विकास कार्य सेवा संघाचे अध्यक्ष, नवापुर तालुका शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळाचे सदस्य आदी विविध जबाबदाऱ्या त्यांनी यशस्वीपणे सांभाळल्या. जिल्हा परिषदेचे सदस्य व धुळे जिल्हा काँग्रेस सिमतीचे चिटणीस म्हणनही त्यांनी काम केले आहे.

१९७२ साली नवापूर या राखीव मतदार संघातून ते राज्य stab-oid field base of beleen विधानसभेवर निवडन आले. त्या काळात त्यांनी आदिवासी कार्यकर्ता या नात्याने अनेक शासकीय व बिगरशासकीय कमिटचांवर काम केलेः आदिवासींच्या उन्नतीसाठी विविध कायदे व योजना सरू ाणोगी नहीं प्रिकेश प्राप्त वर्ष शिष्टकरण्यात त्यांचा वाटा महत्त्वाचा आहे. आदिवासी सहकारी विकास महामंडळ, आदिवासी विभागातील एकाधिकार धान्य खरेदी, आदिवासी आर्थिक सधारणा कायदा, आदिवासी उपयोजना. शासकीय आश्रमशाळांची योजना वगैरे नव्या नव्या प्रगतीच्या वाटा आदिवासींना उपलब्ध करून देण्यात त्यांनी मोलाचे कार्य केले आहे. १९७७ साली ते नंदूरबार राखीव मतदार संघातन लोकसभेवर निवडुन गेले. १९८० च्या मध्यावधी लोकसभा निवडणुकीतही याच मतदार संघातन त्यांची लोकसभेवर फेरनिवड झाली. सप्टेंबर १९८० मध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मंत्रिमंडळात आदिवासींचे प्रतिनिधी म्हणून कॅबिनेट मंत्री या पदावर त्यांची निवड झाली.

#### EDITORIAL

The Tribal Research Bulletin is devoted to provide objective reading material based on first hand field research and observation on various aspects of tribal life. Articles covering tribal life, culture and their problems as well as developmental activities going on in tribal areas and its impact are invited from social scientists and persons having deep involvement in tribal matters. It is bi-annual publication, first of its kind in Maharashtra.

We have great pleasure in bringing out the fifth issue of the Bulletin. Besides articles, special news item, Statistics on Adiwasi Co-operative Society, information regarding social workers and voluntary social organisations working in the tribal areas of this State, and important Government Resolutions have been given. We hope that the material given will be very useful to the general readers and to the scholars. We are sure that the Bulletin is playing an important role in diffusing information on tribal matters and will be helpful to the administrators and social workers in tribal development.

The Research Scholars are requested to send their bio-data to me within two months. This will facilitate to prepare a bibliography of Research Scholars of Maharashtra State on this subject, which will be very useful for future guidance.

G. M. GARE

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#### TRIBAL RESEARCH BULLETIN

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## Classification of Tribal Sub Plan Area in Maharashtra-An Areal Exercise

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#### Tribal Areas

The tribal areas of Maharashtra State are not concentrated in one compact contiguous zone but these are spread over in three viz... distinct regions/belts western (the Sahyadri belt), the northern (the Satpuda belt) and the Gondvan belt). (the eastern Majority of tribals in the State reside in the Sahyadri belt which covers parts of Thane, Raigad Ahmadnagar, Pune, (Kulaba), Nashik and Dhule districts. The Satpuda belt covers northern parts of Dhule, Jalgaon and Amravati districts, whereas the Gondvan belt comprises areas from the Chandrapur, Nagpur, Bhandara, Yavatmal and Nanded districts. These three distinct regions comprise 29.54 lakhs of Scheduled Tribe population which constitutes about 6 per cent population. The of the State socio-economic condition of these people presents a varied picture in the State. Some areas have high tribal concentration, in some, the tribals and the non-tribals are nearly in equal proportion, while in others, the tribal population is in decreasing proportion. Quite a sizeable tribal areas, particularly hilly and forest areas, are still inaccessible for about five to six months during the year. The tribal areas which have already

Classification of Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Mahara-

been opened or are accessible for a major part of the year are fast in the process of adopting the ways of living of the non-tribals in the adjoining rural areas.

- 2. The constitution envisages a fast enough pace of development for the tribal areas so that they could be brought to the level of development in the surrounding regions within a period of 10 years after the commencement of the Constitution. Special programmes for these areas, therefore, were taken up in the early fifties in the form of multipurpose development projects/Special Multi-Blocks, Tribal purpose subsequently, Tribal Development programmes Blocks. These continued till the end of the fourth Five Year plan and were able to cover only about 40 per cent of the population. total tribal these special achievement of also uneven. programmes were Some progress was made in some areas, but in many cases, the differences in the level of development of the tribal areas and the remaining areas in the State even accentuated.
- 3. Having regard to the above noted socio-economic development of the tribal areas and people to identification.

the same, and the inhabiting experiences gained as a result of developmental efforts made in the past, it was decided to adopt an approach radically different from the one previously adopted. Therefore, a new strategy of integrated development of tribal areas was evolved for planning of the tribal areas during the 5th Five-Year Plan period. This new strategy which is being implemented now envisages the preparation of the Sub-Plan for the tribal areas. The tribal areas included in the Sub-Plan should therefore, as far as possible, be geographically and administratively viable and the area should be such where there is concentration of tribal population.

- 4. The first exercise in this regard was to demarcate the tribal areas based on the tribal concentration.

  Three tribal zones were thus envisaged in Maharashtra:—
- (i) Zone of tribal concentration of 50 per cent and above.
- population below 50 per cent, and
  - (iii) Extremely backward and isolated little communities.

The next step in this direction was to identify different tribal communi-

ties inhabiting in each zone and finding out specific problem faced by these communities.

## Tribal Sub Plan Areas

5. Accordingly, the regions of tribal concentration and areas of tribal pockets were carved out in the State. While carving out such areas, the gidelines issued by Government of India were followed and the Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra was determined. A Sub Plan was also drawn up for these areas which presented an integrated view of their problems. The Tribal Sub Plan Area in Maharashtra State includes 5028 villages from 38 tahsils of 10 districts, namely, Thane, Nashik, Pune, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Amravati, Nanded, Chandrapur and Yavatmal districts with the total population of 28.15 lakhs and tribal population of 18.23 lakhs. In addition to this it also includes 14 towns with total population of 1.81 lakhs and tribal population of 0.24 lakhs. Besides this, 1,398 villages from 17 tahsils have also been included in the Additional Tribal Sub Plan which is a State creation for planning development programme in the areas where quite a substantial tribal people inhabit. Thus the total Tribal Sub Plan Area of Maharashtra State covers 6,426 villages from 48 tahsils 13 districts. The Tribal Sub Plan Area including Additional Tribal Sub Plan Area covers 15 full tahsils Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Chandrapur and Amravati districts and 33 part tahsils from 13 districts. In other words, it has covered (a) all Scheduled Areas, (b) all Tribal Development Blocks, (c) all talukas having more than 50 per cent tribal concentration, and (d) villages and areas which constitute as pockets in

the abovementioned areas or which are contiguous to such areas and which altogether predominantly tribal population and/or inclusion of which in the Tribal Sub Plan Area is administratively expedient.

#### Type of Area Classification

6. The Tribal Sub Plan Area in general can be divided into various functional divisions by focussing attention on the specific problems of the region and people in that region. There are number of methods of classification of areas, taking into account the variable e. g. natural resources, physical features, levels of development of of the tribals in the region and socio-economic consideration etc. which play important role in the planning process at various level. A broad classification on these lines has been indicated as follows:-

- (A) Administrative Areas ...
- (i) District; and amended and to venezuro offi
- their dimensions call for more; lishar (ii)
- (iii) Panchayat Samiti; and hatemater has anticog
- (iv) Block. a A monumeral of hea
- (B) Planning Areas
- (i) Meso Areas : web and the vesterity and three
- (ii) Macro Areas : 200 to lead to tream
- (iii) I. T. D. Areas;
- (iv) Special project Areas: Notes to be set do so
- (v) Primitive and most backward Areas. (i) Hilly and plain Areas;
- (C) Functional Areas
- (ii) Forest and non-forest Areas.
- (iii) Agricultural and non-agricultural Areas including the areas of different agricultural practices, different crops, irrigation potentials and areas of shifting cultivation. (iv) Need based Areas; India to gotto-direct)
- (v) Occupational based Areas;
- (vi) Employment based Areas.
- (D) Socio-Cultural Areas ...
- (i) Tribewise Areas. Internet at catalaguera M
- (ii) Primitive groups areas.
- (E) Resources based development
- (i) This classification is based on topography, hilly system, local resources, infra-structural facilities and level of development in the Area.

#### Plan Area of the State (Table 1-1) Purpose of Study stients 2, seed 10

7. In the present study, a broad classification as indicated at "E" has been adopted. This classification covers almost all aspects of other classifications and gives an insight about the direction of physical and social planning. The purpose of this classification is to focus attention of the planners and administrators on the most difficult and backward areas and weaker groups in those areas. The aim of present development planning is also to give more weightage to such areas and the people inhabiting in those areas.

8. The efforts for the development of such backward areas made in the past have yielded inadequate results because the programmes for these areas were formulated without taking into consideration (i) the potentials and priorities of different areas, (ii) the coverage, dimensions and thrust of other programmes taken up in the area and (iii) overall orientation and capabilities of the existing administrative and institutional structure. This fragmentary approach has adversely affected the progress of the backward areas due to lack of co-ordination and lack of synchronisation of implementation of inter-related programmes. Thus, the urgency of the problems and their dimensions call for more positive and integrated efforts on the part of the Government. As a result, the strategy of the development of backward tribal areas in the Sixth Plan calls for an area approach based on various functional classifications. In keeping this logic, the study was focussed on identification and re-classification of tribal areas, on which efforts are to be concentrated during the Sixth Plan period. bus alsalmand nonsym

#### Classification of Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

9. The Tribal Sub-Plan area of Maharashtra in general, may be divided into interior tribal areas and peripheral tribal areas. The interior tribal areas comprise of those areas which are inacessible and isolated, and as a result, are at pre-agricultural level the technology while the peripheral tribal areas consist of the areas where the agricultural techniques is slightly improved. In between these two broad areas, there is a third category of area called semiinterior and semi-peripheral area where the characteristics of both these areas co-exist in small tribal pockets.

10. These areas can also be as (a) problem areas, (b) prospective areas, and (c) dynamic areas on the basis of growth potentials. In the present analysis the classification of Sub Plan area has been called "A", "B" and "C" area classification respectively.

### Interior Tribal Area

### "A" Class Area

11. Interior areas are those areas where primitive agriculture and forestry are predominant, infrastructure of growth is lacking, the bulk of tribal people are illiterate and in acute poverty level. Such areas are cut off every year from the rest of the areas due to lack of communications. The interior tribal areas are mostly hilly with non-lateritic coarse grain soils with heavy rainfall. This is interspersed with transition zones having less rainfall and wherein the soil turns into medium black and lateritic. of these factors Combination favours production coarse grains on a large scale but the possibility of introducing a variety of crops and double cropping of cultivable area is quite limited. In interior tribal areas comprising 8 full tahsils and 20 part tahsils, out of which 11 tahsils cover full tribal Sub-Plan and Additional Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of the respective tahsils. The interior tribal area covers total 3,581 (56 per cent) villages in Tribal Sub-Plan Area of the State. (Table 1.1). Of these, 3 tahsils have no irrigation at all, in 16 tahsils irrigation is below 4 per cent of the cropped area and only in the remaining 9 tahsils the irrigation potential can be safe to be promising. The main source of irrigation in wells except in Gondvana area wherein some pockets tanks are extensively used for irrigation purpose. Only in 8 tahsils double cropping is practised over a few hundred hectares of land, while in the remaining tahsils double cropping is negligible. In 4 tahsils the proportion of cultivated area to the total cultivable area is rather low means that there is large area under current fallow. In 19, out of 28 tahsils foodgrains crops occupy between 60 and 100 per cent of the total cultivable area. Non-food crops are predominant (about 55 per cent) only in Talasari Tahsil of Thane District. In areas of very heavy rainfall generally rice, nagali, varai, sawa and such other crops are grown while in areas with moderate rainfall jawar and tur have a major share. Having regard to this cropping pattern and the extent of the cultivated area and the work force available, it is seen that the number of workers available per hectare of cultivated land is less as compared to the non-tribal areas: in 10 tahsils less than 1 worker is available per hectare of cultivable land. Almost in all tahsils 90 per cent of the area under operational holdings is self owned. The lack of proper well-knit infrastructure itself is the major problem of the areas. This infrastructure is network of arteries through which the socio-economic process of development are sustained.

## Semi-Interior and Semi-Peripheral Area

"B" Class Area

12. Semi-Interior and Semi-Peripheral Areas are widely dissimilar and the characteristics of the interior areas and peripheral areas can co-exist side by side in a small tribal pocket or zone. This class of areas are those areas where infrastructure of growth can be built up but tribals are dissociated from the control of the resources.

and from decision making in resources utilisation. Their economy is tending to be diversified. Such areas comprise of 10 part tahsils, of which 2 tahsils cover full Tribal Sub-Plan and Additional Tribal Sub-Plan area of the Tribal Sub-Plan in the State. The area compises 830 (13 per cent) villages from 9 tahsils of the Tribal Sub-Plan and Additional Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State. (Table 1.2).

#### Peripheral Areas

"C" Class Area

13. The peripheral areas are the plain areas where economy is highly diversified, productive relations are tending to be freed, infrastructure of growth has been built up, technological transformation is rapidly taking place but the tribals have no control over the resources and in decision making about utilisation of the resources. The areas are accessible and the people are fast in the process of adopting the ways of life of the neighbouring

non-tribals. Their problems are the same as that of the rural people in the adjoining areas.

14. The peripheral areas comprise 26 part tahsils of which 13 tahsils cover full Tribal Sub Plan and Additional Tribal Sub Plan Areas. It covers 2015 (31 per cent) villages of the T.S.P. and A.T.S.P. area. In peripheral area the soil is generally medium black and the intensity or rainfall is moderate; conditions are, therefore, more favourable for double cropping. In 2 out of 24 tahsils, double cropping is not practised. In one tahsil the area irrigated is one per cent of the cultivated area; in the remaining tahsils it is slightly higher. Wells, tanks and canals provide the sources irrigation. of Proportion cultivated area to cultivable area is normal being 90 to 100 per cent. 15. The foregoing broad classification of the T.S.P. and A.T.S.P. areas gives an insight about the direction of physical, spatial and social planning. Accordingly, the

planners and the administrators can review the priorities of programmes, sectoral break-up of the total outlay and the phasing of the development efforts under T.S.P. Each sectoral authority, therefore, may review all its programme with a view to adopt them or evolve special programmes where necessary keeping in view the special conditions of the different areas and the main problems facing the tribal communities in those areas. This will be the most important exercise.

16. The present study is a preliminary attempt stretching only broad aspects and thus it is inadequate to throw deeper insight into the issues, problems and priorities in Tribal Sub-Plan areas. The authors are also quite aware of this fact. However, the authors feel, if it helps to provide in new outlook and better understanding of the tribal area at this stage, the purpose of doing the exercise would be fulfilled.

O - O Pune

	Panchsheel for Tribal Development
TR C	People should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way their own traditional Art and Culture.
	Tribal rights in land and forests should be respected.
640	We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will no doubt be needed especially in the beginning but we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into the tribal territory.
	We should not over administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions.
	We should judge results not by statistics or the amount of money spent but by the quality of human character that is evolved.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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#### A, B and C classification of Tribal Sub-Plan, Additional Tribal Sub-Plan whether the U. to sandmes alone

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#### Areas of Maharashtra State

(Based on Interior, Semi-Interior and Semi Peripheral, Semi-Peripheral areas indicated by A, B and C respectively)

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TABLE 1.2

A, B and C Classification of Tribal Sub-Plan and Additional Sub-Plan Area of Maharashtra State

(Integrated Tribal Development Project-wise)

(Based on Interior, Semi-Interior and Semi-peripheral and Peripheral Areas indicated by A, B and C respectively.)

S.P.A. = Sub-Plan Area.

1		100	(A+B+ C) Total	12	127	27	113	69	165	501	140	202	45	19	11	525	1,026
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## Break-Down of Institutional Support for Tribals (Critical observations on Rajasthan Situation

#### A. D. PURANIK

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THERE cannot be two opinions about certain aspect of policies initiated either by the Central Government or the State level to improve the Governments economic conditions of weaker instance. For the sections. government takes initiative in establishing different types of implement institutions to policies of improving the conditions of the weaker sections. In the last analysis, it amounts to different types of initiatives taken by different departments of the government to give concrete shape to its policies. The second peculiarity is that each department tries to show performance by out-witting other in this regard. This also leads to articulation of each department in an independent manner. In other words, every department tries to be individualistic and hostile apathetic to relate its activities to the other in a meaningful way. This ultimately results in issuance of regulating policy circulars activities of each institution created in a very uncoordinated manner. As in actual practice different types of institutions come in contact with each other in the field, the uncoordinated issuance of different circulars lead to enormous wastage of time in matters of interpretations and clarifications. Unnecessary and avoidable correspondence increases. This does not lead to any particular

action point which results in percolation of the benefits to those sections in society for which these institutions cater. Consequently the prospective beneficiaries continue to give their loyalties to the traditional institutions like the institutions of money-lender-cum-trader uninterrupted manner. As the new institutions thus created fail to the lovalties from transfer traditional institutions, a confusion prevails in the economy of the weaker sections. experts advise the government that new institutions should be created for serving the cause of the weaker sections. This leads to multiplication of institutions and unpardonable wastage of government resources. One comes across the scene of some institutions doing some work and many institutions operating in a very inefficient manner.

These are some of the points which are now practically accepted by those who have even limited familiarity with the government policies aiming at improving the economic conditions of the weaker sections.

An attempt has been made to illustrate the validity of these observations by analysing action and interaction of different institutions and agencies concerned with the development of tribals in Rajasthan. The government has established many large sized multi-

co-operative societies purpose known as LAMPS in tribal areas to improve the economic conditions of the tribals. The byelaws of each LAMP have enumerated 18 objectives of the LAMP. All these objectives are related to credit marketing and agriculture. To enable the LAMP to achieve these 18 objectives the government has certain pattern postulated relationship between each LAMP and the Tribal Areas Development Co-operative Corporation, District Central Co-operative Bank, the Department of Co-operation and the Panchayat Raj institutions and similar other agencies. The basic objective of this framework has two aspects: (1) To end economic exploitation of tribals by money lender-cum-traders and (2) To provide socio-economic opportunities for the tribals to improve prospects of self-reliance and rapid improvement in their income position. There is at present co-existence of this framework and this institution of money lender-cum-traders. The most important point under consideration is the evaluation of the potentialities of this framework to improve the economic conditions of the tribal population. Keeping this objective in mind an attempt is made to throw light on the action and interaction of institutions frame mainly operating through medium of LAMP. As a starting

point it would be useful to take into account the exact role of LAMPS as interpreted by different agencies and institutions related to each LAMP. The district central co-operative bank treats the LAMP as an organisation for channelising the short-term and medium term finance and disbursement of consumption finance. Hence, it expects the management of each LAMP to make finance available to the tribals as and when they require. It also expects the LAMP management to recover the loans from the beneficiaries. In other words, the district central co-operative bank treats each LAMP as suitable agency to solve the problems of finance encountered by the tribals. manager was seminoned by the

The Department of Co-operation as it has registered the LAMPS, under the Co-operative Societies Act, expects each LAMP to comply with the provisions incorporated into it. In order to achieve this, the department has created a cadre authority to regulate the service conditions of the managers of the LAMPS. This action on the part of the department was taken three years after their appointments made by the Tribal Areas Development Co-operative Corporation. This has created problem of grave nature in the working of the LAMPS. The managers have formed a union of their own to fight out issues related to their accountability to various organisations. The contention of the managers is that they are recruited and employed by the Tribal Areas Development Co-operative Corporation and placed in the service of LAMPS for doing its work. The department of co-operation has no business to disturb this arrangement before giving a fair trial for its functioning. One is at a loss to know why the department has made

any haste in creating this problem. The Tribal Areas Development Co-operative Corporation as it is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act is legally and administratively integrated with the Department of Co-operation. When, both the LAMPS and the Corporation are under direct supervision of the department the rationale behind the decision to bring managers under different authority is not made clear by the concerned authorities. As a result of this the managers as a group feel disturbed. It has affected their expected performance. A Model of I

cutrusted with the responsibility Similar problems have also been created in the relationship between the District Central Co-operative Bank and the Corporation. The Department of Co-operation treats the Corporation as a federal body to which LAMPS are affiliated. In the byelaws of the Corporation mention is made of its responsibilities to to organise, control, supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the LAMPS. LAMP is an autonomous society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. But for all practical purpose every LAMP is treated as an agency by the Co-operation to procure major and minor forest produce of the tribals. In the process the Corporation aims at giving remunerative price to the tribals for supply of major and minor forest produce. Consequently every LAMP has become a marketing organisation in terms of actual functions. The District Central Co-operative Bank is not very happy with the emphasis given by the Corporation on the marketing function of the LAMP. It holds the view that the extremely poor recovery of the loans by the managers of the LAMPS can be attributed to the

neglect of the responsibilities in this regard by them. The Corporation even though it realises importance of recovery does not expect the managers to change the priorities in their work. Particularly the Corporation expects the LAMP managers to concentrate on marketing. Considerable amount of money of the Corporation is locked up for marketing operations and transactions of LAMPS. The Corporation would like to have supervision over the funds for getting back the amount as per schedule. But the ability of the LAMP to effectively discharge its various functions has received a setback because of their deterioration in financial soundness. In this connection, mention may be made of the complaint lodged by the Managing Director of the Corporation against the decision of the District Central Co-operative Bank to appropriate the amount of share capital and L.T.O. funds sanctioned by the Government. Reserve Bank and the NCDC for strengthening the effectiveness of the LAMPS The said amount appropriated by the District Central Co-operative Bank is used to make adjustments for effecting recovery of the loans advanced by the LAMPS to the tribals. The argument of the management of the District Central Co-operative Bank is that this decision is inevitable in view of the lower priority given by the managers of the LAMPS to the problems of recovery. It clearly illustrates that the functions of the manager of each LAMP are understood in different ways by the DCC Bank and the Corporation. The managers are at a loss to know what they have to do in this regard. The Managing Director of the Corporation has pointed out in his letter of complaint to the manager

of the DCC Bank that the funds so appropriated are made for enhancing the business activities of the LAMPS. Hence, it is necessary that the funds are placed with the same. The letter further mentions that the funds of the Corporation are locked up due to the policy of the DCC Bank to deprive the LAMPS of using funds earmarked for them for carrying on their business is mainly responsible for ineffective functioning of the LAMPS.

The Government has been harping on the point that consumption finance is to be provided to the tribals on urgent basis for enabling them to get rid of the clutches of the money lenders-cum-traders. It is admitted that neither the DCC Bank nor the LAMPS have attached any top priority to disburse consumption finance on surgent basis. The basic reason pointed out by the management of the DCC Bank is that the requirement of consumption finance of the tribal members of various LAMPS are not communicated to it by the managers of quarious as LAMPS. Hence, in the absence of Cany communication, it is not possible for us to take any initiative in this regard. This contention has been confirmed in a visit made by me to one LAMP. The manager of this LAMP informed that it was not possible for him to do justice to his job in a satisfactory manner because different agencies had different claims of contradictory nature on his time. Moreover, the area of operation of each LAMP is so vast that the manager personally is not in a position to motivate the tribal members to state their consumption requirements. The indifference of the tribals to get consumption finance from LAMPS is also a point of great importance according to

him. It seems that neither the management of the DCC Bank nor the management of the LAMP are interested in taking initiative to provide consumption finance to the tribals on urgent basis. Consequently, the hold of moneylender-cum-traders on tribal economy is basically undisturbed.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions are also concerned with the problems of improving the economic conditions of the tribals. For instance, the programme of food for work and helping the poorest in each village is implemented by the Panchayat. The Block Development Officer is entrusted with the responsibility of this. He is also the chairman of LAMP. Naturally he has to divide his time for doing the job of the LAMP as well as the Panchayat. The Department of Co-operation finds it difficult to ensure his accountability because he wis primarily recruited by the Department of Rural and Community Development. Because of the dilution of the accountability to the LAMPS he can take many decisions at his level without bothering about what the Department of Co-operation would say. His accountability to the Corporation is also of limited nature. Mention of one incident would illustrate this point. The Corporation has a right over the exploitation of the forest wealth in its area of operation. It is also expected by the Government that the instructions of the Corporation would be binding in this regard on the LAMP. As it is an agency working on behalf of the Corporation, purchases of forest produce from the tribals are done as per instructions from the Corporation. It is also expected that the LAMP would not dispose off the produce at its level without prior intimation and permission of the Corporation.

There are some cases discovered indicating the non-compliance on the part of management of the LAMP with the instructions of the Corporation. For instance, one BDO-cum-Chairman of the LAMP decided to dispose off the forest produce collected, to the private commission agents without prior permission from the Corporation. The manager of the LAMP working under him was prevented from sending the produce to the Corporation. The transport arrangements was made by the Corporation to lift the produce collected by this LAMP. However, it was not allowed by the BDOcum-chairman of the LAMP to take away the produce. The LAMP manager was summoned by the Corporation for explanation of his behaviour in this regard. The manager pointed out that it was possible for him to disobey any particular authority as there was dual control over him. Both the BDO and the regional manager of the Corporation expected the manager to show compliance. The manager thought that he was immediately under the control and supervision of the BDO. It was necessary for him to obey his instruction. The manager after receiving summons went to the office of the Corporation. He was threatened by the concerned authority with the prospects of suspension for his non-compliance with the instructions of the Corporation. When the manager pointed out that he was not aware of the exact nature of the expectations from the Corporations. He complied with the instructions of the BDO-cum-Chairman. He expressed his apology to the Corporation authorities and assured prompt compliance with its abam and manua (Contd. on p. 53)

## Seminar on Developmental Aspects of Tribal Areas. Brief Resume

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THE Seminer on Developmental Aspects of Tribal Areas was organised at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa State) from 11th to 13th of November, 1980. In this article I have given a brief resume of the Recommendations made by the Seminar on various Developmental Aspects of tribal areas of India.

#### Forest policy and its imlementation.

- 1. The problem of shifting cultivation is global in occurrence and its harmful effect should be explained to the tribals in particular and the people in general.
- 2. The exact area of shifting cultivation should be assessed from the data obtained from pre-investment survey, Aerial Photography and Ground survey methods. The diverse agricultural practices by different types of Podu cultivating Adiwasis may be studied and appropriate cultivation techniques and cropping pattern for different Agro-climatic Zones may be recommended after proper research.
- 3. Diversification of welfare activities touching upon special agencies like S.F.D.A./M.F.D.A./C.A.D.A./D.D.A.P, selecting suitable beneficiaries are to be carried out in those areas for their speedy, progressive and sustained economic development.

- 4. For efficient marketing of the commodities collected by the tribal co-operatives, an Inter-State marketing corporation should function as an Appex body to co-ordinate marketing efforts and thus eliminate the stronghold of merchants monopoly in such trade.
- 5. Control of shifting cultivation should be kept as a core sector in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to tackle the problem effecting specifically through a centrally sponsored scheme for which adequate funding may be made.
- 6. The Forest Policy should be suitably amended so as to serve the Interest of tribals better. Edible and commercial fruit and oil seed bearing trees and fodder species may be planted as mixtures in all plantation programmes in the vicinity of villages. In traditionally Tussar rearing areas, plantation of Assan and Arjun trees may be taken up to serve tribal interests for promoting sericulture.
- 7. To guard against exploitation of tribals by the traders, a legislation as per Madhya Pradesh pattern could be adopted by other States so that traders may not purchase timber from tribal holdings at throw away prices.

8. Intergrated Development of the Tribal Areas should be carried out in an Intensive manner studying the structure of the soil, terrain, Agropractice, Agro-botony, socio-economic and political structure of the particular area. The entire gamut of tribal development should be a package deal. Its planning and implementation should be carried out at a faster rate with a multidisciplinary approach.

## Ownership pattern of Land and Land Reforms.

- 9. Transfer of land by all residents of the Scheduled Areas including non-tribals is subject to prior approval by the competent authority if the transfer was to be made in favour of the Non-tribals. This may act as a check on further immigration of non-tribals into tribal areas.
- 10. The only way re-open cases will be to extend the period of limitation to thirty years and to make the same retrospective.
- 11. In Bihar State, it has been provided that in all civil suits involving tribal lands, the deputy commissioner should be made a party and he can give evidence in rebuttal. Such a provision should be made in all the States.
- 12. The registering authority should be asked to conduct an enquiry in such cases and ensure that no land of the tribal is alienated by a non-tribal without the permission of the Competent Authority.
- 13. Legal practitioners may be debarred from appearing in cases relating to Illegal Land Alienation since the issue involved is quite simple and there is no possibility of failure of justice. This matter deserves to be examined.

- 14. In the context of the recent amendment of C.R.C. there should be no objection to vesting of powers on Executive Magistrates for trial of cases relating to forcible re-occupation of the Lands in respect of which possession had been delivered to the original tribal owner. Deterrant penalty is necessary in cases of Illegal transfer of Land. Any person found to be in possession of illegal transfer of lands should be liable to pay Rs. 2,000 as fine.
- 15. List of all sub-tribes and their synonyms should be made available to all registering Authorities and authorities in charge of enforcing the protective legislation in respect of tribes.
- 16. Persons who are found to be enjoyment of land after the expiry of the period of the mortgage, should be liable to fine and imprisonment as has been done in Bihar.
- 17. Tribal lands are sold for realisation of Co-operative Dues and Government Dues. In such cases it was suggested that such lands may be managed by the Government/co-operatives and their ownership transferred to tribals by making provision for payment of premium in easy instalment.
- 18. In the case of lands purchased by small and marginal non-tribal farmers from tribals, it will be unfair if atleast the cost of improvement is not paid to the transferee.
- 19. It was very often found that the tribal to whom the land was restored, was not in a position to cultivate the land. In such cases, there should be a scheme for provision of inputs, free of cost, for a period of three years.

20. It is necessary to have a regular machinery for detection of cases and for processing them till they are finally disposed of.

## Evaluation of on going programmes and existing potential for development.

- 21. Monitoring and evaluation of on-going tribal welfare programmes is extremely essential. For this purpose machinery should be evolved in Tribal Welfare Department.
- 22. A new look at the programmes of tribal Development and to evolve suitable strategy is very necessary.
- 23. It is necessary to discover the fault either in the scheme itself or in the implementation of it. A total change in approach is necessary with a view to accelerate the tribal development programmes.

