CHAPTER-VI
TRIBAL PROBLEMS AND PLANNING
6.1 General Introduction

A deliberate problem always calls for a planning strategy and its practicality of strategy determines the productive results for development programmes. In real sense, nature of strategy depends on problem, situation and objectives. The definition of problem and goals are, therefore, pre-requisite for understanding the strategy. Nashik district accounts 23.71 percent tribals population. For the upliftment of tribals several development programmes have been undertaken by Central and State Government from time to time involving huge human, financial and material resources too. The present chapter, has attempted to find out tribal problems and to suggest planning strategy for tribal development in study region. Such study will enable to get a new direction for tribal development in study region. Education, health, economy and TSP plans and other aspects are studied in this chapter.

6.2 Programmes Implemented Through Five Year Plans.

Tribal population in Maharashtra accounts 8.85 percent to total population in 2001 and it is largely concentrated in northwest hilly Sahyadri region in Nandurbar, Dhule, Nashik, Thane, Jalgaon and in east districts namely, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Nagpur. According to Government of India (1975-76) villages having more than fifty percent tribal population is considered for Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and where less than fifty percent tribal population have implemented Additional Tribal Sub Plan (ATSP) and Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and Mini MADA in other areas. Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach was adopted from the beginning of fifth five year plan (1974-75) in India. Table-6.1 shows budget proposed on tribal programmes in Maharashtra state from fifth five year plans from 1974 to 2014. Initially 4.75 percent was alloted for the period from 1974 to 1979 which was increased upto 8.94 percent in eleventh plan. This total expenditure accounts 3 percent to total budget of state and averagely 90 percent to provision (Arthsanklpiya Andaj Pustika, Tribal Development Department).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Plans</th>
<th>Rupees in Crores</th>
<th>Tribal Sub Plan</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fifth Five year (1974-1979)</td>
<td>2627.57</td>
<td>124.99</td>
<td>4.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sixth Five Year (1980-1985)</td>
<td>6537.24</td>
<td>341.11</td>
<td>5.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Seventh Five year (1985-90)</td>
<td>10500</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eighth Five year (1992-1997)</td>
<td>24735</td>
<td>1818.47</td>
<td>7.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ninth Five year (1997-2002)</td>
<td>33914.82</td>
<td>2793.59</td>
<td>8.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tenth Five year (2002-2007)</td>
<td>48561.15</td>
<td>4049.77</td>
<td>8.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Eleventh Five year (2007-2012)</td>
<td>150117</td>
<td>13418.35</td>
<td>8.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Annual Plan (2012-2013)</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>4005</td>
<td>8.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Annual Plan (2013-2014)</td>
<td>46938</td>
<td>4177.46</td>
<td>8.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Tribal Sub Plan, 2013-2014

According to constitutional provision, state Government should promote in education and economy of tribals as well as protect them from social injustice and exploitation. There are two ITDP plans have implemented in Nashik and Kalwan tahsils with an objective for integrating at village level. Beside this, various tribal schemes have implemented by Government of Maharashtra state. Some major area of scheme are as below:

### 6.2.1 Educational Schemes

Maharashtra State Government has emphasized on tribals education who are undoubtedly far behind. Ashram school started to impart tribal education where lodging, boarding, text books, uniforms are free provided. Government providing grants for construction of primary school buildings and are appointing of school teachers. Even year slotted grant was given for secondary education for private institution and instructional material scheme up to secondary schools belonging tribal region. In order to motivate tribal population for getting self-employment, vocational schools were started and certificate were 90 percent grant were spent for play grounds development and this budget was increased to 7.5 lakh in 2005-2006.

### 6.2.2 Health Schemes

Government of Maharashtra has attempted to provide medical facilities for tribals. National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented and 1416.7 lakhs rupees have allocated 2013-2014. The Programme of Polio Education has undertaken by Government of India in 2005 and for this 18.6 lakhs rupees has provided for 2013-2014. The supply of diet facilities to indoor tribal patient’s in rural
hospitals and primary health centers is another scheme for which 141.1 lakhs rupees have been proposed 2013-2014. For the establishment of Rural Hospital (331 Lakh), Primary Health Centre (14.1 lakh) and Health Sub centre (307 lakh rupees) have proposed budged in 2013-2014 on tribal sub plan.

6.2.3 Welfare Schemes for Economic Upliftment

Government of Maharashtra has made provision in TSP for economic welfare of tribal population in the form of scholarship to students, hostels, ashram schools for which 10000 lakhs rupees for 2013-14 have allocated as below.

(1) Government Ashram Schools: Tribal development department running 552 Ashram Schools in hilly and remote areas in Maharashtra state.

