

ADMINISTRATION
OF
U.T. OF DAMAN AND DIU

ANNUAL PLAN, 1989-90
OF
TRIBAL SUB PLAN, DAMAN

COLLECTORATE
TRIBAL SUB PLAN CELL
D A M A N.
OCTOBER - 1988.

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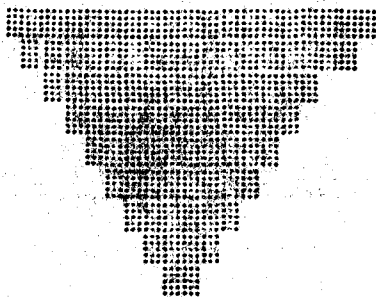
ANNUAL PLAN - 1989-90
OF
TRIBAL SUB PLAN, DAMAN

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CHAPTER - I

GENERAL

1.1 The Union Territory of Daman and Diu which came into existence on 30th May, 1987 after delinking of Goa from the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, comprises two Districts viz. Daman and Diu, both situated on the western coast. Daman is situated nearly 200 Kms. north from Bombay. On the north, east and south, it is surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat State and on the west by Arabian Sea.

AREA AND POPULATION

1.2 As per 1981 Census, the total population of Daman District is 48,560 of which 9,828 or 20% belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In the other district i.e. Diu, the population of Scheduled Tribes is negligible being 203. Thus, nearly 98% of the total tribal population in the territory, is concentrated in Daman District. The Table 1.1 gives the details of total population in both the Districts and the distribution of Scheduled Tribes population.

TABLE - 1.1

Districtwise Scheduled Tribes and Total Population			
Union Territory/ District.	Total Population.	Scheduled Tribes Population.	Percentage of Sch. Tribes population.
Daman and Diu.	78981	10,031	12.70%
Daman District.	48560	9,828	20.24%
Diu District.	30421	203	0.67%

1.3 The Villagewise distribution of Scheduled Tribes population in Daman District, as per 1981 Census, is given in Table 1.2.

T A B L E - 1.2

Villagewise distribution of Scheduled Tribes Population
in Daman District.

Sr. No.	Town/ Village.	Total Population.	Scheduled Tribes Population.	Percentage of S. T, Population to total population
<u>URBAN</u>				
1.	Daman Town	21,003	2,075	9.88
<u>RURAL</u>				
1.	Zari	538	538	100.00
2.	Naïla Pardi	441	433	98.19
3.	Deva Pardi.	173	153	88.44
4.	Bhamti	356	232	85.17
5.	Pariari	1,000	508	50.80
6.	Thana Pardi	489	188	38.45
7.	Kachigam	1,994	756	37.91
8.	Jampore	484	171	35.33
9.	Palhit	222	78	35.14
10.	Bhimpore	1,876	647	34.49
11.	Dunetha	2,706	835	30.86
12.	Devka	1,181	354	29.97
13.	Magarwada	4,395	1,074	24.43
14.	Ringanwada	474	114	24.05
15.	Marwad	2,010	456	22.69
16.	Kadaiya	1,353	245	18.11
17.	Dabhel	2,821	474	16.80
18.	Damanwada	1,101	184	16.71
19.	Varkund	2,052	186	9.06
20.	Dholar	737	57	7.73
21.	Jani Vankad	1,154	70	6.07
Total (Rural)		27,557	7,753	28.13
TOTAL (Rural + Urban)		48,560	9,828	20.24

1.4 It is seen that only in one village viz. Zari, the entire population is of tribals. Though in some other villages like Naila Pardi, Deva Pardi and Bhamti, they comprise the majority.

1.5 The total area of Daman District is 72 sq.kms. Nearly 63% of its total geographical area is under cultivation and only 15% of the cultivated area is irrigated. Area under forest is quite negligible.

LITERACY

1.6 Table 1.3 gives the literacy rates as per 1981 Census.

T A B L E -1,3

<u>Union Territory/ District.</u>	<u>Literacy rates among Scheduled Tribes and Total Population</u>			<u>Scheduled Tribes Population</u>		
	<u>Total Population</u>			<u>Population</u>		
	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Daman and Diu	49.16	60.31	38.66	26.34	33.34	18.99
Daman District.	52.05	62.74	41.55	26.32	33.66	18.74
Diu District.	44.53	56.19	34.29	27.09	22.22	38.98

1.7 It is seen that the literacy amongst the Tribal population is much less being 26.34 percent as compared to the total population for which it is 49.16 percent. In both the Districts there is no much variation in the overall literacy rates amongst the Tribal population.

CROPS GROWN

1.8 The important crop grown during Kharif is paddy and 'VAL' (a kind of bean). Wheat is also grown during the Rabi Season to some extent.

WORK PARTICIPATION

1.9 The work participation rates amongst the Scheduled Tribes and total population by sex in the Union Territory and its both Districts, as per 1981 Census, are given in Table 1.4.

T A B L E 1.4

Work Participation Rates

Union Territory/ District.	Work participation Rates					
	Total population			Scheduled Tribes Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman and Diu	26.86	43.09	11.59	38.04	51.91	23.48
Daman District	28.04	44.85	11.52	37.58	51.02	23.69
Diu District.	24.98	40.11	11.69	60.59	82.64	6.78

1.10 It is seen that the work participation rate is much higher in case of Scheduled Tribes population being 37.58% as against 28.04% amongst total population for Daman District.

1.11 The percentage distribution of workers by broad categories for the total workers as well as those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Daman District is given in Table 1.5

T A B L E . 1.5

Percentage distribution of workers in Daman by broad categories as per 1981 Census

Workers	Percentage of workers engaged as			
	Culti- vators	Agri. labourers	Household Industry- workers	Other workers
Total Workers	18.82	9.74	3.41	68.03
Tribal Workers	11.16	32.14	5.79	50.91

1.12 It may be noted that nearly one third of the scheduled tribes workers were engaged as agricultural labourers which is comparatively a low paid occupation, whereas considering the total population, the percentage of such workers was less than 10%.

CHAPTER - II

APPROACH AND STRATEGY

2.1 As stated earlier, nearly 98% of the total Tribal population of this territory is concentrated in Daman District. At the time of liberation in 1961, the socio-economic gap between tribals and non tribals was very wide. Since no attention was paid by the erstwhile regime for the betterment of the tribals, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population of this territory were brought within the purview of the Constitutional safeguards in 1967-68. A Separate Tribal Sub Plan for Daman was taken up for implementation with effect from 2nd October, 1976 with the main object of improving the general living conditions and socio-economic status of the tribals.

2.2 The Tribal Sub Plan has been designed in such a way as to bring rapid development in the areas of tribal concentration. The long term objectives of the Sub Plan are (I) to narrow the gap between the levels of living conditions of tribals and other communities, and (II) to improve the general living conditions of the tribal communities.

It also aims to make the tribals self-reliant in the normal walk of their lives as early as possible by improving their organisational capabilities, removal of their exploitation in all forms. The schemes are mostly family oriented.

2.3 The aims and objectives kept in view while formulating the Tribal Sub Plan can be summarised as follows:

1. Removal of indebtedness.
2. Enforcement of Minimum agricultural wages.
3. Prevention of land alienation.
4. Supply of inputs and essential consumer commodities.
5. Provision of credit facilities.
6. Provision of alternate additional source of income to agricultural labourers, and
7. Organisation of special coaching programme to improve educational standard.

2.4 The various Plan Programmes being implemented under the Sub Plan are as under :

I. AGRICULTURE

- 1.1 Agricultural Extension.
- 1.2 Grant of Financial Assistance for
 - a - Purchase of Agricultural Inputs.
 - b - Purchase of agricultural Implements and Tools.
 - c - Purchase of Work Animals, and
 - d - Horticulture Development.

II - DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1 Supply of Milch Animals.

III - FISHERIES

- 3.1 Supply of Mechanised Boats.
- 3.2 Financial Assistance for purchase of Fisheries requisites.
- 3.3 Financial assistance for purchase of Van/Tempo for marketing of Fish catch.

IV - FORESTRY

- 4.1 Supply of plants under Social Forestry.

V - COOPERATION

- 5.1 Contribution towards share capital and revolving fund to LSMP Society.

VI - ENERGY

- 6.1 Electrification of Tribal Wados.
- 6.2 Street light to panchayats.

VII - INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL

- 7.1 Financial assistance for Self-employment in service oriented units.
- 7.2 Craft Training to Tribal youths.

VIII - TRANSPORT

- 8.1 Construction/Improvement of roads in areas of tribal concentration.

IX - EDUCATION

- 9.1 Supply of Books, Stationery and Uniforms to students.
- 9.2 Cash Incentives to Parents of girl students.
- 9.3 Remedial coaching/teaching scheme.
- 9.4 Development of Ashram Shalas.
- 9.5 Construction of Hostel for Sch. tribe boys and girls in Daman town.
- 9.6 Upgradation of Govt. Middle High Schools at Zari and Pariary.
- 9.7 Setting up of village libraries and Mobile Libraries.
- 9.8 Audio visual Education.
- 9.9 Vocational courses in Ashram Shalas/Middle Schools/High Schools.

X - HEALTH

- 10.1 Maintenance of Mobile Dispensary.
- 10.2 Establishment of sub centres.
- 10.3 Survey of incidence of diseases.

XI - HOUSING PROGRAMMES

- 11.1 Construction of Houses.

XII | OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

- 12.1 Administrative Set Up (TSP Cell)
- 12.2 Water Supply.

2.5 Strategy during VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90)

The Tribal Sub Plan of Daman has been a Project taken up with a specific objective of making special efforts for development of tribal community in the district. The Schemes hitherto included under Sub Plan were aimed solely towards achieving this objective.

The Schemes taken up under the Project are of two types.

i) Community based schemes and (ii) Family base schemes.

The Community based schemes are intended for providing infrastructural facilities to the areas of tribal concentration and for providing general incentives in the form of outright grants. The schemes under this category are Construction of rural roads, Ashram Shalas, Electrification of tribal wados, provision of health facilities etc.

Some of the programmes under infrastructural development taken up earlier like community drinking water wells, irrigation wells, Communication in rural areas (Zari causeway) have been completed. Only a few programmes like Electrification of Tribal Wados, Street light to Panchayats, Upgradation of Government Middle Schools at Zari and Pariary, construction of Hostel for scheduled tribes, construction of new Sub centres under Health programme etc. have been taken up during the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985 - 90)

Special Stress will be given to implement family oriented schemes in the VIIth Five Year Plan specially like Social Forestry and Horticulture Development. Under these programmes tribals will be provided necessary inputs, given usufruct rights, if possible, and also wages as subsistence during the growth period until economic benefits being accruing to them. Another important aspect of the VIIth Five year Plan would be coverage of tribals also under the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. AND R.L.E.G.P. being implemented by the Rural Development Agency.

As per the poverty line study of Scheduled Tribes households in Daman District conducted in 1984-85, the literacy ratio amongst tribals is only 36.40% which is much less compared to the general literacy rate of 49.16% for the Territory. Therefore much efforts are to be made to bridge this gap. The VIIth Five Year Plan aims at total eradication of illiteracy by providing all types of facilities like books, uniforms, cash incentives, provision of boarding and lodging facilities in Ashram Shalas and Hostels in town, Upgrading of Middle Schools to High Schools in areas of tribal concentration etc.

The Scheme regarding grant of financial assistance for Self employment in service oriented units is receiving encouraging response and hence the same will be continued to cover the needs of tribals.

In the field of manpower planning, vocationalisation of education will be given the highest priority to meet the critical shortage of all categories of manpower specially in the newly emerging skills. Accordingly new vocational and technical courses will be provided in the Technical High School Centre, Daman providing stipend at the rate enhanced from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- per month during 1986 - 87 to tribal students under the existing scheme of Craft Training to Tribal Youths. This may also help them in securing jobs in the existing Somnath Industrial Estate, Daman as also other nearby industries.

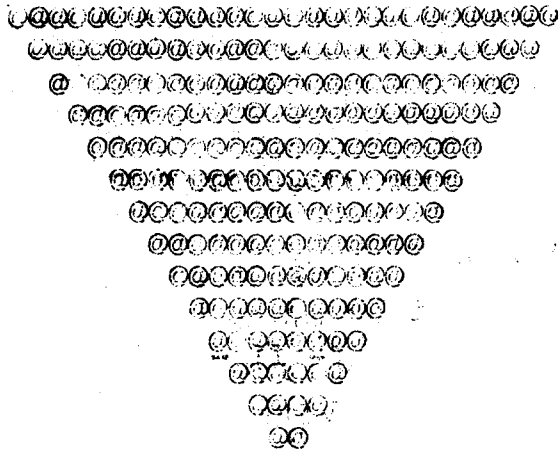
All agricultural schemes which are both employment oriented and production oriented are continued during the VIIth Five Year Plan to enable the tribals to cross the poverty line.