## Cultural and historical background of Selected tribes.

- 24. Emphasis should be made on the enhancement of the quality of life through economic and educational development and better sanitation and health, (a) without destroying their moral order of concept of good life but (b) by building on their concepts and values on prosperous life.
- 25. Due to land alienation by outsiders and deprivation of forest rights, there is growing tribal unrest. A study of the frequency and major causes of tribal unrest at comprative level would help to suggest to the administrators and planners to take measures for effective administration.
- 26. The voluntary organisations play an important role along with the Government machinery for the welfare of the tribals. Growth of

- selfless voluntary organisations may be encouraged.
- 27. For proper planning, implementation and evaluation of tribal development programmes, the knowledge, experience and participation of professional experts in the field of Anthropology, Sociology and other related disciplines should be sought.
- 28. Scientific and experimental studies on Herbal medicines in relation to health and Nutrition of the tribals should be undertaken.
- 29. Social forestry should be done with popularisation of plantation of Lemons, Papaevaly Drumstick etc. for their economic betterment.
- 30. A survey of health, Nutrition and sanitation on Regional basis with a team consisting of medical doctors, social Anthropologists, human ecologists and Nutritionalists should be undertaken.

## Administrative infrastructure in Tribal Areas.

- 31. In the State of Gujrat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh all outlays under the various major functional Heads for the Tribal Sub Plan Areas are being pooled under one Area Demand for the Tribal Sub Plan. This procedure has given sufficient flexibility to the Development Departments for utilisation of funds and their re-appropriation from one sector to another during the course of the year after the budget is passed. The Tribal Welfare Department does the overall co-ordination at the State level. This practice may be accepted in other States also.
- 32. Planning at the project level and the Block level should begin and at least broad picture of different programmes, projectwise,

should be available before the final Annual Plan is prepared at the State level.

- envisage delegation of financial and administrative powers to the project level. This again largely remains to be implemented in many States. The project authorities should be given powers for sanctioning individual schemes upto Rs. 5 lakhs. 34. It will be necessary to provide a nucleus fund equivalent to 5 per cent of total annual Sub Plan outlay for the project authority for utilisation according to the general guidelines for the problem special to the area or the tribal community.
- 35. It is better to combine both the posts of Secretary to Government (Tribal Development) and Tribal Development Commissioner at the State level. This arrangement will ensure better co-ordination of field and Secretariate functions.
- 36. The Block is accepted as the smallest unit for planning and implementation. A group of blocks, two or more, may comprise a Tribal Development Project. There should be a project authority for each Project Area comprising the Collector as the Chairman, Project administrator as Vice Chairman and Districts Heads of Technical Departments as members. The Project Administrator should be of the rank of Additional District Magistrate. The Project Authority should be responsible for developmental programmes of the Project Area.
- 37. The Block Development Officer should work directly under

provide for a penal clause to panish

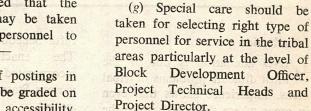
imprisonment for a term which

may extend to one year and a fire

upto R. 2000 or both. The

the over all supervision, control and guidance of Project Administrator.

- 38. The collector should be provided adequate staff support to enable him to discharge his responsibilities for planning, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- 39. There is strong disinclination on the part of Government officials to serve in tribal areas. It is, therefore proposed that the following measures may be taken to attract suitable personnel to serve in tribal areas:—
  - (a) The places of postings in Tribal Area should be graded on the basis of accessibility, availability of Social services etc. and suitable special pay may be given to persons posted there.
  - (b) Scholarships to enable children of such persons as are posted in places without a middle school or a High School, should be given subject to a maximum of two children.
  - (c) Free Housing should be provided to all persons serving in tribal areas. In case residential accommodation is not available, suitable compensatory allowance may be given.
  - (d) Long-term benefit should also be given to a person rendering satisfactory services of five years or more in the tribal areas in the shape of higher pension and gratuity on retirement.
  - (e) All Personnel of the State and All India Services should be



Tribal

encouraged

Lumpsum

in tribal dialects.

(h) The Central Government should provide special funds under Article 275 (i) of the Constitution for raising the level of Administration in the Tribal Areas and the measures suggested above should qualify for such assistance.

obliged to serve in the Tribal

Areas within three years of their

(f) Personnel serving in the

should

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Monetary rewards

be

tribal

training

initial entry into service.

Areas

dialects for which

to

facilities should be provided.

should be given to the persons

who have acquired proficiency

The recommendations of the Seminar will have to be considered by the State Government for speedy tribal development and the success of tribal development depends on the right type of planning, proper implementation of the tribal developmental programmes and monitoring and evaluation of the on going schemes. Unless all the wheels of the Government machinery move in tribal direction in a co-ordinated manner, spectacular progress in the Area and the people will not be visible.



ing to a Scheduled Tribe. The Acts provide for stringent punishment to the defaulters and stipulate restoration of land to its original owner. These provisions are found either in the Revenue laws or in the special Regulations promulgated in

## Legislative and Executive Measures to

## Control Alienation of Tribal Lands.

Dr. G. M. GARE,

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#### Introduction Company of the Company

LAND alienation is one of the most difficult problems in tribal areas. Experience shows that even in areas where the tribals were the sole masters of land, now after the lapse of a few decades they do not hold even 25 per cent of the land in such areas. With the passage of time land is passing on from the tribals to the non-tribals. This is the general pattern of land ownership in the peripheral tribal areas of all the States.

2. The factors mainly responsible for such transfers could be attributed to economic poverty, ignorance and illiteracy, indebtedness etc. Most of the State Governments have taken measures to improve the socioeconomic status of the tribal people. Many of these indirectly contributed to the removal of the hardships that caused the tribals to transfer their lands to non-tribals. Laws have in recent times been enacted or existing laws suitably amended prohibiting transfer of land belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. The Acts provide for stringent punishment to stipulate and defaulters the restoration of land to its original owner. These provisions are found either in the Revenue laws or in the special Regulations promulgated in pursuance of the provisions in the

Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The enactments (amendments incorporated wherever necessary) of various States are important in this respect.

Andhra Pradesh

Tripura

West Bengal

(Amendment) Regulation, 1970. Under the Rules and Regulations, any transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency Tract, by any person whether or not such a person is a member of a Scheduled Tribe, shall be absolutely null and void. Moreover, no immovable property in the Agency Area and owned by a member of a Scheduled Tribe, shall be liable to attachment and sale in execution of money decree. It had been reported that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had accepted the recommendation of the State Tribes Advisory Council that unauthorised occupation of tribal land by non-tribal should be reported to have decided to amend

: The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer

: The Assam Land and Revenue Regulations, 1886.

Bihar a substant dancel delicas without a modele	: Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, Santhal Pargana Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, Scheduled Area Regulations 1969.
Outside Chhotanagpur and	: Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885.
Santhal Parganas.	22000 to about to about the protection of the first
Gujarat	: Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1897.
Kerala (not yet made applicable)	: The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction of Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975.
Madhya Pradesh	: Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code.
Maharashtra	: Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974. The Maharashtra (Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974).
Orissa (Within Scheduled Areas).	: The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (Scheduled Tribes) Regulations, 1956.
Outside Scheduled Areas	: The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960.
Rajasthan	: The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. The Registration

(Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1976.

: The West Bengal Land Reforms Act.

: The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1974.

(Amendment) Regulation 1970.

## Brief details of Legislative and Executive Measures.

3. Andhra Pradesh—The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation 1959 has been amended by the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer

the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation to provide for a penal clause to punish the 'intruders' with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and a fine upto Rs. 2000 or both. The

Government had also decided to restore possession of land to the tribals alongwith standing crops. The Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted the assigned land (Prohibition of Transfer) Act of 1976 to check the alienation of lands belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- 4. Assam.—The Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886 amended in 1964 provides for the protection of the Scheduled Tribes against alienation of land within areas constituted in tribal blocks formed under the provision of the Regulation. No new settlement of land in such areas with other classes of people is allowed. Transfer, exchange and lease of land in tribal blocks and belts in the interest of the tribal. Even registration of documents evidencing any transaction for acquisition possession or possession any land in these areas detrimental to the interests of the tribals is not allowed. These tribal belts and blocks are located within the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darang, Lakhimpur and Nowgaon.
- 5. Bihar.—The Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969 amended certain laws with regard to their applicability to Scheduled Areas in Bihar alongwith others. The relevant laws affected were the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 and the Santhal Paraganas (Supplementary Provisions) 1949. A new section was inserted Section 71 (a) to the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act providing for powers to transfer. If at any time it comes to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner that transfer of land belonging to a Scheduled Tribe has taken place in contravention of Section 46 or any other provision

of the Act or by new fraudulent method, he may after making necessary enquiries restore it to the transferer or his heir within a period of 30 years or in case the transferer or his heir is not available or is not willing to agree to such restoration, resettle it with another ravat belonging Scheduled Tribe according to the village custom for disposal of abandoned holding. Another Section, namely, Section 72(b) inserted provided that if any land is transferred in contravention of Section 46 or any other provision of the Act and is held or cultivated by any person with the knowledge of such transfer, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 or with both and in the case of continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each day during which the offence continues. The amendments to the Santhal Parganas (Supplementary Provision) Act were exactly similar to those incorporated into Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act.

6. Gujarat.—Section 73 (a) read with section 79(a) of the Land Revenue Code, 1879 provided for action for the restoration of land to tribals in case of its alienation to non-tribals. The State Government has issued executive instructions to Collectors to restore the possession of tribal holders without charging any occupancy price. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act applicable to Bombay area of Gujarat while spelling out the right of landlord to terminate a tenancy for personal cultivation or for the use land for non-agricultural purposes provides that in no case a tenancy can be terminated under that provision if the tenant is a

member of Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

- 7. Himachal Pradesh—The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1969 imposes restrictions on the transfer of land by tribals in favour of non-tribals.
- 8. Kerala.—The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975 is aimed at restricting the transfer of lands by members of Scheduled Tribes and for the restoration of possession of land alienated by such persons. According to this Act fraudulent transfer of immovable property by a member of the Scheduled Tribe affected on of after the first day of January, 1970 and before the commencement of the Act shall be deemed to be invalid. Any person who on or after the commencement of this Act procures transfer of any immovable property in contravention of the provision of this Act shall be punishable with rigorous punishment upto a period of 1 year or with fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000 or with both. The law also provides that no civil court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question or to determine any matter required to be dealt with by the competent authority or the Revenue Divisional Officer. The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1964 also provides that no landholder shall be entitled to resume any land in the possession of a tenant who is a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- 9. Madhya Pradesh.—Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Third Amendment) which received the assent of the President on the 10th November, 1976 sets aside all mala fide transfers of land from

tribals to non-tribals retrospectively from October 2, 1959. There is no restriction on the alienation of land by Scheduled Caste in the State except under the provisions of section 165 of the Amendment Act which spells out restrictions in transfer of land from a tribal to a non-tribal without the permission of a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Collector. According to the new section 170-A of the Act, S. D. O. could at his own enquire into the transfer affected to satisfy himself as to the bona fides of such transfers. Under the new section 257-A, no legal practitioner could appear, plead to act on behalf of any party where one of the parties belonged to a Scheduled Tribe, except with the written permission of the Revenue Officer/ Court before whom the case was pending. Select the selection of the sel

10. Maharashtra.—To check the sale of Tribal Land by Non-tribals. the Government of Maharashtra enacted a legislation, The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974, which came into force from 6th July, 1974. Under this Act, restrictions on transfers of tribals land had been further tightened up. The State Government enacted another Legislaton, namely, "The Maharashtra Restoration of Land to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974" which came into force from 1st November, 1975 and provided for restoration of land to the tribals whose lands had gone into the non-trbals between hands of 1st April, 1957 to 6th July, 1974 as a result of transfer (including exchanges) effected validly and also in respect of lands which were purchased or decided to have been purchased by non-tribals between the aforesaid period under the provision of the Tenancy Act including acquisition of land which had been regularised on payment of penalty under the tenancy law. Whereas the first Act enabled the tribals to secure the lands illegally usurped by the non-tribals, fhe second one goes further and provides for restoration of their land acquired by the non-tribals by legal methods. In regard to restoration of land in Maharashtra, the position can be seen at Appendix I and II.

11. Meghalaya.—The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971 provides that prior permission of the competent authority should be contained by the transferer/transferee of any land in the State.

12. Orissa.—Any person other than a member of the Scheduled Tribes to be in possession of any immovable property belonging to a Scheduled Tribe in contravention of the provisions of the Scheduled of Areas Transfer Immovable Scheduled Tribes Property by 1965 (Amendment) Regulation, shall be liable to be ejected and also is liable to be punished with a fine of Rs. 400 per acre for each year. Under section 22 of the recently accorded Orissa Land Reforms Act. transfer of holding by Scheduled Tribes and (ii) in other cases with written permission of the competent Revenue Officers. Transfers in contravention of the provisions of this Act may be declared invalid and the Revenue Officer may impose on the transferer or the transferee or both a penalty upto Rs. 200 and suo-moto restore the property to the transferer.

13. Rajasthan.—The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, prohibits cransfer of land by a member of Scheduled Tribes in favour of non-tribal. The Registration (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1976, also does not allow any person to get the

land registered in his name, if he has purchased the land from a Scheduled Tribe against the provision of law. Earlier, the Registration Officer could not have refused to register such documents. As a further measure of protection, the State Government propose to amend the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, to provide for procedure for summary ejectment of trespassers on the land by a member of the Scheduled Tribe, so that a trespasser, who has taken possession without lawful authority of a tribal's land is ejected summarily

14. Tripura.—The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 was amended in 1975 to insert section 107(A) to section 107(F) to safeguard the interests of the members of Scheduled Tribes in respect of their land. Any tranfer of land by a person not belonging to the Scheduled Tribe within a village or tahsil shall be void unless such transfer is made in accordance with the provisions of the Act. If any transfer in the Scheduled villages of tahsils takes place in contravention of the above provisions, any Revenue official especially appointed, may on his own motion or on an application made in this behalf, by a written order effect the transferee or any other person claiming under him, from such land and take possession of the land. Such land shall vest in the Government.

15. Uttar Pradesh.—The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 was amended by an ordinance in 1969 which was later replaced by U. P. Act No. IV of 1969 inserting section 157(a) which for the first time introduced restrictions on transfer of land by Scheduled

tribes. It is provided that no Bhoomidar, Sidrdar or Assami belonging to a Scheduled Tribe shall have the right to transfer by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease any land to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe, except with the previous approval of the Collector. All transfers in contravention shall be void and the transferee shall be liable to to ejectment.

16. West Bengal.—To protect the interest of Scheduled Tribes and to prevent alienation of the tribal land, the West Bengal and Reforms Act, 1955 has been amended more than once. After the latest amendment a tribal raiyat cannot transfer his holding or any part thereof except in accordance with section 14-C. A tribal raiyat can, however, transfer his land by sale to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe with the previous permission in writing of the Revenue Officer (Special Officer, Scheduled Castes Tribes and Welfare/Scheduled Castes and Tribe Welfare/ Officer/ Regional Inspector. Scheduled Castes Tribes and Welfare) concerned and no such permission can be granted by the Revenue Officer, unless he is satisfied that no purchaser belonging to Scheduled Tribe is willing to pay the fair market price and the proposed sale is intended to be made for the improvement of any other part of the holding or for investment. To prevent alienation land from tribal raiyat

necessary executive instructions have been issued by the State Government.

17. In spite of the provisions contained in the above enactments, there are reports that land alienation is still taking place in many of the tribal areas, though in a mild form. In most cases these appear to be because of benami transaction in the name of servants who may be tribals. Transfer of actual possession of land without any record, owner himself cultivating the land as crop share in lieu of loan or transfers in the name of concubines who may have been enticed for facilitating the transfer and ownership of property.

18. An examination of the land alienation laws reveal that there are enough safeguards against passing tribal land to non-tribal. It is a matter of concern that inspite of these provisions in actual practice the tribals are deprived of their lands.

19. Since the tribal people mainly depend on land based occupations for their subsistence, effective steps will need to be taken to ensure that land remains with the tribals. Transfer of land de-facto from tribals to non-tribals is sure to negate other developmental measures initiated in the tribal area during the recent past consequent upon the Tribal Sub Plan.

20. Land alienation problem cannot be solved satisfactorily within the framework of legislation

alone. It is equally important to effectively implement complementary programmes, and particular, strengthening of creditcum-marketing structure improvement in the educational facilities. It is felt that this dual approach can alone bring about a solution to the land alienation problem. In respect of land alienation, the recommendation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1977-78 Report is also of immense importance. Existing laws regulation the transfer of lands belonging to Scheduled Tribes should be urgently reviewed to protect the lands of Scheduled Tribe persons. The Commissioner is in complete agreement with the suggestions made by the Working Group on Land Reform that the State Governments should unambiguously provide in their legislations notwithstanding anything in the code of civil procedure or in other law the sale of a holding belonging to a member of a Scheduled Tribe to be void unless it is in favour of any person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. The laws must clearly provide that a plea to this effect can be taken at any of proceedings and by a successorin-interest. The areas of high incidence of alienation of tribal land should be taken up on a campaign basis. Wherever necessary, special staff may be appointed for the purpose.

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We must devise measures for the improvement of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that they acquire the same status economically and educationally in our society.

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN

#### APPENDIX I

Statement showing the progress of disposal of cases regarding valid or legal transfers falling under the Maharashtra Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974 (Maharashtra 14 of 1975) for period ending on 30th June 1980

District (having	Total number of cases	Total number of cases	Number of cases pending	Area ord	ered to be re	stored	Are	restored	
larger tribal population)	registered upto the period under report	decided upto the period under report	upto the period under report	Cases	Adivasis	Area (Hect.)	Adivasis	Area (Hect.)	Number of cases from Col. 5 in which possession is to be given. (Work in progress)
- 1 1	2	DETERMINED 3 1111	4	5	6	7	8	9 1	10
and 13 seconds	30,767	27,633	3,134	10,965	12,733	21,907	6,883	10,933	2,377

#### APPENDIX II

Statement showing the progress of disposal of cases regarding invalid transfer of Adivasis' land registered under the Maharashtra Land Revenue and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act, 1974 (Maharashtra 35 of 1974) for the period ending on 30th June 1980

Total number	Total number of cases	Number of				Area actually restored			
registered upto the period under report	decided upto the period under report	upto the period under report	Cases	Adivasis	Area (Hect.)	Adivasis	Area (Hect.)	Number of cases from Col. 5 in which possession is to be given. (Work in progress)	
2	3	4	5	6	7,13 7	8	9.1.9	10	
13,825	13,578	247	5,906	7,264	11,883	6,212	10,290	489	
	of cases registered upto the period under report	of cases registered upto the period under report  of cases decided upto the period under report  2  3	of cases registered upto the period under report  of cases decided upto the period under report  cases pending upto the period under report  and the period under report  2 3 4	Total number of cases registered upto the period under report  Total number of cases decided upto the period under report  Total number of cases decided upto the period under report  Total number of cases pending upto the period under report  Total number of cases pending upto the period under report  Total number of cases decided upto the period under report  Total number of cases again to the period under report  Total number of cases pending upto the period under report  Total number of cases again to the period under report  Total number of cases again to the period under report  Total number of cases pending upto the period under report  Total number of cases again to the period under report  Total number of cases again to the period under report  Total number of cases pending upto the period under report  Total number of cases pending upto the period under report	Total number of cases registered upto the period under report  Total number of cases registered upto the period under report  Total number of cases spending upto the period under report  Cases Adivasis  Adivasis	of cases registered upto the period under report ceport cases decided upto the period under report ceport ceport cases decided upto the period under report ceport cases pending upto the period under report cases pending upto the period under report cases pending upto the period under report cases decided upto the period under report cases pending upto the period under report cases pending upto the period under report cases decided upto the period under report cases and under report cases are decided upto the period under report cases are decided under report cases are decided upto the period under report cases are decided upto t	Total number of cases registered upto the period under report  2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Total number of cases registered upto the period under report  Total number of cases registered upto the period under report  2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

## Tribals of Gujarat: Brief Notes

the Bhils are not livin LAL . B. R.

Senior Research Officer, Tribal Research & Training Institute, Ahmadabad.

THERE are 3.7 million of people in Gujarat who are of tribal inheritance. This tribal population constitutes 13.99 per cent of the total population of the State which is about 26.9 million. In the list of scheduled tribes of the country. twenty-nine communities have been recorded as belonging to what is popularly known as 'Adivasis' which has served as a generic term for all the different communities although there is great deal of differentiation in the socio-economic conditions between the different groups. In terms of population of these tribals in different States, Gujarat State ranks number four in the country, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar.

When one looks at the physical map of Gujrat, it at once becomes apparent that the entire eastern belt, right from north to south, is mountaineous as well as covered with forests. This hilly and forested belt in the eastern region has been the habitat of the different tribal groups of the State. The mountaineous belt all along the eastern strip belong to different ranges; in the north it is Aravalli range, in the central east are the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, while in the south are the Sahayadri ranges. The entire belt is covered with tropical forests of varying denseness. In the hilly areas of the south, the forests are more dense. In the valleys and on the slopes of these hilly ranges, the tribal villages are situated in a scatteredly manner.

Out of the ninteen directs in Gujarat, eight districts viz., Dangs. Surat, Valsad and Bharuch in the southern zone. Vadodara and Panchmahal in the central zone and Sabarkantha and Banaskantha in the northern zone, have a sizeable tribal population and from this point of view these are usually referred as tribal districts. Besides these districts, there are some other small tribal pockets in Junagadh. Kutch, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Ahmedabad districts where the population of the different tribal groups is of not much significance but culturally it is of much importance as the different tribal groups living in these pockets display a very colourful and rich heritage. However, for purpose of planning development programmes in the State, only those eight districts of the eastern belt has been included in the area under tribal sub-plan. The population of tribals in these districts is as follows:

Gujarat has been home of one of the most ancient tribes in the country viz, the Bhils who number 14, 48, 692 forming 38.99 of the total tribal population of the State. Evidently the Bhils have been the largest tribal group in the State and are found almost in all areas in the eastern belt as well as in other pockets too. Apart from the Bhils there are several other important tribes in the State, most of whom retained their language and native culture. The population of the important tribes can be seen from the following.

TABLE 2

Distribution of tribal population according to major tribal groups (1971 Census)

Name of the tribe	Total population	Percentage to total tribal population
1. Bhils (includi		38.97
Dungri Garasias		ballitushi
Bhil Garasias	tribes of,	radio lis
Vasavas, etc.).	andi) aibn	dro II am
2. Dublas .	3,88,589	10.43
3. Dhodias .	. 3.56,455	9.59
4. Gamit .	. 2,76,077	7.43
5. Naika, Naikda.	. 2,33,243	6.27
6. RatWwa	. 1,89,335	5.09
7. Choudhari .	. 1,76,090	4.74
8. Kokna .	. 1,46,728	3.95
9. Dhanka .	. 1,36,624	3.68
10. Warli	. 1,26,055	
11. Patelia	. 48,605	
anne marines	write to	di main

Distribution of District-wise tribal population (1971 Census)

rom their homes during edicular that the said that majority of the Bails are living below the	Total Population	Tribal Population	Percentage of tribal population to the total population
Dangs of such, has sail virsuos	94,185	88,028	93.45
Valsad sonstrive enough	14,28,742	7,76,215	54.53
Surat	17,86,924	8,27,682	46.32
Bharuch of babivib on alide of	11,09,601	4,86,901	41.59
Panchmahal volv od brig aguora	18,48,804	7,12,713	38.55
Vadodara selleb selleb	19,80,065	4,73,117	23.89
Sbarkantha		1,78,804	15.06
Banaskantha	311 313	77,758	6.15
Other districts	1,59,96,137	1,13,204	7.07
Total	2,66,97,475	37,34,422	13.99

Altogether 11 tribes are considered as major ones on the basis of their linguistic, cultural and demographic characteristics. These major tribes account for more than 90 per cent of the total tribal papulation in the State. Of these major tribes. Garasias, Dungri Garasias, Bhil Garasias (these have been classified as sub-tribes of the main Bhil tribe though from social and economic development point of view each one is quite different from each other) found the Bhils are concentrated in the northern zone. The central zone is inhabited by Bhils, Patelias, Dhankas, Naikdas, and Rathwas. In the vast tribal tract of the southern Gujarat, the major tribes found are: Vasava Bhils, Dublas, Gamits, Konknas, Dhodias, Warlis, Bhils, Naikas and Choudharys. Apart from these major tribes some tribes have been identified as most primitive amongst all other tribes of the State which are Kathodis (they are found in south, as well as in north Zcne), Kotwalias (found in South) Dhor Kolis or Kolghas (found in south), district) (in Junagadh Siddis and Padhars (Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts).

From the foregoing discussion it is clear that the southern zone has a thick concentration of tribal population. The districts of Dangs, Valsad, Surat and Bharuch have 93.46, 54.53, 46.32 and 43.88 per cent respectively out of the total population in these districts. Another district which display characteristic of heavy concentration of tribal population is Panchmahals in the central zone.

The socio-economic levels of the different tribal communities are at varied stages. Some of the tribes have gained much in the economic and educational amelioration of the

members of their communities while several could not be developed inspite of the massive efforts for their development. In the former categories are Dhodias, Choudharys, Kunbis and some section of the Bhils, while in the latter are Kotwalias, Kathodis, Kolghas, Bhils of Dangs, Warlis and Naikdas. A brief description about each of the important tribes has been given in the following pages.

1. Bhils.—Bhils occupy the leading position in the tribal population of Gujarat. Of the total tribal population in the State they constitute 38.9 per cent. They numbers 14, 25, 687. They are practically spread over the entire tribal belt of the State, However, their main concentration is in Panchmahal, Broach, Baroda, Dangs, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha Districts.

The Bhils are mainly settled agriculturists. However, quite a sizeable number of Bhils eke out living by working agricultural labourers. Even for them, who own land, it is hard to maintain throughout the year on agriculture yields because their land is rocky and of poor quality and their agricultural practices are still in backward stage. As such, they have to take various jobs of labourer even at far away places during from their homes agricultural off season. On the whole, it can be said that majority of the Bhils are living below the poverty line and thus lead a precarious existence.

The Bhils are divided into several sub-groups and the way of life and social customs differ markedly from each other. Thus, Bhils living in Panchmahal are in many ways different from Bhils of Broach and Dangs. The Bhils of North Gujarat

and Panchmahal have been acculturated to a greater extent due to various factors, when compared to the Bhils of Dangs. In general, the Bhils are not living in isolation and the areas where they live is very much open to communication. Schools exist in nearly all the villages of Bhils and in recent vears there have been considerable improvement in literacy rate (11.7 per cent). Quite a good number of Bhils occupy good position in political sphere as well as in Government services,

2. Dublas.—Dublas constitute
10.4 per cent of the total tribal
population in the State. They
number 3,88,589. Their main
concentration is in Surat District
but they are also extensively found
in Valsad as well as in Broach
district.

landless Dublas have been agricultural labourers. However due to several measures adopted by Government as well as some agencies, they voluntary gradually becoming landed peasantry. But still the main source of their livelihood is the earning from labour works, either in farm or elsewhere. For pretty longtime they had been compelled to serve as serfs to the land owning nontribal peasantry of South Gujarat. As such, it may be remarked that they have been the most exploited tribal community in Gujarat State. The Dublas have been living a hand to mouth existence. The poverty among them has been very acute. Although economically Dublas have been worst sufferers they have received much impact on their social life on account of living under direct influence of Hindus. As such, their social customs, norms and values have much changed. Even their lingua-franca has become Gujarati language. But, of course, it does not mean that they have attained a better status in the area where they live. They are still looked down by the non-tribals.

However, as education is spreading among them (their literacy figures is 13.7) it is hoped that in near future they would be far better off both socially and economically,

3. Dhodias.—The Dhodias have been enumerated in Gujarat, according to 1971 census, as 3,58,773. Today, Dhodias are settled on the plains in Valsad and Surat districts. The distinct strip of valleys between the Arabian sea and the Sahayadri range in the southern part of the Gujarat State is the country of Dhodias. Their main concentration is in Chikhli and Pardi talukas of Valsad district.

The Dhodias are mainly an agricultural community. The Dhodias live in settled villages where permanent paddy fields are viewed as the core of economic life. Although, when compared to other tribal groups in Gujarat, Dhodias are better agriculturists, most of these people are not able to produce enough to maintain their families throughout the year. Hardly five to ten families in a village get agricultural yields sufficient to meet their requirements for the whole year. The other families live in a state of poverty and have to seek other ways of getting income. Fortunately, due to rapid urbanisation and industrialisation of the area where they live, they find work in the factories. In fact Valsad-Pardi-Vapi region, industrial labour is becoming the principal means of livelihood for many Dhodias. Besides this, in comparision to other tribal groups, the Dhodias are most educated. (The literacy rate is

31.2 per cent) Education and postindependence facilities have led them to take employment in Government services and as teachers in schools. Quite many Dhodias work as peons, drivers, clerks, school teachers and even as Government officers. Due to all these development in the sphere of economic life, they enjoy a better standard of living.

A good deal of change has taken place in cultural life of the Dhodias. They have always remained in constant contact with non-tribal people of the region. As they live in plains and as the growth of communication has been very rapid, even in interior areas the Dhodias do not live an isolated life. The changing economic environment in their area had compelled Dhodias to new patterns of life in which an urban and industrial economy is superseding the agricultural economy and sedentary life. This, combined with the impact of the culture of alien people who have been domiciled in their midst has resulted into general distrust of the efficacy of the established modes, customs, traditions and institutions. These changes, however, have not helped the Dhodias to adjust fully into the conditions which are inevitable. And such a situation is creating problems and social tensions.

4. Choudharys.—The total population of the Choudhary is 1,88,273. They are distributed in the districts of Surat, Valsad, Broach and Dangs. The main concentration of Choudharys is in the northeastern part of Surat district.

The Choudharys, too, like Dhodias, are plain dwellers and settled in villages. They are an industrious group of people. They are primarily agriculturists but all do not have

sufficient good land, which may give them subsistence for the whole year. So they supplement their earnings by working as wage labourers in construction work, in farms, in forest etc. during the nonagricultural period of the year. Their land is mainly upland, devoid of irrigational facilities and allows only one crop in the year. As such, their economic condition is not satisfactory although in comparison to other tribal groups in that region they are better off. Educational development has also been appreciable among Choudharys (The literacy rate is 22.04 per cent) they have been shrewd enough to take maximum benefits of the facilities extended under government schemes. This could also become possible due to developed political conciousness among these people as well as social work of certain voluntary organisations in their areas under the stewards of no less a person than Shri Jugatram Dave.

Contact with outside world and modern economic and political developments have brought many changes which have greatly affected the life of Choudharys. With all these changes it is but natural that the traditional leaders no longer exercise the same authority. Persons of younger generation have taken the leadership of the community and they are determined lot to introduce changes in the society. The acculturation process itself has transformed the social and cultural milieu of these people. But these changes have not been all to the advantage of the Choudharys.

5. Dhankas.—The Dhankas are chiefly concentrated in Broach district. They are also found in Baroda and Surat districts. As

enumerated in 1971 they number 1,38,585 souls in Gujarat State.

