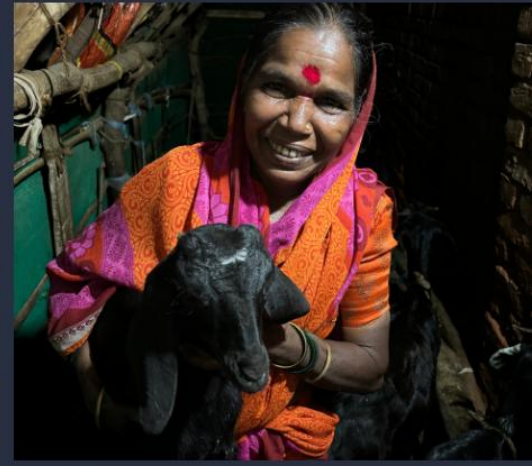


TRIBAL COMPONENT SCHEMES

Tribal Development Department
Government of Maharashtra



BUDGET COMPENDIUM 2018-2024





TRIBAL COMPONENT SCHEMES
BUDGET COMPENDIUM 2018-2024

Tribal Development Department
Government of Maharashtra

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PREFACE

The commitment of Government of Maharashtra towards inclusive growth and targeted development of Scheduled Tribes is reflected in the continuous strengthening of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) framework followed in the state. Anchored within the broader development planning architecture, the TSP mechanism has served as a crucial instrument for ensuring proportionate investments across sectors in Scheduled Tribe areas. Over the years, its implementation in Maharashtra has evolved into a structured model, defined by institutional rigor, financial accountability, and a decentralized approach to planning. The Tribal Development Department, as the nodal authority for tribal development in Maharashtra, plays a central role in steering this effort, ensuring that schemes and outlays reflect the specific needs of tribal communities.

This compendium is an outcome of efforts taken to document the landscape of developmental schemes implemented across the state between 2018-19 and 2023-24, for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe communities. It has been developed with the objective of creating a clear and accessible record policy measures, sectoral interventions, and budgetary commitments made across departments for the welfare of tribal communities in the state. Given the wide range of schemes that fall under the ambit of tribal development—ranging from education and health to water supply, infrastructure, and livelihood promotion—it becomes essential to systematize and contextualize these initiatives within a single reference volume. Recognizing the multi-sectoral nature of tribal welfare, the compendium is organized into three key sections.

The first section details the structure and functioning of Tribal Sub Plan model as adopted in Maharashtra. It outlines the constitutional and policy background, the administrative framework for implementation, the delineation of tribal areas, and the evolution of TSP strategy in the state. The section also highlights the transition from earlier planning mechanisms to the current system that places greater accountability on Tribal Development Department for effective fund allocation and monitoring. It thus sets the foundation for understanding how TSP model has been institutionalized in Maharashtra and the ways in which it continues to shape policy planning for tribal welfare.

The second section provides a comprehensive account of schemes implemented by other line departments that have relevance for tribal areas. Organized in a department-wise format, this section offers details of various centrally sponsored and state-funded schemes wherein tribal sub-components are planned and implemented. It demonstrates how various departments contribute to the achievement of tribal development goals through both dedicated interventions

and mainstream schemes with targeted outlays for tribal beneficiaries. The inclusion of budget outlay and expenditure figures further provides overview of fund utilization and implementation trends across departments.

The third section of the compendium focuses specifically on schemes designed and executed by the Tribal Development Department of Maharashtra. These schemes are rooted in the core mandate of the Department and reflect its role in delivering welfare, education, socio-economic and livelihood development to the tribal populations. This section serves to document the scale and scope of these initiatives while also capturing patterns of financial allocation and delivery at both the state and district levels.

The compilation is intended to serve as a reference document for government functionaries, development practitioners, researchers, and stakeholders engaged in the field of tribal development. It is hoped that while ensuring transparency and accountability on the part of the department, the compendium shall also offer a resource base for policy analysis, interdepartmental coordination, and evidence-informed planning.

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SECTION I

Tribal Sub Plan of Maharashtra



INTRODUCTION TO THE TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The Scheduled Tribes are one of the most marginalized communities in India. Historically, they have remained socio-economically and culturally distinct and isolated from the general population. Even within these communities, significant diversities exist in terms of demographic composition, settlement patterns, geographic distribution, livelihood practices, languages, cultural traditions, human development indices, political representation, and aspirations for progress and development. In fact, each tribe is an endogamous group and interaction between these groups and the outside world has been very limited. As a consequence of historical injustices, displacement due to development projects, deprivation of land assets through exploitation and denial of access to natural resources, the Scheduled Tribes of India have suffered from severe development deficit as compared to other communities.

In recognition of their vulnerabilities and the need for government support for their development, as early as India's independence, provisions have been made for administration and control of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India. There are many constitutional safeguards for the welfare, development and protection of the STs such as equal rights and opportunities; protection against discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion, race and sex; reservation in appointments; political representation at all levels of governance; protection against social injustice; and so on. The welfare measures taken for the development of tribal communities of the country include increased access to educational and economic opportunities, subsidized housing, income enhancement, livelihood generation, financial assistance and cultural protection.

During the first four Five-Year Plans, the development strategy for Scheduled Tribes (STs) were primarily aimed at enhancing their socio-economic status by expanding educational and economic opportunities. The approach was implemented through the Backward Classes Welfare Programmes. However, by the end of the fourth Five-Year Plan, nearly 25 years after independence, it became evident that Scheduled Tribes had remained marginalized within mainstream development processes. Moreover, the 'Plan' schemes and programmes, originally designed for overall economic growth, had minimal outreach among ST communities. Recognizing this gap, the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was introduced during the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79), specifically tailored to address socioeconomic disparities among tribal communities.

1. What is the Tribal Sub-Plan?

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy stipulates that the TSP funds of the State and the Centre must be quantified based on the proportion of the Scheduled Tribe population of the States to ensure targeted utilization of the funds for tribal development. The present (TSP) strategy was initially developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people and was adopted for the first time in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The TSP strategy, with some modifications, continues till this day and provides for salient features with respect to TSP for States:

- (i) The funds provided under the TSP of the States must be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UT.
- (ii) Tribal communities and tribal areas of a State or UT are given benefits under the TSP, in addition to what percolates from the general Plan of a State/UT.
- (iii) The Sub-Plan should: a) Identify the problems and need of tribal people and critical gaps in their development, b) Identity all available resources for TSP, c) Prepare a broad policy framework for development, d) Prepare a detailed department wise plan, e) Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation, f) Specify the mechanism for monitoring and evaluation.

The TSP Programmes are financed by the following sources:

- (i) Tribal Sub-Plan funds from State/UT Plans and Central Ministries/Departments,
- (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan,
- (iii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to the States/UTs,
- (iv) Funds through Central Sector Schemes, and
- (v) Funds from Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

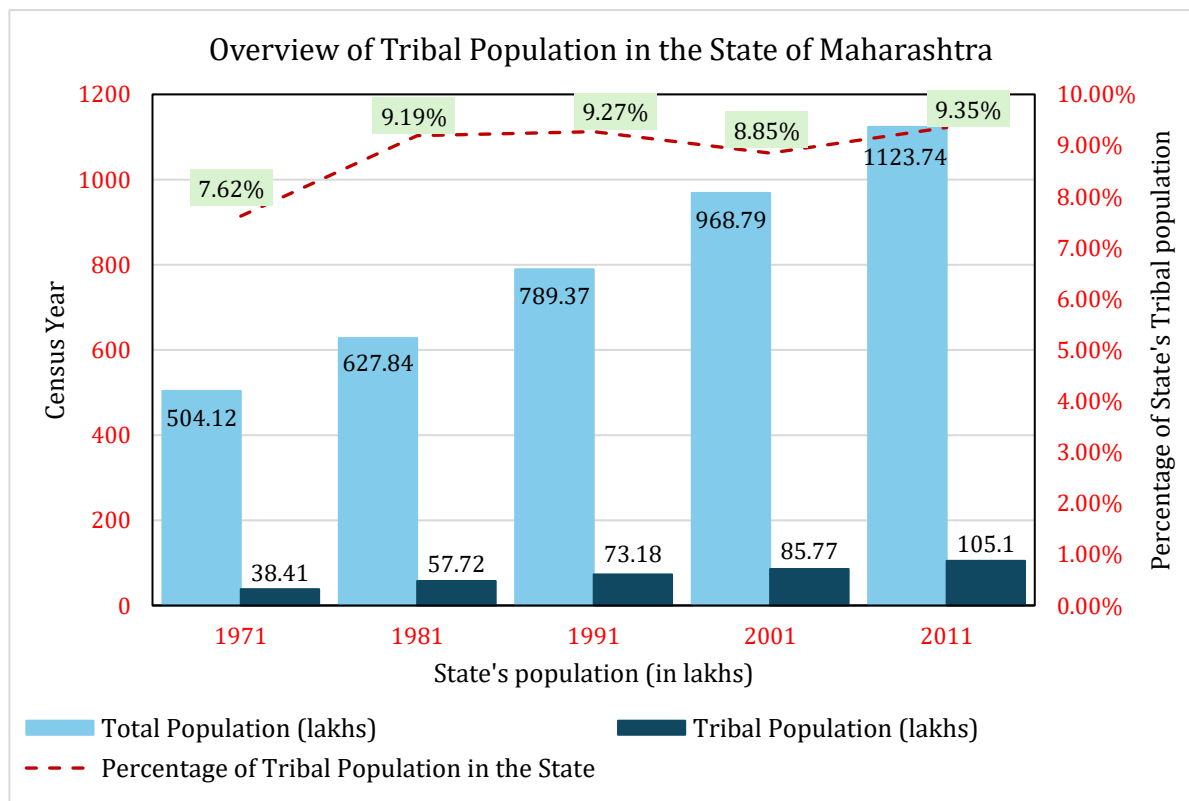
For implementing the TSP strategy, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) have been clearly delineated in areas with high concentration of tribal people. The ITDPs are constituted by Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas, Additional Tribal Sub-Plan (ATSP) areas, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) areas and Mini-MADA areas. Tribal areas having a population of 50,000 or more with at least 50 percent of them belonging to tribal communities are demarcated as TSP areas. Villages with tribal population only marginally less than 50 percent are demarcated as ATSP areas. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) (adopted in sixth FYP, i.e., 1980-85) covers smaller areas of tribal communities outside TSP areas, having a population of 10,000

or more, of which at least 50 percent are tribal. Starting with the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90), clusters having a total population of 5000 or more with a tribal population of at least 50 percent have been included and termed as Mini-MADA Clusters. The concept of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), has also been included in the strategy.

2. Maharashtra Model of Tribal Sub Plan

2.1 Scheduled Tribes Population in Maharashtra

According to the Census of India 2011, the Scheduled Tribes population in the country is 104.5 million, accounting for 8.63 percent of the total population of the country. The state of Maharashtra has the second largest tribal population among Indian states, next only to Madhya Pradesh, with 10 percent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of the country. Numerically, the state has the largest Scheduled Tribes population in India at 10.5 million, with tribal communities constituting 9.35 percent of the total population of the state. The state of Maharashtra is one of the ten states with Fifth Schedule Areas.



There are as many as 47 tribes or tribal groups in Maharashtra. Some of the major tribal groups are the Bhils, Gonds, Mahadeo-Kolis, Pawras, Thakurs, and Warlis. The state is home to three

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) – Katkari (Kathodi), Maria Gond, and Kolam. The tribal population of Maharashtra is concentrated in the western hilly districts of Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, and Jalgaon (Sahyadri region) and the eastern forest districts of Amravati, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, and Yavatmal (Gondwana region). The Fifth Schedule areas in Maharashtra cover parts of Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur districts.

2.2 Tribal Sub Plan in Maharashtra

The “Maharashtra model” of the Tribal sub-Plan is appreciated throughout the country and is central to the approach of tribal development planning in the state. Focus is given to allocate a percentage of Plan funds for tribal development in proportion to the tribal population, across all developmental sectors. The Tribal Development Department (TDD) is designated as the responsible authority for planning and execution of tribal development goals.

The nationwide TSP strategy was developed by an Expert Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube. With the objective of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the tribal communities, it was adopted for the first time in the Fifth Five Year Plan across the country. In the state of Maharashtra, the inception of TSP began in 1975-76 and underwent changes up to 1992-93.

Initially, the Planning Department of Maharashtra used to allocate plan outlays to various administrative departments, which then allocated funds for TSPs according to their discretion and priorities. These departments also determined which schemes, programmes, and development projects would be undertaken using TSP funds. This approach led to the perception that the TSP merely represented a compilation of State Plan Schemes implemented in tribal areas, with greater emphasis placed on financial figures rather than identifying schemes truly beneficial to tribal communities. There was a notable absence of consultation with tribal area project administrations during scheme formulation. Consequently, insufficient investment was made in tribal areas, particularly in human resource development, resulting in persistently high levels of illiteracy and poverty among tribal populations compared to the general population of the state.

Taking into consideration the need to improve the prevailing procedure of TSP, the Government of Maharashtra appointed a sub-committee headed by Mr. D. M. Sukthankar in the year 1991. The sub-committee submitted its report on 19th June 1992 and all their recommendations were accepted by the government vide Government Resolution dated 21st September 1992. The

modified TSP has been implemented in the state since the year 1993-94, now also known as 'Scheduled Tribe Component Scheme (STC).'

Thenceforth, the Planning Department communicates a plan ceiling to the Tribal Development Department and transfers the responsibility for finalizing the TSP within the designated ceiling to them. The Department then meticulously scrutinizes schemes to ensure they directly benefit tribal communities, disallowing notional allocations that are not directly beneficial to tribal communities. Over the past years, the Tribal Development Department has allocated outlays for key sub sectors, including the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Public Health, Education, Roads, Rural Water Supply, and Tribal Welfare. Further, State Level outlays are made for State level pool Schemes such as Road Development, Strengthening of staff in the Tribal Development Department, Construction of administrative office buildings, Model Schools, Tribal Development Corporation, Shabari Adivasi Finance & Development Corporation, and Tribal Research and Training Institute. Substantial outlays for various important schemes and programmes are also allocated under District level schemes covering sub-sectors like Roads Development, Education, Rural Water Supply, Health, and Minor Irrigation.

Since the Tribal Development Department assumed responsibility for this task, annual TSP outlays have been assigned as follows:

Year	State plan outlay (INR crores)	Budgetable outlay (INR crores)	Budgetable outlay as part of State Plan (%)	Outlay for TSP (INR crores)	TSP outlay as part of Budgetable outlay (%)	Expenditure (INR crores)
1993-94	3804.00	3284.44	86.34	265.00	8.07	266.00
1994-95	4400.00	4000.32	91.92	330.00	8.25	275.00
1995-96	6062.00	5275.80	87.03	412.50	7.82	412.00
1996-97	8284.00	7520.11	90.78	588.58	7.83	535.00
1997-98	8325.00	6282.56	73.88	550.00	8.75	498.00
1998-99	11600.73	6400.00	55.17	561.00	8.77	520.00
99-2000	12161.66	6641.82	54.61	580.59	9.00	467.00
2000-01	12330.00	5798.00	47.02	525.00	9.00	444.00
2001-02	11720.56	6750.00	57.59	567.00	9.00	366.77
2002-03	11562.00	5704.04	49.33	585.00	10.26	323.42
2003-04	12052.50	7578.38	62.88	555.73	7.33	450.22
2004-05	9665.25	9665.25	100.00	530.04	5.48	376.46
2005-06	11014.03	11014.03	100.00	990.00	8.99	928.53

Year	State plan outlay (INR crores)	Budgetable outlay (INR crores)	Budgetable outlay as part of State Plan (%)	Outlay for TSP (INR crores)	TSP outlay as part of Budgetable outlay (%)	Expenditure (INR crores)
2006-07	14829.00	14829.00	100.00	1389.00	9.37	1323.04
2007-08	20200.00	20200.00	100.00	1798.00	8.90	1658.88
2008-09	25000.00	25000.00	100.00	1941.50	7.77	2027.42
2009-10	26000.00	26000.00	100.00	2314.00	8.90	2130.01
2010-11	37917.00	37917.00	100.00	3374.35	8.90	2323.15
2011-12	41000.00	41000.00	100.00	3693.50	9.01	3106.00
2012-13	45000.00	45000.00	100.00	4005.00	8.9	3401.00
2013-14	49000.00	49000.00	100.00	4360.48	8.9	3979.42
2014-15	51222.54	51222.54	100.00	4814.92	9.40	4090.21
2015-16	54999.00	54999.00	100.00	5170.00	9.40	4562.55
2016-17	56997.00	56997.00	100.00	5357.71	9.40	4957.71
2017-18	77184.00	77184.00	100.00	6754.00	8.75	6162.93
2018-19	95000.00	95000.00	100.00	8969.05	9.40	7274.00
2019-20	99000.00	99000.00	100.00	8531.00	8.62	6834.00
2020-21	115000.0	115000.00	100.00	8853.00	7.7	7382.42
2021-22	130000.0	130000.00	100.00	9738.00	7.49	7986.34
2022-23	150000.0	150000.00	100.00	11199.0	7.47	10983.30
2023-24	172000.0	172000.00	100.00	8531.00	7.36	13865.18
2024-25	192000.0	192000.00	100.00	15360.0	8.0	-----

Expanse

The TSP strategy is being implemented in the Tribal areas of 15 (out of 36) districts, 68 blocks and 13 cities. 23 talukas are fully covered by the TSP, and another 60 are partially covered (36 under TSP and 24 by ATSP). The ITDPs cover 30 towns, 8428 villages, and include 5905 TSP villages, 1272 ATSP villages, 888 MADA villages, and 363 Mini-MADA villages. At present, there are 29 ITDPs, 43 MADA pockets, and 24 Mini-MADA/clusters. The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) facilitates self-governance and community control over local natural resources and is applicable to the Scheduled Areas. Scheduled Areas span 13 districts and 59 talukas and cover 2895 villages. Almost 45 to 50 percent of the ST population live in these areas

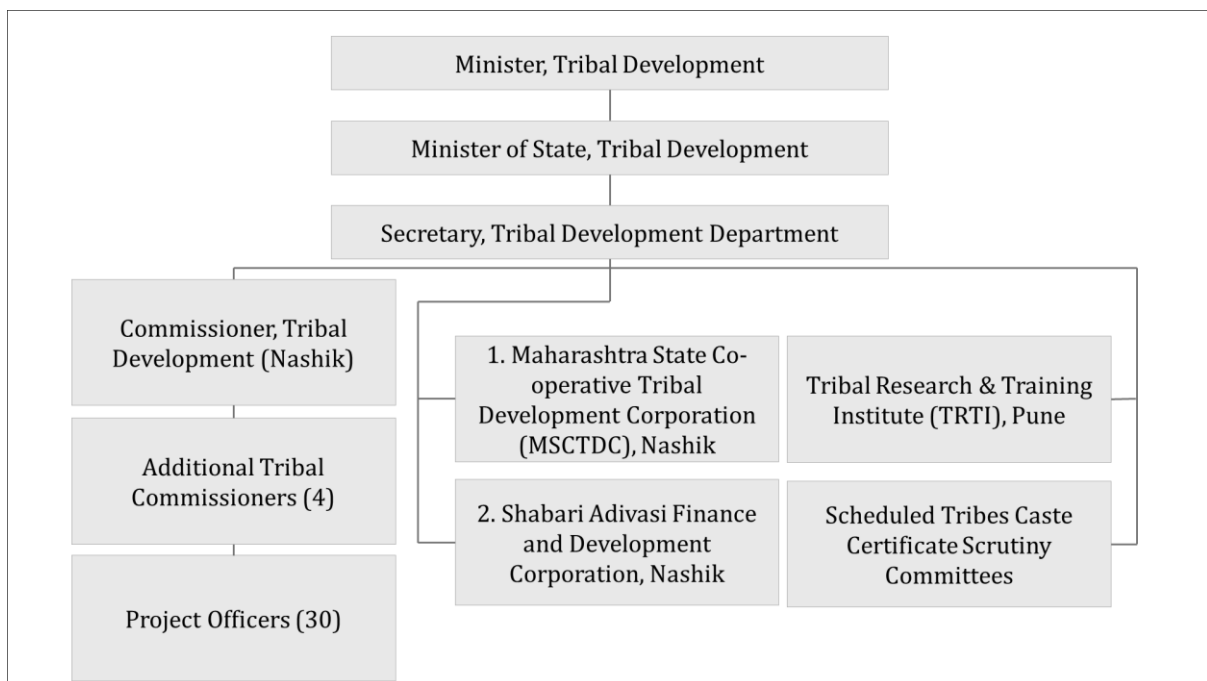
2.3 Administration

Until 1973, the Tribal Welfare Development Unit was one of the sub-units of the Social Welfare Department of Maharashtra. In 1973, a separate Tribal Welfare Directorate was established with its headquarters at Pune. In 1985, a separate Tribal Ministry was formed at the Centre, and the Tribal Development Department (TDD) of Maharashtra came into being.

The TDD was reorganized in 1992 to enhance its accountability in fulfilling its designated responsibilities. The main functions of the TDD are:

- (i) State-Level coordination and monitoring of the Tribal Sub-Plan.
- (ii) Supervision of the implementation of various schemes through ITDPs.

The organizational structure of the Tribal Development Department is given below.



The Tribal Development Commissionerate at Nashik is responsible for the implementation of the TSP. The Commissionerate has four Additional Tribal Commissionerate (ATCs) – Thane, Nashik, Amravati, and Nagpur. There are 30 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in Maharashtra under the direct administrative control of the four ATCs. Each ITDP is headed by a Project Office (PO).

Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)

ITDPs are assigned with the responsibility to integrate various plan schemes and services at the block/taluka level. In accordance with directives from the Government of India in 1975-76, villages of Maharashtra with over 50% of the population comprising tribal residents were

designated as ITDPs. Initially, 16 such projects received approval as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas, later supplemented by 4 additional projects known as Additional Tribal Sub Plan (ATSP) Blocks/Projects. Subsequently, recognizing scattered tribal populations beyond these areas, more ITDPs were sanctioned. Moreover, acknowledging small tribal concentrations just outside ITDPs, the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was initiated, covering groups of villages with a total population of 10,000 residents, with over 50% being tribal. Similarly, clusters or Mini-MADA were formed for groups of 2 or 3 villages totaling 5,000 residents, with over 50% being tribal.

Maharashtra currently hosts 43 MADA Pockets and 24 Mini MADA Clusters, with some overlaps between the ATSP and MADA/MINIMADA clusters. According to the 2011 India Census, approximately 52.11% of the total tribal population of the state resides within the TSP, ATSP, MADA and MINIMADA clusters, while the remaining 47.89% of the tribal population inhabit areas outside these noted regions.

