



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

---

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE  
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES : 1983**

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
CONDITIONS IN THE UNION TERRITORY**

---

-54796  
307.7  
DAD-P

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- 54796  
307.7  
DAD - P

• I N D E X

<u>GENERAL</u>	1 to 23
1. Organisational set up of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	1 to 2
2. Total population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as per 1971 & 1981 Census.	3
3. Principal tribes specified in constitution(DNH) Scheduled Tribes order, 1962.	4
4. Principal tribes specified in Constitution(DNH) Scheduled Castes order, 1962.	5
5. Occupational pattern of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and schemes for Socio Economic Development.	6
6. Back ground note on the steps taken by Administration since 1961, for social educational and economic development of SC/ST, in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	7 to 20
7. No. of persons living below the poverty line, Criteria adopted for treating a person as living below the poverty line and target laid down for assisting such families to cross poverty line.	21 to 23.
<u>PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE.</u>	24 to 42
8. Plan provision for the fifth Plan and expenditure incurred.	24
9. Sixth Plan Provision for the Union Territory.	24 to 25
10. Salient features of the Sixth Five Year Plan Scheme for Dadra Nagar Haveli for socio economic development for SC/ST.	26 to 28

NIEPA DC



D00843

-54796

307.7

DAD - P

Sub. Ministerial Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg New Delhi-110016  
DOC. No... D-843.....  
Date..... 9.9/12

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 11. Plan provision for the Territory for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 and actual expenditure. Sector-wise provision for 1980 to 1982-83, and actual expenditure etc. | 29 to 34 |
| 12. Land laws governing the Union Territory.   | 35 to 36 |
| 13. Provisions restricting/prohibiting alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals, etc.   | 37 to 38 |
| 14. Information regarding surplus ceiling land, its distribution etc.  | 39 to 41 |
| 15. Updating of land records etc.  | 42       |
| 16. No. of Agriculture workers in the Territory, minimum wage prescribed for Agriculture purpose, upward revision of the minimum wage etc.                                   | 43       |

INDEBTNESS.

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 17. Indebtness. | 44 to 45 |
|-----------------|----------|

LAMPS.

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 18. Large Sized Multi Purpose Societies in D.N.H. | 46 |
|---|----|

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 19. Information on the Animal Husbandry programmes being implemented in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. | 47 to 52 |
|---|----------|

I.R.D.P.

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 20. I.R.D.P. | 53 to 54 |
|--------------|----------|

<u>SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.</u>	55
21. SC/ST Development Corporation in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	55
<u>NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME</u>	56 to 57
22. Schemes implemented employment generated in Dadra and Nagar Haveli under N.R.E.P.	56 to 57
<u>IDENTITY CARDS.</u>	58
23. Scheme of identity cards for Govt. beneficiaries under various programmes.	58
<u>IRRIGATION.</u>	59 to 62
24. Irrigation development in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during last decade etc.	59 to 62
<u>FORESTS</u>	63 to 71
25. Area under forest in U.T.	63
Steps taken for forestry development etc.	63 to 65
Forests Labourers Co-operative Society in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	66
Schemes for growth of social forestry.	66 to 71.
<u>ROAD DEVELOPMENT.</u>	72 to 73
26. No. of villages connected with allweather road.	72
Total road length of Dadra and Nagar Haveli,	72 to 73
Schemes for construction roads during Sixth Five Year Plan and progress made.	73
<u>RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.</u>	74
27. No. of villages electrified in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, No. of house hold provided with electric connection and concessions to inhabitants etc.	74

<u>DRINKING WATER WELL</u>	75
28. Identification of problem villages for supply of potable water etc.	75
<u>SCAVENGING.</u>	76
29. Working condition of persons engaged in scavenging.	76
<u>INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT</u>	77 to 78
30. Steps taken to encourage local population to set <sup>up</sup> small industrial units, insentives provided to SC/ST.	77 to 78
<u>COOPERATIVES.</u>	79 to 82
31. Role of cooperatives to accelerate pace of economic development of SC/ST.	79
Economic viability of Cooperative societies in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	82
<u>CREDIT FACILITIES</u>	82 to 86
32. Facilities of institutional finance in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	83
Banking and Cooperative credit institution, providing credit to the SC/ST etc.	83 to 86.
<u>EDUCATION.</u>	87 to 96
33. Percentage of literacy in general and among SC/ST according to 1971 and 1981 census and steps taken to improve literacy among SC/ST etc.	87 to 88
34. Pricipal language of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, tribal language and arrangements for teaching at the primary level.	89

35.	The number of primary school in the Territory, Schhols opened during last five years, location of schools and percentage of enrolment.	89 to 90
36.	No.of middle schools opened during last five year, location of schools and enrolment and hostel facility etc.	90
37.	No.of High/Higher secondary schhols opened during last five years, location of schools and enrolment etc.	91
38.	Facilities for under graduate and post graduate in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	91
39.	Midium . l of Schools and Colleges. <b>and facilities for instructions in tribal language.</b>	91
40.	Steps taken to improve standard of education among SC/ST girls in DNH.	92
41.	No.of teachers in primary/middle/ High/Higher Secondary school and percentage of teachers belonging to SC/ST.	92
<b><u>ASHRAM SCHOOLS.</u></b>		95 to 96
42.	Scheme of opening Ashram school No.of such sch cl and proposals for opening such schools.	93
	Working of Ashram school in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.	95 to 96/
<b><u>HOSTELS.</u></b>		93 to 94.
43.	No.of Hostels for boys and girls in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. No.of hostels run by Govt.aided institution. Boarding and lodging facility provided to SC/ST etc.	93 to 94



<u>INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE</u>	97 to 9
44. No. of industrial training institute in Union Territory, training in various trades. No. of trainees etc.	97 to 9
<u>MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.</u>	99 to 1
45. Medical facilities available in U.T. No. of primary health centre etc.	99 to 1
<u>HOUSING SCHEME.</u>	101 to 1
46. Housing scheme for SC/ST in assistance provided to them.	101 to 1
47. Survey conducted for identification of houseless persons. Grant of house sites during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83., and facilities provided for construction of houses on the allotted sites etc.	104 to 1
<u>EXCISE POLICY.</u>	106 to 1
48. Excise policy in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and liquor licences.	106 to 1
<u>VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.</u>	108 to 1
49. No. of voluntary organisation engaged in welfare of SC/ST in grant released.	108
Activities of organisations.	109
Excising check for proper utilisation of grant in aid by such organisation.	110
<u>SERVICES</u>	111 to 11
50. Percentage of reservation of SC/ST and machinery for implementation of reservation orders.	111
51. Steps to improve representation SC/ST services.	112
52. Set up of special cell <del>for</del> to collect statistics for SC/ST.	113
53. The roll of employment exchange and the number of educated un-employed SC/ST etc.	116 to 118

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*  
\*

001

GENERAL

1. The Territory has a Secretariat-cum-District-Cum Block set up and all the functions are carried out as a single unit.

<sup>The</sup>~~Two~~ administrative head of the Territory is the Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu, who has been designated as Administrator of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The day-to-day affairs of the Administration are looked after by the Collector. The Collector is the Head of Departments for all offices within this Administration. Collector is assisted by the Secretary to the Administrator. The Secretary to the Administrator also functions as the Coordinating administrative authority for the various departments in the Territory. He is assisted by the Asstt. Secretary to the Administrator.

The Accounts Officer advises the Administration in financial matters. The Administration has other Gazetted Officers, such as Chief Medical Officer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Executive Engineer, General Manager, D. I. C. Development and Planning Officer, Agriculture Officer, Chief of Police-Cum Registering and Licencing Authority under Motor vehicle act, Education Officer, Mamlatdar-Cum-Survey and Settlement Officer, Asstt. Registrar, Animal Husbandry Cum-Vet. Officer and Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer who are the heads of offices of their respective offices.

There is Varishtha Panchayat in the Territory consisting of 26 elected members, which is considered as

the apex Advisory Body. It advises Administration on policy matters concerning socio-economic development of the Territory.

There is only one seat of Member of Parliament for this Territory which is reserved for Scheduled Tribe community.

A detailed organisational set up of the Administration is shown at Appendix AI.

GENERAL

2. Requisite informations as per 1971 and 1981 are as under :

1971 Census :

i)	Population (Total) :	74,170
ii)	Scheduled Castes (Number)	1,332
iii)	Scheduled Tribes (Number)	64,445
iv)	Percentage of S.Cs. population to total population.	1.80%
v)	Percentage of ST. population to total population.	36.89%

1981 Census :

i)	Population (Total)	1,03,676
ii)	Scheduled Castes.	2,041
iii)	Scheduled Tribes.	81,714
iv)	Percentage of SC to total population.	1.97%
v)	Percentage of ST population to total population.	78.82%

GENERAL

3. As per the Constitution (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962 (C.O. 65), following tribes have been declared as Scheduled Tribes. Their population as per 1971 Census is as under :

<u>TRIBES.</u>	<u>Population (As per 1971 Census)</u>
i) Dhodia (Nos.)	10,270
ii) Dubla	1,443
iii) Kathodi	334
iv) Kokna	9,928
v) Koli Dhor including Kolgha.	1,396
vi) Nayka or Naikada	40
vii) Varli.	41,017
viii) Others.	17
Total.	<u>64,445</u>

GENERAL

4. As per the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Schedule Castes Order, 1962 (C.O. 64), the following Castes have been declared as Scheduled Castes. Their population, as per 1971 Census is as under :

<u>Sch. Castes.</u>	<u>Population (As per 1971 Census)</u>
i) Bhangi.	32
ii) Chamar.	655
iii) Mahyavanshi & Dhed.	645
	<hr/>
Total.	1,332
	<hr/>

NOTE : No caste/Tribe-wise classification is given in the 1981 Census Report.

- (a) The main occupations of the SC/ST in the Territory are agriculture, collection of forest produce and agriculture and industrial labour.
- (b) The schemes for Socio Economic Development of SC/ST are designed on the basis of their main occupational pattern. It is in this context, that the main emphasis has been given on development in agriculture, forestry, cooperation and industries sectors run by various Departments in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85). The schemes have been so formulated that they mainly cater to the requirements of SC/ST.

In order to provide active support for sustenance of progressive yield from agriculture, a Major Irrigation Project on Damanganga river has been envisaged in the 6th Five Year Plan. The Project is likely to be commissioned by next year. Accordingly, the activities relating to the development of Minor Forest Products, Plantation Programme and Forest Labour Cooperative Societies have been increased to provide more benefits to SC/ST members of the society.

A New Industrial Estate is being established and expansion of the existing 2 Industrial Estates are being taken up with a view to generate more employment for SC/ST of the Territory.

5. Dadra and Nagar Haveli were liberated from the Portuguese yoke on 21st July and 2nd August, 1954 respectively. The Territory was administered by Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration from August, 1954 till its merger with the Union Government in 1961. The first step on the road of socio-economic development was taken by the Government of India and Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration with the decision to merge the Territory with the Union Government.

As per demographic Census of 1961, the population of the Territory was 57,963, tribals formed bulk of the population. Throughout the colonial era, the tribals were ruthlessly exploited by Portuguese and Saucars (Local land-lords and businessmen).

The Territory remained under Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration for a brief period of 6 years and had limited resources at its disposal and therefore, not much could be achieved on socio-economic and educational fronts, except that an atmosphere of human dignity which was not known to local people during Portuguese regime was restored. Actual developmental works started with introduction of Five Year Plan in the Territory. The Territory was not brought within the ambit of the first three Five Year Plans and the Plan development started only from 1966-67. The Forth Five Year Plan is thus, the first Five Year Plan for this Territory. Therefore, Social, Economic and educational developments taken place in the Territory so far have to be analysed with this perspective.



At the time of merger of the Territory with the Union Government, the communities and various castes in a particular community were at different stages of economic and social development. For example, the tribals belonging to Varlies community were very backward economically, whereas koknas were progressive people and quite advanced socially also.

As in other parts of India, in this Territory also the Saucars continued exploitation of innocent and down-trodden tribals even after the merger of the Territory with the Union Government. The path of development was full of obstacles, the main one - various types of exploitive forces. Adequate Legislative measures were taken to curb exploitation of SC/ST in the Territory. A number of Acts were promulgated and Rules framed, which are listed at page \_\_\_\_\_.

Saucars exploited the tribals by lending them seeds, food-stuff, money to meet their expenditure on marriage, festivals etc. and while settling accounts at the time of harvesting, lion's share of the produce was claimed by them. The hand-full of such exploitive forces had taken possession of considerable portion of the land in Dadra and Nagar Haveli by means of illegal deeds drawn up without any fear of or check from the authorities. The Portuguese Administration had allowed the merchants, the use of two different measures, a small one to give and a bigger one to receive grain etc. and this incredible exploitation of the tribals had become an established Rule during that period. The lands in the Territory were given on long leases to the Saucars who sub-rented them to the tribal cultivators.

A new era heralded in the Territory with the promulgation of Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Tenancy and Agricultural laws ordinance 1961. The Bombay weights and measurement Rules 1958 were also extended to this Territory w.e.f. 1.8.1967. With the promulgation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation 1971 and Land Acquisition Act, 1994 and their enforcement in the Territory w.e.f. 1.5.1974 and 1.7.1965 respectively, exploitation of tribals by wealthier sections of the community in the Territory was kept under check.

Furthermore, the promulgation and extension of the Acts, like - the payment of Wages Act, 1976, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Un-touchability (Offences) Act, 1955, etc. paved the path for further progress and justice in the Territory.

From sociological point of view, the tribals of the area are not different from their bretheren of adjoining area, racially and economically. Accordingly, some schemes were formulated on the lines of the Plan programme implemented by the adjoining States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and included in Fourth Five Year Plan for socio-economic and educational upliftment of the people of the Territory. The outlays during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 19-68-69, approved by the Planning Commission are as under :

		(Rs. in crores)
1966-67	---	1.69
1967-68	---	1.82
1968-69	---	1.60

The schemes under the above mentioned Plans were implemented with a view to preserve the natural wealth and to reorganise the Administration and internal

resources for further planned development. During the said Plan period, agricultural development got momentum, forest received better protection and Cooperative societies were organised. In order to increase agriculture production, soil conservation measures were introduced in the Territory and a scheme for resettlement of landless labourers was also implemented. About 190 landless families were settled by the end of 1958-59. For the first time in the History of the Territory, Wheat cultivation as Rabi crop was taken up in the year 1965-66 in an area of about 20 hectares. But later studies show that these schemes did not gather momentum in absence of irrigation facilities. For this reason fertilisers also could not be used to enhance crop yield. However, a variety of improved seeds were distributed.

As the main occupation of SC/ST population of the Territory has been agriculture, at the time of formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan, a comprehensive planning for development of agriculture and allied sectors was done. Main emphasis was given on creation of irrigation facilities. Minor Irrigation schemes were formulated and implemented, fertilisers were distributed, scientific methods of agriculture were introduced, employment was generated through Rural Industries and District Industries Centre schemes.