The main sources of their livelihood are agriculture, collection of forest produce and labour for wages. They do not own enough cultivable land and as the soil is of poor quality, their agricultural yield is hardly enough to see them through three or four months. They have to seek labour jobs and make expedition in forests to collect edible roots, leaves, honey, fruits, etc. They have to struggle hard for their existence.

Since more than century, the Dhankas have developed contacts with other tribal and non-tribal people resulting in culture contact growth of The change. communication and coverage government development projects have further broken the isolation of these people. Educational schemes have been received by the Dhankas with enthusiasm which has resulted in considerable improvement in literacy rate (17 per cent according to 1971 census). This in turn has made the people aware about their poor condition and a conciousness is found to be developing among them to ameliorate their conditions.

6. Konknas.—The western spurs of the Sahayadri hills and Dangs have been the areas where the Konknas have settled down permanently. They are found in Maharashtra too. Their population in Gujarat is 1,81,411. Their main concentration is in Dharampur taluka of valsad district followed by Dang district.

The Konknas lead a quite agricultural life. The community, as a whole, is a settled one and living on agriculture which is the main source of income. But Konknas invariably supplement their income by other allied

activities determined by environment and by their culture. The entire Konknas' country is a maze of hills and valleys, except for some rice-fields and patches of rough hillside cultivation. What the Konknas' country loses in regular cultivation, owning to less open land, it gains with natural wealth of its primaeval forests, which display one of the most magnificent scenery in the country and supply most valuable Hunting, collection timber. edible roots, leaves and fruits from the forest, liquor making and doing labour for wages are the allied economic activities. Labour works is generally not preferred as it brings decline in social status of an individual. The economic level of the community is quite poor. For majority of the Konknas, it is hard to produce enough to pull on for even quarter of a year. As their terrain has been inaccessible till quite recently, the forest was the only alternative which used to save them from starvation. Now due to growth of communication and break of isolation, some opportunities are being created in their own region for supplementing their income. Konknas love and live a forest life. In comparison to other major tribes of Gujarat, Konknas' life is perhaps most unadulterated. They have managed to keep their traditions intact to a greater extent. Impact of Hinduism is, however, clearly visible on their religion as their region is near to Nashik, a great seat of Hindu's pilgrimage. Educational progress in this community is quite slow. The rate of literacy is 12.6 per cent. Serious and sustained efforts must be made for their economic and educational development.

7. Warlis.—The Warlis stronghold is the south-east part of the Valsad district in Gujarat State and Dahanu and Mokhada talukas of Thana district in Maharashtra State. These talukas together constitute the home of Warlis, a major tribe of Gujarat State, whose population, according to 1971 census, is 1,26,108. Besides Valsad district, there is also a sprinkle of Warli population in Dangs and Surat districts. Their chief concentration is in Umbergaon taluka.

Although an agricultural community, the Warlis had never enjoyed enough rights over their own land for cultivation. Since earlier times, quite a few enterprising community such as Parsis, Brahmins, Bania and Vohra muslims migrated to the country of Warlis on account of the good fertility of soil. Gradually they became the landlords and leased out their holdings to Warlis from whom they extracted the maximum surplus produce, mainly in kind. A large section of the Warlis was reduced to the Status of bond slaves. Thus the Warlis were forced to a living of wretched existence. After the enforcement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948, much of the land has come into the possession of Warlis. still, major part of the land are practically owned by members of the Parsi, Brahmin, Bania and Bohra community. Warlis have to remain in constant search for labour work and seasonally they migrate even to Bombay to do job of labourer. On the whole their living condition is extremely poor and barring a few, most of the Warlis have to virtually put a hard struggle for having two meals a day. The Warlis have quite a regular contact with the towns in Valsad district as well as with the great metropolitan city of Bombay. With extensive facilities of communication in their area, it is quite easier for the Warlis

to come in contact with a number of persons from different communities and from different walk of life. All these factors have been facilitating the process of culture change for the Warlis. While other tribes show signs of psychological strain on account of their attempt to get assimilated into the mainstream of Indian life, the Warlis, curiously enough, have shown better resistance to be much influenced by these forces of culture change but how long they will be able to put such a resistance is amoot question. The extremely low rate of literacy (5.03 per cent according to 1971 Census) is another indicator of the naked fact about their hard struggle for existence. of T noits lozi ni enivil

8. Rathwas.—The Rathwas are chiefly concentrated in Chhota-udepur taluka of Baroda district. The total population of Rathwas in Gujarat, as recorded in 1971 census, is 1,92,648. Besides Chhota-udepur, they are distributed in Naswadi and Jhabugam talukas of Baroda district, and Devgadh Baria taluka of Panchmahal district, with a sprinkling of their population in a few other talukas of both district.

The Rathwas are maily an agricultural community. They cling to their land as their principal occupation and means of subsistance. First as the clearers of forests, the Rathwas have long worked on their land to make it a good cultivable land But, although, agriculture is their main source of livelihood, most of them do not have sufficient food supply for the entire year. For subsidiary employment they remain in search for labour work. Besides these means of earning livelihood, the Rathwas have not forgotten their original means of livelihood such as hunting, fishing and food gathering.

Collection of mahua fruits is still an important source of supplementary income. All these efforts to keep their body and soul intact are gruelsome and rarely they find themselves out of the vicious circle of struggle for existence.

Till recently, the country of Rathwas, because of its dense forests and steep land-scape remained isolated. The difficulties of communication and transport made virtually impossible the impact of outside word to be felt by the Rathwas. The result was that the Rathwas remained primitive in their technology and unsophisticated in their knowledge of the ways of the outside world. It is because of this isolation, that the Rathwas have been able to maintain their individual cultural traditions. With improved communication and technical development and through significant changes in the attitudes and beliefs, the Rathwas are coming to more and more in touch with the forces of contemporary societies. The impact of various forces of social change on the Rathwa society has tended to increase during recent times.

9 Gamits.—The Gamit country is the eastern region of Surat district. Vyara, Songadh, Uchchal and Nizar talukas are having the main concentration of Gamit population. As enumerated during 1971 census, the Gamits number 2,76,591 in Gujarat State. Besides Surat district, they are found in small numbers in some villages of Broach district also.

As other major tribes of Gujarat, Gamits too depend upon agriculture as their chief source of livelihood. Most of the Gamits have land. Those who do not possess land or possess little land, work as agricultural labourers in other fields or

hire land from others on the basis of share cropping. Apart from agriculture, another important source of income is labour-work. Due to Ukai Project till now there has been no dearth of labour jobs but now the Gamits have to face difficulties in findings employment. But Gamits are very industrious agriculturists and manage to produce several crops, vegetables, pulses etc. Vegetables are sold in the market to gain income. Although the economic picture of an everage Gamit is not a happy one, it is nonetheless not very unsatisfactory.

The development of roads in the hilly areas of Gamit country have facilitated communication. A major and significant activity in their country has been the Ukai Project which has completely changed the face of their habitat in some regions. Now they are no more away from direct influence of outside world. This is bound to bring significant changes in the way of life of these people. Whether the changes would be toward desirable direction or not is too early to assess but indications are that already seeds of social maladjustments have started sowing among these people.

10. Patelias.—Patelias are confined mainly in Dohad taluka of Panchmahal district with a sprinkle of their population in a few other talukas of the district. According to 1971 Census, their total number is 48,769.

Like Bhils, the Patelias are agriculturists and depend upon agriculture as the chief source of livelihood. In comparison to Bhils, their economic situation is better but otherwise they too have to resort to labour work for earning income. However, unlike Bhils they do not prefer to go outside their own areas for doing labour job. The economic

development in this community has not taken firm root so far improvement in agricultural practices are concerned.

The Patelias consider themselves having superior social status in comparison to other tribal groups of that region. Although they are labelled as an offshoot of Bhil tribe, the Patelias are an endogamous commuity. The Sanskritizing force is much evident in the cultural life of these people and in sum, it will not be wrong to say that they have been steadily trying to get completely assimilated in the Hindu Society.

11. Kotwalias—Kotwalias are scattered in the districts of Surat and Broach. Their main concentration is in Vyara, Songadh and Mandvi talukas of Surat district. Their total population in Gujarat State is 12,902.

The main livelihood of the Kotwalias is basket-making and The baskets. bamboo work. winnowing fan, fishing traps, brooms are some of the articles which are prepared by them. Usually, the Kotwalias supply the bamboo products to other tribal groups, As such, the Kotwalias use to get grain in return of the supply of baskets, etc. However, life is very hard for Kotwalias as they have to live on their handicrafts. Land has not much to give to them. Bamboo craft has been the most important means of their livelihood since a longtime and today it is difficult to find out if bamboo work was the begining of their occupational life.

The Kotwalias are interesting in the sense that they form an appendex as it were, to their immediate neighbours. Their habitant in the jungles, their close association with

the neighbouring tribes and castes have given an altogether different shape to their life. In other words they may be called minor tribe working for the major tribe. The Kotwalia's occupation of basket work is degrading from the point of view of Choudharys, Dhodias and other tribal groups. Today, in the wake of developmental activities, some activities have also been concentrated on the welfare of the Kotwalias. Poor as they are, the government has started rehabilitation programmes among them.

12. Naikas, Naikdas.—Numerically, Naikadas are one of the major tribes in Gujarat State as the 1971 Census has enumerated them to be 2,34,999 persons. Their chief concentration is in two distinct areas, one in Panchmahal district and other in Valsad district in south. Both these areas are far away from each other. It is difficult to say whether Naikas found in both these areas are the same people or each one is distinct from other.

Although for Naikas too, agriculture appears to be the main source of livelihood from earlier times, at present majority of them have to depend on labour work for sustaining themselves. The economic level is of extremely low standard. The Naikas of south Gujarat are comparatively better off than their counterpart in Panchmahal who make their living under extremely harsh conditions. Not much land is available to them. As the spread of education is almost non-existent among them, particularly among Naikas of Panchmahal, they have remained much behind in the race of taking advantage of development activities.

Culturally, the Naikas of south Gujarat are better adjusted to modernising influence while those of Panchmahal are still far away from the influence of modernisation. In Panchmahal area, entire villages with dominant Naika population is found while in south, they are always in minority in the villages of Dhodias. As such, in south as the Dhodias made progress, the Naikas too did not remain unaffected. But their poor economic resources prevented them to catch up with Dhodias. In Panchmahal, the story is quite different. There, they are settled in villages having majority of them and the area too has been inaccessible for a long time. The modernising influence could not reach them due to their living in isolation. The material life of these people give clear indications of the extremely poor conditions of these people.

13. Kolghas.—The Kolghas, who mainly inhabit the Dharampur, Bansda and Chikhli talukas in Valsad district are also scattered in Broach district, Dangs district and in other talukas of Valsad district. Their population, according to 1971 Census, is 29,464 in the State. They live with other tribal groups, viz, the Konknas, Dhodias, Warlis, etc. In such mixed villages, the number of Kolgha families vary from one to ten.

The Kolghas mainly work as farm labourers and as labourers in jungle. Their economy is dependent upon the economy of the major tribe amongst whom they live. They have to struggle hard for getting food to maintain themselves. Their economic level is of extremely poor standard. They virtually live in dire poverty all the year around.

As they are treated as untouchables by the dominant tribal groups of the area, there is not much mixing with them. However the cultural impact of the dominant tribe is apparent among them. But they have been left behind in development and as such they lead an isolated existence.

- 14. Rabaris A
- 15. Charans ill algeottes and a
- 16. Bharwads

All these tribal groups are scattered in the Nes villages of Gir, Barda and Alech regions of Junagadh and Alech regions of Junagadh and Jamnagar districts. They are minor tribal communities in this State numbering 4,693 1,700 and 531 respectively (1971 census). Although listed as scheduled tribe, they are more akin to a caste group of Hindu community.

The traditional occupation of all these three groups have been cattle breeding. Even a cursory look into folklore religious their economic organisation, process of socialization, child-rearing practices, etc. clearly points out that pattern of life of these people revolve round cattle breeding. In recent times, however, they, particularly the Rabaris, are being attracted towards agriculture. This shift in attitude towards occupation has been the direct result of succesive drought conditions in their area as well as several restrictions put by government in the movement of cattles. Insecure economic life is driving them to abandon occupation of cattle breeding and taking up agriculture. They have been leading a precarious existence and their economic level is very कारणार्थाच्या सरो अनुना

In their own area, there is not much social intercourse between them and other communities. Their way of life is so distinct that they can be easily singled out as a separate social groups. Due to strict obser-

vances of social practices they have successfully resisted the onslaught of modernisation. This is reflected in the extremely poor educational development among them. The literacy rate among the Rabaris, Charans and Bharwad, is 2.43, 1.06 and 2.45 respectively.

17. Pardhis.-Pardhis are a seminomadic tribal people inhabiting in the Kutch district of the State. According to 1971 census their total number is 2806. They live in mixed villages with other communities. Although they do engage themselves in agriculture, this cannot be said to be the prime source of their livelihood. Mostly they depend on agricultural labour and other labour works. They are also professional snake-catchers. Due to very hard existence, they move from one place to another to earn their bread. Their poverty is very acute.

Due to the nature of nomadism, they do not have adequate social mixing with other communities of their area. But contact with many outside people is bringing culture change among them. However, they are still far behind in receiving development programmes. For instance, the literacy rate among them is still in shocking state (4·89). No special programme for their rehabilitation has been initiated.

18. Waghris.—Although Waghris are scattered all over Gujarat, only the Waghris of Kutch have been enlisted as a scheduled tribe. According to 1971 census, their number as tribals is 4,637 in Gujarat State.

They do a variety of jobs to earn their livelihood such as labourers in limestone kilns, selling twigs for use in brushing teeth, selling gourdpitches, selling chickens, selling bamboo products etc. Although economically not very well, they do not have to face starvation conditions as they are quite enterprising in earning their livelihood.

Waghris are well integrated in the Hindu society of the area. As each member gets engaged in earning income, they care least to send their children to schools. As such, educational development has been very poor among them. The literacy figures among them according to 1971 census is 2.83. But they are not living an islolated existence.

19. Kathodis.—Kathodis are a minor tribal group in Gujarat State. They are scattered over in Surat, Dangs, Broach and Sabarkantha districts of Gujarat State. According to 1971 census they number 2939.

They are essentially a forest tribe and live in exclusive hamlets on the fringe of forests. They do not have social intercourse with other communities and lead almost an isolated existence. Their source of livelihood is dependent on the labour work in forest. They are experts in manufacturing charcoal. Their economic condition precarious and they lead a subhuman existence. They also move from one forest region to another in search of jobs. As such they are a migratory band.

20. Siddis.—Although Siddis are not an important tribal group in Gujarat State from numerical point of view (they number only 4482, according to 1971 census), racially and ethnologically they constitute a significant place in the tribal map of Gujarat. They are scattered over in Junagadh, Jamnagar and Rajkot districts of the State, the major concentration being in Talala taluka of Junagadh district. They are the only tribal people in the State

having a distinct negroid elements in their physical features.

Agriculture, farm labour work in construction works as well as in forests and petty trade are the sources of earning livelihood for Siddis. In earlier times they had a secure economic life as they used to live on the patronage of rulers but after independence they have to

struggle had for earning their bread.
Poor as they are, they need special treatment.

The cultural life is distinct and remnants of African elements in their culture is still found. But, by far they are being gradually assimilated in the cultural life of their region. Their lingua franca has also become Gujarati. Whatever

religion they had before migrating to this country, they embraced Islam after settling down here.

- 1. Notes.—The Author is grateful to his colleague Shri M. I. Masavi for his kind assistance in preparing this note.
- 2. All the figures, wherever, it is not mentioned, have been derived from 1971 census publications..



ठाकर यवती



महादेव कीळो स्त्री दळत असताना विश्व किन हो हम

#### आदिवासी हस्तकला

आदिवासी जीवन संपूर्णतः निसर्गसान्निध्यात संपन्न होत असल्याने त्यांच्या हस्तकलेवर निसर्ग व जंगलातील वस्तू, प्राणी व नैसर्गिक कल्पना यांची पकड पहावयास मिळते. कोणतीही कलाकृती ही मुख्यतः त्यांच्या उपयोगासाठीच जरी असली तरी वस्तूशी संबंध फक्त 'उपभोग्य' न राहता आत्मिय असतो. आदिवासी कलेचे अनेक पैलू आहेत. वस्तूतील गुणांचा जास्तीत जास्त श्रेयस्कर उपयोग करून स्वतःच्या कल्पनांना मूर्त स्वरूप आदिवासी कलाकार देत असल्याने निर्माण होणाऱ्या वस्तू, चिव अगर इतर कलाकृतींच्या माध्यमातून आदिवासी कलाकार प्रगत्भ विचार प्रगट करीत असतो. या साऱ्या वस्तूंवर नजर टाकल्यास त्यातून निर्माण झालेले कसब व यासाठी केलेली तपश्चर्या बाहेरच्या माणसाला थक्क करून सोडते. पुणे येथील आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्थेच्या आदिवासी संग्रहालयात आदिवासी हस्तकलेची विविध अंगे जतन केलेली आहेत.

cultified as a schoduled tribe.

## Technological Gap in Tribal Farming-A Path Analysis

R. R. Kulkarni and G. K. Sangle<sup>1</sup>

THE socio-economic conditions of the tribal farmers could be improved by the use of different farm technologies advocated by the change agents. Efforts are being made by the development agencies to convince tribal farmers about the benefits of new farm technologies seeds. fertilizers. protection, chemicals, implements and machineries. The tribal farmers do not use the recommended technologies as desired by change agents. (Bapat, 1976; Patnaik, 1972 and Tripathy, 1977). Number of studies are available on the reasons of non-adoption of recommended technologies by non-tribal farmers and the various factors that contribute to non-adoption; but studies dealing with factors related to non-adoption among tribals have not been conducted so far in Kinwat area. This study was, therefore, planned with an object of analysing different factors directly indirectly associated with non-use of technologies or factors causing technological gap in tribal farming.

Method of study.—The locale for the present study was 133 villages of tribal sub-Plan area in Kinwat Taluka of Nanded District in Maharashtra State. Ten villages were selected by following stratified random sampling procedure and 117 tribal farmers were selected by random sampling method from these selected villages. Based on

review of literature and experience of Extension Officers in area of research 27 independent variables having relevance with technological gap were selected. The technologies selected for the study were hybrid and high yielding varieties seed of different crops. manures fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, farm implements and machineries and animal husbandry practices. The technological gap is discripancy between the recommended technologies and that followed by farmers. While working out the gap in respect of each technology attention was paid for the potential for use of technologies. Composite technological gap was worked out by summing gap in respect of each technologies and it

was divided by number of technologies in question. The data were gathered by personal interview method with the help of schedules prepared for the purpose, independant variables were measured with the help of indices, scale, etc.

#### Finding and Discussion.

The results presented in Table (1) revealed that out of 27 independent variables tried, the variables namely socio-economic status, agricultural beliefs, family educational status, source credibility and degree of commercialization exerted direct negative effects on technological gap in the Path coefficients showing the direct, indirect and substantial indirect effects of independent variables on the technological gap.

TABLE No. 1

		130-0	Tribal (N = 114)			
Num- ber	Independent variables		Direct effect	Total indirect	Substantial indirect effect	
				effect	I	II
1	2 000.0		3	4	Commenced to	.III-6
	I. Situational			V	e still Soi Lang	<b>可推一</b> 版入的
X <sub>1</sub>	Farm Size	£(7) O	0.131	-0.312	-0.127	-0.066
$X_2$	Irrigation potential	1-1-0	- 0.001	- 0.282	-0.096	-0.088
$X_3$	Degree of fragmentation	1000	0.001	-0.005	0.064	(17) 0·037
X <sub>4</sub>	Degree of commercialization	981.0	0.137	-0.146	(1) -0.041	(14)
	Indebtedness	141 0	0.073		(14)	-0·033 (9)
5		••	0.073	-0.245	-0.052 (14)	0.030

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Extension, Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani.

Tribal (N = 114)

		Tribal ( $N = 114$ )				
Num-	Independent variables	Direct effect		ubstantial indirect effect		
ber		A S		I	П	
1	2	3 algas	E 411 .0	bull5 in salis A	36 31	
Carrier street which	II. Personal and Socio-phycho-	e 30 ta molfongayas, i i i i i	Market Control		TO SERVICE OF STATE OF STATE	
	logical—			A CONTRACT OF	1000001	
		0.021	0.038	0.011	-0.038	
	lechnologies in question agA	0.025		(15)	(8) $-0.048$	
X <sub>7</sub>	Farming experience		omigot il			
solinge	os to qual est this bostom Education of farmer Douge q		-0.417	-0.153	-0.096	
				(14)	(9)	
X <sub>0</sub> J	Family educational status	-0.187	-0.273	-0.149 (14)	0.048	
C. <b>9</b> .0	the note of muces, water of		0.007		-0.020	
X <sub>10</sub>	Family type			(11)	(14)	
		0:064	0.002	0.071	0.035	
(X <sub>11</sub> )	Family size			(14)	(10)	
X <sub>12</sub>	Family workers	0.065	<b>— 1·150</b>		-0.026 $(14)$	
19mBf	SOURTH AND THE COLUMN ASSESSMENT	0.072	-0:195		-0.045	
X <sub>13</sub>	Social participation		to vandle	(14)	(17)	
status	Socio-economic status	-0.259	-0.229	-0.127	-0.107	
		SALE OF THE		(17)	-0.044	
X <sub>15</sub>	Innovativeness	- 0.073	-0.145	(8) and (8) and	(9)	
HOLICEE	OHIOSE ROLLING OFFICE STREET		-0.421		-0.122	
X <sub>16</sub>	Knowledge about technology			(17)	(11)	
lannsk	Agricultural beliefs	-0.244	- 0.27		0.080	
加加175	(주) 등 집에 대한 시간 시간 시간 전에 있는 사람들이 되었다. (1) 전에 대한 시간 시간 시간 (1) 전에 대한 시간		9 9(1)(1)		(18) $-0.103$	
X <sub>18</sub>	Scientific orientation	0.125	-0.472	(17)	(14)	
9	=t andit	0.015	- 0.127	-0.055	-0.039	
X <sub>19</sub>	Perception about credit	0 012		(17)	(14)	
X <sub>20</sub>	Agricultural development aspira-	0.067	-0.412		-0.094	
20	tion.			(14)	(9)	
X <sub>51</sub>		- 0.084	- 0.291	-0.127 (17)	-0.102 (14)	
- 51	190 (81)	0110		(17)	(14)	
45.3						
	III. Communication—		0.404	0.000	- 0.052	
X22	Personal localite source use	0.039	- 0.190	-0.060 (17)	(14)	
	1142 9201702 1150	- 0.073	- 0.349		0.103	
X23	Personal cosmopolite source use	0 07.		(17)		
TU	Mass media source use	0.127	- 0.653		-0.128	
X <sub>24</sub>	2 000 0- 2000 - 4000		0.67	(14) $-0.156$	(17) $-0.134$	
X <sub>25</sub>	Total source utilization	0.137	-0.673			
(+1)		0.130			-0.082	
X26	Source creditability			(14)	(17)	
X	Constraints	0.144	0.210		0.037	
105/127	$(91) \qquad \text{Chr.} 0 \leftarrow \text{F.} 0$		The state of the s	(14)	(17)	
- Later	Control of the contro	Service State			1 11 - 001	

Figures in parentheses indicate number of independent variables through which it effect. sources of information.

Sequential order.—The variables namely, constraints, source utilization and education or respondent contributed substantial positive direct effects on technological gap. The remaining variables did not exert substantial direct effects.

So far total indirect effects is concerned, total source utilization and mass media use exerted maximum negative effects on technological gap through socioeconomic status. Other indirectly effecting variables were: scientific orientation knowledge about technology, farmers' educational level, agricultural development credibility.

The substantial indirect effects of the independent variables are also depicted in Table-1. The first largest indirect effects were of the variables like mass media, use, followed by agricultural development aspiration and scientific orientation. The second substantial indirect effects were of variables namely total source utilization followed by knowledge about technology and socio-economic status. Majority of the substantial indirect effects were channalised through socio-economic status of tribal farmers. do an daw bomble >

The path findings proved that sociostatus of farmers, economic agricultural beliefs, family educational status, source credibility and degree of commercialization important factors most responsible for technological gap. The increase in the value of these variables decreased the technological gap. These technologies are used by high socio-economic status farmers who had better education and had access to sources of information.

Implication.—The study has revealed that technological gap in tribals of those income was more and had better access to the sources of information is low. Hence for social and economic uplift of tribals it is necessary that the technological gap is lowered. The socially and economically weak tribals need more attention by the change agents in respect of diffusion and use of technologies. This group

of tribals should be well informed about technologies and necessary arrangements for input to be made for its use. By this the technological gap would be reduced resulting in raising tribals socially and economically.

#### References:

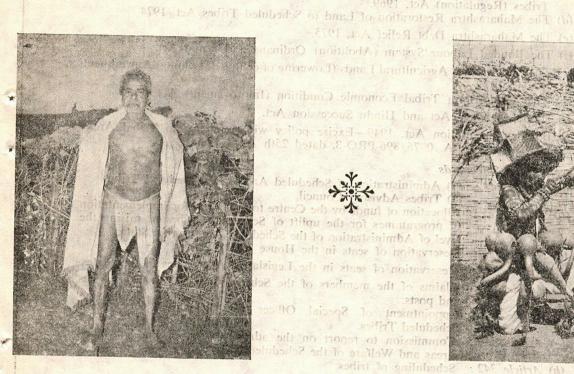
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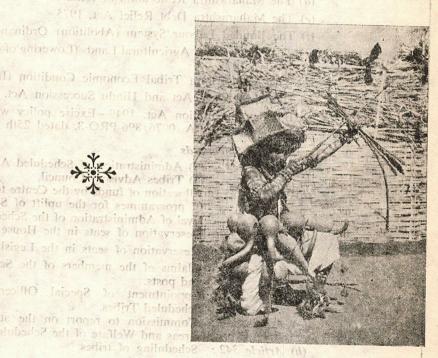




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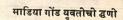


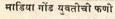
मारिया गोंड लोकांना रेटे, बैल व बैलगाडचांसाठी आर्थिक सहाय्य देण्यात आले.



रसार्वेद्दरभपावरा भिल्ल नर्तक







### Ameliorative Measures Taken by Government for Uplift of Scheduled Tribes (In Nutshell)

#### Legislative

- (a) Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.
- (b) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Laws (Amendment) Act. 1974.
- (c) The Maharashtra Sales of Trees by the occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Act, 1969.
- (d) The Maharashtra Restoration of Land to Scheduled Tribes Act, 1974.
- (e) The Maharashtra Debt Relief Act, 1975.
- (f) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 and Act.
- (g) The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Lowering of ceiling of holding) Amendment Rules, 1975.
- (h) The Maharashtra Tribal Economic Condition (Improvement) Act, 1976.
- (i) Hindu Marriage Act and Hindu Succession Act.
- (j) Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949—Excise policy with reference to Tribal Areas (Order No. DPA. 0976/896-PRO-3, dated 25th April 1980.)

#### Constitutional Safeguards

- (1) Administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. (a) Article 244:
  - (2) Tribes Advisory Council.
- Allocation of funds by the Centre to the States for implementation of programmes for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes or raising the (b) Article 275: level of Administration of the Scheduled Areas in the State.
- (c) Article 330: Reservation of seats in the House of the People.
- Reservation of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. (d) Article 332:
- Claims of the members of the Scheduled Tribes to the services (e) Article 335: and posts.
- Appointment of Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and (f) Article 338: Scheduled Tribes.
- Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled (e) Article 339: Areas and Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.
- Scheduling of tribes. (h) Article 342:

#### 3. Other concessions

- (a) Reservation of posts in Government services.
- (b) Reservation of seats in the Educational Institutions.
- (c) Reservation in the bodies of co-operative banks and co-operative societies.

#### 4. Leoislature Committees

- (i) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Legislature Committee.
- (ii) Scheduled Tribes Legislature Committee for Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### 5. Tribal Sub-Plan Administration

- (a) Cabinet Sub-Committee for Tribal Sub-Plan (State level).
- (b) Special Executive Committee for Tribal Sub-Plan (District level).

#### GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

SOCIAL WELFARE, CULTURAL AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT Resolution No. ABC-1680/43669/D-V

Mantralaya Annexe, Bombay 400 032, dated 29th October 1980 months of critical and a contract of critic

- Read—(1) Government Resolution, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, No. CBC-1077/50876/ D-V, dated 21st March 1979.
  - (2) Government Resolution, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, No. CBC-1680/43669/D-V, dated 25th July 1980.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Constitution of India, special facilities and protection has been given to the Scheduled Tribes. In accordance with these provisions, the State Government has been implementing various schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes and to bring them on par with other masses, such as reservations in Government service, reservation in promotions, grant of free-studentships, reservations in educational institutions and engineering and medical colleges etc. Complaints have been received by Government that these benefits, particularly those relating to admission in medical and engineering colleges, are largely being taken by persons who do not belong to Scheduled Tribes. In the preliminary check enquiries undertaken by the Director of Social Welfare, in respect of the caste certificates produced by the students for admissions in medical and engineering colleges, it was revealed that the percentage of applicants whose claims for belonging to Scheduled Tribes were doubtful, was as high as 60 per cent. In spite of repeated clear instructions issued by Government from time to time. particularly in 1953, 1975 and 1979, the caste certificates still appear to be issued to persons who do not belong to Scheduled Tribes. Government, therefore, constituted a Committee as follows:-

- (1) Shri K. B. Srinivasan, Secretary Convenor. to Government (Energy)
- (2) Shri Baburao Madavi, M.L.A. Member.
- (3) Shri Ramesh P. Valvi, M.L.A. Member.
- (4) Shri M. G. Kadu, M.L.A. ... Member.
- (5) Dr. G. M. Gare, Director, Tribal Member.
  Research and Training Institute,
  Pune.
- (6) Shri A. R. Bodhankar, Deputy Member-Director of Social Welfare, Secretary. Pune.

The terms of reference of the Committee were to enquire into the entire procedure for issuing Caste Certificates and make recommendations to modify the existing procedure to ensure that persons who do not belong to Scheduled Tribes do not obtain caste certificates as belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The Committee has critically examined the existing procedure for issuance of a caste certificate and the relevant orders therefor, and has submitted its detailed report to Government.

- 2. The Report submitted by the Committee was carefully considered by Government. Government is pleased to direct that the recommendations made by the Committee in regard to issuance of caste certificates to Scheduled Tribes, should be accepted.
- 3. Government is accordingly pleased to issue revised instructions detailed in Appendix 'A' to this Resolution (page 3) in respect of issuance of caste certificates to Scheduled Tribe. A Marathi translation of these instructions is also appended.
- 4. The authorities mentioned below only are now empowered to issue caste certificate to Scheduled Tribes:—
  - (1) All Taluka/Tahsil Executive Magistrates.
  - (2) All sub-Divisional Executive Magistrates.
  - (3) District Magistrates.
- 5. A person desiring to apply for a caste certificate as belonging to a Scheduled Tribe, should make an application to the concerned competent authority in the form appended to the Resolution (pages 14 & 15).
- 6. The Divisional Commissioner should be empowered to enquire into the appeals in respect of non-issuance of caste certificates and also into the complaints and allegations about issuance of caste certificate to persons who do not belong to Scheduled Tribes. These appeals should be considered in accordance with the detailed instructions accompanying these orders.
- 7. The Competent Authority should maintain a register of the caste certificates issued by him as per instruction 22. This register should be open for inspection by the general public and no fees whatsoever shall be charged for such inspection.