The list of ITDPs is given below:

S.N.	District	ITDP	Taluka Jurisdiction
1	Palghar	Jawhar	Jawhar, Mokhada, Wada
2	Palghar	Dahanu	Dahanu, Talasari, Palghar(p)*, Vasai(p)
3	Nashik	Nashik	Peth, Dindori(p), Nashik(p), Igatpuri(p)
4	Nashik	Kalwan	Surgana, Kalwan, Baglan(p)
5	Nandurbar	Taloda	Akrani, Akkalkuwa, Taloda Shahada(p)
6	Nanded	Kinwat	Kinwat(p)
7	Amravati	Dharni	Dharni, Chikhaldara
8	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Dhanora, Kurkheda, Korchi Armori(p), Vadsa-Desaiganj(p), Gadchiroli
9	Gadchiroli	Bhamragad	Ettapalli, Bhamragad
10	Gadchiroli	Aheri	Aheri, Sironcha, Mulchera(p), Chamorshi
11	Yavatmal	Pandharkavda	Kelapur(p), Ralegaon, Ghatanji(p), Zari-Jamani(p)

*(p)=Part

The primary activity of the ITDPs include education and training activities across tribal Ashram schools, Junior Colleges, aided Ashram Schools, Eklavya Model Residential Schools, and so on.

Other schemes implemented directly by ITDPs include capacity building of tribal people, supply of electric pumps and diesel pumps, implementation of Thakkar Bappa schemes (tribal village integrated improvement programme), Nucleus Budget schemes, and so on.

Sensitive ITDPs

In Maharashtra, until November 1993, none of the Project Officers (POs) of ITDPs had the powers of supervision and administrative control over the block-level machinery of the administrative departments. As a result, a gap remained in the proper integration of services. By a Government Resolution (GR) on November 9, 1993, it was decided to post Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Forest Service (IFS), or Maharashtra Revenue Service officers as Project Officers in sensitive ITDPs with the powers of Additional Collector and Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad. These sensitive ITDPs have a straight-line administrative hierarchy, wherein all officers and staff working in these areas, irrespective of their departments, come under the administrative control of the respective Project Offices. This ensures that the tribal people do not need to approach several agencies for redressal of their grievances regarding development and regulatory matters.

An integral aspect of this reorganization is the personnel policy implemented by the State Government concerning tribal areas. The Government has committed to appointing highly competent officers as POs in the Tribal Development Department and retaining them for a reasonably extended period, typically around three years. As per the provisions under the Tribal Development Department Government Resolution, dated 06.08.2002, as an incentive to work in tribal and Naxalite-affected areas, the concerned Group A to Group D cadre officers/employees are given the promotional pay scale of the original post held by them during the period of working in that area and the benefit of pay fixation accordingly.

2.4 Planning and Monitoring

Effective implementation of schemes in tribal areas necessitates continual planning, monitoring and review. To facilitate this, there are committees at the district, ITDP and state levels.

At the district level, District Planning Committees (DPCs) are responsible for consolidation of plans prepared by different administrative departments, including Panchayats and Municipalities. The DPCs are responsible for drafting district development plans as well as coordinating schemes and policies at the district level. The Minister-in-charge of the respective districts serve as the ex-officio chairmen of the DPCs.

At the ITDP level, the State Government has established 30 Project Level Committees vide Government Resolution dated 11th February 1993. Chaired by a Tribal Member of the Legislative

Assembly, these committees comprise other tribal members of the Legislative Council/Assembly, if any, with the Additional Tribal Commissioner serving as Vice Chairperson. Their primary function is to review the implementation of schemes outlined in plan outlay, while actively participating during project formulation process.

At the State Level, there is a Cabinet Sub-Committee for the Tribal Sub-Plan, which is headed by the Minister for Tribal Development. The sub-committee is responsible for approving the TSP, supervising its implementation and monitoring, and reviewing all aspects for its speedy implementation.

The Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) is a state level council with Chief Minister and Minister for Tribal Development serving as the ex-officio Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the council respectively. The main function of TAC is to advise the Governor of the State on important matters concerning tribal development and policy decisions for the Tribal Development Department.

District Planning Committee Reforms

Previously, each district in Maharashtra had a District Planning and Development Council (DPDC) to plan various schemes. However, following Articles 243ZD of the 74th Amendment of the Indian Constitution, the Maharashtra District Planning Committee (Constitution & Functions) Act 1998 (DPC) was introduced to enable DPCs to consolidate plans prepared by different administrative departments. With the Act coming into force on 15th March 1999, the DPCs are now responsible for drafting the district development plans, as well as coordinating the implementation of district level schemes.

Reviews of the Tribal Sub-Plan revealed that DPDCs often allocate insufficient funds for critical sectors/schemes related to malnutrition, health, educational backwardness, and unemployment due to certain limitations. The sub-committee report submitted by Mr. D.M. Sukthankar on 19th June 1992 emphasized directing a significant portion of TSP Outlays towards local schemes that directly benefit tribal communities. These schemes, such as minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, rural water supply, link roads, maternal and child health, were recommended to receive priority funding by DPDCs. Similar conclusions were drawn by a Sub-Committee appointed by the State Planning Board, chaired by Dr. Jayant Patil, a member of the State Planning Board. This committee recommended prioritizing adequate funding for crucial sectors like welfare of backward classes, education, health, water supply, power development, roads, and irrigation, which significantly benefit tribal communities.

In response to these recommendations, the State Government has taken decisive actions. Accordingly, higher percentages of outlays are allocated from TSP to these important sectors, as outlined below:

Main Sector/Group	Percentage
Special Sector	Minimum 43%
Core Group	Minimum 40%
Non-Core Group	Maximum 15%
Innovative Schemes	Maximum 02%
Total	100%

The Classification of Sub Sectors under Main Sectors is as follows:

Main Sectors/Group	Sub Sectors
Special Sector	Tribal Development
Core Group	Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forest
	Rural Development
	Education, Sports and Youth Welfare, Higher and Technical Education, Skill Development
	Rural Water Supply
	Healthcare
	Women and Child Development
	Water Conservation/Minor Irrigation - 0 to 100 Ha/ above 101 Ha. (Liability)
Non-Core Group	Urban Development
	Forest Tourism
	Cooperation and Textile
	Medical Education
	Industry and Energy, and Remaining all Sub Sectors

Close attention is directed towards the development of PVTGs in the state by allocating a distinct budget from the TSP Outlay corresponding to the population of PVTGs and by ensuring that the DPCs draft separate development plans for the PVTGs.



SECTION II

Sector Wise Schemes (Other Departments)

1. AGRICULTURE

In Maharashtra, approximately 51.52 percent of the tribal population is involved in agriculture, with 40 percent being farmers and 45 percent agricultural laborers (India Census 2011). Consequently, agriculture and related activities remain the primary economic pillars for tribal communities. Despite the reliance of most tribal families on agriculture as their primary source of income and employment, tribal agriculture is characterized by limited technology and resources, resulting in relatively low agricultural productivity in tribal areas. Additionally, irrigation facilities in these areas are notably scarce.

According to 2000-01 census report, there are a total of 121.04 lakh operational holdings covering 199.15 lakh hectares in Maharashtra. Among these, holdings owned by Scheduled Tribes account for 7.77 lakh, constituting approximately 7.00 percent of the total holdings. The area managed by these tribal holdings is 15.00 lakh hectares, representing 7.00 percent of the total operational area. Individual holdings among Scheduled Tribes amount to 7.63 lakh, while joint holdings are 0.14 lakh, comprising 98.18 percent and 1.82 percent of the total Scheduled Tribe holdings, respectively. These holdings cover 14.96 lakh hectares (98.18 percent) and 0.37 lakh hectares (1.82 percent) of the total area belonging to these holdings, respectively.

For crop husbandry, budgets are allocated at both the district and state levels to support farm-based livelihood activities. Sustainable agriculture practices are promoted in rainfed areas, with specific budget provisions for modeling and networking programmes aimed at developing climate-resilient farming prototypes. The formation of micro-food processing enterprises is also supported. Seed and other input material linkages are facilitated through the Krishi Unnati Yojana, which also promotes food grain and commercial crop (such as sugarcane and cotton) production. Additionally, the scheme provides support for soil health assessment, regenerative farming practices, farm mechanization, and financial assistance sub-schemes for farmers. INR Grant-in-aid is also available at the state level for the development of agricultural institutions.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget outlay** and utilization for schemes focused on development of farm-based livelihood activities in tribal communities:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Krishi Unnati Yojana (40% state share)	4057.60	3825.53
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (40% state share)	157.82	97.66
	Grant-in-aid to Krushi Vidyapeeth	1000.00	720.00
2019-20	Krishi Unnati Yojana (40% state share)	5058.11	2832.507
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (40% state share)	123.71	72.53
	Grant-in-aid to Krushi Vidyapeeth	1000.00	270.00
2020-21	Krishi Unnati Yojana (40% state share)	5466.62	2745.30
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (40% state share)	124.62	64.01
	Grant-in-aid to Krushi Vidyapeeth	500.01	250.00
2021-22	Krishi Unnati Yojana (40% state share)	4938.00	3061.43939
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (40% state share)	130.00	79.77
	PM Formalization of Micro Food-processing Enterprises scheme (PMFME) (40% state share)	355.87	38.06719
	Grant-in-aid to Krushi Vidyapeeth	500.01	0.00
2022-23	Krishi Unnati Yojana (40% state share)	4057.01	1032.53
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (40% state share)	134.00	62.66
	PM Formalization of Micro Food-processing Enterprises scheme (PMFME) (40% state share)	250.00	250.00
	Grant-in-aid to Krushi Vidyapeeth	794.68	682.68
2023-24	Krishi Unnati Yojana (40% state share)	4405.99	2882.54
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (40% state share)	147.59	95.34
	PM Formalization of Micro Food-processing Enterprises scheme (PMFME) (40% state share)	400.00	226.61
	Grant-in-aid to Krushi Vidyapeeth	2000.00	1440.00

2. HORTICULTURE

Horticulture plays a vital role as an allied activity in the agricultural sector, serving as a significant source of income for the tribal population. In addition to its economic benefits, horticulture holds considerable potential for employment generation and contributes to soil erosion prevention and environmental conservation. Notable schemes such as Horticulture and Strengthening of horticultural nurseries are being implemented in designated tribal areas. Tribal cultivators are actively encouraged to participate in horticultural development programmes. Furthermore, the State Government has introduced a new Horticulture programme under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, offering 100 percent subsidy to small and marginal tribal farmers. This programme aims to develop dryland horticulture in association with the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, the following is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for establishment or strengthening of horticulture nurseries at the under the Tribal Component Programme: (The scheme is implemented at **district level**).

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Percentage of budget utilization (%)
2018-19	63.50	112.4591	177.1
2019-20	51.00	128.8182	252.58
2020-21	70.14	112.4219	160.28
2021-22	100.00	100.00	100
2022-23	100.00	100.00	100
2023-24	80.00	80.00	100

At the state level, budget is allocated for horticulture activities like integrated agro-horticulture prototypes, intensive plantation activities as well as integrated fruit and vegetable cultivation in homestead lands of beneficiaries. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget** outlay and utilization for this sector:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Bhauasaheb Phundkar Horticulture Plantation	450.00	42.27

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Centrally Sponsored Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (40% state share)	839.97	642.00
	Planting Fruit trees and vegetables in tribal family homestead lands	22.00	15.34
2019-20	Bhauasaheb Phundkar Horticulture Plantation	700.00	99.39
	Centrally Sponsored Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (40% state share)	839.97	314.00
	Planting Fruit trees and vegetables in tribal family homestead lands	24.00	14.18238
2020-21	Bhauasaheb Phundkar Horticulture Plantation	500.00	40.66
	Centrally Sponsored Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (40% state share)	1000.00	201.00
	Planting Fruit trees and vegetables in tribal family homestead lands	22.00	7.24
2021-22	Bhauasaheb Phundkar Horticulture Plantation	500.00	11.18458
	Centrally Sponsored Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (40% state share)	1000.00	111.78
	Planting Fruit trees and vegetables in tribal family homestead lands	30.00	17.99499
2022-23	Bhauasaheb Phundkar Horticulture Plantation	35.00	21.00
	Centrally Sponsored Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (40% state share)	600.00	252.00
	Planting Fruit trees and vegetables in tribal family homestead lands	33.00	32.99
2023-24	Bhauasaheb Phundkar Horticulture Plantation	50.00	35.00
	Centrally Sponsored Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (40% state share)	666.00	507.68
	Planting Fruit trees and vegetables in tribal family homestead lands	36.30	25.41

3. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Similar to the pattern observed across the country, inadequate irrigation facilities are available in the remote areas of Maharashtra. According to the Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2021-22, the state's total cultivable land is approximately 225 lakh hectares. The irrigation potential created in the state through major, medium and minor projects up to June 2020 was about 54.15 lakh hectares. However, the actual irrigated area during 2020-21 was approximately 41.60 lakh hectares. This means that around 18.5% of the total cultivable land was under irrigation during that period. Consequently, approximately 81.5% of Maharashtra's cultivable land relies on rainfall, highlighting the state's significant dependence on rainfed agriculture. The availability of irrigated cultivable area is worse than the average in remote areas of the state. Thus, the tribal communities of the state primarily rely on rainfed agriculture. (Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2021-22, 2022)

Rainfed agriculture will continue to play a decisive role in overall agricultural production in tribal areas, considering the limitations in expanding irrigated land. To enhance existing farming systems, watershed development emerges as the most crucial programme. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt an integrated approach to Watershed Development Programmes, ensuring proper coordination among various activities to improve rainfed farming practices.

Within watershed management practices, soil conservation takes an important place as a fundamental necessity for ensuring sustained agricultural production. Soil conservation practices result in lasting improvements in land resources and enhanced moisture retention over extended periods.

Proper watershed management methods can enhance these resources by reducing surface runoff and enhancing infiltration and recharge capacities. Under the watershed development programme, various soil and water conservation practices are implemented, including:

- a) Contour/graded bundling with vegetative bunds,
- b) Terracing,
- c) Contour vegetative key lines,
- d) Nala bunding (earthen/cement)/ nala training,
- e) Brushwood dams,
- f) Earthen structures with vegetative bunds,
- g) Loose boulder structures,

- h) Gabion structures,
- i) Diversion bandharas,
- j) Underground bandharas,
- k) Live check dams, and
- l) Farm ponds.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for land development works through soil and water conservation under the Tribal Component Programme: (The scheme is implemented at **district level**).

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Percentage of budget utilization (%)
2018-19	5286.13	4185.7264	79.18
2019-20	4185.15	2401.6882	57.39
2020-21	3513.49	2337.2924	66.52
2021-22	2057.53	1556.431	75.65
2022-23	1899.14	1260.2607	66.36
2023-24	1800.61	1691.7314	93.95

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry holds significant importance for the tribal population, with livestock rearing serving not only as their supplementary source of income but also addressing their nutritional needs. However, livestock and poultry in these areas often suffer from stunted growth, resulting in low quality production of milk, eggs, and meat.

The primary objective of Animal Husbandry programmes for tribal areas is to enhance the production of livestock products by providing good quality breeding, feeding and healthcare facilities, as well as basic infrastructure for livestock management. This increase in production is expected to enhance the income generation of tribal communities through livestock rearing, thereby improving their economic and nutritional well-being.

Key components of the programme include:

1. Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries, Aid Centres and Poly Clinics

Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centers serve as grassroots institutions catering to the healthcare needs of livestock. These facilities also offer artificial insemination services for crossbreeding programmes. Each Veterinary Dispensary is staffed by a Livestock Development Officer and an Attendant. A Veterinary Dispensary covers about 5 to 10 adjoining villages and provides health facilities to the Livestock in the local area, involving treatment of ailing animals, vaccination against contagious diseases, castration of scrub bulls, artificial insemination, major and minor operations etc. Preventive measures, including vaccination against foot and mouth disease, are provided free of cost to tribal beneficiaries through Veterinary Dispensaries and Aid Centres.

Besides dispensaries, this programme also focuses on constructing separate buildings for veterinary institutes and residential quarters to ensure smooth operation of services. The scheme is implemented at **district level** and for the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for development of these centers under the scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	805.21	651.6049
2019-20	769.74	675.7204
2020-21	676.21	963.44
2021-22	644.00	622.93
2022-23	873.13	866.9343
2023-24	784.10	894.3819

2. Cattle and Buffalo Development

This includes initiatives that support the rearing and development of milch animals by tribal families. To boost milk production, 6 milch animals, either crossbreed cow or buffaloes, are provided to tribal beneficiary farmers under this scheme, with a 75% subsidy.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for these cattle development schemes that are implemented at **district level**:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Cattle and Buffalo development	43.45	41.6731
	Supply of Milch crossbreed cow or buffaloes	412.32	427.9493
	Assistance for crossbreed cow rearing	193.63	227.0708
2019-20	Cattle and Buffalo development	64.70	59.6788
	Supply of Milch crossbreed cow or buffaloes	565.04	467.5015
	Assistance for crossbreed cow rearing	347.94	403.1534
2020-21	Cattle and Buffalo development	57.20	52.6297
	Supply of Milch crossbreed cow or buffaloes	500.73	502.4782
	Assistance for crossbreed cow rearing	436.92	485.51
2021-22	Cattle and Buffalo development	46.70	44.6761
	Supply of Milch crossbreed cow or buffaloes	551.20	542.9438
	Assistance for crossbreed cow rearing	534.26	689.7082
2022-23	Cattle and Buffalo development	49.00	46.9907
	Supply of Milch crossbreed cow or buffaloes	661.07	632.1502
	Assistance for crossbreed cow rearing	593.26	464.2282
2023-24	Cattle and Buffalo development	47.00	44.7206
	Supply of Milch crossbreed cow or buffaloes	640.26	634.9851
	Assistance for crossbreed cow rearing	577.40	504.7382

3. Goat, Sheep and Pig Rearing support

Aimed at increasing income sources and generating employment in tribal areas, goat units are provided to farmer beneficiaries. Further, better rearing practices and overall health development of the goats, pigs and sheep are also ensured through provisioning of free medicines and deworming solutions to veterinary insitutions for distribution to beneficiaries. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for these schemes that are implemented at **district and state level**:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Distribution of Goat Units to beneficiaries	369.22	380.0897

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Provisioning of medicines for sheep and goats to veterinary institutions	418.45	430.45
2019-20	Distribution of Goat Units to beneficiaries	488.07	429.8497
	Provisioning of medicines for sheep and goats to veterinary institutions	488.00	511.4786
2020-21	Distribution of Goat Units to beneficiaries	430.25	455.1418
	Provisioning of medicines for sheep and goats to veterinary institutions	537.00	512.50
2021-22	Distribution of Goat Units to beneficiaries	425.38	418.2474
	Provisioning of medicines for sheep and goats to veterinary institutions	515.00	501.50
2022-23	Distribution of Goat Units to beneficiaries	522.64	466.8826
	Provisioning of medicines for sheep and goats to veterinary institutions	528.50	657.4999
	Rural backyard Goat Development Scheme (30 % state share)	30.10	30.10
	Rural backyard Pig Development Scheme (30 % state share)	7.88	7.88
2023-24	Distribution of Goat Units to beneficiaries	645.17	636.058
	Provisioning of medicines for sheep and goats to veterinary institutions	636.00	718.4995
	Rural backyard Goat Development Scheme (30 % state share)	0.02	0.00
	Rural backyard Pig Development Scheme (30 % state share)	0.02	0.00

4. Support for poultry business

Intended to enhance income sources and create employment opportunities in tribal areas, broiler units are provided to farmers/beneficiaries. In another scheme, support is also provided to beneficiaries engaged in broiler poultry farm business with at least 100 broiler poultry birds. For

the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for these schemes that are implemented at the **state and district level**:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Distribution of Poultry Bird units to beneficiaries (district)	28.00	28.00
	Support for broiler poultry farming by rearing 100 birds (district)	305.98	431.94
	SWAYAM project for self-employment through production and supply of eggs (State)	800.00	661.92
2019-20	Distribution of Poultry Bird units to beneficiaries	60.50	80.48
	Support for broiler poultry farming by rearing 100 birds (district)	394.47	303.6375
	SWAYAM project for self-employment through production and supply of eggs (State)	943.03	493.61
2020-21	Distribution of Poultry Bird units to beneficiaries	59.00	128.00
	Distribution of Low Input Technology Birds under Innovative Poultry Production Programme of (National Livestock Mission; state share 40%)	0.00	4.00
	Support for broiler poultry farming by rearing 100 birds (district)	484.82	411.6175
	SWAYAM project for self-employment through production and supply of eggs (State)	552.05	45.57
2021-22	Distribution of Poultry Bird units to beneficiaries	91.00	65.72
	Distribution of Low Input Technology Birds under Innovative Poultry Production Programme of (National Livestock Mission; state share 40%)	4.00	0.00
	Distribution of Broiler Birds under Innovative Poultry Production Programme of (National Livestock Mission; state share 40%)	10.00	10.00

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Support for broiler poultry farming by rearing 100 birds (district)	429.64	386.375
	SWAYAM project for self-employment through production and supply of eggs (State)	200.00	18.32644
2022-23	Distribution of Poultry Bird units to beneficiaries	89.00	49.54
	Support for broiler poultry farming by rearing 100 birds (district)	816.54	428.695
	SWAYAM project for self-employment through production and supply of eggs (State)	20.44	4.53
2023-24	Distribution of Poultry Bird units to beneficiaries	58.00	40.3794
	Support for broiler poultry farming by rearing 100 birds (district)	430.17	411.8125
	SWAYAM project for self-employment through production and supply of eggs (State)	20.00	0.00

5. Other programmes

Besides the focused programmes mentioned above, separate budget is also allocated for development of TSP monitoring cell for Animal Husbandry, mass propaganda programmes, maintenance and development of district taluka hospitals for a animal husbandry, and so on. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for other support components of the Animal Husbandry programme being implemented at the **district and state level**:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Development of District/Taluka Animal Hospitals	442.00	169.50
	Publicity and Mass Propaganda	17.65	28.15
	Special Livestock Development Programme	133.84	188.6439
	TASP Monitoring Cell	6.00	3.9365

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Grant-in-aid to Zilla Panchayats	579.34	573.9935
2019-20	Development of District/Taluka Animal Hospitals	342.00	348.3455
	Publicity and Mass Propaganda	19.90	19.90
	Special Livestock Development Programme	228.04	298.9331
	TASP Monitoring Cell	16.50	3.931
	Grant-in-aid to Zilla Panchayats	623.68	615.9676
2020-21	Development of District/Taluka Animal Hospitals	595.00	223.00
	Publicity and Mass Propaganda	41.90	26.90
	Special Livestock Development Programme	237.31	304.2729
	Production, Procurement and Distribution of Fodder Seeds (40% state share)	30.00	28.49
	TASP Monitoring Cell	13.50	11.5689
	Grant-in-aid to Zilla Panchayats	591.37	587.7804
2021-22	Development of District/Taluka Animal Hospitals	353.01	236.1897
	Publicity and Mass Propaganda	48.90	48.90
	Special Livestock Development Programme	257.01	719.3006
	Production, Procurement and Distribution of Fodder Seeds (40% state share)	30.00	1.51202
	TASP Monitoring Cell	13.00	11.8655
	Grant-in-aid to Zilla Panchayats	811.91	758.9991
2022-23	Development of District/Taluka Animal Hospitals	438.01	126.00
	Publicity and Mass Propaganda	31.05	31.05
	Production, Procurement and Distribution of Fodder Seeds (40% state share)	1.52	0.00
	Special Livestock Development Programme	312.90	298.87
	TASP Monitoring Cell	13.50	0

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Grant-in-aid to Zilla Panchayats	838.95	797.7928
2023-24	Development of District/Taluka Animal Hospitals	322.00	73.9950
	Publicity and Mass Propaganda	55.70	55.70
	Special Livestock Development Programme	382.32	331.93
	Production, Procurement and Distribution of Fodder Seeds (40% state share)	0.02	0.00
	TASP Monitoring Cell	13.50	4.5363
	Grant-in-aid to Zilla Panchayats	820.29	768.1870

Overall, these schemes aim to enhance livestock production, improve livelihoods, and uplift tribal communities by providing comprehensive support in animal husbandry practices.