(2) Junior Colleges: The Government of Maharashtra has started 67 junior colleges in 1999-2000 for tribal students and provide free lodging, boarding, educational materials and amenities.

(3) Government Hostels for Tribal Students: In order to attract tribal students pursuing higher education, tribal development department started 479 Government Hostels at district and tahsil level have build up and seats in these hostels have reserved for different education for triabls.

(4) Maintenance and Travelling Allowance: The government gives person 100 rupees as traveling allowance and 100 rupees as maintenance allowance per month per student and 500 rupees scholarship for handicap students.

(5) Pre-Metric Scholarships: For reducing drop out rate in schools “Pre Secondary Golden Jubilee Tribal Scholarship” has been started in 2010 and Rs. 1000/- for 1st to 4th, Rs. 1500/- for 5th to 7th and Rs. 2000/- for 8th to 10th students (Annually) for regular attendance of tribals students.

(6) Eklavya Model English Medium Residential School: The Government of Maharashtra with assistance of Central Government has established four residential school english medium among them one is at Mundhegaon in study region to provide quality education to tribal students.

(7) Computer Training: This scheme imparts to six month computer training course to tribal students studying 8th to 12th in Ashram Schools.

(8) Pre-Military, Police and Motor Driving Training: In order to fulfill the backlog in police force and army, government has established training centers. The duration of training is six months and two sessions are held during a year. One training center is functioning from 1990 in study region.
(9) Supply of Electric Motor Pumps and Oil Engines: The tribal cultivators have provided with electric motor pumps and oil engines who has 1.5 acres to 16 acres cultivable land on subsides basis.

(10) Thakkar Bappa Tribal Village Integrated Improvement Programme has implemented in MADA and Mini-MADA pockets by integrated approach (2013-2014).

(11) Khavati Loan finance scheme has introduced in 1978 in TSP area. This provides consumption requirements of needy tribal families during the lean employment season at the rate of 7.5 percent interest for one year.


(13) Kanyadan Yojana: For reducing extravagant amount on marriages and forbid unfair practices in marriage, Government has initiated “Kanyadan” scheme by supply financial assistance Rs. 10000 to tribal couples from 2003-2004.

(14) Shabri Gharkul Yojana: From 2013-2014, this scheme has introduces to provide shelter for tribal families and 500 corers rupees were allotted.

Besides above schemes, Government of Maharashtra has introduced special schemes for tribal women and children. It includes supply of bicycles to girl students studying in 5th to 10th classes, opening of new Balwadi, free sewing machine, construction of toilets and laboratories for rural women, training to Panchayat Raj women representative, supply of uniforms to students, financial assistants to Mahila Mandals and self-help groups for industrial training purposes are other schemes in study region (2013-2014). Integrated child development scheme is sponsored by Government of India and a package of services to children below 6 years of age and pregnant women like supplementary nutrition, immunization, heath checkup. Nav Sangeevan Yojana scheme aims at integrated and coordinate, implement and strengthen the drinking water facilities, health facilities by agencies at several levels. Entrepreneurial development programme implemented by Directors of industries for up gradation of skills among educated and unemployed tribal youth and give them training based on entrepreneurship development for 12 days residential for which Rs. 4000/- are given per candidate per month. Apart from above schemes Government of Maharashtra has implemented Indira Awas Yojana and Jawahar Rojagar Yojana since 1996 to improve the quality of life among tribals. Table-6.2 shows sectorwise distribution of outlay of 41177.48 crore rupees for 2013-2014.
Table-6.2 : Sectorwise Distribution of Outlay in 2013-2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Sectors</th>
<th>Percent to Total Outlay</th>
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<th>Name of the Sectors</th>
<th>Percent to Total Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Welfare of Backward Classes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rural Water Supply</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry/ Fisheries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Soil Conservation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Power Development</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other all Sub Sectors</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Roads Development</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Annual Tribal Sub Plan, Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, 2013-2014

Table-6.2 reveals that backward sector allotted maximum outlay (40 percent) but important sectors related to malnutrition (3), education (6) and health (17) lacking behind in this budget.

6.3 Tribal Problems

It should be noted that British ruler had recognised need of special protection for tribals and it was the pioneers consideration of tribal policy in India. Jawaharlal Nehru appreciated spirit, operational feasibility of Elwin's policy suggestions. Nehru believes trust that development should not be at the cost of inherent qualities and accumulated experiences of these people. This basic philosophy underlies the famous 'Panchasheel' or five principles given by him for administration of tribal areas (Govt. of India, 1954). These five principles are:

(i) The tribal people should develop lines of their own genius and encourage their arts and culture.