- 8. Government orders on other recommendations made by the Committee and accepted by Government would be issued separately. However, one post of Tribal Welfare Officer should be attached to the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay to assist the competent authority in Greater Bombay in making enquiries into the applications for certificates as belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
- 9. Government is also pleased to direct that the admissions given to medical and engineering colleges this year against the seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes, should be treated as provisional and the caste certificates in question should be scrutinised by the Director of Social Welfare by entrusting the work to a responsible Deputy Director of Social for 2 months.
- 10. A consolidated report of the caste certificates issued by the Competent Authority each month, should be submitted by the Competent Authority to the Director, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, and the Divisional Commissioner, before 10th of the next month in the following proforma:—

Tahsil No. of application received issued Tribe-wise number of caste certificates issued issued and application received and application issued and application issued and application issued and application issued application and applications are applications.

11. These orders shall come into force with immediate effect. All previous orders issued in respect of issuance of caste certificates so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes, should be treated as superseded, except those issued under Government Resolution, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, No. EBC-1478/D-V, dated 25th September 1978.

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Chief Secretary to Government.

#### APPENDIX "A"

Instructions for issuance of Caste Certificates to Scheduled Tribes

- 1. A person desiring to have a Caste Certificate should apply to any of the authorities mentioned below in writing:—
  - (1) Taluka Executive Magistrate of the concerned Taluka/Tahsil.
  - (2) Sub-Divisional Executive Magistrate of the concerned Sub-Division.
    - (3) District Magistrate of the concerned District.
  - 2. The applicant must state in his application that the information furnished by him in the application is correct and that if later on it is found to be incorrect, he will be liable for prosecution for furnishing false information to Government under the provisions of sections 199 and 200 of the Indian Penal Code.
  - 3. The applicant must state in the application the place he is ordinarily resident in and produce documentary evidence therefor.
  - 4. If the applicant's father or any near relatives are/were in Government or similar services, a certified copy of the relevant entries in the service book regarding the caste and place of ordinary residence, should be enclosed with application.
  - 5. The applicant must enclose evidence that he actually belongs to the tribe for which he has applied for a certificate.
  - 6. If the applicant has applied in the past, to a competent authority, for a caste certificate, or if he has been issued a caste certificate in the past by a competent authority (in the State of Maharashtra or any other States) the fact should be specifically shown in the application, and a copy of such a certificate be attached.
  - claim carefully in accordance with the list of "check" points" acompanying these orders (Annexure I) and must satisfy himself about the claim. The Competent Authority must record in the proceedings, the procedure he adopted to determine the tribe, the evidence relied upon or rejected and record his reasons about the conclusion arrived at.
  - 7-A. The application for a caste certificate must be finally disposed of within 8 days of its receipt.
  - 7-B. The Competent Authority should verify the True Copies of the documents produced by the applicant with the original documents before finally disposing of the application.
  - 8. The caste is generally mentioned in the School Leaving Certificate. If the competent authority is satisfied from the documentary evidence produced by the applicant, that he belongs to the caste stated in the

School Leaving Certificate of the School last attended (preferably a primary school) a Caste Certificate may be issued.

- 9. The Competent Authority may, at his discretion, if he is not satisfied with the genuiness of claim mentioned in the application, reject the application, and inform the applicant accordingly mentioning the grounds of rejection of the application.
- 10. The applicant, if the application is rejected by the Competent Authority, may prefer an appeal against its rejection to the Divisional Commissioner, within 10 days of such rejection.

The Divisional Commissioner shall cause such enquiries to be made, at the village claimed by the applicant as his place of permanent residence, particularly with the local persons known to the authorities as belonging to the Tribe claimed by the applicant, verify the claim of the applicant and pass such orders as deemed fit, within one month from the date of receipt of appeal. A copy of the orders so passed shall be communicated to the concerned Competent Authority and he may be directed to take action to issue a caste certificate. While arriving at a decision at any level if it is observed by any of the Competent Authorities that the applicant has produced false evidence, immediate action to prosecute him under the provisions of penal law should be initiated.

- 11. The Competent Authority may also refer to the caste of the relatives of the applicant as mentioned in the documents, such as, revenue registers, or birth and death registers, etc.
- 12. Caste Certificates should be issued only to those who have their ordinary place of residence within the jurisdiction of the competent authority. Ordinary residence means residence which is not for the purpose of service, employment, education, confinement in jail etc. In short, it means permanent residence and not a temporary residence.
- 13. The caste certificates should not be issued to a person unless his tribe is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes for the State of Maharashtra and the person is an ordinary resident of the place. The instructions contained in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Letter No. BC-12025/2/76-SCT-I, dated 22nd March 1977, should be strictly followed (Copy enclosed) page 8.
- 14. The caste certificates must be issued in the proforma prescribed by the Government of India (copy enclosed—Annexure II) page 6. Copies of this proforma should be cyclostyled departmentally. In no case forms printed by non-official agencies should be used, as these are not in the form prescribed. The question of printing of forms as standard forms is under consideration of Government separately. Any lapse in this respect will be viewed seriously.

- 15. Correct classification of the caste should be indicated. List of Scheduled Tribes for Maharashtra State is prescribed by the Government of India in accordance with the provision of Article 342 of the Constitution of India and Constitution Order 22 issued in accordance with these provisions.
- 16. A person belonging to Scheduled Tribes may have any religion.
- 17. Where a person migrates from one State to another, he can claim to belong to Scheduled Tribes only relation to the State from which he has migrated. The competent authority should not, therefore, issue a caste certificate to a person from any other State, whether he is ordinarily residing in this State or not.
- 18. The caste certificates which do not show the correct classification and the number and date of Government orders or are not in the form prescribed, should be held invalid and the persons issuing the caste certificate should be liable for action. The contents in Government Circular, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department, No. CBC-1476/11027/D-V, dated 5th May 1976, are specifically brought the notice of the competent authority (Copy enclosed) page 7.
- 19. Any complaint or allegation that a person not belonging to a tribe has been issued a caste certificate, shall be enquired into by the Divisional Commissioner in respect of certificates issued by the competent authority, in his jurisdiction. The Divisional Commissioner shall decide all such complaints within a month of the receipt of the complaint. The decision of the Divisional Commissioner shall be final and the same shall be communicated to the Competent Authority who has issued the concerned castes certificate. The competent authority shall take immediate action to cancel the certificate, if necessary, and also to take suitable action against the applicant.
- 19-A. The Divisional Commissioner should also take immediate action against the competent authority as per relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code and/or the provisions of the appropriate disciplinary rules.
- 20. In disposing of an application under instruction No. 10 or a complaint under instruction No. 19, the Director, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, shall on being required to do so, render all assistance necessary to the Divisional Commissioner.
- 21. The Competent Authority shall display on his office Notice Board a list in proforma given in instruction (22) below of all caste certificates issued by him during the month before the 5th day of the succeeding month.

The Competent Authority shall furnish a copy of such lists to the Authorities listed in column (3) of the Statement in instruction (22) below (excluding himself).

The authorities listed in column (3) shall similarly have these lists displayed on the Notice Boards of their respective offices.

22. The competent authority shall maintain a register of the caste certificates issued by him in the following proforma:—

Serial No. Tahsil	Name of the person to whom the caste certicitate has been issued	Address	Name of the Tribe	Serial No. in the List of Scheduled Tribes	Date of issue of caste certicfiate
1 2	3	4	5	6	Yangaria SAT OF

An extract of the register for the calendar month should be f

be forwarded as following, before the 5th of the next

Serial No. 10 Mark Authority Of Staffings	To whom copies should be forwarded £
1 Taluka Executive Magistrates	<ul> <li>(i) Sub-Divisional Magistrate;</li> <li>(ii) District Magistrate;</li> <li>(iii) Gram Panchayat concerned;</li> <li>(iv) Adiwasi Co-operative Society concerned.</li> </ul>
2 Sub-Divisional Magistrate Magis	<ul> <li>(i) Taluka Executive Magistrate;</li> <li>(ii) District Magistrate;</li> <li>(iii) Gram Panchayat concerned;</li> <li>(iv) Adiwasi Co-operative Society concerned.</li> </ul>
3 District Magistrate  19 Any complaint or allegation that a person not be lower to a ribe ins been issued a caste certificate shall be enquired anto by the Divisional Commissioner.	<ul> <li>(i) Taluka Executive Magistrate;</li> <li>(ii) Sub-Divisional Magistrate;</li> <li>(iii) Gram Panchayat concerned;</li> <li>(iv) Adiwasi Co-operative Society concerned.</li> </ul>

23. The register of caste certificates so maintained by the competent authorities shall be open for inspection by the general public and notices whatsoever shallbe charged for such inspection.

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(1) Verified that the family of the applicant is the permanent resident of the hamlet/village/town/city, which comes in the jurisdiction of the competent authority.

(2) Satisfied himself from the relevant documents information that such a tribe is found in the jurisdiction of the authority.

(3) Satisfied himself that the applicant is not taking undue advantage of the similarity in the nomenclature of his non-notified tribe with that of a notified schedule tribe or of such identity in the name from the category of notified backward classes to the other.

(4) Has he taken necessary precautions to see that the applicant really belongs to the notified scheduled tribe group and is positively of the same group of the area where these were notified prior to 27th July 1977 and is not taking undue advantage of the provision of the removal of the area restrictions. (This should be particularly seen where there is similarity of names as per list.)

Through

ne Name of village officer or any person authorised by

n/ him.

To be verified from elderly person of other castes from the same village.

#### THE PROPERTY ANNEXURE II

#### Form of Caste Certificate

Inis is to certify that Shri/Shrimati/Kumari*
son/daughter* of of village/town*.
in District/Division* of of the State/Union Territory*
belongs to the
recognised as a
Scheduled Tribe*
Under: I be the livery prints to the livery prints of the livery prints
*The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.
*The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.
*The Constitution (Schedule Castes) Union Territories Order, 1951.
*The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Union Territories Order, 1951.
[(as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976)].
*The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956.
*The Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976.
*The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962.
*The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962.
*The Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.
*The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh), Order, 1967.
*The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968.
*The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Schedule Tribes Order, 1968.
*The Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970.
ON SERVICE CO. T. STORY SERVICE SERVIC
2. Shri/Shrimati/Kumari
and/or his/her family ordinarily reside(s) in village/town of
District/Division of the State/Union Territory of
PARTY OF THE SERVICE VENEZA AND REV. THE PARTY THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
SEPT THE THE PERSON THE COLUMN THE SEPTEMBER OF SIGNATURE
कावणाहर करणांचा आहेल शब्दात आहेत. भवान महिल सेवान संप्रांत सेवान महिल सेवान महिल सेवान हो से पार्टी ह
Designation
State
Place
TEPPETER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF
1) ate where a second of the s
The rail is the there are the relative to the state of th

<sup>\*</sup>Please delete the words which are not applicable.

Note.—The term "ordinarily resides" used here will have the same meaning as in section 20 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950.

#### अनुस्चित जमातींना जातीचे प्रमाणपत्र देण्याबाबत सूचना

- (१) ज्या व्यक्तीस जातीच्या प्रमाण-पत्नाची जरुरी असेल त्याने खालील्पैकी कोण-त्याही अधिकाऱ्याकडे लेखी अर्ज करावा :--
  - (१) संबंधित तालुक्याचे/तहसीलचे तालुका/तहसील कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी
  - (२) संबंधित उप-विभागाचे उप-विभागीय कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी,
  - (३) संबंधित जिल्ह्याचे जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी
- (२) आपण अर्जात दिलेली माहिती खरी आहे व ही माहिती खोटी असल्याचे नंतर आढळून आल्यास आपण शासनास खोटी माहिती दिली म्हणून "इंडियन पिनल कोड" मधील कलमे १९९ व २०० मधील तरतुदी-नुसार शिक्षेस पात होऊ, असे अर्जदाराने अर्जात स्पट्टपणे नमूद केले पाहिजे.
- (३) अर्जदार हा संबंधित गावाचा कायम रहिवासी आहे असे त्याने अर्जात स्पष्टपणे नमूद केले पाहिजे व त्याबहलचा कागदोपत्री पुरावा सादर केला पाहिजे.
- (४) अर्जदाराचे वडील किंवा इतर जबळचे नातेवाईक शासकीय किंवा तत्सम सेवात असतील किंवा पूर्वी असतील तर त्यांच्या सेवापुस्तकातील जात व कायम रहिवासाचे ठिकाण यासंबंधिच्या नोंदीची सत्य प्रत अर्जदाराने अर्जासोबत जोडली पाहिजे.
- (५) अर्जदार हा अर्जात नमूद केलेल्या जमातीचाच आहे ह्याबाबत त्याने पुरावा सादर केला पाहिजे.
- (६) अर्जदाराने एखाद्या सक्षम अधि-कान्याकडे जातीच्या प्रमाणपत्नाकरता पूर्वी अर्ज केला असेल किंवा सक्षम अधिकान्याने (महाराष्ट्रातील किंवा इतर राज्यांतील) त्यास जातीचे प्रमाणपत दिलेले असेल तर त्याबाबतचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख अर्जामध्ये करावयास पाहिजे व अशा प्रमाणपत्नाची सत्य प्रत अर्जा-सोबत जोडली पाहिजे.
- (७) समक्ष अधिकाऱ्याने सोबत जोडलेल्या तपासणी यादीच्या सहाय्याने अर्जाची छाननी कराबी ब अर्जदार त्या जमातीचाच आहे याची खाती करून घेतली पाहिजे. सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याने अर्जदार हा नमूद केलेल्या जमातीचाच आहे किंवा नाही, हे ठरविण्याकरिता विचारात घेतलेल्या पुराव्याची नोंद तपशील्वार ठेवली पाहिजे. तसेच ज्या कारणाने अर्ज मान्य केला किंवा नाकारला त्याची कारणे, पुरावा व निर्णय स्पष्टपणे नमूद केला पाहिजे.

- (अ) जातीच्या प्रमाणपत्नाकरिता आलेला अर्ज तो मिळाल्यापासून ८ दिवसांत निकाली काढला पाहिंजे,
- (ब) अर्जावर अंतिम निर्णय देण्यापूर्वी अर्जदाराने अर्जासोबत जोडलेल्या कागद-पत्नाच्या सत्य प्रती, सक्षम अधिका-याने मूळ कागदपत्नाबरोबर तपासून पाहिल्या पाहिलेत.
- (८) सर्वसाधारणपणे जातीची नोंद शाळा सोडल्याच्या प्रमाणपत्नात केलेली असते. अर्जदाराने सादर केलेल्या कागदोपत्नी पुराव्या-वरून अर्जदार हा तो शिकत असलेल्या शेवटच्या शाळेच्या (विशेषतः प्राथमिक शाळेच्या) शाळा सोडल्याच्या प्रमाणपत्नात नमूद केलेल्या जातीचाच आहे अशी सक्षम अधिका-याची खाली झाली तर अर्जदारास जातीचे प्रमाणपत्न देण्यात यावे.
- (९) अर्जदाराने अर्जात दिलेल्या जाती च्या खरेपणाबद्दल सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याची खाती झाली नसेल तर अर्ज नाकारण्यात यावा व अर्ज नाकारण्याची कारणे अर्जदारास कळविण्यात यावीत.
- (१०) सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांनी नाकारलेल्या अर्जासंबंधी, अर्ज नाकारला गेल्याच्या तारखे-पासून १० दिवसांत, विभागीय आयुक्त यांचेकडे अर्जदारास अपील करता येईल.

विभागीय आयुक्त यांनी अर्जात नमूद केलेल्या अर्जदाराच्या कायम रहिवासाच्या गावी जबाबदार अधिक। ऱ्याद्वारे चौकशी करावी त्यावेळी जे संबंधित जातीचे आहेत असे अधिकाऱ्यास माहित आहे, अशा स्थानिक व्यक्तींचा पुरावा विचारात घेण्यात यावा. या चौकशीचे आधारावर अजंदाराचा दावा विचारात घेण्यात यावा व योग्य तो निकाल देण्यात यावा. अपीलाचा अर्ज मिळाल्यापासून एक महिन्याच्या आत निकाल देण्यात यावेत. या निकालाची प्रत संबंधित सक्षम अधिकाऱ्या-कडे पाठवावी व त्यास तात्काळ उचित कार्यवाही करण्याचा आदेश देण्यात यावा. अर्जाचा विचार करताना सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांना जर असे आढळून आले की, अर्जदाराने खोटा पुरावा दाखल केला आहे तर अर्जदारावर खटला करण्याची कायदेशीर कार्यवाही तात्काळ करण्यात यावी.

(११) सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याने अर्जदाराच्या नातेवाईकांची कागदोपत्ती नमूद केलेली जात उदा. महसूल विभागात किंवा जन्ममृत्यूच्या नोंदी ही विचारात घ्यांवी.

- (१२) सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांना त्यांच्या अधिकारक्षेत्रात कायम रहिवासी असणाऱ्यांनाच जातींचे प्रमाणपत्न देण्याचा अधिकार आहे. कायम रहवास म्हणजे जो रहवास सेवा, नोकरी, शिक्षण, जेल इत्यादी कारणां-करता नसलेला रहवास.
- (१३) महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादीत अर्जदाराच्या जमातीचा समावेश असल्याशिवाय व अर्जदार हा त्या ठिकाणचा कायम रिह्वासी असल्याशिवाय अर्जदारास जातीचे प्रमाणपत देण्यात येऊ नये. केंद्र शासनाच्या गृह मंत्रालयाच्या कमांक बीसी. १२०२५/२/७६-एससीटी-१, दिनांक २२ मार्च १९७७ च्या पतात दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक पाळण्यात याच्या (प्रत सोबत जोडलेली आहे).
- (१४) केंद्र शासनाने विह्नित केलेल्या नमुन्यातच जातीचे प्रमाणपत दिले पाहिजे या नमुन्याच्या प्रती कार्याल्यातच चक्रमृद्धित करून घ्याच्या. अशासकीय संस्थांनी किया व्यक्तींनी छापलेले नमुने कोणत्याही परिस्थि तीत वापरण्यात येळ नयेत. असे फॉर्म हे विहित नमुन्यात नसतात. विहित नमुने प्रमाणित फॉर्म म्हणून छापून घेण्याचा प्रश्न विचाराधीन आहे. याबाबतीतील तुटीची गंभीर दखल घेण्यात येईल.
- (१५) जमातीचे वर्गीकरण व जात बरोबर लिहिली जावी. महाराष्ट्र राज्याकरता असलेली अनुसूचित जमातीची यादी केंद्र शासनाने भारताच्या घटनेतील अनुच्छेद ३४२ व त्यानुसार काढलेल्या अध्यादेश २२ प्रमाणे विहित करण्यात आली आहे.
- (१६) अनुसूचित जमातीच्या व्यक्तीचा अर्थ भ्रम कोणताही असु शकतो.
- (१७) एखाद्या राज्यातून दुसऱ्या राज्यात स्थलांतर करणारी व्यक्ती ही ज्या राज्यातून तिने स्थलांतर केले आहे त्या राज्याच्या संदर्भातच अनुसूचित जमातीची समजली पाहिजे. सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांनी दुसऱ्या राज्यातून स्थलांतिरत असलेल्या व्यक्तीस, तो या राज्यात कायम रहिवासी असला तरी, जातीचे प्रमाणपन्न देऊ नये.
- (१८) ज्या जातीच्या प्रमाणपत्नात संबंधित जातीचे चुकीचे वर्गीकरण नमूद केले असेल, किंवा शासकीय आदेश बरोबर नमूद केले नसतील किंवा जे विहित नमुन्यात नसतील, ती प्रमाणपत्ने ग्राह्य मानण्यात मेणार नाहीत. ज्या अधिका-यांकडून अशी प्रमाणपत्ने

देण्यात येतील त्यांचेवर उचित कार्यवाही करण्यात येईल. याबाबतीत शासन परिपत्नक, समाजकत्याण, सांस्कृतिक कार्य, कीडा व पर्यटन विभाग, क्रमांक सीबीसी. १४७६/ ११०२७/का-५, दिनांक ५ मे १९७६ कडे सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांचे लक्ष वेधण्यात येत आहे (प्रत सोबत जोडली आहे).

(१९) एखादी व्यक्ती अनुसूचित जमातीची नसूनही त्या व्यक्तीस अनुसूचित जमातीचे प्रमाणपत देण्यात आलेले आहे, याबद्दलच्या कोणत्याही तकारीची संबंधित सक्षम अधिकारी ज्या विभागीय आयुक्तांच्या अधिकार क्षेत्रातील असेल त्या विभागीय अधिकान्यांकडून, चौकशी करण्यात यावी. अशी तकार आल्यापासून १ महिन्यात विभागीय आयुक्तांकडून त्याबद्दल निर्णय चेण्यात येईल. विभागीय आयुक्तांकडून त्याबद्दल निर्णय चेण्यात येईल.

राहील व तो ज्या सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याने जातीचे प्रमाणपत्र दिले आहे त्यास कळविण्यात येईल. सक्षम अधिकारी जरूर असेल तर, संबंधित प्रमाणपत्र रद्द्रकरण्याची कारवाई तात्काळ करतील. तसेच संबंधित अर्जदाराविरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करतील.

- (१९) (अ) ज्या सक्षम अधिकाऱ्याने संबंधित चुकीचे जातीचे प्रमाणपत्र दिले असेल त्या अधिकाऱ्याविरुद्ध विभागीय आयुक्तांनी इंडियन पीनल कोड व उचित सेवा नियमान्तुसार कारवाई तात्काळ करावी.
- (२०) वरील सूचना क्रमांक १० मध्ये नमूद केलेला अर्ज किवा सूचना क्रमांक १९ मध्ये नमूद केलेली तकार, यासंबंधी अंतिम निर्णय देण्यासंबंधात विभागीय आयुक्तांनी विचारणा केल्यास संचालक, आदिवासी

संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे हे सर्वे सहाय्य देतील.

(२१) सूचना कमांक २२ मध्ये दिलेल्यां तक्त्याप्रमाणे सक्षमं अधिकारी संबंधित महिन्यात दिलेल्या प्रमाणपत्नाची माहिती पुढील महिन्याच्या ५ तारखेच्या आत त्यांच्या कार्यालयाच्या सूचना फलकावर लावतील.

या दिलेल्या प्रमाणपत्नाची एक प्रत सूचना क्रमांक २२ मध्ये दिलेल्या तक्त्यातील रकाना ३ मधील अधिकाऱ्यांकडे पाठवावी (स्वतः सोडून). या अधिकाऱ्यांनीही ही यादी आपापल्या कार्याल्याच्या सूचना फलकावर जाहीर करावी.

(२२) सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्यांना दिलेल्या जातीच्या प्रमाणपत्नाची नोंद वेगळ्या रजिस्टर-मध्ये खाली दिलेल्या नमुन्यात ठेवाबी:——

DEPOTE THE SEE THE PERSON FOR THE

क्रमांक	तहसोल	प्रमाणपत्न दिले आहे त्या व्यक्तीचे नाव	संपूर्ण पत्ता	जमातीचे नाव	अनुसूचित जमातीच्या प्रमाणपत्र दिल्याची यादीतील कमांक तारीख
9	?	3	8	4	terms thereby (9).

या रजिस्टरचा मागील महिन्याचा उतारा दर महिन्याच्या ५ तारखेच्या आत पुढीलप्रमाणे पाठवावा :— क्रमांक सक्षम अधिकारी प्रती ज्यास पाठवावयाच्या त्या अधिकाऱ्याचे नाव १ तालुका कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी .. (१) उप-विभागीय कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी, (२) जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी, (३) संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत. (४) संबंधित आदिवासी सहकारी सोसायटी. उप-विभागीय दंडाधिकारी .. (१) तालुका कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी, (२) जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी, (३) संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत, (४) संबंधित आदिवासी सहकारी सोसायटी. जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी .. (१) तालुका कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी, (२) उप-विभागीय दंडाधिकारी. (३) संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत, (४) संबंधित आदिवासी सहकारी सोसायटी.

<sup>(</sup>२३) वर नमूद केलेले सक्षम अधिकाऱ्यांनी ठेवावयाचे जातीच्या प्रमाणपत्नाचे रजिस्टर, हे सामान्य जनतेस तपासणी करण्यास उपलब्ध राहील. व त्याकरिता कोणतीही फी आकारण्यात येणार नाही.

### अनसूचित जमातींच्या प्रमाणपत्राकरिता अर्जाचा नमुना

गोत क्षेत्र कार्यकारी दंडाधिकारी/उप-विभागीय दंडाधिकारी/जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी.

#### विकार :----थनसमित जमानीचे प्रमाणपत्र

		a priests with hearts where			76 (b) 40				
महोदय	<b>{</b> ,	y harmer been to							
THUR	भी स	गळी सदी करणार		Ditt.		Taria s	अर्ज करतो की	, मला माझ्यार	ताठो/माङ्या
मुला-म्	<b>बुलींसा</b> टे	ी अनुसूचित जमातीच्या प्रमाणपत्र	ाची जरुरी अ	ासल्याने	मी सदर अर्ज	करीत आहे.	सदर जातीच	प्रमाणपत्र मि	ठाव म्हणून
खाली	छ माहि	ती सादर करीत आहे :				) 7)	Para Para Para Para Para Para Para Para		- The bille
(0)	(31)	अर्जदाराचे संपूर्ण नाव	SP THE	ory ii	क्षी है। इस्के इस्केट हो		FOR BURNE		
(1)			महीय व्यक्ति	HØ TH		PRF 1	भीता भी स्वापनाती बहुत स्वापनाती		
			· AMBIGIA		CONTRACTOR		THE REST		
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(F1)	(a)	सध्याचा व्यवसाय	· **   Ditt			PIT VII	te tre		
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(२)	(अ)	वडिलांचे संपूर्ण नाव	••	•					
		संपूर्ण पत्ता	 चेच्याच्या विका						
		(बडील हयात नसल्यास त्यांच्या । पत्ता द्यावा.)	शपट ज्या १०४०	441					
	(ब)	सध्याचा व्यवसाय						terri decembri	re in
		परपरागत व्यवसाय		And the second					
		कांने मार्के सम्बद्धित है। जो विका	पहार पाठचात्रम	161			intile from		
(3)	(अ)	अनुसूचित जमात	en son mer et	100				Division in	
		पोट-जात							
	(ब)	मातृभाषा	PPER TUR	15 (-)					
		बोलीभाषा							
(V)	स्था :	व्यक्तीकरिता जातीचे प्रमाणपत्र हवे						विकासिक रहा	
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	(अ)	त्या व्यक्तीचे मूळ गाव	18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-1						
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	(-)	असल्यास त्या गांवचे नावः	TRAIL LANGE						
	(事)	मूळ गाव सोडल्याचे वर्ष मूळ गाव सोडण्याची कारणे उदा. शि	त्था। नोकरी द	त्याही				क्षा करणायाच्या हा	
	(इ)	नोकरी, इत्यादी.	ोहरा है किया	主 (美)					
	(ई)	ज्या व्यक्तीकरता प्रमाणपत्र पाहिजे	त्याच्या जन्मान	ने गाव				w page	
4597	(3)	प्राथमिक शाळेचे गाव व तालुका	KIV FIRM	10.17	THE PERM	हरूँ भगिनामा	the men the	1 2 1 7 7 P	
	(35)	माध्यमिक शाळेचे गाव व तालुका	•		ाजार आहे.	PIPERIFIE 1	a talking n	20.10.16.2 B. 20.	DI BEGE

- (५) जातीचा प्रावा-
  - committee and the substitute of the contraction of (अ) जन्ममृत्यू रजिस्टरमधील उतारा
  - (ब) गावच्या ग्रामपंचायतीच्या आदिवासी सभासदाचा किंवा आदिवासी पोलीस पाटलाचा दाखला
  - (क) शाळेच्या रजिस्टारमधील उतारा (अर्जदाराचा व वडिलांचा) किंवा शाळा सोडल्याचा दाखला

#### अधिक माहिती---

- (ड) त्याच्या जमातीच्या नातेवाईक रहात असलेल्या ५ गावांची नावे व तहसील.
- (इ) त्यांच्या कुलदैवतांची/जभात दैवतांची नावे:
- (ई) दिनांक १० ऑगस्ट १९५० रोजी आपले कूट्ंब रहात असलेल्या गावाचे नाव, तहसील व जिल्हा.
- (६) अर्जदाराच्या आईवडिलांच्या मूळ गावाचे नाव, तहसील व जिल्हा.
- (७) प्रमाणपत्र पाहिजे असलेल्या व्यक्तीच्या मूळ गावासंबंधी पुरावा (ग्रामपंचायतीच्या आदिवासी सदस्याचा दाखला.)
- (८) (अ) वडील किंवा जवळचे नातेवाईक यांनी जातीचे प्रभाणपत किंवा शासकीय सवलती घेतल्या आहेत काय ?
  - (ब) असल्यास, त्यांच्या सेवापुस्तिकेतील जातीच्या व मळ गावनोंदणीसंबंधी उतारा.
- (९) (अ) जातीचे प्रमाणपत्र मिळण्यासाठी पूर्वी कोणत्याही सक्षम अधिका-याकडे अर्ज केला होता का ? (महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील किंवा बाहेरील सक्षम अधिकारी
  - (ब) असल्यास, कोणाकडे ? केव्हा ? (प्रमाणपताची सत्य प्रत जोडावी)

मी नौकरीच्या/शिक्षणाच्या किंवा इतर तात्पुरत्या कारणामुळे .. ... गावी रहात असून या गावाचा मी कायम रहिवासी आहे.

मी प्रतिज्ञेवर लिहून देतो की, वर दिलेली माहिती खरी आहे. ती खोटी असल्याचे आढळून आल्यास मी भारतीय दंडाविधान संहितेतील कलम १९९ व २०० व १९३ (२) मधील तरतुदींनुसार तीन वर्षांच्या व दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईन याची मला जाणीव आहे.