5. FISHERIES

In tribal areas, inland fishery resources primarily consist of rivers, rivulets, and hill streams. Due to the implementation of major and medium irrigation projects, numerous reservoirs have also been created in these regions, in the form of tanks and ponds, suitable for fisheries development. Fishing is a part-time activity for many tribal communities, who employ traditional methods in small streams and seasonal rivers, primarily for personal consumption, with a minimal portion occasionally sold in markets. These traditional methods include primitive techniques such as using cloth for catching fish or herbicides to stun them in pools.

Efforts have been initiated over the past decade to introduce fish culture in ponds and tanks, allowing tribal communities to utilize man-made water resources for fish production and livelihood enhancement. The main beneficiaries of the fisheries programme are traditional fishermen in the state, who, despite being economically backward, are not classified as Scheduled Tribes. Consequently, the participation of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in fisheries development programmes is somewhat limited, aiming to avoid conflicts between traditional fishermen and non-fisherman tribal communities over water resources. Key schemes for fishery development with tribal beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub Plan include:

1. Fish Seed Production

Aiming to augment fish production, this scheme focuses on producing culturable varieties of fish seed for stocking water resources. The requirement of fish seed for optimum stocking in the water resources of Maharashtra is way more than the present stocking level of the state as per Annual Tribal Component Schemes Reports 2018 and 2019. There is, therefore, considerable scope for increased fish seed production of culturable fish varieties. With a view to achieving self-sufficiency in seed production, the fish seed production programme aim at extension of the existing farms wherever possible, and establishing new fish seed farms in tribal areas. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization of this programme implemented at **district and state level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	44.5	35.1886
2019-20	37.01	11.8564
2020-21	87.01	9.0813
2021-22	16.12	7.97
2022-23	27.12	19.8842
2023-24	55.11	8.5193

2. Fish Farming in Impounded Water

This scheme aims to expand fish culture in water bodies, providing subsidized seed supply to fisheries cooperatives and local bodies for stocking. Under the scheme, seed is supplied for 5 years at subsidised rate to the fisheries co-operative and local bodies for stocking. The Scheme envisages increase in fish production and thereby to provide employment opportunities to the rural tribal communities . For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme component that is implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	3.95	1.35
2019-20	1.22	0
2020-21	0.84	0

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2021-22	0.83	0
2022-23	1.33	0
2023-24	0.12	0

Similarly, for the financial years 2019-20 to 2020-21, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** (24% share of centrally sponsored scheme) for this programme component:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	60.48	0.00
2020-21	293.70	0.00

3. Development of Fisheries Co-operative Societies

Financial assistance is provided to strengthen fisheries co-operative societies in tribal areas in the form of managerial subsidy and share capital contribution, promoting economic viability. This assistance is given to the societies for the first five years after they are formed. The recovery of 50 percent capital contribution is done after 10 years and the balance 50 percent amount is recovered after 15 years. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme component implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	0.80	0
2019-20	0	0
2020-21	0.02	0
2021-22	0.02	0
2022-23	0.02	0

4. Assistance for Purchase of Fishery Requisites

Financial aid is offered to tribal fishermen in the form of subsidies for various fishing requisites like, nylon twine, readymade nets, construction of small boats, etc. For the financial

years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme component implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	48.74	26.1696
2019-20	38.05	22.7687
2020-21	39.16	28.0480
2021-22	42.27	46.911
2022-23	53.57	59.9705
2023-24	74.54	66.3011

Similarly, for the financial years 2019-20 to 2020-21, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** (24% share of centrally sponsored scheme) for this programme component:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	0.97	0.00
2020-21	8.63	0.00

5. Fish Farm Development

The Fish Farm Development Agency Plan is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed to promote intensive aquaculture practices in rural areas with 60% sponsorship being done by the centre and 40% by the state. Fish Seed Farms Plan is another scheme that is aimed at escalating seed production for fish farming. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for these schemes implemented at **state and district level**:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Fish Farm Development Agency Plan	5.00	1.646
	Fish Seed Farms Plan	94.00	70.00
2019-20	Fish Farm Development Agency Plan	1.2	0.976

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Fish Seed Farms Plan	95.00	80.4454
	Construction and Renovation of fishery ponds (24 state share)	1.55	0.00
2020-21	Fish Farm Development Agency Plan	0.73	0.5886
	Fish Seed Farms Plan	30.00	30.00
	Construction and Renovation of fishery ponds (24 state share)	12.02	0.00
2021-22	Fish Farm Development Agency Plan	0.71	0.00
	Fish Seed Farms Plan	50.00	0.00
2022-23	Fish Farm Development Agency Plan	0.11	0.00
	Fish Seed Farms Plan	1.00	0.00
2023-24	Fish Farm Development Agency Plan	0.10	0.00
	Fish Seed Farms Plan	50.00	0.00

6. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is a flagship scheme of the Central Government that was launched for a period of 5 years with effect from the financial year 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 for holistic development of the fisheries sector in the country.

The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) is designed and implemented to address critical gaps in fish production and productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure and management and modernisation and strengthening of value chain, traceability and quality improvement. To modernize and strengthen fisheries value chain, PMMSY supports creation of post-harvest infrastructure such as fishing harbours/fish landing centers, cold storages and ice plants, fish transportation vehicles including refrigerated and insulated vehicles, ice flaking and ice crushing units, ice/fish holding boxes, etc. with motorcycles, bicycles and auto rickshaws, value addition enterprise units as well as modern hygienic markets such as wholesale fish markets including supermarkets, retail fish markets and outlets, mobile fish and live fish markets.

PMMSY provides for establishment of a robust fisheries management framework and provides need-based support to States/UTs for formulation and implementation of fisheries management plans. Besides, the PMMSY promotes aquaculture, mariculture and post-harvest management and

also various economic activities in fisheries, aiming towards enhancement of income and improve socio-economic condition of fishers and other stakeholders associated with fisheries sector.

The state budget share is 24% of the total allocated budget for the implementation of this programme. For the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at state level for this programme, for tribal communities:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2021-22	431.75	219.7168
2022-23	790.00	1.35
2023-24	200.00	676.41

6. FOREST

Indian forests have been home to millions of forest dwelling communities who lived in, conserved and depended on forests for their livelihood. The colonial administration saw forests as resources and used legislation to wrest them from the forest dwellers, thereby rendering them encroachers on the very land they had lived in for generations. The preamble to FRA itself recognizes the fact that "...the rights of forest dwellers on their ancestral lands and habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial period as well as in independent India resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem." It further states that "... it has become necessary to address the long-standing insecurity of tenurial and access rights of FDSTs and OTFDs including those who were forced to relocate due to State development interventions." To undo this historical injustice, and to democratize forest governance, the Indian Parliament passed the Forest Rights Act in 2006.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was enacted with an objective to relax the restrictions on forest-dependent livelihoods for tribal communities and to rectify the historical injustices they have faced over the years. The legislation enabled the tribal communities to sustain their livelihoods by allowing them to utilize forest-based resources for their genuine needs and laid down the mandate to grant them their forest rights.

The implementation of this Act began in 2007, with the rules for enforcement coming into effect from December 31, 2008. To address the challenges faced during implementation, necessary amendments were made to the rules in September 2012, and the Forest Rights Act was enforced with the revised rules. Along with this, the duty of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers to protect the forests, forest areas, and biodiversity around them was also established.

Under section 3(1) of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, the claimants have various rights that secure individual and/or community tenure on all forest lands.

Claims application shall be submitted by:

- Scheduled Tribes who must be listed in the Constitution of India. He/she must provide the evidence of their residence and dependence on forest land prior to 13 December 2005.
- Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) must have primarily resided in and depended on the forests for bona fide livelihood needs for at least three generations (75 years) prior to 13th December 2005. They must provide evidence of their residence and dependence on the forest land before the mentioned period.

The maximum area that can be claimed is up to 4 hectares (about 10 acres). The claims can include individual rights to hold and live in the forest land, community rights to access and use minor forest produce, and community forest resource rights to protect, regenerate, conserve, or manage the community forest resource.

Forest Rights Act and the State of Maharashtra

Majority of the indigenous population in the State of Maharashtra resides in close proximity to forested areas, particularly in Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur districts. The total forest area in the State spans 63,867 sq. kms, constituting approximately 21 percent of the total geographical area. Within this, 31,277 square km of forested area, or 49 percent of the total geographical area, falls within the Tribal Sub Plan area. Forestry operations, including the harvesting of major and minor forest products, afforestation, wildlife and nature conservation, and forest protection, are integral to the socio-economic development of indigenous communities. The tribal economy relies heavily on forest resources and employment opportunities provided by entities such as the Forest Department, Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies, Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation, and Forest Development Corporation. Consequently, tribal members earn income through participation in various forestry initiatives and enhance their skills and earning potential through training programmes offered by the Forest Department.

In the past, illiterate and uninformed tribal individuals were exploited by unscrupulous forest contractors. To address this issue, the State Government enacted legislation such as the Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Act, 1969; the Maharashtra Tribal communities Economic Condition (Improvement) Act, 1976; and the Maharashtra Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act of 1969. Under the **Maharashtra Sale of Trees Act, 1969**, the Forest Department, with the assistance of local talathi, delineates the land of tribal occupants and creates a detailed inventory of trees earmarked for sale. Mature marked trees are felled, processed, transported, and sold by the department, with proceeds distributed to the occupants after deducting relevant expenses. The **Maharashtra Tribal communities Economic Condition (Improvement) Act, 1976**, prohibits lending by private agencies and the marketing of certain agricultural and minor forest produce in the Tribal Sub Plan area, except by entities authorized by the State Government. The Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation plays a pivotal role in implementing the provisions of the 1976 Act.

Further, enacted in the year 2006, **The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act** seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act was notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007 and the **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008** was notified for implementing the provisions of the Act on 1.1.2008.

The three tier system for the recognition of rights under section 6(1) of the FRA which is being implemented in the state is as follows:

- i) **Forest Rights Committee (FRC):** The FRC, a village level entity, is constituted by electing a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 15 members from the Gram Sabha. It presents their findings on the nature and extent of the claim before the Gram Sabha for its consideration. As of now 15,002 FRCs have been constituted in Maharashtra state. (Data records, Maharashtra Tribal Development Department)
- ii) **Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC):** It comprises of officials from Revenue, Forest and Tribal department and non-officials. SDLC in addition to various other responsibilities is required to forward the claims with the draft record of proposed forest rights through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the District Level Committee (DLC) for final decision. In Maharashtra State there are 94 SDLCs constituted to play pivotal role in recognition of claims filed by claimants. (Data records, Maharashtra Tribal Development Department)

- iii) **District Level Committee (DLC):** DLC is chaired by the Collector and consists of officials from Forest and Tribal department along with elected representatives. DLC is responsible for consideration and final approval of the record of forest rights prepared by SDLCs. Currently the implementation of act is under process in 26 districts of State of Maharashtra. (Data records, Maharashtra Tribal Development Department)
- iv) **Divisional level Committee:** As per Notification issued by Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra Dated 20th May 2020, Divisional Level Committee is constituted for providing additional opportunities to the Scheduled Tribe claimants whose rights has been not recognized by DLC. As there is no provision in the Act for appeal against the decision of the District Level Committee; claimants can appeal against decision of DLC to the Divisional level committee for recognition of claims.

Further, the Maharashtra Government has constituted the **State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC)** to monitor the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights. The SLMC meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State in the presence of senior officials and non-official members.

Till the end of June 2024, 2,00,247 individual claims and 8,648 community forest rights claims have been approved in the State. 1,87,657 hectares of forest land for individual forest rights claims and 13,61,969 hectares of forest land for community forest rights claims have been approved. (Data records, Maharashtra Tribal Development Department)

Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, complaints were received indicating that forest *patta* holders were not receiving the benefits of government schemes. Consequently, a proposal to extend the benefits of all government schemes to these forest right holders was submitted for approval to the Cabinet on 11/03/2024. The proposal was subsequently approved by the Cabinet, and accordingly a government Resolution was issued on 13/03/2024.

Forest Development Initiatives in the state of Maharashtra

Forest development initiatives implemented in the State aim to preserve the forest resources and enhance the income-generating capacity of tribal communities, thereby lifting them above the poverty line. Key schemes in the Tribal Sub Plan areas include the following:

1. Plantation and Conservation of trees

With the aim of plantation and conservation of forests, the state scheme called Tree Plantation and Conservation scheme is implemented by the Forest and Social Forestry department. The scheme facilitates the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 15 by ensuring restoration of

degraded forest species. For the financial years 2020-21 to 2021-22, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2020-21	140.00	0.00
2021-22	0.02	0.00

2. National Bamboo Mission

The National Bamboo Mission promotes holistic growth of bamboo sector by adopting area-based, regionally differentiated strategy to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing. Under the Mission, steps have been taken to increase the availability of quality planting material by supporting the setting up of new nurseries and strengthening of existing ones. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented through the state with the state having 40% share in budget allocation. For the financial years 2019-20 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	0.01	104.73
2020-21	360.00	25.07
2021-22	378.00	0.00
2022-23	54.01	0.00
2023-24	104.09	37.60

3. Plantation of General Utility Timber

With the rise in demand for general utility species like teak and bamboo due to rapid industrial growth, there's a need to expand the plantation of these species on a large scale. Plantation of General Utility Forest Species Scheme is implemented at **district level** for plantation of these species. Although this scheme doesn't directly benefit tribal communities, it provides them with income through wages earned by working on the plantation of these species. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1083.63	1078.1848

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	1011.82	766.1296
2020-21	715.82	548.226
2021-22	894.89	1045.5837
2022-23	835.99	1008.6741
2023-24	1052.17	906.3027

4. Reforestation of Degraded Forests

Uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources, overgrazing and soil degradation have resulted in rapid depletion of forests. To address this, a reforestation programme for degraded forests has been initiated that also gives employment to Tribal communities engaged in plantation works under the programme. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1537.60	1806.7673
2019-20	1232.67	1106.3394
2020-21	1084.77	1098.6809
2021-22	877.66	1206.6741
2022-23	901.28	1086.8483
2023-24	958.52	1253.2546

5. Development of Minor Forest Produce

Collection and utilization of Minor Forest Produce serve as major source of livelihood for tribal communities, besides being used in household consumption. This scheme aims to increase the plantation of species yielding valuable minor forest produce such as Hirda, Khair, Moha, and Sandalwood. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	684.12	579.7909
2019-20	583.15	507.9746
2020-21	423.99	557.7575

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2021-22	544.04	801.8859
2022-23	470.39	631.1687
2023-24	641.11	421.8348

6. Joint Forest Management

Joint Forest Management programme aims to enhance people's cooperation in forest conservation and development of public-oriented initiatives for restoration and preservation of forest resources. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	852.60	771.2122
2019-20	603.11	428.8293
2020-21	556.18	333.2295
2021-22	554.40	566.50
2022-23	912.34	842.9806
2023-24	1298.64	1094.9903

7. Construction of stone check dams

The scheme aims to facilitate rainwater harvesting and watershed management in forest areas. Stone check dams are strategically constructed on steep slopes to prevent surface runoff of water and soil, ensuring effective conservation and utilization of water and soil resources. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme that is implemented at both **state and district** levels:

Year	District Level		State Level	
	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	2052.02	4811.9349	Not implemented	
2019-20	1883.07	3205.5927	0.02	0.00
2020-21	1751.63	3210.1702	Not implemented	
2021-22	1706.26	3716.7594	360.00	332.5

Year	District Level		State Level	
	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2022-23	3350.54	6564.7003	0.02	0.00
2023-24	3701.89	6435.4818	1000.00	0.00

8. Distribution of cooking gas and solar cooker to Adivasis

The scheme for distribution of cooking gas and solar cookers to Adivasis in protected forest areas aims to encourage the adoption of sustainable fuels and renewable energy sources, to reduce the burden on firewood from forests. The initiative seeks to conserve forests by reducing the need for tree cutting, thereby promoting environmental sustainability and the well-being of Adivasi communities. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1435.50	851.0039
2019-20	871.55	581.4866
2020-21	664.21	456.01
2021-22	411.10	244.861
2022-23	175.22	115.397
2023-24	152.11	116.822

9. Forest Preservation from Fire

The programme aims to protect forests from fire, illegal logging, and mining encroachments. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **district and state level** for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	442.43	384.03
2019-20	485.93	400.5498
2020-21	564.55	753.2457
2021-22	562.86	906.257

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2022-23	1324.63	1392.4484
2023-24	1269.09	1121.3142

In the financial year 2022-23, under a centrally sponsored scheme for fire prevention in forests wherein the state had 40% share in implementation, the allocated budget was INR 226.50 lakhs out of which INR 223.53 lakhs were utilized.

10. Establishment of Central Nursery

Central Nurseries are developed and managed in forest areas to ensure the availability of saplings of forest plants for reforestation and afforestation programmes. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	448.22	497.2998
2019-20	379.8	301.1682
2020-21	553.79	338.1086
2021-22	370.43	356.2472
2022-23	582.53	653.8872
2023-24	783.8	1049.2115

11. Conservation and Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs

The Central Government under Centrally sponsored scheme for conservation & Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs, extends assistance to Coastal State/UTs for implementation of action plans including survey and demarcation, alternation and supplementary livelihood, protection measures and education and awareness activities. The states have 40% share for the scheme's implementation. State Government of Maharashtra has taken several proactive steps for conservation of Mangroves and a Mangrove Cell, dedicated for Mangrove conservation, has been established by the State Government. Further, Mangrove and Marine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation is also created for enhancing Mangrove cover and to promote research and livelihood activities under the Forest Department by the State Government.

For the financial years 2020-21 to 2022-23, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at state level for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2020-21	8.55	0.00
2021-22	40.00	0.00
2022-23	0.05	0.00

12. Wildlife Habitat Development

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats encompasses the Development of Wildlife Habitat component, along with the vital Project Tiger subcomponent. While reinforcing the essential and core elements of habitat development, the scheme also aims to enhance technological interventions across various thematic areas within tiger and wildlife-rich forests. These forests serve as a crucial buffer against the impacts of climate change while safeguarding the water security of the region.

The programme plays a critical role in ensuring the survival and protection of key species, such as tigers, elephants, cheetahs, and lions, which serve as indicators of the health of these ecosystems. Additionally, the scheme supports livelihood generation in nearby villages through direct involvement, along with indirect employment opportunities via eco-tourism and related activities.

For the financial years 2020-21 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at state level for this programme, wherein the state share is 40% :

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2020-21	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	80.00	62.45
2021-22	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	200.00	0.00
	Project Tiger	1104.79	839.87
2022-23	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	220.01	0.00
	Project Tiger	869.02	389.28
2023-24	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	100.00	92.45
	Project Tiger	377.02	309.84

13. Development of Tourism in Forest Areas

The state allocates funds specifically for the development of tourism in forested regions, recognizing the potential of these areas to attract visitors and contribute to local economies. A key focus of these efforts is the integration of sustainable forest management practices in tourist destinations, ensuring that ecological balance is maintained while promoting tourism. Plantation activities are encouraged to enhance the green cover in these areas, contributing to both conservation efforts and the aesthetic appeal for tourists.

Ecotourism is actively promoted, particularly in tiger reserves, where the preservation of wildlife habitats is coupled with responsible tourism. This includes the careful design, construction, and operation of zoological parks, bio-parks, and biodiversity parks, all of which aim to educate visitors while safeguarding the natural environment. Additionally, the state prioritizes the protection of wild animals in areas frequently visited by tourists, ensuring that tourism activities do not disrupt the local wildlife.

In addition to ecological conservation, these tourism initiatives are intended to generate livelihood opportunities for local communities. By involving local residents in tourism-related activities, such as guiding, hospitality services, and the management of tourist facilities, the state aims to create sustainable income sources for people living in and around forest areas, thereby contributing to both environmental and socio-economic development.

For the financial years 2020-21 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	200.00	184.00
2019-20	200.00	0.00
2020-21	400.00	0.00
2021-22	1200.00	0.00
2022-23	1125.00	11.45
2023-24	0.01	0.00

7. CO-OPERATION

The Cooperative movement has emerged as a crucial tool for economic development in tribal areas while serving as an effective platform for implementing various schemes aimed at improving the living standards of tribal communities. The State Government has promoted the

growth of tribal co-operatives through contributions in share capital, provisioning of loans and subsidies. To address the challenges faced by Adiwasi Cooperative Societies, a Committee was also formed on January 30, 1984, chaired by Shri Madhukarrao Pichad, the then Minister of State for Tribal Development.

Based on the committee's recommendations, the government made significant decisions to revitalize the cooperative structure in tribal regions. These decisions included the dissolution of 275 old societies and the establishment of 938 new small-sized Adivasi Vividh Cooperative Societies. The government also decided to reorganize cooperative societies based on specific criteria, limiting their operational area to 5 to 10 kilometers and ensuring one society for every 5,000 population. Additionally, financial assistance have been provided to these societies by increasing the commission rates under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme and Fair Price Shop dealings. The Government has further approved granting a 100 percent management subsidy to these reorganized societies for a five-year period. Additionally, the Government has agreed to convert operational loans provided to the former Adivasi Seva Societies into subsidies. However, the Government is still deliberating on the specifics of the management subsidy and share capital pattern.

