

Tribal Development Programmes and its Administration in the State of Maharashtra

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Introduction:

Development of Tribal communities is a priority for the state as well as the central government because Article 275 of the Indian Constitution concentrated on Tribal Community area and the development of their area, while Article 244 and fifth schedule focusses on the administration of Scheduled Tribal areas. In the Maharashtra state under the fifth schedule, areas cover part of the Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Chatrapur and Gadchiroli districts. For that purpose, at the national level the government of India, as well as state-level the government of Maharashtra, has a separate ministry for the development of the tribal communities. After the independence of India, both ministries introduced many programmes and schemes for the development of the Tribals. In Maharashtra state, there is a separate administrative department for the effective implementation of the developmental programmes and schemes in the tribal areas since 1992. In the Maharashtra state Tribal Development Commissionerate, Nashik is responsible for the effective implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan.

Tribes: The different authors have given important to various aspects so there is not any universally accepted definition of the tribe. Some of the definitions of the tribes are as follows.

D.N. Majumdar defines a tribe as a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) in its Report of 1953 state that, "there can be no standard which can apply to all Tribals throughout the world". So the following are the characteristics of tribes:

- i) A definite habitat and area,
- ii) A unified social organisation based primarily on blood relationship,
- iii) Cultural homogeneity,
- iv) A common scheme of deities and common ancestors and
- v) A common dialect with a common folk-lore.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP): Tribal Sub-Plan is a strategical way to effectively introduced the tribal welfare schemes and programmes and their implementations based on the needs of the tribal communities in the specific tribal areas, blocks and tahsil etc. consisting the tribal

population 5000 or 50 percent of the total population. The Tribal Sub-Plan was initiated during the fifth five years plan 1974-1979 for the rapid socio-economic development of the tribal communities in the country. Under this programme, the central government and state government provide financial assistance to the tribal development department to introduce and implement various programmes and schemes in the Tribal Sub-Plan area through the Integrated Tribal Development Projects. In the Maharashtra state area of 15 districts are covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan out of total 36 districts: Pune, Ahmednagar, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Amravati, Nagpur, Yawatmal, Gondiya, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nanded, Thane and Raigad.

Objectives of Study:The following are the objectives of my study on Tribal Development Programmes and its Administration in the state of Maharashtra.

- ❖ To understand the concept of Tribal Integrated Development Project and Tribal Sub Plan in Maharashtra State.
- ❖ To analyse the outlay of the state government for the Tribal Development in Maharashtra State.
- ❖ To understand the Tribal Development Administration in the Maharashtra State.
- ❖ To understand the role of the tribal development department in the development of the Tribal community in the Maharashtra state.
- ❖ To know the various welfare schemes and programmes introduced and implemented by the tribal development department under the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Methodology: The researcher collected data for the present study from the secondary sources. The necessary information has been collected from different scholars and researchers published research work, published books, articles published in different journals, newspapers, magazines, reports published by the state government and other research institutes such as TISS and TRTI, Pune.