Furthermore, a major irrigation scheme was also formulated during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Project is being executed as a joint venture of Govt. of Gujarat, Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This irrigation Project is expected to be commissioned next year. An area of about 8,000 hectares shall form the Command of the Project in the Territory.

Cooperative sector was further strengthened to undertake credit requirement of the tribals of the Territory. This helped minimise exploitation of SC/ST by money lenders and other non-formal credit agencies. The Administrative structure as a whole was strengthened for smooth and speedy implementation of Plan schemes. The total outlay of fifth Five Year Plan was Rs.572.21 lacs. Thus it registered an increase of 148.79% over Fourth Five Year Plan.

During Sixth Five Year Plan, more emphasis was given on creation and management of irrigation systems, educational facilities, large scale tree plantation and creation of infrastructures to sustain developments in the Territory. made so far. Peoples participation in developmental programme have been sought more through Cooperative Organisation. Establishment of a Sugar Factory under Cooperative sector has been envisaged during the Plan period.

During the Portuguese rule there was only one Portuguese School at Silvassa and 4 Portuguese-cum-Gujarati Schools at Silvassa, Naroli, Dadra and Vaghchiba. These were all one-teacher-schools. The total sum spent by the Portuguese on education was only Rs.7,400/-. Thus, the entire territory was plunged in illiteracy and nothing was done to improve the material and mental conditions of the inhabitants. After Liberation, free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration, in a brief period established about 34 Primary Schools. Moreover, 12 Primary Schools established by Catholic Missions. The medium of instructions was Gujarati in 25 schools and Marathi in 9 schools. Since the merger of the Territory with the Union of India in 1961, there has been substantial progress in Educational development. Forth Five Year Plan for education sector prepared by the Administration.

was a step to remove the deficiencies in the existing educational system and link it more effectively with the increasing demands of social and economic development. A number of schemes were formulated with a view to provide better educational facilities by opening more schools and providing financial assistance to SC/ST children in terms of distribution of books, note-books, uniforms, etc. free of cost. As a result increased literacy rate was noticed after implementation of Plan schemes.

During Portuguese regime there were three dispensaries. These were meant mainly for treating the Government servants and looking after the health of public. A majority of population hardly receive any medical care. The condition improved after liberation. A number of schemes were launched to improve the health of SC/ST community. As in other tribal areas, family planning was unknown and rather treated as a taboo, but with the help of proper planning over the years, the administration could exceed the family planning target fixed by the Government of India for 1982-83.

I. A comparative statement showing decade-wise progress under the developmental sectors of the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli since 1961 is as under :-

Sr. No.	I t e m s	Figures for		
		1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Literacy Rate (%)			
	Persons	9.5	14.97	26.7
	Males	14.7	22.15	36.3
	Females	4.1	7.84	16.8

Sr. No.	I t e m s	Figures for		
		1961	1971	1981
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forest (in hectares)				
1.	Geographical Area	48,882	48,882	48,882
2.	Forest Areas.	21,158	21,158,	20,311
3.	Area under High yielding varieties	-	-	4,653
4.	Improved and High yielding seeds distributed (Qntl)	157	380	-
5.	Fertilizers distributed. (Qntl)	-	3,320	-
6.	Veterinary Hospital (nos.)	-	-	1
7.	Veterinary dispensary	-	4	-
8.	Veterinary Aid Centres.	-	-	5
9.	Poultry Cooperative Societies.	-	-	3
10.	Dairy Coop. Societies.	-	-	3
11.	Goobar Gas Plants (nos)	-	-	29.
. Industries.				
1.	No. of Industrial Estates (Nos.)	-	1	2
2.	Small Scale Inds.	-	26	103
3.	Medium Scale Inds.	-	-	3
4.	Employment Generated by all manufacturing units.	-	298	2200

1	2	3	4	5
4. Power				
1. No. of villages electrified.(nos)		1	11	58
2. Energy consumed during the year (Lakh KWH)		0.09	17.93	73.65
3. Villages provided with street light		1	14	58
Transport and Communication.				
1. Total vehicles Registered.		-	147	1803
2. Roads.				
a) Black topped(kms)	3.2		105.21	156.85
b) Water bound <del>77.6 km</del> <sup>desp.</sup> 62.4			66.38	26.68
c) Other metalled and unmetalled roads.	-		-	34.00
	<u>65.6</u>		<u>171.59</u>	<u>217.53</u>
3. Post Offices.				
1) Sub-Post Offices ( <del>2</del> )	1		1	3
2) Branch post Offices	NA		10	34
3) No. of Telephones in use.	9		41	196
4) Radio Licences Issued	NA		566	1887
4. Banking				
a) Scheduled Banks(nos)	Nil		Nil	2
b) Cooperative Banks	-		-	2
c) Branches of Scheduled Bank.	-		-	7

	2	3	4	5
6 Cooperation				
1. Total Coop.(nos.) Societies.	5		24	41
2. Total No.of members	794		4108	10539
3. Working Capital	7180		463520	-
7 Education.				
1. Pre-Primary Schools (Nos.)	2		4	7
2. Primary Schools	51		156	164
3. Secondary Schools/ High Schools.	2		4	6
4. Hostels for Boys	-		7	7
5. Hostels for Girls	-		1	2
6. Students of Pre-Primary Schools.	55		221	427
7. Students of Primary Schools.	3841		9520	15804
8. Students of High School and Secondary Schools.	200		768	1615
9. Students in hostels	-		-	555
10. No. of Teachers				
a) Pre-Primary School. (Nos.)	2		4	-
b) Primary Schools	109		291	
c) Secondary/High Schools.	12		52	
11 Students covered under				
a) E.B.C.	-			35
b) Scholarship	-		47	95
c) Post Matric Scholarship	-			20



1	2.	3.	4.	5.
12. No. of villages covered for educational facilities		55	68	72
8. Public Health (Nos.)				
1 Hospitals		1	1	1
2 Dispensaries		3	2	7
3 Primary Health Centre.		-	2	2
4 Mobile Dispensary		-	1	1
5 Sub-Centres		2	5	10
6 No. of beds.		20	25	40
9. Patients treated (Nos.)				
a) Outdoor	20525	66176	134437	
b) Indoor.	80	462	1677	
10. Sterilisation				
a) Vasectomy.	-	212	288	
b) Tubectomy.	-	87	158	

II. Statement showing plan outlays approved by the Planning Commission for Fourth Fifty and Sixth Five Year Plans. (Approved outlay)

Fourth Five Year Plan	-	230.00 lacs.
Fifth Five Year Plan	-	572.21 lacs.
Sixth Five Year Plan	-	2309.00 Lacs.

Above statements attest the fact that the Country is progressing steadily in Social, Economic and Educational fields.

-----

LIST OF IMPORTANT ACTS ENFORCED IN THE UNION TERRITORY AFTER  
1961

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/enactment.	Remarks.
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Tenancy and Agriculture Laws Ordinance, 1961.	22.5.61
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Varishtha Panchayat Rules, 1962.	10.2.1962
3.	The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962	30.6.1962
4.	The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962	30.6.1962
5.	Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884	3.12.1962
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Delegation of Powers) Regulation 1964.	23.10.1964
7.	The Essential Commodities Act, 1955	29.12.1964
8.	The Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act, 1961.	1.4.1965
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil Courts and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulation, 1963.	1.6.1965
10.	The Societies Registration, Act, 1860	w.e.f. 1.7.1965.
11.	The Indian Penal Code, 1960	-do-
12.	The Police Act, 1861	-do-
13.	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871	-do-
14.	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874	-do-
15.	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882	-do-
16.	The Indian Explosive Act, 1884	-do-
17.	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894	-do-
18.	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as amended in 1974	-do-

*****		
Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Enactment	Remarks
*****		
19.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	w.e.f. 1.7.1965
20.	The Indian Official Secrets, Act, 1923	-do-
21.	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	-do-
22.	The Indian Forests Act, 1927	-do-
23.	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929	-do-
24.	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933	-do-
25.	The dangerous Drugs Act, 1930	-do-
26.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936	-do-
27.	The Employment of Children Act, 1938	-do-
28.	The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939	-do-
29.	The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	-do-
30.	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948	-do-
31.	The Factories Act, 1948	-do-
32.	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952	-do-
33.	The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955	29.12.1964
34.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act.	-do-
35.	The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956	w.e.f. 1.7.1965
36.	The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958	-do-
37.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.	-do-
38.	The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	-do-
39.	The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	-do-
40.	Children Act, 1960	-do-

Sr. No.	Name of the Act/Enactment.	Remarks
41.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Village Panchayat Regulation, 1955.	2.10.1965
42.	Land Improvement Rules 1965.	27.10.1965
43.	Bombay Police Act, 1955	1.7.1967
44.	Bombay Weights and Measurement Act, 1958	1.8.1967
45.	Bombay Money lenders Act, 1946	9.11.1967
46.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Excise Duty Regulation, 1969.	1.3.1970
47.	Medicinal and Toilet Preparation	1.10.1970.
48.	Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.	10.2.1971.
49.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971.	1.5.1974.
50.	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Revenue Administration Regulation, 1971	1.5.1974.
51.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA Act)	19.12.1974.
52.	(Order) Gujarat & Dadra and Nagar Haveli Rice (Export) and Paddy (Movement) Control order, 1975 (Issued under Essential Commodities Act, 1955)	w.e.f 24.7.1975.
53.	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1975.	25.10.1975
54.	The Equal Remuneration, Act, 1975.	27.8.1976
55.	Union Territories Relief of Agriculture Indebtedness Regulation, 1976.	3-1.1976

\*\*\*\*\*  
 Sr. Name of the Act/Enactment Remarks.  
 No.  
 \*\*\*\*\*

56.	The Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to Scheduled Tribes (Regulation) Act, 1969.	21.7.1978.
57.	The Prize Chit and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1976.	12.12.1978.
58.	Maternity Benefits Act, 1961	1.9.1979.
59.	Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.(Ordinance-79)	15.10.1979.
60.	National Security Act, 1980.	23.9.1980.
61.	Essential Services Maintenance Act,1981	26.7.1981
62.	Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.	23.10.1982.
63.	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.	23.10.1982.
64.	Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act,1959.	23.10.1982.
65.	Industrial Employment(Standing Orders) Act, 1946.	23.10.1982.
66.	Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forefeiture of Property) Act, 1976.	Not available.
67.	Central Legislation of Chit Funds Acts,1976 - Chit Funds Act,1982.	will be implemented by the Administration shortly.

G E N E R A L

7 (a) There are 71,032 persons in the Union Territory who are living below the poverty line. It constitutes 68.5% of the total population.

(b) The income criterion prescribed by the Govt. of India has been adopted for identifying persons living below the poverty line. In this criterion, the income from all sources of all family members are taken into account and per capita income is ascertained. The families having different per capita income are grouped under different income category as under :-

Rs. 0 - 175    Rs. 176-350    Rs. 351-525    Rs. 526-700

The persons whose income is above Rs. 700/- are treated as persons living above the poverty line.

(c) The target laid down in the 6th Five Year Plan for assisting the families in order to enable them to cross the poverty line is 3,000 families. The details of the provision made under 6th Five Year Plan in respect of various schemes and Annual Action Plan for the years 81-82, 82-83 and 83-84 are as under :-

Name of Scheme.	Plan period.	1981-82	1982-83	Proposed 1983-84
AGRICULTURE :	1000 families.	Nil	220 families.	220 families.

Schemes to be given as under :

1. Purchase & Installation of motordiesel pumpsets.
2. Supply of Carts.
3. Dug Wells.
4. Plough Bullocks.

FORESTRY :

Fruit, Fuel, Tree,  
Farm Forestry. Nil Nil 75

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY :1000 Nil 300 220  
families. families. families.

1. Supply of Buffalo.
2. Supply of Cow.
3. Supply of sheep-Goat  
(6) Unit.
4. Supply of Piggery.
5. Supply of Poultry.
6. Supply of Fishery tools.

Secondary Tertiary Sector :

Industries/Business:1000 Nil 230 220  
families. families. families.

Manufacturing units. Nil 10 15  
families. families.

Bakery, bricks, candles,  
soap, agarbathi, garments,  
handicrafts and other  
manufacturing units.

Business : Nil 40 55  
families. families.

Bamboo-Crafts. Nil 50 Nil  
families.

SERVICES : Nil 130 130

Providing tools &  
equipments to artisans.  
Carpentary tools, Sewing  
machines, potter's  
wheel, Mason tools,  
transport vehicles.

TRYSEM :

Training in tailoring, Carpentary, drivers, motor mechanics, mason, black-smithy & others.	Nil	160	100
---	-----	-----	-----

It would be worthwhile to point-out that the year 1981-82 was spent for making necessary preparatory arrangements for implementation of the programme. Actually, the programme had commenced from the year 1981-82 and therefore the target for entire Sixth Plan period has been phased for implementation during 1982-83 and onwards, as this Project was started late in this U.T. The annual target fixed by the Govt. of India for a block is 600 families and accordingly a target of 3000 families have been envisaged during Plan period 1980-85. The number of families covered during last 2 years under various scheme was not very satisfactory due to various reasons, one of the most important being non-availability of necessary officers and staff to implement the Project. Recently the R.D.A. for this U.T. was constituted and activities under I.R.D.P. has now gathered nomentum and it is hoped that the target set-forth shall be achieved by the end of Plan period.



PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

8. Approved outlay for Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-77) was Rs.572-21 lacs. Entire amount was spent during the Plan period.

9. (a) Approved outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2309-00 lacs.

(b) Sectorwise allocation of the Plan provision is as under :

(figures in lacs)

1. Agriculture (Crop Husbandry & Marketing)	92.00
2. Land Reforms	7.00
3. Minor Irrigation	55.00
4. Soil & Water Conservation	85.00
5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	40.00
6. Fisheries	5.00
7. Forests	130.00
8. Community Development	25.00
I. <u>Total Agriculture and Allied Services.</u>	<u>439.00</u>
II. Cooperation	17.00
Irrigation Project	900.00
Flood Control Project	10.00
Power (Transmission & Distribution).	150.00
III. <u>Total Irrigation, Flood Control &amp; Power.</u>	<u>1060.00</u>
IV. Village & Small Industries	55.00
Roads & Bridges	300.00
Tourism	5.00

V. <u>Total Transmission &amp; Distribution</u>	.. ..	305.00
General Education	.. ..	130.00
Arts and Culture	.. ..	7.00
Public Health & Sanitation	.. ..	65.00
Sewerage & water supply	.. ..	70.00
Housing	.. ..	40.00
Police Housing	.. ..	25.00
Urban Development	.. ..	4.00
Information & Publicity	.. ..	7.00
Labour & Labour Welfare	.. ..	45.00
Social Welfare	.. ..	7.00
Nutrition	.. ..	20.00
VI. <u>Total Social &amp; Community Services</u>	.. ..	420.00
Secretariat Economic Services.	.. ..	2.00
Economic Advice & Statistics	.. ..	6.00
VII. <u>Economic Services</u>	.. ..	8.00
VIII. General Services		
Government Printing Press	.. ..	5.00
		-----
GRANT TOTAL	.. ..	2309.00
		-----

10. The Territory is pre-dominantly rural and tribal. The economy of the Territory is agro-forest based. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, collection of forest products and labour. Keeping in view the occupational pattern of people in the Territory, main emphasis during 6th Five Year Plan has been given on development of agriculture, forests, dairy development etc. and to sustain the proposed developmental programmes, emphasis on creation of necessary infrastructures like irrigation facilities, formal credit agencies etc. has also been given.