Below are the details of some key schemes and their allocations outlined in the Tribal Sub Plan:

1. Interest Subsidy Grants for Various Schemes

Several schemes offer interest subsidies to tribal farmers, including (i) Interest subsidy for Tribal farmers (discontinued after 2018-19), (ii) Interest subsidy for revitalisation of Adivasi Societies (discontinued after 2020-21), and (iii) Interest subsidy for Adivasi Members of Adivasi Cooperative Societies (discontinued after 2018-19). The Government has decided to provide crop finance to Adivasi Cooperative Societies at concessional rates. However, tribal members with irrigated crops are ineligible for subsidies under these schemes.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2020-21, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Interest Subsidy to Adiwasi farmers	0.02	0
	Interest subsidy for revitalisation of Adivasi Societies	11.8	11.8

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Interest subsidy for Adivasi Members of Adivasi Cooperative Societies	0.02	0
2019-20	Interest subsidy for revitalisation of Adivasi Societies	11.8	3.2
2020-21	Interest subsidy for revitalisation of Adivasi Societies Interest Subsidy to Adivasi farmers	0.02	0

2. Seven-year interest-free loans for acquiring shares in Adivasi Cooperative Societies

Adivasi Cooperative Societies extend various benefits to their tribal members. To facilitate tribal membership in such societies, the Government offers interest-free loans for tribal cooperatives repayable in five equal installments over a period of seven years. The loan's first installment falls due in the third year from disbursement. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2020-21, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	4.00	0.00
2019-20	220.10	0.00
2020-21	0.12	0.00
2021-22	0.10	0.00
2022-23	0.02	0.00
2023-24	0.01	0.00

3. Incentives to Farmers for crop production

This scheme provides financial incentives to farmer cooperatives for crop production, to encourage intensive farming and high-quality production.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	367.04	287.6194

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	350.35	260.0177
2020-21	336.67	305.92
2021-22	291.36	274.9467
2022-23	297.44	256.7936
2023-24	310.16	288.8155

8. SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WELFARE

The Social Justice and Welfare Department of Maharashtra plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable and marginalized populations through targeted welfare interventions. The department implements critical schemes such as the Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana, Shravan Bal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana, and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, each designed to provide financial assistance and social security to destitute individuals, the elderly, and rural landless labourers. These schemes reflect the state's commitment to inclusive growth and social protection by offering monthly allowances, pensions, insurance coverage, and educational support to eligible beneficiaries.

1. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

This initiative is a state level scheme that targets destitute individuals under 65, orphaned children, and those with various disabilities or critical illnesses like TB, cancer, AIDS, and leprosy. It also includes widows of farmers who committed suicide, divorced or divorcing women, and those rescued from prostitution or domestic violence. Eligible families with a specified annual income receive monthly allowances for single beneficiaries and a higher allowance if there are two or more beneficiaries in the affected households.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	6585.00	2001.34
2019-20	6585.00	8096.24
2020-21	7500.00	10562.87

2021-22	10000.00	11363.48
2022-23	12000.00	11986.92
2023-24	26000.00	22052.63

2. Shraavan Bal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana

This scheme provides a monthly stipend of INR 600 from the state government to destitute individuals aged 65 and above. Additionally, elderly persons from BPL families receive a state pension of INR 400 per month, supplemented by INR 200 per month from the Central Government's Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state** level for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	11134.00	3922.57
2019-20	11134.00	17819.81
2020-21	15500.00	23372.27
2021-22	21000.00	24021.40
2022-23	25000.00	24980.80
2023-24	50000.00	40927.85

3. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

Designed for rural landless laborers aged 18-59, this scheme entails an annual premium of INR 200 per member, with 50% subsidized by both the state and central governments. In case of natural death before the terminal date, the nominee receives a sum assured of INR 30,000. For accidents, the following benefits apply: (i) Death due to accident: INR 75,000; (ii) Permanent total disability due to accident: INR 75,000; (iii) Loss of both eyes and limbs in an accident: INR 75,000; (iv) Loss of one eye and one limb in an accident: INR 37,500.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at state level for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	507.00	0.00
2019-20	507.00	0.00

2020-21	0.00	0.00
2021-22	0.01	0.00
2022-23	0.01	0.00
2023-24	0.01	0.00

9. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Rural Development Department of Maharashtra implements a range of welfare and infrastructure programmes aimed at improving the quality of life and livelihoods in rural and tribal areas of the state. Through flagship schemes such as the Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) under DAY-NRLM, the department facilitates sustainable livelihoods and financial inclusion for rural poor households, particularly women. Housing security is addressed through the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin, which provides financial assistance for the construction of durable homes. Other notable initiatives include the Development of Pilgrimage Centres in Tribal Areas to preserve cultural identity, Direct Allocation of Funds to Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas to promote decentralized planning, and targeted interventions in Water Supply and Sanitation to enhance public health outcomes. These schemes reflect a comprehensive approach to rural development, emphasizing convergence, community participation, and targeted resource allocation for inclusive and sustainable growth in tribal areas.

1. The National Rural Livelihood Mission

Aajeevika - Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancement programmes and improved collective access to financial services.

NRLM is a flagship poverty alleviation programme that aims to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in sustainable and diversified livelihood options for the poor. The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion and strengthening of self-managed and financially sustainable community institutions

of the rural poor women; (b) financial inclusion; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, social development and access to entitlements through convergence. The Mission seeks to reach out to around 10 Crore rural poor households in a phased manner by 2022-23 and impact their livelihoods significantly.

At the state-level, the programme is implemented as the **Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM)**, with a sharing pattern between the Central and State governments of 60% and 40% respectively. The mission aims to alleviate poverty by establishing robust grassroots institutions among the poor, enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, leading to sustainable increases in their incomes.

Guiding Principles of MSRLM include: a) Recognizing the strong desire of the poor to uplift themselves from poverty, alongside their inherent capabilities; b) Emphasizing social mobilization and the establishment of robust institutions among the poor as crucial for unleashing their potential; c) Acknowledging the necessity of an external support structure that is dedicated and sensitive to induce social mobilization.

MSRLM was first implemented in 160 blocks across 16 districts with lower Human Development Index in the State, including Thane, Ratnagiri, Nandurbar, Solapur, Raigad, Yavatmal, Palghar, Wardha, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Amaravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Hingoli, Jalgaon, and Nashik. The remaining blocks have been covered in subsequent phases. In these 160 blocks of 16 districts, the mission is implemented as NRLM Intensive, while in the remaining blocks, it is NRLM Non-Intensive. Dedicated support structures are established at the state, district, taluka, and cluster levels under the mission.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at **state level** for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	3491.00	3054.78
2019-20	5060.00	3926.06
2020-21	10500.00	8316.97
2021-22	7500.00	4350.14
2022-23	7500.00	6060.14
2023-24	5088.04	5035.62

2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) (PMAY-G)

The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin) endeavors to furnish durable dwellings with essential amenities to all households without proper housing and those residing in makeshift or deteriorated structures by the year 2022. Assistance of INR 1.20 lakh in plain areas and INR 1.30 lakh in difficult terrains (such as hilly states and IAP districts) is provided for house construction to each eligible family. The cost-sharing for each housing unit between the central and state governments is in the ratio of 60:40. Beneficiaries are identified through the SECC-2011 data, and financial aid is directly transferred to their accounts via the PFMS system.

Additionally, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), an amount of INR 18,000/- is allocated for unskilled labor charges for a period of 90/95 days. Furthermore, INR 12,000/- is separately allotted under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for constructing toilets. To ensure the effective implementation of PMAY Gramin and other housing schemes, a State Monitoring Unit has been established.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2019-20, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	28466.18	24191.88
2019-20	19489.80	23469.87
2020-21	25000.00	40600.00
2021-22	30000.00	21051.815
2022-23	52716.47	52716.47
2023-24	27500.00	7566.55

3. Development of Pilgrimage Centers in Tribal Areas

The programme aims to enhance areas in tribal regions with significant potential for pilgrimage. The department allocates funds for the development of these areas and the surrounding regions to encourage and preserve the cultural identity of the tribal communities. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme being implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	867.20	968.6433
2019-20	585.00	845.4457

2020-21	880.00	846.00
2021-22	840.00	775.94
2022-23	650.00	656.3673
2023-24	750.00	1027.49

4. Direct Allocation of Funds for Gram Panchayats:

To ensure focused development of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the tribal interiors of the state, Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra has amended the Village Panchayat Act (III 1959) through notifications dated 30.10.2014 and 13.04.2016. These amendments stipulate that no less than 5% of the total Tribal Sub Plan funds must be allocated to Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas in proportion to the Scheduled Tribes population. In accordance with this directive, the government issued a Government Resolution (G.R) dated 21.04.2015, specifying that 5% of Tribal Sub Plan funds be devolved to Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas. This initiative benefits 5,905 villages in Scheduled Areas across 2,835 Gram Panchayats in 59 talukas spanning 13 districts of the state, namely Thane, Palghar, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, and Chandrapur. The Gram Sabha is entrusted with the authority to utilize these funds.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	26788.59	26788.59
2019-20	26788.59	15897.40
2020-21	26788.59	20091.44
2021-22	26788.60	27150.19
2022-23	27150.18	27150.08
2023-24	27150.18	27138.9231

5. Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply and Sanitation Department is responsible for implementing various schemes aimed at improving water supply and sanitation in rural tribal areas. These initiatives are supported through budget allocations provided by the state, particularly under the Swachh Bharat Mission. Key components of this mission include the construction of individual household latrines,

management of solid and liquid waste, and other related ancillary activities to promote hygiene and sanitation in rural communities.

In addition, the department plays a crucial role in ensuring access to clean drinking water in tribal and rural regions under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). This programme is designed to address the critical need for safe and reliable drinking water in remote areas, focusing on sustainable water supply systems to improve the overall health and well-being of rural populations. Through these efforts, the department contributes to achieving national goals of improved sanitation and clean drinking water for all.

For the financial years 2020-21 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for these schemes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2020-21	Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) (40% state share)	3000.00	0.00
	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (50% state share)	5000.00	6939.81
2021-22	Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) (40% state share)	600.00	0.00
	Jal Jeevan Mission (50% state share)	29355.00	29355.00
2022-23	Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) (40% state share)	781.20	0.00
	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (50% state share)	47536.82	47536.82

10. IRRIGATION

Agriculture remains the primary occupation for tribal communities in the State. Despite this, irrigation facilities in tribal regions remain insufficient. Typically, irrigation projects cater to the plains, while tribal communities predominantly inhabit hilly terrain. Consequently, non-tribal landholders reap most benefits from these projects. Enhancing agricultural production hinges on improving irrigation infrastructure. However, major and medium irrigation projects offer limited

benefits to tribal communities . Therefore, prioritizing minor irrigation works in Tribal Sub-Plan areas becomes imperative.

The Water Resources Department oversees irrigation projects with a culturable command area exceeding 250 hectares across tribal regions of the state. In Tribal Sub-Plan areas, budget is allocated through state schemes for development and maintenance of medium and minor irrigation projects.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget** outlay and utilization for these schemes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Management Programme) (40% state share)	1700.00	0.00
	Minor Irrigation Scheme (state pool)	1000.00	964.54
	Medium Irrigation (Commercial) Scheme	1522.87	1522.87
	Extension and Improvement Grant	150.01	0.00
	State Pool (Share capital contribution) to Irrigation Development Corporations	3477.12	3327.12
2019-20	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Management Programme) (40% state share)	0.02	0.00
	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop) (TSP) (40% state share)	232.01	0.00
	Minor Irrigation Scheme (state pool)	2500.00	362.08
	Medium Irrigation (Commercial) Scheme	1522.87	1522.87
	Extension and Improvement Grant	0.01	0.00
	State Pool (Share capital contribution) to Irrigation Development Corporations	3477.12	3299.55
2020-21	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Management Programme) (40% state share)	0.00	0.00
	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop) (TSP) (40% state share)	1600.00	1333.00
	Minor Irrigation Scheme (state pool)	2500.00	330.00

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Medium Irrigation (Commercial) Scheme	0.00	0.00
	State Pool (Share capital contribution) to Irrigation Development Corporations	0.00	0.00
2021-22	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Management Programme) (40% state share)	0.01	0.00
	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop) (TSP) (40% state share)	1600.00	1600.00
	Extension and Improvement Grant	335.72	167.50
	Minor Irrigation Scheme (state pool)	7500.00	1534.98781
	Medium Irrigation (Commercial) Scheme	0.01	0.00
	State Pool (Share capital contribution) to Irrigation Development Corporations	0.05	0.00
2022-23	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Management Programme) (40% state share)	0.00	0.00
	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop) (TSP) (40% state share)	1500.00	666.00
	Extension and Improvement Grant	106.39	106.39
	Minor Irrigation Scheme (state pool)	9313.82	727.95
	Medium Irrigation (Commercial) Scheme	0.01	0.00
	State Pool (Share capital contribution) to Irrigation Development Corporations	0.05	0
2023-24	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Watershed Management Programme) (40% state share)	499.99	333.66
	PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop) (TSP) (40% state share)	1400.00	578.00
	Extension and Improvement Grant	0.01	0.00
	Minor Irrigation Scheme (state pool)	7500.00	603.5
	Medium Irrigation (Commercial) Scheme	0.01	0.00
	State Pool (Share capital contribution) to Irrigation Development Corporations	0.05	0.00

11. ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Access to reliable and affordable energy is a critical enabler of socio-economic development, particularly in tribal regions where remoteness and infrastructural challenges have historically limited electrification and energy services. The department's energy development strategy includes electrification of non-electrified hamlets, installation of energy-efficient infrastructure, targeted agricultural electrification, and the provision of subsidies to reduce energy costs for tribal consumers. Simultaneously, investments in renewable energy solutions such as solar-powered pumps and hybrid energy systems are enhancing energy security in remote locations. The following sections present a detailed overview of key programmes implemented during 2018-19 to 2023-24, including their objectives, implementation approaches, and financial outlays at the district and state levels.

Development of Conventional energy sources

1. Electrification of Vadis and Padas

A grant amount is provided to the Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited for the electrification of non-electrified Vadi/Pada under a special action plan. This initiative involves the construction of HT lines, LT lines, and the repair and maintenance of substations across villages and Vadi/Pada areas. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at district and state level for this programme:

Year	District Level			State Level		
	Budget (INR lakhs)	Outlay	Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Budget (INR lakhs)	Outlay	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	11587.52		10669.5275	1000.00		0.00
2019-20	11557.85		11250.7557	1000.00		0.00
2020-21	10176.90		11365.9835	0.00		0.00
2021-22	10957.49		9661.5298	1000.00		600.00
2022-23	11253.05		11732.206	3500.00		3500.00
2023-24	11293.34		11223.6812	5000.00		5000.00

2. Energy Saving Street Lights in Gram Panchayats

In villages, General Lighting Service (GLS) filament bulbs are commonly used for street lighting despite their low efficiency, leading to energy wastage. To address this, the Bright Street Light

Programme is implemented in Gram Panchayat areas, aiming to save energy by installing energy-efficient street light fittings with higher lumens output (e.g., 2,900 lumens for 36W CFL) and longer lifespans. The scheme is implemented at district level.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme, provided in the form of grant-in-aid to Maharashtra Energy Development Agency:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1156.71	740.8708
2019-20	937.92	953.5187
2020-21	1307.70	1994.0554
2021-22	1695.62	1474.0184
2022-23	1956.38	2190.5455
2023-24	1960.66	2375.6093

3. Energization of Agriculture Pumps Through High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)

Recognizing that agriculture is the predominant economic activity for many tribal households, the scheme ensures a dependable high-voltage power supply for the operation of electric motors essential to farming practices. The initiative is designed to provide consistent high-voltage electricity to agricultural areas situated between 200 and 600 meters from the nearest power source. By addressing the challenges posed by geographical remoteness and infrastructure limitations, the scheme enables tribal communities to benefit from modern agricultural technologies despite their isolated locations.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget** outlay and utilization for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	18893.00	5943.00
2019-20	10000.00	0.00
2020-21	2080.00	0.00
2021-22	0.01	0.00
2022-23	0.01	0.00

4. Concession in energy tariff for tribal communities

This state government initiative is designed to alleviate the financial burden on non-household energy consumers, ensuring that they have affordable access to electricity for various essential and livelihood-enhancing activities. It plays a critical role in boosting agricultural productivity by ensuring that tribal farmers can afford the electricity required to operate irrigation systems, especially in remote and resource-scarce areas.

One of the key beneficiaries of this scheme are agricultural pump consumers, who receive concessions in energy tariffs specifically for irrigation purposes. In addition to agricultural consumers, the scheme extends similar benefits to those involved in small-scale industrial activities helping them enhance their productivity through reduced operational costs. The initiative also promotes traditional livelihoods by offering concessions to power loom operators, encouraging the growth of local textile industries and preserving traditional crafts within tribal regions.

For the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this programme, provided in the form of concessions to beneficiaries:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	20000.00	16000.00
2019-20	20000.00	12000.00
2020-21	20000.00	15000.00
2021-22	35000.03	39279.00
2022-23	24942.03	24942.00
2023-24	19117.01	19117.00

Development of non-conventional energy sources

Various non-conventional renewable energy systems are distributed and installed in remote areas with the objective of enhancing the standard of living of people, while also ensuring long term sustainability of energy solutions. MEDA is responsible for implementing this programme, receiving financial support from the Government of Maharashtra. The programme covers 48 talukas across 12 tribal districts in the state. In the government tribal Ashram schools and hostels, due to load shedding, students are unable to study at night. To mitigate this issue, MEDA has launched a new scheme to install Wind-Solar Hybrid Systems for generating electricity in government ashram schools and hostels. Similarly, a state scheme called Chief Minister Solar Agriculture Pump Scheme ensures installation of solar powered agriculture pumps for tribal farm

patches that are within 1 km of distance from the source and have no source of conventional electricity.

For the financial years 2021-22 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for Solar Agriculture Pump Scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	2000.01	1200.00
2020-21	1700.00	1700.00
2021-22	1000.00	750.00
2022-23	5000.00	5000.00
2023-24	2000.00	1400.00

12. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The Department of Industries and Minerals implements various schemes to promote entrepreneurship and small-scale industrial development across the state. These programmes are intended to support educated unemployed youth, traditional artisans, and aspiring entrepreneurs through financial assistance in the form of seed capital, margin money, and subsidies.

1. Seed Money Assistance for Educated Unemployed

The Seed Money Assistance for educated unemployed individuals has been in operation since 1972-73. Initially launched as a Seed Money Scheme, it underwent revision in 1993 and has since been managed by the District Industries Centre (DIC). The primary goal of this scheme is to motivate unemployed youth to initiate their own business ventures by providing soft loans as seed capital.

Under this scheme, eligible applicants receive seed money assistance equivalent to 15% of the approved project cost. The DICs identify suitable proposals and recommend them to banks for further evaluation. Once the bank confirms the project's viability, it sanctions the proposal, enabling the applicant to receive the seed money assistance.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at **district level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	62.25	55.7824
2019-20	169.62	42.0947
2020-21	47.02	0.50
2021-22	37.75	33.1868
2022-23	29.15	17.2848
2023-24	27.26	18.3736

2. District Industries Centre (DIC) Loan Scheme

The primary goal of the DIC loan scheme is to provide financial aid, in the form of margin money, to facilitate the development of small scale industries in semi-urban and rural regions. Operating as a District Plan Scheme, funds are allocated under the General, Special Component Plan, and Tribal Sub Plan.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	20.50	15.2258
2019-20	21.65	6.45
2020-21	12.50	0
2021-22	6.65	3.45
2022-23	3.15	1.65
2023-24	1.80	0.90

3. Grant-in-aid to tribal communities for development of small-scale industries

This scheme provides financial assistance in the form of grant, to encourage development of small – scale industries by members of tribal community. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	75.35	73.20
2019-20	78.70	73.66
2020-21	70.75	1.45

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2021-22	72.73	72.65
2022-23	65.57	63.95
2023-24	84.47	90.115

4. Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme (CMEGP)

Government of Maharashtra has introduced a credit linked subsidy programme called Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme (CMEGP) for generation of employment opportunities through self-employment ventures, Micro & Small Enterprises (project cost limited to INR 50 lacs) in rural as well as urban areas.

The scheme encourages widely dispersed traditional artisans, rural and urban unemployed youth, to establish innovative and pioneering ventures, giving them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place of stay. An effective implementation of the scheme is expected to lead to an increase in the income of prospective entrepreneurs and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment. For tribal beneficiaries, a 25% subsidy is given in urban areas and 35% subsidy is given in rural areas by the state, while 5% of the project cost is met by the beneficiaries. Rest of the amount is provided by banks as term loans to the beneficiaries.

The Scheme is implemented through District Industries Centers (DICs), Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIB) under the control of Directorate of Industries and also by banks. The subsidy under the scheme is routed through DOI to the identified banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries/entrepreneurs in their bank accounts.

For the financial years 2019-20 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget** outlay and utilization for this programme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	1000.00	0.00
2020-21	600.00	180.00
2021-22	600.00	137.00
2022-23	700.00	380.00
2023-24	500.00	500.00

13. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport and Communication infrastructure is crucial in tribal areas for the rapid development of tribal communities. Insufficient road connectivity hampers the access of tribal people to essential services such as healthcare centers and other public services. Road communication facilitates: (a) Access to educational facilities beyond the primary level, healthcare services, and employment opportunities; (b) Transportation of essential goods into the area and the movement of local produce outwards; (c) Opportunities for wage employment; and (d) Direct interaction with government for prompt grievance redressal and increased awareness.

To facilitate better connectivity in tribal areas, the department allocates funds for district roads, approach roads, ordinary roads, foot bridges and link roads.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this programme that is implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	20335.36	19909.7236
2019-20	24142.09	23448.8958
2020-21	20386.03	20913.3998
2021-22	18184.41	16682.6555
2022-23	20758.47	22778.0356
2023-24	21650.99	20628.5729

At state level, budget is allocated for the construction and maintenance of S.T. bus depots in tribal areas. For the financial years 2019-20 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget** outlay and utilization for the same:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	100.00	0.00
2020-21	632.00	208.56
2021-22	1500.00	438.77
2022-23	3500.00	3500.00
2023-24	254.01	177.80

Under the state scheme Mukhya Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana, for the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	20000.01	20000.00
2019-20	0.01	0.00
2020-21	5000.00	16415.00
2021-22	2500.00	2500.00
2022-23	2000.00	2000.00
2023-24	0.01	0.00

14. EDUCATION

The National Policy of Education, 1986, acknowledges that education is an area where Tribal communities lag significantly behind the general population. The State Government also recognizes the need for special efforts in tribal education. Educational backwardness among tribal populations is often rooted in geographical isolation, socio-economic disadvantages, limited infrastructure, and a shortage of trained teachers and educational resources. These factors contribute to lower enrolment rates, higher dropout levels, and reduced learning outcomes across age groups in tribal areas. In addition, traditional pedagogical approaches often fail to address the unique cultural and linguistic needs of tribal students, further widening the gap in access and achievement.

To address these challenges, the education system must provide targeted interventions that improve access, ensure equity, and enhance the quality of learning in tribal regions. A number of government initiatives at all levels focus on strengthening foundational literacy and numeracy, promoting inclusive and activity-based learning environments, and ensuring continuity in education through secondary and higher education programmes.

1. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan:

The redesigned national Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan recommends to enhance the direct outreach of the scheme by providing child centric interventions directly to the students through DBT mode.

The aim of the redesigned Samagra Shiksha Scheme is to universalize access to school education; to promote equity through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and to improve the quality of education across all levels of school education from pre-primary to class XII.

The major objectives of the Scheme are: (i) Support States and UTs in implementing the recommendations of the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020); (ii) Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; (iii) Focus on Early Childhood Care and Education; (iv) Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy; (v) Thrust on Holistic, Integrated, Inclusive and activity based Curriculum and Pedagogy to impart 21st century skills among the students; (vi) Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; (vii) Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education; (viii) Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; (ix) Strengthening and up-gradation of State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs)/State Institutes of Education and District Institutes for Education and Training (DIET) as nodal agency for teacher training; (x) Ensuring safe, secure and conducive learning environment and maintenance of standards in schooling provisions and (xi) Promoting vocational education.

The major interventions, across all levels of school education, proposed under the Samagra Shiksha Scheme are: (i) Universal Access including Infrastructure Development and Retention; (ii) Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, (iii) Gender and Equity; (iv) Inclusive Education; (v) Quality and Innovation; (vi) Financial support for Teacher Salary; (vii) Digital initiatives; (viii) RTE Entitlements including uniforms, textbooks etc.; (ix) Support for ECCE; (x) Vocational Education; (xi) Sports and Physical Education; (xii) Strengthening of Teacher Education and Training; (xiii) Monitoring; (xiv) Programme Management; and (xv) National Component.

Under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, financial assistance is provided to States/ UTs for various ICT and Digital initiatives for setting up of ICT labs, smart classrooms including support for digital boards, virtual classrooms and DTH channels. The recurring cost includes support for instructor, E Content and Digital Resources, Charges for Electricity and Internet connectivity, etc.

With the **state share in the scheme budget being 40%**, for the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at state level for these initiatives:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	7500.00	4631.31

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Introduction of ICT in government schools	1200.00	366.07
	Training of teachers	299.38	118.54
2019-20	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	5000.11	5328.80
	Introduction of ICT in government schools	400.00	80.58
	Training of teachers	0.01	0.5
	School Nutrition Diet Programme	4300.00	4300.00
2020-21	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	10000.1	5286.98
	Introduction of ICT in government schools	400.00	0.00
	School Nutrition Diet Programme	5000.00	4303.33
2021-22	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	7500.00	5396.2059
	School Nutrition Diet Programme	12947.11	6103.94
2022-23	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	6000.00	5792.35
	School Nutrition Diet Programme	9313.00	9313.00
2023-24	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	11566.95	11696.65
	School Nutrition Diet Programme	6000.00	5767.41

2. Secondary Education:

Secondary education is largely administered by private institutions, with grant-in-aid provided by the state based on a set of approved criteria. Schools initially established without receiving grant-in-aid are eligible for grants according to a phased structure. Under this system, no grant is provided for the first four years of operation. From the fifth year onwards, a 20% grant is allocated, and this increases to 40% from the sixth year onwards. The average rates of grants provided to schools are as follows: (i) For schools receiving 100% grant-in-aid, the average amount is approximately INR 9.50 lakhs; (ii) For 80% grant-in-aid, the average is INR 7.60 lakhs; (iii) Schools receiving 60% grant-in-aid are allocated approximately INR 5.70 lakhs; (iv) Those receiving 40% grant-in-aid are provided INR 3.80 lakhs on average; and (iv) Finally, for schools eligible for a 20% grant-in-aid, approximately INR 1.90 lakhs is allocated. This structured grant system supports the financial sustainability of private institutions offering secondary education while ensuring compliance with state-approved criteria.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the **state budget** outlay and utilization of these grants:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Grant-in-aid to Ordinary Secondary Schools	5360.91	5472.92
	Grant-in-aid to Non-government Junior Colleges	244.50	241.70
2019-20	Grant-in-aid to Ordinary Secondary Schools	5528.48	6610.63
	Grant-in-aid to Non-government Junior Colleges	264.06	303.74
2020-21	Grant-in-aid to Ordinary Secondary Schools	5000.83	6717.71
	Grant-in-aid to Non-government Junior Colleges	415.00	314.78
2021-22	Grant-in-aid to Ordinary Secondary Schools	8458.18	7640.92
	Grant-in-aid to Non-government Junior Colleges	470.16	383.78
2022-23	Grant-in-aid to Ordinary Secondary Schools	9451.16	9030.42
	Grant-in-aid to Non-government Junior Colleges	466.95	464.60
2023-24	Grant-in-aid to Ordinary Secondary Schools	9786.13	9190.59
	Grant-in-aid to Non-government Junior Colleges	589.27	588.14

3. Adult Literacy Programme:

In accordance with the new Education Policy of 1986, the National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) was established to combat illiteracy within a set timeframe. The NLMA has provided comprehensive guidelines for the implementation of the "Total Literacy Campaign" in designated areas. The State Government has undertaken the "Total Literacy Campaign" across all districts of the State. As per the financial framework set by the NLMA/Government of India, the expected cost per learner is INR 65, and INR 40 per literate in the post-literacy phase.

Under the Literacy Campaign, the Government of India covers two-thirds of the total project cost for both the TLC and Post Literacy Programme, while the State Government is responsible for the remaining one-third expenditure. In the Tribal Sector, the Government of India covers four-fifths of the total cost of the TLC and PLC Projects, with the State Government covering the remaining one-fifth.

Under the Shakshar Bharat Programme with **40% state share** in budgeting, for the financial years 2019-20 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	128.03	0.00
2020-21	128.03	64.02
2021-22	50.00	0.00
2022-23	0.01	0.00
2023-24	0.01	0.00

15. SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

Physical education and sports play an essential role in the education system, ensuring holistic development and well-being of the children and youth. Since the Ninth Asian Games in 1982, there has been a growing demand to promote sports and games by enhancing facilities for athletes. Tribal communities, due to their natural environment, exhibit a keen inclination towards sports, excelling in disciplines like running, rock climbing, mountaineering, jumping, and archery, often reaching international standards. Recognizing this potential, the State Government is committed to nurturing and popularizing sports among tribal communities by providing necessary infrastructure.

The key schemes encompassed within this sector are outlined as follows:

1. Development of Gymnasiums and Playgrounds in Every Village

To foster grassroots sports development and ensure basic playing facilities in every village, the State Government offers financial assistance of up to INR 1.00 lakh for constructing gymnasiums and playgrounds, covering 80% of the total estimated cost. For the financial years 2020-21 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2020-21	121.00	120.21
2021-22	51.00	87.00
2022-23	39.00	40.70
2023-24	61.01	117.87

2. Grant for Development of Playgrounds and Stadiums at Taluka places

Educational institutions, voluntary organizations, and Ashram Schools situated in tribal areas are eligible for financial assistance, capped at INR 2,00,000 or 90% of the total estimated cost, for playground development. This includes amenities like running tracks, compound walls, storage rooms, and various game fields. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	823.23	1057.94
2019-20	1072.18	1166.1373
2020-21	1006.47	1253.90
2021-22	1087.46	1531.86
2022-23	1081.40	1253.3547
2023-24	1115.00	1234.6391

3. Development of Gymnasiums

Registered sports clubs, educational institutes, and organizations can receive financial aid for purchasing gym equipment and constructing gymnasiums, with a maximum assistance limit of INR 2.00 lakh or 90% of the total estimated cost. The institution must contribute 10% of the grant sanctioned. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity that is implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	891.01	1075.2698
2019-20	1154.51	1356.19
2020-21	1243.75	1299.21
2021-22	1342.92	1717.37
2022-23	1541.18	1514.6408
2023-24	1203.43	1196.82

4. Financial Assistance for the Organization of Social Service Camps

Voluntary youth organizations are encouraged to organize social service camps to train youth in constructive activities and leadership skills. The government extends financial aid of up to INR 25,000 or 50% of the expenditure, whichever is less, for such camps. For the financial years 2018-

19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity that is implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	24.20	16.075
2019-20	71.20	35.50
2020-21	45.32	14.00
2021-22	43.21	26.00
2022-23	36.53	40.00
2023-24	35.02	34.00

16. PUBLIC HEALTH

Tribal regions are typically difficult to access due to challenging terrain, resulting in limited availability of healthcare services when required. Additionally, factors such as low living standards, underdevelopment, inadequate nutrition, illiteracy, and worm infections make tribal communities vulnerable to various diseases. Recognizing these challenges, the government is intensifying its efforts to expand and enhance medical facilities in tribal areas, alongside other developmental initiatives. To expedite healthcare coverage in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas, the Government of India has eased the criteria for establishing health institutions in tribal regions. The revised criteria are outlined as follows:

Sr. No	Institution	Population Criteria (lakhs)	
		Non-TSP Area	TSP Area
1.	Sub Centres (SCs)	5,000	3,000
2.	Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	30,000	20,000
3.	Community Health Centres (CHCs)		
	a) Govt. of India	1,20,000	80,000
	b) State Government	1,50,000	1,00,000

In addition to the institutions, considering the local geographical situation, primary health units (Mini PHCs) and mobile health units have also been established in the hilly and difficult areas, where the population is scattered.

The key schemes included in this sector are outlined as follows:

1. National Rural Health Mission - Grant-in-aid to State Health Society (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

Grant-in-aid to State Health Societies, particularly under the National Health Mission (NHM), involves funds allocated by the central government to state health societies for specific health-related purposes, with the State Health Society responsible for disbursing these funds to districts and NGOs. The flow of funds starts from the NHM flexipools to the State Health Society. The State Health Society releases funds to the district, which in turn releases funds to the District Health Society, and then to the NGOs. For NGOs that are funded to State level activities, funds are disbursed from SHS to NGOs directly.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2021-22, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1862.09	17972.7996
2019-20	11794.14	13002.1006
2020-21	61.02	0
2021-22	38.71	0

2. National Malaria Eradication Programme

This programme is being executed as a district-level initiative in tribal regions with the objective of eradicating malaria infection. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	913.51	603.2013
2019-20	1047.88	671.3813
2020-21	1028.59	651.3603
2021-22	898.39	912.502
2022-23	861.28	1068.4441
2023-24	1027.53	1142.4164

3. Pulse Polio Immunization Programme

Aimed at eradicating polio, this campaign targets all children aged 0 to 5. While the Government of India provides funds for polio vaccines and community education, the state government bears the cost of materials, supplies, and local education training.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity that is implemented at the district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	15.38	15.37
2019-20	16.40	16.40
2020-21	26.00	26.00
2021-22	26.00	6.00
2022-23	31.00	30.00
2023-24	32.00	32.00

4. Development of Primary Health Centres/Sub Centres/Rural Hospitals

Funding is provided in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) area for the establishment and enhancement of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub Centres (SCs), and Rural Hospitals (RHs). Additionally, funds are allocated for the strengthening and construction of medical institutions.

The scheme for establishing new health institutions provides the funds in following manner:

Type of institution	Capital Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Non-recurring Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Recurring Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Total (INR lakhs)
Rural Hospital	165.00	10.00	34.42	209.42 (~210.00)
Primary Health Centre	85.00	6.00	14.28	105.28 (~106.00)
Sub Centre	5.00	0.06	2.22	7.28 (~8.00)

The Capital expenditure (INR Lakhs) divided in three years for the establishment of New Health Institutions is as follows :

Type of Institution	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Rural Hospital	30.00	61.00	62.00
Primary Health Centre	12.00	25.00	25.00
Sub Centre	1.60	1.70	1.70

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at district level for schemes aimed at development and strengthening of PHCs, rural hospitals and sub-centers:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Strengthening of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	319.11	319.11
	Upgradation of Primary Health Centers into Rural Hospitals	4453.40	4445.2506
	Establishment of government hospitals and dispensaries in Muffisal area	218.90	193.0661
2019-20	Strengthening of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	340.76	430.99
	Upgradation of Primary Health Centers into Rural Hospitals	4589.58	5858.2166
	Establishment of government hospitals and dispensaries in Muffisal area	264.90	171.1257
2020-21	Strengthening of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	367.71	932.4343
	Upgradation of Primary Health Centers into Rural Hospitals	4742.08	7313.0566
	Establishment of government hospitals and dispensaries in Muffisal area	264.40	257.2075
2021-22	Strengthening of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	44.031	362.13
	Upgradation of Primary Health Centers into Rural Hospitals	5103.53	6122.4899
	Establishment of government hospitals and dispensaries in Muffisal area	230.00	189.5291
2022-23	Strengthening of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	967.66	1126.8093

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Upgradation of Primary Health Centers into Rural Hospitals	9553.52	9298.8477
	Establishment of government hospitals and dispensaries in Muffisal area	224.00	207.4313
2023-24	Strengthening of Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	870.24	1165.9994
	Upgradation of Primary Health Centers into Rural Hospitals	7017.32	9428.5221
	Establishment of government hospitals and dispensaries in Muffisal area	211.10	202.3267

5. Development of Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Health Institutes

Community Health Centers serve as primary referral point for patients referred from the Primary Health Centers within their jurisdiction, offering both referral and curative services. These centers may be established through the upgrade of existing Primary Health Centers, taking over dispensaries operated by Municipal councils, or establishing new facilities. Budget is also allocated for the development of health institutes for quality research, medical education and practices. The implementation of these initiatives is done at the district level.

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for schemes aimed at development and strengthening of CHCs and Institutes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Establishment of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	2120.67	1423.2573
	Establishment of Health Institutes	10316.17	9636.7009
2019-20	Establishment of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	1692.00	1081.2939
	Establishment of Health Institutes	6752.02	6628.2892
2020-21	Establishment of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	1745.02	1064.6783
	Establishment of Health Institutes	8589.14	8698.7563

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2021-22	Establishment of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	1480.39	1233.9669
	Establishment of Health Institutes	4743.69	5746.2265
2022-23	Establishment of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	1710.07	1116.3268
	Establishment of Health Institutes	5703.85	7036.7932
2023-24	Establishment of Community Health Centers (CHCs)	1886.30	1658.6231
	Establishment of Health Institutes	6860.71	6785.4375

6. The schemes approved in 1997-98 for the most vulnerable areas

Approved in 1997-98 for the most vulnerable tribal areas, these schemes are implemented under the Melghat pattern across five districts: Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Amravati, and Gadchiroli. The Melghat pattern encompasses various health and nutrition-related schemes specifically tailored for these five highly vulnerable tribal districts. However, starting from 2003-2004, these schemes have been extended to all 15 tribal districts.

Implemented in 2018-19 to 2019-20, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at district level for these schemes:

Schemes	2018-19		2019-20	
	Budget Outlay	Expenditure	Budget Outlay	Expenditure
	(in INR lakhs)			
National AYUSH Mission	20.03	0	0.03	0
Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	28.34	26.10	34.51	34.50
National Programme for Prevention Control of Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular Disease Stroke	59.61	109.19	55.00	54.99
National Blindness Control Programme	63.16	104.10	45.52	45.50
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	32.38	30.41	31.12	31.10
National Mental Health Programme	30.24	30.57	31.52	31.50

Schemes	2018-19		2019-20	
	Budget Outlay	Expenditure	Budget Outlay	Expenditure
	(in INR lakhs)			
National Oral Health Programme	25.03	24.00	36.52	36.50
National Programme for Prevention Control of Deafness	25.03	24.00	43.51	43.50
National Programme for Healthcare of the Ederly	50.64	49.61	45.51	45.50
National Tobacco Control Programme	35.47	33.23	37.02	37.00
National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	33.24	39.48	17.51	17.50
Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	91.60	387.75	53.52	53.50

Some schemes in this category are being implemented currently as well. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization at district level for these schemes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Training of Dais in Tribal areas	21.72	24.008
	Medicinal grants to high risk mothers and children of grade 3 rd and 4 th	53.50	53.1731
2019-20	Training of Dais in Tribal areas	24.22	22.128
	Medicinal grants to high risk mothers and children of grade 3 rd and 4 th	33.50	33.00
2020-21	Training of Dais in Tribal areas	23.48	15.39
	Medicinal grants to high risk mothers and children of grade 3 rd and 4 th	43.00	33.00
2021-22	Training of Dais in Tribal areas	20.29	18.5445
	Medicinal grants to high risk mothers and children of grade 3 rd and 4 th	34.00	33.00

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2022-23	Training of Dais in Tribal areas	18.86	18.35
	Medicinal grants to high risk mothers and children of grade 3 rd and 4 th	34.00	33.9965
2023-24	Training of Dais in Tribal areas	37.40	27.05
	Medicinal grants to high risk mothers and children of grade 3 rd and 4 th	43.50	43.50

17. MEDICAL EDUCATION AND DRUGS

In a bid to enhance rural healthcare accessibility, especially in Tribal regions, the government has committed to establish **Rural Health Centers linked to Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals** in select Tribal areas of the State. Moreover, to provide support for the development of medical education and drugs sector, budget is allocated under district level schemes for the construction, improvement, maintenance, and establishment of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

For the Medical Education sub-sector, over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization under the programme implemented at district level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	110.00	100.00
2019-20	86.00	72.58
2020-21	55.00	12.03
2021-22	35.00	6.00
2022-23	35.00	20.00
2023-24	20.00	27.17

18. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

As per Census 2011, a significant section of Maharashtra's population (54.78 %) resides in its rural regions, encompassing 43,665 villages. The rural drinking water supply initiative aligns with various national programmes such as the Twenty Point Programme, National Basic Minimum Services, and the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana. Drinking water in rural areas is sourced through Piped Water Supply schemes, Bore Wells, and Dug Wells, depending on factors like water source, terrain, and village population.

Given that the state receives rainfall for only four months annually, water storage in underground aquifers, dams, rivers, and canals becomes crucial for meeting demand for water during the remaining eight months. However, excessive exploitation of groundwater has led to its depletion, causing water scarcity. The most effective solution to this issue lies in water conservation with a watershed management approach, ideally with the village as a focal unit. Moreover, water availability is further complicated by the presence of excessive salts, fluoride, arsenic, iron, and other contaminants, or biological impurities in natural water reservoirs in certain areas. Considering these challenges, the State Government is committed to harnessing all viable water resources that offer permanent solutions.

A government-appointed study group tasked with examining and proposing strategies for the implementation of the Water Supply & Sanitation Programme during the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007) had put forth some recommendations:

- (i) Prioritize addressing villages/wadis that were not covered by the end of the Ninth Five-Year Plan and those where water has been contaminated chemically.
- (ii) Require beneficiaries to bear the entire capital expenditure for providing additional water supply beyond prescribed norms and for house connections.
- (iii) Encourage maximum decision-making at the Gram Sabha level by incorporating provisions in the Act and Administrative rules where feasible.
- (iv) Implement programmes to strengthen water sources, recharge them through various methods, and promote rainwater harvesting through active community participation, with adequate budgetary allocations.
- (v) Propose necessary amendments to the Ground Water Act, 1993, to delegate certain powers granted to collectors under the Act to Gram Sabhas.
- (vi) Advocate for local bodies to gradually increase water taxes and allocate funds from other sources for maintenance and repairs of water supply schemes.

(vii) Suggest that the government allocate additional grants for the construction of individual latrines and implement the Sant Gadge Baba Clean Village Abhiyan on a permanent basis to encourage latrine usage and promote hygiene.

(viii) Recommend the provision of separate latrine complexes for women at public places and the installation of separate toilets for boys and girls in every school.

Under the revised policy, the water supply and sanitation programme now operate based on demand and community participation. Beneficiaries express their need for such schemes through Gram Sabha, ensuring affordability and acceptance. They contribute 10% of the capital cost as popular contribution and bear 100% of the expenditure for operation and maintenance. A Village Water Supply and Sanitation Committee is formed to oversee implementation and operation of the activity.

Dug well, bore well, and piped water supply schemes costing up to INR 75.00 lakh are undertaken by Zilla Parishads, while those exceeding INR 75.00 lakh are executed by Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran. Operation and maintenance fall under the purview of Village Panchayats/Zilla Parishads, funded through water taxes and internal resources.

Every Zilla Parishad is required to credit 20% of its income in this fund every year. In addition, from 2000-2001 15% of the budgeted provision under Rural Water Supply & Sanitation received from Central Government is provided by the State Government to the Zilla Parishads for this fund. Also, at village level a separate "Village Water Supply Fund" is created in each Village Panchayat. In this fund, 35% of the grants against land revenue & general and private water cess in respect of the water supply schemes is to be credited.

As per new guidelines of the central government, beneficiaries bear 100% of the **maintenance and repair expenses** for water supply schemes. The state government reimburses 50% of the electric charges and TCL powder expenses incurred by Gram Panchayats/Zilla Parishads for water purification.

State Government has accepted the guidelines of Government of India, norms for selection of Villages/Habitations and priority for coverage of Villages/Habitations as follows:

I. Norms for selection of Villages/Habitations:

- Villages/Habitants not having water sources within 1.6 km. distance in plain area and one hundred meters distance in hilly area.
- Villages/Habitations having water source but contaminated by excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated source.

- Villages/Habitations having availability of safe drinking water however not as per norms (less than 40 lpcd).