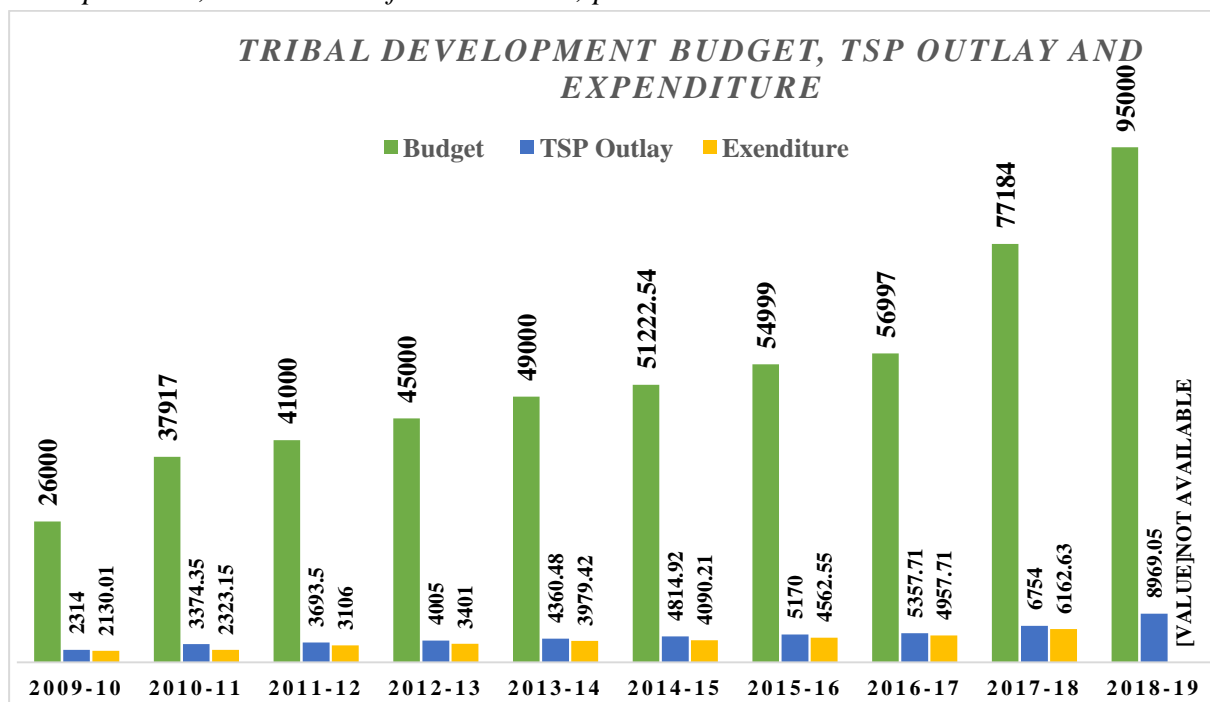
Moreover, some important information is also collected from relevant websites of central and state ministry of the tribal.

The outlay for Tribal Development in Maharashtra State Under TSP: The Tribal Sub-Plan has two types of outlays namely District Plan and State Plan. The state plan outlay controlled by the Tribal Development Department at the state level and the district plan outlay is controlled by various district-level departments including Integrated Tribal Development Projects for planning and implementation of the tribal welfare schemes and programme. This outlay is made available for the various departments such as Agriculture and Allied Sector, Rural Area Development, Irrigation and food, Power, Industries and Minerals, Transportation, General Economic Services and Tribal Community Services.

(Rs. In Crore)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budgetable outlay</i>	<i>Outlay provided for T.S.P.</i>	<i>% of budgetable outlay of T.S.P.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
2009-10	26000.00	2314.00	8.90	2130.01
2010-11	37917.00	3374.35	8.90	2323.15
2011-12	41000.00	3693.50	9.01	3106.00
2012-13	45000.00	4005.00	8.90	3401.00
2013-14	49000.00	4360.48	8.90	3979.42
2014-15	51222.54	4814.92	9.40	4090.21
2015-16	54999.00	5170.00	9.40	4562.55
2016-17	56997.00	5357.71	9.40	4957.71
2017-18	77184.00	6754.00	8.75	6162.93
<i>(Scheme Expenditure)</i>				
2018-19	95000.00	8969.05	9.40	Not Available

Table 1.Source: Annual Trial Component Scheme 2018-19, Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra; p.8.



Graph No. 01.

In the above-prepared graph shown that the year wise 10 years' total outlays for the tribal development and out of this Tribal Sub Plan outlay. The Year 2009 the amount of Rs. 26000 Crores out of this 2314 Crores allocated to TSP it comprises 8.90 percentage and the actual expenditure incurred during the year 2130.01 crores. In the year 2010-11, the government approved the budget of Rs. 37917 crores for the tribal development out of this Rs. 3374.35

crores allotted to TSP and under the TSP actual amount spend Rs. 2323.15 crores. In the year 2017-18, the government make the provision of Rs. 77184 crore for the tribal development out of this Rs. 6754 given for the TSP. it is 8.75 per cent of the total outlay and actual expenditure incurred under TSP schemes of Rs. 6162.63. In the year 2018-19 total budget outlay was Rs. 95000 crore out of this Rs. 8969.05 crore allocated for the Tribal Sub Plan it comprises 9.40 per cent of the total outlay.