During the Plan period (1980-85), a Major irrigation Project on Damanganga river, which is the only perennial river in the Territory, was taken up as a joint venture with the Government of Gujarat and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu at an estimated cost of Rs. 125 Crores. The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has a share of 15.61% in the cost and benefits. The project has a Command Area of 8280 Hectares in the Union Territory. Besides, creation of a number of Minor Irrigation Schemes at suitable places, are also envisaged during the Plan period (1980-85).

In order to give fillip to agricultural activities, schemes for providing loan and subsidy for seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements etc. have also been incorporated in the Plan.

Furthermore, in order to increase the productivity of land and arable area in the Territory, schemes pertaining to soil conservation and land improvement are also envisaged.

Tribals of the Territory have been given exclusive rights for collection of Minor Forest Products. In order to maximise their income, suitable scheme for development of Minor Forest Products has been formulated and included in the Plan for implementation. During 6th Five Year Plan plantation target was increased by many-folds mainly with a view to generate employment in the Territory at the door-step of the tribals and also to reverse the trend of degradation of forests.

Establishment of Sugar Factory under cooperative sector for which letter of intent have already been issued by the Government of India, has also been mooted during the Plan (1980-85).

Education Department has a vital role to play in making SC/ST members of the society self-supporting and free from exploitation. Accordingly, schemes for imparting education to SC/ST more effectively and to strengthen Education Department have been incorporated in the Plan (1980-85). These schemes interalia envisage distribution of text books, exercise books, stationary, uniform to SC/ST students free of cost.

In order to educate and motivate SC/ST mothers and children, Anganwadis and Balwadis have been established.

Establishment of a New Industrial Estate and expansion of existing Industrial Estates have also been mooted during 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) in order to generate adequate employment facilities to skilled and unskilled labourers and other categories of job seekers.

Thus, the schemes included under the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) proposed to improve living standards of the general masses mainly residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self-sustaining. To achieve the physical target broadly discussed above, an Outlay of Rs. 2309.00 lacs has been provided in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85).

11.(a) : Plan provisions made and actual expenditure incurred for the year 1980-83 are as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>(Rs. in lacs)</u>	
	<u>Approved outlays</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1980-81	460.80	403.05
1981-82	613.00	575.29
1982-83	679.00	636.49

(b): Sectorwise allocation of the Plan provision for the year 1980-83 are as under :

(Rs. in lacs)

1980-81

<u>Head of Development</u>	<u>Approved outlay.</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Agriculture (Crop Husbandry).	20.30	12.99
Land Reforms	2.40	1.06
Minor Irrigation	11.05	6.40
Soil & Water Conservation.	16.25	11.15
Animal Husbandry.	10.50	6.43
Forests.	25.00	17.70
Community Development	7.00	3.20
I. <u>Agriculture &amp; Allied Services.</u>	<u>92.50</u>	<u>58.93</u>
II. <u>Cooperation.</u>	<u>4.00</u>	<u>1.38</u>
Irrigation Project	200.00	240.10
Flood Control	2.00	0.03
Power Project	39.00	19.43

III.	<u>Irrigation &amp; Power Project</u>	<u>241.00</u>	<u>259.56</u>
	Village & Small Industries	9.00	2.64
IV.	<u>Industry &amp; Minerals</u>	9.00	2.64
	Roads & Bridges	39.50	37.87
	Tourism	1.50	0.71
V.	<u>Transport &amp; Communication</u>	<u>41.00</u>	<u>38.58</u>
	General Education	24.50	10.31
	Arts and Culture	1.50	2.10
	Public Health & Sanitation	11.85	6.27
	Sewerage & Water Supply	9.00	8.18
	Housing	4.00	2.61
	Police Housing	8.00	1.36
	Urban Development	0.15	0.14
	Information & Publicity	1.85	0.56
	Labour & Labour Welfare	6.00	5.72
	Social Welfare	1.20	0.93
	Nutrition	4.00	2.92
VI.	<u>Social &amp; Community Services</u>	<u>72.05</u>	<u>41.10</u>
VII.	<u>Economic Services &amp; Stat.</u>	<u>1.25</u>	<u>0.86</u>
III.	<u>Stationary &amp; Printing</u> ( <u>Government Press</u> )	-	-
GRAND TOTAL :		460.80	403.05

1981-82

(Rs. in lacs)

Head of Development.	Approved outlay.	Expenditure.
Agriculture (Crop Husbandry).	19.20	19.60
Land Reforms.	2.00	1.99
Minor Irrigation.	12.00	5.18
Soil & Water Conservation	16.00	14.97
Animal Husbandry.	8.00	8.18
Forests.	30.00	34.00
Community Development.	7.00	6.81
I. <u>Agriculture &amp; Allied Services.</u>	<u>94.40</u>	<u>90.73</u>
II. <u>Cooperation.</u>	<u>4.00</u>	<u>2.01</u>
Irrigation Project.	300.00	348.03
Flood Control.	1.60	-
Power Project.	40.00	11.34
III. <u>Irrigation &amp; Power Project</u>	<u>341.60</u>	<u>359.37</u>
Village & Small Industries.	9.00	6.48
IV. <u>Industry &amp; Minerals.</u>	<u>9.00</u>	<u>6.48</u>
Roads and Bridges.	75.00	40.93
Tourism.	1.50	0.96
V. <u>Transport &amp; Communication.</u>	<u>76.50</u>	<u>41.89</u>
General Education & Arts and Culture.	31.50	24.74
Public Health & Sanitation.	14.00	7.78
Sewerage & Water Supply.	10.00	16.68



Housing	5.00	5.60
Police Housing.	8.00	2.41
Urban Development.	0.50	0.30
Information & Publicity.	2.00	0.48
Labour & Labour Welfare.	8.00	7.68
Social Welfare.	1.00	1.17
Nutrition.	4.00	5.05

VI.	<u>Social &amp; Community Services</u>	<u>84.00</u>	<u>71.89</u>
VII.	<u>Economic Services &amp; Stat.</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>0.72</u>
VIII.	<u>Stationary &amp; Printing</u> (Government Press)	<u>2.00</u>	<u>2.20</u>
	GRAND TOTAL:	<u>613.00</u>	<u>575.29</u>

	<u>1982-83</u>	(Rs. in lacs)
Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)	19.00	19.92
Land Reforms	2.00	1.62
Minor Irrigation.	13.00	8.51
Soil & Water Conservation.	16.50	17.97
Animal Husbandry.	10.00	8.32
Forests.	32.00	46.14
Community Development	5.00	4.53
I. <u>Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</u>	<u>97.50</u>	<u>100.01</u>
II. <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>5.64</u>
Irrigation Project	325.00	290.00
Flood Control.	0.25	-
Power Project.	35.00	37.45
III. <u>Irrigation &amp; Power Project</u>	<u>360.25</u>	<u>327.45</u>
Village and Small Inds.	25.00	16.61
IV. <u>Industry and Minerals</u>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>16.61</u>
Roads and Bridges	65.00	75.88
Tourism	2.00	1.49
V. <u>Transport &amp; Communication</u>	<u>67.00</u>	<u>77.37</u>
General Education and Arts and Culture.	42.00	32.63
Public Health & Sanitation.	14.00	14.66

Swerage & Wager Supply	22.00	28.13
Housing	5.00	5.35
Police Housing	12.00	5.26
Urban Development	0.25	0.47
Information & Publicity	1.00	0.67
Labour and Labour welfare	13.00	9.44
Social Welfare	1.50	1.39
Nutrition	5.00	2.86
<u>VI. Social &amp; Community Services</u>	<u>115.75</u>	<u>100.86</u>
<u>VII. Economic Services &amp; stat.</u>	<u>2.00</u>	<u>1.32</u>
<u>VIII. Stationary &amp; Printing</u> (Government Press)	<u>1.50</u>	<u>0.23</u>
GRANT TOTAL :	<u>697.00</u>	<u>636.49</u>

## LAND REFORMS

:- The following Land Laws are in force in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli:

- (1) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971 (3 of 1971).
- (2) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Revenue Administration Regulation, 1971 and Rules made thereunder.
- (3) Land Improvement Loans Act, 1983.

The salient features of the above mentioned Land Laws are as under:

I. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971 (3 of 1971) -

The Act came into force w.e.f. 1.5.1974. As per the provisions of the Act, all the Alwara and Teram tenures have been abolished with effect from the date of enforcement of the Act and the occupancy right have been granted to the Alwara and Teram holders and the tenants thereof.

The provisions of the enactment relating to Ceiling on agricultural holding is as under (Section 3(i) ):

- (1) 7.5 Hect. in the case of land capable of yielding 2 or more crops in a year or ;
- (2) 11 Hect. in the case of land capable of yielding only one crop in a year or ;
- (3) 16 Hect. in the case of any other land.

The land held in excess of ceiling has been distributed among the landless agricultural labourers

belonging to SC/ST. Due emphasis has been given on Land Reforms and the Administration has already carried out the programme of abolition of all intermediary tenures. The provisions of the enacted law have since been implemented and all Terem and Alwara holders have been covered.

II. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Revenue Administration Regulation, 1971 -

This Regulation came into force w.e.f. 1.5.1974. This Regulation was promulgated in order to consolidate the Law relating to land and land revenue in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to provide for matters connected therewith. A copy of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971 and Rules made thereunder is enclosed as desired. All subsequent amendments have been incorporated.

III. Land Improvement Loans Act, 1983 -

This Act was implemented w.e.f. 3.12.1962. This Act was promulgated with a view to consolidate and amend the Law relating to loans of money by the Govt. for agricultural improvements.

(a) :- Following are the provisions for restricting/prohibiting transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals:

Rule 17 sub-rule (4) of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Revenue Administration Regulation, 1972 reads as under:

" Where the transferer is a member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and the transferee is not a member of such Castes, or Tribes, the Collector shall not permit the transfer unless he is satisfied that the consideration for the transfer is adequate and that the transfer will not be against the interest of the transferer".

A similar provision has been made under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1972 under Rule 3 sub-rule (4) which reads as under:

" Where the transferor is a member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, and the transferee is not a member of such Castes or Tribes, the Collector shall not permit the transfer unless he is satisfied that the consideration for the transfer is adequate and that the transfer will not be against the interests of the transferor".

It may be further added that there is a general provision under Section 4(6) of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971 banning transfer of land. It reads as under:

" No agricultural land, including any part thereof, in respect of which occupancy rights are deemed to have been granted to any person under this section shall be transferred by way of sale, mortgage, exchange or otherwise, except in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf and, where such transfer is by way of sale, also on payment to the Government of such premium, if any as may be specified in such rules.

Provided that the premium that may be specified shall not exceed one half of the difference between the sale price of the land and the occupancy price paid in respect thereof",

(b):- Not a single instance of alienation of tribal land to non-tribal has come to the notice of this Administration since last 5 years. Therefore, the question of restoration of alienated lands to the owner does not arise.

(a) :- Requisite informations are as under:

(i) Surplus land.	3,624.69 Hect.
(ii) Area declared surplus.	3,624.69 Hect.
(iii) Area taken possession.	2,844.05 Hect.
(iv) Total land distributed.	1,475.62 Hect.
(v) An area of 1462.62 Hect has been distributed among 1613 persons belonging to S.T. An area of 12.27 Hect. has been distributed among 13 persons belonging to S.C. 90.60% of the total distributed land has been allotted to S.T. 9% of the total distributed land has been allotted to S.C.	

It may be mentioned that there are not S.C. landless agricultural labourers on waiting list for grant of land.

(b) :- An area of 718.62 Hectares acquired under the provisions of Ceiling is under litigation and, therefore, could not be utilised for distribution so far. Some surplus land also could not be distributed and accepted by the landless persons as the land was found unsuitable for agricultural purpose. However, an area of 277.54 Hect. has been transferred to the Forest Department for management purpose. The details of the area remained undistributed with the Administration is as under:



885.33 Hect.	Inferior lands full of stones, slopy or hilly. An area of 277.54 Hect. has been transferred to the Forest Department for raising village wood lots.
114.80 "	Reserved for public purpose.
<u>368.30 "</u>	Small pieces lying scattered.
<u>1368.43 "</u>	

(c) :- The allottees of surplus Ceiling land are given assistance under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to Landless Agricultural Labourers". The details of financial assistance provided to the allottees of surplus land during last 5 years are as under:

Year	No. of persons.	Amount of assistance		
		Loan.	Subsidy.	Total.
1977-78	346	8249=00	225198=00	233447=00
1978-79	103	12828=00	38486=00	51314=00
1979-80) 1980-81)	-	-	-	-
1981-82	44	6416=75	34250=25	40667=00
1982-83	146	3983=00	11270=00	15253=00

In addition to above, the Taghavi loans are also granted to the landless agricultural labourers belonging to SC/ST community under the provisions of Land Improvement Loans Act, 1981. The details are as under:

Year	No. of persons.	Amount of assistance		Total.
		Loans	Subsidy.	
1977-78	73	29200=00	-	29200=00
1978-79	49	19600=00	-	19600=00
1979-80	-	-	-	-
1980-81	5	2500=00	-	2500=00
1981-82)	-	-	-	-
1982-83)				

(d) :- The scale of financial assistance per allottee is as under:

Assistance is allotted Rs.550=00/allottee.

- In kind. - Rs.450=00
- In Cash. - Rs.100=00  
Rs.50=00

The 75% of the assistance forms subsidy portion and remaining 25% forms loan portion. The loan amount is recoverable in 12 yearly instalments.