Another important aspect of the VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90) would be the provision of efficient preventive health care by running mobile dispensary units and establishment of additional Sub-Centres.

In the VIIth Five Year Plan the housing needs of the tribals could not be met to the extent required for one reason or the other. Therefore, more stress will be given on this aspect during the VIIth Five Year Plan. From the year 1987-88, the pattern of Assistance approved under R.D.A. is being adopted under tribal Sub Plan also which provides financial assistance to Rs. 8300/- per beneficiary as 100% subsidy whereas, earlier assistance of Rs. 3,800/- was being given out of which Rs. 2,000/- was subsidy and Rs. 1,800/- was loan.

The Planning Commission have earlier emphasized the needs to carry out poverty line survey among tribals on 100% basis. The survey should also throw light on the felt needs of the tribals and to make an assessment of the tribals living below the poverty line in accordance with the latest guide lines issued by the Planning Commission. Accordingly it has been lately decided by the Government to conduct the survey in two different rounds of three months duration each so that a more realistic picture could emerge as regards the consumption pattern of the households covered.

After the identification of the exact no.of families living below the poverty line through the said survey concerted efforts will be made during the subsequent plan period to uplift those families above poverty lines.



C H A P T E R - III

3.1-REVIEW OF PROGRESS

Since the introduction of the Tribal Sub Plan in 1976 and till 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 395.71 lakhs has actually been spent on the implementation of various schemes under the Sub Plan. The year wise outlay, actual allotment and expenditure are given in Table 3.1 below:-

T A B L E - 3.1

Yearwise Outlay, Actual allotment and Expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

YEAR	Approved Outlay		Actual Allotment.		Expenditure	
	Total	S.C.A.	Total	S.C.A.	Total	S.C.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1976-77	28.00	8.00	28.00	9.50	25.23	7.18
1977-78	40.07	11.00	44.10	11.01	41.91	10.61
1978-79	58.00	22.00	51.68	22.00	38.92	14.39
1979-80	33.00	15.00	33.00	15.00	25.23	11.70
1980-81	38.27	12.81	33.94	12.81	23.15	10.34
1981-82	41.80	11.80	13.91	4.37	14.29	4.37
1982-83	31.73	10.84	13.89	5.00	16.33	5.00
1983-84	26.82	6.07	14.45	5.99	20.91	5.99
1984-85	44.31	7.00	20.64	7.00	20.53	6.97
1985-86	45.00	5.00	45.00	5.00	35.95	4.99
1986-87	50.00	6.00	51.05	6.00	50.15	5.10
1987-88	91.00	9.41	92.86	7.00	83.11	7.11
TOTAL:-	528.00	124.41	442.52	110.68	395.71	93.75

S.C.A.= Special Central Assistance from Ministry of Welfare, Government of India.

3.2 Now the performance of the schemes implemented during the year 1987-88 is to be reviewed. The schemewise actual outlay and expenditure and Physical target and achievement during the year 1987-88 has been furnished in the Annexure IV. During 1987-88, the outlay was approved as Rs. 88.59 lakhs including Special Central Assistance of Rs. 7.00 lakhs Under State Sector, the actual expenditure during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 76.00 lakhs whereas under Special Central Assistance, the actual expenditure was Rs. 7.11 lakhs. Thus the utilization of funds under State Sector and Central Sector was 93% and 102% respectively.

The main reason for shortfall in expenditure under State Sector was non-completion of mechanised boats within time under fisheries Sector. There was a dispute between the lowest tenderer and the Government in the Civil Court regarding finalisation of tenders for the boats to be given during 1986-87. That is why the supply orders of five boats to be issued during 1987-88 was placed very late. Construction of the said boats were completed during September 1988. During the financial year 1987-88, the payment for first stage of construction (30% of total price of boats) could be released and the balance amount of Rs. 6.79 lakhs was surrendered. Another scheme of financial assistance for purchase of Van for transport of fish catch could not be implemented due to non-receipt of approval for pattern of assistance. The said approval has been received in the month of July 1988.

Under Co-operation Sector, there was a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards Share Capital Contribution to LSMP Society, Daman. As per pattern of assistance available at that time, the society was entitled for only Rs. 2.00 lakhs as Share Capital Contribution so the balance amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was surrendered.

As regards the physical achievement, in respect of the following schemes, targets were achieved cent per cent or even more:-

- 1- Agricultural Extension
- 2- Agricultural Inputs.
- 3- Agricultural Implements and Tools.
- 4- Supply of Work Animals.
- 5- Horticulture
- 6- Supply of Plants under Social Forestry
- 7- Craft Training to tribal youths.
- 8- Supply of books and stationery.
- 9- Supply of Uniforms.
- 10- Cash Incentives to tribal girls.
- 11- Remedial Coaching/Teaching scheme.
- 12- Housing Programme.

Under Agricultural Sector, the total of 930 beneficiaries were covered under all the five schemes as against the target of 710 beneficiaries.

In Industrial Sector, under the scheme of 'Financial Assistance for Self Employment in Service Oriented Units' 26 beneficiaries could be covered as against the target of 30 beneficiaries because the fund allotted under the scheme was exhausted, For the rest of the schemes, Physical targets and achievements have no relevance.

C H A P T E R - I V

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

4.1 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND DELEGATION OF FINANCIAL POWERS

At the Territory Level, after delinking of Goa erstwhile Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, a Pradesh Council has been set up to monitor the implementation of various programmes including Tribal Sub Plan with following fifteen members.

1. Administrator of Union Territory of Daman and Diu, as Chairman.
2. 2 M.L.S's from Daman and Diu of the erstwhile Legislative assembly of Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, as Counsellors.
3. Collector's of Daman and Diu.
4. President of Daman Municipal Corporation.
5. 7 Chairmen of 7 Village Panchayats at Daman.
6. 2 Chairmen of 2 Village Panchayats at Diu.

ii. At the District level, the Collector, Daman is the District Development Officer for implementing, reviewing and monitoring the schemes taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan. He has been declared as Budget Controlling Authority and been delegated with the adequate financial powers for smooth and speedy implementation of the Programme.

iii. To ensure smooth coordination and implementation of various schemes under Tribal Sub Plan, a special cell comprising 1 Deputy Collector, 1 Accountant, 5 U.D.Cs., 1 Jr. Stenographer, 1 L.D.C., 1 Projector Operator, 1 Assistant Tailoring Instructor, 2 Gram Sevaks and 1 Peon has been established in the Collectorate, Daman and the same is fully under the administrative control of the Collector, Daman.

iv. The funds for implementation of various schemes taken up under the Tribal Sub Plan are placed at the disposal of Collector Daman by the various participating Departments, No difficulties are generally experienced in implementing the schemes except that the financial institutions, supposed to extend loan under various beneficiary oriented schemes, take their own time in clearing the cases. This certainly affects our work in achieving the targets proportionately from time to time.

4.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

i. At the District level, the Collector is holding meetings regularly to review the progress and to discuss the problems if any with the Implementing Officers, so that some remedial action would be suggested to overcome the same.

ii. Also concurrent evaluation of family oriented schemes is being done by having spot checking by the staff of the Tribal Sub Plan Cell of the Collectorate.



CHAPTER - V

(A) FAMILY ORIENTED SCHEMES FOR POVERTY ERADICATION

The following family oriented schemes which aim at poverty alleviation amongst the scheduled tribes are being implemented presently under Tribal Sub Plan.

I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

- i Agriculture Extension.
- ii Supply of Agri. inputs, including Insecticides and Pesticides.
- iii Purchase of agricultural implements and Tools including Plant Protection Equipments.
- iv Work Animals.
- v Horticulture Development, and
- vi Supply of Mechanised Boats and Fisheries Requisites.

II - Financial Assistance for Self Employment in Service Oriented units.

III- Development of Social Forestry.

IV - Housing Programme.

5.2 Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at the removal of poverty and unemployment in the Rural areas by providing economically viable and technically feasible schemes to the rural weaker sections for generation of an additional income. The strategy for achieving the objective of I.R.D.P. is to identify the poorest among the poor families, in the target group (landless, labourers, rural artisans, Scheduled Tribes, Marginal and Small farmers) and to provide all assistance for taking up to activities which have potential to generate sizeable incremental income. Up to the year 1987 - 88, 386 tribal families were extended financial assistance under I.R.D.P.

5.3 Under the Sub Plan the beneficiaries are identified through extension agencies or any other implementing agency or through special surveys for extending benefits in any particular economic activity. As far as possible, the scheme benefits are given in the activities in which the beneficiary is interested by traditional occupation or by having any specialised training under any of the skills.

(B) W O M E N W E L F A R E

i- In order to ensure 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the school going age group, a scheme of cash incentive to parents of tribal girls is being implemented wherein cash incentives at the rate of Rs. 25/- per month per girl in the Primary Section (Class I to IV) and Rs. 30/- per month per girl in the Middle Section (Class V to VII) are given with eligibility condition of minimum attendance of 75%. Out of total of about 1300 tribal girls, 1050 and 1080 girls are expected to be covered during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. With this programme the female literacy rate amongst tribals is expected to go high.

ii- Certain schemes like Functional literacy for adult women, Nutrition programme for pregnant women and lactating mothers under I.C.D.S. programme are being implemented for benefit of women. During the year 1987-88, 59 pregnant women and 105 lactating mothers belonging to Scheduled Tribes were covered under this programme so as to raise their level of nutrition.

iii- A Tailoring Class for tribal women is run under Tribal Sub Plan where 9 tribal women completed their training during the year 1987 - 88.

iv- Under the scheme of financial assistance for self employment in service oriented units in Tribal Sub Plan, tribal women are supplied sewing machines, the usage of which is expected to supplement their household income.

v- Earlier it was proposed to establish Mahila Mandals exclusively for tribal women to carry out some economic activities but it is subsequently observed that the tribal women are participating in general Mahila Mandals as well. So there seems to be no need of establishing any separate Mahila Mandals for Tribal women.



CHAPTER - VI

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

6.1 The entire district is well covered by roads, The total length of roads is about 142.30 Kms. All the Villages are very well connected and accessible throughout the year. The maintenance of the roads has been satisfactory. For the entire Daman district, power is supplied by the Gujarat Electricity Board through Vapi Sub Station. All the 21 villages have been electrified with the completion of the Damanganga Irrigation Project, additional power would be available. The drinking water is supplied mainly through wells and Taps. Under Tribal Sub Plan alone, 38 drinking water wells were constructed so far which are scattered all over the 21 villages of the district.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

6.2 The Minimum Needs Programme which was launched in the Vth Plan is continued in the VIth Plan also. The schemes under M.N.P. are expected to provide essential infrastructural and welfare services to the weaker sections and the backward and remote areas of the Territory. Almost all the schemes under Minimum Needs are being implemented in Daman District.

(a) RURAL HEALTH

There are eight Sub Centres created with the staff of A.N.Ms. Basic Health Workers and a servant who go door to door for implementation of the health programme. Also once in a week, there is an O.P.D. to examine patients and to provide treatment. Special vaccination and family planning camps and films shows are being conducted for boosting up the general health.

TRIBAL O.P.D

The special Tribal OPDs are carried out twice a week in the rural areas with a concentration of tribal population and treatment is given at their doors. Nearly 5000 patients are being treated every year by these OPDs besides the treatment given at the Sub-Centres. Construction of 2 new sub centres are proposed in Daman District during 1988-89 as per the criteria of starting 1 sub-centre per 3000 population in tribal areas.

(b) RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Under Rural Water Supply Programme, all the 21 villages are covered. There are no problem villages in Daman.

(c) HOUSE SITES FOR LANDLESS TRIBALS

During 1987-88 LI House sites have been allotted and construction assistance was given to 30 tribal families.

(d) ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION

The representation of tribal students studying up to secondary level during the academic year 1988-89 is shown in the table 4.1. The table shows sharp declining trend from primary to secondary level. Various programmes under education sector have been proposed to be continued during 1989-90 also in order to decrease the drop out percentages at different levels of education.

Stands.	Total	T R I B A L S			Percentage of tribal students (Percentage of Column 5 to Column 2)
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I - IV	6211	771	703	1474	23.7
V - VII	5168	515	472	987	19.1
VIII- X	3188	209	96	305	9.6
TOTAL	14567	1495	1271	2766	19.0

(e) NUTRITION PROGRAMME

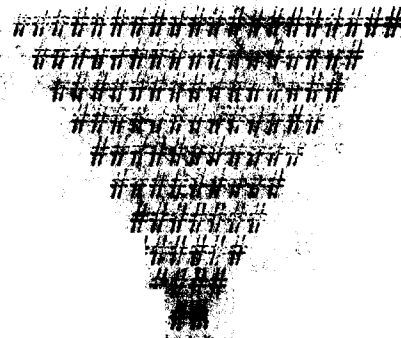
Under S.N.P. as implemented under I.C.D.S. during 1987-88 the number of children covered, in the age group of 0-6 years, was 2035 out of which 697 (34.3%) were tribals. Also under the same programme during 1987-88, 447 women were covered which included 164 tribal women. The mid day meals programme for children in the age groups 6 to 11 years is also being implemented by education department. Total of 3415 children were covered during the year 1987-88, out of which, there were 1310 tribal children (38.4%).