In the above mention table and chart, it clearly is shown that every year the government increase the budget provision for the tribal development but the out of this provisional outlay for Tribal Sub Plan has not increased as compared to total outlay increase for the Tribal Development.

Tribal Development Administration in Maharashtra State: For the effective implementation of the tribal welfare programmes and schemes in 1972 the Tribal Development Directorate was established under the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra. But in the year 1976 Tribal Development Commissionerate was established by the Government of Maharashtra. On 22nd April 1983 Independent separate Tribal Development Department and its work independently since 1984 for the introduction and effective implementation of Tribal Welfare Schemes and Programmes. For the strengthen the Tribal Development Department, the Directorate was merged with Commissionerate in the year 1992.

In the Administrative Structure of Tribal Development Department of Maharashtra state at top-level Independent Ministry working with the Secretary, Tribal Development. Under the Ministry and Secretary, Tribal Development Department the Commissioner of Tribal Development, Nashik is working. There are four Additional Tribal Commissioner i.e. Nashik, Thane, Amravati and Nagpur and 29 Integrated Tribal Development Project officers working in the Maharashtra state for the effective implementation of the various Tribal Welfare Schemes and Programmes introduced by the State as well as Central Government out of the 29 ITDP 11 ITDP have been declared as sensitive. The most sensitive Integrated Tribal Development Project offices are as Nashik, Taloda, Kalwan, Dahanu, Jawhar, Kinwat, Gadchiroli, Pandharkavda, Bhamragad, Dharani and Aheri. Integrated Tribal Development Project implement the various schemes at grass root level such as blocks, villages and pada's based on the socio-economic needs of the tribal community residing the same area. These schemes and programmes include socio-economic welfare, educational upliftment, women empowerment, child welfare, nutrition and healthcare etc. The Tribal Development Department utilised the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay for the introduction and implementation of various tribal welfare schemes.

In the Tribal Development Administration, Four Additional Tribal Commissioner are working under the Commissioner, Tribal Development, Nashik. Out of this, Additional Tribal Commissioner, Amravati controlling the seven Integrated Tribal Development Project offices namely, Aurangabad, Kinwat, Kalmnuri, Dharni, Akola, Pusad and Pandharkavda. In the tribal development administration Integrated Tribal Development project effectively implement various welfare schemes with the help of Panchayat Samiti and Grampanchayat in the tribal area. The Additional Tribal Commissioner, Nagpur observe the working of Eight Integrated Tribal Development Project officers namely, Bhandara, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhamragad, Deori, Aheri and Chimur. The Additional Tribal Commissioner,

Nashik coordinate the working of seven Integrated Tribal Development Project offices namely, Nashik, Dhule, Yawal, Kalwan, Rajur, Taloda and Nandurbar. Under the Additional Tribal Commissioner, Thane supervises the working of the Seven Integrated Tribal Development Project offices such as Mumbai, Jawhar, Dahanu, Pen, Shahapur, Ghodegaon and Solapur.

Schemes and Programmes of Tribal Development Department: Tribal Development Department introduced the various sectoral schemes and programmes and implement such schemes through the various departments of the state government. The figures mentioned in table No.1 in the year 2018-19 Rs. 8969.05 crores out of total outlay of the total state expenditure Rs. 95000 crores it is 9.4 per cent earmarked for TSP for tribal development Following are the sectoral breakup focus of the tribal development department to introduce the schemes and programmes.

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Sector/Schemes</i>	<i>Total (Rs.inLakh)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	<i>Revenue and Forest Department</i>	8198.14	0.91
2.	<i>Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development</i>	19959.37	2.23
3.	<i>School Education Department</i>	19311.93	2.15
4.	<i>Urban Development Department</i>	3134.00	0.35
5.	<i>Public Works Department</i>	49539.39	5.52
6.	<i>Water Resources Department</i>	5009.00	0.56
7.	<i>Industry, Energy and Labour Department</i>	84148.33	9.38
8.	<i>Rural Development and Water Conservation Department</i>	60286.37	6.72
9.	<i>Public Health Department</i>	25503.13	2.84
10.	<i>Medical Education and Drugs Department</i>	110.01	0.01
11.	<i>Tribal Development Department</i>	462279.91	53.26
12.	<i>Cooperation and Textile Department</i>	94377.88	10.52
13.	<i>Higher and Technical Education and Employment Department</i>	1000.00	0.11
14.	<i>Women and Child Development Department</i>	16133.60	1.80
15.	<i>Water Supply and Sanitation Department</i>	7471.49	0.83