The facilities provided to each allottees under the scheme consist of following items:

<u>Details of agriculture inputs.</u>	<u>Estimated cost.</u>
1. Seeds.	Rs. 80=00
2. Implements set	
(i) Pickaxe - 1 No. )	
(ii) Plough - 1 No. )	Rs. 150=00
(iii) Samar - 1 No. )	
(iv) Crow Bar - 1 No. )	
3. Chemical fertilizer.	Rs. 200=00
4. Fruit-grafts.	Rs. 20=00
5. Cash amount for maintenance of their bullock and agricultural works. )	Rs. 100=00
Total	<u>Rs. 550=00</u>

- 5.(a) :- The work of updating land records is in progress. Out of 10 Patelads, the works pertaining to land records in 7 Patelads have already been completed. In order to expedite the updating work, a special team with Supervisors has been deputed for chacking the correctness of mutation entry in the records of rights. The remaining work of 3 Patelads is expected to be completed within a month. Patta Pass Books (Khedut Khatavani) have already been issued to farmers.
- (b) :- The total number of cultivators in the Union Territory is 11,814 and average size of their holding is 2.5 Hect.
- (c) :- There were tenants of Alwara and Teram holders. These tenants have been granted occupancy rights for the lands held by them on tenancy basis. In all, there are 7,392 tenants who have been given occupancy rights under the provisions of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation, 1971. At present there are no tenants in the Territory. It may also be clarified that the said tenants are now holders of the land on new and impartible tenures and, therefore, the land cannot be alienated without the permission of the Collector.

10

MINIMUM WAGES IN AGRICULTURE

6. (a) There are 4398 Agricultural workers in this Union Territory.
- (b) The prescribed minimum wage for agricultural workers is Rs.5.50 irrespective of the sex of the worker.
- (c) The wage rate of Rs.5.50 is in force since 2.4.1976.
- (d) The Advisory Board of the Minimum Wages of the Territory has recommended for upward revision of the daily wage from Rs.5.50 to Rs.9.00. As per the procedure a draft notification inviting objections and suggestion has been brought out. The prescribed time limit for filing the objections and suggestions is over. After due consideration of objections and suggestions final notification fixing the wage rate will be issued very shortly.
- (e) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, enforcement staff frequently visit work sites to ensure that the prescribed wages are paid to the labourers engaged particularly by landlords. Individual workers are also being discreetly contacted during such visits. In case of any breach of the provisions made under the said Act, employers are being prosecuted. During last year 89 cases were detected. Out of which 60 decided, 11 offenders were convicted.

BRITISH NOTE REGARDING INDEBTEDNESS

17(a) No special studies have been carried out to know the exact extent of indebtedness among the SC/ST in the Territory. Generally speaking, in tribal areas borrowings of the tribal families are more from non-formal credit agencies because they meet their credit requirement more speedily than the formal credit agencies. With the establishment of more formal credit agencies in the Territory and employment generation on a big scale, the general trend among tribal to borrow from non-formal credit agencies has been reversed.

A number of steps have been taken to eliminate private money lending in the Territory.

(b) In order to regulate money lending business in the Territory, the Bombay Money Lending Act, 1947 has been extended to this Territory, with effect from 1.6.1968. No licence has been issued to any one for money lending in the Territory so far. A Cooperative Officer-cum-Auditor, Coop. Societies, has been appointed as a Money Lending Inspector. No case of illegal money lending has so far come to the notice of the Administration.

It may be mentioned that a considerable number of SC/ST persons defaulted in repaying the debts to the Societies. The debt was on account of borrowing from Societies for agricultural purposes. Since they were declared defaulters they became ineligible to get fresh loan from formal credit agencies. The situation could have forced the tribals for money borrowing from non-formal credit agencies i.e. money lender/local traders/Land Lords. This could have resulted in their exploitation

at the hands of non-formal credit agencies. In order to overcome this problem, a scheme of "Redeeming of frozen debt" was formulated, under which their outstanding debts upto Rs.500/- along with interest was paid to the Societies on their behalf by granting loan to the Societies by the Government. An amount of Rs.3,51,651/- has been sanctioned to 11 Agricultural Credit Societies of the Territory for this purpose. 1179 ST members have been covered under this scheme.

In recent years, the Administration has been able to generate employment at the door-steps of tribals by implementing various scheme through different Departments on a extensive scale. Since earning of a tribal family registered a steep rise in last two years, credit requirement of tribal family has decreased correspondingly. During last year alone IRDP benefici<sup>a</sup>ries have been financed to the tune of Rs.5.38 lacs.

Similarly during 1982-83 employment by Forest Deptt. and Soil Conservation Deptt. was generated to the tune of 409484 mendays and 1,04,388 mendays and an amount of Rs.31.79 lacs and 8.31 lacs was disbursed among tribal labours respectively.

The effective implementation of the schemes run by the Administration has helped minimise borrowing by tribals from non-informal credit agencies.

L A M P S

18(a) Till recently, there were no LAMPS in the Territory. However, with the introduction of Integrated Rural Development Programme, all the Agricultural Credit Coop. Societies were directed to adopt the bye-laws on LAMPS to enhance their activities. Accordingly, 5 Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies, after adoption of the prescribed bye-laws in the year 1982-83, have been declared as Large Sized Multipurpose Societies. The said societies are now engaged in supplying essential commodities - both controlled and non-controlled and also providing short term and medium term loans to its needy members. Since the LAMPS were registered only last year the extent of facilities provided by them after the registration are as under.

- i) Supply of Essential Commodities both controlled and non-controlled.
  - ii) Purchase of crop produces of the members and marketing thereof.
  - iii) Grant of crop loan and as also short term and medium term loans to its members through the Co-operative Bank for development of Agriculture lands.
1. Mandoni Vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. Mandoni.
  2. Amboli Vibhag Seva S.M.Ltd., Amboli.
  3. Khanvel Vibhag Seva S.M.Ltd., Khanvel.
  4. Dudhani Vibhag Seva S.M.Ltd., Dudhani.
  5. Chinchpada Vibhag Seva S.M.Ltd., Dapada.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

As in other tribal areas, the number of unproductive cattles are more in the Territory. In order to increase the utility of live stock and poultry, various schemes are being implemented by the Administration. Of late, the extension activities such as improved method of management, breeding fodder development, animal health etc. has been strengthened. Following schemes are being implemented to improve the local breed of cattle :-

(1) Dairy Demonstration -Cum- Buffalo Rearing Farm.

The existing dairy was started in 1966 with 16 buffaloes when there was not a single organised dairy farm in this Union Territory. The farmers were not aware of the knowledge of the Dairy Husbandry and its management. The Government Dairy Demonstration Unit at Silvassa substantially helped the farmers to gain confidence in starting the organised dairy units in this Union Territory. The buffalo population has increased considerably, which has resulted in producing surplus milk in the Territory.

(2) Bull Rearing Unit.

In order to provide good and genetically improved breed of bulls to the villages for the improvement of local breed, a bull rearing unit is functioning since 1976. Male calves (Buff-cow) born from high yielding dam at the Govt. Dairy Farm are selected and are being reared at this unit upto the age of 3-4 years and on maturity, located with prospective farmers for upgrading local breed free of cost. The farmers with whom the bull were kept were given incentive of Rs.50/- per month to meet the maintenance cost of bull. During the year 1982-83, maintenance charges has been increased from Rs.50/- to Rs.100/-.



(3) Milk yield Competition.

With a view to encourage the farmers for keeping better milch animal, milk yield competition is held once in a year. The competitors are given 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes of Rs.100/-, Rs.60/- and Rs.40/- respectively. Last year 130 farmers participated in the milk yield competition and three prizes were awarded to each categories of milch animals.

(4) Distribution of Buffalo/Cow Calves.

As a result of the intensive cross breeding activities undertaken by the Department, a good number of high yield potential heifer calves are born every year. To add more numbers of calves the neighbouring State and the cost is subsidized at 50%. The farmers are also given incentives for maintenance of such calves. The amount of incentive has been raised from Rs.15/- to Rs. 25/-.

(5) Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centre.

The Artificial Insemination Centre was started in 1976 with Jersey Bulls, since then the Artificial Insemination activities have been intensified.

(6) Fodder Development.

In order to demonstrate the improved practices of fodder growing in this U.P. a fodder Demonstration Centre in a plot of 4.81 hect. was started. At the Centre, varieties of fodder crops such as Lucern, Hybrid Maize, Carrot, Jowar, Cowpea etc. are grown in this farm to meet the green fodder requirement of the Govt. livestock. Under the fodder development scheme, enthusiastic agriculturists are given subsidy for growing fodder crops at 50% limited to Rs.100/- on a plot of 0.10 hect.

(7) Animal Health and Disease Control.

There is about 66,000 livestock population in this Union Territory. To meet the growing need, one full fledged Veterinary Hospital and 9 Veterinary Aid Centres have been started and are manned by qualified staff.

One Mobile Veterinary Dispensary has also started from 1982-83, to increase the coverage of more livestock and to render the Veterinary services at the door-step of the farmers. Measures, such as prevention of disease, curative treatment, pregnancy diagnosis, etc. are taken free of cost.

(8) Piggery Development.

One Piggery Demonstration Unit with 3 sows and one boar is functioning at Silvassa to cater to the need of farmers for improved breed of piglets. Every year about 15 pairs are distributed to the farmers for breeding purpose at 50% cost.

(9) Poultry.

With a view to provide more subsidiary income of the adivasis family by taking up of poultry farming, the Administration is implementing the following schemes :

(1) Poultry Demonstration-Cum-Chick Rearing Unit Silvassa.

One Poultry Demonstration-Cum-Chick Rearing Unit is reorganised from 1968 with an aim to encourage the farmers of the Territory to take up poultry keeping on scientific lines by providing them better birds. One day old chicks of high yielding strain are purchased from the commercial hatcheries and are reared upto the age of 10-12 weeks and thereafter supplied to farmers under various schemes duly protected against Ranikhet and fowl pest. 5000 such chicks are distributed every year from this poultry centre. Alongwith this, 2000 broilers are also reared for table purpose every year.

The poultry training at this Centre is also organised every year to train farmers to take up poultry on modern line.

Two poultry Cooperative Farm with 2500 birds each have also been started at Gandhingran and Khanvel. All the members are adiwasis.

(ii) Loan for Poultry Development.

The Department is giving loan to start the poultry farm with 100 layers upto Rs.4,500/- for construction of house, equipment and purchase of layers etc.

(10) Gobar Gas Plant.

Under this scheme, the Department has trained 11 village masons for the work of construction of fixed dome shaped biogas plants. The progress in this regards made so far is as under :

1979-80	...	7 K.V? I.C. type.
1980-81	...	10 "
1981-82	...	12 Jant.
1982-83	...	27 fixed Dome shape.
1983-84	...	8 ( 4 K.V.I.C. type & 4 dome type.

The Government of India has also released the subsidy of Rs.17,460/- in the year 1980-81 and Rs.26,190/- and Rs.22,620/- for the year 1982-83 in two instalments. During the current year four plants have been completed.

Financial assistance given to ST/SC under various Animal Husbandry Schemes is as under :-

S.No.	Name of scheme.	Unit	Year		Year		Year	
			80-81	81	80-82	82	80-83	83
1	2	3	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
1.	Calf rearing scheme.	No.	25	2	23	2	11	8
2.	Dist.Buff/Cow/Calves.		16	-	20	-	16	-

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Providing facility to A.I.	-	-	-	60	20	85	30	
4. Distri. of breeding bull.	3	-	3	-	4	-		
5. Milk Yield competi. participant.	15	5	15	-	28	-		
6. Estt. of small poultry Unit.	Nos. 35	-	70	3	24	4		
7. Loan to small Poultry unit.	No.	-	1	1	2	-		
8. Subsidy to milch Animals.	"	30	18	-	14	14		
9. Grant of loan to milch animals.	"	-	-	-	3	-		
10. Training poultry farmer.	"	22	17	-	53	-		
11. Subsidy for purchase of pigs.	"	15	20	-	28	-		

The details of the activities of Animal Husbandry Department with regards to animal Health and disease, dairy, and poultry are as under :-

Sr. No.	Particulars of work.	Year		
		80-81	81-82	82-83
<u>Animal Health &amp; Disease Control</u>				
1.	Cast ration.	485	414	592
2.	Deworming.	nil	2060	3700
3.	B.Q.Vaccination.	10950	9100	13000
4.	H.S. "	10900	12100	11740
5.	R.P. "	nil	nil	nil
6.	F.M.D. "	nil	nil	335
7.	F.P.vaccination.	10100	18100	11200

	<u>80-81</u>	<u>481-82</u>	<u>82-83</u>
8. R.D. Vaccination.	16400	23100	20800
9. Outdoor treatment.	8946	8466	9567
10. Supplied of medicines.	55225	63486	82578
11. Tour patient.	26603	- 23123	21579
12. A.I.Work.	145	199	205
13. Mutual Services.	80	143	199

Dairy.

14. Milk Production Govt. Dairy.	32099 (litres)	28106 (litres)	31864 (Litres)
15. Milk animal at Govt.Dairy.	4 Cows. 30 Buffaloes	5 Cows. 34 Buffaloes	3 Cows. 31 Buffaloe

Poultry.

16. Layers of Govt. Poultry farms.	439	362	512
17. Chicks.	5050	4684	15265
18. Eggs production of Govt.Farm.	40436	40432	56380

I.R.D.P.

20(a) The scheme of Integrated Rural Development Project was undertaken only in the year 1981-82. The first year was devoted to preparatory work like household survey, preparation of master-list of targetted beneficiary, formulation of 6th Five Year Plan and Annual Action Plan. The actual implementation of the programme could start in the year 82-83 only, as such achievement under IRDP has been dismal so far. Under IRDP, 50% of the capital cost/investment is given as subsidy to SC/ST for different economic activities. The Ceiling limit is Rs.5,000/-.

Most of the schemes listed in IRDP Volume are being implemented in the Territory, though on a small scale. The schemes are operated in accordance with the aptitude of the rural poor. The common schemes which are preferred by SC/ST and being implemented are as under :-

1. Construction of Irrigation well.
2. Installation of Motor/Diesel pumpsets.
3. Supply of Milch animals.
4. Supply of Plough Bullocks.
5. Supply of Bullock Carts for substantial income.
6. Supply of tools, equipments to the trained and experienced Rural Artisans.
7. Imparting professional and vocational training to Rural Youths under TRYSEM.
8. Assistance for Industrial Service and Business (ISB) sector to start own enterprises, shops, workshops.
9. Assistance for Farm Forestry.

- (b) Actual implementation of the scheme has been only for one year as the programme of IRDP started late in the Territory. During one year of implementation of the programme, 278 beneficiaries have been assisted. The details are as under :-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Credit.</u>	<u>Assistance.</u>	<u>No.of beneficiaries.</u>
1982-83	Rs.5.38 lakhs.	Rs.2.13 lakhs.	278

The details of the training classes organised are as under :-

<u>Name of Class.</u>		<u>No.of Trainees.</u>		
		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
Carpentary.	...	26	Nil	
Tailoring	....	22	Nil	
Tailoring	...	23	2	
Motor driving-cum-motor Mechanic.	...	26	Nil.	Continued from 1982-83 to 1983-84.