आपला.

elsojora mengelswoO lidirT bourge of essential O (अर्जदाराची सही) (अर्जदाराची सही)

Note, - N. R. means Not Reported)

## The Adiwasi Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra State

(Position as on 31st March 1980)

								The second line is the second second	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO
erial No.	District		Name of I.T.D.P.		No. of Adivasi Co-op. Societies	Share Capital of the Adiwasi Co-op. Societies. (Rs. in lakhs)	Membership of Adiwasis Co-op societies (S.T.+ Others)	Amount of credit disbursed by the societies (Rs. in lakos)	No. of familie benefitted (S.T.+ Others)
	2		3		4	5	6	7	8
1	Thane		Thane—I		32 17	26.83 3.89	77,740 16, <b>0</b> 48	14.99 18.77	13,16 20,756
		_	Dist—Total	<del></del>	49	30.72	93,788	33.76	33,924
		_				5.79	4,440	Printer 1758 is	
2	Raiged (Kulaba)		Raiged (Kulaba)		2	S WEST S. D.	NR	16.97	16,159
3	Nashik		Nashik—I		20 26	NR 51.55	32,496	19.77	17,812
		-	Dist—Total		46	51.55	32,496	36.74	33,971
		-			_,	ET7975 2节 1916	fitz a stability	8.24	7,069
4	Dhule	••	Dhule—I		22 37	4.47 96.98	53,119	22.19	12,776
		-	Dhule—II	- <u>-</u>	59	101.45	62,010	30.43	19,845
	These	-	Jalgaon		2	1.35	Tay 13,996	60.74	346
5	Jalgaon		Ahmednagar		8	17.67	19,540	7.55	5,323
6			Pune		6	5.27	1,257	2.44	1,598
7					4	5.88	4,983	4.00	1,409
8			Amravati		12	22.66	20,975	2.62	1,938
9					. 2	7.31	6,836	1.10	1,036
10	the state of the s	r ti	Nagpur Bhandara		8	21.53	20,552	2.47	,517
11					4	66.10	43,210	2.73	2,078
	2 Yeotmal	5170	Charles blooms T	31,5	10	7.94	24,762	1.39	1,218
13	3 Chandrapur	(§ 191	Chandrapur—II	11-0.	. 16	32,34	23,374	1.69	1,196
			Chandrapur—III		. 4	NR	5,153	2 41	275
			Chandrapur—IV		. 14		3,439	0.85	572
			Dist—Total		. 46	30.63	65,728	6.34	3,261
	Maharashtra State		Total		. 258	367,91	3,77,811	130.92	1,06,246

(Note.-N. R. means Not Reported)

Source.—Reports of Project Officers Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

### वृत्त विशेष

(१) जंगल बचाव परिषद

ज्याबरन जोत आंदोलन कृती समिती, महाराष्ट्र या संस्थेमार्फत "जंगल बचाव" परिषद, मनोर, तालुका पालघर, जिल्हा ठाणे येथे दिनांक २३ नोव्हेंबर १९८० रोजी आयोजित करण्यात आलो होती. निसर्ग संतुलनाच्या दृष्टोने जंगलांचे महत्त्व आहे. जिमनीचा पौत वाढिविणे, जनावरांना चारा पुरविणे, लोकांना जळण पूरविणे, जिमनीतील पाणो टिकवून घरणे, जिमनोचो घप थांबविणे, हवा शुद्ध राखणे. हे जंगलाचे प्रमुख उपयोग होत. याशिवाय लोकांना वनस्पती, खाण्यासाठी कंदमुळे, फळे व भाजीपाला अवजारांसाठी आणि घरांसाठी लाकडे, जळण, नध व डिंक यांसारख्या गोष्टो मिळतात. जंगल म्हणजे विविध प्रकारची झाडे, या झाडांच्या आश्रयाने राहगारे विविध प्रकारचे पशु-पक्षी आणि जंगलात राहणारो माणसे यांचा समुचय आहे. जंगलाच्या वाढीत आदिवासींना सहभागी करून घेतले पाहिजे. जंगलाची बाढ व आदिवासींचा विकास यांची सांगड घातली पाहिजे. जंगलांचे रक्षण म्हणजे मानवांचे रक्षण आहे.

#### (२) महाराष्ट्र राज्य आदिवासी विकास महामंडळ, पुणे

महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व शासकीय आश्रम-शाळांनी यापुढे महाराष्ट्र राज्य आदिवासी विकास महामंडळामार्फतच धान्य व किराणा सामान खरेदी करण्याचे शासनाने धोरण ठरविले आहे.

#### (३) आदिवासी संशोधम व प्रशिक्षण संस्था पूर्णे.

- (अ) या संस्थेमार्फत ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील वाघाडी या गावी आदिवासी नृत्याच्या स्पर्धा घेण्यात आल्या या स्पर्धेत (२०) नृत्य पथकांनी भाग घेतला. यात प्रामुख्याने वारली, ठाकर व मल्हार कोळी नृत्य पथकांनी ढोलनृत्य, गौरीनृत्य, तारपानृत्य व टीपरीनृत्य सादर केले. हा सांस्कृतीक कार्यक्रम बघण्यासाठी जवळ-पासच्या खेडचांतून अंदाजे तीन हजार आदिवासी आले होते.
- (ब) युवक प्रशिक्षण शिविरे—दरवर्षी आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, महा-राष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे ह्या संस्थेद्वारे महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील आठ प्रमुख आदिवासी जिल्ह्यांत आदिवासी युवक नेतृत्वसंबंधी प्रशिक्षण देण्याचे

एकूण आठ कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्यात येतातः

त्याप्रमाणे या वर्षी म्हणजे सन १९८०-८९ मध्ये घ्यावयाची शिविर सुरू झाली असून आतापर्यत पुणे, यवतमाळ व रायगड जिल्ह्यांत अनुक्रमे ४ नोव्हेंबर ते २० नोव्हेंबर १९८०, १७ डिसेंबर ते २३ डिसेंबर १९८० व ४ जानेवारी १९८१ ते १० जानेवारी १९८१ ह्या कालावधीत ओतूर, जिल्हा पुणे, यवतमाळ, जिल्हा यवतमाळ व तारा, तालुका पनवेल, जिल्हा रायगड या ठिकाणचे कार्यक्रम पूणे करण्यात आले असून वर्षाचे आगामी काळात अमरावती, नाशिक, ठाणे व चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यांत असे कार्यक्रम पूणे करण्यात येतील.

वरील तीन कार्यक्रमांमध्ये पुणे, यवतमाळ व रायगड जिल्ह्यांत राहणाऱ्या वेगवेगळचा आदिवासो समाजाच्या एकूण (७४) युवकांनी या कार्यक्रमांचा लाभ घेतला असून राहिलेल्या पाच कार्यक्रमाद्वारे अंदाजे (१५०) लाभार्थींना फायदा घेता येईल.

ह्या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमात आदिवासी क्षेत्रात त्यांच्या सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आधिक उन्नतोसाठी राविवत असणाऱ्या निरिनराळचा खात्यांतील अधिकाऱ्यांची च्याख्याने आयोजित करण्यात येतात. जेणेकरून प्रशिक्षार्थी आदिवासी युवकांना त्यांच्या सर्वांगीण उन्नतीच्या योजनांची सिवस्तर माहिती दिली जाऊन ह्या योजनांची लाम घेण्याकरिता त्यांनी काय केले पाहिजे यासंबंधी मार्गदर्शन करण्यात येते. व त्यांनी ही माहिती आपत्या, समाजाच्या लोकांना देऊन सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आधिक उन्नती साधण्यास हातभार लावावा अशी अपेक्षा करण्यात येते.

(क) चित्रपट नाध्यनातून आदिवासी कल्याण योजनांची प्रसिद्धी.— संस्थेच्या सांस्कृतिक पथकामार्फत आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील आश्रमशाळा, वसतिगृहे आणि खेडी, या ठिकाणी चित्रपट नाध्यमातून आदिवासी कल्याण योजनांची प्रसिद्धी देण्यात आली. अशा प्रकारचे (३२) कार्यक्रम अहमदनगर, नाशिक, ठाणे व पुणे जिल्ह्यांत करण्यात आले.

#### (४) आदिवासी कल्याणाबाबत केंद्र शासनाची चार सूत्री योजना

सहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या कालावधीत आदिवासी उन्नतीसाठी खालील चार सूत्री कार्यक्रम आखण्यात आला आहे:——

(१) विकासाच्या निरिनराळचा क्षेत्रांतील उत्पादनात वाढ करून वर्गीकृत जमातीच्या पन्नास टक्के लोकांना दारिद्रच रेषेच्या वर आणणे.

- (२) शिक्षणास अग्रकम देणे.
- (३) विकासासाठी आवश्यक साधन-सामग्रीची आदिवासी विभागात स्थापना करणे.
- (४) आदिवासींच्या हस्तांतरित जिमनी परत त्यांना मिळवून देणे, कर्जातून मुक्तता करणे आणि त्यांची सावकार व व्यापाऱ्यांकडून होणारी पिळवणूक थांबवून त्यांचे रक्षण करणे.

#### (५) चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील माडिया गोंड लोकांना आर्थिक सहाय्य

५० टक्के सबसीडी देऊन (१६) माडिया गोंडांना रेडे/बैल व बैलगाडी खरेदी करण्यासाठी ह. ४८,००० मंजूर करण्यात आले व या योजनेमुळे त्यांना रेडे/बैल व बैलगाडचा मिळाल्या. या साधनांचा त्यांना शेतीत व इतर व्यवसायात उपयोग होईल व यामुळे लाभा-र्थींच्या उत्पन्नात काही प्रमाणात का होईना वाढ होईल असा उद्देश आहे. या अतिप्राचीन जमातीला विकासाकडे आकर्षित करण्याच्या निर्तिराळ्या योजनांमधील ही एक योजना आहे.

### संस्था परिचय

सत्य निकेतन : राजूर, जिल्हा अहमदनगर

मत्य निकेतन हो स्वयंस्फूर्त संस्था १९५० सालापासून अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील राजूर या गावी कार्यरत आहे. अकोला तालुक्यातील हा डोंगराळ व वन विभाग श्री एस्. जी. शेंडे हे या संस्थे ने अध्यक्ष व श्री. आर. व्ही. पाटणकर हे सिचव आहेत. या संस्थेमार्फत अदिवासी विभागात खालील कामे चालू आहेत:—

- (१) आदिवासी विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी डॉ राजेंद्रप्रसाद आश्रमशाळा शेनित येथे चालिवली जाते. (११) विद्यार्थी व (२८) विद्यार्थीनी या आश्रमशाळेचा लाभ घेत आहेत.
- (२) राजूर तेरुंगण मन्हेरे, पेंडक्षेत, बारी लाहलबाडी, बिठा, लिंगदेव, घोटी या नऊ ठिकाणी पाळणा घरे चालविणे.
- (३) राजूर, मालेगाव, कटलापूर, गुहिरे, बारी व मन्हेरे या सहा गावांत बालवाड्या चालविणे
- (४) राजूर या ठिकाणी सर्वोदय विद्यामंदिर चालविणे या शाळेत (६५६) विद्यार्थी आहेत.

- (५) कथाभाला केंद्र चालविणे.
- (६) वसतिगृहे अकोले, कोटल व राजर येथे चालविणे
- (७) नशाबंदी शिबिरे चालविणे.
- (८) प्रौढ साक्षरतेचे वर्ग चालविणे.
- (९) खादी व ग्रामोद्योगाच्या योजना राबविणे.

या संस्थेचे मुख्य कार्यालय पुणे येथे आहे. संस्थेचा पत्ता खालीलप्रमाणे आहे:—

सेकेटरी, सत्यनिकेतन, पोस्ट राजूर, तालुका अकोला, जिल्हा अहमदनगर.

#### (२) डांग सेवा मंडळ, नाशिक

डांग सेवा मंडळ ही संस्था २३ जून १९३७ सालापासून नाशिक जिल्ह्यात कार्य करीत आहे. संस्थेचे आजचे कार्य खाली नमूद केल्या-प्रमाणे आहे:—

- (१) स्वयंस्फूर्त प्राथमिक शाळा चालविणे
- (२) वसतिगृहे चालविणे.
- (३) आश्रम शाळा चालविणे.
- (४) माध्यमिक शाळा चालविणे.
- (५) जंगल कामगार सहकारी संघ.
- (६) शेतकरी सहकारी संघ.
- (७) घर बांधणी सहकारी संघ.
- (८) धान्य कोठार.
- (९) खादी उत्पत्ति केंद्र.
- (१०) गोपालन केंद्र

पूज्य ठक्करबाप्पांच्या सहकाऱ्यांपैकी डांग सेवा मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष दत्तात्रय तथा दादासाहेब बिडकर आहेत व उपाध्यक्ष वामनराव यादी, एम्.एल्.सी. आहेत. पूज्य ठक्करबाप्पा, बाळासाहेब खेर, वैकुंठलालभाई मेहता, भाऊ-साहेब हिरे इत्यादी थोर व्यक्तींनी या संस्थेस मार्गदर्शन केले आहे. आदिवासींच्या सेवा करणाऱ्या ज्या काही संस्था महाराष्ट्रात आहेत त्यांपैकी ही संस्था सर्वात जुनो व ख्यातनाम आहे. या संस्थेचा पत्ता खालीलप्रमाणे आहे:—

डाँग सेवा मंडळ, वैद्य बंगला, शरणपूर रोड, नाशिक. फोन नंबर १९२.

#### (३) सातपुडा आदिवासी लोक सेवा मंडळ, जिल्हा धुळे

सातपुडा आदिवासी लोकसेवा मंडळ, शोजमोई, तालुका अक्कलकुवा, जिल्हा धुळे, ही संस्था धुळे जिल्ह्यात आदिवासींसाठी प्रामु- ख्याने ग्रैक्षणिक क्षत्रात कार्य करीत आहे. सदरहू संस्था पब्लिक ट्रस्ट कायदा, १९५० व सोसायटी कायदा, १८६० खाली पंजिबद्ध असून या संस्थेचे श्री. शिवाजो जेठचा बळवी व करसन बेचन वळवी उपाध्यक्ष आहेत.

संस्थेची स्थापना दिनांक १ जून १९७६ साली झाली आहे

संस्थेतर्फे खालीलप्रकारचे कार्य हाती घेण्यात आले आहे:—

- (अ) खालील ठिकाणी सरकारमान्य खाजगी प्राथमिक शाळा चालविल्या जातात.
  - (१) राजभोई
  - (२) पिंपरी पाडा
  - (३) टिमक मौली
- (४) सोरापाडा
  - (५) नेनसवेकी
- (६) इटवाया
  - (७) कंकाळा
- (८) भराडीपाडा
  - (९) कोडवा
- (ब) खालील ठिकाणी बालवाड्या चाल-विल्या जातात:——
  - (१) बालविकास केंद्र, अक्कलकुवा
- (२) इंदिरा बालवाडी, मोरांबा
- कर्मा (३) संजय गांधी बालवाडी, अवाबारी क्रिकेट कर्मार क्रिकेट
  - (४) बालविकास केंद्र, राजमोई
- (क) खालील ठिकाणी वसतिगृहे चाल-विली जातात:—
  - (१) आदिवासी छात्रालय, नवापाडा
- (२) आदिवासी छात्रालय, सोरापाडा.
- (३) मार्घ्यामक विद्यालय नवापाडा सन्येथे चालविण्यात येते.

ह्याशिवाय संस्थेतफें आदिवासी युवकांना रोजगार, नोकरी, धंदे ह्यांबाबत मार्गदर्शन केले जाते. आदिवासी शेतक-यांना शासनाकडून दिल्या जाणाऱ्या सवलती व आधुनिक पद्धतीने शेती करण्याबाबत मार्गदर्शन केले जाते. तसेच दारुबंदी प्रचार, कुटुंब नियोजन, हुंडापद्धती सारखे सामाजिक कार्य हाती घेण्यात येते.

🖈 🖈 🔭 रनायत्व आह रहत बनायत्

Sometimes we have a feeling that they (tribals) are backward and we are very much ahead of them. I feel this feeling is not absolutely correct. degree of truth they have, the simplicity and humility with which they are imbued and their temperament of bearing different rigours boldly themselves are some of the qualities which are rarely visible in the so-called developed society. Today those who can exploit others are considered to be developed and those who do not commit any type of exploitation are considered to be backward. Obviously this is a paradox of our modern civilisation. On the basis of their (tribals') qualities, it is evident that spiritually their culture is not inferior to that of others. At certain places their artistic sense and cultural expressions are of such a high standard that we feel proud of them, we should have regard for the better aspects of the tribal life, respect for their qualities, understanding of their problems and an attitude of humility in serving them so that they may further improve with dignity. Whatever is done for their welfare should be in the spirit of our duty. They should be provided with opportunities to grow in accordance with their own genius maintaining the basic humane values of their life. बनामी संयोधन व प्राथिताच ग्रह्मा

-Govind Vallabh Pant

#### वर्गीकृत जमातींच्या खासदारांची यादी

- (१) श्री. शिगाडा दामू बारकू मुक्काम पोशेयरी, तालुका वाडा, जिल्हा ठाणे.
- (२) श्री. कहांडळे झमरु मंगळू मुक्काम मणी, तालुका सुरगाणा, जिल्हा नाशिक.
- (३) श्री. भोये रेशमा मोतीराम मुक्काम कुडाशी, तालुका साकी, जिल्हा धुळे. कि प्रकार कि मुख्या म
- (४) श्री. सुरुपसिंग नाईक, हमा हिल्लाहा हुले.

#### वर्गीकृत जमातींच्या आमदारांची यादी

एहाता, त्यातच त्याची वरेहा एहातात. त्याच

- (१) श्री. लहानू सिदवा कोम पोस्ट तलासरी, जिल्हा ठाणे.
- (२) श्रीः मारोतीं सैनू कोवासे मुक्काम भाडभिडीं (विलासपूर), पोस्ट पोटाला, तालुका गडिचरोली, जिल्हा चंद्रपूर.
- (३) श्री. माणिकराव होडल्या गावीत मुक्काम पोस्ट घनरत, तालुका नवापूर, जिल्हा धुळे.
- (४) श्री. जिवा पांडू गावीत मुन्ति मुक्काम अलंगुन, पोस्ट तालुका सुरगाणा, जिल्हा नाशिक.

अगंद वास्ति विष्यात यवात

- (५) श्री. शंकर आबा गोवारी मुक्काम पोस्ट तालुका वाडा, जिल्हा ठाणे.
- (६) श्री. विट्ठलराव गणपतराव घारे मुक्काम पोस्ट कालुष्टे, तालुका इगतपुरी, जिल्हा नाशिक.
- (७) श्री. पेंटा रामा तलांडी मुक्काम केल्या, पोस्ट वेंकटपूर बामणी, तालुका सिरोंचा, जिल्हा चंद्रपूर.
- (८) श्री. सुधाकर बकारामजी धुर्घे वार्ड कमांक ३/१ दिग्रस, तालुका दारव्हा, जिल्हा यवतमाळ.
- (९) श्री. नारायण नानू पटेल मुक्काम शिलवो, पोस्ट सदावाडी, तालुका मेलघाट, जिल्हा अमरावती.

- (१०) श्री.अर्जून तुळशीराम पवार मुक्काम पोस्ट दळवट, तालुका कळवण, जिल्हा नाशिक.
- (१९) श्री. लक्ष्मण तो<mark>ताराम पवार मुक्काम फोपीर, पोस्ट मोरवेल, तालुका वागलाण, जिल्हा नाशिक.</mark>
- পূচ (৭२) श्रीः रमेशभाई थिकया पावरा । । । मुक्काम चुवड, पोस्ट रार्डीकलम, तालुका अकाणी, जिल्हा धुळे.
  - (१३) श्री. मधुकर काशिनाथ पिचंड मुक्काम पोस्ट राजूर, तालुका अकोला, जिल्हा अहमदनगर.
  - (१४) श्री. महादू नागो बरोरा मुक्काम पोस्ट आटगाव, तालुका शहापूर, जिल्हा ठाणे.
  - (१५).श्री. हरी शंकर महाले मु. पो. वारे, ता. दिंडोरी, जि. नाशिक
  - (१६) श्रीः बाबुराद नारायण मडावी मुक्कामः पोस्ट कोरेगावः, तालुका गडचिरोलीः, जिल्हा चंद्रपूरः
  - (१७) श्री. सुकाम भुऱ्या मालुसरे मुक्काम सुकापूर, पोस्ट पानखेडे, तालुका साकी, जिल्हा धुळे.
  - (१८) श्री. शिवाजी शिवराम मोघे मुक्काम खर्डी (वसंतपूर), पोस्ट शिगड, तालुका दारव्हा, जिल्हा यवत-
  - (१९) श्री. विष्णू गोपाळ वळवी मुक्काम पोस्ट शिरगाव, तालुका पालघर, जिल्हा ठाणे.
  - (२०) श्री. रमेश पान्या बळवी परदेशपूरा, नंदूरबार, जिल्हा धुळे.
  - (२१) श्री. अभिमन्यू नूरजी वळवी मुक्काम पोस्ट नालगव्हाण, तालुका तळोदे, जिल्हा धुळे.
  - (२२) श्री. किसनराव चंपतराव पाचपुते मुक्काम पोस्ट जलधारा, तालुका ह किनवट, जिल्हा नांदेड. हास्त्रिक कि
  - (२३) श्री. महादेव गोपाळ कडु मुक्काम वाघाडी, पोस्ट कासा, तालुका डहाणू, जिल्हा ठाणे.

वेडचीनड महोतो हन्द्रा असे चिम्न मते ची.

This problem has been with us from the beginning of our history. Tribes were there, constituting difference communities. What did we do for them? We did not impose our views on them. We tried to help them, to grow according to their own genius. Our own tendency has never been to impose any kind of views on those people. That is the way, in which this country has grown up. Different communities were all grouped together into one organic whole. National cohesion has been achieved in that manner. Several tribes have been assimilated into our community and are regarded as limbs of one people, each having its own distinctive character. It is our purpose even today to preserve the variety and richness and the diversity of these communities. Our purpose is to help them, get rid of certain irrational or obsolete practices which are repugnant to human conscience and intelligence. The state of the state of

I hope that those who work with tribal people will have first respect for them, will understand that they are not responsible for some of the practices in which they indulge. They have to be taken out of those things by force of example, not by dictation or any kind of imposition of views.

-Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

सम्बन्ध का, बाहरले लोक एकाल काढणा

# आदिवासी कारामचे गरीब का — एक चितन - (?)

हाँ. गीविंद गारे अवस्ति अस्ति अस्ति संचालक, आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे-१

आदिवासी साधेभोळे लोक, ते डोंगर दऱ्याखोऱ्यांत रहातात, जंगलात राहतात. गुरे पाळणे, डिंक, हिरडा, मोहाची फुले व टोलंबी, चारोळी, बांबू इत्यादी वस्तू ते जंगला-तून गोळा करतात. माळरान, वरकस जिमनीत नागली, भात, वरी, तूर, सावा, कोदो, कुडकी यांसारखी आपल्या वाडवडिलांनी लागवड केलेली पिकेच काढतात. त्यांच्या रोजच्या गरजा अगदीच मोजक्या आणि साध्या असतात. त्यांच्यापैकी काही लोकांना मीठ फार आवडते तर अनेकांना गूळ, मिरची, तंबाखू व गोडे तेल आवडते, ह्या जिनसा, हे पदार्थ जितके स्वस्त असतील तितके चांगले असे ते समजतात. अर्थात त्यांना सर्वांनाच अलीकडे चहाची तल्लप भागावी असे वाटते. चहासाठी ते चहा पावडरच्या पुडचा घेतात. चहाच्या पुडचा लहान म्हणजे समारे १० पैशाला एक पुडी मिळावी असे त्यांना वाटते. त्यांच्या बाया-माणसांना लाल भडक साड्या, फडक्या म्हणजे जीव की प्राण वाटतो. त्या साडचा छापलेल्या असलेल्या तर आणखीच चांगले.

कित्येक लोक सांगतात की, आदिवासी लोक या देशाचे मूळचे रहिवाशी आहेत, आदिवासी या शब्दाचा अर्थच मुळी मूळचे रहिवाशी असा आहे. त्यांचे हे म्हणणे बरोबर असेल तर साध्या सरळ मनाला असे वाटते की, या साऱ्या डोंगर-दऱ्या, घनदाट जंगले आदिवासींच्या पूर्वजांच्या मालकींच्या असल्या पाहिजेत. कुटुंबातल्या सगळचा लोकांना पुरेल एवढी जमीन त्यांच्या-जवळ त्यांवेळी असली पाहिजे, परंतु आज काय परिस्थिती आहे त्यांच्यापैकी अनेकजणांजवळ जमीन नाही. इतकेच काय पण कित्येकजण आपल्या स्वतःच्याच मालकींच्या शेतात शेतमजूर म्हणून राबत आहेत. त्यांच्या शेतात पिकणारे पीक दुसरेच लोक घेत आहेत हे सारे कसे घडून आले?

आजच्या सुधारलेल्या जीवनाचा भाग बनलेल्या मीठ, चहा वगैरे वस्तू आदिवासींकडे कशा आल्या असाव्यात ? त्यांच्याकडून असे समजले की, बाहेरले लोक दुकाने काढण्या साठी अदिवासी खेडचापाडचांत आले व त्यांनी या वस्तू आणल्या तेव्हापासून आदिवासींना त्या बाहेरच्या लोकांचे नेहमींच कौतूक वाटत आले. हे लोक इतके दयाळू आहेत की, ते आदिवासींकडून पोतेभर साळी भात घेतात आणि त्याच्या बदली त्यांना पोतेभर मीठ ते देतात. कधी कधी हो मंडळी आदिवासींकडून पायलीभर मोहाचे बी घेत आणि त्याच्या बदली त्याला अत्यंत जरूर असणारे पायलीभर मीठ देत. कधी टोपलीभर चारोळी घेऊन आणि पोतीभर कांदे देत. साध्याभोळचा आदिवासींला नेहमी आश्चर्य वाटते की, ह्या लोकांना भात, वरइ, चारोळी मुख्यतः डिंक, मोहाचे बी, हिरडा वगैरे वस्तू कशासाठी हव्या असतात ?

भाताची रोपलावणी झाल्यानंतरचा काळ आदिवासींना काळजीचाच जातो. कारण त्यांच्यापैकी अनेकांजवळ दसऱ्यापर्यंत खायला धान्य नसते. बाहेरच्या मित्रांकड्न त्यांना कर्ज मिळाले नसते तर त्यांच्यापैको अनेकजण उपासमारीने मरून गेले असते. म्हणून खरोखर आदिवासी या मित्रांचे आभारी आहेत. त्यांच्या कडून कर्ज घेतल्याशिवाय ते जगूच शकत नाहीत. कारण आज ते त्यांच्यावर अवलंबन आहेत. पावसाळचाच्या दिवसांसाठी त्यांच्या-कडून वर्षानुवर्ष कर्ज घेतल्यामुळे ते आदि-वासींचाच एक भाग बनले आहेत, आदि-वासींनीही त्यांचा स्वीकार केला आहे. आणि तो इतका की काही भागात बाहेरचे काही मित्र आदिवासींच्या कल्याणाची सतत काळजी वहात आहेत. कर्जवाटपासाठी त्यांनी आदिवासी गांवे, वाडे, कुट्ंबे अ।पसात वाटून घेतली आहेत. त्यामुळे हचा बाहेरच्या सावकारांना आदिवासी लोक देवाप्रमाणे भक्तीभावाने भजतात. ज्या-प्रमाणे संकटाच्या वेळी लोक देवाकडे धाव घेतात त्याप्रमाणे अडीअडचणीला आदिवासी या बाहेरच्या लोकांकडे धाव घेतात. आपल्याला संकटातून वाचिवण्यासाठी झोळी घेवून आलेले हे देवदूतच आहेत असे त्यांना वाटते.

जेव्हा आपण सभोवतालच्या आदिवासी खेडचांकडे पहातो तेव्हा असे दिसून येते की, या बाहेरच्या मित्रांकडून एवढी सारी मदत मित्रत असूनही आदिवासींचे जीणे अधिक चांगले का झालेले नाही ? आजही आदिवासी एका खोलीच्या झोपडीत, झापात, खोपाटात रहातो. त्यातच त्थाची गुरेही रहातात. त्याचे आई आणि वडील, भावंडे दररोज मरमरेतो राबतात. परंतु त्यांच्या परिस्थितीत काहीही सुधारणा झालेली नाही. ते गरीबच होते तसेच आजही गरीबच आहेत.

मन काम सभी जीउका स्रभावा, जिन्ह

याच्या उलट काही लोक काही वर्षीपुर्वी नुसत्या एका वळकुटी व धोतरानिशी येथे आले. त्यांचे जवळ त्यावेळी काही नव्हते. बघता बघता आज त्यांनी पक्को घरे बांधली आहेत. त्यांची स्वतःची भातशेती आहे. त्यांच्यापैकी अनेक जणांनी आदिवासी बांधवांना आपले मजूर म्हणन कायम कामासही ठेवले आहे. सरकारी अधिकारी किंवा बिनसरकारी पुढारी जेव्हा आदिवासी खेडचात येतात तेव्हा ते लोक हचाच लोकांच्या घरी चहापाण्याला जातात. त्यांच्या-कडे जेवणखाणे व इतर अन्य कार्यक्रमही करत असतात. आदिवासी विभागात दिवसभर काम न करता देखील दमणारी ही मंडळी दमल्या भागल्यावर त्यांच्या घरीच विश्रांती घेतात. त्यामुळे कधी कधी वाटू लागते की, आदिवासी प्रदेशात आदिवासी बाहेरचे किंवा परके बनले आहेत. आणि बाहेरून आलेले लोक मात्र मालक बनले आहेत. त्यामुळे साहजिकच हथा बाहेरच्या मित्रांची आदिवासींना चमत्कारीक भिती वाटते आणि तशी ती वाटणे स्वाभाविक आहे.