II. Priority for coverage of Villages/Habitations:

- Villages/Habitations exclusively inhabited by SC/ST or having larger SC/ST population as enumerated in the Status Report of 1994 (Survey) and re surveyed in 1996-97.
- Coverage of Villages/Habitations getting contaminated, toxic water to be covered first and rest later.
- Villages/Habitants receiving less than 40 lpcd water to be brought to level of 40 lpcd. Coverage of Schools/Anganwadis without drinking water facility

For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for rural water supply schemes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Rural Piped Water Supply	24.01	0
	Piped Water Supply (Special Measure)	5164.26	4727.9475
2019-20	Rural Piped Water Supply	80.00	127.1615
	Piped Water Supply (Special Measure)	4706.76	3044.4822
2020-21	Rural Piped Water Supply	80.01	79.4264
	Piped Water Supply (Special Measure)	3272.88	2244.7547
2021-22	Rural Piped Water Supply	364.94	206.2288
	Piped Water Supply (Special Measure)	1804.24	1578.7445
2022-23	Rural Piped Water Supply	282.01	229.60
	Piped Water Supply (Special Measure)	1463.45	1661.441
2023-24	Rural Piped Water Supply	204.01	109.5712
	Piped Water Supply (Special Measure)	846.45	1058.3622

For construction and maintenance of other small water resources, budget is allocated for structures like dug wells, bore wells and hand pumps. For the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for such schemes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Bore Wells Boring Operations	347.37	347.37
	Construction of Privy	9445.52	5138.60
	Dug Wells Construction	265.00	253.9539
	Hydrofracturing of Bore Wells	502.50	56.18
	Mobile Unit for Repair and Maintenance of Hand pumps and Electric pumps	317.83	307.83
2019-20	Bore Wells Boring Operations	169.20	152.10
	Construction of Privy	5956.88	1435.556
	Dug Wells Construction	391.74	303.32
	Hydrofracturing of Bore Wells	461.50	185.3295
	Mobile Unit for Repair and Maintenance of Hand pumps and Electric pumps	373.17	362.9079
2020-21	Bore Wells Boring Operations	206.00	342.12
	Dug Wells Construction	336.98	689.43
	Hydrofracturing of Bore Wells	266.50	10.00
	Mobile Unit for Repair and Maintenance of Hand pumps and Electric pumps	281.00	254.0567
2021-22	Bore Wells Boring Operations	185.00	173.2536
	Dug Wells Construction	236.77	233.7842
	Hydrofracturing of Bore Wells	205.10	14.9631
	Mobile Unit for Repair and Maintenance of Hand pumps and Electric pumps	170.01	159.9641
2022-23	Bore Wells Boring Operations	172.50	196.23
	Dug Wells Construction	322.18	265.00
	Hydrofracturing of Bore Wells	160.10	13.55
	Mobile Unit for Repair and Maintenance of Hand pumps and Electric pumps	165.00	164.68
2023-24	Bore Wells Boring Operations	233.50	219.07
	Dug Wells Construction	362.38	374.9172
	Hydrofracturing of Bore Wells	101.00	9.9328

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Mobile Unit for Repair and Maintenance of Hand pumps and Electric pumps	172.01	159.3644

Further, continuous water supply to government tribal Ashram schools is also covered under this sector. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1458.44	993.02
2019-20	1520.24	1718.473
2020-21	2847.30	1767.7668
2021-22	1575.15	863.2294
2022-23	3094.01	1783.7629
2023-24	1549.31	970.9584

19. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rapid urbanization has brought forth various fundamental issues in urban areas, necessitating adequate funding to address them. Within the Tribal Sub Plan area, there are 10 towns. The State Government provides financial support to Municipal Councils to execute their development plans, offering both grant-in-aid and loans for approved projects according to the prescribed pattern for A, B, and C Class Municipal Councils. Non-remunerative works receive 100 percent grant-in-aid. The approved projects in the Development Plans include the following:

- i) Acquisition of land for various purposes
- ii) Markets and weekly bazaars
- iii) Schools and Construction of roads
- iv) Dispensaries and Hospitals
- v) Burial and Cremation grounds, slaughter houses

- vi) Library
- vii) Parks and Gardens
- viii) Social Welfare Centers
- ix) Construction of Public Latrines and Public Urinals

These tribal towns, including Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Nanded, Amravati, and Yavatmal, are receiving special attention for urban development activities. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this sector:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1134.00	1035.2824
2019-20	1970.02	2742.9647
2020-21	3056.40	3772.8718
2021-22	3068.74	3924.1723
2022-23	3400.00	3058.8547
2023-24	3471.00	3101.5273

20. WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE & NUTRITION

Women and Child Welfare

To promote the involvement of women in development initiatives, the government has initiated various schemes aimed at the welfare of women and children in rural areas. A committee called "The Mahila and Bal Kalyan Samiti" has been established in Zilla Parishads to oversee these efforts. This committee is responsible for managing programmes such as the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with a 40 percent allocation for women's sectors, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training to Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM-Women's Sector), and the Tailoring Scheme, among other. Additionally, the committee formulates its own schemes to address specific needs.

The government has also introduced new schemes focusing on the welfare of women and children in rural areas, including:

- a) Providing bicycles to girl students in grades V to X.
- b) Establishing new Balwadis.
- c) Distributing sewing machines free of cost to economically weaker women.
- d) Organizing library and adult education camps by women's groups.
- e) Arranging diagnosis camps for rural women and children.
- f) Constructing toilets and lavatories for rural women.
- g) Granting awards to sevikas (workers) of model Anganwadis/Balwadis.
- h) Supplying material/equipment for Anganwadis/Balwadis.
- i) Organizing various competitions at the village level to encourage women and children.
- j) Providing training to women representatives on Panchayat Raj and its institutions.
- k) Purchasing educational/sports materials for students of Balwadis run by Mahila and Bal Kalyan Samiti.
- l) Organizing study tours for women representatives.
- m) Rehabilitating or providing artificial limbs for handicapped children/women.
- n) Providing uniforms for students.
- o) Distributing sarees to economically weaker women.
- p) Offering financial assistance to needy women for self-employment ventures such as purchasing cows/buffaloes, sheep, etc.
- q) Providing financial assistance of up to Rs 2,000 for marriage purposes to economically weaker girls.
- r) Providing financial assistance to Mahila Mandals/Voluntary organizations for industrial training purposes.
- s) Offering financial assistance to economically weaker girls for technical education.
- t) Granting financial assistance to economically weaker women for babysitting.
- u) Supplying domestic articles to needy women from economically weaker sections.
- v) Providing lump-sum grants to students for education expenses when studying in other districts.
- w) Offering financial assistance for the purchase of agricultural implements to widows, divorcees, and economically weaker women.

x) Granting financial assistance to destitute women for housing purposes.

For women and child welfare, over the fiscal years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for some schemes/programmes:

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	Village Child Development Centres	543.82	272.98
	Baby Sits Plan	40.01	14.00
	Grant to ZPs under section 123 & 261 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	6837.20	1158.02
	Grant to ZPs under section 187 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	1038.42	1572.36
2019-20	Village Child Development Centres	492.60	18.00
	Baby Sits Plan	89.16	42.15
	Grant to ZPs under section 123 & 261 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	2200.01	264.40
	Grant to ZPs under section 187 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	881.50	1561.10
2020-21	Village Child Development Centres	156.02	0
	Baby Sits Plan	73.01	0
	Grant to ZPs under section 187 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	962.13	1050.52
2021-22	Village Child Development Centres	121.01	20.00
	Baby Sits Plan	22.00	0
	Grant to ZPs under section 187 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	716.96	1286.951
2022-23	Village Child Development Centres	110.01	10.00
	Baby Sits Plan	22.00	0
	Grant to ZPs under section 187 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	696.96	1548.68
2023-24	Village Child Development Centres	128.00	68.00
	Baby Sits Plan	22.00	0

Year	Scheme	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
	Grant to ZPs under section 187 of Maharashtra ZPs and PSs Act 1961	729.67	1780.9492

Nutrition

Initiatives aimed at enhancing the nutritional security of indigenous communities seek to improve their physical capacity and longevity by increasing their nutrition intake and maintaining their environmental sanitation. The primary objectives of nutrition programmes are to decrease mortality rates and enhance the functional efficiency and productivity of disadvantaged communities. Interventions are typically targeted towards age groups ranging from 0 to 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. To address the minimum nutritional requirements and health needs of these vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers in tribal areas, the following schemes are being implemented:

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS, sponsored by the Government of India, offers a comprehensive package of services to children aged 0 to 6 years and to pregnant and nursing mothers. The state government provides funds for supplementary nutrition, while expenses for staff, equipment, etc., are covered by the Government of India. Services provided under ICDS include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, nutrition and health education, and non-formal education. Locally produced cereals and pulses are also provided as supplementary sources of nutrition at the anganwadi centres. The nutritional requirements designated for each group vary, with pregnant and lactating mothers and severely malnourished children receiving larger portions.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for construction of Anganwadi Buildings in the form of grants to Zilla Parishads:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1207.42	1686.9705
2019-20	1994.29	2927.8506
2020-21	2945.96	2829.0574
2021-22	1964.51	1239.6234
2022-23	2789.52	3294.9302

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2023-24	3187.20	3098.3042

2. Bharat Ratna Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahaar Yojana

In tribal areas, the prevalence of low birth weight babies, anemia, and malnutrition among children is high, and mothers from Scheduled Tribes often have low BMI levels. Due to these factors reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) continue to be a challenge. Scientific evidence shows that malnutrition starts early in life and its effects become irreversible after 2-3 years. Meeting the nutritional needs of Pregnant & Lactating women is therefore one of the critical windows of opportunity available to prevent malnutrition.

To address these issues, the State Government launched the "Bharatratna Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Yojana" for pregnant and lactating mothers wide Government Resolution dated 18.11.2015. The scheme aims to provide one square meal at Anganwadi Centers to pregnant women in their third trimester and lactating mothers in their first three months post-delivery. The average unit cost of this meal is INR 45 per woman per day. The scheme targets pregnant women and lactating mothers in Scheduled and Additional Tribal Sub-Plan areas of 16 districts.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	6055.31	13260.10
2019-20	12264.46	17304.2357
2020-21	20427.33	21162.953
2021-22	18944.15	21259.5978
2022-23	21466.03	23187.2662
2023-24	22820.94	207792.8995



SECTION III

Schemes Implemented by Tribal Development Department



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Article 46 in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution ensures that the state should prioritize the educational and economic well-being of marginalized communities, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, safeguarding them from social injustice and exploitation. In line with this Directive in the Constitution, programmes aimed at the educational, economic, and social upliftment of scheduled tribes have been integral to the five-year plans at center as well as state level.

According to the 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population in the state of Maharashtra stands at 105.10 lakhs, accounting for 9.4% of the total population. Recognizing the significant size of the tribal population, the State Government allocates substantial resources with the Tribal Development Department within the TSP to support tribal welfare initiatives. These include several types of scholarships for students, operation of Government hostels and tribal Ashram Schools, assistance to aided Ashram Schools, pre-recruitment training centers and so on. Budget is allocated for various schemes implemented by the Tribal Development Department at both the state and district levels.

The main schemes implemented by the Tribal Development Department of Maharashtra are given below:

1. Government Ashramshala Complexes

Tribal communities in Maharashtra are predominantly settled in remote and interior regions, where access to quality education and the availability of optimum school infrastructure remain inconsistent. Tribal families often lack the financial capacity to ensure proper schooling for their children, leading to educational deprivation from an early stage. This impacts on their quality of life and overall socio-economic progress in the long run. To address these gaps, the Tribal Development Department of Maharashtra has been implementing an inclusive educational model that aims to make schooling accessible, sustainable, and tailored to the unique needs of Scheduled Tribes communities in the state.

The Government Tribal Ashramshalas are residential schools that provide structured learning environments equipped with qualified teachers, academic resources, sports facilities, meals, and other essential support systems to ensure all-round development of tribal students. Implemented since 1973-74, The primary aim of this scheme is to create an interest in education among tribal boys and girls living in these remote, hilly hamlets, to educate them academically, and thereby improve their standard of living.

Admission to Ashram schools is free, and any tribal student of Maharashtra may choose to enroll in any Ashram school. Non-tribal students can also be admitted to Ashram schools as non-residential students, but only if there are no other schools in the village or surrounding areas and if they meet certain conditions. Priority is also given to the children of teachers and staff working in the Ashram schools. Tribal students living within a 3 km radius of the Ashram school are considered non-residential, while those living beyond 3 km are admitted as residential students. In exceptional cases, if geographical conditions make commuting impossible, students from within the 3 km radius may be admitted as residential students with prior approval from the respective Project Officers.

The general criterion is that for the TSP areas, one Ashram school should be established for a population of 3,000 to 5,000, and for areas outside the TSP, one school should be established for a population of 5,000 to 7,000. For remote areas, one school should be established for a population of 2,000 to 3,000. As of the academic year 2023-24, there are 497 Government Ashram Schools run by the Tribal Development Department of Maharashtra, including primary schools, secondary schools, and junior colleges.

Primary and Secondary Education: Currently, there are 44 primary Ashram schools and 305 secondary Ashram schools in different tribal regions of the state. Out of these, 11 are English-medium schools, modeled after public schools and 26 are girls' schools. Each class in these government Ashram schools admits a total of 50 students, with 40 hostellers and 10 non-residential students.

Higher Secondary Education: Students from Scheduled Tribes who study up to the 10th grade in government ashram schools often face financial difficulties that prevent them from pursuing higher education at the taluka (sub-district) or district level. To provide opportunities for higher education, junior colleges with Arts and Science streams were started within government Ashram schools in July 1999. This allows students to continue their higher secondary education without leaving the Ashram schools. As of now, there are 148 junior colleges that offer two streams – Arts and Science.

Centralized Kitchens for Ashram Schools: One of the key initiatives implemented within the Ashram school model aims to improve the nutritional intake by students through a standard cluster-based centralized kitchen system. The scheme aims to ensure that students receive timely and high-quality meals from centralized kitchens, that will help improve their physical and mental health. Currently there are 5 operational Central Kitchens located at Ghodegaon, Nandurbar, Jawhar, Mundegaon, and Kambalgaon.

Sports in Ashram Schools: Tribal Development Department organizes various sports competitions for students in the age groups of 14, 17, and 19 years at the project, divisional, and state levels in Ashram schools. These sports include team events such as Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Volleyball, Handball, Relay races, as well as individual track and field events like Race (100m, 200m, 400m, 600m, 800m, 1500m, 3000m, and 5000m), Long Jump, High Jump, Discus Throw, Shot Put, and Javelin Throw. As per the Government Resolution dated 22nd April 2015, issued by the School Education and Sports Department, players participating in the state-level school sports competitions organized by the Tribal Development Department are awarded 25 additional sports marks. Additionally, players who win medals in these competitions benefit from 5% reservation in government employment.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state level budget outlay and utilization for this programme (Ashramshala Complexes):

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	73520.96	80497.12
2019-20	146540.00	119947.36
2020-21	139206.00	79946.60
2021-22	144300.02	99630.35572
2022-23	143200.04	128595.71
2023-24	181050.04	157377.09

2. Renovation of Old Ashram School Buildings

Many Ashram School buildings were constructed several years ago and require renovation to ensure adequate protection and provision of facilities such as toilets, bathrooms, multipurpose halls, and water supply.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this activity:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	4057.84	5364.6114
2019-20	5781.82	5586.7051
2020-21	6021.30	6641.3149
2021-22	4529.39	5850.6687
2022-23	7342.82	8284.5651

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2023-24	8785.01	9155.6146

3. Eklavya Model Residential Schools

Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been established under a flagship programme of the Central government with the objective of providing an enabling environment for quality education and holistic development of Scheduled Tribe students. In the state of Maharashtra, the Tribal Development Department has been running 37 EMRS schools with classes from 6th to 12th (Science and Commerce).

The academic curriculum of these schools is affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education. These schools provide completely free education to the students along with free accommodation, bedding, clothing, meals, uniforms, textbooks, books, educational materials and CBSE registration fees. To ensure all-around development of the students, they are also engaged in sports, cultural activities, and vocational skill training programmes along with their academic curriculum. The school schedule is designed in such a way that sufficient time is allocated for academic learning as well as extracurricular activities.

A uniform admission process is followed across all EMRS schools across the country and to ensure the representation of all groups within tribal communities, some seats are reserved during the process of admission. Out of a total of 60 students admitted in EMRS schools, 5% (3) seats are reserved for primitive tribes, 5% (3) seats are reserved for DNTs/NTs/SNTs, and 10% (6) seats are reserved for children who have lost their parents to LWE/Insurgencies/COVID-19 pandemic, children of widows/Divyang parents, especially abled children and orphans. 80% of seats are open to all children belonging to Scheduled Tribes communities.

Maharashtra Tribal Public-School Society (Nashik) has been established by the state government to run and manage all the EMRS schools of Maharashtra, with the Secretary, Tribal Development Department as the Ex-Officio Chairman of this organization. The expenses of these schools are met from the funds received from the Central Government under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.

List of EMRS Schools in Maharashtra (2024-25)							
S. N.	ATC	PO	Name of EMRS	Classes in AY 2024-25	Students Strength		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1	Nashik	Nashik	Peth Road	VI-XII	183	198	381
2	Nashik	Nashik	Pimpri sadroddin	VI-XII	202	206	408

3	Nashik	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	VI-XII	175	203	378
4	Nashik	Kalwan	Ajmer Saundane	VI-XII	187	212	399
5	Nashik	Rajur	Maveshi	VI-XII	170	191	361
6	Nashik	Dhule	Pimpalner	VI-XII	180	202	382
7	Nashik	Nashik	Titve	VI-XII (Com)	157	156	313
8	Nashik	Nandurbar	Dhongsangli	VI-XI	126	145	271
9	Nashik	Taloda	Dhadgaon	VI-XI	146	146	292
10	Nashik	Taloda	Akkalkuwa	VI-XI	139	146	285
11	Nashik	Kalwan	Chankapur	VI-XI	164	165	329
12	Nashik	Kalwan	Shinde digar	VI-X	137	146	283
13	Nashik	Nandurbar	Mohida	VI-VIII	66	67	133
14	Nashik	Taloda	Kharwad	VI-VIII	74	83	157
15	Nashik	Nashik	Peth (Devgaon)	VI-VIII	84	76	160
16	Nashik	Nashik	Boripada	VI-VIII	89	80	169
17	Nashik	Dhule	Bhadne	VI-VIII	86	86	172
18	Thane	Dahanu	Kambalgaon	VI-XII	183	203	386
19	Thane	Shahapur	Shendegaon	VI-XII (Com)	150	125	275
20	Thane	Dahanu	Palsunde	VI-XI	139	130	269
21	Thane	Dahanu	Savane	VI-XI	119	134	253
22	Thane	Jawhar	Mokhada	VI-IX	63	46	109
23	Thane	Dahanu	Dahanu	VI-IX	98	91	189
24	Amravati	Dharni	Chikhaldara	VI-XII	175	178	353
25	Amravati	Kinwat	Sahastrkund	VI-XII	189	194	383
26	Amravati	Pandharkawda	Botoni	VI-XI	139	143	282
27	Amravati	Dharni	Dharni	VI-IX	63	56	119
28	Nagpur	Nagpur	Khairiparsoda	VI-XII	189	177	366
29	Nagpur	Deori	Borgaon Bazar	VI-XII	187	205	392
30	Nagpur	Aheri	Aheri	VI-XII	206	203	409
31	Nagpur	Chandrapur	Dewada	VI-XII	193	183	376

32	Nagpur	Aheri	Chamorshi	VI-XI (Com)	139	145	284
33	Nagpur	Aheri	Gewardha	VI-XI	116	110	226
34	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Korchi	VI-IX	89	97	186
35	Nagpur	Bhamragad	Etappali	VI-IX	63	40	103
36	Nagpur	Bhamragad	Bhamragad	VI-IX	54	53	107
37	Nagpur	Gadchiroli	Dhanora	VI-VIII	36	30	66
Total					4955	5051	10006

4. Financial Assistance (Grant-in-aid) to Voluntary Agencies Operating Ashram Schools

Residential schools for Schedules Tribes students can also be operated by registered voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations or trusts who are engaged in the promotion of social welfare of tribal communities. Such voluntary organizations are given financial assistance by the government for their operational costs, based on the number of Scheduled Tribes students enrolled in their educational institutions.

As of 2023-24, in Maharashtra, a total of 556 grant-in-aid Ashram schools have been approved by the Tribal Development Department, out of which 58 are primary, 332 are secondary, and 166 are higher secondary Ashram schools operated by voluntary organizations. Currently, 538 of these grant-in-aid Ashram schools are functioning, in which all residential students belong to the Scheduled Tribes communities.

Ashram schools operated by voluntary organizations receive 100% government grants for the salaries and allowances of teaching and non-teaching staff, along with maintenance grants for students, amounting to Rs. 500 per month per child. Additionally, the department covers 12% of the salary expenditure for books, writing materials, furniture, and contingencies; 8% of the salary bills are allocated to providing uniforms, utensils, and bedsheets to the students; and 75% of the actual rate is also paid to them as grant-in-aid.

For the tribal sub-plan area, there should be no other government or grant-in-aid Ashram school within a 7 km radius, and for areas outside the tribal sub-plan, the same condition applies for a 10 km radius. When identifying locations for opening new grant-in-aid Ashram schools, preference is to be given to villages with adequate facilities, such as banks, markets, water supply, electricity, roads, and primary health centers/sub-centers.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	65305.56	64399.85
2019-20	116500.00	108897.67
2020-21	123000.00	109779.61
2021-22	145500.07	124288.01
2022-23	144600.00	153981.41
2023-24	176100.06	161776.67

5. Namankit Schools Scheme for Scheduled Tribe students enrolled in renowned residential English medium schools

The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra is 52.2% (67% for men and 43.1% for women) (India Census Report 2011). Due to the predominant use of English in higher education, Scheduled Tribe students often stay behind and find it difficult to adapt to the mainstream environment of higher education. With the increasing importance of English in the current era of globalization, although there has been a slight increase in the inclination of Scheduled Tribe students towards English medium education, attending renowned English medium schools in cities is beyond their financial capacity. Therefore, it has become essential to provide ample opportunities for Scheduled Tribe students to receive education in English medium.

To achieve this, the Namankit School scheme is being implemented since academic year 2010-11 to provide education to Scheduled Tribe students in renowned English medium residential schools in cities. Under this scheme, based on an assessment, selected institutes/schools receive compensation from the government for providing tribal students with residential and educational facilities in their institutions. The assessment of schools is based on the amenities they offer to tribal students and the grant amount is disbursed directly to them via online payments.

Tribal students admitted to selected schools from grades 1 to 12 receive free education. According to the government resolution dated 21.04.2015, the number of new students admitted under this scheme has been increased to up to 25,000 each year. The students benefiting from this scheme must belong to a Scheduled Tribe with the annual income from their families not exceeding INR 1.00 lakh. Priority is given to students from Primitive Tribes, as well as students from Scheduled Tribe families with widowed, divorced, destitutes or abandoned parents.

Since the academic year 2017-18, a website has been created (<https://namankit.mahaonline.gov.in>) to facilitate the execution of this programme in online mode.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	37800.00	29733.68
2019-20	34500.00	24141.13
2020-21	36000.00	8531.50
2021-22	37000.00	14998.97201
2022-23	32500.00	32457.66
2023-24	45000.00	29997.61

6. Assistance to set up division for tribal students in Military schools

The School Education and Sports Department, through Government Resolutions Number Isasha-1095/(278/95)Mashi-8 dated 26/9/1995 and Isasha-2006/Pr. No. 123/Mashi-7 dated 24.12.2007, has approved the addition of separate divisions for tribal students in government military schools to provide access to quality education to Scheduled Tribe students. Initially, the scheme was applicable to education from class 5th to 10th. Later, as per the Government Letter No. Asha 2007/Pr. No. 140/Ka.11, dated 11 June 2014, it has been extended to include education up to 12th grade starting with academic year 2014-15. A grant of INR 15,000 per student for educational costs and INR 5,000 for subsistence allowance, totaling INR 20,000, is provided to the military schools who set up a separate division for tribal students. Additionally, the salaries of two teachers in the tribal unit are sanctioned by the department.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2021-22, given below is a summary of the state level budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	3587.93	3121.53
2019-20	3337.49	2962.94
2020-21	3217.11	2667.46
2021-22	4858.99	3688.07
2022-23	5012.94	4089.55

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2023-24	2500.00	4733.96

7. Government Hostels for Tribal Students

One of the major reasons responsible for youth from remote areas to discontinue their higher education is their inability to meet the cost of transportation and accommodation near the centers of higher education. To address this concern and encourage Scheduled Tribes students to take the benefits of higher education and vocational skills, the Tribal Development Department of the state has been operating government hostels for tribal youth since 1982.