Community wise details of the assisted persons are as under :-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
S.T.	238	15	253
S.C.	13	8	21
Others.	4	Nil	4
	<u>255</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>278</u>

SC/ST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

- 21(a) No SC/ST Development Corporation has been set up in the Union Territory.
- (b) There is no proposal with this Administration to set up any SC/ST Development Corporation in the Territory. This Administration is not aware of any directives/guidelines issued by the concerned Ministry for establishment of SC/ST Development Corporation in U.T./States. Therefore, no action has been initiated by the Administration in this regard. Neither the issue of establishing a Development Corporation exclusively for SC/ST has been examined to assess feasibility.



NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME.

The National Rural Employment Programme was undertaken by the Administration only during last quarter of last year (1982-83). For immediate and speedy implementation of NREP in the Territory, some works are identified. These are :

1. Construction of Road.
2. Diversion of stream channel to stop accelerated soil erosion at Khanvel.
3. Reclamation of grass land at village Chikhali.

Employment to the tune of 2082 mandays were generated during last quarter of the year 1982-83. All the beneficiaries were Scheduled Tribes.

It may be mentioned that the Administration is facing lot of difficulties in speedy implementation of the scheme mainly due to the fact that the wages prescribed under NREP as per the guidelines received from the Ministry is only Rs. 5.50 whereas the daily wages prescribed for departmental works in the Territory is Rs. 7.75. In order to remove this disparity, the Administration has proposed an upward revision of daily wages for agricultural labourers. It may be clarified that the daily wages admissible under NREP is as per the prevailing wage rate for agricultural labourer in U.T./ State.

It is evident from above that the NREP shall gain momentum only after upward revision of daily wages is affected. Necessary formalities for enhancement of daily wages have already been completed and the revised wage rate shall be made applicable very shortly.

(b) As stated earlier, the programme was undertaken only during the last quarter of the last year and due to less wage rate admissible for NREP work, a meagre amount of Rs. 22,000/- only was spent against the allotted fund of Rs. 8 lakhs.

## IDENTITY CARD

Administration has recently introduced the scheme of issuing identity card locally called as family card on the pattern followed by the Government of Gujarat. The scheme is expected to be completed during the current year.

The book covers with complete details of the family such as number of family members, property holding, educational qualification, income and quantum of assistance received from Government and other financial institution and assessment of development from year to year etc.

I R R I G A T I O N

24. A. : A sizable part of the cultivable area in the Territory was without irrigation till the establishment of minor irrigation Sub-Division in the year 1969. The terrain of the Territory, in general, is hilly and very Undulating. The unfavourable terrain couple with limited source of under ground and surface water has made the task of providing adequate irrigation facilities in the Territory difficult. The Territory being a small with limited resources, the scope of developing major or middle Irrigation Project without associating neighbouring States/Agencies has already been very limited.

It is in the above context that the Administration concentrated on developing Minor Irrigation schemes, based on surface water flow in river dug well/borewell, At present, there are 24 Irrigation schemes, 12 open wells, 3 tube wells and 15 check-dams are in existance. Thus provide irrigation facilities to an area of 585 hect. The scheme of Minor Irrigation works on 6 Lift Irrigation schemes, 7 open wells and 2 check-dams are in progress. It is only in the year 1974 that a major Irrigation scheme was envisaged in coloboration with the Govt. of Gujarat and Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu on the river Damanganga, which is the only perennial river passing through the Territory. The Project have since been completed and is expected to be commissioned next year i.e. 1984

The cost of the Project is Rs.1200.64 millions and an area of 8,280 hecets. shall form the command area of the Project in the Union Territory. On completion of the Project 43% of the cultivable land will get the benefit of irrigation.

- B. The Cropped area of Union Territory is 21,500 hecets. A total area of 1,085 hecets. is covered under irrigation by providing agencies and under Government schemes. Thus, 5% of the total cropped area is covered by irrigation.
- C. As stated earlier, new scheme of Minor Irrigation, the Administration has constructed 24 Lift Irrigation Schemes, 12 open wells, 3 tube-wells and 15 check-dams providing irrigation facilities of an area of 584 hecets. The Administration provides loan and subsidy for constructing wells and purchase of pumpsets, pipe-line etc; to the individual beneficiary.

In order to accelerate the programme of Minor Irrigation Development in the Territory, a survey was conducted by Central Water Commission in the year 1977. As per the survey report a little scope exists for development of Lift Irrigation scheme based on surface waterpotential. The report further suggested that the possibility of exploiting ground water for irrigation purpose may be explored. Accordingly, a survey was conducted by the Central Ground Water Board, Govt. of India

at the instance of the Administration. As per the recommendations of the Central Ground Water Board 6 open wells have been constructed and works on construction of 9 more wells are under progress. The irrigation potential created by the Administration under the Minor Irrigation Project so far is not adequate to meet the requirement.

- D. In order to create adequate irrigation potential in the Union Territory, schemes are formulated on the basis of the guidelines received from the agencies like Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board etc.

Besides, the neighbouring State like Gujarat which has the requisite expertise in the field has also been requested to examine the possibility of development of irrigation potential outside the command area of Damanganga Irrigation Project. The work has been assigned to the Govt. of Gujarat as deposit work. Survey and investigation are in progress at four sites for developing irrigation potential outside the command area of the said Project.

Preliminary investigation in respect of harnessing of surface water of river Sakartod for the irrigation purpose indicates that an irrigation project can be developed on the river costing about Rs. 833 lacs (1980) being a command area of about 5,000 hect. The total submergence under

the said project will be to the tune of 475 hecets. 439 hecets. in this Union Territory and 36 hecets. in Maharashtra. The village Panchayat of the area is against the implementation of the scheme and has passed a resolution to drop the said Project, keeping in view the public opinion the further investigation work has been stopped. However, preliminary investigation at other three places is under progress.

There has also been a proposal to develop Lift Irrigation schemes by lifting water from Damanganga canal and Reservoir. For this purpose a Team of Engineers from this Administration has visited Ukai Project in Gujarat, where similar scheme is under execution. Central Ground Water Board, Govt. of India has already been requested to locate feasible points for open wells/borewells for Irrigation Purpose.

## F O R E S T S

25 (a) : Total area of forests in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is 20,205.5 hectares. Forests form 41.32% the total area of the Territory.

(b) : The area being predominantly tribal the development of forests is synonymous to the development of tribals in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. A number of schemes have been prepared to accommodate and fulfill the needs of tribal people on the one hand and to maintain ecological balance on the other hand. Followings are the schemes being implemented by the Forest Department which are self-explanatory :-

1. Forest Research :
  - a) Trial on introduction of exotic species.
  - b) Formation of tree increment plots
  - c) Plant nutrition studies
  - d) effect of ringing on seeding of  
- Mahuwa trees
  - e) Establishment of arboratum
2. Training of staff.
3. Economic plantation.
4. Social Forestry.
5. Survey and Demarcation and  
protection of forest areas.
6. Timber operation.
7. Development of Minor Forest products.
8. Raising of Food and Fodder in Forest areas.
9. Wildlife Conservation and Development.



The normal plantation target has been trebled in order to achieve the physical target envisaged under 20-Point Programme.

Increased forest activities during recent years have resulted in gainful employment of tribals even in remote area of the Territory. Since tree plantation has been started at almost all places in the Territory, the tribal villagers are employed at their door-steps as daily-wage labourers in vast numbers. On an average, disbursement of about Rs.1.00 lac per month is made as daily wages to tribal labourers employed by the Forest Department. Followings are the details of the Mandays spent on works in forestry sector during last three years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Mandays.</u>
1980-81	: 2,04,179
1981-82	: 3,44,528
1982-83	: 4,09,484

Since entire forestry operation is done/executed departmentally exploitation of tribals by middlemen/contractors have almost been eliminated.

Tribals have been given exclusive rights for collection of minor forest products free of charge. Purchase centres are operated departmentally as well as through three forest Labour Cooperative Societies, where minor forest products collected by the tribals are purchased at the rates fixed by the Administration. More than 90% of the members belong to tribal community and hence they are benefitted directly from societies' activities.

In order to safeguard the interest of tribals the "Maharashtra Sale of Trees by Occupants belonging to SC/ST Regulation Act" has been extended to this Territory.

Rules have also been framed under which free and concessional grant of timber are made to SC/ST. The salient features of the Rules are as under :

1. 2.50 M<sup>3</sup> free grant timber for construction of house for SC/ST is given at free of cost once in the life time of applicant.
2. 0.25 M<sup>3</sup> free grant is given to SC/ST once in ten years for repairing of house.
3. 0.05 M<sup>3</sup> free grant is given to SC/ST once in five years for agricultural implements.
4. 2.50 M<sup>3</sup> of concessional timber is given to SC/ST for construction of their house once in a life time.

Individual tribal is allowed to remove one head-load of dead-wood from forest for domestic consumption as fuel wood.

In order to establish a better rapport with the tribals and know their life style, tradition and culture intimately a tribal cultural Museum has recently been established at Khanvel by the Forest Department. It is hoped that this will go a long way to understand and appreciate the problems related to tribal and forest development. It was found that the tribals with bullock-carts are often lured by anti-social elements to deploy the carts for illicit removal of timber from forest area. In order to minimise such instance and to provide gainful employment bullock-carts are engaged for watering plantation raised particularly under Social Forestry Programme. About 50 bullock-carts were employed during last summer season.

(C) : There are three forest Labour Cooperative Societies in the Territory. These are -

- (a) Shri Dapada Vibhag Forest Labour Cooperative Society Ltd., Silvassa.  
Member : 419 (418 ST + 1 Other).
- (b) Shri Silvassa Vibhag Forest Labour Cooperative Society Ltd., Silvassa.  
Members : 846 (808 ST + 38 Other).
- (c) Shri Khanvel Vibhag Forest Labour Cooperative Society Ltd., Khanvel.  
Members 1398 (1397 ST + 1 Other).

Prior to formation of forest labour Cooperative Societies forest coupes were operated by Forest Contractors. In order to avoid exploitation of local tribals, two forest Labour Cooperative Societies were formed and registered in the year 1963. One more Forest Labour Cooperative Society was registered in the year 1968. Annual forest coupes are allotted to Forest Labour Cooperative Societies. These coupes are worked by the members of the Society. The expenditure on working of coupe is initially incurred by the Society and subsequently it is adjusted after finalisation of account. Net revenue is shared between forest Department and Society in the proportion of 80 : 20.

(D) Following are the projects and supports activities being executed by the Forest Deptt. under the banner of "Social Forestry".

i) Road-side Plantation :

In last two years, roadside plantation have been raised on a massive scale. Almost all major roads have been covered under this scheme. The road length covered during the current Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. from 1980-81 to 1982-83 is 130 K.Ms.

Plantations of mixed species have been raised at close spacing. The species include :

Ornamental trees -

Amulmohar, Peltaphorum, Cassia Simeca, Amaltas, Lagerstroemia, etc.

Fodder trees -

Subabul, Cesbania, etc.

Fuel Wood and Small Timber -

Casuarina, Eucalyptus, Subabul, etc.

First row of plantation consist of ornamental trees, whereas second, third and fourth rows consist of revenue trees i.e. the trees which are capable of supplying fodder, fuel wood and small timber.

ii) Fast-growing fuel-wood and fodder plantation.

Of late, an area of about 321 hectares of revenue land have been transferred to the Forest Department for the management purpose. About 100 hecets. area has already been covered under fuel wood and fodder plantation during 1982-83.

The intention behind implementing this Project is to create village wood-lots to meet the villagers' demand of fuel wood, fodder and small timbers. In the process employment has been generated for the weaker section of the Society at their door-step. Under this scheme Gaucharan (grazing lands) have' also been taken up for rehabilitation with suitable fodder and shade giving trees species. About 50 plots of Gaucharan has been covered under this scheme during last two years.

iii) Support activities.

All activities which are considered essential for sustaining the development of forestry sector have been

grouped under this Project. These are-

i) Construction of rest-huts.

Rest huts have been constructed at important places to provide resting place for villagers, tourists and commuters waiting for conveyance. In all 12 rest-huts have been constructed by the roadside.

ii) Distribution of seedlings to villagers.

Villagers have been sufficiently motivated to undertake tree plantation in their backward and lands available for the purpose. Distribution of seedlings is done free of cost. The yearwise distribution figure is as under :

1980-81	..	1.44 lacs.
1981-82	..	2.30 lacs.
1982-83	..	8.00 lacs.
1983-84	..	15.00 lacs (Target fixed.).

iii) Subsidy for plantation of fast-growing species.

During 1983-84, an ambitious Project for providing subsidy for plantation of fast-growing species to the tribals has been included in the Draft Annual Plan 1983-84. However, the approval of Ministry of Agriculture is awaited. According to the proposed Scheme 100 tribal farmers are proposed to be covered. The financial assistance shall be in the form of 50% subsidy in kind and 50% which will form the loan portion shall be in cash and recoverable from the sale realisation of the crop on maturity in 6th. year.

iv) Training of villagers in forestry.

Under this Project tribal farmers of the Territory are selected and their visit to important places on social

forestry importance in adjoining States are arranged in consultation with the respective State Forest Department.

v) Canal Bank Plantation.

Under this Project it is proposed to raise fast growing species like Hawain giant, Casuarina etc. to meet the local demand of fuel wood etc. The work of canal bank plantation shall be taken up during the current planting season as the canal bank sites have recently been released by the Damanganga Project Authority.

vi) Vaniki Shibir (Forestry Camp).

Under this scheme tribal farmers are acquainted with the benefits-tangible and intangible accruing by adoption of farm forestry/Social Forestry. Last year Shibir was organised at two places and it proved a great success. About 1000 farmers participated actively.

vii) Award of prizes and certificate of merit.

Under this scheme cash prizes are awarded and certificate of merit in recognition of meritorious services rendered by tribal villagers as well as executive staff of Forest Department are issued.

viii) Rehabilitation of Degraded forest.

Under this Project an area of 1159 hect. has already been covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. from 1980-81 to 1982-83. The species preferred under the scheme are Cashew, Khair, Teak, etc.

ix) Energy saving devises.

Though tribals do not face acute shortage of fuel wood because of their nearness to forest, it is high time that the tribals are educated in optimum utilisation of firewood, which ultimately shall go a long way to reduce the pressure on forest. It is in this context that the Department has introduced smokeless chulas in tribal

villages adopted under the 20-Point Programme. Initially, tribal village women-folk were reluctant to switch over from their traditional chulas to the improved variety one. But with constant persuasion and motivation some of the progressive tribals have started using the improved variety of smokeless chulas. All the more it has helped the forest official to establish a better rapport with the villagers and motivate tribals of "hard-core" nature. In all 40 smokeless chulas have been supplied.

Villagers are also being supplied grafts of fruit trees along with fast-growing species of Casuarina, subabul, Eucalyptus, etc.

Physical and financial targets achieved upto 4th. year of Sixth Five Year Plan is shown in Appendix-

In all 41.91 lacs trees have been planted in the Territory during the current Sixth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1980-81 to 1982-83). The survival rate is as high as 80%.