आदिवासी फारच साधेभोळे आहेत. त्थांच्या भोळसटपणाचा फायदा घेवून हे बाहेरून आलेली मंडळी त्यांना सतत लुटत असते. हे त्या भोळचा आदिवासींना कळत नाही. त्यांना हे समजले पाहिजे. ह्याच बाहेरच्या मित्रांना आदिवासी आपले सच्चे मित्र मानतात, देव समजतात. पण खरोखरी ते देव नसून राक्षस आहेत. ह्या बाहेरच्या लोकांनी आदिवासी खेडचांमध्ये ही जी टोलेजंग घरे बांधली आहेत ती खरोखरी आदिवासींच्या पैशानी बांधलेलो आहेत. हिंक, हिरडा, मोहाचे बी, चारोळा

आणि आदिवासींनी पिकवलेले धान्य अगदी स्वस्तात विकत घेवन त्यातून त्यांनी हा पैसा जमवलेला आहे, आदिवासी जेव्हा त्यांच्याकडे ५० रुपये कर्ज मागायला जातो तेव्हा ते मोठचा आनंदाने कर्ज देतात. कर्जाची रक्कम देतांना मात्र व्याजाचे १८ रुपये प्रथम कापून घेतात आणि आदिवासींच्या हातावर फक्त ३२ रुपये ठेवतात. कर्जाची रक्कम मात्र ५० रुपये ठेवतात. हे कर्ज फेडण्यासाठी आदिवासीला एक पोतेभर भात त्यांना द्यावे लागते. दूसऱ्या शब्दात सांगा-वयाचे म्हणजे ३२ रुपयांच्या कर्जाची फेड करण्यासाठी आदिवासीला एक पोते भात द्यावे लागते. याचा अर्थ असा की, आदिवासीचे एक पोते भात ३२ रुपयाला विकावे लागते. परंत बाजारात त्या भाताची किमत समारे ९० ते १०० रुपये असते. अशा प्रकारे त्यांना खप नफा होतो. या पद्धतीने दरसाल अशी किती तरी पोती भात गोळा होते. अशा स्थितीत त्याला चिरेबंदी वाडा बांधता येतो आणि तो आल्या गैल्यांना चांगला पाहणचारही करू शकतो यात आश्चर्य ते काय ? याच्या उलट आदिवासी मात्र दिवसे दिवस जास्तच गरीब होत चाललेले 🗸 आहेत. जेव्हा आदिवासीने घेतलेले कर्ज परत करू शकत नाही तेव्हा त्या कर्जापोटी त्याची जमीन काढून घेतली जाते. भूमिहीन आदिवासी असल्यास त्याला आपल्या सावकाराच्या शेतावर कर्ज फेडण्यासाठी मजूर म्हणून राबावे लागते. त्याची ही राबवणुक वर्षानवर्ष चालत रहाते. त्याने काही काळ सावकाराकडे मजरी केल्यावर वस्तुत: त्याचे कर्ज फिट्न जाते. परंतु तरीही त्याची गुलामगिरी चालूच रहाते. अनेक आदि-वासींच्या वाडवडिलांकडून असे ऐकले आहे की, काही आदिवासींना कर्ज फेडणे शक्य झाले नाही म्हणून ठेकेदारांनी व सावकारांनी त्यांना कोळशाच्या भट्टीत टाकून त्यांना जिवंत जाळले. त्यांच्या बायकांची अबू घेतली. त्यांचे घरदार उध्वस्त केले. यावरून सहज लक्षात येते की. हे लोक इतक्या ह्या साऱ्या जिमनीचे मालक कसे झाले आणि या देशातल्या साऱ्या जिमनीचे एकेकाळी मालक असणाऱ्या आदिवासींपैकी इतके असंख्य लोक भूमिहीन कसे बनले ? काही आदिवासींकडून असेही समजले की, सावकार किंवा दुकानदार दुकानावर मिठा-सारख्या अन्य कांही वस्तू देऊन आदिवासींच्या रोजच्या गरजा भागवतो व त्याच्या बदल्यात त्यांनी जंगलातून गोळा केलेल्या वस्तू घेतो.तेव्हा तो आदिवासींवर काही उपकार करीत नसतो. आदिवासी एक किलो मोहाचे बी देवून त्याच्या बदल्यात एक किलो मीठ घेतो तेव्हा खरोखरी आदिवासी १५० रुपये देवन ५० पैसे घेतो. ्कारण एक किलो मोहाच्या बियांचा भाव १५० र. असून एक किलो मीठाची किमत

५० पैसे आहे. परंतु एवढचान सावकार, दुकान-दारांची संपत्ती गोळा करण्याची हाव भागत नाही. आदिवासींच्या चंद्रमोळी झोपडचांशेजारी राजवाड्यासारखी टोलेजंग घरे बांधन त्याच्या मूळच्याच श्रीमंत असणाऱ्या मलाबाळांसाठी आणर्खा पैसा मिळविण्यासाठी हे सावकार, दुकानदार वजन मापात लबाडी करून आदि-वासींच्या भोळेपणाचा गैरफायदा घेत असतात. काही भागात या व्यापाऱ्यांकडे काही बनावटी गि-हाईके पाठविली होती. या लोकांनी वरई आधी वजन केलेली होते, तीच वरई घेवन जेव्हा आदिवासी खाजगी व्यापाऱ्याकडे गेले तेव्हा त्याच्या काटचावर एका पोत्यामागे ती वरई १० ते १५ किलो कमी भरली. याचा अर्थ असा की हे व्यापारी जेव्हा आदिवासींच्या वस्त विकत घेतात तेव्हा त्यांच्याकडून १५ ते २० टक्के जादा माल तेवढचाच किमतीत त्यांना मिळतो. आदिवासींच्या-मालाला जादा भाव देण्याचे आमिष दाखवृन ते आदिवासींना त्यांच्याकडे ओढून घेतात. परंत वजनमापात फसवण्क करून प्रत्यक्षात ते आदिवासींना कमीच भाव देत असतात. व्यापाऱ्यांना जेव्हा २०० रु. भाव सांगितलेला असतो तेव्हा खरोखरी आदिवासींना त्या मालाचे १८० ह. किवा त्यापेक्षा कमीच पैसे मिळतात. या खेरीज धर्मादाय फंड उत्सव व यात्राकर, इस्पीतळाला मदत, कॉलेजची वर्गणी यासारख्या बाबींसाठी ते आदिवासींच्या मालाच्या किमतीतून पैसे कापून घेतात. आदिवासींना याचे नेहमीच आश्चर्य वाटत आले आहे. परंतु हे काही करू शकले नाहीत. आता आदिवासींच्या हे लक्षांत येवून चुकले आहे. त्यांचे काही हिर्तीचतक म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे ह्या सावकार, दुकान-दारांच्या संदर इमारती वस्तुतः आदिवासीं-च्याच आहेत. कारण त्यांच्या मालाच्या किमती-तून वेळोवेळी कापून घेतलेल्या पैशात्नच त्यांच्या इमारती उभारलेल्या आहेत. सोप्या भाषेत यालाच म्हणतात शोषण किंवा पिळवणक.

यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, आदिवासी असेभूमिहीन का बनले आहेत ? आणि त्यांच्या स्वतःच्याच जिमनीत भूमिहीन मजूर म्हणून ते का राबत आहेत ? आदिवासी लोक या बाहेरच्या लोकांकडून बिगर मोसमाच्या दिवसात कर्ज घेतात. ते लोक ठरवतील त्या भावाने सुगीच्या दिवसांत त्यांना आदिवासींची पिके विकली पाहिजेत या अटींवर ही कर्ज आदिवासींना दिली जातात. त्यांनी ठर-विलेत्या भावाचा बाजारभावाशी काही संबंध नसतो. उदाहरणार्थ जुन्नरच्या एखाद्या आदिवासींला १२० रुपये कर्जासाठी चार पोती हिरडा द्यावा लागतो. याचा अर्थ असा की, हिरडचचच्या खरेदीची किंमत प्रत्येक

पोत्याला ३० रुपये ही अगोदरच ठरते. परंत प्रत्यक्षात हिरडा जेव्हा बाजारात येतो तेव्हा ओल्या हिरडचाला दर पोत्याला समारे ५० रुपये भाव मिळतो. तर वाळलेल्या जाड हिरड्याचा भाव त्याच्या दिडपट-दृष्पट असतो. वर सांगितल्याप्रमाणे आदिवासींनी आगाव घेतलेल्या पैशांच्या पोटी भाताचे पोते ३२ रुपयांना विकणे भाग पडते. बाजारात माल येतो त्यावेळी त्या भाताच्या पोत्याची किंमत ९० ते १०० रुपये एवढी असते. यावरून सर्वाच्या लक्षात येईल की, आदिवासींनी कितीही घाम गाळन श्रम केले तरी असा कमी भाव देऊन केलेल्या पिळवणकीमुळे त्यांच्या गरजा कधी भाग शकत नाहीत. त्यांच्यापैकी अनेकांनी लहानशा कर्जापोटी आपल्या जिमनी सावकारां-कडे गहाण टाकल्या आहेत. आणि त्यांपैकी कित्येकांच्या जिमनी सावकारांच्या घशात गेल्या आहेत. जलमेवर मीठ चोळावे त्या-प्रमाणे अशा आदिवासींना त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या जिमनीवर मजूर म्हणून काम करायला सावकार, जमीनदार उदार मनाने परवानगी देतात. आदिवासींच्या या भोळेपणाला खरोखर सीमा नाही. दुर्देव हे की, त्यांना यांची कधी चीडही येत नाही. बाहेरच्या मित्रांनी चहा, तिखट, रंगीबेरंगी कपडे, मीठ या सारख्या नव्यानव्या वस्तु आदिवासी भागात आणल्या. त्यांनी आदिवासींचे डोळे दिपले आणि आदिवासी त्यांचा माल दुकानदाराला देऊन त्या मोबदल्यात दुकानातील वस्तु विकत घेवू लागले. आदिवासींच्या वस्तु ते अत्यंत स्वस्तात घेतात आणि व्यापारी त्या वस्तू शह-रात नेवृन भरमसाठ किंमतीला विकतात. या सौद्यात व्यापारी आदिवासींचे पैसेही कापतात. निरिनराळ्या कारणांसाठी मालाची किमत्रही वेळेवर देत नाहीत. अशाप्रकारे दहेरी नफेबाजी करून व फसवाफसवी करून है सावकार, दुकानदार, श्रीमंत बनले आहेत. आज आदिवासींच्या जवळ अन्न-धान्य पिक-वायला पुरेशी सुपीक जमीनदेखील उरलेली नाही. या सर्व गोष्टींमुळे आदिवासी गरीब आणि दुबळे झाले आहेत. व्यापारी, जमीन-दार व सावकार लोकांची हुशारी अशी की त्यांनी गरिबी हा एक सद्गुण आहे अशी आदिवासींची समजूत करून दिली आहे व आमच्याशिवाय तुमचे दुसरे कोणी वाते नाहीत असे त्यांच्या मनावर ठसविले आहे. ही समजूत अद्याप तशीच आहे. आदिवासी गरीबच रहावेत म्हणजे ते आपल्या कह्यात राहतील असे त्यांना वाटते व त्या दृष्टीने त्यांची सतत खटपट चालू असते. ठाणे जिल्ह्यातील अनेक आदिवासींना जमीनदार, सावकारांनी करारनाम्याने बांधलेले होते. त्यांपैकी काही

"घरगडी, काही लग्नगडी" अशा बांधिलकीने काम करतात. त्यांची स्थिती गुलामापेक्षा का वेगळी असणार!

आदिवासी साधेभोळे लोक आहेत हे खरे, परंतु त्यांनी त्यांचे हे अशा प्रकारे होणारे शोषण किती दिवस करू द्यावयाचे ? आदिवासींनी संघटित होऊन त्यांच्या शोषणकत्यांविरुद्ध लढा का देऊ नये असे अनेकांना वाटते. परंतू त्यांनी हा लढा कसा द्यावयाचा ? त्यांच्यामध्ये प्रबळ नेतत्त्व नाही, संघटना नाही. त्यांनी कधी चळ-

नेटन्या पिळवणचीपाते व्याच्या वरवा क्यो

भाष अकत महीत. त्यांच्यापेकी अवैद्यांकी लहानिया नंत्रांपोटा आगच्या निम्नो धन्त्रारां-

गेल्यो आहतः अखपंबर मीठ बाळावे स्वान

वळी उभारलेल्या नाहीत. त्यामळे या लढ्याचा लोक विचार करू लागले की, ते काम किती अवघड आहे हे त्यांच्या लक्षात येते. भग लोक विचारतात यापुढे आदिवासींची अशीच लुटमार होत राहणार काय ? अर्थात त्याचे उत्तर होय कसे असणार. शासन ह्या मिक्तसाठी प्रयत्नशील आहे. आदिवासींना शोषणातून मुक्त करण्याचा शासनाचा निर्धार आहे. वीस-कलमी आर्थिक कार्यक्रमात आदिवासींची शोषणातून मुक्ती करण्याची हमी पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिराजींनी दिली आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनानेही तसा निर्धार

तेव्ही त्याची पारवावर एका पारवामा ते

वर्ष १० ते १५ कि हा समी भरती माना अर्थ

केला आहे. आदिवासींच्या विगरआदिवासींकडे कायदेशीर व बेकायदेशीर मार्गाने हस्तांतरित झालेल्या जिमनी पुन्हा आदिवासींना मिळवून देगे. आदिवासींची फसवणक होऊ नये म्हणन त्यांच्या शेती आणि जंगलभालाची खरेदी आदिवासी विकास महामंडळ व आदिवासी सहकारी सोसायट्यांमार्फत एकाधिकार पद-तीने करणे, आदिवासींचे कर्ज माफ करणे, त्यांना खावटी कर्ज पुरविणे इत्यादी महाराष्ट्र शास-नाच्या योजना त्या दिष्टकोनातून वाटचाल करीत आहेत. विकास कर्मा कर्म कर्मा करा कर्मा कर्म

कामते याचा अयं असा की. आदिवासाच एक

पीत गात ३२ मागाजा विकास ामन परन

मते मान गळा हाते. अया स्थितीत व्याचा

#### ी पहार्थ सार्वात अधिक आने स्वापिकी Break-Down of Institutional Support मिळना, आदिवामीच्या माहाहा जादा मान

पुढ । व्ययं असते, अधार प्रवादे ह्या हो स्वप सहा (Contd. from p. 16)

instructions. The BDO-cum-Chairman was officially informed to withdraw his instruction preventing the Corporation to take away the forest produce for final disposal in the market. This particular incident shows how uncoordinated efforts are made to serve the cause of tribals by different agencies. It also brings to light an influence of vested interests trying to pressurise the BDO-cum-Chairman of the LAMP to sell the forest produce only to them. In the whole process the manager of the LAMP in the absence of explicit instructions as well as inadequate appreciations of the relative importance of different agencies is found in a helpless condition. As the LAMP is a crucial socio-economic instrument to initiate process of percolation of the benefits to the tribals it seems

attempts made to make this instrument effective. Hence, the framevarious consisting of work institutions remained unutilised in terms of its potentialities to serve the cause of tribals.

In the light of the brief description of the action and interaction of the different agencies operation through the medium of LAMP one can draw an inference that the whole framework has practically failed to create confidence in the minds of the tribals about its usefulness. This has resulted in a very static or stagnant pattern of relationship. It is also necessary to see that the dynamics of their operations is goal-oriented in nature. In spite of very heavy injection of money into the tribal economy it seems that the hold of money-lender-cum-trader is not diluted in the strict sense of the term. This institution combines. exploitation with flexibility in a very effective manner. The objective of the institutional framework is to create an alternative to economic exploitation. But as long as the point of flexibility and proper co-ordination are not taken into account, the LAMPS at the grassroot level would not be proper and effective alternatives to the institution of money lender-cum-trader. The conflicting interpretations of the functions of the LAMPS, in addition to objectives mentioned in the byelaws is a very serious obstacle in motivating the tribals to take full advantage of the institutional framework. It will not be possible for many years to fight with the institution of moneylender-cum-trader.

जाहा आदिवासीकरण असुरी समजूज की

र्वावक्कर किया द्वावदार वकानावर मिठा भाष्यमा अस्य काही नक्त हे इत लाहिता मीच्या

रोगस्या गरजा मामयतो व त्याच्या वदल्यात

यानी जंगजातुन मोळा ने लिला वन्त हे हो तेला

वो नाविकासीवर नाही उपेकार करोत नसता.

आदिवासी एक कि को मोहाचे की इचन त्याचना

बदलात एक किलो कीठ वेती तन्हा खरीखरी

आदिवासी १४० हवसे देवन ५० कैसे बेनो

प्र० ह. असून एक किला मोठावा निमान

क्रारण एक किया पांसाच्या बियांचा बाव

that there are no systematic आविकासीकी संस्तृत करून दिली आहे व जासच्याजिया तपचे दवर कोणा वाले वाहोत अस स्याच्या मनावर उसचिल आहे. हो सर्गत अवाय तत्रीच आहे. जाविवाती गरावच रहाक्रम म्हणजे त अम्पन्या कचाल राहतील असे त्यांचा बाटते व त्यां शहरते ने त्यांचा सरात वरपट चाल असते. हार्च । जन्ह्यातील अतेक आधिवाहीमा जमातवार, सावकाराती करारनाम्याने यायलेले होते. त्यांपैकी काही

भावाने समीच्या दिवसीत त्यांना आदिवासीची पिके विकाली पाहिनेत या अदीवर हो कर अगीववासीचा विकी नाजात. ज्यांनी ठए चिल्ल्या भावाचा बाजाएभावाजी चाही मवश्र नस्तोः उदाहरणायं जन्न रच्या एवाचा आदिवासीका १२० हमय कवालाठी चाए विती हिस्दा बाना कामनो. याचा अर्थ मसा की हिएडबाच्या बरेडीची किमत प्राचेक

विवसात गर्न वेतात. ने लोग उरवतील ल्या

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## आदिवासी शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षणः अडचणी व उपाय

सेवायोजना अधिकारी, सेवायोजन मार्गदर्शन नि-खास शिक्षण केंद्र, जव्हार

अप्तिवासी जमातींची शेकडो वर्षापासून होणारी कुचंबणा आता हळूहळू थांबणार आहे. त्यांना उन्नतीची वेगवेगळी क्षेत्रे-द्वारे सताड उघडी आहेत. निराशेची घनघोर अंधेरी रात्र संपून सूर्य उजाडला आहे. या सवलतसंधी रूपी सूर्याच्या प्रकाशाचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी ै निद्रिस्त अगदी गाढ निद्रिस्त मानवाने आपल्या घराची दारे मात्र जागृत होऊन उघडावयाची अजून बाकी आहेत. आदिवासी तरूण अनंत संधी उपलब्ध असून देखील, त्या संधी प्राप्त करून घेण्यासाठी लागणारी समज नसल्यामुळे वाया घालवित आहेत असे खेदाने म्हणावे लागत आहे. "अल्ला देता है, तो छप्पर फाडकर देता हैं हो नुसती कहावत राहिली नसून हिकगत बनलेली आहे, परंतु मुल्लामध्ये घेण्याची क्वत मात नाहीं हे केवळ त्यांचे दुर्दैवच म्हणावे लागेल. कारण देव देतो व दैव नेते अशी म्हणच आज प्रत्यक्षात आदिवासींसाठी उपलब्ध असलेल्या अफाट-नि-अमाप योजना पाहन म्हणावे लागेल.

#### अडचणी

जागृतीचा अभाव.—अजूनही दुर्गम पहाडीवन भागांत राहाणारे आदिवासी कंदमुळे, फळे खाऊन जगत आहेत. ही २१ व्या शतकाच्या उंबरठ्यावर असलेल्या काळातील आश्चर्य-जनक बाब आहे. अजूनहीं लोक कंबरेला लंगोटी लावृन राहत आहेत. रस्त्यांचे मैलचे-मैल पार्याच नव्हे तर पळत पळत व धापा टाकीत प्रवास करीत आहेत. आजारी माणसाला शहराच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या गावी त्वरित उपचार व्हावे म्हणून गुरा-ढोरांसारखे खांद्यावरून वहात आहेत. हातावर कोरडी भाकरी भकास मुद्रेने घशात उतरत नाही तरी घोवत घोवत खात आहेत, जिमनीचे अंथरूण आणि आकाशाचे पांघरूण घेऊन जीवन जगत आहेत. उघडी-नागडी मुले कव्ट करून मर-मर मरायचे तेव्हा कोठे अर्धपोटी रहाण्या-पुरता कोरडा तुकडा मिळणार. कोण त्या मुलांकडे लक्ष देणार ? आई-वडील शाळेत

गेले नाही म्हणून मुलेपण जाणार नाही. ही मुले जाणार नाही म्हणून त्यांची मुले पण जाणार नाही आणि हे चालत आले आहे. केव्हापासून ? आणि संपणार तरी कधी? हा नियतीचा शाप की वरदान ? समजायचे काय या अवस्थेला ? डोके अगदी सुन्न होते. काय भयानक भीषण अवस्था ही! जेव्हा मी अगदी जवळ जाऊन हे बिघतले तेव्हा अगदी शहारेच आले अंगावर! "दुरून डोंगर साजरे" म्हणून शहरी-नि-पांढरपेशा बुद्धिवादी उच्च भ्र लोकांना आपल्याच एका मानव-बंध्च्या या भयानक अवस्थेची कल्पना येत नाही. सत्य हे कल्पनेपेक्षा भयंकर असते आणि कल्पना ही विचारापेक्षा सुदर असते ती अशी. भयानक आगीने होरपळ-लेल्या घराची झालेली दूर्दशा किंवा एखाद्या हिस्त्रप्राण्याने रक्तिपपासू वृत्तीने एखाद्या मानवाचा बळी घेऊन फाडलेले शरीर यापेक्षा दुसरी कल्पना आदिवासी बांधवांची जागृतीच्या अभावी होत असलेल्या हालअपेष्टांना देणेच अशक्य!

सातत्याचा अभाव .-- सातत्यात एकाग्रता मनाची एकाग्रता. कोणत्याही कामात आदि-वासी तरूणाची एका ग्रता एका विशिष्ठ काळा-पर्यंतच टिकू शकते. जास्त काळ टिकू शकत नाही. माइया अल्प बुद्धि व अनुभवानुसार वातावरण व हवामान हीच दोन प्रमुख कारणे असावीत. जी कामे त्यांना पूर्वपरंपरेपासून करावी लागत आहे. वन विभागाशी संबधित आणि ज्यावर दैनंदिन उपजिविका चालते अशी उदा. शती, लाकूडतोड, मच्छिमारी, जंगली फळे-फूले गोळा करणे इ. ही अशीच कामे असल्यामुळे एकाच कामात मन एकाग्र करून त्यात कौशल्य साधणे शक्य होत नाही. वातावरण, नैसर्गिक परिस्थिती, भौगोलिक हवामान यांतून निर्माण झालेली प्रवृत्ती सहजा-सहजो जाणार नाही.

नेरास्यः—परंपरागत चालत आलेल्या गोष्टींचा गुन्हा करत राहाण्यात आणि पुर्वजानी जे केले तेच करण्यात इतिकर्तव्यता, धन्यता मानण्यात नवीन काही करण्याची महत्त्वाकांक्षा बाळग-ण्याची प्रवृत्ती नष्ट होऊन निराशेच्या गर्ततेत आदिवासी बांधव अजहीं बुडालेला आहे.

न्यूनगंडाने पासलेला.—आपण जंगलात राहतो. शहरी माणसे ही फारच पुढारलेली, सुधारलेली म्हणून नेहमी विचकणारा म्हणून न्यूनगंडाने प्रासलेला आहे. आणि त्यातून त्याच्या ठिकाणी आत्मविश्वासाचा अभाव निर्माण झाला आहे.

योग्य मार्गदर्शनाचा अभावः -प्रत्येकाने स्वतःस सुधारणे.तसेच सुधारणा म्हणजे चांगले विचार, चांगली कल्पना ही सुधारणा प्रत्येकाने आपली करायची. आपल्या कुटुंबाची करायची, मग शंजाऱ्याची, मित्राची, गल्लीची, समाजाची, दिल्लीची नि जगाची. अर्थात जगाची सुधारणा आजपर्यंत तरी कोणालाच करणे जमले नाही. त्यासाठी अनेकांनी महात्याग केला, महायाग यज्ञ केला. हौतात्म्य पत्करले. पण अशक्य! सुधारणेसाठी शास्त्रीय मार्गदर्शन व सुयोग्य मार्गदर्शकाची आवश्यकता असते. आज उठ-सुठ कोणीही आदिवासींचा कैवारी बनतो आणि त्यांना सुधारता सुधारता त्यांच्या अज्ञानाचा फायदा घेऊन आपलीच सुधारणा करतो. आदि-वासी बांधव मात्र अजुनहीं आहे तेथेच आहे. अनेक योजनांचे फायदे आदिवासी बांधवाला मिळत नाही आणि आदिवासींच्या नावावर इतरेतर त्याचा मलिदा चाखत आहे! खरा आदिवासी अजुनही दीनवाणी मद्रेने रस्त्याच्या कडेला बसून हातावर भाकरीचा कोरडा तुकडा ठेवून भकासपणे डोळचांतील अश्रुबरोबर नि उसळत्या घामाबरोबर घशात कोंबतो आहे. आदिवासी योजनांचे अमाप पीक, भरपूर पैसा परंतु प्रत्यक्षात तो सरकारी लाल फितीत तरी किंवा आदिवासी कल्याणाच्या नावावर पोट भरणाऱ्या समाजकंटकाकडे तरी गोठला अस-याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही.

उपायः -- वैद्यकीय शास्त्रात असे म्हटले जाते की, अशी वनस्पती नाही की जिचा एखाद्या रोगावर इलाज म्हणून उपयोग होणार नाही. दुसऱ्या अर्थाने रोग देखील तितकेच आहे. प्रत्येक रोगाला जसे औषध आहे तसेच, प्रत्येक अडचणीवर उपाय हे आहेतच.

प्रचार व प्रसार.—आदिवासी जमातीमधील जागृतीचा अभाव दूर करावयाचा असेल तर प्रचार व प्रसार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर व प्रामाणिकपणे झाला पाहिजे. प्रचार व प्रसार हा "मिशनरी" प्रवृत्तीने झाला पाहिजे. "मिशनरी" नको. प्रचार प्रसाराचे अत्यंत प्रभावी साधन म्हणजे शिक्षण. एकही आदिवासी मूल शिक्षणाशिवास राहता कामा नये. पुष्कळशी असंख्य आदिवासी मुले आजही शाळेत जात नाहीत. जी जातात त्यांना सारखी रोग लागलेल्या झाडाप्रमाणे गळती लागलेली असते. यावर अत्यंत तातडीचे नी प्रभावी उपाय शिस्तबध्द कर्तव्यतत्पर यंत्रणा निर्माण करून ती योग्यपणे राबवली पाहिजे. मलांप्रमाणे मोठ्यांनाही, निदान सुजाण नागरि-कास समाज-जीवन जगण्यास आवश्यक शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे (लिहिणे, वाचणे हिशेब पत-व्यवहार इ. मुलभूत शिक्षणासह एखादी उद्योग स्वयंरोजगाराची कला-कौशल्य तंत्र) सध्या जी प्रौढ शिक्षण योजना अधिक प्रभावीपणे व देशातील संपूर्ण निरक्षरता नष्ट होईपर्यंत कायम योजनाना अग्रक्रम देऊन राबविली पाहिजे जागृतता विद्युत बटन दावताच जशी टच्ब झटकन डोळचाचे पाते लवते न लवते तोच लागावी. (अर्थात विद्युतप्रवाह सतत चालू असेल तर) निर्माण होईल असा मला विश्वास वाटतो.

पारंपारिक व आधुनिक व्यवसायांची सांगड.-मनाची एकाग्रता व सातत्य साधण्यासाठी अभिरूचीप्रमाणे पारंपारिक कामाबरोबरच जर आधुनिक किंवा अत्याधुनिक कामाचे शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण दिले तर निश्चितच कौशल्य आत्मसात केले जाईल. उदा. पारंपारिक शेती बरोबरच आधुनिक अवजारांचा वापर, पारं-पारिक लाक्डतोड बरोबरच विद्युत यंताने लाकड कापणे, पशुपालन, दुग्ध व्यवसाय, मच्छिमारी इ. तसेच मॅकेनिक, सुतार, लोहार, जोहारी इ. तांतिक व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण, जंगलाची निगा राखणे, सैन्यदले यांसारखे व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण आयोजित केल्यास सातत्य, एकाग्रता, तर येईलच पण एक हिम्मत, एक निर्भयता आणि जबरदस्त आत्मविश्वास निर्माण होण्यास निश्चितपणे मदत होईल. निराशेची राव संपेल. मात्र त्यासाठी आदिवासी बांधवांना किमत द्यावी लागेल ती श्रमाची व श्रमाच्या प्रतिष्ठेची.

मार्गदर्शन केंद्रे.—आदिवासी भागातील प्रत्येक तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणी शास्त्रीय शिक्षण व व्यवसाय मार्गदर्शन केंद्र स्थापन केल्यास आज जो आदिवासी तरुण शास्त्रीय मार्गदर्शनाच्या अभावी अंधारात चाचपडत आहे. त्यांच्या अज्ञानाचा काही समाजकंटक गैरफायदा घेऊन, त्यांना नागवून आपली तुंबडी भरत आहेत ते थांबेल.

नियम जरूर असावेत. नियभाप्रमाणे निष्चितच काम झाले पाहिजे. परंतु आपण केवळ नियभाच गुलाम न बनता तियम बळ पडल्यास मनुष कल्याणासाठी बदलले पाहिजे कारण नियमाचा किवा कायद्याचा

उद्देश किंवा अंतिम ध्येय हे मानवाचे कल्याण असेच आहे, इतके ते लवचिक असले पाहिजे. आता हेच पहा ना, जव्हार येथे आदिवासी उमेदवारांसाठी सेवायोजन मार्गदर्शन नि खास शिक्षण केंद्र नोव्हेंबर १९७८ साली स्थापन झाले. उद्देश हाच की, आदिवासी उमेदवारांसाठी भरपूर राखीव जागा असतात. परंतु त्या एकतर योग्य उमेदवारांअभावी भरल्या तरी जात नाहीत किंवा रह तरी होतात. अथवा महत् प्रयासाने भरत्या गेल्या तरी उद्योजकांकड्न अशी तकार नेहमीच येते की, उमेदवारांच्या ठिकाणी गुणवत्ता नाही. पहिले सत ३ महिने मुदतीचे, एस.एस.सी. पास आदि-वासी विद्यार्थ्यांची तयारी करून घेण्यासाठी बोलाविले. द. म. र. १०० प्रमाणे विद्यावेतन, शिक्षण मोफत, राहण्याची तात्पुरती व्यवस्था (फुकट) व प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण केल्यानंतर नोकरीस प्राधान्यः सेवायोजन कार्यालय, ठाणे, यांचेकड्न ३०० उमेदवारांना बोलाविले. पकी १० उमेदवार प्रशिक्षणास मिळाले. दूसरे व तिसरे सत स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडिया, मुंबई येथील लिपि-कांची जागा भरण्यासाठी घेण्यात येणाऱ्या लेखी परिक्षेची व मुलाखतीची तयारी करून घेण्या-साठी सुमारे २२५ आदिवासी उमेदवारांची संस्थेकड्न यादी मिळविली. पैकी ३३ आले. चौथे सत ३ महिने मुदतीचे निर्रानराळ्या स्पर्धात्मक परिक्षांची तयारी करून घेण्यासाठी आयोजित केले. ३०० पैकी फक्त ३ उमेदवार मिळाले. खूप प्रयत्न करून ३ चे १३ केले पण झाले ना शेवटी तीन चोक तेरा! पाचव्या सत्नासाठी नवीन यादी २०० उमेदवारांची घेऊन त्यांना प्रशिक्षणास १ सप्टेंबर १९८० पासन ३ महिने मुदतीच्या अभ्यासक्रमास बोलाविले होते. पैकी फक्त ४ ते ५ विद्यार्थी येणार आहेत. हा अभ्यासऋम स्टाफ सिलेक्शन कमिशन, दिल्ली यांच्या वतीने नोव्हेंबर, डिसेंबर १९८० मध्ये केवळ आदिवासी उमेदवारांच्या राखीव जागा भरण्यासाठी एक लेखी परीक्षा घेतली जाणार आहे त्याची तयारी करून घेण्यासाठी आयोजित केला आहे. द.म. १०० र. विद्यावेतन दिले जाईल. राहण्या-जेवण्याची व्यवस्था उमेदवारांना स्वतःच करावी लागेल. प्रयत्न करून पाहू या काय होते वे. कारण, विस्तृत जाहिरात करून देखील आदिवासी उमेदवार प्रतिसाद देत नाहीत, मग याला काय म्हणावे ? मात याचे कारण, एक तर उमेदवारांना प्र-शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर लगेच नोकरी पाहिजे असते. ती कशी मिळणार ? कारण, नोकरी काही सेवायोजन कार्यालय देत नाही, उद्योजक देतो, तो अशीच नोकरी देत नाही तर परीक्षा घेतो. त्यात गुणवत्ता दाखविली तरच निवड होते. अशा परिस्थितीत गॅरेंटी कोण नी कशी

देणार ? तथापि, प्रयत्न मान्न करण्यात आम्ही
मुळीच कसूर करीत नाही. पण काय सांगावे ?
हे उमेदवार साधा अजंदेखील करीत नाही.
अजंशिवाय नोकरी कशी मिळणार ? दुसरे
कारण म्हणे त्यांची राहण्या-जेवण्याची व्यवस्था
त्यांना स्वतःच करावी लागते व विद्यावेतन
फक्त मासिक रु. १०० मिळते. त्यामुळेही
काही उमेदवार येत नाहीत. पण ते काही जरी
असले तरी शालेय जीवनाच्या चाकोरीबद्ध
शिक्षणातून काही वेगळेच जीवन व्यवसाय
शिक्षण मिळते हे काय कमी लेखावे ?