(ii) Tribal rights on land and forest should be respected.

(iii) Encourage tribal to train them to build up a team in the field of administration.

(iv) Make awareness to tribal to work through and social harmony and cultural institutions.

(v) To judge the tribal development not by statistics or money but by quality of human character.

These principles are waiting to transmit up to root level after sixty six years of Independence. During fieldwork researcher through interviews and personal discussions has found that even today tribals number of problems have many problems as below:
Education is measured by rates of literacy, enrolment and drop out in schools and colleges. In five year plans, priority was given to educational development of scheduled tribes. The scheduled tribes development department has been spending money on tribal population by providing scholarship and finance for boarding. Even then it is noticed that tribal has motivated for imparting education in study region. Firstly, low of male literacy (49.3 percent) and female literacy (37.2 percent) and it is increasing very slow resulting poor enrollment of tribal children is first problem. Secondly drop out rate has increased in education as there is less awareness about education. Apart from this, attendance allowances are given to 5th to 10th standard students is insufficient now a days. Thirdly, how can community fully involve and support education system are major problem in study region. Fourthly Ashram schools are not working in good condition. Finally though outlay is 6 percent on education, actual expenditure was only 3.82 percent in 2011-2012 (Karykram Andajpatrak, Tribal Development Department). Due to lack of awareness of education have high birth rate, unemployment and poverty have problems have arised in study region. The tribal population is situated at isolated areas away from urban centers, hospitals and health centers. Tribals can not timely able to use of available medical facilities. Mostly tribals prefer medicinal plants for traditional treatments. Secondly, unaware about HIV and family planning. Thirdly, tribal are addicted to alcohols and similar habits. Though there is provision of 17 percent budget we were allotted to health (Table-6.2), available outlay is 7.82 percent in 2011-2012 (Annual Sub plan 2008-09 and 2011-2012). Hence, health problems like infant mortality, malnutrition and less life expectancy are burning problems in study region.

Economic condition of tribal in study region is below average due to marginal land holdings, traditional agriculture, unemployment, high growth of population. These are the main causes of poverty among tribal in study region. Small landholdings, low productivity, traditional cropping and unemployment are some issues are found in study region which leads economic problems. Marginal landholding is problem fallowed by less availability of irrigation. Unemployment and marginal workers are the problems in tribal community which led poverty in tribal region. Why there is shortfall in percentage of recruitment of tribal people in government sector? Due to poverty tribals are unavailing facilities like health, education, infrastructure etc. It is unaidered fact that Government of Maharashtra not sending more than 3 percent to total budget for tribal development.
Tribal sub-plan approach has now been orientated for five year plan. It is special plan introduced to ensure share as a matter of right for satisfied needs of tribal population. There is gap between plan and implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan in study region. Whatever the economic provisions are made in tribal sub-plan show less success not expended 100 is big problem. In last 17 years tribal sub plan balance is 8804 crore rupees in Maharashtra state (Annual Sub Plan). During the field survey it was revealed that tribal people are unaware about their rights and schemes implemented by Government for them. The Government has found fail to implement schemes effectively in study region and it was noticed that there is a gap between tribals and Government.

6.4 Planning Strategy for Tribal Development

There are three components of strategic planning (Fig 6.1). First is problem solving by issue analysis; second is management by fulfilling objectives for results and third is team building among tribals.

The priority should be given for educational imparting to scheduled Tribes population. The following strategy can be adopted in regards to education for tribals development in study region.

(i) Awareness should be created regarding education in tribals, it holds key position.

(ii) Scheme for raising enrolment of scheduled tribe children in schools and for drops-outs.

(iii) Financial assistance should be given to higher education in tribals area.

(iv) Schemes for incentive to especially talented tribal youths in arts and sports.

All education schemes should implement at root level very effectively for upliftment of tribal community.

The various measures have undertaken by central and state Government for timely medical attention to scheduled tribes as tribals live far away from hospitals and health centres and are not able to make use of available medical facilities. Fallowing strategies are useful for heath conditions of tribals.

(i) There should be visiting vehicle clinic for remote tribal Padas located in Peint and Surgana tahsil in study region.
Fig.-6.1 :
(ii) Necessary training and awareness should be created among tribal women regarding health, hygiene and nutrition.

(iii) There should be eradication of alcohol, tobacco and smoking habits among tribals.

(iv) There should be proper implementation of scheme for food support and hygienic conditions in five tribals tahsils namely Peint, Surgana, Dindori, Trimbakeshwar and Kalwan.