## R O A D S

6.(a) There are 72 villages in the Union Territory. Out of these 6 villages are going under submergence due to creation of Reservoir of the Damanganga Irrigation Project, of remaining 66 villages, 45 villages are connected with all weather roads to the nearest town.

(b) Total road length in the Territory is 242.98 K.M. This works out to road length of 0.50 K.M. per sq-Km.

The following comparative statement show the position of Union Territory with regards to the norms prescribed by the Government of India, population and areawise :

Sr. No.	Categories village by population.	Total No.	All India norms up to 1985.	Achievement upto 3/83.
I.	Above 1500	25	Total 50% of the village are to be connected by 1985.	In the territory 88% of the village (22 villages) are connected by road upto 1983.
II.	Between 1000 & 1500	12	50% of total villages to be connected by 1990 & 50% of that to be connected by 1985(i.e 25% of total villages).	58.33% of the villages (7 villages) are connected by road upto 1983.
III.	Less than 1000.	29	Norms are not fixed.	58.62% of the villages (17 villages) are connected by road upto 1983.

All India average of road length on the basis of area is 0.487 KM per Sq.KM (1979). From above, it is apparent that the road position in the territory is quite satisfactory.

c) Following schemes have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for construction of roads:

1. Construction of new bridges.
2. Construction of missing minor bridges (Survey & Investigation of bridges).
3. Replacement of culverts.
4. Strengthening of weak pavement.
5. Construction of W.B.M. roads.
6. Widening of two lane carriage way.

As against the target of 114.23 K.M. as envisaged under Sixth Five Year Plan a road length of 41.98 K.M. has already constructed and the construction of road length of 30.14 K.M. is under progress.

It may be worthwhile to mention here that the target was fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan in view of the proposal of creation of a new Division for road sector. The sanction for which could be obtained only in the year 1982. Therefore, the execution of works could not keep pace with the target envisaged.

ELECTRICITY

- 7(a) There are 72 villages in the Territory. Of these 72 villages, 8 villages shall be affected by the submergence due to creation of Reservoir of Damanganga Irrigation Project. 6 villages will be fully submerged, whereas 2 villages will be partly affected. Therefore, there remains 66 villages, out of which 64 villages are already electrified. The electrification work in remaining 2 villages is under progress and likely to be completed during the current financial year.
  
- (b) There are about 18,000 house holds in the Union Territory. No regular house hold survey has been carried out to know the number of house hold which are provided with electric connections. As per the records of Electricity Department 4,160 house holds are provided with electric service connections as on 31.5.1983.
  
- (c) A normal service connection at rate of Rs.100/- per electric connection is charged irrespective of the economic/social status of the inhabitant. The only exception is the rehabilitation sites where scheme of low-income group electric service connection on the lines of Goa Electricity Department has been implemented in the year 1982. The number of discription of the scheme is as under :
  - Each house is provided with two light points. The service connection is released without installation of metre and a lump-sum amount of Rs.4.40 is charged per service connection per month. Maintenance of wiring etc. after final installation has to be looked after by the consumer.
  - The expenditure on wiring, service connection etc. is charged and booked in the account head of Damanganga Project scheme.

## DRINKING WATER

28. In the Territory tribals are in the habit of constructing their houses nearest to their agriculture fields and therefore, a village consists of a number of hamlets-very widely scattered. This makes the task of supplying water to each house hold very difficult. Therefore, even if water source is made available at one or two places in a village, a lot of difficulty is faced by the inhabitants of the village, who reside in a hamlet, which is situated at a distance from the water source. All such hamlets were identified as "no source hamlets". In all there are 68 such hamlets. In the year 1982-83 48 borewells were drilled in no source hamlets and potable water has now been provided. During the current year upto June end remaining 20 no source hamlets were also provided the water through 20 borewells.

Further more, programme of augmentation of drinking water facilities has also been taken up under which more borewells are being drilled. At present, all no source hamlets have already been covered and provided with potable water.

16

SCAVENGING

19. The whole Territory is rural and majority of the people are in the habit of using the fields for defection purpose. There is no dry latrine in this Territory. All the Government buildings have been provided with septic tank latrine and the private houses which are coming up are also being provided with septic tank latrine. No persons are engaged in scavenging of dry latrine in this Territory.
-

I N D U S T R I E S

30. A. Industrial development in the Territory is of recent origin. Of late, the Administration has taken a decision to grant SSI registration to the local people. It has also been decided to give preference to the members of Scheduled Casters/Scheduled Tribes for starting Small Scale Units in their premises or in their own land with a view to encourage and enable the local people to start Small and Cottage industries.

In order to provide incentives to SC/ST entrepreneurs, the Administration has undertaken construction of industrial sheds for them. The sheds will be given on rent to the SC/ST entrepreneurs only because due to financial constraint the members of SC/ST are not in a position to build their own sheds. 5 such sheds are under construction at Masat Industrial Estate. There is a proposal to construct 8 more sheds during the next financial year.

The Dena Bank is the only Lead Bank in the Territory. It has a net work of 5 branches located at Amli, Dadra, Naroli, Silvassa and Khanvel. Facility of one Mobile Bank has also been provided by Dena Bank to serve exterior parts and provide people banking facility. Loans are being provided to the SC/ST by the Lead Bank for setting up of Small Scale Units. At all level, priority is given to the members of SC/ST. Other facilities like Cash Subsidy, Power Subsidy etc. are made available to the entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST for starting Small Scale Units.

B. Under the IRDP, SC and ST members are imparted training in carpentry, tailoring, motor mechanic, and for starting artisan based Cottage Industries.

As stated earlier, the facility of supply of raw ~~ma~~ material, cash subsidy, power subsidy etc. are made available to the SC/ST entrepreneurs. The Industries Department has recommended 185 applications received from the local entrepreneurs (mostly SC/ST) to the Lead Bank. 50% of the cases has already been cleared by the Bank. Necessary steps are taken by the Administration to expedite clearance of loan application from the Lead Bank.

At present there are about 10 village and Cottage industries being run by SC/ST entrepreneurs in the Territory. Cash subsidy to the tune of Rs.60,000/- has already been disbursed by the Industries Department to the SC/ST entrepreneurs. In addition, subsidy as per admissibility under IRDP is also been granted to SC/ST entrepreneurs.

It may be mentioned that the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been declared as 'No Industries District' and therefore all facilities provided for setting up industries in the Territories in the Territory are enjoyed by SC/ST entrepreneurs alongwith others.

COOPERATIVE

31 (a) Cooperative movement in the Territory is of recent origin. In order to accelerate pace of economic development mainly of SC/ST, the Cooperatives in this Territory provide credit at reasonable rate of interest, distribute essential commodities at reasonable price and also render financial assistance to the poor agriculturists. However, the pace of development has been slow because Cooperation sector is handicapped on account of illiteracy and backwardness of people. It is in this context that the scheme of Training, Education and publicity has been formulated for implementation under Plan. Under the scheme, Education and Training provided to the members of the societies in general and Managing Committee members of the Societies in particular. Stipend is paid to the trainees in Secretaries training class and also to the members of Cooperative Societies and Managing Committee Members. In addition, films on cooperatives, Seminar in the schools and educational tour of Cooperators to the neighbouring State of Gujarat for visit to various successful cooperative institutions are also held by the Administration.

The Societies which are closely connected with the upliftment of the tribals of the Territory are provided with the facility of Managerial subsidy under which subsidy of Rs.150/- per month for the persons who have passed a Lower Division in Cooperation and Rs.250/- per month for the persons who have passed Higher Division in Cooperation is granted. This is done with a view to attract better qualified persons as Managers of the Cooperative Societies.



Moreover, to increase borrowing capacity of the Societies, Share Capital on matching basis in proportion to the collection by members of a particular society is also given to the Societies. The ceiling limit for the purpose is Rs. 10,000/= per society. There is a scheme of "Working Capital Loan to Cooperatives" under which Cooperative Societies who are in need of loan are granted loan upto Rs. 40,000/=. Keeping in view the tendency in tribal community to borrow money from money lenders and land-lords to meet their grain requirement mainly during the season before harvesting make them target for exploitation by non-formal private agencies. In order to dissuade the tribals to go for such borrowing, grain depots have been established by service societies. These societies advance consumption loan in kind to their tribal members.

A number of SC/ST persons defaulted in repaying the debts to the Society. The debt was on account of crop loan advanced from the Cooperative Societies. Since they were declared defaulters they became in-eligible to get fresh loans. Therefore, a scheme of "Redeeming of Frozen Debt" was formulated by the Administration in order to save tribal members from falling prey to money lenders and other exploiters. Under the scheme, the Administration has paid their outstanding debt along with interest to the societies by granting loan which shall be recovered in 10 equal annual instalments. An amount of Rs. 3,51,651/- has been sanctioned to 11 agricultural cooperative societies of the Territory which has identified 1179 ST members.

Recently, letter of intent has been issued by the Government of India for establishing a Sugar Factory in the Territory under Cooperative sector. Since the tribals of the Territory are poor, it may not be possible for them to purchase share in cooperative Sugar Factory whose face value is Rs.500/-. Therefore, a scheme to advance share capital loan for purchase of shares to SC/ST members of the Society has been proposed.

Thus, the Cooperative societies in the Territory are playing a vital role in improving the socio-economic condition of the tribals of the Territory.

101

(b) : The Coop. Societies operating in the Territory are economically viable, but in absence of adequate managerial skill, the functioning of the societies is not as effective as it should have been. There are 3 various Cooperative Societies in the Territory. A comparative studies of these Societies reveal that the 2 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies Viz. Khanvel Forest Labour Cooperative Society and the Dapada Forest Labour Cooperative Society, are financially very sound whereas the Silvassa Forest Labour Cooperative Society is running in loss, though the Bye-laws, members etc. are of same type for all the 3 above mentioned societies. The problem is extenuated due to wide spread illiteracy among the members, which are occasionally exploited by, vested interests. It is because of these reasons that a number of societies are incurring losses.

It may also be mentioned that though the societies are economically viable, poor repayment of the loans by the members have crippled most of the societies rendering this uneconomical. It has been realised that this problem could be surmounted only by proper education of the SC/ST members in the field of Cooperation and to achieve this end the scheme of education training and publicity is being pursued vigorously by the Administration.

\*\*\*\*\*

2(a) : Credit facilities :

In the Territory institutional finance is made available to the Societies mainly through Valsad District Cooperative Bank Limited, which has a branch in this Territory. Short term and medium term loans are provided to these SC/ST/Other who are members of the Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies operating in the Territory through the Valsad District Cooperative Bank Limited. The loan is given by the said Bank to the Society at the interest rate of 9%. In order to facilitate the working of the Societies, the Bank is also providing over-draft facilities.

Besides, Dena Bank, which is functioning as a Lead District Bank with its five Branches and a Mobile Bank facility, is also engaged in providing necessary finance to individuals and Societies. In addition, there is one branch of State Bank of India and a branch of Gujarat Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd. in the Territory, the latter finances Industries only.

(b) As stated earlier, following banking Institutions are functioning in the Territory for providing credit to the SC/ST and others :

- i) Valsad Jilla Sahakari Bank Limited, Silvassa Branch.
- ii) Dena Bank, Lead District Bank with its 5 branches located in different corners of the Territory and with a Mobile branch facility.
- iii) State Bank of India, Silvassa branch.
- iv) Gujarat Industrial Development Cooperative Bank Limited, Silvassa Branch.

Besides, there are Cooperative Credit Institutions which are financing their members and charge the rate of interest @ 12%.

Following is the list of Cooperative Credit Institution functioning in the Territory :

NON-AGRICULTURE :

1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Govt. servants' M.A. Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. Silvassa.
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli shikshak Dhiran and Grahak Sahakari Mandali Ltd. Silvassa.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Madhyamik and Uchatar Madhyamik Dhiran and Grahak Sahakari Mandali Limited Silvassa.

AGRICULTURE :

1. Silvassa vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali Silvassa.
2. Naroli Vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali, Naroli.
3. Kharadpada Vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali, Kharadpada.
4. Tighra Vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali, Dadra.
5. Saily Vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali, Rakholi,
6. Amboli Vibhag Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandali, Amboli.
7. Khanvel Vibhag Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandali, Khanvel..
8. Dudhani Vibhag Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandali, Dudhani.
9. Mandoni Vibhag Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandali, Mandoni.
10. Chinchpada Vibhag Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Mandali, Dapada.
11. Randha-Kilavni Vibhag Seva Sahakari Mandali, Kilavni.

) : The functioning of Cooperative credit Institutions is not upto the mark, mainly because the credit provided by the Societies to their members is not repaid promptly.

It may be mentioned that the actual cooperative movement in the Territory has started only recently. Moreover, there are not trained Secretaries in credit

societies. The absence of trained staff coupled with illiterate tribal members of the Societies make the task of timely recovery of the loan a difficult proposition.

In order to tone up the credit Institution, a proposal for creation of the post of Special Recovery Officer in the Cooperative Department has been moved by the Administration.

- (d) : All efforts have been made to fulfill credit requirement of the SC/ST timely and in full. Till recently, most of the SC/ST were not in a position to enjoy the benefit of seasonal crop loan from the Cooperative Societies and Bank due to non-payment of their frozen debt to the Society. It was realised that the default was due to the reasons and circumstances beyond their control. In order to make them eligible to obtain fresh loan from credit Institutions a scheme of "Redeeming of frozen debt" was formulated by the Administration. As per the provision of the scheme, the Administration shall pay up the outstanding debts of defaulter upto Rs.500/- plus interest thereon to the Societies on their behalf by granting Loan to the Society to be repaid in 10 equal annual instalments. An amount of Rs.3,51,651/- has been sanctioned to 11 agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies of the Territory. Under the scheme, benefit has been extended to 1179 ST members. These tribals are now eligible for fresh loan.

The beneficiaries belonging to SC/ST community sponsored under IRDP are given full credit to acquire necessary assets. Care is also taken to provide such credits only at the time of procurement of asset so as to reduce the interest burden to the extent possible.

Besides, Bank is also providing credit facilities at the differential rate of interest to the persons belonging to low-income-groups i.e. persons having the annual income of Rs.2,000/- and less.

It will be worthwhile to mention that due to lac of awareness, tribal members do not come forward to their own to avail off the credit facilities provided by various credit Institutions of the Territory. However, tribals are being increasingly motivated by the Coop. Department and under Integrated Rural Development Programme to avail of such credit facilities for their betterment.

---

EDUCATION

(a) : Percentage of literacy in general and among SC and ST is as under :-

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total	14.97%	26.70%
SC	33.19%	51.20%
ST	8.9%	16.86%

(b) : Percentage of literacy among male and female population amongst SC/ST as per 1971 and 1981 Census are as under :-

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	<u>SC</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>SC</u>	<u>ST</u>
Male	44.4%	15.3%	(Not available)	
Female	24.4%	2.6%	( --do-- )	

(c) : The low percentage of literacy among ST girls is mainly due to the following reasons :-

1. Traditionally parents are not keen on sending their girls for education to schools.

2. Female members of a tribal family participate actively in earning livelihood for the family and at the same time they are required to look after their younger brothers and sisters at home while the parents are away at work.