(f) ADULT EDUCATION

During the year 1987-88, as against the target of 30 adult literacy centres, 26 centres were opened with an enrolment of 487 adults of which 301 (61.8%) were tribals.

(g) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

In Daman district, 3 schemes are undertaken for Environmental Improvement of Slums. These schemes are environmental scheme phase I at Khariwadi and Kharawad and surface Drainage Scheme at Nani Daman. Under these schemes, plans are prepared for improving/providing infrastructures like road, pathways, drainage system, water supply, stand posts, community working centres, Community bath rooms, dust bins, electric poles etc. During 1987-88, about 1500 persons of town area, were benefited under the scheme of "Surface Drainage".



CHAPTER - VII

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

7.1 CREDIT, MARKETING AND STORAGE

CREDIT

The Credit needs of the majority of the agriculturists are taken care of by the six PACs in the District and that of the Tribals by the LSMP Society established alongwith starting of Tribal Sub Plan in 1976. This helps in preventing the exploitation of tribals by private money lenders. The Tribal LSMP Society Daman had 3095 members as on 30.6.88.

MARKETING

There is no system of weekly markets. The land holdings of the tribals and majority of farmers of other communities are mostly small and marginal. Therefore, there is no scope for marketing activity in Daman District as there is hardly any marketable surplus agricultural produce.

STORAGE

Since there is no marketable surplus, the activity of storage has not been undertaken by any Cooperative Society so far. However, during the year 1986-87 the LAMP Society had stepped in this field on trial basis with procurement and storage of Red Wal (Beans) seeds with a view to make available this variety of seed for Rabi Crops at a rate cheaper than the local market. Initially only 3 Metric Tonnes of seeds will be produced (preferably from tribals) and stored in G.I. bind using pesticides. Thereafter in the system works smoothly the activity will be extended to store other varieties of seeds for tribals and other farmers. The construction work of the godown building for the purpose has been started in November 1986 and completed in November 1987. The godown was started to function in December, 1987. The total capacity of godown is 200 Metric tonnes.

7.2 EMPLOYMENT RESERVATION AND TRAINING

The percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu on a 100 point Roster where recruitment is made on a local or regional basis is 1% and the actual point to be reserved is 4 with effect from 1.6.85. The percentage of reservation for scheduled Tribes in 40 point Roster where the posts are to be filled by promotion is 7.5% and the actual points are 4, 17 and 31.

The maximum age limit prescribed for direct recruitment to a service or post is relaxed by 5 years in the case of candidates belonging to the scheduled tribes,

From the month of December, 1985 this Administration had started arranging in batches, a refresher course for non-Gazetted Officials in Daman of a duration of 20 days which will include Sch. Tribe employees too. However there are no training facilities available exclusively for scheduled tribes. So far, 89 employees have been trained including 13 (14.61%) tribal employees, till 1987 - 88.

7.3 Vulnerable Areas and Groups

- a) There are no primitive tribes in Daman. Also no migrant, displaced or nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are found in Daman District.
- b) No shifting cultivation is practised in Daman.
- c) There are no forest villages in Daman, Also the area under forest is quite negligible.
- d) As far as this territory is concerned, the only area under I.T.D.P. is Daman and therefore the question of planning for extremely backward areas (I.T.D.P) does not arise in case of this Union Territory.

7.4 Protective and anti-exploitative measures

- a) No permission for transfer of land from tribals to non tribals is granted under any circumstance. There are no cases of such land transfer so far.

b) Though money lending is practiced in Daman, in order to prevent exploitation of tribals by money lenders, the facility of providing agricultural and consumption loans is extended by the LSMP Society, established under the Tribal Sub Plan.

c) There is no bonded labour in any form in Daman District as revealed during the course of the survey conducted by the team of experts of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, and hence the question of taking anti-exploitative measures in their cases does not arise.

d) The excise policy does not contemplate any special protection and anti-exploitative measures to tribals at Daman District as the policy is uniform for all. However, the tribals are not prevented from brewing their own traditional drinks.

e) The erstwhile Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have framed their own Rules and they are called the Goa, Daman and Diu Minimum wages Rules, 1975. These Rules are also extended to the newly born Union Territory of Daman, and Diu. The Government have issued various notifications for fixing the Minimum wages for different scheduled employments, classes of work localities, wages, periods and age group for the following scheduled employments.

i) Employment in any shops and commercial establishments other than residential hotels, Restaurants or eating houses.

ii) Employment in Cinema Exhibition industry.

iii) Employment in any residential hotel, Restaurants or Eating houses.

iv) Employment in (i) Construction or maintenance of roads or building operation (ii) Stone breaking and stone crushing and (iii) Maintenance of building.

v) Employment in printing by letters press lithography photogravure or other similar works.

vi) Employment in Cashew Factories.

vii) Employment in Automobile Repairing Workshop and Garage.

viii) Employment in Public Motor Transport.

ix) Employees employed in various works in agricultural operations. No discrimination being adopted for scheduled castes/tribes agri. labourers. All the labourers are treated on par.

A labour inspector has been posted at Daman to ensure payment of full wages to the labourers prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. Generally, it is mentioned that in Daman District the labourers are being paid more than the minimum wages.

7.5 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

The village panchayats have been recently re-organised and at present, we have the following eight Panchayats, Varkund, Marwada, Bhimpore, Dabel, Kachigam, Damanwada, Pariari and Marjarwada.

All the 21 villages are covered by these Panchayats.

Daman is regarded as one Community Development Block. As elsewhere all the rural development programmes like communication, irrigation, sanitation, Social Welfare etc. are being executed through the Block Development Officer. The objectives of the Community Development Programme are (i) to develop fully the material and human resources, (ii) to develop local leadership and self-governing institutions and (iii) to raise the standard of living of rural people by securing the people's participation. Also all programmes under IRDP are being executed at Block level through the Block Development Officer.

7.6 VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

There are 11 Mahila Mandals under voluntary organisations besides the Indian Red Cross Society, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Leo Club and Jaycees. These Mahila Mandals are given grant to the extent of Rs.500/- each by the Government, to carry out their activities. The profit is shared on percentage basis. There are no voluntary organisations of all India character exclusively for scheduled castes/tribes in Daman District.

7.7 LAND REFORMS

In Daman, we have a special piece of legislation for land reforms which is called as the Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of villages) Regulations, 1962. Under the right and titles of the proprietors have been extinguished and the cultivating tenants have been given the occupancy rights.

This legislation also provides that no land shall be alienated by an occupant without the previous sanction of the Collector.

While granting permission for sale or mortgage or lease of land, the Collector ensures that no tribal land is alienated to non-tribals. Thus the alienation of tribal land is strictly under check in Daman.

7.8 Other Welfare Activities.

a) Women Welfare

i) The nutrition and health aspects of women welfare are taken care of through I.C.D.S. implemented by Government of India. Under Tribal Sub Plan, cash incentives are given to tribal parents for sending their female children to schools. This step will certainly help in increasing the female literacy rate amongst tribals as the same was only 18.99% as per 1981 Census compared to general female literacy rate of 38.66% for the territory as a whole.

ii) Another step towards women's development is starting of Tailoring Class for tribal women and providing sewing machines under the scheme of Grant of financial assistance for self employment in service oriented units. Under Grih Udyog scheme as implemented by Mahila Mandals, participation of tribal women will be ensured by motivation through the I.C.D.S. staff.

iii) It was proposed to establish Mahila Mandals exclusively for tribal women to carry out economic activities but it is observed that the tribal women are participating in general Mahila Mandals as well. So there seems to be no need of establishing separate Mahila Mandals for them.

(b) SOCIAL WELFARE

i) Prohibition of liquor consumption is not feasible in Daman, in view of the fact that both the tribal men and women are in habit of consuming liquor daily. It may be noted that in the neighbouring Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Administration tried to impose prohibition but the policy failed and the tribals were even allowed to brew liquor for their own consumption. This may stop them spending money in regular liquor shops.

However, It is proposed that film shows, educational camps, advertisements by way of Boards shall be arranged to educate the tribals about the evils of drinking habits.

ii) The important activities under Social Welfare carried out are : (a) Child and Women Welfare and (b) Supplementary Nutrition both of which are taken care of under I.C.D.S. Programme as implemented by the Government of India. Under the S.N.P. 477 women and 2035 children in the age group of 0-6 years were covered during the year 1987-88. Details are given below :

	<u>Tribals</u>	<u>Non Tribals</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Tribals among total</u>
Pragnant Women,	59	98	157	37.6
Nursing Mothers	105	215	320	32.8
Children				
0 - 3 Years.	313	567	880	35.6
3 - 6 Years	384	771	1155	33.2

Under the programmes of Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, Housing Programme and Economic Betterment programme for Sch.Castes/Tribes are being implemented under the normal programme of Social Welfare Department. During 1987-88, as many as 20 Scheduled Castes households were assisted under Economic Betterment Programme, 30 Scheduled Tribes households were assisted under Housing programme.

(c) LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

At present no such activity is undertaken in Daman District.

(d) NUTRITION

Special Nutrition Programme for eradicating the problem of malnutrition by providing nutritious food to pre-school children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women/lactating mothers is being implemented. The total beneficiaries under I.C.D.S. programme covered during 1987-88 was 2512 beneficiaries per day.

The second scheme under this sector is to provide Supplementary nutritious food to the school going children in the age group of 6 - 11 years. Milk, other readily available food like bread, biscuits, etc. are being provided to the students. Under this programme, during 1987-88, 3415 students were covered of which 1310 (38.4%) were tribals.

(e) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

There are in all 41 Primary and Middle Schools in Daman including the Primary/Middle sections attached to Government/privately managed High Schools. The position of enrolment during 1988-89 is as follows:

<u>Standards</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>S.T. Children</u>
I to IV	6211	1478 (23.7%)
V to VII	5168	987 (19.1%)

(f) GIRLS EDUCATION

During 1988-89, there are in all 6949 girls studying in the Standards I to X of which 1271 are tribal girls. The corresponding position during the previous year 1987-88 was 6930 and 1254 respectively. The percentage of increase in case of tribal girls works out to 1.35%. There are two schemes specially implemented to promote girl education.

i) Cash Incentives to Parents of Girl Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Under this programme, during 1987-88, 1048 tribal Girls were covered whereas during the current year 1988-89, 1080 girls are being covered so as to increase the female literacy rate amongst the scheduled tribes.

ii) Monetary Incentive to Girl Students

At the rate of Rs.40/- per girl student per annum, an amount of Rs.0.70 lakh was spent to cover 1759 girls during 1987-88 out of which 74 girls were tribals.

(g) ADULT EDUCATION

As against 30 adult literacy centres targetted for 1987-88, 26 centres were opened with an enrolment of 487 adults of which 301 (61.8%) were tribals.

(h) ASHRAM SHALAS

The Ashramshalas are functioning in this District from 1982-83 wherein 60 inmates in each Ashramshala are provided with free boarding and lodging besides other facilities such as soap, oil, mattresses and other recreational facilities such as sports material, musical instruments including Radio and T.V. Sets. Kitchen gardens are also developed in both Ashramshalas where fresh vegetables/fruits are grown and they are as supplement to their diet. In order to provide one non-vegetarian dish at least once in a week, it has been decided to increase the expenditure on diet from Rs.100/- per month per head to Rs. 150/- per month per head from 1987-88 onwards, so that these Ashramshalas may attract more students.

(i) VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Under this scheme 40 tribal youths are being trained every year in various skills such as carpentry, wireman, Electrician, welding, Metal turning or any other newly emerging skills. This will enable them to find suitable employment or to take up independent job in the respective trades. Each trainee is presently being paid a monthly stipend of Rs.200/-. Earlier the rate was Rs.150/- p.m. In order to attract labour groups of tribals towards the training, the rate was enhanced from Rs.150/- p.m. to Rs.200/- p.m. from 1987-88. The training is being conducted in Government Technical High School Centre at Moti Daman by utilising the services of their staff and also utilising the spare capacity of workshop sections. Due to increase in the workload of staff of the said institution, the posts of 3 Instructors and 1 Workshop attendants have been created so that the training programme is going on smoothly.