16.	<i>Home Transport</i>	<i>400.00</i>	<i>0.04</i>
17.	<i>Skill Development Department</i>	<i>6394.27</i>	<i>0.71</i>
18.	<i>Social Justice Department</i>	<i>18226.00</i>	<i>2.03</i>
19.	<i>Additional Outlay for District (Lumpsum)</i>	<i>15422.16</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>896905</i>	<i>100</i>

Tabel No. 2 Source: *Source: Annual Trial Component Scheme 2018-19, Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra.*

In table no. 2 the details allocation of the total outlay of TSP to various department of the state for tribal development has given. In this table the total Rs. 896905 lakhs allocated to the 18 departments and remaining amount keep aside for districts for the tribal development. Out of the total outlay 53.26 per cent of outlay allocated to the tribal development department, 10.52 % allocated to Cooperation and Textile Department, 9.38% allocated to the Industry, Energy and Labour Department and other departments got the fund below 9 per cent of the total outlay. But the government should have to increase the percentage of the fund to the Revenue and Forest Department because the many tribal people residing at the hilly and forest area, therefore, the forestry work and collection of minor forest produce play a very important role in the social and economic development of such tribal community. Under these departmental various schemes, tribals earn the wages. Most of the tribals communities are engaged with the traditional agricultural and allied activities so the department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development introduces the various welfare schemes related to the agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries and provide the modern equipment under subsidy schemes. The above table shown only 2.15 % outlay allocated to the School education department so the government should increase this percentage of outlay in the school education because the education is the vital pillar for the socio-economic development of any society and already the literary rate in tribals is very low. The state government should concentrate on to introduce the various schemes and programme related to the availability of drinking water, public health, women and child development and skill development. The socio-economic development of the tribal community depends on such schemes and programme which are based on their local needs so the every development department should be considered the local requirement and needs of the tribal community at the time of planning and introducing the various schemes and programmes. Because the tribal communities spread in the very large area of the state and their socio-economic situation and their needs are deferent with each other, but the many times the schemes are introduced for all the tribal communities in the state. now a days government introduces various schemes and appeal to the tribal community to fill the beneficiary form online but due to lack of literacy, it is very difficult filled the forms. Many times the potential beneficiary not aware of the schemes introduced by the departments. Therefore sometimes there are very few participation and response to

such schemes for the tribal community. to the main objective of the schemes or programme not achieved.

Conclusion: After the independence, the Union Government and State Government introduced the many tribal welfare schemes and programmes for the upliftment of the tribal community. Both governments incurred the crores of the rupees for the development of the tribal community in the Maharashtra state but till date, the socio-economic development of the tribal community is not satisfactory and there are various reasons for the that, such as lack of participation of tribal people in the decision making, leadership and the tribal development administration, low response for the tribal welfare schemes and programmes, lack of sufficient human resources in the tribal development department, while planning and introducing the schemes and programmes the local needs of the tribal community not taken into the account. After the implementation of the various developmental schemes and programme, there is no effective measurement system whether the schemes implemented effectively or not. The number of schemes introduced and implemented by the various development departments of the Maharashtra state but it becomes difficult to co-ordinate all schemes form the tribal development department. Lack of decentralisation of the authority and now a days many departments started to fill the online form to get benefits of such schemes, but the literacy level of the trial community is very low so they not aware about internet and computer etc. so due to this reasons also there is the very low response for the various schemes. when any department introduced the schemes or programme make it compulsory to the grampanchayat to fill the form of the eligible potential beneficiary and submit it to the respective departments. For the development of the tribal community, the local governance playsa very important role because the only local governance (Grampanchayat) is very close to each and every potential beneficiary. So it should take active participation to get the various schemes and programmes from the tribal development departments.

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