(d) : To improve the literacy among the SC and ST, the following steps have been taken :



1. Free education is provided upto Higher Secondary level.
2. Free mid-day-meal is provided in Primary and Pre-Primary Schools.
3. Free text books, note books and other educational learning materials are being supplied to SC/ST and other economically backward students.
4. Two pairs of uniforms and one pair of shoes also are being provided to the SC/ST students per annum.
5. National Talent scholarship of Rs.1000/- per year is being given to students.
6. National Scholarship is being given to students for higher education as per rates fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time.
7. Post-matric scholarship is being given to SC/ST and other economically backward students whose parent's income do not exceed Rs.6000/- per annum as per rate fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time.
8. Students who secures more than 60% in Sanskrit subject is being given cash award of Rs.120/-.
9. Incentive scholarship for punctual attendance whose attendance is more than 80% in an academic year is being given to SC/ST students at the rate of Rs.20/- per annum.
10. Cash awards of Rs.500/- to the students of High/Higher Secondary Schools belonging to SC/ST community who secures 55% or above marks are being given; incase of girls the percentage limit is fixed at 50% only.
11. Cash awards of Rs.70/-, Rs.60/- and Rs.50/- are being awarded to the students of standard of V,VI and VII on merit in annual examination.

12. Tuition fees paid by SC/ST students for appearing in SSC/Higher Secondary School Examination taken by Gujarat SSC/Higher Secondary Boards are refunded.

34 (a) : Gujarati

(b) : The tribals speak their own dialects derived from Gujarati and Marathi. The tribals in the Northern part of the Territory adjoining Gujarat State speak dialect akin to Gujarati whereas tribals inhabiting Southern part of the Territory adjoining Maharashtra State speak dialect akin to Marathi.

The medium of instruction is Gujarati in some Schools and Marathi in others at the Primary and Secondary level. There are a few schools having both Gujarati and Marathi as medium of instructions. The details are as under :

	<u>No. of Schools</u>
(1) Gujarati	144
(2) Marathi	20
(3) Both Marathi and Gujarati	5
(4) English	2
(5) Both English and Gujarati	2

35(a) : The total number of Govt. Primary Schools in the Territory is 110, besides 12 Primary Schools are run by Mission. Therefore, in all there are 122 Primary Schools in the Territory. The total enrollment in Primary Schools of the Territory including the schools run by Mission is 12,751 students.

(b) : Nil.

(c) : All the Primary Schools are located within a distance of 1 km. from the village.

(d) % As per 1981 Census the total population in the age group 5 to 9 in the Territory is 14,944. The total enrollment in the said age group is 12,751 as on 30.9.1982. Therefore 85.3% of the total population of the said age group 5 to 9 is enrolled in Schools as on 30.9.1982

6 (a) : The total number of Govt. Middle Schools in the Union Territory is 31. Besides, 3 Middle Schools are run by Mission. Therefore, in all there are 34 Middle Schools in the Territory.

It may be pointed out that 19 Schools are having educational facility upto 7th Std. whereas 15 Schools are having educational facility only upto 6th Std.

(b) : Nil

(c) : There are 72 villages in the Union Territory out of which 6 villages are going under submergence created by the Damanganga Irrigation Project.

(d) : Since the Territory is small in area and there are 34 Middle Schools in the Territory, most of the schools are at a distance of 4.5 kms. Only a few schools are located at a distance of 5 to 8 kms.

(e) : 19.6% of the total population of the age group 10 to 14 is enrolled in Middle Schools of the Territory as on 30.9.1982.

(f) : There are 7 Boys and 2 Girls hostels in the Territory. These are run by the Administration. In addition, there are 3 Social Welfare Hostels run by voluntary organisations.

37 (a) : There are 5 High Schools including 1 High School run by the Mission and 2 Higher Secondary Schools in the Territory. Total enrollment in these schools is 1833.

(b) : 3 High Schools were opened during the last 5 years including 1 Mission High School. Total High Schools 7.

(c) : 17.3% of the total population of the age group 14 to 18 is enrolled in High/Higher Secondary Schools of the Territory.

(d) : A student has to come an average distance of 10 k.ms. to reach Secondary School in the Territory. However, it may be pointed out that students belonging to ST and SC and economically backward community who have to cover a distance more than 5 k.ms. or who have to cross river to attend school are accommodated in Hostels on priority basis.

38 : There are facilities for under-graduate and post-graduate education in the Union Territory. College going students of this Territory have to go to Daman or Bulsar for College studies.

39.(a) : The medium of instruction at various stages in Schools is Gujarati, Marathi and English.

(b) : No facilities exist for imparting instruction in the tribal languages in the schools of the Territory. The proposal for the creation of various posts for academic Cell for this purpose have been sent to the Govt. of India. As soon as the Cell is created, action for imparting instructions in the local dialect shall be taken up.

40. : In order to improve the standard of education many SC/ST girls, a number of schemes as enumerated in answer to the question No.33(d) have been implemented by the Administration. In addition 3 girls Social Welfare Hostels have been opened including the one run by Mission. There are 180 inmates in these Hostels.

Furthermore, Social Welfare Officer, Development and Planning Officer, and Child Development Project Officer, through their respective offices, explain the importance of education for SC/ST especially girls and motivate parents to give due attention\* to the Education of their daughters.

41. : The number of teachers in Primary, Middle and High/Higher Secondary Schools are as under :-

<u>Schools</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>
Primary Schools.	162
Middle Schools.	266
High/Higher Secondary Schools	93

The following are the details regarding percentage of teachers belonging to SC/ST.

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>High/Higher Secondary</u>
S.C. 2.5%	2.63%	1.07%
S.T. 59.87%	29.32%	21.50%

Ashram Schools

42.(a) : The schemes for opening Ashram Schools was introduced in this Union Territory in the year 1968.

- (b) : At present only one Ashram School exist in the Territory. Only one Ashram School is functioning in the Territory. It has 350 inmates.
- (c) : A note regarding the working of Ashram School and facilities provided to the inmates in the School is appended at page 35.
- (e) : At present there is no proposal for opening Ashram School in the Territory.

43 (a) : In all there are 9 Boys Hostels and 3 Girls Hostels in the Territory. There are 793 inmates in the Hostels. The details are as under :-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Inmates</u>	
			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Govt.Hostels	7	2	475	80
Mission	1	1	120	100
Vanvashi Kalyan Ashram	1	Nil	18	Nil
	<u>9</u>	<u>3=12</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>180 = 793</u>

- (b) : There are 9 Govt. Hostels and 3 Hostels belonging Govt. aided institutions.
- (c) : The students residing within 5 KMs. radius of the Middle/High School are not entitled for the hostel accommodation. However, in special circumstances the hostel accommodation is provided for handicapped students. Therefore, the total number of students actually requiring hostel accommodation cannot be assessed.

(d) : Free Board and Lodging facilities are provided to SC/ST inmates only. SC/ST students in the hostels are served with food twice daily. They are also provided with towels, soap and bedding free of cost.

(e) : The proposal for opening 2 more Social Welfare Hostels is under progress.

-----

A NOTE ON FUNCTIONING OF ASHRAM SHALA SCHOOL  
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI, RAKHOLI.

-----

(d) :- Primary School, Rakholi was established in the year 1965 and it was converted in Ashramshala on 6.12.1968. Initially, there were only 70 students in the school. At present, 432 students are receiving education in the Ashramshala. There are 12 Teachers, including Agriculture Teachers serving in the Ashramshala. This school has educational facilities from Std.I to VII. At present, there are 350 inmates in the hostel. Of 350 inmates in the hostel of this school Ashramshala, 308 inmates belong to ST community and 2 inmates belong to SC community.

An area of 6 acres is earmarked for agricultural activities. The inmates are imparted with necessary instructions in the fields of agriculture on scientific line by qualified teachers. They are given practical training in raising agricultural crops by employing modern methodology such as use of high yielding variety of seeds, irrigation, fertilizer, pest control, etc. The agricultural equipment and other necessary materials required for the training are supplied by the School.

In order to ensure all round development of the inmates of the hostel of Ashramshala, physical training is also imparted to the students. The Ashramshala is



provided with adequate facilities for out-door and in-door games. As a result, the performance of the inmates of the Ashramshala has been remarkable in annual sports-meet, and in competitions organised by Government and private Institutions.

A number of schemes are being implemented in the Ashramshala in order to ensure regular attendance of the inmates and also to motivate the parents especially tribals to send their children to Schools. These are -

- i) Supply of free mid-day meals.
- ii) Supply of free clothing.
- iii) Supply of free text-books, exercise note-books, compass, slates, etc.
- iv) Besides, free lodging and boarding facilities are also provided to the inmates of the hostel.

It may be mentioned that a small Gau-shala (Dairy) is maintained by the inmates of the <sup>hostel</sup> ~~school~~, mainly with a view to impart and disseminate necessary knowledge in the field of animal husbandary through hostel inmates to their parents and community at large. The milk produced at Gaushala (Dairy) is consumed by the hostel inmates themselves under Nutrition Programme.

The general impression is that the Ashramshala is serving the cause of poor tribal students in a very effective manner.

197

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

4 (a) : There is only one Industrial Training Institute in the Union Territory. This was established in the year 1977.

(b) : Following are the Trades in which training is imparted at the Institute :

1. Electrician,
2. Wireman,
3. Fitter,
4. Turner,
5. Motor Mechanic,
6. Welder.

(c) : In all there are 148 trainees undergoing training in various Trades at the Institute.

Detailed break up is as under :

Trade	Batch No.	Sanctioned seat.	Trainees on Roll			
			SC	ST	Other	Total
Electrician	39	16	1	1	11	13
Wireman	39	16	2	2	8	12
Fitter	39	16	2	3	9	14
Turner	39	12	-	2	9	11
Motor Mech.	39	16	-	1	10	11
Welder	40	12	1	3	11	15
Electrician	40	16	2	1	16	19
Wireman	40	16	1	2	10	13
Fitter	40	16	2	2	10	14
Turner	40	12	1	4	8	13
Motor Mech.	40	16	3	2	8	13
<b>Total:</b>		<b>164</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>148</b>

(d) : As a stipend of Rs.100/- per month is given to SC/ST trainees. A stipend of Rs.75/- per month is admissible to the trainees other than SC/ST whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs.6,000/-.

Besides, following other facilities are also provided :

- 1. 90% seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates. Other than SC/ST candidates are given admission only when SC/ST candidates are not available.
- 2. Free Training is given to all candidates.
- 3. Hand Tools with locker are provided free.
- 4. Workshop dresses are also provided free.
- 5. Trainees are sent for Educational tour to visit some industries on neighbouring States to get first hand knowledge of industries.
- 6. First Aid and other amenities are provided during training period.

(e) There is a proposal for expansion of training facilities which envisages introduction of following new Trades during the Sixth Five Year Plan period :

- 1. Mechanic Radio and T.V.      16 Trainees.
- 2. Plumber.                              16 Trainees.
- 3. Mechanic Diesel.                      16 Trainees.
- 4. Mechanic Tractor                      16 Trainees.
- 5. Building Constructor                16 Trainees.
- 6. Machinist.                              12 Trainees.

There is also a proposal to provide hostel facilities to 50% of the trainees. Besides, in order to improve the quality of training Audio-visual equipments for all the Trades are being purchased.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

45.(a) : There are one District level Hospital, with 3 P.H.Cs, 6 Dispensaries, 13 Sub-Centres and one Mobile Dispensary in the Territory. The whole Territory is covered under M.P.W.Scheme. There are 10 Patelads (circles) and each Patelad (circle) has either got one P.H.C. or one Dispensary in the Territory at present. Whole Territory has been divided into 20 sections and each section is being looked after by one or two M.P.W. covering a population between 4000 to 6000. The Territory is also covered under Health Guide Scheme.

(b) : Hospital : The hospital at present has got 50 beds and is provided with major specialists services in medicine, surgery, Gynocology and Obstetrics, Anaesthesiology. Ophthalmology and Paediatrician. There is also part-time Orthopaedic Surgeon who visits twice a week in the Hospital. The hospital has got Ambulance services and facilities of X-Ray and Clinical Laboratory with qualified X-Ray and Laboratory Technicians. There is also an Ayurvedic Clinic with one Ayurvedic Physician and Pharmacy attached to the hospital.

Public Health Centres : There are 3 P.H.Cs. at present in this Territory covering between 30000 to 40000 population by each P.H.C. Two P.H.Cs. have got 2 Medical Officers each and one P.H.C. has got 3 Medical Officers. There are laboratory facilities with qualified Laboratory Technician in each P.H.C.

Dispensary : There are 6 Dispensaries with one Medical Officer and other para-medical staff in each Dispensary. They provide both curative and

preventive measures. M.P.Ws. also have been posted in these Dispensaries. There is also one Mobile Dispensary to provide medical facilities at the door-steps of the rural people.

- (c) : There are 72 villages in this Territory. Out of 72 villages, 6 villages are going under submergence created by the Reservoir of Damanganga Irrigation Project shortly.
- (d) : There are 3 P.H.Cs. and 10 sub-centres (13 sanctioned) functioning at present in the Territory in their own premises. 3 Sub-Centres are under construction.
- (e) : One P.H.C. and 8 Sub-Centres have been opened during last 5 years.
- (f) : It has not yet been possible to achieve the target of one P.H.C. for 20000 population and one Sub-Centre having 3000 population in this Territory. It has been clarified about that this Territory has been divided into 20 sections and each section with 4000 to 6000 of population has been placed with M.P.Ws. Out of these it has been possible to construct 13 Sub-Centres and it is expected that within next 2 years of the 6th Five Year Plan another 7 Sub-Centres will be opened.
-

### H O U S I N G

46(a) The Administration has formulated a number of schemes to meet the requirement of housing of SC/ST/other members of the society. These are:

1. Subsidy for construction of houses and renovation of houses of SC/ST.
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
4. Subsidised Industrial Workers' Housing Scheme.
5. Police Housing.

The Administration has already allotted 715 houses to the homeless persons of the Territory in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Govt. of India. During 1975-76 the Administration had constructed the houses departmentally. These houses are made up of mud wall with roof of Mangalore tiles. In order to relieve the occupants of the cost and periodical maintenance of kachcha houses, the Administration has proposed to construct pucca house at an estimated cost of Rs.10,000/-

The Administration is also implementing the scheme of providing subsidy and loan for renovation of houses for SC/ST.