काही व्यवहार्य सूचना .-- गेल्या अक वर्षाचा आदिवासींच्या (शिक्षीत) सहवासात काम करीत असता अनुभवावरून आदिवासींच्या शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षणाच्या योजना खऱ्या अर्थाने त्यांच्या भल्यासाठी राबविणे झाल्यास काही व्यवहार्य सूचना आदिवासी उमेदवारांनी जास्तीत जास्त फायदा घ्यावा, प्रतिसाद द्यावा म्हणून सुचिवत आहे. अर्थातच, त्या व्यवहार्य म्हणजे प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासारख्या तर आहेतच. परंतु त्यासाठी लागणारा पैसा सध्या तरी भरपूर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे. अडचण आहे ती फक्त त्वरित कार्यवाहीची, त्यासाठी लागणारे कार्यतत्पर अधिकारी, त्यांना लागणारा पूरेसा कर्मचारीवर्ग, योजना राबविण्यात मनुष्यबळाखेरीज लागणारी इतर सुसज्ज सामुग्री व कर्मचान्यांना आदिवासी भागात काम करण्यास प्रोत्साहन म्हणून सोयी, सवलती व खास रक्कम दिल्यास निश्चितपणे योजनांना गतिमानता प्राप्त होऊन त्यापुढील १० वर्षांत फलद्र्प झाल्याचे दिस्न येईल असा मला विश्वास वाटतो.

- (१) आदिवासी शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण केंद्रे ही मध्यवर्ती, शहराच्या ठिकाणी दळणवळण स्मध्यवर्ती, शहराच्या ठिकाणी दळणवळण स्मध्य (रेल्वे, एस. टी. इ.) भरपूर उपलब्ध असलेल्या ठिकाणी कॉलेज, तांत्रिक शिक्षण संस्था (आय. टी. आय., टायपिंग इन्स्टिट्यूट्स्) जेथे उपलब्ध आहेत अशा ठिकाणी स्थापन व्हावयास पाहिजे. त्यामध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारचे राजकारण शिरता कामा नये. शिवाय, ती केंद्रे आदिवासी भागातच पाहिजे असा आग्रह देखील सद्यःस्थितीत फारसा बरोबर नाही. कारण, ज्या वातावरणात ती मुले १० वर्षे घालवितात तेयेच त्यांना जुजबी प्रशिक्षण दिल्यास कोणताही फरक ठोसपणे पड्शकणार नाहीं.
- (२) त्यांची राहणे-जेवणे इत्यादींची सोय केल्यास जास्त चांगले. त्यासाठी वसतिगृहास आवश्यक त्या सर्व वाबींची पूर्तता झाली पाहिजे.

(पृष्ठ क. ६१ वर

## दापवरी दुग्ध प्रकल्प — एक आदावा

एन्. आर्. बोनागीर

संशोधन अधिकारी, आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था, पुणे.

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दापचरी दुग्ध प्रकल्प हाती घेण्याचा निर्णय सन १९६२ मध्ये घेतला. आरे दुग्ध वसाहतीचे धर्तीवर मुंबईतील दुभत्या जनावरांचे पुनर्वसन कर-ण्याचा प्रकल्पाचा मूळ उद्देश होता. हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य न झाल्याचे आढळून आल्याने शासनाने एक अभ्यास समिती नेमून तिच्या शिफारशी-नुसार प्रकल्पाचे मूळ उद्दिष्टात बदल केला व प्रकल्पात तबेलेवाल्यांचे पुनर्वसन, कृषि क्षेत्र व शासकीय गोशाळा वसविण्याचे ठरले. तसेच प्रकल्पाबाधित आदिवासींचे पुनर्वसन करून त्यांना उपजीकेविची साधने निर्माण करून उत्तम शेतकरी बनविण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. सदरह निर्णयानुसार सन १९६४ मध्ये शास-कीय आदेशानुसार प्रकल्पाची सुरुवात झाली. सुरुवातीस २५६४ हेक्टर जमीन संपादन करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट होते. परंतु नंतर प्रत्यक्षात धरणासाठी कालवे इत्यादींसाठी लागणारी जमीन लक्षात घेऊन हे उद्दिष्ट २९२० हेक्टरवर नेण्यात आले.

मूळ धारणेप्रमाणे खालीलप्रमाणे लक्ष्य साध्य करावयाचे होते:——

विभाग		अंदाजित पशुसंख्या	अंदाजित प्रतिदिनी दुग्धोत्पादन (लिटर)	
		APPENDED I	Silveria rate	
	शासकीय गोशाळा	9,000	4,000	
(२)	कृषिधारक	90,000	40,000	
(३)	परवाने- धारक	90,000	40,000	
(8)	आसमंता- तील भाग		70,000	
		एकूण -	9,74,000	

। १९७८ फेब्रुवारीमध्ये घेतलेल्या शासन निर्णयाप्रमाणे मुंबईतील तबेलेवाल्यांचे पुनर्वसन करण्याचा उद्देश सोडून देऊन सर्व क्षेत्रांत कृषि क्षेत्रे उभारून एकूण कृषि क्षेत्रातील संख्या १०००-१२०० होणार आहे. अशाने दुभत्या जनावरांची संख्या खालीलप्रमाणे होणार आहे.

		लिटसं
(१) शासकीय	9,000	4,000
(२) कृषिधारक	90,000	40,000

44,000

विस्थापितांचे पुनर्वसन. या प्रकल्पासाठा १० आजूबाजूच्या खेडचांतील जिमनी संपादित करण्यात आल्या. त्यामुळे तेथील (१०७४) आदिवासी कुटुंबांचे विस्थापन झाल्याने त्यांचे पुनर्वसन करणे आवश्यक होते. त्यापैकी ५३७ आदिवासी कुटुंबे खातेदार, जमीन वाटपास पात्र होते. त्यापैकी आजपावेती ४२६ लोकांचे पुनर्वसन झाले म्हणजे थे. ४० टक्के लोकांचे पुनर्वसन झाले असून अद्याप ६० टक्के आदिवासींचे पुनर्वसन झाले उसून अद्याप ६० टक्के आदिवासींचे पुनर्वसन व्हावयाचे आहे.

या ४२६ आदिवासी खातेदारांपैकी २०० खातेदारांना दापचरी, वंकास, वडवली येथे ओलिताखालील जमीन प्रत्येकी ओक एकर याप्रमाणे देण्यात आली, उरलेली २२६ खातेदारांना उपलाट, मोडगाव, कुर्झे, तोणगड, वडवली, कोसबाड (बोरांडे) येथे प्रत्येकी ४ एकर बिगर ओलिताखालील जमीन देण्यात आली.

कृषि क्षेत्रे. प्रकल्पातील कृषीधारकांसाठी १७० कृषीक्षेत्र बांधण्यात आली. त्यांपैकी १६५ कृषीक्षेत्रांचे वाटप करून ३७ आदिवासी कृषीधारकांस देण्यात आली व उरलेली १२८ बिगरआदिवासी लोकांना अर्ज मागवून देण्यात आली. या कृषीक्षेत्रात युनिट धारकांसाठी राहण्याचे घर जनावरांसाठी गोठा बांधून देण्यात आला असून दुभती जनावरे (गाई) घेण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र बँकेमार्फत कर्ज

देण्यात आले. महाराष्ट्र बँकेने १६९६ जनावरे (गाई) घेण्यासाठी युनिटधारकांना एकूण ४१.८५ लाख रुपये कर्ज दिले. यातील ३७ आदिवासी युनिटधारकांसाठी २८५ जनावरे (गाई) घेण्यासाठी रु. ८,५८,८७५ मंजूर करण्यात आले.

युनिटधारकांच्या जनावरांना सुग्रास पुरवठा करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र अँगो इंडस्ट्रीज कॉर्पोरेशन मार्फत दापचरी येथे एक डेपो उघडण्यात आला आहे. या डेपोमार्फत सुग्रास व पश्रूखाद्य, युनिटधारकांना पुरिविण्यात येते. युनिटधारकांना सुग्रास व जनावरांचे खाद्य पुरवठा करण्यासाठी प्रकल्पाकडून ३ महिने उधारीवर महाराष्ट्र अँगो इंडस्ट्रीज यांचेकडे शिफारस करण्यात येते. आतापर्यन्त आदिवासी युनिट धारकांना रु. २,५३,४७९ कर्ज देण्यात आले. यासाठी कृषीक्षेत्रधारकांस ०.९० हेक्टर जमीन देण्यात आली असून त्यामध्ये ते जनावरांसाठी वारमाही हिरवा चारा व इतर पिकांचे उत्पन्न घेतात.

याशिवाय युनिटधारकांना खादी प्रामोद्योग व व्हिलेज इंडस्ट्रीज आणि महाराष्ट्र बँके-मार्फत गोबर गॅस उभारण्यासाठी आधिक मदत देण्यात येते. खादी प्रामोद्योग व व्हिलेज इंडस्ट्रीज कॉर्पोरेशनमार्फत तांत्रिक सल्ला देण्यात येतो. व मदत देण्यात येते. आदि-वासींच्या वाबतीत ७५ टक्के मदत देण्यात येते व विगरआदिवासींना ५० टक्के सबसिडी देण्यात येते.

आतापर्यंन्त प्रकल्पामार्फत १२२ युनिट-धारकांना गोवर गॅस प्लॅंट्स पुरविण्यात आले. त्यापैकी २७ आदिवासी युनिटधारकांना व ९५ विगरआदिवासींना देण्यात आले. गोवर गॅससाठी महाराष्ट्र बँकेकडून प्रत्येकी ३,५०० रु. प्रमाणे कर्ज मंजूर करण्यात आले. आज-पावेतो २७ आदिवासी युनिटधारकांना रु. ९७,५०० मंजूर करण्यात आले. युनिट-धारकांसाठी वरील सुविधाव्यतिरिक्त इतर काही सुविधा प्रकल्पामार्फत देण्यात आल्या-आहेत. उदाहरणार्थ, पिण्याचे पाणी (नळा-वाटे), वीज, शेतीसाठी काल्व्याचे पाणी, गावठाण जमीन, घर, युनिटधारकांचे मुलां-साठी शाळा, समाज मंदिर, दवाखाना इत्यादींची सोय करण्यात आली आहे. तसेच युनिटधारकांसाठी रस्ते, व दूध संकलनासाठी केंद्र उभारण्यात आले आहे.

शासकीय गोशाळा.—या गोशाळेची सुरवात आरे येथील कांही जनावरे आणून १९६० मध्ये करण्यात आली. गोशाळेचा मुख्य उद्देश संकरित गाईंची निपज करणे. त्यासाठी निरनिराळचा भारतीय गाईंचा वापर करण्यात येतो. त्यात गीर, डांगी देवनी, कांकेज, धारपकर, हरियाना यांचा समावेश आहे. होलस्टोन व जर्सी या पाश्चिमात्य सुधारित जातींच्या बळूचा संकरासाठी उपयोग करण्यात येतो. गोशाळेलां लागणारा हिरवा चारा उत्पादनासाठी २०० हेक्टर जमीन प्रकल्पामार्फत पिकवला जातो.

प्रकल्पातील शासकीय क्षेत्रात शेतीसाठी एक विभाग असून त्याचे कामकाज प्रमुख शेती अधिकारी व त्यांचे मदतनीस शेती सुपर-वायझर यांचेमार्फत शेती विभागातील कामे पाहिली व देखरेख केली जाते. तसेच जना-वरांची देखभाल व निगा या दृष्टीने "पशु-संवर्धन "विभाग असून त्याचे कामकाज "पशु-संवर्धन अधिकारी" यांचे देखरेखीखाली पाह-ण्यात येते. त्यांच्या मदतीस संबंधित कर्मचारी वर्ग नेमण्यात आला आहे.

प्रकल्पाचा कारभार.—प्रकल्पाचा कारभार प्रकल्प अधिकारी यांचे आधिपत्याखाळी चाळविळा जातो. हा कारभार पाहण्यासाठी त्यांचे मदतीस तांविक व कार्यकारी कर्मचारी देण्यात आला आहे. उदाहरणार्थ पश्चसंवर्धन अधिकारी, प्रमुख शेती अधिकारी, अकौंद्स ऑफिसर, मेडिकल ऑफिसर, असिस्टंट प्रोजेक्ट ऑफिसर इत्यादी कामाच्या सोयीच्या दृष्टीने खाळीळ ५ विभाग पाडण्यात आले आहेत.

(१) पशुसंवर्धन, (२) शेती, (३) कार-भार, (४) हिशोब, (५) दूध उत्पादन.

#### प्रकल्पातील विविध बाबींवर झालेला एकूण भांडवली खर्च :

- (१) जमीन संपादन.—आतापर्यंत प्रकल्पा-साठी एकूण २,९२० हेक्टर जमीन (खाजगी व जंगलखाते) संपादन करण्यात आली असून त्यासाठी एकूण ३६.४३ लाख रुपये भांडवली खर्च करण्यात आला आहे.
- (२) जमीन सुधारणा —प्रकल्पाखालील वरील सर्व जमीन सुधारण्यासाठी हे काम १९७० मध्ये मृद संधारण विभाग व

१९७२ मध्ये रिहॅबिलिटेशन रिक्लमेशन संस्थेकडे सोपविण्यात आले. या कामासाठी एकूण ५२.८७ लाख रुपये भांडवली खर्च करण्यात आला आहे.

- (३) आदिवासींचे पुनर्वसन.—प्रकल्पा-बाधीत ४२६ आदिवासी खातेदार कुटुंबाचे दापचरी, वनकस व आजूबाजूचे मिळून ३० खेडचांत पुनर्वसन करण्यात आले. त्या कामी त्यांना देण्यात आलेल्या सुविधांसाठी एकूण ३.६८ लाख रुपये भांडवली खर्च करण्यात आला आहे.
- (४) धरण व कालवे.—प्रकल्पात भरपूर पाणीपुरवठा करण्याचे दृष्टीने व प्रकल्पाचा एक भाग म्हणून विरोळी नदीवर कुर्जे येथे एक धरण बांधण्यात आले असून त्याचे क्षेत्र ९.७० चौरस मैल आहे. त्यामध्ये एकूण पाणी साठविण्याची क्षमता १,४०० मेट्रिक क्युबिक फूट झाली आहे. या धरणाखाली कर्नाल बांधण्यात आले आहे. या धरणासाठी एकूण भांडवली खर्च कॅनॉल धरून ३९३ लाख रुपये आला आहे.
- (५) नागरी कामे व वीजपुरवठा.—प्रकल्पा-साठी नागरी कामे (रस्ते, पाणी इ. सुखसोयी) व वीजपुरवठा या कामासाठी १३४ लाख रुपये भांडवली खर्च आला आहे.
- (६) परवानेधारक क्षेत्र.—प्रकल्पात पर-वानेधारक क्षेत्र उभारण्यासाठी एकूण भांडवली खर्च १८ लाख रुपये आला आहे.
- (७) कृषि क्षेत्र.—प्रकल्पात कृषि क्षेत्र धारकांसाठी १७० युनिट्स बांधण्यात आली असूनयासाठी ४५ लाख रुपये भांडवली खर्च करण्यात आला आहे.

#### प्रकल्प पाहणी व निष्कर्ष

आरे दुग्ध वसाहतीच्या धर्तीवर प्रकल्पाची पाया भरणीं करून मुंबईतील दुभत्या जना वरांचे पुनर्वसन करण्याचा मूळ प्रकल्पाचा उद्देश होता. परंतु हे उद्दिष्ट साध्य न झाल्यामुळे सोडून देण्यात आले. शासनाने नेमण्यात आलेल्या " अभ्यास समितीच्या " शिफाशींरनुसार प्रक-ल्पाचे मूळ उद्दिष्टांत बदल करण्यात आला. सदर समितीच्या शिफारशींनुसार तालुक्यातील वंकास दापचरी येथील आदि-वासी परिसरांतील जागा निवडण्यात आली. त्यामुळे दापचरी वंकास व शेजारील खेडी मिळून १० गावातील जमीन संपादित करण्यात आली. त्यामुळे तेथील १,०७४ आदिवासी लोकांचे विस्थापन झाल्याने त्यांचे पुनर्वसन करून त्यांना उपजीविकेचे साधन म्हणून रोज-गार मिळव्न द्यावा व शेती पिकांची माहिती

व जनावरांची जोपासना निपज व काळजो याविषयी प्रशिक्षण देऊन समाजात खऱ्या अर्थाने शेतकरी म्हणून स्थान प्राप्त करून द्यावे हा उद्देश ठरविण्यात आला.

- (१) प्रकल्पावाधित १०७४ आदिवासी कुटुंबा-पैकी ५३७ खातेदारांची प्रकल्पाने निवड केली. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात आतापर्यंत यापैकी ४२६ आदि-वासी खातेदारांना प्रकल्पामधील कृषि क्षेत्र व प्रकल्पागोजारील खेडचात प्रत्येकी १ एकर व ४ एकर जमीन देऊन पुनर्वसन करण्यात आले. म्हणजे १०७४ प्रकल्पाबाबतीत आदिवासी-पैकी फक्त ४० टक्के लोकांचे पुनर्वसन झाले व अद्याप ६० टक्के आदिवासी लोकांचे पुनर्वसन व्हावयाचे आहे. यावरून असे दिसून आले की, प्रकल्पाच्या उद्दिष्टांनुसार प्रकल्पबाधित आदि-वासींचे संपूर्ण पुनर्वसन झाले नाही.
- (२) पुनर्वसन करण्यात आलेल्या ४२६ आदिवासी कुटुंबांपैकी ३७ आदिवासी कुटुंबांना
  प्रकल्पातील कृषि क्षेत्रात युनिट देऊन त्यांके
  पुनर्वसन केले. प्रकल्पासाठी आदिवासींची
  जमीन संपादून त्यामध्ये दापचरी प्रकल्प
  उभारण्यात आला व त्या प्रकल्पात कृषि,
  धारकांसाठी १७० कृषि क्षेत्रे बांधण्यात आली
  व त्यातील १६५ युनिट्स क्षेत्र धारकांना वाटप
  करण्यात आले. या १६५ युनिटपैकी फक्त
  ३७ युनिट आदिवासी कृषि धारकांना देण्यात
  आली. वास्तविक पाहता प्रकल्पाच्या उद्दिष्टानुसार कृषि क्षेत्र वाटप करताना सर्वप्रथम
  प्रकल्पवाधित आदिवासी खातेदारांचा विचार
  वहावयास पाहिजे होता. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात तसे
  नसल्याचे पाहणीत आढळून आले.
- (३) या १२८ युनिटधारकांपैकी ज्या ३७ आदिवासींना कृषि क्षेत्र देण्यात आले आहे त्यांच्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ९२ टक्के आहे. तर बिगरआदिवासी युनिटधारकांतील शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ५३ टक्के आहे. असे असताना बिगरआदिवासींना प्राधान्य देण्यात आले याचा बोध होत नाही. तसेच प्रकल्पाबाधित व शेतकरीं म्हणून प्रकल्पाच्या उहिण्टाप्रमाणे आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांना का कमी युनिट्स दिली हे कळत नाही.
- (४) प्रकल्पाबाहेरील १० खेडचांत ४२६ पैकी ३७ सोडून इतर खातेदार आदिवासींना ४ एकर बिगर ओलिताची जमीन देऊन त्यांचे पुनर्वसन करण्यात आले. ही ४ एकर जमीन वरकस (निकृष्ट) प्रतीची असल्थाने या पुनर्वसित आदिवासींना शेती करणे अवघड झाले आहे. या जिमनीची सुधारणा व मशागतीसाठी प्रकल्पाकडून त्यांना आर्थिक सहाय्य देण्यात आले नाही. अशा प्रकारच्या वरकस

जिमनीत आदिवासी शेतकरी चांगल्या प्रतीचे पीक व चारा घेऊ शकत नाही.

तसेच ही जमीन जिराईत असल्याने पाण्याची काहीच सोय नाही. तेव्हा या आदिवासी खातेदार शेतक-यांना पावसावर अवलंबून रहावे लागते. पाऊस पुरेसा व वेळेवर पडला नाही तर माल या लोकांचे हालच. कारण पीकाअभावी यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती बिकट होते व बऱ्याच वेळा त्यांची उपासमारही होते.असे पाहणी अहवालात सांगण्यात आले. तेव्हा नुसती वरकस जमीन देऊन त्यांचे खऱ्या अर्थान पुनर्वसन झाले असे म्हणता येणार नाही. तसेच अशा प्रकारची नुसती वरकस जमीन देवून त्यांना उपजिविकेचे अन्य काही साधन अगर सहाय्य प्रकल्पामार्फत या आदिवासी कुटुंबांना देण्यात आले नसल्याचे या पाहणीत आढळून आले आहे.

(५) प्रकल्पातील कृषी क्षेत्रात ३७ आदिवासी खातेदारांना युनिट देवून त्यांचे पुनर्वसन केल्याचे अाढळून येते. त्या कुटुंबांची पाहणी केल्यानंतर आढळून आले की प्रकल्पामार्फत या कुटुंबांना दुभती जनावरे खरेदीसाठी महाराष्ट्र बँकेकडून कर्ज मिळवून देण्यात आले. तसेच जनावरांसाठी खाद्य व सुग्रास खरेदीसाठी महाराष्ट्र अँग्रो इंडस्ट्रिजकडून कर्ज मिळवून देण्यात आले. तसेच खादी ग्रामोद्योग व व्हिलेज इंडस्ट्रिज कारपोरेशनमार्फत गोबरगॅस बसविण्यासाठी आर्थिक मदत व सहाय्य मिळवून देण्यात आले. या सर्व बाबींसाठी या ३७ आदिवासी कुटुंबाना एकूण १६.७२ लाख रुपये कर्ज मिळवून देण्यात आले. यापैकी त्यांच्याकडून ७.१० लाख रुपये वसूल झाले असून त्यांचेकडे एकूण थकबाकी व्याज धरून १३.३७ लाख रुपये एवढी येणे आहे. यावरून असे दिसून आले की, या आदिवासी कुटुंबांची एवढे मोठे कर्ज फेड-ण्याची पात्रता नाही. प्रकल्पाने एवढे मोठे कर्ज देवन या आदिवासी लोकांनी कर्ज कशा रीतीने फेडता येईल याची व्यावहारिक आखणी केलेली दिसत नाही. त्यामुळे ते कर्जबाजारी झाल्याने त्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारण्याऐवजी घसरल्याचे आढळून आले.

प्रकल्पाने याबाबत आदिवासींचे पुनर्वसन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने योग्य अशा योजना तयार करून त्यांच्या पुनर्वसनाचा प्रश्न सोडवण्याचा प्रयत्न करावयास हवा होता. तसा योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम आखलेला दिसून येत नाही.

(६) प्रक्लपातील कृषिक्षेत्र धारकांना सुरवा-तीस दुध उत्पादन व उपजिविकेसाठी १६९६ जनावरे (गाई) घेवून दिल्याः परंतु पुढे काही दिवसानंतरहे प्रमाण घटून निम्म्यावर आल्याचे आढळून आले. याबाबत अशी कारण मिमांसा देण्यात आली की सुग्रास जनावरांचे खाद्य, चारा (वाळलेले गवत) इत्यादी उधारीवर पुरविणे बंद केल्याने दुधाचे उत्पादन प्रमाण घटले. या सुविधांचा लाभ १९७४ मध्ये १५५ युनिट धारक घेत होते. परंतु ती सवलत बंद केल्याने ते प्रमाण ३५ युनिट धारक एवढे आले.

(७) दुध उत्पादन व संकलन याबाबत असे पाहणीत आढळून आले की, १६५ युनिट धारकांपैकी १४ युनिट धारक दुध पुरवठा करीत नाही. तसेच १ ते ५ लिटर रोज दुध पुरवठा करणारे फक्त ५२ युनिट धारक आहेत व रोज ४० लिटरपेक्षा जास्त पुरवठा करणारे फक्त ४ युनिट धारकच आहेत. यावरून असे दिसून येईल की प्रकल्पातील दुध उत्पादन (कृषि-क्षेत्रातील) समाधानकारक नाही.

(८) १९७०-७१ ते १९७७-७८ या आठ वर्षांत प्रकल्पातील शासकीय गोशाळा, कृषी-क्षेत्र व इतर यांचेकडून दूध उत्पादन व संकलन झाले ते येणेप्रमाणे--

1102 7		लक्ष ।लटर
(अ)	शासकीय गोशाळा	२६.०२
(ब)	कृषी क्षेत्र े जिल्	२३.०५
(事)	इतरांकडून	0.89

एकूण ५९.५६

प्रकल्पाचे उद्दिष्टाप्रमाणे अपेक्षित लक्ष एकूण प्रतिदिनी ७५,००० लिटर (शासकीय कृषी-धारक इतरांकडून मिळून) एवढे होते. हे प्रमाण किती घटले हे वरील आकड्यांवरून दिस्न येईल.

सध्या कृषीधारक, शासकीय गोशाळा व इतर यांचेकडे प्रतिदिनी अनुक्रमे २३२९.५ लिटर, १,३७२ लिटर व ८४ लिटर असे मिळून एकूण ३,०८५.५ लिटर दूध संकलन होते. तेव्हा अपेक्षित दूध संकलन लक्ष्यापेक्षा हे प्रमाण फारच कमी असल्याचे दिसून येईल.

(९) प्रकल्पावर झालेला एकूण भांडवली खर्च पाहणी करता असे दिसते की, प्रकल्पावर एकूण भांडवली खर्च ६८६.२७ लाख रुपये आला असून त्यातील ५४५ लाख रुपये हा धरण, कालवे इत्यादींवर प्रामुख्याने झाला, म्हणजे एकूण भांडवली खर्चांसाठी हे प्रमाण ७९.५ टक्के येते.

(१०) प्रकल्पबाधीत आदिवासींसाठी जमीन संपादन, जमीन सुधारणा व इतर सोयींसाठी मिळून एकूण भांडवली खर्च १०.५६ लाख रु. झाला आहे. म्हणजे एकूण भांडवली खर्चाशी हे प्रमाण १.०५ टक्के आहे. यावरून असे दिसून येईल की प्रकल्प उभारणीने आदिवासीं-साठी फारच थोडा खर्च करण्यात आला.

(११) प्रकल्पातील कृषी क्षेत्रात १६५ युनिट चे वाटप केले. त्यातील ३७ युनिटस प्रकल्प-बाधित आदिवासी खातेदारांना दिले. उरलेले १२८ बिगर आदिवासी कुटुंबांना अर्ज मागवून देण्यात आले. पाहणी अभ्यासात असे दिस्न आले की, युनिट वाटप केलेल्या आदिवासी कुटुंबांपैकी ९२ टक्के कुटुंबांचा प्रकल्पात येण्यापूर्वी शेती हा व्यवसाय होता. तर युनिट वाटप केलेल्या १२८ बिगर आदिवासीपैकी फक्त ५३ टक्के कुटुंबांचा शेती व्यवसाय होता. आदिवासींना डावलून बिगर आदिवासींना का लाभ देण्यात आला त्याचे निकष काय ठरविण्यात आले ते कळत नाही. युनिट वाटप करतांना वास्तविक प्रथम बाधित आदिवासी व आजूबाज्च्या आदिवासी भागातील लोकांचा प्रथम विचार होणे जरुर होते. बाहेरील बिगर आदिवासी कुटुंबांचे अर्ज मागवून युनिट दिले तेव्हा त्याबाबत कोणता निकष लावला याबाबत प्रकल्पाकडून समाधानकारक कारणिममांसा मिळू शकली नाही.

(१४) प्रकल्पबाधित आदिवासींचे पुर्नवसन करून त्यांना उपजिविकेचे साधन देऊन त्यांच्या परिस्थितीत सुधारणा घडवून आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रकल्पाने योजनाबध्द कार्यक्रम आखा-वयास पाहिजे होता. पण असा कार्यक्रम राब-विल्याचे आढळून येत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीत सुधारणा झाल्याचे आढळून आले नाही. उलट त्या कुटुंबात कर्जवाजारीपणा वाढत असल्याचे दिसते. या कुटुंबात कर्ज फेडण्याची आर्थिक ताकद आढळून येत नाही.

(१५) प्रकल्पाबाधित १,०७४ आदिवासी कुटुंबांपैकी फारच थोडचा लोकांना प्रकल्पात रोजंदारीने काही काळापुरते काम देण्यात आले. कायम स्वरूपाचे काम न मिळाल्यामुळे त्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती जास्तच बिकट झाल्याने त्यांचेवर बऱ्याचवेळा उपासमारीचा प्रसंग आल्याचे सांगण्यात आले.

(१६) प्रकल्पातील कृषी क्षेत्रामधील आदि-वासी कुटुंबांना पुनर्वसनामुळे त्यांच्यात सामा-जिक बदल झाला किंवा नाही, असल्यास काय व नसल्यास काय, अशी विचारणा केली असता, प्रकल्पातील कृषी क्षेत्रातील ९०.३ टक्के आदिवासी कुटुंबांनी त्यांच्यात सामाजिक बदल घडून आल्याचे मान्य केले. त्यांच्या राहणीमानात बदल झाल्याने चालीरीती, पेहराव, वागणे, बोलणे इ. सुधारणा झाली. याचे कारण कृषी क्षेत्रात बिगर आदिवासी कुटुंबांशी संबंध आल्याचा परिणाम असल्याचे सांगण्यात आले. परंतु प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील खेडचांत पुनर्वसन केलेल्या आदिवासींत सामाजिक बदल दिसून येत नाही.