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES FOR 1989-90

G E N E R A L

As in the past, during the year, 1989-90 also, more thrust is proposed to be given to the family oriented schemes. Through community based schemes, infrastructural development schemes will also be continued. In case of family oriented schemes, prominence is proposed to be accorded, in particular to programmes relating to education, health, horticulture and social forestry, industry and fisheries so that direct benefits would percolate to the poorest among the poor tribal families and number of such families as are now below the poverty line would be brought above it.

SIZE OF THE SUB PLAN FOR 1989-90

3.2 The total sub plan outlay for 1989-90 from the State Sector works out to Rs. 93.00 lakhs. In addition, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs as special central assistance. Thus the total outlay proposed for Annual Tribal Sub Plan 1989-90 is of Rs. 102.00 lakhs. Table 8.1 indicates the proposed outlay by broad sectors covering the allocation under the Special Central Assistance as well.

T A B L E - 8.1

PROPOSED OUTLAY BY BROAD SECTOR DURING 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development.	Proposed Outlay		
	State	S.C.A.	Total
<u>A - Family Oriented Programme</u>			
i- Agriculture and Allied Services.	13.70	3.45	17.15
ii- Self Employment and Training.	2.95	0.90	3.85
iii- Education.	4.05	4.40	8.45
iv- Social Forestry.	-	0.25	0.25
v- Housing.	2.50	-	2.50

SUB TOTAL (A)	23.20	9.00	32.20

<u>B - Community Based Programmes</u>			
i- Rural Electrification	1.00	-	1.00
ii- Education.	40.25	-	40.25
iii- Health.	7.30	-	7.30
iv- Roads and Bridges.	15.00	-	15.00
v- Other Social Services.	6.25	-	6.25
vi- Community Centres.	6.00	-	6.00

SUB TOTAL (B)	75.80	-	75.80

TOTAL (A + B)	99.00	9.00	108.00

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME

8.3 In this chapter the sectorwise and schemewise programme for the year 1989-90 is briefly discussed separately for the family oriented and community based schemes.

A. FAMILY ORIENTED SCHEMES

I- AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agricultural schemes aim, in the first instance, at intensifying agricultural activities with the help of better provision of inputs, and other facilities. At the same time, it has an objective of introducing multiple cropping pattern by imparting scientific and modern agricultural technology to the tribal cultivators through suitable demonstrations in different fields of agriculture to increase the production levels with the best use of land and other natural resources.

Out of 1659 tribal households only 590 households are having cultivable land with average holding of 0.5 Ha. The main crops grown are paddy and pulses. Due to inadequate irrigation facilities, during Rabi, paddy and pulses like black gram, red gram are grown during rainy season only. However crops like local beans are grown on residual moisture available after harvest of rainfed paddy crop. About 10% of total cultivable area is covered under crops like vegetables, wheat etc. during Rabi season.

The schemes under agriculture have been prepared keeping in view the climatic conditions, size of holding and resources available with tribals in order to concentrate more on intensive cultivation for maximum production.

Various schemes already in operation are proposed to be continued during 1989-90 also with some modifications, wherever necessary.

1.1- AGRICULTURAL EXTENTION

It is proposed to conduct a total of 400 demonstrations on the fields of tribal cultivators. Demonstrations of improved scientific cultivations such as use of high yielding draught resistant varieties, fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides will be conducted on half acre plot of tribal cultivators. It is also proposed to take up some demonstrations on cultivation of seasonal fodder crops alongwith food crops to solve the green fodder problem to some extent.

During the Kharif season 200 demonstrations on paddy and 50 demonstrations on pulse crops such as red gram, black gram and etc. will be conducted.

During Rabi season, it is proposed to conduct 150 demonstrations on Wheat and other cereals, and 50 demonstrations on Pulses raised for fodder and grain purpose.

Subsidy amount for each demonstration is limited to the extent of Rs. 200/- per plot as 100% subsidy which will be met from the Central Sector.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Rs.0.80 lakhs

State Sector = Nil.

Physical target for 1989-90 : 400 Demonstrations.

1.2- Grant of Financial Assistance for Purchase of Agricultural Inputs.

It is proposed to provide seeds of high yielding varieties, fertiliser, pesticides and other inputs to 300 tribal cultivators proportionate to their holding during 1989-90. Under this scheme 50% subsidy will be granted and the remaining 50% amount will be treated as interest free loan. The split-up of targets is as follows:-

	<u>CULTIVATORS</u>
i) Kharif Paddy.	175
ii) Kharif Pulses.	50
iii) Rabi Wheat.	25
iv) Rabi Pulses.	50

The expenditure on subsidy amount will be met from Central Sector and interest subsidy to be paid to LSMP Society, who will finance the loan component, will be met from State Sector.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90: Central Sector = Rs. 0.80 lakhs

State Sector = Rs. 0.18 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 300 farmers.

1.3 AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

Under this scheme, 25 cultivators will be provided with Bullock Carts for which 50% subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per cart will be given from the Central Sector. The expenditure on subsidy amount will be met from Central Sector, and interest subsidy to be paid to LSMP Society who will finance the loan component, will be met from State Sector. Besides bullock carts, storage bins, spray pumps etc. will also be provided to 25 cultivators.

Proposed Outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Rs. 1.04 lakhs

State Sector = Rs. 0.20 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 50 farmers.

1.4- WORK ANIMALS

Under this scheme, a pair of good breed bullocks will be supplied to Tribal Cultivators providing 50% subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- per pair from the Central Sector. 30 Cultivators are proposed to be covered during 1989-90. The expenditure on subsidy amount will be met from Central Sector and interest subsidy to be paid to LSMP Society who will finance the loan component, will be met from State Sector.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector=Rs. 0.75 lakhs

State Sector = Rs. 0.18 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 25 farmers.

1.5 - HORTICULTURE

To supplement the income from Agriculture and other sources, Horticultural planting Material will be supplied to tribal cultivators as per their need at 50% subsidy limiting to Rs. 125/- per tribal cultivator. Total of 50 cultivators will be covered under this scheme during 1989-90. The expenditure on subsidy amount will be met from Central Sector and interest subsidy to be paid to LSMP Society who will finance the loan component, will be met from State Sector.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector=Rs. 0.06 lakh

State Sector = Rs. 0.02 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 50 Beneficiaries..

II - DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Grant of subsidy to the tribals for purchase of Milch Animals.

This scheme has been restarted during the year 1988-89 to improve the economic conditions of tribal population. Under this scheme, 50% subsidy is to be provided for purchase of Milch Animals. The remaining 50% of the cost will be provided as interest free loan from the financial institution.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Nil

State Sector = Rs. 0.30 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 10 beneficiaries.

III- FISHERIES

Tribal people are engaged in work involving manual labour including in fisheries sector. Persons employed in boats, work in other fields during off season of fishing operation, because during monsoon from June to middle of September it is not possible to find work on boats.

During the year 1976 to 1979, five batches of tribals of strength of 25 each were imparted training for the duration of 16 days for Ist batch, 19 days for II batch, 60 days for IIIrd and IVth batches and 90 days for Vth batch of tribals.

The first two batches were given training in fabrication of fishing nets whereas for the last three batches, training was given in fabrication of net as well as practical training in operation of fishing nets. This training was given to enable them to avail of the benefits of the schemes under Fisheries Sector.

Three schemes in all have been proposed for tribal fishermen during the year 1989-90, which are already in operation.

3.1- SUPPLY OF MECHANISED BOATS

This schemes has been introduced under Tribal Sub^Plan in 1983-84. Initially, in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, two mechanised boats were given to two groups on 50% subsidy and 50% interest free loan, both from Government funds. Afterwards, it was suggested to involve financial institutions to sanction loans for the boats. Accordingly, during 1985-86, 5 mechanised boats were given to 5 groups of tribals, with 50% subsidy from Govt. fund and 50% loan by tribal LSMP Society at the rate of 4% interest which was paid by Govt. to LSMP Society. During 1986-87, 5 mechanised boats were proposed to be given but all the financial institutions including LSMP Society were reluctant to sanction loan. Also due to non-financialisation of tenders, boats could not be given in 1986-87. So from 1987-88, it was again proposed to sanction both subsidy and loan from Govt. fund. During 1987-88, order for supply of 5 mechanised boats was issued very late, so boats could not be given during 1987-88. But the amount of 30% of the total cost of the boats was paid to /^{the} supplier in 1987-88. In per agreement conditions about construction of boats.

The balance amount was surrendered. During 1988-89, it has been proposed to give three mechanised boats. But the fund allotted for these boats, will be utilised for payment of 70% of the total cost of 5 Mechanised boats for which supply order was issued in 1987-88.

During 1989-90, it is proposed to provide 27 footer mechanised boats fully equipped with Ice Box, Sail Cloth. Fishing Nets and material needed for fabrication and operation of fishing nets to bonafide tribals. In all, 3 mechanised boats will be given to 3 groups each consisting of 5 members during 1989-90. The most experienced person who is found suitable, will be treated as Leader and the entire group as a team, will be responsible for carrying out fishing operation as well as for repayment of loan of the boat owned by them with the financial assistance.

The financial assistance for boat will be on the basis of 50% subsidy and 50% interest free loan of the entire cost of well equipped mechanised boat with nets etc. The loan will be repayable in five equal annual instalments after one year of the delivery of the boat. Both the subsidy and loan portion will be borne by Government. The approximate cost of each Mechanised Boat equipped with Ice Box, sail cloth, and accessories alongwith fishing net, materials of fishing nets ropes etc. will be Rs. 2.15 lakhs.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector * Nil

State Sector = Rs. 7.00 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 15 fishermen.

3.2 GRANT OF SUBSIDY FOR PURCHASE OF FISHERIES REQUISITES

This is a new scheme introduced during VIIth Plan period. Although there is a scheme in the General Plan for grant of subsidy to fishermen for acquiring fisheries requisites, the rates prevailing are very low and are not likely to attract tribal fishermen to avail of the scheme benefit. These rates are as follow:

- i) Nylon Twine. @ Rs. 6/- per kg.
- ii) Plastic Twine. @ Rs. 4/- per kg.
- iii) H.S.D. Oil. @ Rs. 0.15 per litre.

The mechanised boat operators who have been allotted boats from the year 1983-84 will not be able to fabricate new pieces of fishing nets from time to time, due to high cost of fishing material which goes into fabrication of fishing nets. Besides, the cost of diesel is increasing. In order to make these items within their reach, it was proposed to give subsidy from 1987-88 as per the following pattern.

- i) Nylon Twine/Net upto 200 kgs. in a year 25% of the cost
- ii) Plastic Twine/Rope Net upto 200 kgs, in a year 25% of the cost.
- iii) H.S.D. Oil upto 2000 liters in a year - 25% of the cost
- iv) Plastic floats upto 400 nos.-25% of the cost

(Admissible only to the Mechanised Boat owners).

But the Government have instructed to adopt the pattern of assistance for the said scheme followed under Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under IRDP pattern subsidy as 50% of the total cost of fisheries requisites, subject to maximum of Rs. 5000/- per family in all rural areas, is provided to tribal marginal fishermen, only these fishermen will be eligible to receive subsidy under the scheme, who earn more than 50% from fishing and whose annual income of their income/does not exceed Rs. 3500/- against the following

- a) Either from fishing alone or
- b) Fishing and agriculture combined or
- c) Fishing and Agricultural wages.

Besides above, they should not have any other source of income.

A provision of Rs. 40,000/- is proposed for the year 1989-90 to give subsidy to tribals who have been given mechanised boats from the year 1983-84 onwards on the items of fishery requisites mentioned above in accordance with the above pattern of assistance.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector - Nil

State Sector - Rs. 0.40, lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 25 fishermen.

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF VEHICLES/VAN FOR TRANSPORT OF FISH CATCH.

There are about 350 mechanised boats in Daman and presently no cold storage facilities are provided for storing fish being perishable commodity before the same is marketed. The Ice factories presently available at Daman are located at distant places and not at the landing centres. Also there are no organised activities for marketing of their fish catch either under Co-operative sector or through Association of Tribal fishermen themselves.

So far nine Mechanised Boats have been allotted to the tribal fishermen under Tribal Sub Plan and during the current year i.e. 1988-89, another five mechanised boats are expected to be provided to five different groups. Since the number of boats is increasing year after year, in order to meet their requirements such as transportation of perishable commodity like fish for internal marketing, supply of ice to the boats, transportation of fishing material, nets and equipment etc, it was proposed during 1987-88, to provide Vehicles like Tempo/Insulated Vans, in order to enable them to take up these activities themselves so as to avoid their exploitation by other fishermen and traders in this particular activity.