(ii) Under Low Income Group Housing Scheme, loan for construction of houses are granted to persons whose annual income do not exceed Rs.12,000/-. The scheme is also applicable to Cooperative Housing Society consisting of the members belonging to Low Income Group. The Scheme provides grant of loan upto 80% of the actual cost of the house, subject to maximum of Rs.10,000/- per house.

(iii) Under the scheme of housing for Middle Income Group, loan for construction of houses

of the house, subject to maximum of Rs.20,000/- per house.

(iv) The scheme of housing for industrial workers on subsidy basis has been formulated by the Administration to provide housing facility to the economically weaker section of the community who may be categorised as workers under the Factory Act, 1948. Till recently, the Administration has been constructing the industrial workers' quarters for allotment to them on rent. However, in order to accelerate the construction programme in view of the rapid industrialisation taking place in the Territory, it has been decided to grant loan and subsidy as per the integrated housing scheme to the industrialists for constructing the houses. It is further proposed to allot house sites by the Administration on lease basis.

(v) In view of the acute shortage of residential accommodation in the Territory, a number of police staff face lot of difficulties in finding suitable accommodation and therefore the Administration keeping in line with the directives received from Govt. of India, has formulated scheme for construction of houses for police personnel nearest to their duty place. The Administration has already approved the construction proposal of 57 quarters at various places.

Loan and subsidy to SC/ST and Other Backward Classes for construction of houses are provided by the Administration. Under this scheme financial assistance upto Rs.2500/- at the quantum of 75% subsidy and 25% interest free loan recoverable in 15 annual instalments is provided. In addition to this, 2.5 CM wood per hut are supplied by the Forest Department free of cost.

There is another scheme for grant of loan and subsidy to SC/ST and Other Backward Classes for renovation of houses under which total assistance upto Rs.1500/- at the quantum of Rs.1000/- subsidy and Rs. 500/- loan recoverable in 5 annual equal instalments at 8% interest rate is provided to convert thatched roof into tiled roof. In addition to this, an amount of Rs.200/- and Rs.400/- is granted towards construction of water closet and domestic electric connection respectively.

(b) As stated earlier loans and subsidy are provided to SC/ST for construction of house. Under the scheme financial assistance of Rs.2500/- per house is being given. Rs.625/- interest free loan recoverable in fifteen annual instalments and Rs.1875/- as subsidy to each SC/ST and Other Backward Class family is provided. 327 persons of SC/ST community have been covered so far under the said scheme.



DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

104

47.(a) : No separate survey for identifying landless workers and houseless persons was conducted by the Administration. However, during the household survey conducted under IRD programme, it was revealed that in all there are 85 houseless persons in the Territory. Necessary applications for allotment of house sites were obtained from the persons thus identified.

(b) : On receipt of above mentioned 85 applications, 45 applicants have been allotted house sites during the current year and in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. No houseless person was allotted any house sites in absence of identification.

However, it would be worthwhile to mention that almost all houseless persons in the Territory were covered under old 20-Point Programme during the year 1975. Each houseless person is allotted with a piece of land admeasuring 200 Sq.metres.

(c) : At present number of landless workers in the Territory is not known since no survey has been carried out in this regard.

(d) : An allottee of house site belonging to SC/ST Community and other backward class, for construction of house/hut on the allotted site is provided with financial assistance to the tune of Rs.2,500/-. Total amount of Rs.2,500/-. an amount of Rs.1,875/- forms subsidy portion and remaining amount of Rs.625/- forms loan portion of the financial assistance. The loan portion is recoverable in 15 annual instalments and no interest is

charged. During the last 3 years, no application for availing of the facilities mentioned above was made by any allottee and therefore, the fund of this scheme was diverted to the scheme of Renovation of houses of SC/ST and other backward class. During the last 3 years the following assistance for renovation of house is provided:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of beneficiary</u>		<u>Amount of assistance</u>
	<u>SC</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
1980-81	-	36	53,000/-
1981-82	1	321	4,64,554/-
1982-83	-	114	1,50,000/-

(e) : The approximate cost for construction of house/hut which may be considered suitable for the average SC/ST family is Rs.12,000/-.

Break up is detailed as under :

1) Wood - 3.5 CM	Rs.	8,650/-
2) Other materials like fixtures and fastening, Bamboos, Roofing material and Cement	Rs.	2,070/-
3) Cost of skilled labour	Rs.	380/-
4) Cost of unskilled labour	Rs.	770/-
5) Unforeseen Misc. Expenditure	Rs.	130/-
Total :		Rs. 12,000/-

E X C I S E

8.A : This Administration follows the excise policy enunciated by the Government of India. In view of the prevailing tradition and life style of the tribals of this Territory and in pursuance of the directives received from the Ministry of Social Welfare with regards to Excise Policy, tribals of the Territory have been allowed to distil their traditional drink (liquor) for their own consumption and to meet their demand on festive and social occasions. However, non-tribals who constitute a meagre proportion fall within the purview of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Excise Duty Regulation and distillation of liquor without a valid licence is considered an offence.

In the year 1978, on the advice of the Ministry of Social Welfare prohibition was introduced into this Territory. However, the order of the Administrator introducing total prohibition in the Territory was successfully challenged in the Bombay High Court. Thereafter, licences of I.M.F.L. country liquor, toddy etc. were renewed and prohibition lifted. The Government Distillery which was closed down in view of the Excise Policy of Government of India during 1978 was subsequently opened in 1981 on recommendations of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee. Further more 3 I.M.F.L. licences were also granted in pursuance of the recommendations of the H.M.A.C. The licenced premises are located in non-tribal area.

B. The number of liquor licences in existence in the Territory are as under :-

Sl. No.	Kind of liquor	Nature of Licence	No. of licence	No. of licences out of col.4 held by :		
				SC	ST	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	I.M.F.L.	Retailsale	9	-	-	9
2.	I.M.F.L.	Wholesale	6	-	-	6
3.	Country liquor	Retailsale	21	-	1	20
4.	Toddy.	Retailsale	101	-	59	42
5.	Toddy.	Wholesale	6	-	6	-

The grant of licences is considered as per the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Excise Duty Regulation and Rules made thereunder.

The contract system of liquor vending is not allowed in the Union Territory.

C. Necessary efforts are being made to make people aware of the harmful effects of liquor drinking. Publicity Department and Social Welfare Department are engaged in educating tribals and to emphasis upon them the evils of drinking through audio-visual publicity media. Unfortunately, there is no effective voluntary organisation working in this Territory. However, a few organisations based on religion are engaged in educating tribals to refrain from liquor consumption. Their efforts, though on a small scale is commendable.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

49(a) There are not many active voluntary agencies in this Territory. There are some religious organisations such as Adivasi Social Services Society, Roman Catholic Mission, Visva Hindu Parisad branch, Swami Narayan Sanstha which are doing works in the field of social welfare on a small scale.

Social Welfare Deptt. of the Administration has helped from voluntary organisations consisting of SC/ST members in the Territory. The number of such voluntary organisations are as under :

1. Mahila Mandals.	..	26
2. Youth Mandals.	..	14
3. Bhajan Mandals.	..	32

There are also some voluntary organisations viz. Lions Club, Indian Red Cross Society in the Territory.

Of late, a branch of the organisation known as Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram has been set up by its workers with a view to perform some social works among tribals for their moral & physical upliftment.

49(b) The grant-in-aid is released to some voluntary organisations through the Social Welfare Department. The details of the last three years are as under :

1980-81	..	Rs. 5,445.48
1981-82	..	10,5 69.32
1982-83	..	Nil *

\* No assistance could be provided due to shortage of fund.

The grant-in-aid is also released to voluntary organisations through the Education Department for education purpose.

The details of the last three years are as under :

1980-81	..	Rs. 66,350.70
1981-82	..	68,350.70
1982-83	..	90,817.80

49(c) The activities of the above mentioned voluntary organisations depend on their constitution. The main activities are described as under :

Voluntary Organisations like Adivasi Social Services Society, Roman Catholic Mission and Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram are mainly engaged in educating tribal children and imparting training for of their all round development. Of course, these organisations are preaching their own religion among the tribals side by side.

Mahila Mandals have been formed with a view to initiate the habit of good thinking for better standard of living. Mahila Mandals organise their monthly meeting and the issues like Education of children, family planning, child marriage, dowry, cleanliness, kitchen garden, Poultry, Adult Education etc. are discussed so as to enable less educated tribal mahila find root cause of their poverty for themselves and remedy thereof. Besides, the Mahila Mandals also arrange competitions like house decoration, baby shows etc. with a view to introduce tribal mahilas with proper methods of living.

Youth Organisations like Yuvak Mandals prepare tribal youths for construction works. These Mandals take part in sports, cultural programmes and rural development works and in the process help tribal youths enhance their moral and physical faculties.

Organisations like Bhajan Mandals arrange satsang, bhajan etc. Through Satsang and Bhajan these mandals educate and motivate their tribal brethren in the fields of education, child marriage, dowry, family planning etc. for adopting right attitude.

Religious organisation like Swaminarayan is active in propagating prohibition among tribal people.

49(d) The grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations like Mahila Mandals, Youth Mandals and Bhajan Mandals is provided through Gram Panchayat. The representative of the Deptt. of Social Welfare is exercising check over these voluntary organisations by periodical inspections.

As regards grant-in-aid given by the Education Department for education purpose to Voluntary Organisations, it may be mentioned that the inspecting staff of Education Deptt. exercise check for proper utilisation of funds granted by auditing the accounts such organisations periodically.

S E R R V I C E S

50.A : The pattern of reservation for SC/ST in the Territory is as under :-

Percentage for direct recruitment :

S.Cs. : 2%%  
S.Ts. : 43.3%%

Percentage for promotion :

S.Cs. : 15.5%%  
S.Ts. : 71 1/2%%

For effective implementation of reservation orders and to facilitate monitoring the Administration is maintaining Roster register for recruitment of candidates against various posts under different categories.

B. The requisite informations are as under :-

1. 1.11.1963 to 26.11.1972

S.Cs. : 12 2 1/2%%  
S.Ts. : 5%%

2. 27.11.1972 onwards.

S.Cs. : 15.5%%  
S.Ts. : 71 1/2%%

For Direct recruitment  
from 28.9.70 onwards.

S.Cs. : 2%%  
S.Ts. : 43.3%%

C. The requisite informations are as under :-

Group	Total	S.C.	S.T.
"A"	9	NIL	NIL
"B"	46	6	3
"C"	1425	83	472
"D"	257	37	185
Sweepers	17	6	11



REPRESENTATION OF SC/ST IN SERVICES

1. The EMAC felt that the Territory being predominantly a tribal one, preference to local people in matters of employment under administration was justified. The Committee accordingly recommended that in regard to direct recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts, preference may be given to local people as is being done in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

The proposal on the above lines has been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The matter is being examined by the Ministry.

Furthermore, in order to improve the representation of SC/ST in services, candidates belonging to SC/ST community are given preference for admission in Industrial Training Institute and other training schemes such as Driving, electrical fittings etc. Moreover, in the qualifying examination conducted by the Administration for recruitment to the post of Forest Guard, L.D.(etc.), a low qualifying marks is prescribed for SC/ST candidates.

A SPECIAL CELL TO COLLECT STATISTICS  
ABOUT REPRESENTATION OF SC/ST SERVICES.

52.

As the Administration is small one, the necessity of creating a separate Cell to collect statistics about representation of SC/ST in service to ensure the application on reservation orders in favour of SC/ST is not felt. However, as per the prescribed norms Roster registers are being maintained for recruitment in services to the posts in various groups.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

3.(a)) :- The total number of educated unemployed SC & ST persons on the live register of the Employment register is 19 and 1844 respectively. The details of sexwise distribution of unemployment among SC/ST and their level of education are as under:

Sr. No.	Qualification.	SC		ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
1.	IV to VI STD.	02	-	46	-
2.	VII to IX STD.	12	-	76	01
3.	S.S.C. Passed.	03	01	47	07
4.	H.S.C. Passed.	-	01	06	-
5.	B.A. Passed.	-	-	-	01
Total :		17	02	175	09

(b)) :- The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 has been extended to this Union Territory only from 23.10.1982. The broad functions of the Employment Exchange are :

1. Registration and placement of job seekers.
2. Rendering Vocational Guidance and Career Advice Service.
3. Collection and dissemination of man power data.
4. Registration of candidates for self-employment.

The Employment Exchange of this Union Territory has a staffing strength of one Employment Officer, One Head Clerk One Clerk and One Peon and, therefore, it is not fully equipped to undertake all the functions of full fledged Employment Exchange. The Employment Exchange of the Administration, therefore, only undertakes the work relating to registration and placement of job seekers.

However, the Employment Exchange with its limited staff has also ventured some field works to assess the job preference among tribal population, the level of education of the job seekers and <sup>to</sup> educate the general masses about the desirability of getting registered with the Employment Exchange and to enjoy the benefit of the self employment scheme being operated by the Administration. The survey carried out by the exchange has revealed that most of the job seekers were literate or otherwise preferred regular Government jobs. In general, job seekers are reluctant to work in private firm.

During the course of the said survey, the employment exchange identified 25 persons who were ready to be self employed.

Of late, the Administration has set up a District Man Power Planning and Employment General Council to look after the interest of unemployed persons in the Territory. The recommendations of the Council is

placed at Page..... (Appendix 'A').

Since the Territory is predominantly tribal, the major benefits of the scheme being operated for unemployed persons go to tribals of the Territory.

217

APPENDIX - A ( Para 53(b) ).

Some of the decision taken by the Council were as under ..

1. Employment exchange to carry out a survey of villages in the Union Territory and prepare list of persons needing employment and the type of employment desired, their educational level etc. and identify those seeking self-employment.
2. Opening of shopping centres in various villages by Panchayat.
3. All departments/industries to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchange.
4. Training for jobs likely to be generated in the Sugar Factory.
5. Training of Stenos in Industrial Training Institute.
6. Motor Driving/Mechanic Training by the District Industries Centre or I.T.I.
7. Encouraging small Shops- or -wheals.
8. Providing Katcha sheds with roofs.
9. Training of tribals under I.D.P. Schemes, in various trades. Collection of minor forest produce to be left exclusively for Adivasis.
0. Banks should recruit locals in post vacant in their Banks.
1. Banks advised to clear cases of loans to the needy self employees and to simplify procedure for grant of loans.

- 12. Penal action to be taken against industries who do not comply with the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies ) Act, 1959.
- 13. Public Works Department should employ local unemployed for work charge works.
- 14. The District Industries Centres directed to prepare a project report for the persons deciding to take up candle making as Cottage Industry and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission should be involved in marketing them.
- 15. Officers should take follow up action and ensure success of schemes operated by them and make efforts to assess/monitor the actual benefits accrued out of the schemes adopted by the people.

Sub. Director, Unit,  
 Ministry of Educational  
 Planning and Administration  
 17-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110016  
 DC No. D-843  
 Date 9/9/87