Agriculture activity and agriculture labours work are backbone of tribal economy and therefore it is necessary to implements the schemes to improve agriculture and allied activities. In addition to this provide employment opportunities for increasing income and standard of living. In this context following strategies should be adopted.

(i) Tribal concentrated tahsils namely Peint, Surgana, Dindori, Trimbakeshwar and Kalwan receive high amount of rainfall between 2500 to 3500mm and it is possible to construct small-small irrigation tank with the help of tribals participation as ideal village Ralrgoan Sidhhi developed. For the beneficial of agriculture and employment generation too.

(ii) There should be assuring work and payment for tribal workers and marginal landholders throughout the year.

(iii) Financial assistance should be given for adaptation of technology in agriculture.

(iv) Free supply of higher yielding varieties of seeds and chemical fertilizers to tribal cultivators.

It is urgently necessary to establish that tribal development programmes helped tribal communities to make a significant change in their occupational structure showing positive impact on income pattern. Tribal sub-plan programmes should be formulated with keeping in local conditions and ensuring actual participation of beneficiaries. Awareness of tribal welfare scheme are most important for their socio-economic transformation for tribals. It is found during the field work that despite genuine efforts made by central and state government and various agencies for promoting social and economic progress of tribals are far from satisfactory and tribals are continue to lag behind than other social groups. In this regards following strategies are adopted.
(1) Government and Tribal Development Department should create awareness by sending letters to each household, primary school and Grampanchayat regarding every scheme before the implementation of scheme and at the beginning of financial the year.

(2) Tribal Development Departments should implement all plans and schemes by motivating tribals without corruption and without giving trouble to them.

(3) Literate tribal people should support for implementation of sub plans in their regions by creating team for awareness.

(4) 100 percent allocated money should be utilized effectively.

The Government policies are good but it is very essential to remove gap between tribals and Government administration. Government should create awareness among tribal regarding their schemes by sending annual policy plan to each tribal family by post. The provided information should be given in known language to tribals. There should be easy asses, helpfulness and kindness to tribals at tribal development offices and 100 percent perfect implementation is essential. Tribal development department should utilize 100 percent budget annually. Tribal research and training centres should carry out research finding for enhancement of tribal community.

6.5 Proposed Model For Tribal Development

Education should give top priority among tribal as it enhance the quality human resources for overall development of human being. First stage involves three strategies. Firstly, it is essential to create awareness regarding education among tribal especially among women. Secondly, to provide free quality education at their places distance and have easy access to education. Second stage comprises creation of quality human resources by gaining skills, avail of employment by family planning and health. This stage will be helpful for enrich standard of living of tribal people and lastly, utilization of these quality resources for creative work by adopting government schemes for them. This will support for eradication of poverty among tribal community. Hence, it is essential increase more budget for education upto 15 percent annually (Fig.-6.2). Inclusive development of tribal is holding key position. While considering welfare of backward tribals, rural development, agriculture, power, irrigation, health and nutrition an attempt has made to proposed a model for tribal development.
Fig. 6.2:
This model consists of five stages namely; need identification, participation, programme designing, execution strategy and withdrawal strategy.

(i) Need Identification: This first stage includes aspect like why, whom and what is need of development. What is scope and available resources? and specific need based emerging problem identification. It required in depth field surveys in study region.

(ii) Participation: Involvement of beneficiaries is second impotent aspect. For that acceptable intervention and creation of awareness is required as essential stage.

(iii) Programme Designing: While considering need base problems and participation of tribal people be considered policy or plan should be design perfectly.

(iv) Execution Strategy: After preparation of plan there should be exclusive implementation of strategy with time limit to achieve desired goals.

(v) Withdrawal Strategy: After achieving the goals strategy should be withdrawal by formation of people organization like self-help groups. This will help to capacity building in particular tribal region.

6.6 Resume

The plan reports highlights several programmes have been introduced to progress the economic conditions of tribal population in Maharashtra state and study region in tribal regions. Tribal Sub-Plan outlay was in accordance with proportion of scheduled tribe population as per the recommendations of Shri. Sukhatankar Committees Report. It was found that tribal development schemes have brought less change among tribal people. The study reveals that these efforts were made without actual capable development of tribal people. For the successful implementation of tribal development schemes, tribal people should more access to these schemes. Tribal offices should be within their reach hence Integrated Tribal Development Office should be established at tahsil level. Moreover, complicated procedure and documentation of schemes should be reduced. More proportion of funds be used for individual beneficiary schemes. At the same time necessary action should be taken to control mass level corruption in implementation of tribal development plans. The suggested models should be implemented genuinely for upliftment of tribal population in study region.