These government hostel facilities can be availed by students from the 8th grade onwards who are pursuing secondary, higher secondary, graduate, postgraduate and vocational courses at the Taluka District, and Divisional levels. 490 hostels are currently operational across the state of Maharashtra, including 284 hostels for male students and 206 hostels for female students, with a total approved capacity of 58,700 students.

To be eligible as a beneficiary, the students must be from the Scheduled Tribes, residents of Maharashtra, and the annual income of the students' parents should be less than ₹2.50 lakhs. At district and taluka level, 10% seats in the hostels are reserved for students studying in class 8th to 10th. Admission to government hostels is granted to the beneficiaries based on merit and availability of seats.

Student beneficiaries who gain admission to these hostels are provided with free accommodation, meals, bedding, textbooks, educational materials, and other necessary items in the form of direct transfer of funds to their Aadhaar-linked bank accounts. Within seven days of any student's admission to the hostel and their attendance, 60% of the amount due as direct benefits as per the student's course of study is directly deposited in their bank accounts as the first installment. After ensuring that the students have purchased all the items, the remaining 40% of the total amount is paid to them in the second installment.

For students residing in government hostels in "A," "B," and "C" category metropolitan cities, a monthly amount of INR 3,500 is transferred by the department for procuring meals as per their convenience and preferences, whereas for students residing in district-level hostels, the monthly allowance for meals is INR 3,000.

In lieu of benefits like bedding, notebooks, stationery items, textbooks and umbrellas, an annual amount is disbursed to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of students based on the courses they are pursuing. A summary of the amounts is given as follows:

Courses pursued by hostel beneficiaries	Annual Amount disbursed to each student's bank account (INR)
Class 11 th and Class 12 th (Arts, Commerce, Science)	3200
Diploma Courses (2-3 years)	4000
Undergraduate and Postgraduate Courses	4500
Medical and Engineering Courses	6000

Moreover, a monthly subsistence allowance is also provided to the tribal students admitted in government hostels. INR 800 per month is provided to hostel students admitted to "A, B, and C" Class Hostels in Municipal Corporation Divisional Cities, INR 600 per month is provided to students admitted to hostels at district level and INR 500 per month is provided to students admitted to Taluka Level/Rural Level Hostels.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state-level budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	22255.26	20320.36
2019-20	50030.02	35283.80
2020-21	52161.02	15846.61
2021-22	54154.03	30099.25
2022-23	45713.23	33741.49
2023-24	54661.00	40898.10

8. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme

Since the admission to government operated hostels is subject to merit and availability of seats, not all students can be provided with the abovementioned facilities and allowances by the department. To ensure that no tribal youth is left behind in the state's objective of facilitating their quest for higher studies, the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme is implemented by the department that supports the students who have completed class 12th through financial assistance.

Launched in the academic year 2016-17, the scheme provisions direct transfer of amount to the Aadhaar linked bank account of students for their accommodation, food, subsistence allowance

and educational materials while pursuing higher education after class 12th. Since November 2018, this scheme has also been extended to students wishing to pursue technical education and vocational education courses after class 10th. Besides the educational qualification, the scheme is applicable to students whose annual household income is not more than INR 2.5 lakhs. Eligible tribal students must enroll in courses lasting at least 2 years after completing 12th grade.

The following amounts are transferred monthly to the students based on the location of their educational institutes for a 10 month long academic year:

Category of cities or towns	Monthly allowance to students (INR)
Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban, New Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nagpur	6000
Other divisional cities and remaining C Class Municipal Corporations	5100
Remaining District Regions	4300

To streamline the implementation of this scheme, an online platform has been developed at <https://swayam.mahaonline.gov.in>. All processes related to the scheme implementation, including application submission, verification, and fund disbursement, are carried out online.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1300.00	3300.00
2019-20	4200.00	2575.94
2020-21	500.00	600.00
2021-22	5250.00	5250.00
2022-23	8500.00	10499.97
2023-24	8400.00	14552.62

9. Travel Allowance and Scholarship for Handicapped Students in 8th to 12th Grade

In recognition of the challenges faced by differently abled students belonging to Scheduled Tribes, the department has been implementing a scheme since 2003-04 to ensure their access to education at par with their peers through travel allowance and scholarship in addition to the other programmes. These students are given a monthly Travel Allowance of INR 100 and a monthly Scholarship of INR 500 while in class 8th to 12th.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	23.01	0.96
2019-20	72.85	0.3
2020-21	25.2	0.24
2021-22	19.45	0.405
2022-23	12.5	0.42
2023-24	5.09	0.3

10. Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students

With the objective of encouraging Scheduled Tribes students to pursue higher studies after matriculation or secondary education, the department has been implementing a financial assistance programme. The Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme administered by the state government applicable for studies within India.

Eligible students can avail themselves of a post-matric scholarship after passing class 10th, that provides for a monthly stipend and funds for education fees and examination fees incurred by the students while pursuing higher education. The stipend and various fees are decided as per guidelines issued from time to time.

For a Scheduled Tribe student to be eligible as a beneficiary: (i) the total household income of the student's parents/guardians from all sources should not exceed INR 2.50 lakhs per annum, (ii) the student must have passed matriculation, higher secondary, or equivalent examinations from recognized boards/universities, (iii) the higher educational degree they are planning to pursue should be taken up in India. The scholarship covers recognized post-matriculation or post-secondary courses, excluding certain specialized training courses. Students pursuing correspondence courses are also eligible. Employed students on leave without pay for the entire duration of the course are also eligible. All children of the same parents/guardian are eligible to take benefits of the scheme. Scholarship recipients under this scheme are not eligible for any other scholarships or stipends. Students who have received coaching in pre-examination training centers funded by the government are also not eligible.

The benefits provided under the scheme include coverage of enrollment/registration fees, tuition fees, and other compulsory fees payable to the institution or university/board like Union fees, Library fees, Magazine subscription, Games fees, etc.

A dedicated website (<https://etribal.maharashtra.gov.in>) has been developed for the implementation of this scheme that facilitates online application, verification, and disbursement processes.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme with **25% state share**:

Year	Budget Outlay: state share (25%) (INR lakhs)	Budget Outlay: central share (75%) (INR lakhs)	Expenditure Total (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1500.00	23000.00	18015.00
2019-20	7500.00	20000.00	19150.00
2020-21	3750.00	25000.00	14185.00
2021-22	6800.00	25000.00	29143.00
2022-23	9000.00	30000.00	18027.00
2023-24	15000.00	44999.00	60000.00

11. Payment of Tuition and Examination Fees to Tribal students pursuing higher education

The scheme aims to provide access to high-quality education to all Scheduled Tribe students in the state. To ensure that these students are not burdened by the cost of educational fees, or examination fees in private and unaided colleges, this scheme enables the students to cover these costs through financial assistance. Based on the scheme's criteria, scholarships, educational fees, and examination fees are paid online to all private and unaided colleges in the state for each student beneficiary. This scheme is applicable to student beneficiaries whose annual household income is more than INR 2,50,000. The students should not be employed full-time. Additionally, the student's academic progress and attendance in the educational institution should be satisfactory.

Over the financial years 2019-20 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2019-20	2200.00	2955.99

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2020-21	1000.00	478.50
2021-22	9000.00	8510.32686
2022-23	5500.00	6012.68
2023-24	10000.00	7503.67

12. Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Tribe students enrolled in Professional courses

This scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe students pursuing professional courses like medicine, engineering, agriculture, veterinary science, architecture, D.Ed., B. Ed to relieve them from the burden of educational costs. The scholarship amount is fixed according to the group-wise rates under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. Scholarships/educational fees/exam fees are paid online to all private and unaided colleges in the state and a monthly subsistence allowance is provided to the students who are staying in affiliated hostels or other accommodations near their colleges. The annual income limit for the student's parents should not exceed INR 2,50,000. The students should not be employed full-time and their academic progress and attendance in the educational institution should be satisfactory.

A dedicated website (etribal.maharashtra.gov.in) has been developed for the streamlined implementation of this scheme, facilitating online processes such as application submission, verification, and amount disbursal.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	0.01	1858.51
2019-20	2500.00	2076.26
2020-21	2700.00	674.90
2021-22	3000.00	3332.43299
2022-23	5650.00	3834.82
2023-24	7000.00	6116.13

13. Payment of Maintenance Allowance to ST students staying in hostels attached to Professional colleges

This scheme extends support to those enrolled in vocational courses at state unaided institutes, who are not covered under the post-matric scholarship. The scheme aims to ensure that Scheduled Tribe students receive high-quality education through financial assistance for their educational expenses. The annual income limit for the student's parents should not exceed INR 2,50,000 for them to be eligible as beneficiaries. The students should not be employed full-time and their academic progress and attendance in the educational institution should be satisfactory. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	0.01	0.00
2019-20	400.00	37.93
2020-21	100.00	0.06
2021-22	127.50	60.90
2022-23	100.00	26.60
2023-24	100.00	33.63

14. Foreign Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe students

The tribal community is socially, educationally, and economically underprivileged. Despite their potential, many of the Scheduled Tribe students are unable to pursue higher education due to financial constraints. To address this issue and to provide an opportunity for Scheduled Tribe students to pursue education abroad and showcase their talent, a grant has been approved since March 31, 2005, for a total of 40 tribal students admitted to various courses in foreign universities every year.

This initiative supports candidates admitted to foreign universities for higher education – postgraduation, postgraduate diploma and PhD in fields like management, medical sciences, engineering, agriculture and so on. Students who have received an unconditional offer as full-time students from the educational institutions with the latest QS World Ranking up to 300 are eligible to apply for this scheme. The maximum age limit for the beneficiaries is 35 years for a postgraduate course and 40 years for a PhD course. For pursuing a PhD, the scholarship is provided for 4 years or the actual duration of the course, whichever is less. And for Postgraduate

degree, scholarships are provided for 3 years or the actual duration of the course, whichever is less. This scholarship can be provided for up to two children from the same family.

Selected candidates receive support covering tuition fees, examination fees, subsistence allowance (accommodation and food) and travel expenses under the scheme in the form of scholarship. Moreover, other miscellaneous expenses like purchase of stationery, thesis report, local visits and study tours are also provided as incidental expenses which amount to 1500 US Dollars per year for the USA and other countries (excluding UK) and 1100 pounds (GBP) per year for UK. This amount is provided every year during the course period when the student leaves India. The applications received for getting scholarship benefits are verified and selected by the State Level Scrutiny Committee and scholarship benefits are sanctioned at the Commissionerate level.

The scheme, initiated in the academic year 2005-06 (vide G.R. dated 31.03.2005), has been revised with updated guidelines issued from year to year. As per the government decision of the Tribal Development Department dated July 12, 2024, the expenses incurred for visa are also reimbursed to the selected students. As per the government decision of the Tribal Development Department dated September 09, 2024, the annual limit of family income for eligible beneficiaries has been relaxed to INR 10 lakhs.

Since the academic year 2024-2025, the entire process for scholarship application under this scheme has been made online, from registration, application process to timely review and disbursement of amounts to the selected students. The website can be accessed through this link at <https://foreign-scholar.trti-maha.in:81/>.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	200.00	147.38
2019-20	400.00	104.69
2020-21	400.00	123.77
2021-22	450.00	202.80
2022-23	950.00	190.97
2023-24	1000.00	275.35

15. Cash Awards for Outstanding Students in 10th and 12th Standards

To recognize the exceptional achievements of tribal students in 10th and 12th standards within schools under the Tribal Development Department, cash awards are granted under this initiative. The top ten students (5 girls & 5 boys) at the state level receive awards of INR 30,000, INR 25,000, INR 20,000, INR 15,000 and INR 10,000 respectively in both 10th and 12th standards. Additionally, these students are provided with a monthly stipend of INR 1,000 as scholarship.

Furthermore, cash awards are also presented at the Divisional Education Board level. In this category, the top three tribal students in 10th and 12th standards (3 girls & 3 boys) receive awards of INR 25,000, INR 15,000, and INR10,000 respectively. Like the state-level awards, these students are entitled to a monthly stipend of INR 1,000 as scholarship.

16. Special Incentive (Cash Award) Scheme for Government and Aided Ashram Schools

To foster healthy competition among schools, the government has introduced cash incentives for both Government Ashram Schools and Grant-in-aid Ashram schools. The scheme is implemented at the level of the Commissioner of Tribal Development. The selection and evaluation of all Ashram schools are conducted based on various criteria such as educational facilities, school management, school environment, cleanliness, and the physical, mental, educational, and sports development of the students. Schools are also evaluated based on the academic performance of their students in board examinations.

As per this evaluation, schools ranking 1st, 2nd, and 3rd at state level receive cash awards of INR 5.00 lakh, INR 3.00 lakh, and INR 2.00 lakh respectively. At the divisional level, government and aided Ashram schools receive INR 2.5 lakhs, INR 2 lakhs, and INR 1 lakh for first, second, and third place, respectively, every year.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the state budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	23.95	00.0
2019-20	7.06	00.0
2020-21	0.01	0.00
2021-22	37.50	0.00
2022-23	56.00	0.00
2023-24	40.00	0.00

17. Computer Training for Students and Teachers in Government Ashram Schools

In today's competitive landscape, computer literacy is imperative for both students and teachers to enhance the quality of education and learning outcomes. Hence, a scheme has been initiated to provide computer training for teachers and tribal students enrolled in eighth to twelfth grade. The training programme spans six months, with a minimum of twenty days per month.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	221.83	1.8829
2019-20	120.44	0
2020-21	42.94	0
2021-22	37.95	68.625
2022-23	125.39	79.875
2023-24	127.38	15.00

18. In-Service Training Programme for teachers at Ashram Schools

The government has initiated the establishment of eight training centers for teachers in government/aided Ashram Schools under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Tribal Development Department, managed by Additional Commissioners in Thane, Nashik, Nagpur, and Amravati. This scheme entails organizing 200 training sessions for teachers statewide. Selected teachers serve as master trainers at each school, conducting training sessions lasting 5 to 10 days for all subjects. Government and aided Ashram School teachers benefit from these training sessions at the eight designated centers. The locations of the in-service training centers are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Tribal Ashram school	Taluka	District
1	Aasarbari	Peth	Nashik
2	Loy	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
3	Pali	Vikramgad	Thane
4	Wadeshwar	Maval	Pune
5	Kapara	Babhulgaon	Yavatmal
6	Nandgaonpeth	Amravti	Amravati

S. No.	Name of the Tribal Ashram school	Taluka	District
7	Borgaon	Deori	Gondia
8	Khamancheru	Aheri	Gadchiroli

19. Pre-Military & Police Training Centers

To provide employment opportunities to physically fit young men and women (aged 18 to 23 years) from Scheduled Tribes in various security forces such as the State Police Force, Central Reserve Force, and Army (as per the ordinance dated 18.10.1989), the state government has established nine pre-recruitment training centers across Nashik, Jawhar (Thane), Nandurbar, Rajur (Ahmednagar), Ambegaon (Pune), Kinwat (Nanded), Rajura (Chandrapur), Dharni (Amravati), and Desai gang (Gadchiroli). These centers aim to provide pre-military training to tribal communities and make them ready for employment in this sector. Operational since January 1990, each training course spans four months with approximately 100 students enrolled in each center. After fulfilling the scheme's criteria and submitting the application within the prescribed period, beneficiaries are selected based on their educational and physical eligibility, and the respective Project Officer implements the scheme.

20. Motor Driving Training Centers for Scheduled Tribes

To enable youth from tribal areas to fill the vacant positions of drivers within government and semi-government organizations, particularly in the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC), the government has initiated training programmes for heavy motor vehicle driving among young individuals from Scheduled Tribes who hold a heavy vehicle driving license. The candidates eligible for the scheme must be between 23 to 25 years of age with a minimum height of 163 cm, and school education of up to at least 7th grade. The candidates should be physically and mentally fit to work as drivers and must hold a heavy vehicle driving license with a minimum of 2 years of experience in driving heavy vehicles.

The training course lasts six months, with two sessions conducted annually, each accommodating up to 50 trainees. During the motor vehicle driving training period, the corporation and the state government provide in-depth training to the trainees on technical and non-technical aspects of driving. Additionally, the trainees receive practical driving training and guided practice. The State Government covers two-thirds of the training center's costs, while the remaining one-third is covered by the MSRTC. Trainees receive a maintenance allowance of INR 300 per month. Currently, three Motor Driving Training Centers are operational in Pandharkawada (Yawatmal district), Shahada (Nandurbar District), and Gadchiroli, with MSRTC's assistance.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme implemented at state level:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	96.94	82.40
2019-20	54.00	54.00
2020-21	80.00	0.00
2021-22	80.00	40.00
2022-23	80.00	59.00
2023-24	80.00	80.00

21. Forest Rights Act Implementation

The Tribal Development Department, in coordination with the Forest Department and Revenue Department is engaged in FRA implementation through distribution of titles to IFR (Individual Forest Rights) and CFR (Community Forest Rights) beneficiaries, capacity building of forest rights beneficiaries to access their entitlements and support to FRCs, DLCs, and SDLCs. The Tribal Research and Training Institute at Pune is the nodal institution for this coordination. FRA is being implemented in 26 districts of the state, with district level FRA Cells constituted at each location. Aadivan Mitra Pranali system has been developed to digitize all FRA claims data. To date, nearly 85% of the IFR and CFR data have been successfully uploaded onto the portal.

22. Sabalikiran Va Swabhimaan Scheme

The landless tribal families below poverty line do not have any fixed source of income, forcing them to rely upon the employment guarantee scheme or daily wage labor with private individuals. As a result, their standard of living is adversely affected. To empower this group, it is necessary to reduce their dependence on wages and provide a permanent source of income. Swabhiman Yojna is being implemented to provide land to these landless below poverty line Scheduled Tribes families as a source of income for their livelihood and upliftment.

Under this scheme, dry land up to 4 acres and wet land up to 2 acres is made available for tribal families with 100% government subsidy. This is being implemented under the "Karmaveer Dadasaheb Gaikwad Empowerment and Self-Respect" scheme of the Social Justice Department. The limit of amount for making land available to tribal families has been increased to INR 5.00 lakhs per acre for dry land and INR 8.00 lakhs per acre for wet land by Government Resolution dated 28.07.2021.

23. Adivasi Sevak Award

The Adivasi Sevak Award is given by the Government of Maharashtra every year on the birth anniversary of Thakkar Bappa, i.e., 29th November to the individuals and social organizations doing outstanding work in the field of development of the tribal communities.

The prestigious award is presented to social workers who have performed brilliantly in the field of tribal welfare and tribal development for at least 10 years. With some exceptions allowed, the age of the social workers receiving the award should be more than 45 years and one can receive the award only once in their lifetime. There is no criteria of caste, religion, gender, sect or area for an individual to qualify for the award; though it cannot be given to an MLA, MP, Zilla Parishad President, Vice President, Panchayat Samiti Chairman or any other government authority serving in their position during the award year. For rewarding social organizations, the award can be presented to organizations working in the fields of education, health, agriculture, cooperation, forest, afforestation, environment, cottage industries, culture, art, literature, discrimination, elimination of injustice, superstition, elimination of customs, public awareness, etc. for the upliftment of tribal communities in tribal areas.

As per the Government decision dated 27.01.1999, 15 individuals and 7 institutions are given the award every year. The awardee individuals are given a cash prize of INR 25,001 and the awardee organizations are given a cash prize of INR 51,001 in addition to a certificate of honor, shawl, Shriphal and two original books duly approved by the Government. In addition, the awardees are considered as government guests for three days during the state award distribution ceremony and their names are published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette. The State Level Selection Committee designated to identify the suitable candidates or organizations for the award as per the government decision dated 22/2/2023, is chaired by Hon. Minister for Tribal Development, with Hon. Minister of State, Tribal Development as the Vice Chairman.

Since the inception of the said award scheme, 566 social workers and 96 organizations were awarded under this scheme till the year 2022-23.

24. Financial Aid for Parents of Grade III & IV Children Hospitalized

Parents of Grade III & IV children from remote areas admitted to Primary Health Centers (PHCs) or hospitals often accompany their children during hospitalization, leading to missed wages. This situation sometimes forces them to take their children home prematurely, risking their health. Recognizing this issue, the government provides support by offering two meals a day and compensating for missed wages during their stay in the hospital.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	24.21	5.00
2019-20	22.21	1.00
2020-21	20.81	0
2021-22	5.61	0
2022-23	4.22	0
2023-24	4.13	0

25. Kanyadan Yojana

To curb excessive spending on marriage ceremonies among tribal communities and eliminate unfair practices, the government has introduced the "Kanyadan" scheme on a pilot basis. This scheme aims to provide financial assistance to tribal couples, encouraging community-based marriage ceremonies. The assistance, valued at INR 25,000, is provided in kind, along with essential household utensils. Initially implemented in the 16 districts of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas in Maharashtra, the scheme benefited 150 couples, with the government releasing INR 15.05 lakhs during the 2003-04 period.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	398.19	138.40
2019-20	378.61	146.40
2020-21	217.37	25.40
2021-22	142.90	32.20
2022-23	128.13	25.60
2023-24	112.16	14.90

26. Tribal Self-Respect and Self-Reliance Scheme

To address the issue of lack of permanent livelihood among landless tribal families living below the poverty line, the government has initiated the Tribal Self-Respect and Self-Reliance Scheme. This scheme aims to purchase land and distribute it to landless tribal communities. Each landless

family below the poverty line receives either 4 acres of non-irrigated or 2 acres of irrigated agricultural land. Fifty percent of the land cost is subsidized, while the remaining fifty percent is provided as an interest-free loan. Administrative approval for this scheme was granted through Government Resolution No. Bhuvaye - 2003/C R 142/D-IX, dated 24.2.2004.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	506.80	182.77
2019-20	586.58	288.85
2020-21	575.09	283.53
2021-22	530.85	1001.6792
2022-23	1311.40	422.65
2023-24	847.49	381.5822

27. Provision of Domestic Gas (14.2 Kg) to BPL Tribal Families

To mitigate the dependence of tribal families on forests for firewood and to promote an eco-friendly environment, the government has initiated the provision of domestic gas cylinders (14.2 kg) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) tribal families. Through Government Resolution No. Meeting-2006/C.R.1/Desk-8, dated 20.10.2006, it has been decided that the project officers of ITDPs shall identify eligible beneficiaries based on the scheme's criteria. Bharat Petroleum Corporation officers will conduct demonstrations and training sessions for beneficiaries in appropriate group sizes. The installation of gas connections in beneficiaries' homes will be the responsibility of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited. The agency will also provide free service and promptly address any complaints raised by the users. The procurement of domestic appliances will be overseen by the Managing Director of the Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation (MSTDC) in Nasik.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	114.01	0
2019-20	25.10	0
2020-21	13.00	0

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2021-22	1.00	0
2022-23	1.00	0
2023-24	1.30	0

28. Scheme for the Development of Pardhi Community

A separate scheme under the Tribal Development Department has been introduced to facilitate the development of the Pardhi community starting from the financial year 2011-12 to address various socio-economic challenges faced by the community like housing, employment, sanitation and so on.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	1651.94	2546.63
2019-20	1823.56	1198.01
2020-21	1738.62	1801.98
2021-22	1696.50	2173.9229
2022-23	2221.33	2125.9919
2023-24	2271.77	2504.626

29. Shabari Gharkul Yojana

For members of Scheduled Tribes who do not have their own houses to live in, or for tribal beneficiaries who live in houses made of mud and debris, huts, or temporary shelters, this scheme aims to provide permanent housing with bathroom and toilet facilities. The scheme includes a provision to construct permanent houses with a carpet area of 269.00 square feet for eligible beneficiaries from Scheduled Tribes within the tribal regions as well as non-tribal regions. The scheme covers costs of INR 1,20,000 for construction of a house and INR 12,000 for construction of a separate toilet.