Under the pattern of assistance, approved by the Govt. of India, subsidy^{as} 50% of the cost of Vehicles will be provided by Government and loan as 50% of the cost of Vehicles will be provided by Tribal LSMP Society, Daman. In order to make the loan, interest free, interest subsidy will be paid by the Govt. to the LSMP Society. The recovery of the loan will be in same manner as in case of mechanised boats i.e. in five equal annual instalments after one year of the delivery of vehicle to the beneficiary.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Nil

State Sector = Rs. 1.50 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 :- Supply of ten Vehicles.

IV - COOPERATION

SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRIBAL LSMP SOCIETY

The Tribal Large Size Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Daman was set up in 1976 alongwith the Tribal Sub Plan to take care of the multifarious needs of the tribal population in Daman. The main objective of the said Society is to prevent exploitation of tribals by the private sector viz. money lenders, traders, businessmen etc. The tribals of Daman district, being economically very poor and hence are not in a position to purchase shares of the Tribal LSMP Society due to which they are deprived of the loan facility provided by the society. Therefore financial assistance in the form of revolving fund is provided to the society to enable the tribals to purchase the share of that society for membership. As on 17-8-88, 3095 tribal members have enrolled in the society.

Further the LSMP Society is not financially very sound. Therefore the society is not in a position to provide consumption loans to the needy tribals particularly for marriage, religious ceremony, birth, medicines, higher education etc. Therefore Government contributes towards share capital to the LSMP Society. LSMP Society provides loans in case of a few schemes under Tribal Sub Plan also, like Agricultural scheme, self employment schemes etc.

Since inception, the tribal LSMP society, Daman has been assisted till 1987-88 by the Government as follow:-

1- Revolving Fund..Rs. 6.00 lakhs
2- Share Capital Contribution. ..	Rs.18.76 lakhs
3- Managerial subsidy.Rs. 3.23 lakhs

TOTAL:- Rs.27.99 lakhs.

In order to enable the society to implement various schemes for the welfare of the Tribal population, it is proposed to provide further share capital contribution of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and revolving fund of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the Tribal LSMP Society during 1989-90.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Nil

State Sector = 4.00 lakhs

V - SELF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

5.1 - Financial Assistance for Self Employment in Service Oriented Units.

Under this programme, self employment opportunities to tribal youths to set up small units like Cycle Repairing Shop, Flour Mill, Hand Cart, Bakery, Brick manufacturing, & Sewing Machine, etc. are provided on 50% loan and 50% subsidy basis. At present, the ceiling limit on the cost of unit is prescribed as Rs. 10,000/- However, the same is proposed to be raised to Rs. 25,000/-.

Under this programme, in all 302 families were economically assisted since inception of the programme till 1987-88 as specified under:-

<u>ITEMS PROVIDED</u>	<u>NO. OF FAMILIES COVERED</u>
1-Hand Cart.	59
2- Sewing Machine/Tailoring unit.	60
3-Carpentary equipments and tools.	41
4-Wireman tools and equipments.	33
5-Flour Mill.	19
6-Cycle Repairing shop.	12
7-Brick manufacturing	7
8-Cabin	8
9-Other items such as sugar cane crusher, Metal turning, Bakery, Canteen, centring plates, Grocery Shops etc.	63

TOTAL:-	302

In this connection, it may be stated that this scheme is meant specially for landless tribals and those with annual income below Rs. 3,500/- so that they can take up some economic activity.

The expenditure on subsidy portion will be met from Central Sector. The loan is financed by Tribal LAMP Society or Banks at Daman. As the loan is to be provided interest free, interest subsidy is paid to the financial institutions. The expenditure on interest subsidy will be met from State Sector.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector Rs. 0.90 lakh
State Sector Rs. 0.35 lakh

Physical target for 1989-90 : 30 beneficiaries.

5.2 CRAFT TRAINING TO TRIBAL YOUTHS

A sample survey was conducted a few years back to find out whether the trained tribal youths find suitable employment in nearby industrial estate after their training. It was found that 60% of the trainees were employed in various trades in which they received the training. As such, presently there is an encouraging response from the tribal youths for availing of the benefit of training facilities.

Under this programme, 255 trainees were provided training in different trades since inception till 1987-88 specified as under:-

<u>TRADES</u>	<u>NO. OF TRAINEES</u>
i) Carpentry/wood turning.	90
ii) Wiremen/Electrician	35
iii) Metal turning.	69
iv) Cutting/Tailoring.	52
v) Welding.	9

TOTAL:-	255

During 1989-90, under this particular programme, 40 tribal youths are proposed to be trained 10 each in the skills of Carpentry, Metal Turning and Welding and 10 female tribal youths are proposed to be trained in Tailoring Course. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- p.m. so that they do not have to worry about their earning during the period of training. The stipend was enhanced from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/- p.m. during the year 1986-87 by the Erstwhile Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu. The ex-post facto approval for the said enhancement is awaited from the Government of India. The training will enable the tribal youths to find suitable employment or take up independent job in the respective trades.

Presently, the training in the skills of Metal Turning, Tailoring and Welding is being conducted by three Instructors and one Attendant appointed on regular basis under Tribal Sub Plan and two attendant and one L.D.C. on Daily Wages. The services of one carpentry Instructor of Technical High School Centre, Daman are utilised for the conduct of Carpentry Course.

Thus in order to implement the programme, efficiently the following additional posts are required to be created under Tribal Sub Plan.

- 1- Carft Instructor(Carp.) = 1
- 2- L.D.C. = 1
- 3- Workshop attendant
(One each for Carp.,
Metal Turning, and
Tailoring.) = 3

The financial outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 in respect of the above programmes works out to Rs. 2.60 lakhs, the break up of which is given as under:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Salaries.	1.10	
(ii) Wages.	0.33	
(iii) Materials and Supplies.	0.40	
(iv) Machinery and Equipments.	0.20	
(v) Stipend to trainees.	0.77	
(vi) Office expenses.	0.10	

TOTAL:- 2.60

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Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector Nil
State Sector Rs.2,60 lakhs
Physical target for 1989-90 : Training to 40 tribal
youths.

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VI - EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The overall, enrolment of both boys and girls of Scheduled Tribes and other than Scheduled Tribes, as on 31.7.88 is as follows:-

T A B L E - 5.1

Total enrolment of non tribals with % of students with reference to population of non tribals.				Total Enrolment of tribals with % of students with reference to population of tribals.		
STD	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
I - IV	2416 (5.3)	2321 (5.0)	4737 (10.3)	771 (6.7)	703 (6.1)	1474 (12.8)
V - VII	2146 (4.7)	2035 (4.4)	4181 (9.1)	515 (4.5)	472 (4.1)	987 (8.6)
VIII- X	1561 (3.4)	1322 (2.9)	2883 (6.3)	209 (1.8)	96 (0.8)	305 (2.6)
XI - XII	323 (0.7)	225 (0.5)	548 (1.2)	11 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	12 (0.1)

TOTAL	6446 (14.0)	5903 (12.8)	12349 (26.8)	1506 (13.1)	2272 (11.1)	2778 (24.2)

(NOTE:- Population of tribals and non tribals is estimated at 11,500 and 46,000 respectively during 1988 taking into account the annual growth rate of 2.5%).

The enrolment of non tribals amongst total non tribal population is 26.8% as against only 24.2% for tribals amongst total tribal population. Further the dropout, stagnation, and absenteeism among tribal students, particularly in respect of girls is very high. If a dent has to be made to improve education for tribals particularly girls education, especially in middle, High School and above levels, bold and innovative measures and incentives on stepped up scale have to be employed.

Therefore, with a view to achieve improvement in enrolment and subsequent retention of the tribal boys and girls in the schools upto at least High School level, to provide better facilities to the tribals in Daman District and to pursue higher education with a special emphasis on enrolment of tribal girls, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1989-90. With the exception of a few new schemes, all other schemes are already under operation as proposed in the annual plan 1988-89. The schemes aim at both qualitative and quantitative improvement in education. In this connection it may also be indicated that education sector has been accorded top priority in the plan as is evident from the fact that out of total plan outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 30.70 Lakhs (34.1%) had been allotted under this sector alone during 1988-89.

6.1 SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS AND STATIONERY

As in the past, during 1989-90 also, the scheme of supplying text books and school stationery is preposed to be continued covering an expected tribal student population of about 3140 with breakup as under:-

	<u>NO. OF STUDENTS</u>
Stnd. I - IV	1770
Stnd. V - VII	1050
Stnd. VIII - X	320

TOTAL:-	3140

Out of these 3140 students, additional coverage during 1989-90 is estimated at 150 as compared to the target during 1988-89. To ensure timely supply of books and stationery at the starting of the academic year, as was done in the past, advance procurement of books etc. is proposed during 1989-90. also.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Nil

State Sector = Rs. 1.70 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 3140 students.

6.2 SUPPLY OF UNIFORMS

As in the past, during 1989-90 also free supply of uniforms to about 3140 tribal students is proposed to be provided. Two pairs of uniforms to both boys and girls are being supplied limited to Rs. 75.00 per student under this programme. As already indicated above, this includes additional coverage of 150 students during 1989-90. To ensure timely supply of uniforms at the commencement of the academic year as was done in the past, advance procurement of uniforms is proposed during 1989-90 also.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Nil

State Sector = Rs. 2.35 lakhs

Physical target for 1989-90 : 3140 students.

6.3 CASH INCENTIVES TO PARENTS OF TRIBAL GIRL STUDENTS

It is seen that the percentage of drop outs in case of Scheduled Tribes girl students based on enrolment during 1988-89, is very high in higher classes as revealed from the following table.

TABLE 5.2

Standards	Boys	Percentage of drop outs.	Girls	Percentage of drop outs.
I - IV	771	-	703	0%
V - VII	515	33%	472	33%
VIII - X	209	59%	96	80%
XI - XII	11	95%	1	99%

This drop out is on account of socio-economic conditions poverty, ignorance and the fact that the tribal girls are made to look after the small kids in their households while their parents are away to earn their livelihood, and grown up girls are pressed in domestic services to supplement their household income. Therefore, in order to compensate the loss of earnings to the tribal parents on this account, and to provide motivation, it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1989-90 also in view of the fact that the scheme has shown apparently encouraging results as is evident from the table 5.2. The drop out rates among tribal students in the middle classes during 1988-89 are same for boys and girls whereas during 1989-88, drop out rate in the middle classes was 10% more for girls.

Under this scheme parents of tribal girl students in classes I to IV and V to VII are paid cash incentive of Rs. 25/- and Rs. 30/- p-m. per girl.

Since the drop out among tribal girls in the high school (VIII to X) is still very high (80%), it was proposed during 1987-88 to extend this scheme for classes VIII to X also with cash incentive of Rs. 40/- p.m. But the Govt. of India have agreed to pay cash incentive to tribal girl students of High School Classes (VIII - X) also at the rate of Rs. 30/- p.m. from 1988-89 onwards.

Thus the total of 1080 tribal girls students are expected to be covered under the scheme during 1989-90 with breakup as under:-

T A B L E - 5.3

Stnds.	Projected strength of tribal girls for the year 1988-89.	Incentive per month.
I - IV	750	Rs. 25/-
V - VII	280	Rs. 30/-
VIII - X	50	Rs. 30/-

TOTAL:-	1080	

=====		

The benefit of the scheme is limited only to the parents of those girls students whose attendance (monthly) in the school in 75% or above.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Rs. 3.70 lakhs
State Sector = . Nil

Physical target for 1989-90 : 1080 tribal girl students.

6.4- REMEDIAL COACHING FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS.

This scheme was introduced from the academic year 1987-88. It has been our experience in the past that in the higher classes i.e. std. VIII - X, the tribal students are found to be weak in subjects like Science, Maths and English. Therefore, it may be one of the reasons why the tribal students are finding it difficult to clear their S.S.C. examination in larger number as compared to the students belonging to general category. Even though, provision for remedial coaching is made under the rules of Education Act, 1985, it was felt that the need of the tribals may not be met fully under the general provisions. As such it was decided that intensive coaching should be given in Science, Maths and English to tribal students particularly for classes IX and X.

The task of coaching them is entrusted to the respective subject teachers of the schools wherein the concerned tribal students are studying. The respective heads of the school will supervise the implementation of the scheme and recommend the payment of honorarium to the concerned subject teachers.

Under the scheme, the concerned subject teacher will coach the tribal students of classes IX and X for each of the subjects, Science, Maths and English for one hour a day thrice a week and he will be paid Rs. 200/- p.m. per subject. The peon at the concerned school is also paid @ Rs. 50/-p.m. Further there is provision of Rs. 50/- p.m. for miscellaneous expenditure.

.. 55/-..

During the year 1987-88, the scheme was introduced in three high schools in Daman with seven batches each of 20 tribal students:-During 1988-89, the scheme has been extended to additional two schools. Further extension of the scheme to other schools, will not be possible, because number of tribal students in other schools will not be sufficient. However it is proposed to continue the said scheme in the five high schools during 1989-90 with additional batches, if possible.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Rs. 0.70 lakh
State Sector = NIL.