#### प्रकल्पाबाबत सूचना-

- (१) प्रकल्पाच्या पुढील योजनानुसार १,०००१,२०० कृषी क्षेत्र बांधण्यात यावयाची आहेत.
  तेव्हा याबाबत अशी शिफारस करण्यात येते
  की, या युनिटचे वाटप करतांना प्रकल्पाबाधित
  आदिवासी कुटुंबांचा प्रथम विचार होऊन त्यांना
  त्यात सर्वप्रथम प्राधान्य द्यावे. त्यायोगे प्रकल्पबाधित आदिवासींचे १०० टक्के पुनर्वसन होईल
- (२) प्रकल्पाबाधित आदिवासींना आर्थिक सहाय्य देवून त्यांच्या परिस्थितीत सुधारणा व त्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास घडवून आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने दुग्धविकास खात्याने त्याप्रमाणे योजना तयार करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी योग्य रितीने आखावी
- (३) प्रकल्पबाधित आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांन्<sup>।</sup>
  सुधारित बी-बीयाणे, खते, किटकनाशक औषध इत्यादी शेतीसाठी लागणाऱ्या बाकी खरेदीसाठी ७५ टक्के सब्सिडी देण्यात यावी. त्यामुळे

त्यांना चांगल्या प्रतीचे पीक घेता येईल व त्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारण्यास मदत होईल.

- (४) तसेच या आदिवासी कुटुंबांना जनावरांची जोपासना, नीपज, त्यांचे संगोपन, कुक्कुटपालन संबंधीची माहिती व ज्ञान, दुग्ध व्यवसाय संबंधीचे ज्ञान याविषयी त्यांना संबंधित तज्ञां- कडून प्रशिक्षण दिले जावे. त्यामुळे आदिवासी कुटुंबांना कुक्कुटपालन, दुग्धव्यवसाय तसेच जनावरांची जोपासना, संगोपन चांगल्या प्रकारे करता येईल.
- (५) प्रकल्पातील (अपेक्षीत) परवानेधार-कांसाठी १८ लाख रुपये युनिटवर खर्च करण्यात आले. परंतु प्रकल्पात त्याप्रमाणे राहण्यास परवानेधारक (तबलेवाले) न आल्यामुळे ते तसेच पडून आहे. त्यामुळे त्यावरील खर्च वाया जावू नये म्हणून त्यांचेसाठी राखून ठेवण्यात आलेली क्षेत्रे व जागा उरलेल्या प्रकल्पाबाधित आदिवासींना देण्यात यावी.
- (७) प्रकल्पातील व बाहेरील पुनर्वसन आदि-वासी कुटुंबातील प्रौढ पुरूष व स्त्रियांचे साक्षर-तेचे प्रमाण फारच कमी आहे, तेव्हा त्यांचे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढविण्याचे दृष्टीने प्रौढ-शिक्षण योजना त्यांचेसाठी अंमलात आणावी.

- (८) प्रकल्पातील दुध उत्पादन व संकर्लन वाढिविण्याच्या दृष्टीने व प्रकल्पबाधित आदि-वासींना त्याचा फायदा मोठचा प्रमाणावर मिळेल या दृष्टीने हा व्यवसाय किफायतशीर होईल यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जावे.
- (९) प्रकल्पबाधित आदिवासींचे पुनर्वसन व आजूबाजूच्या आदिवासी भागाचा विकास घडवून आणण्याचे दृष्टीने काही विशेष आधिक कार्यक्रम आखून त्याची अंमलवजावणी केल्यास खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रकल्पावरील झालेला खर्च सार्थक ठरेल.
- (१०) प्रकल्पबाधित ज्या आदिवासी शेत-कऱ्यांना अद्याप नुकसानभरपाई देण्यात आली नाही त्याबाबत त्वरित कारवाई होवून त्यांना लवकरात लवकर नुकसानभरपाई मिळवून
- (११) आदिवासी कुटुंबांची आर्थिक स्थिती लक्षात घेवून प्रकल्पातील आदिवासी क्षेत्रधार-कांना भाडेसूट देण्यात यावी.

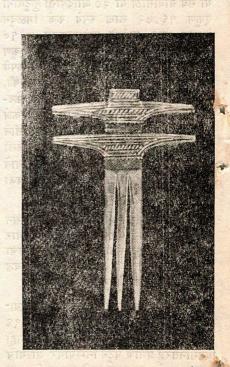
\*हा लेख श्री. बोनागीर, संशोधन अधिकारी यांच्या अहवालाचे आधारे लिहिला आहे.





बारली पुरुष तारपा वाजवीत आहे





माडिया गोंड युवती वापरीत असलेली फणी

## आदिवासी आणि ग्रामोदयोग

जिल्हा ग्रामोद्योग अधिकारी, पुणे

दिव्य व बेकारी या दोन जिटल समस्या आपल्या देशापुढे आहेत. यांमध्ये समाविष्ट होणाऱ्या जातींपैकी आदिवासी या जमाती होत. देशातील आदिवासींची एकूण लोकसंख्या पाहता सुमारे २० टक्के म्हणजे या देशातील २.५ असे लोक दारिद्रचात पिचत आहेत आणि या दारिद्रच रेषेखाली सदरचे लोक राहण्याचे कारण म्हणजे बेकारी हे होय:—

- (१) आदिवासी जंगल व डोंगरकपारी या भागांतून रहात असतात. त्यामुळे त्यांचा जनसंपर्क फारच अल्प आहे.
- (२) त्यांचेकडे शेती करण्यायोग्य अशी पुरेशी जमीन उपलब्ध नाही.
- (३) शिक्षणाअभावी कोणताही नवीन उद्योग ते घेऊ शकत नाहीत.
- (४) वर्षानुवर्षे दारिद्रचात राहिल्यामुळे व आधुनिक सुधारणेच्या फायद्या-पासून तो वंचित राहिलेला आहे.
- (५) शेतमजूर किंवा अन्य छोटे उद्योग ते पोट भरणेसाठी करतात त्यातून त्यांची उपजिवीका होऊ शकत नाही.

आदिवासींचे शिक्षण, आरोग्य व समाजजीवन मुधारल्याशिवाय त्यांची खरी प्रगती होणार मही, म्हणून या समाजाकडे अधिक प्रमाणात लक्ष केंद्रीत करून सदरचे जीवनमान सुधारण्या-करिता शासन प्रयत्नशील आहे.

पुणे जिल्ह्यामध्ये जुन्नर, आंबेगाव व खेड या तालुक्यांतील काही परिसर शासनाने आदिवासी उपयोजनाक्षेत म्हणून जाहीर केलेला असून त्या मध्ये एकूण ११६ खेडचांचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला असून या खेडचांमध्ये जवळजवळ ३५ ते ४० हजार आदिवासी विखुरलेले आहेत. सदर आदिवासींना पूर्णवेळ काम करून त्यांना त्यांचे पोटापुरते भाकरी उपलब्ध करून देण आवश्यक आहे. सध्या आदिवासींकडे स्वतःची जमीन व शेती नाही. भांडवल नाही, त्याच-बरोबर त्यांचेकडे शिक्षणाचा अभाव आहे. अशा लोकांना मोठे उद्योग करता येणे कठीण आहे. व्याचप्रमाणे मोठी अवजारे, यंत्रे ते खरेदी करू कणार नाहीत, तर हा प्रश्न आत्मियतेने सोडिविणेस यावर ग्रामोद्योग हाच एक पर्याय आहे. अत्यल्प भांडवलात थोडियाशा प्रशिक्षणाने सुलभ रीत्या करता येणारे उद्योग म्हणजे ग्रामोद्योग हे आता चांगल्या अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांनी व योजनाकारांनी मान्य केले आहे. म्हणूनच बेरोजगारींचा प्रश्न सोडिविणेसाठी ग्रामोद्योगांवार शासन भर देत आहे. ग्रामोद्योगांवारे आदिवासींना कशाप्रकारे आर्थिक सहाय्य उपलब्ध करून देता येईल व कोणते ग्रामोद्योग आदिवासींना किफायतशीर ठरतील याबाबत खाली केलेल्या विवरणावरून कल्पना येउ शकेल.

सध्या ग्रामोद्योगांच्या कक्षेमध्ये खालीलप्रमाणे २४ उद्योगधंद्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे:——

- (१) लोक ग्रामोद्योग.
- (२) मधमाशापालन उद्योग.
- ३) नीरा व पामगूळ उद्योग.
- (४) ग्रामीण तेल उद्योग.
- (५) गूळ व खांडसरी उद्योग.
- (६) धान्य व डाळी प्रक्रिया उद्योग.
- (७) फलप्रकिया उद्योग.
- (८) हातकागद उद्योग.
- (९) अखाद्यतेल व साबण उद्योग.
- (१०) ग्रामीण कुंभार उद्योग.
- (११) चर्मोद्योग
- (१२) चनखडी उद्योग
- (१३) वाख उद्योग.
- (१४) वेत व बांब उद्योग
- (१५) सुतार उद्योग
- (१६) लोहार उद्योग
- (१७) ॲल्युमिनियम (भांडी तथार करणे)
- (१८) डिंक गोळा करणे.
- (१९) आगपेटी तयार करणे.
- (२०) कात तयार करणे.
- (२१) लाख गोळा करणे.
- (२२) रेशिम उद्योग.
- (२३) औषधी वनस्पती गोळा करणे.
- (२४) गोबरगॅस उद्योग.

वर नमूद केलेल्या ग्रामोद्योगांमधून आदिवासी लोकांना व रहात असलेल्या वातावरणाशी अनुकूल असलेला असा व्य<mark>वसाय म्ह</mark>णजे मध-

माशापालन व्यवसाय होय. घनदाट जंगलामध्ये आधुनिक पद्धतीने तयार केलेल्या मधपेटचा व वसाहती यांचे वाटप आदिवासी लोकांना करून सदरच्या पेटचा जंगलभागामध्ये ठेवता येतील. जंगलामध्ये असंख्य प्रमाणात फूलझाडे व फळझाडे उपलब्ध असल्याने मधमाशांना आवश्यक असणारे भक्ष उपलब्ध होणार आहे. जंगलभागातून भध गोळा करणे हा आदिवासीं-चा परंपरागत उद्योग आहे. फरक एवढाच की, पुरविण्यात येणाऱ्या वसाहती या पाळीव आहेत. व जंगल भागात वा झाडांवर उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या माशा या नैसर्गिक आहेत. या व्यवसायाकरिता मंडळामार्फत मधमाशापालन व्यवसायाचे दोन महिन्यांचे फिल्डमन प्रशिक्षण देण्यात येते. याबरोबर मधमाशांचे एक युनिट म्हणजे एक मधपेटी, मध काढण्याचे यंत्र, चाक्, सुरी इत्यादी साहित्य अशा प्रकारे या युनिटची किंमत ह. ७५० असून यामध्ये ह. ५०० अनुदान व रु. २५० कर्जाऊ म्हणून दिले जाते. मात्र आदिवासींच्या विकासासाठी चालु वर्षापासून या योजना मंडळातर्फे राबविणेत येत असून या मधपेटचा केवळ आदिवासींना एकूण युनिटच्या ७५ टक्के अनुदान स्वरूपात व २५ टॅक्के कर्जीऊ स्वरूपात खादी किमशनच्या तरतुदीतून देण्यात येणार आहे. एका मधपेटीतून वर्षाला ६ किलो मध व २ किलो मेणपता मिळतो.

नीरा पामगुळ उद्योग.-- जंगलामध्ये शिंदी ताडमाड, बेहर्ली, या जातीचे वृक्षांपासून नीरा हे पेय उपलब्ध करून घेता येते. मान सदरचा व्यवसाय करणेकरिता निरा उद्योगाकरिता सोसायटचा निर्माण करणे आवश्यक असते. पुणे जिल्ह्यामध्ये आदिवासी भागामध्ये या व्यवसायाकरिता आदिवासी लोकांची सोसायटी उपलब्ध नाहीं, त्यामुळे तुर्त तरी नीरा उत्पाद-दनाचा कार्यक्रम या भागामध्ये राबविता येईल असे वाटत नाही. मात्र आदिवासी लोकांना वैयक्तिकरित्या या उद्योगाखाली ताडाचे पाना पासून चटया व ताडरेषेपासून ब्रश बनविणेचे यनिट आदिवासींना उपलब्ध करून देता येईल. यामध्ये ताडीच्या पानापासून चटया तयार करणेकरिता हत्यारे, अवजारे याकरिता रक्कम रु. १५० अनुदान म्हणून व रु. ५० कर्जाऊ म्हणून त्याचप्रमाणे ह. ४०० खेळते भांडवल म्हणून कर्जाऊ स्वरूपात दिली जाते.

ताडरेषेपासून ब्रश बनविणेचे युनिटसाठी युनिट-मध्ये एका वेळी १२ लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. या मध्ये वर्षाला रु. ६९०० चे उत्पादन होऊ शकते. या युनिटमध्ये ग्रामोद्योगा-मध्ये उपलब्ध असलेल्या आकृतीबंधामध्ये आदिवासींना हत्यारे अवजारेकरिता रुपये ९००० अनुदान म्हणून व रु. ३००० कर्जाऊ म्हणून, त्याचप्रमाणे खेळते भांडवल रु. १०,००० कर्जाऊ म्हणून देता येतील.

ग्रामीण तेल.—पुणे जिल्ह्यामध्ये आदिवासी उपयोजना क्षेत्र भाग म्हणन जाहिर केलेल्या आदिवासी गावांचा भौगोलिक सर्व्हे विचारात घेता या भागामध्ये ग्रामीण तेल उद्योगास उपयुक्त गळीत साठा म्हणजे भुईम्ग मोठचा प्रमाणात उत्पादीत होतो. ग्रामोद्योगाने पूर्वी चालत असलेल्या बैल घाण्यांचे रूपांतर वीजेवर चालणाऱ्या घाण्यांमध्ये केले असून या घाण्यां-मधुन भुईमुग, करडई, जवस, तीळ, कारळे या गळीतापासून तेल उत्पादीत केले जाते व घाण्या-पासून पूर्वीच्या बैलघाण्यापेक्षा अधिक उतारा मिळतो हे सिद्ध झाले आहे. सदरच्या घाणा चालविण्याकरिता फारसे तंत्र अवगत असणे जरूरीचे नाही. या व्यवसायामध्ये एक मन्ष्य एका वेळी दोन घाण्या चालव् शकतो. ग्रामो-द्योगाकडन या उद्योगाखाली आदिवासींना खालीलप्रमाणे आर्थिक सहाय्य उपलब्ध करून देता येईल. एका घाणीची किमत ह. ५५०० अशारितीने दोन घाण्यांची किंमत १२,२५० होते. या आदिवासींना रुपये ११,००० ७५ टक्केप्रमाणे ८२५० अनुदान म्हणून त्याच प्रमाणे 2040 कर्जाऊ म्हणून ₹. प्रमाणे दोन घाण्यांवर २ शेड व एका शेडची आकृतीबंधाप्रमाणे रु. आहे. अशारितीने दोन शेडची किंमत रुपये ४००० होते. यातील आदिवासींकरिता ७५ टक्के प्रमाणे ३००० अनुदान म्हणून व रुपये १००० कर्जाऊ अनुदान देता येते. त्याचप्रमाणे या युनिटला लागणारे भांडवल रु. २०,००० स्वरूपात मंज्र करता येईल. सदर उद्योगाचे प्रशिक्षण हे आयोगाचे औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील जालना येथे असलेल्या प्रशिक्षण वर्गात दोन महिन्यांचे प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते. प्रशिक्षण काला-वधीत विद्यार्थ्यांस ह. १२० विद्यावेतन व जाणेयेणेचा खर्च दिला जातो.

धान्य डाळी प्रक्रिया उद्योग--आदिवासी भागामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात भाताचे उत्पादन होते. उत्पादीत झालेला भात हा सडून घेणे-करिता आदिवासींना शहराचे ठिकाणी जावे लागते. सदरचा भात हा त्याच गावामध्ये भात भरडण्याचे मिशन चालू केल्यास आदि-वासींना रोजगारी उपलब्ध होऊन त्याचा वाया जाणाऱ्या वेळेमध्ये बचत होऊ शकते. या व्यवसायामध्ये ग्रामोद्योगाने कॅडी डिहस्कर व कोन पॉलिशन हे छोटे युनिट तयार केलेले आहे. या यंत्राद्वारे दर दिवशी ३२ क्विटल भात

सडला जातो. व १६ विवटल तौदूळ पॉलिश केला जातो. या युनिटमध्ये ५ लोकाना रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. या यंत्राची किमत र.१०,००० असून खेळते भांडवल म्हणून रु. ३०,००० लागतात. सदरचे यनिटचे आदिवासी व्यक्ती भांडवलाची खर्चाची रक्कम ७५ टक्के प्रमाणे ह. ७५,०० अनुदान म्हणून ह. २५,०० कर्जाऊ म्हणन मंजुर करता येईल व खेळते भांडवल म्हणून ह. ३०,००० कर्जाऊ म्हणून देता येतील. त्याचप्रमाणे या उद्योगाखाली पोहा तयार करण्याचे वैथक्तिकरित्या युनिट मंज्र करता येईल. यामध्ये दर दिवसाला १० विवटल भातावर प्रक्रिया करता येते. सदर पोहा मशिन-ची किंमत आकतीबंधानुसार रु. ७,००० असून त्याला लागणारे खेळते भांडवल रुपये ७,५०० आहे. सदरचे युनिट आदिवासींना मंजूर करताना भांडवली खर्चामध्ये ७५ टक्केप्रमाणे रक्कम रु.५२,५० अन्दान म्हणून व रु. १७५० कर्जाऊ स्वरूपात व खेळते भांडवलाची रक्कम कर्जाऊ स्वरूपात देता येते.

फलप्रकिया उद्योग--विविध प्रकारची फळे जंगलात असतातच. त्यांची अधिक प्रमाणात लागवड करून फळबागा करणे किफायतशीर ठरते. या व्यवसायां मध्ये सद्यः स्थितीत शासन आदिवासींच्या जागेमध्ये फळबागा करणेकरिता झाडांची कलमे पुरवृत त्यांची लागवड मोठचा प्रमाणात करीत आहे. या योजनेम्ळे आदि-वासींना निश्चितच धनप्राप्ती होणार आहे. ग्रामोद्योगाच्या कक्षेमध्ये फळे टिकविणे व फळांवर प्रक्रिया करणे या व्यवसायाचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे. या व्यवसायामध्ये लोणची तयार करणे, ज्यस तयार करणे, फळे सुकविणे, वेफर्स तयार करणे इत्यादींचा समावेश होता. या प्रिक्येकरिता मंडळाकडून साधनसामग्रीकरिता रु. ५,०००, खेळते भांडवल म्हणून रु. ५,००० परवाना फी म्हणून रु. १०० उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते. यामध्ये दोन व्यक्तींना रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. सदरचे यामध्ये दोन युनिट हे आदिवासी व्यक्तीला मंज्र करते वेळी साधनसामग्री करिता ७५ टक्के करिता रुपये ३,७५० अनुदान म्हणून व ह. १,२५० कर्जाऊ स्वरूपात त्याचप्रमाणे रु. १०० परवाना फी म्हणन अनुदान स्वरूपात व र. ५०० खेळते भांडवल कर्जीक स्वरूपात दिले जाते.

हातकागद उद्योग-—आदिवासी भागां मध्ये हातकागद उद्योगास लागणारा कच्चा माल (१) चिष्ठया व (२) भाताचा व गव्हाचा कोंढा, (३) बाजरीची घाटे, (४) गवत, (५) चटकचांदणी वा गाजरगवत, (६) सनई गवत, (७) बाफना व चेरी गवत, (८) गोण-

पाटाचे निरूपयोगी तुकडे, (९) आंबाडी, (१०) केळीची सौपटे, (११) घायपात, (१२) रमेठाची साल दाफना साल, (१३) रनी व शिसमची घाटे इत्यादी प्रकारच्या कच्च्या 🦫 मालापासून पांढरा हातकागद जाड व चिवट पुट्टा अथवा विविध रंगातील जपानी कागद करता येतो. त्याचप्रमाणे या उद्योगास मुबलक प्रमाणात पाण्याची आवश्यकता असते. अशा ठिकाणी हातकागदाचा कारखाना उभा करणे शक्य आहे ग्रामोद्योगाच्या आकृतीबंधा-प्रमाणे या व्यवसायात रक्कम रु. ३,००,००० मात सदरची रक्कम ही त्या उद्देशाकरिता स्थापन झालेल्या सोसायटघांनाच मंडळाकडून मंज्र केली जाते. मंडळाचे तरतदीतून वैयक्ति-रित्या आर्थिक सहाय्य दिले जात नाही. या उद्योगाचे प्रशिक्षण पूणे येथे मंडळाने चालवि-लेल्या हातकागद संस्थेमध्ये दिले जाते. अशा प्रकारचा एक प्रकल्प आदिवासी भागामध्ये या उद्देशाकरिता सोसायटी स्थापन करून राबविता येणे शक्य असून या युनिटमध्ये ३५ ते ४० लोकांना पूर्णवेळ रोजगार उपलध करून देता

अखाद्यतेल व साबण उद्योग.—जंगल कपारी मध्ये नीम, करंजी, मोहवा यांसारस्या वनस्पती मबलक प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असून या वनस्पती-पासून मिळणाऱ्या बिया ह्या जमा करून त्या-पासून अखाद्यतेल उत्पादनात करता येण्या-सारखे आहे. सदरचे तेल कपडे धुण्याचा व अंग धुण्याचा साबणाकरिता उपयोगात आणता येते. अशा प्रकारचा कच्चा माल आदिवासी भागात उपलब्ध होत असल्याने या भागामध्ये धुण्याच्या साबणाचे युनिट उभारून साबणाचे उत्पादन हाती घेणे शक्य आहे. या व्यवसाया-मध्ये बिया गोळा करणेकरिता खेळते भांडवल स्वरूपात रु. ५,०० पर्यंत कर्जीऊ रक्कम उपलब्ध करून दिली जाते. त्याचप्रमाणे धुण्याच्या साबणाच्या युनिटकरिता मंडळाकड्न आकृतिबंधाप्रमाणे भांडवली खर्चाकरिता अनदान स्वरूपात रु. ३,००० व कर्जं स्वरूपात् ह. ३,००० व खेळते भांडवल स्वरूपात रु. १०,००० एवढे आधिक सहाय्य दिले जाते. सदरचा व्यवसाय हा आदिवासी भागांत व्यक्तीला द्यावयाचा असेल तर भांडवली खर्चीकरिता ७५ टक्के प्रमाणे अनुदान मंजूर करता येईल. सदरचे युनिटचे उत्पादनक्षमता ही वर्षाला १२ टन साबण तयार करण्याची असून त्यामध्ये ३ व्यक्तींना रोजगार उपलब्ध होणार आहे.

वाख उद्योग-—यामध्ये जंगल विभागात उपलन्ध होणारी वनस्पती घायपात मोठुर प्रमाणात असून सदर घायपाताची पत्ती कापूल त्यापासून वाखाचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणात हाती घेता येईल. वास्तविक हा व्यवसाय मातंग समाजाने करावयाचा आहे. मात्र आदिवासींना केवळ वाख तयार करून बाजारात विकी करणे हा व्यवसाय करता येणे शक्य आहे. सदरचा रॉसपेडार मशीनद्वारे उत्पादन केले जाते. हा व्यवसाय आदिवासीने हाती घेतल्यास त्यास ७५ टक्के प्रमाणे अनुदान म्हणून दिले जाते.

मुतार उद्योग — या व्यवसायालाली जंगल बात्याकडून आदिवासींकरिता निकामी झालेली झाडे तोडण्यास अनुमती प्राप्त झाल्यास हा व्यवसाय आदिवासींना वरदान ठरू शकेल. त्याचप्रमाणे सर्व्हेअंती असे निदर्शनास आले की, आदिवासींच्या मालकीची काही झाडे अस्न त्यांतील निकामी झाडांची तोड आदि-वासी करतात व त्याचा उपयोग सरपण म्हण्न केला जातो. त्याऐवजी सदरच्या झाडांची तोड करून होणारे लाकुड हे सुतार व्यवसायाकरिता वापर करता येईल. या व्यवसाय।करिता मंडळाकडून घरगती पाँवर युनिट म्हणून हत्यारे, वैवजारे करीता रु. ४,००० व खेळते भांडवल म्हणून र.५,००० दिले जातात. हत्यारे, अवजारे करीता आदिवासींना दिली जाणारी रक्कम ७५ टक्के अनुदान स्वरूपात दिली जाईल. त्याचप्रमाणे या उद्योगातील तंत्रज्ञान अवगत

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असलेल्या आदिवासींस यंत्रसामग्री, साधन-साहित्य व कार्यशाळेसाठी शेड यांसाठी ७५ टक्के अनुदान म्हणून रक्कम ६. १८,७५० व रक्कम ६. ६,२५० कर्जाऊ स्वरूपात मिळू शकेल व खेळते भांडवल कर्ज स्वरूपात देता येईल.

डिक गोळा करणे.—आदिवासी भागामध्ये असलेल्या जंगलामध्ये मोठचा प्रमाणावर डिक उपलब्ध आहे. सदरचा डिक गोळा करण्याचा ब्यवसाय करण्याकरितागरज भासल्यास रक्कम ह. २,००० खेळते भांडवल स्वरूपात कर्जाऊ म्हणून उपलब्ध करून देता येईल.

कात तयार करणे.—जंगलामध्ये जंगल खात्या-कडून आदिवासींना खैराची झाडे उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास कात तयार करण्याच्या व्हंडचा लावून त्यापासून काताचे उत्पादन सुरू करता येण्यासारखे आहे. याकरिता मंडळाकडून रु. १०,००० पर्यंत भट्टी बांधकाम व खेळते भांडवल स्वरूपात आर्थिक सहाय्य उपलब्ध करून दिले जाईल.

औषधी वनस्पती गोळा करणे.—जंगल विभा-गामध्ये उपलब्ध होणारी औषधी वनस्पती जमा करण्यास आदिवासींना गरज भासत्यास रु. २ ते ५ हजारपर्यंत खेळते भांडवल म्हणून कर्ज स्वरूपात उपलब्ध करून देता येईल.

रेशीम उद्योग .-- आदिवासी भागामध्ये जंगल खात्याकडे रिकाम्या असलेल्या जिमनीमध्ये मंडळामार्फत तुर्ताची लागवड करून तुर्ताच्या झाडावर रेशीम किडचांचे संगोपन करून त्यापासून रेशीम उत्पादन करता येईल. या-करिता आवश्यक असणारा मजुरवर्ग हा आदि-वासी समाजामधून उपलब्ध होऊ शकेल. यामुळे या व्यवसायामध्ये त्यांना त्यांचे उपजीविकेसाठी रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देता येईल. तुतीची लागवड करणे, किटक संगोपन करणे, रेशीमाचे कोष तयार करणे, इ. सोयी या मंडळाकडुन उपलब्ध करून दिल्या जातात. त्याचप्रमाणे जंगलामध्ये उपलब्ध असलेल्या ऐनाच्या झाडा-पासून उत्पादन हाती घेऊन त्यातून आदिवासींना मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगारी उपलब्ध करून देता येईल.

वरीलप्रमाणे योजना राबणेकरिता शासनाने मा. जिल्हाधिकारीसाहेब यांचे अध्यक्षते-खाली आदिवासी उपयोजना कामासाठी समिती स्थापन केली असून सदर समितीद्वारे ग्रामोद्योगाच्या योजना ह्या आदिवासी लोकांच्याकरिता कशा स्वरूपात राबविता येतील याबाबत विचार चालू असून आगामी वर्षाचा प्लॅन करण्याचे मंडळाचे काम चालू आहे.

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[आदिवासी शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण : अडचणी व उपाय-

Indian.

G. M. GARE.

-पृष्ठ ५४ वरून

- (३) त्यांची राहण्या-जेवण्याची व्यवस्था मोफत करून त्यांना मासिक रु. ५० इतर ुर्चासाठी देणे आवश्यक आहे.
- (४) कोणत्याही प्रशिक्षणाची कालमर्यादा ६ महिन्यांपेक्षा कमी असता कामा नये.
- (५) वर्षातून दोन सन्ने आयोजित केली पाहिजेत पन्न और क्षेत्र कार्रिक years
- (६) त्यांना वाचनालयाच्या सर्व सोयी ६ महिने मुदतीच्या काळात पुरविल्या पाहिजेत.
- (७) टायपिंग (टंकलेखन) मराठी व इंग्रजी, तसेच शॉर्टहॅण्ड (लघुलेखन) ह्या ६ महि-त्यांच्या कामात पूर्ण करण्यासाठी (अर्थात र विषयांबरोबर) स्वतंत्र व्यवस्था प्रशिक्षण कद्रातच केली गेली पाहिजे.
- (८) प्रशिक्षण संस्थेत कार्यालय प्रमुखाचे व्यतिरिक्त निदान २ तरी व्याख्याते हे कायम स्वरूपाचे पाहिजेत. म्हणजे वेळापत्रकात व केंद्राच्या कामात एक शिस्त निर्माण होऊन त्यास विस्कळीतपणा येणार नाही.
- (९) त्यांच्यासाठी निरनिराळचा शिक्षण-व्यवसाय इ. ची तसेच दैनंदिन घडामोडी, ज्ञान-विज्ञान इ. ची, त्यांची मनोवैज्ञानिक कसोटी इत्यादीसाठी एक स्वंतव विभाग व त्यास लागणारा तज्ज्ञ कर्मचारी पाहिजे. म्हणजे फार मोठी पोकळी भरून निघेल.
- (१०) ज्या ठिकाणी रोजगारांच्या अधिका-धिक संधी उपलब्ध आहेत, म्हणजेच तो भाग औद्योगिक केंद्र म्हणून ओळखला जातो अशा ठिकाणी असे प्रशिक्षण केंद्र उघडल्यास उद्योज-

कांशी नित्य संपर्क साधून गरजेनुसार त्यांच्या-कडील राखीव जागांची मागणी नोंदवून त्यांना ह्या केंद्रास प्रशिक्षण देऊन नोकरी देता येईल.

The Editor is not responsible for the

(११) ह्या केंद्रात प्रशिक्षण घेतलेल्या विद्या-र्थ्यांना प्राधान्य देऊन उद्योजकाने त्यांची नेमणूक केली पाहिजे असा कटाक्ष असला पाहिजे.

वर सुचिवलेले उपाय म्हणा किंवा अडचणी म्हणा ह्या काही झटपट जादूची कांडी फिरविल्यागत होणार नाही तर रोग जितका जुना तितकेच त्याचे औषधही जालीम-कडू, सतत व प्रदीर्घ काळ चालणारे यातून काही शोध घेऊन त्याचा आदिवासी कल्याण योजना अधिक प्रभावीपणे चालविण्यास उपयोग म्हावा.

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I, G. M. Gare, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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