As per the government resolution dated March 15, 2016, the selection of beneficiaries from Scheduled Tribes, chosen by the Gram Sabha, is conducted by a committee chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of the District Council. The scheme commenced from the fiscal year 2018-19.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Targeted HHs	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	12322	15000.00	15000.00
2019-20	38153	12000.00	12000.00
2020-21	0	27500.00	29729.00
2021-22	18544	26250.00	15039.00
2022-23	93288	98325.00	20004.00
2023-24	121125	120000.00	58192.00

30. Construction of Administrative Buildings and Residential Quarters:

The state government has resolved to reinforce the administration in 11 identified Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) considered the most vulnerable. Project Officers leading these ITDPs are drawn from the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Forest Service and have been vested with the powers of additional collectors and executive officers of the Zilla Parishads. These Project Officers bear both regulatory and developmental responsibilities and have been granted necessary authorities for sanction, discipline, supervision, and administrative control over other departmental staff within their operational jurisdiction. To ensure the effective execution of project administration, it has become imperative to construct administrative buildings for the offices of the project officers and to erect residential quarters for the project officers and their staff in areas where such facilities are either non-existent or inadequate. The construction programme is being undertaken by the department in phases, in co-ordination with the Public Works Department.

31. Thakkar Bappa Tribal Village Integrated Improvement Programme

To provide basic infrastructure to the settlements/villages of Scheduled Tribe communities in urban and rural areas of the state, the Thakkar Bappa Tribal Village Integrated Improvement Programme was implemented at the district level according to the provisions of the government decision dated June 26, 2007. However, for the year 2021-22, with reference to the District Annual Tribal Sub-Plan, the Tribal Development Department, through the government circular dated January 20, 2021, included the "5% Untied Fund for Gram Panchayats in PESA Areas" as a state-level scheme under the district plan. To reduce the proportional liability at the district level,

the scheme was elevated to the state level from the year 2021-22. Starting from the year 2022-23, the Scheme is being implemented at both the state and district level.

The overall objective of the scheme is to provide essential community development facilities for the development of villages/settlements/wards within Scheduled Tribal areas, Additional Tribal areas, MADA/Mini MADA areas, and areas outside the tribal sub-plan with more than 50% tribal population in rural/urban areas of the state. The following 17 works are included under the scheme:

- a) Provision of clean drinking water, installation of filter plants, water supply schemes, borewells, hand pumps, submersible pumps, construction of public tanks, and tap connections.
- b) Repair of old wells, deepening of wells, removal of silt, repair of borewells, extension of pipes for drilled wells, and installation of well pumps.
- c) Construction of internal roads in villages and roads connecting hamlets/wards/sections, construction of closed drains, and construction of canals and culverts.
- d) Electrification of tribal settlements, installation of streetlights, and installation of streetlights using non-conventional energy sources.
- e) Construction of community centres/social halls, and wedding halls (with a focus on constructing complexes).
- f) Construction and development of crematoriums and improvement of burial grounds.
- g) Construction of bus stops/passenger shelters.
- h) Construction of public toilets/urinals.
- i) Installation of paving blocks on roads.
- j) Construction of gymnasiums.
- k) Construction of libraries/reading rooms/study centres.
- l) Construction of riverbanks and protective walls along riverbanks.
- m) Installation of electric poles and transformers based on solar energy/electricity in the village.
- n) Development of gardens and beautification.
- o) Provision of facilities for waste depots and primary processing in the village.
- p) Works related to tourism development.
- q) Maternal and childcare centres.

The Thakkar Bappa scheme is being implemented across 15 districts, including Akola, Wardha, Bhandara, Raigad, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Pune, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Yeotmal, Buldhana, Amravati, and Gondia, along with other OTSP villages, based on tribal population density. The programme follows an integrated project approach.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	District Level		State Level	
	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	18950.33	21617.1695	-	-
2019-20	16763.18	15615.3718	-	-
2020-21	17501.73	19204.403	-	-
2021-22	3640.77	2359.7135	21000.00	0
2022-23	1436.50	1544.2742	17500.00	9413.55
2023-24	5233.52	7222.1008	36616.74	13636.10

32. Nucleus Budget

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) is designed to address the unique needs of each Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area. However, certain area-specific requirements that cannot be accommodated within the regular government-approved schemes or the standard TSP allocations are addressed through a special initiative known as the Nucleus Budget, which has been in operation since 1981-82. Under this scheme, the Project Officers of ITDPs are authorized to develop and implement, or facilitate the implementation of, schemes of local significance in accordance with prescribed procedures. The main objective of this scheme is to swiftly and effectively implement innovative, locally important, non-loan schemes that are not included in the budget, providing direct benefits to needy tribal individuals. Individual tribal beneficiaries or families can receive a maximum grant of INR 50,000, whereas groups consisting of 2-3 tribal beneficiaries may receive up to INR 750,000 under this initiative. The scheme provides 85% grant-in-aid for activities taken up with general tribal beneficiaries and 100% grant-in-aid for activities taken up with Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

The overall programme is divided into three groups: (i) Group A includes Income generation or income enhancement schemes, (ii) Group B includes Training/skill development programme schemes, and (iii) Group C includes Human resource development and tribal welfare schemes.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme at **state level**:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	5000.00	3623.70
2019-20	5000.00	2571.86
2020-21	5000.00	416.93
2021-22	10000.00	4829.67
2022-23	24500.00	22670.89
2023-24	15000.00	14999.49

33. Comprehensive Rural Health Project for Tribal communities (Jamkhed Project)

In order to enhance preventive, promotive, and curative healthcare services at the village level, focusing on reducing morbidity and mortality rates among women and children, as well as combating communicable diseases, the Government has initiated a comprehensive health project for tribal communities. The overarching goal of this initiative is to establish a sustainable model of Integrated Tribal Development, aimed at enhancing the overall quality of life for tribal communities. Administrative approval for this programme was granted through Government Resolution, Tribal Development Department No. Sankirn-2003/CR-170/D-VIII, dated 27.2.2004. This project targets 12 talukas across 7 districts, with priority given to primitive tribal villages. Following is a list of districts and talukas covered under the scheme:

District	Talukas
Palghar	Jawhar, Mokhada
Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa, Akrani (Dhadgaon)
Amravati	Dharni, Chikhaldara
Ahmednagar	Akole
Gadchiroli	Etapalli, Bhamragad
Yavatmal	Maregaon
Rajgad	Karjat, Sudhagad

The project has some specific objectives:

- a) To enhance preventive, promotive, and curative healthcare services at the village level, with a focus on reducing morbidity and mortality among women and children and controlling communicable diseases.
- b) To facilitate the universalization of primary education and vocational training.

- c) To create livelihood opportunities aimed at ensuring food security and improving nutrition.
- d) To empower and engage the community and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) through the dissemination of information on comprehensive development issues and strategies.
- e) To foster self-esteem, cultural identity, and national consciousness.
- f) The programme components encompass health, education, livelihood, Income Generation Activities (IGA), Community Development, Empowerment, as well as training and orientation sessions to enhance self-esteem and cultural identity among the tribal population.
- g) Upon project completion, the following newly trained personnel will be available in the project areas: 450 Tribal Village Facilitators, 45 Tribal Villages Coordinators, 1800 Local Resource Persons.

34. Nav Sanjeevan Yojana

The Nav Sanjeevan Yojana is designed to achieve integrated and coordinated implementation, as well as the strengthening of various services including drinking water and health facilities, for tribal communities. Previously, these services were managed by multiple agencies at various levels without proper coordination. The programme is being executed in the Tribal Sub Plan Area, Additional Tribal Sub Plan Area, Mini MADA Pockets, and MADA pockets across the state. The District Collectors in the Tribal Sub Plan Area serve as the principal implementing officers of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana. They collaborate closely with the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads, District Health Officers, and the Project Officers of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) to ensure active implementation of the scheme. The officers overseeing the individual component schemes are accountable for the successful and efficient execution of the whole programme.

The Collector is required to conduct a monthly assessment of the various programmes incorporated within the scheme. This involves identifying high-risk or sensitive areas, pockets, or villages within the district. When identifying such areas, the Collector must adhere to the following criteria:

- a) Villages previously designated as inaccessible.
- b) Areas where widespread malnutrition has been documented in the past.
- c) Villages or pockets prone to isolation during the monsoon season.

- d) Locations lacking access to clean and safe water supply.
- e) Villages situated far from Primary Health Centers or Sub Centers.
- f) Villages with non-functional Fair Price Shops or those located at a considerable distance.
- g) Areas where providing employment opportunities during the monsoon is challenging.
- h) Villages without Anganwadi centers under the Integrated Child Development Scheme.

Currently, the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana encompasses the following schemes:

(i) Employment Programme

Employment initiatives are structured to generate ample job opportunities in each tribal village or cluster of villages, aiming to curtail tribal migration. To achieve this goal, an adequate number of projects have been approved, and labour wages are promptly disbursed for employment programmes. The programme includes schemes like a) Employment Guarantee Scheme; and b) Centrally Sponsored Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Scheme.

(ii) Special Health Services

Tribal regions often face challenges in accessibility due to rugged terrain, resulting in a lack of timely and adequate healthcare services, especially during the monsoon season when communication infrastructure may be disrupted. To address this issue, the government has initiated various health interventions. Since 2003-04, the government has extended the "Melghat Pattern" of health and nutrition schemes to all districts within the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Area.

Within the framework of Special Health Services, following three interventions are undertaken by the government: (a) Pada Volunteer Workers: Given the scattered nature of tribal populations in Adivasi Padas, ensuring access to healthcare services, particularly during the rainy season, is crucial. Pada Volunteer Workers are tasked with disinfecting drinking water sources and promptly reporting any disease outbreaks; (b) Medical Check-ups for Mothers and Children: A comprehensive medical check-up programme is implemented for mothers and children in each hamlet, focusing on high-risk mothers and grade III and IV children in critical districts within the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) Area. Additionally, 172 Rescue Camps, overseen by Honorary Medical Officers, have been established to provide medical assistance; (c) Antenatal and Postnatal Maternity Benefits: Financial support is provided to high-risk pregnant women to reduce the incidence of premature births. Under this scheme, eligible women receive INR 200 per month for three months of antenatal care and one month of postnatal care. This initiative has been extended to all tribal districts since 2003-04.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for enhancing health services in sensitive tribal areas (Providing Special Health Facilities in Sensitive Tribal Areas including Mobile Health Clinic):

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	4703.49	4606.5973
2019-20	4608.08	4574.2913
2020-21	4914.17	4356.3808
2021-22	4244.16	4514.1149
2022-23	4588.79	5260.1778
2023-24	5340.83	6073.3818

Additionally, some more interventions are initiated under this programme. These are:

- (a) Appointment of Honorary Paediatricians: Exclusive to Dharni and Chikhaldara talukas in the Amravati District, this scheme involves paying a stipend of INR 300 per visit to paediatricians providing healthcare services to children in these areas.
- (b) Monthly Meetings of Trained Dais: In ITDP areas, deliveries are conducted by trained Dais. This initiative aims to achieve 100% registration of deliveries, conduct surveys, and monitor high-risk mothers and newborns. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization under this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	21.72	24.008
2019-20	24.22	22.128
2020-21	23.48	15.39
2021-22	20.29	18.5445
2022-23	18.86	18.35
2023-24	37.40	27.05

(iii) Nutrition Programme

In remote regions such as Dharni and Chikhaldara talukas in Amravati, Thane, Nashik, Dhule, and Gadchiroli Districts, an enhanced supplementary nutrition programme is aimed at benefiting tribal recipients across 15 Integrated Child Development Projects. Besides Integrated Child Development Scheme, the programme also includes school feeding programme. Supply of

foodgrains to every household is done through a) Distribution of Food grains through Fair Price Shops; b) Revamped Public Distribution System; c) Door Delivery System.

As part of the Nav Sanjeevan Yojana, efforts are made to ensure an adequate supply of food grains in Tribal Sub Plan Areas through Fair Price Shops and temporary godowns established in 15 districts covered under the TSP Area, and provisions made for food grain delivery during the monsoon to areas with communication breakdowns. To mitigate challenges in delivering food grains during communication breakdowns in remote tribal areas during the monsoon, 58 Fair Price Shops have been stocked with food grains, facilitated by 7 vehicles. The distribution of food grains continues seamlessly in tribal regions through the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) backed by the Government of India.

(iv) Grain Bank Scheme

In July 1995, the State Government decided to institute the traditional Grain Bank Scheme at the village level with active collaboration from Voluntary Agencies/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other willing participants. The concept behind this scheme entails each member contributing a fixed amount of grain to the Grain Bank during or immediately after the harvest season. Subsequently, they can borrow from the Grain Bank according to their needs during the subsequent lean period and must return it, along with interest, immediately after the next harvest. Key features of the scheme include:

- a) Jurisdiction: Establishing a Grain Bank for a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 4 villages, consisting of 50-500 families.
- b) Implementation: The scheme will be executed through Voluntary Agencies, Tribal Cooperative Societies, NGHO/Voluntary Agencies, Fish Rearing Societies, etc.
- c) Working Committee: A committee elected by Grain Bank members, inclusive of village leaders/elders, with majority tribal representation and a female representative.
- d) Membership: Open to both tribal and non-tribal villagers, including landless families.
- e) Contribution: Each member initially deposits a prescribed quantity of grain. Tribal members unable to contribute receive 2/3 of their share from the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation as one-time assistance.
- f) Type of Grain: Typically, local varieties grown and consumed in the area, with discretion for the working committee to decide.
- g) Grain Storage: Local/traditional methods overseen by the Working Committee.
- h) Grain Withdrawal: Only members who have deposited grain are eligible for loans.
- i) Grain Repayment: Borrowers return the grain, with interest, during or immediately after the next harvest.

- j) Supervision: Oversight by the Additional Tribal Commissioner and Project Officers of relevant Integrated Tribal Development Projects.
- k) Equipment: Essential materials provided through the Nucleus Budget Scheme.

The successful implementation of the scheme is a joint responsibility of field machinery and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation. Immediate action has been directed to start the scheme promptly, with officials instructed to engage Voluntary Agencies and facilitate registration, stock procurement, and other necessary steps.

35. Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation

The Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation (MSCTDC) was established in 1972 under the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act with the following objectives:

- a) Procurement and distribution of agricultural and minor forest products in tribal areas through the Monopoly Procurement Scheme.
- b) Management of developmental projects in tribal areas on behalf of the government, public institutions, and corporations.
- c) Providing consumption loans to Adivasi families.
- d) Offering loans for income-generating activities.
- e) Undertaking activities assigned by the government for the general development of Adivasis.
- f) Promoting employment generation programmes in tribal areas.

The MSCTDC serves as the apex body for multi-purpose Adivasi Co-operative societies, with village-level co-operative societies acting as sub-agents for monopoly management schemes and consumption loans. The State Government provides financial assistance to the Corporation in the form of management subsidies, purchase subsidies, and reimbursement of any losses incurred in trading operations. Currently, the corporation implements various schemes including the Monopoly Procurement Scheme, Procurement under Minimum Support Price (MSP), supply of essential goods to ashram schools, provision of electric motor pumps/oil engines, provision of loans and grants to co-operatives and so on.

Some of the schemes under the purview of MSTDC are described below:

- (i) Monopoly Purchase Scheme:** To ensure that farmers in the tribal sub-plan area do not face financial exploitation by private traders, the MSTDC purchases agricultural produce from tribal farmers in return for fair price for their products. The procurement process is

undertaken according to the agricultural seasons, declared from time to time. Kharif and Rabi produce are purchased from 01 October to 31 March and 01 April to 30 September respectively.

(ii) Support Price Purchase Scheme: To provide the farmers in the tribal sub-plan area with the benefit of the guaranteed price of the central government, MSTDC purchases the agricultural produce produced by tribal farmers from TSP areas, preventing them from financial exploitation by the private traders. The commodities purchased under this scheme are paddy and staple grains (jowari, maize, bajra, ragi) etc. After crushing the purchased paddy, 67% of the rice produced is made available for the public distribution system.

(iii) Khavati Grant Scheme: Introduced in 1978 within the Tribal Sub Plan Area of the state, the Khavati Loan scheme is administered by the MSCTDC. in collaboration with Adivasi Co-operative Societies. This initiative caters to the consumption needs of disadvantaged tribal families during the lean employment season, particularly the monsoon period. The loan amount, provided as a short-term interest-free loan, is to be repaid in a single instalment within one year. Half of the loan is disbursed in kind and the other half in cash, with a ratio of 70% loan to 30% grant in aid. The loan amount varies based on family size, with families of four members receiving INR 2000, eight-member families receiving INR 3000, and families with more than eight members receiving INR 4000. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	0.00	0.00
2019-20	0.01	0.00
2020-21	0.01	48600.00
2021-22	30000.00	0.00
2022-23	0.01	0.00
2023-24	27500.00	0.00

(iv) Minor Forest Produce Purchase Scheme (MSP for MFP): In order to improve the economic standard of living of tribal communities engaged in collecting minor forest produce in the tribal sub-plan area, the Union Government's Ministry of Tribal Welfare, New Delhi, has started the Minor Forest Produce Scheme based on Minimum Support Price (MSP for MFP) from the year 2013-14. Under this scheme, a total of 49 minor forest produces specified by the Central Government are purchased from all tribal farmers in the state at the

minimum support prices. These commodities are Jungle Honey, Dink Karaya, Chich, Karanj, Moha, Charoli, Neem, Povad, Behda, Broom Grass, Shikekai, Guggul, etc. As per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Welfare, New Delhi (F.NO. 2/19/2013-Cp&R Govt. of India (MOTA) Date-3/01/2014), the purchase of forest produce is being carried out under the regional offices of the Corporation from the season 2014-15.

(v) Financial Support for Shabari Vitta Vikas Mahamandal: The primary objective of the corporation is to foster the economic development of Scheduled Tribes by facilitating self-employment through financial assistance in the form of term loans, margin money loans, bridge finance, etc. The corporation prominently implements various schemes sponsored by the National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation, New Delhi (NSTFDC), such as term loan schemes and the Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana. Additionally, it administers term loan schemes sponsored by national banks targeting scheduled tribe beneficiaries with annual family incomes below double the poverty line income. The corporation commenced its actual operations in the fiscal year 2000-2001. Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for this scheme:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	250.00	199.99
2019-20	0.02	200.00
2020-21	0.01	48600.00
2021-22	320.00	154.00
2022-23	250.01	212.5
2023-24	0.00	160.00

36. Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI)

Established in 1962 in Pune, the Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRTI) was founded with several objectives in mind. These included conducting research into various economic activities impacting tribal life, evaluating and monitoring developmental schemes, collecting and disseminating information about tribal life, organizing training programmes for officials and non-officials, and establishing a Museum & Library on tribal communities, among others.

Currently, TRTI's activities are broadly categorized into areas such as Research, Integrated development programmes, Training Publications, Library Museum & Cultural unit, Production of films on "Tribal Life & Culture," and Scrutiny & verification of tribal claims. Additionally, during

the fiscal year 2007-08, TRTI undertook the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 & Rules, 2008, and the publicity of various Tribal Development schemes, including those under 275 (1). The Institute is also involved in evaluating Tribal Development schemes. There is a focus on enhancing research & training programmes, documenting the original cultural aspects of tribal communities, developing the Museum & Library, etc. On the completion of 50 years, the Institute celebrated its Golden Jubilee on 28th December 2013, inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India. Additionally, autonomous status was granted to the Institute by G.R. Dated 24-12-2013, enabling it to function as an autonomous institute for programmes, projects, and activities in the future.

The Planning and Monitoring Cell within the Tribal Development Research and Training Centre (TRTI) in Maharashtra, focuses on planning and monitoring tribal development programs and schemes, including research, training, and capacity building for tribal communities.

Over the financial years 2018-19 to 2023-24, given below is a summary of the budget outlay and utilization for the TRTI Planning and Monitoring Cell:

Year	Budget Outlay (INR lakhs)	Expenditure (INR lakhs)
2018-19	200.00	158.64
2019-20	200.00	120.00
2020-21	200.00	0.00
2021-22	200.00	100.00
2022-23	200.00	84.00
2023-24	0.01	0.00

37. Establishment of Tribal Museum Cultural Complex and Research Centers

The government has approved a scheme to construct cultural complexes for the tribal community to promote their folk arts, mass marriages, traditional festivals, inherent artistic talents, and cultural programmes. The blueprint for Tribal Cultural Complex has been prepared by the Chief Architect, Mumbai.

The objectives of this initiative include depicting the glorious past and present status of tribal communities, conducting research on various aspects of tribal life, documenting various aspects of tribal life, culture, and history, understanding traditional design associated with tribal art forms, maintaining a craft village to popularize Gondwana handicrafts, organizing demonstration-cum-workshops for artisans, maintaining an open-air theater to promote tribal traditional drama, folk songs, folk dance, and music, and running a training center to provide

guidance and training to tribal communities for self-employment/employment. In 2015, an expert committee of architects was formed to make design suggestions for Gondwana Cultural Museum to be built in Vidarbha region under the scheme.

A maximum of five cultural complexes are approved per taluka under the scheme. The land for construction must be provided free of cost by the concerned Gram Panchayat/ Municipality/ Municipal Corporation with the minimum construction area of 437 square meters. The complex should primarily include a cultural hall, toilets/ bathrooms, guesthouse, training rooms, etc. According to the government decision dated 15.05.2004, the maximum financial limit for the cultural complex was initially set at ₹25.00 lakhs, which has now been increased to ₹1.00 crore as of 13.03.2012.

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All the budget outlay and utilization data has been sourced from and verified by the Budget Desk, Tribal Development Department, Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai.