Physical target for 1989-90 : Coaching to 160 tribal students.

VII - HOUSING PROGRAMME

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the Scheduled Tribes families for construction of houses. Under 20 Point Programme, house sites are also being provided to landless tribal families.

The criteria for selection of beneficiaries under this programme is that the annual income of the Tribal Family should not exceed Rs. 6,000/- per annum. However, while finalising the selection, those who have been allotted land will be given preference.

So far 178 house sites were allotted to landless tribal families under 20 Point Programme till 1987-88. Since inception of the housing programme, 135 families have been provided construction assistance till 1987-88.

Earlier financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3,800/- was being provided to tribal families of which Rs. 1,800/- was loan component and Rs. 2,000/- was subsidy. Since cost of construction has gone considerably higher, It has been therefore, decided to follow R.D.A. pattern from 1987-88 wherein beneficiaries will be eligible for assistance to the extent of Rs. 8,300/- (which is to be treated as 100% subsidy) . The construction work will be supervised by the Block Development Agency with the help of Extension Officer (Rural Engineering) and will be got done through R.L.E.G.P. as implemented by R.D.A.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = NIL

State Sector = Rs. 2.50 lakhs

Physical Target for 1989-90 : 30 beneficiaries.

VIII - SOCIAL FORESTRY

8.1- Supply of Plants under Social Forestry.

In Daman District, no waste land is available which can be used for Social Forestry on the lines of such programme undertaken in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. However, to provide direct income facilities to the tribal families it is proposed to provide various types of plants like Tamarine, Mango, Casurina etc. to the tribal families, to plant on their field buds and available land at the house sites. It is also proposed to give them cash incentive @ Rs. 10.00 per plant for care and protection for the planted seedlings. To protect the plant from being eaten away by cattle, proper fencing material is also provided.

In order to cover 11 families, proposed for 1989-90
Rs. 0.25 lakh will be required as per breakup given below:

1- Cash incentive to 11 families

@ Rs. 10/- per plant. ----- Rs. 1,100/-

2- Cost of tree guards (110)

@ Rs. 217/- approximately. ----- Rs. 23,900/-

3- Seedlings for planting will be

provided free of cost by the Forest

Department. ----- Rs. NIL

TOTAL:- Rs. 25,000/-

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector = Rs. 0.25 lakh
State Sector = NIL.

Physical target for 1989-90 : 11 families.

B- COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMME

I - EDUCATION SECTOR

1.1 ASHRAM SHALA

Education is the key to tribal development. Unless mental outlook of the Tribals is developed by providing them good educational facilities, they cannot compare with other developed communities. Education is an input for economic development, particularly in respect of younger generation.

As a Community based programme, Two Ashram Shalas were started mainly for the tribals in 1982-83 which are continuing. One Ashram Shala is in Zari which is the only village in Daman with 100% tribal population and the other is in Bhimpore which is one of the four villages with tribal population of more than 600. In these Shalas, Tribal boys are given free boarding and lodging facilities. The ceiling limit of expenditure on food has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- per month per inmate. During the Current year 1988-89, there are 60 tribal inmates in each Ashramshala against the capacity of 50 inmates.

For smooth functioning of Ashramshala, one post each of Cook, Helper and Watchman have been created for each Ashramshala. Presently there is no post of Hostel Warden as such one of the teachers at each Ashramshala is performing the duty of warden. For effective management, regular posting of warden is necessary. It is therefore proposed to create two posts of Hostel wardens one for each Ashramshala in the pay Scale of Rs.1200 -2040/-. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 with itemwise allocation as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1 - Salary	1.20
2 - Wages	0.05
3- Traveling Expenses	0.05
4 -Office expenses	0.75
5 -Book and other items	2.00
TOTAL	4.00

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 : Central Sector - NIL

State Sector -Rs.4.00

Physical target for 1989-90: 120 inmates.

1.2 UPGRADATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AT PARIARI AND ZARI

Two Government Middle Schools of Daman were taken up for upgradation to High Schools under Tribal Sub Plan. One School is in Pariari Village and the other School is attached with Ashramshala at Zari Village. The middle Schools at Zari and Pariari were upgraded as High Schools during the years 1985-86 and 1987-88 respectively. One higher standard was opened in both the schools during each subsequent year. Alongwith the opening of new standards, additional class rooms are also being constructed. Details of opening of standards and construction of class rooms are as under :-

Year	Standard opened		Additional Class rooms constructed.	
	Zari	Pariari	Zari	Pariari
1985 - 86	VIII	+--	--	--
1986 - 87	IX	--	--	--
1987 - 88	X	VIII	4	2
1988 - 89*	--	IX	8	-
1989 - 90#	--	X	--	5

* Anticipated # Proposed.

Zari High School has been furnished with furniture, laboratory and library etc. provided under Tribal Sub Plan. The same facilities are required in Pariari High School also. Thus there will be requirement of Rs.3.00 Lakhs for construction of 5 additional class rooms for Pariari High School and Rs.1.00 lakh for laboratory equipments, books for library etc. during 1989 - 90.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector - NIL
State Sector - Rs.4.00 lakhs

1.3 HOSTEL IN DAMAN TOWN FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE BOYS AND GIRLS

One of the reasons for the high incidence of drop outs in respect of S.T. Boys and girls is lack of proper academic atmosphere available to them at their respective homes for single minded pursuit of School/College studies. The tribal students are deprived to timely academic guidance where it is most needed as their parents themselves are mostly illiterate and secondly if they stay in their homes they cannot possibly avoid being dragged to household or any other economic activities of their parents. In order to provide them with suitable academic atmosphere and to avoid the temptation of discontinuing their studies in the middle, it has been proposed to set up a hostel for tribal boys and girls in Daman town. Tribal students who pursue education in various schools, in I.T.I. and post-matric education and students who pursue vocational courses will be eligible for admission. Further, it is proposed that eligible students belonging to Scheduled Castes and other economically backward classes may also be admitted to the extent not exceeding 20% to avoid segregation.

It is proposed to construct the hostel in a phased manner spread over the plan period as detailed below:-

<u>AMOUNT (Rs. in Lakhs)</u>	
i) Building/Hostel/Mess Kitchen/Sanitary Blocks.	32.00
ii) Tables/Chairs for Hostel room.	1.60
iii) Recurring p.a.Messing charges (Rs.150 x 100 x 10)	1.20
ix) Hostel Warden, Watchmen, Cooks-4, Hamals-4, Mali-2 L.D.C. cum-Store-Clerk-2.	1.90

TOTAL	36.70

Proposed outlay for 1989 - 90 :

Central Sector - NIL

State Sector - Rs.30.00 lakhs

Physical target for 1989 - 90 : 80 tribal inmates.

1.4 MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

In order to propagate literacy and update the professional Competence and skills as also to provide recreation to the tribal communities, library facilities at two places of Daman District i.e. one at Moti Daman side and the other at Nani Daman side have been provided during 1987-88. For proper management, one post each for librarian and Attendant are required for each Library.

Proposed outlay for 1989 - 90 :

Central Sector - NIL

State Sector - Rs. 0.40 lakhs.

1.5 MAINTENANCE OF MOBILE LIBRARIES

Tribal population in Daman is not concentrated at certain places but scattered throughout the District. Therefore, in order to take the library facilities to the doorstep of tribal population, the scheme of Mobile Library was introduced during 1987 -88. Under this scheme, one van fitted with necessary furnitures and sufficient number of books was purchased during 1987-88. There will be recurring expenditure on the wages of one driver, one library attendant and one peon to be appointed on daily wage. Some amount will be required for expenditure on fuel and maintenance charges of the van.

Proposed outlay for 1989 - 90 :

Central Sector - NIL

State Sector - Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

1.6 VOCATIONAL COURSES IN ASHRAMSHALA AND MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS IN AREAS OF TRIBAL CONCENTRATION.

To enable the tribal boys and girls students to acquire some vocational skills in crafts like Tailoring Cutting, Type-writting, Embrodidery or other traditional skills, vocational training courses have been initially

started in three Government Middle and High Schools in Zari, Pariari and Bhimpore, during 1987-88. Facilities will be extended to cover other schools in due course. The intention is to provide and expand vocational bias in schools so that students are exposed to vocational education in addition to formal education,

To begin with typewriters in Gujarati and English, sewing Machines, Embroidery machines and etc. have been purchased during 1987-88. Typing has been introduced in 2 High Schools (Zari and Pariari), whereas tailoring has been introduced in 3 Schools at Zari, Bhimpore and Pariari. Anticipated expenditure during 1989-90 will be as under :

- (a) Expenditure on daily wages on 3 tailoring Instructors, and 3 typing Instructors. = Rs. 0.40 Lakh.
- (b) Raw materials such as Ribbon, Carbon paper Typing paper etc. = Rs. 0.30 lakh.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector - NIL

State Sector - Rs.0.70 lakh.

1.7 AUDIO - VISUAL EDUCATION

Since the tribal students of the District are both educationally and economically backward, it may be quite beyond their reach to have their own informal teaching aids such as radio, TV sets etc. In order to provide them with the above facilities, alongwith motivation and knowledge of development in various spheres particularly Science, the scheme of mobile audio-visual centre has been introduced during 1987-88. Under this scheme, one van fitted with TV.VCR.and film projector has been purchased during 1987-88. There will be recurring expenditure on the wages of one driver, and one attendant, alongwith the expenditure of fuel and maintenance of van and apparatus. There is already a Projector operator under TribalSub Plan, Cell, who will Operate VCR/TV and Projector.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector - NIL

State Sector - Rs.0.55 lakhs.

II - RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

2.1 EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC LINES IN TRIBAL WADOS

All the 21 villages in Daman District have been electrified. However, there are tribal wado spread over the district where extension of electric line is required. Under this scheme, a few tribals are identified every year and L.T. electric line is extended to these wados. During the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, five left out Tribal wados in each year have been electrified by erecting 0.685 Kms. L.T. line and 0.845 Kms. L.T. line respectively under the Tribal Sub Plan.

Tribal households are provided electric connections under LIG Scheme. Besides, several tribal households have also been benefited under the general category. All the remaining households will be given connections under L.I.G Scheme during the subsequent plan period.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector : NIL

State Sector : Rs.0.20 Lakh.

2.2 STREET LIGHT TO PANCHAYATS

There are eight Village Panchayats in Daman District which do not have sufficient funds to provide street lights and to pay against energy charges on street lights. Therefore street lights are provided/replaced on tribal roads and energy charges on these lights are paid under TSP. Under this scheme, so far 290 street lights have been provided in the Tribal areas under Tribal Sub Plan. For additional street lights as well as for replacement, the amount required for the work will be about Rs.40,000/- The energy charges for the street lights provided in the Tribal areas will also be about Rs.40,000/-.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector = NIL

State Sector = Rs.0.80 lakh.

III - HEALTH

The Daman District has been provided with a Primary Health Centre, a Hospital at Marwad, eight Sub-Centres, and a Mobile Dispensary. All the National Health Programmes are being implemented in Daman District. The population of Daman District as per 1981 Census is 48560. Hence the population infrastructure ratio at present works out as follows :

- A. Primary Health Centre 1; 48560
- B. Sub Centres 1: 6070

The following Schemes are proposed during 1989-90

3.1 MOBILE DISPENSARY

This Scheme was introduced during 1986-87 in order to provide health services to the door step of Tribal population . The scheme provides door to door medical facilities twice a week to the tribals with the help of mobile dispensary.

The Mobile Dispensary acquired during 1986-87 needs to be strengthened by creating the following posts.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Proposed staff</u>	<u>No. of Posts.</u>
1. Medical Officer.		1
2. A,N,M.		1
3. Driver.		1
4. Attendant.		1

The expenditure on account of this Scheme would be as follows:

1-Salaries/Wages	Rs. 0.75 Lakh.
2-Maintenance of Mobile Van.	Rs. 0.45 Lakh.
3-Medicines & other equipments	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.
TOTAL	Rs. 4.20 Lakhs.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector-	NIL
State Sector -	Rs.4.20 Lakhs.

3.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-CENTRES.

As per the recommendation of Govt. of India, a Sub-Centre is required to be provided for a population of 3,000 in hilly and Tribal areas. The present population of Daman is estimated to be 58,000. Accordingly, it has been proposed during 1987-88 to establish 3 additional Sub-Centres in Daman District in the areas where the Tribal population is substantial. The work of 2 Sub-Centres have been completed. The staff required to man these Sub-Centres would be as follows:

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>No. of posts.</u>
1.	A.N.M.	3
2.	B.H.W.	3
3.	Attendant/Aya	3

Construction of building for third Sub-Centre is expected to be completed during 1988-89. Breakup of expenditure to be incurred under the scheme is as under.

Salary	Rs. 0.75 Lakh.
Medicines	Rs. 0.75 Lakh.
Building	Rs. 1.00 Lakh.
Office expenses.	Rs. 0.50 Lakh.

Total	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector - NIL

State Sector - Rs.3.00 Lakhs.

3.3 SURVEY OF INCIDENCE OF DISEASES AMONGST TRIBALS

It is proposed to conduct systematic survey to find out whether the incidence of disease such as T.B., STD, Leprosy, Filariasis, Anemia etc. is high amongst the Tribal people. As facilities for testing are not available at Daman, District, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred to carry out the tests in private laboratory. During 1987-88, such tests were conducted for 408 Tribal Patients.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90: Central Sector = NIL.

State Sector : Rs.0.10 lakh.

IV - ROADS AND BRIDGES

4.1 IMPROVEMENT OF LINKING ROADS IN AREAS OF TRIBAL CONCENTRATION

Under the programme, so far total roads in tribal areas admeasuring 13.75 Kms. leading to tribal wados from the main P.W.D. roads have been constructed till 1987-88.

Presently, it may not be very practicable to widen the existing rural roads because of land acquisition problem as also shallownees of the areas of these villages.

In order to have better access to tribals residing in rural areas to main P.W.D. roads, Schools, Colleges, Hospital, Bus stop, as also for marketing facilities, it is proposed to improve the existing roads, and to construct new linking roads, wherever necessary.

During the year 1989-90, under this programme, it is proposed to execute the following works.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Work</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
1.	To provide asphalt Carpet to WBM roads at Varkund.	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
2.	To provide 25 m.m. thick asphalt Carpet with sealcoat in Moti Daman.	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
3.	To Construct approach road at various places in Dabhel Panchayat	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
4.	To construct WBM roads in Bhimpore Panchayat	Rs. 9.00 Lakhs.
TOTAL		Rs.15.00 Lakhs

Proposed outlayfor 1989-90 :

Central Sector - NIL
State Sector - Rs.15.00 Lakhs.

V - OTHER SERVICES

5.1 ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP FOR T.S.P. DAMAN

The Collector, Daman is the District Development Officer for implementing the schemes taken up under Tribal Sub Plan. There is no project Officer or Project Administrator for I.T.D.P. For implementation of Various schemes proposed under T.S.P., a T.S.P. Cell has been established under Collectorate, Daman, alongwith introduction of T.S.P. with effect from 2.10.1976. The Cell has following staff at present-

1. Dy. Collector	1
2. Accountant	1
3. U.D.Cs.	5
4. Jr. Stenographer	1
5. Gram Sevaks	2
6. L.D.C.	1
7. Asstt. Tailoring Instructor.	1
8. Projector Operator	1
9. Driver	1
10. Peon	1

The Dy. Collector is also attending the work of Land Acquisition and various other matters in the Collectorate as the Collector has no other Officer for other items of work as well.

Indicentally, it may be mentioned that the expenditure on Tribal Sub Plan during 1987-88, has jumped to Rs.83.11 Lakhs as compared to Rs.50.15 lakhs during 1986-87. Expenditure is estimated to be around Rs.90 lakhs and Rs.93.00 lakhs during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. It will not be possible to step up the expenditure effectively and substantially, unless the Administrative machinery is considerably strengthened.

It is therefore considered necessary to create a post of Administration-cum-Accounts Officer during the year 1988-89 to ensure quick disposal of various account matters relating to Tribal Sub Plan and also to keep strict watch on expenditure under various programmes.

Over the years, the Statistical Work and work of maintenance of records under Tribal Sub Plan have also been increased considerably. Therefore it has been proposed to create one post each of Statistical Assistant and Investigator under Tribal Sub Plan. Proposal is under consideration with Government of India .

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

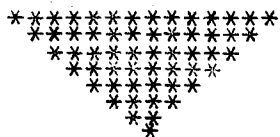
Central Sector : NIL
State Sector : Rs.6.00 lakhs

5.2 WATER SUPPLY

It is proposed to provide a token amount of Rs.0.25 lakhs towards Share of Tribal Sub Plan from the general outlay of water supply during the year 1989-90.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

Central Sector : NIL
State Sector : Rs-0.25 Lakh.



VI - RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRES

The Community Centre is a useful infrastructure for the social development of the rural masses. Each Panchayat is to be provided one community Centre for this purpose.

There are 8 village panchayats in Daman District out of them 6 village panchayats have already been provided with community Centre. The remaining two village Panchayats viz Dabhel and Damanwada are yet to be covered under this programme as they were established during 1986-87 only.

It is proposed to construct two community Centres in these two new Panchayats during 1989-90.

Proposed outlay for 1989-90 :

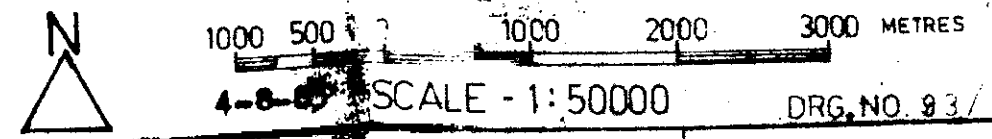
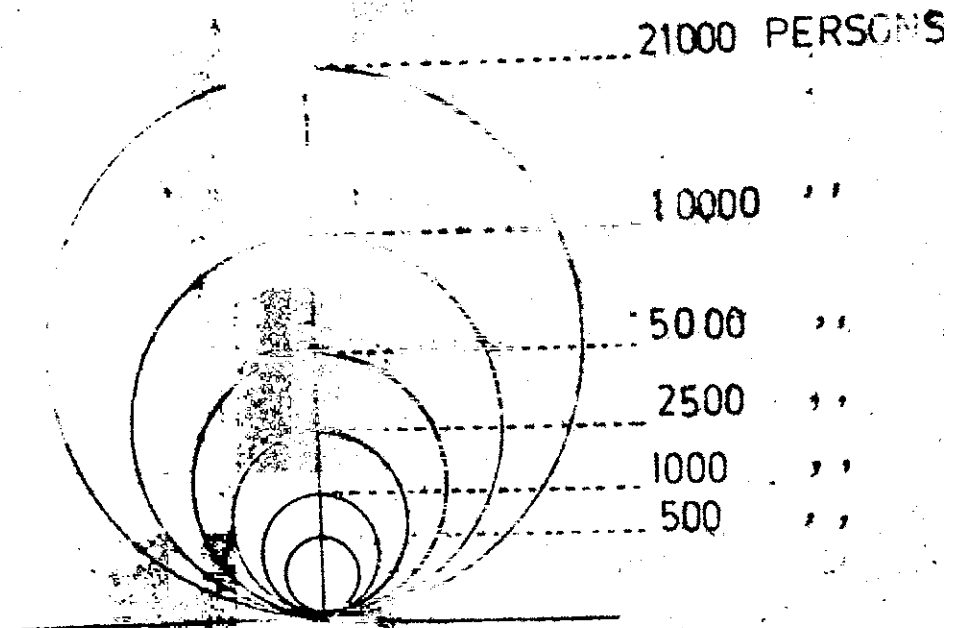
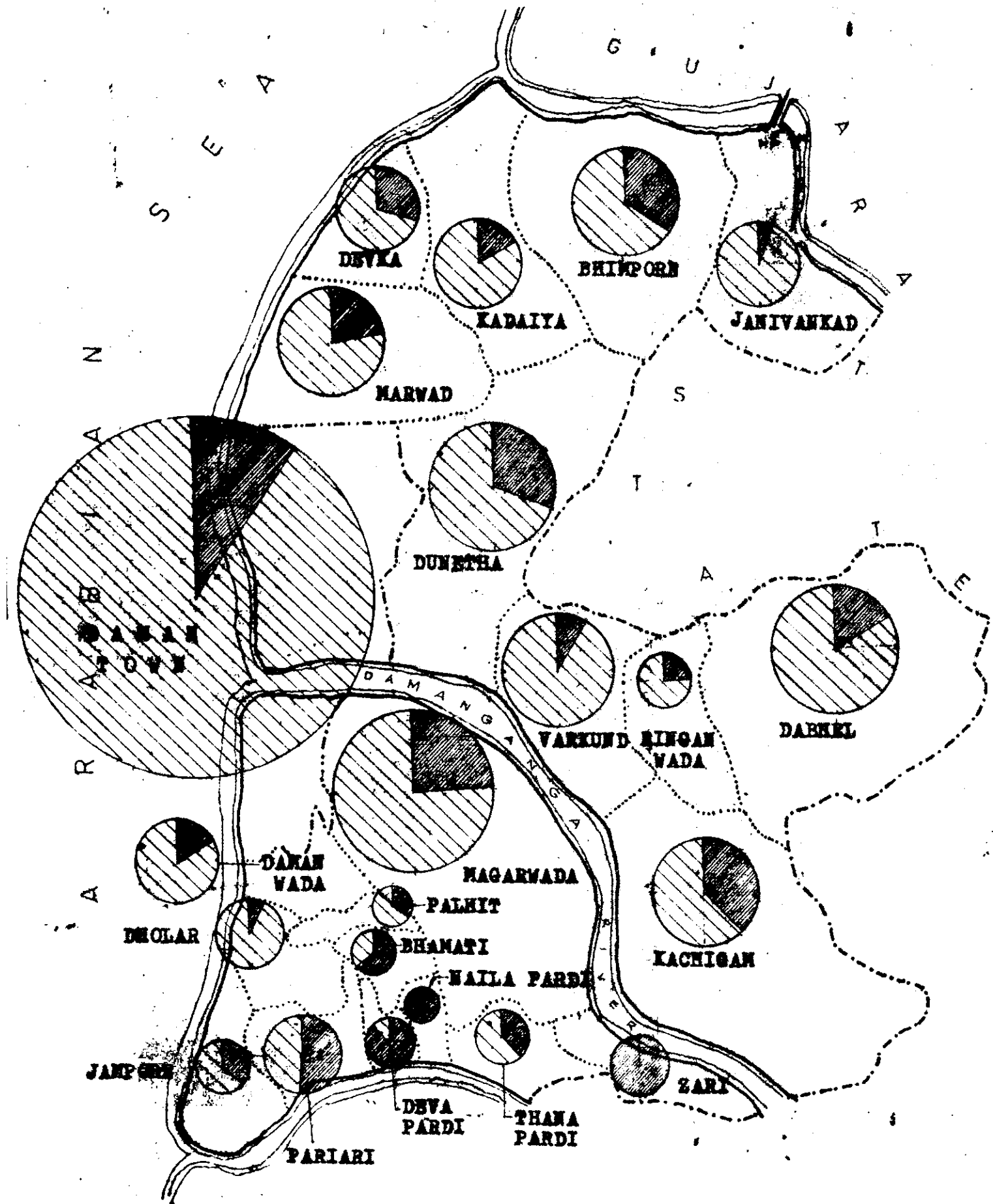
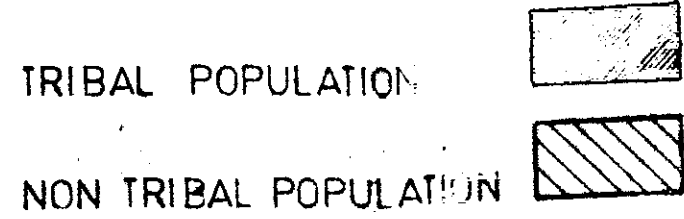
Central Sector : Nil

State Sector : Rs.6.00 Lakhs.

Physical target for 1989-90 : Two Community Centres.

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE WISE TRIBAL POPULATION 1981 IN DAMAN DIST.

LEGEND



<p><i>Katambale</i> 4.8.83</p> <p>G. L. KATAMBALE PLANNING ASSISTANT</p>	<p><i>Potey</i></p> <p>J. R. POTEY JUNIOR I. PLANNER</p>	<p><i>श्री. अ. संगणल</i> 4.vii.83</p> <p>S. V. SANGANAL ASSOCIATE I. PLANNER</p>
<p>Town & Country Planning Dept.-Daman.</p>		

A N N E X U R E

Sr. No.	Head of Development.	Seventh Plan 1985-90			1987-88 Actual			1988-89 Anti. Expenditure			1989-90 Proposed Outlay		
		U.T. Plan Notional outlay	Flow to TSO	% to total Outlay	U.T. Plan Outlay.	Flow to TSP.	% to total plan outlay	U.T. Plan Outlay.	Flow to TSP.	% to total plan. outlay.	U.T. Plan outlay.	Flow to TSP.	% to total plan outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<u>X- GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE</u>		63.25	-	-	152.70	-	-	68.70	-	-	236.40	-	-
<u>XI- SOCIAL SERVICES</u>													
1-	Education.	284.40	60.50	21.27	81.09	26.95	33.23	147.35	30.70	20.83	309.03	44.30	14.34
2-	Medical and Public Health.	177.68	15.00	8.44	48.87	14.39	29.45	78.10	3.70	4.74	172.34	7.30	4.24
3-	Water Supply and Sanitation.	309.70	-	-	133.51	-	-	188.55	7.90	4.19	397.85	0.25	0.06
4-	Housing.	82.88	25.20	28.81	27.59	2.49	9.03	38.41	2.10	5.47	60.40	2.50	4.14
5-	Welfare of SC/ST and Other B.C.	5.82			8.34	6.53	78.30	8.25	5.50	66.67	8.78	6.00	6.83
6-	Others.	118.36	-	-	25.59	-	-	34.26	-	-	104.11	-	-
<u>TOTAL (XI)</u>		978.84	100.70	10.29	324.99	50.36	15.50	494.92	49.90	10.08	1052.51	60.35	5.73
<u>XII- GENERAL SERVICES</u>		60.34	-	-	34.74	-	-	83.25	-	-	129.25	-	-
<u>GRAND TOTAL:-</u>		2617.20	181.00	6.92	1068.26	76.00	7.11	1365.37	82.00	6.01	2420.00 2406.76	99.00	4.09

UNION TERRITORY OF DAMAN AND DIU

ANNEXURE - III

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN : 1989-90

STATEMENT TSP - 2

TRIBAL SUB PLAN - PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target.	1987-88 Achievement	1988-89 Target	Anticipated Achievement.	1989-90 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES								
A- Crop Husbandry								
1-	Agricultural Extension	No. of Demonstrations	-	250 Per year.	300	250	350	400
2-	Agricultural Inputs.	No. of Beneficiaries.	175	- do -	463	300	300	300
3-	Agricultural Implements & Tools.	- do -	18	100	80	30	30	50
4-	Work Animals.	- do -	19	100	31	30	30	30
5-	Horticulture	- do -	20	100	50	40	40	50
B- Dairy Development								
1-	Supply of Milch Animals.	- do -	-	-	-	10	10	10
C- Fisheries								
1-	Supply of Mechanised Boats.	- do -	-	75	-	15	25	15

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target.	1987-88 Achievement	1988-89 Target	Anticipated Achievement.	1989-90 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2-	Grant of Subsidy for purchase of fisheries requisites.	No. of Beneficiaries	50	100	-	50	15	25
3-	Financial assistance for purchase of vehicles for transport of fish catch	No. of Vehicles.	-	-	-	2	-	10
D - Forestry.								
1-	Social Forestry.	No. of Beneficiaries.	-	500	11	11	11	11
II- INDUSTRY & MINERALS								
1-	Financial assistance for Self Employment in Service Oriented Units.	- do -	20	125	26	20	20	30
2-	Craft training to Tribal Youth.	No. of Trainees.	20	125	29	40	34	40

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Level.	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target.	1987-88 Achievement.	1988-89 Target	Anticipated Achievement.	1989-90 Target Proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III- SOCIAL SERVICES								
A- Education								
1-	Development of Ashramshalas.	No. of Inmates	-	-	100	120	120	120
2-	Supply of Books/Uniforms.	No. of Students.	-	12500	2850	2990	2900	3140
3-	Cash incentives to Parents of Tribal Girl students.	-do-	-	900 Per Year.	1048	1050	1050	1080
4-	Remedial coaching classes for tribal students.	-do-	-	-	140	160	160	160
5-	Setting up of village libraries.	No. of Libraries.	-	-	2	-	-	-
6-	Hostel in Daman town for tribal boys and girls.	No. of Inmates.	-	-	-	80	-	80
7-	Setting up of Mobile Libraries.	No. of Libraries.	-	-	-	2	2	-
8-	Vocational courses in Ashramshala/middle/high schools in tribal areas.	No. of Students.	-	-	-	40	40	45
B- Medical and Public Health								
1-	Starting of new Sub Centres.	No.	-	-	-	2	2	2
C- Community Centre								
D-	Housing Programme	Beneficiaries	-	100	30	30	25	30

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial Assistance for purchase of Van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Bans	-
TOTAL (III)	10.83	-	10.83	4.04	-	4.04	-	-	-
CO-OPERATION									
Construction towards share capital to LSMP Society.	5.00	-	5.00	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-
ENERGY									
Electrification of Tribal Wados	0.34	-	0.34	0.34	-	0.34	0.625 Kms.	0.845 Kms.	-
Street Light to Panchayats.	1.43	-	1.43	1.43	-	1.43	-	-	-
TOTAL (V)	1.77	-	1.77	1.77	-	1.77	-	-	-
INDUSTRIE									
Financial Assistance for Self Employment	0.33	0.85	1.18	0.33	0.96	1.29	30	26	-
Craft training to Tribal youth.	2.15	-	2.15	2.14	-	2.14	27	29	-
TOTAL (VI)	2.48	0.85	3.33	2.47	0.96	3.43	57	55	-
TRANSPORT									
Construction/Improvement of linking roads in Tribal areas.	15.00	-	15.00	15.00	-	15.00	6.535 Kms. Constructed	1.418 Kms. Asphalted	-
							5.310 Kms.	5.704 Kms.	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VIII-EDUCATION									
8.1	Supply of Books and Stationery	2.19	-	2.19	2.19	-	2.19	2850	2850
8.2	Supply of Uniforms.	2.77	-	2.77	2.77	-	2.77	2850	2850
8.3	Cash Incentives to Parents of Tribal Girl Students.	-	2.87	2.87	-	2.87	2.87	1000	1048
8.4	Remedial Coaching/Teaching Scheme	-	0.33	0.33	-	0.33	0.33	140	140
8.5	Development of Ashramshalas.	3.71	-	3.71	3.71	-	3.71	-	-
8.6	Upgradation of Govt. Middle Schools at Zari and Pariari.	5.90	-	5.90	5.90	-	5.90	-	-
8.7	Construction of hostel for ST boys and girls in Daman Town.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Hostel	-
8.8	Mobile/village Libraries.	5.18	-	5.18	5.18	-	5.18	4 Libraries	2
8.9	Audio Visual Education.	4.14	-	4.14	4.14	-	4.14	-	-
8.10	Vocational courses in middle high schools.	1.28	-	1.28	1.28	-	1.28	-	-
8.11	Physical Education and Sports Facilities.	1.78	-	1.78	1.78	-	1.78	-	-
TOTAL (VIII)		26.95	3.20	30.15	26.95	3.20	30.15	-	-
IX - HEALTH									
9.1	Maintenance of Mobile Dispensary.	13.67	-	13.67	13.61	-	13.61	-	-
9.2	Establishment of Sub Centres.	0.58	-	0.58	0.58	-	0.58	2 Sub Centres	-
9.3	Survey of incidence of diseases amongst tribals.	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20	-	-
TOTAL (IX)		14.45	-	14.45	14.39	-	14.39	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>X - Housing</u>									
10.1	Housing Programme	2.49	-	2.49	2.49	-	2.49	30	30
<u>XI - OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES</u>									
11.1	Administrative set up.	6.53	-	6.53	6.53	-	6.53	-	-
GRAND TOTAL :-		85.86	7.00	92.86	76.00	7.11	83.11	-	-

TRIBAL SUB PLAN : 1989 - 90

APPROVED OUTLAY FOR 1988-89 AND PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR 1989-90

ANNEXURE- V

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme.	Approved Outlay for 1988-89			Proposed outlay for 1989-90		
		State (3)	S.C.A. (4)	Total (5)	State (6)	S.C.A. (7)	Total (8)
1.	---(2)---						
<u>(A) FAMILY ORIENTED PROGRAMMES</u>							
<u>1- AGRICULTURE</u>							
1.1	Agricultural Extension.	-	0.80	0.80	-	0.80	0.80
1.2	Agricultural Inputs.	0.08	0.75	0.83	0.10	0.80	0.90
1.3	Agricultural Implements & Tools	0.17	0.67	0.84	0.20	1.04	1.24
1.4	Work animals.	0.15	0.63	0.78	0.18	0.75	0.93
1.5	Horticulture Development	0.05	0.15	0.20	0.02	0.06	0.08
TOTAL (I)		0.45	3.00	3.45	0.50	3.45	3.95
<u>II - DAIRY DEVELOPMENT</u>							
2.1	Supply of Milch Animals	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30
<u>III - FISHERIES</u>							
3.1	Supply of Mechanised Boats.	6.00	-	6.00	7.00	-	7.00
3.2	Financial Assistance for purchase of Fishing requisites.	0.30	-	0.30	0.40	-	0.40
3.3	Financial Assistance for purchase Van for transport of fish catch.	1.20	-	1.20	1.50	-	1.50
TOTAL (III)		7.50	-	7.50	8.90	-	8.90

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Approved outlay for 1988-89			Proposed outlay for 1989-90		
		State	S.C.A.	Total	State	S.C.A.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IV - CO-OPERATION							
4.1	Contribution to LSMP Society						
	(i) Share Capital	5.50	-	5.50	3.00	-	3.00
	(ii) Revolving fund	0.75	-	0.75	1.00	-	1.00
	TOTAL (IV)	6.25	-	6.25	4.00	-	4.00
V - EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING							
5.1	Financial Assistance in Service Oriented Units.	0.20	1.00	1.20	0.35	0.90	1.25
5.2	Craft Training to Tribal Youth.	4.80	-	4.80	2.60	-	2.60
	TOTAL (V)	5.00	1.00	5.00	2.95	0.90	3.85
VI - EDUCATION							
6.1	Supply of Books and Stationery.	1.55	-	1.55	1.70	-	1.70
6.2	Supply of Uniforms.	2.25	-	2.25	2.35	-	2.35
6.3	Cash incentives to Parents of Tribal Girl Students.	-	3.20	3.20	-	3.70	3.70
6.4	Remedial Coaching/Teaching scheme.	-	0.55	0.55	-	0.70	0.70
	TOTAL (VI)	3.80	3.75	7.55	4.05	4.40	8.45

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Approved outlay for 1988-89			Proposed outlay for 1989-90		
		State	S.C.A.	Total	State	S.C.A.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VII - FOREST							
7.1	Social Forestry.	-	0.25	0.25	-	0.25	0.25
VIII - HOUSING							
8.1	Housing Programme.	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50

TOTAL (A - FAMILY ORIENTED PROGRAMME)		25.80	8.00	33.80	23.20	9.00	32.20

(B) COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMES							
I - ENERGY							
1.1.	Electrification of Tribal Wados.	0.20	-	0.20	0.20	-	0.20
1.2	Street light to Panchayats.	0.80	-	0.80	0.80	-	0.80
TOTAL (I)		1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approved outlay for 1988-89			Proposed outlay for 1989-90		
		State	S.C.A.	Total	State	S.C.A.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II - EDUCATION							
2.1	Development of Ashramshalas.	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	-	4.00
2.2	Upgradation of Govt. Middle Schools Zari and Pariari.	0.50	-	0.50	4.00	-	4.00
2.3	Construction of Hostel for Scheduled Tribes boys and girls in Daman town.	10.00	-	10.00	30.00	-	30.00
2.4	Mobile/Village Libraries.	0.40	-	0.40	1.00	-	1.00
2.5	Audio Visual Education.	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55
2.6	Vocational Courses in middle/High Schools	0.60	-	0.60	0.70	-	0.70
TOTAL (II)		15.50	-	15.50	40.25	-	40.25
III - HEALTH							
3.1	Mobile Dispensary.	6.45	-	6.45	4.20	-	4.20
3.2	Establishment of Sub Centres.	4.75	-	4.75	3.00	-	3.00
3.3	Survey of incidence of diseases amongst S.T.	0.10	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10
TOTAL (III)		11.30	-	11.30	7.30	-	7.30
IV - ROADS AND BRIDGES							
4.1	Construction/Improvement of linking roads in tribal areas.	15.00	-	15.00	15.00	-	15.00
V - OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES							
5.1	Administrative Set Up	5.50	-	5.50	6.00	-	6.00
5.2	Water Supply	7.90	-	7.90	0.25	-	0.25
VI - Community Centres		-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00
TOTAL (B - COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMME S)		56.20	-	56.20	75.80	-	75.80
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)		82.00	8.00	90.00	99.00	9.00	108.00

TRIBAL SUB PLAN 1989-90
FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE FIRST 3 YEARS
OF SEVENTH PLAN

ANNEXURE - VI

Sr. No.	Name of the Schemes.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)						Physical Achievement			
		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		Units	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		Total	S.C.A.	Total	S.B.A.	Total	S.C.A.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I- AGRICULTURE											
1.1	Agricultural Extension	0.37	0.37	0.49	0.49	0.58	0.58	Beneficiaries	200	250	300
1.2	Agricultural Inputs.	0.32	0.30	0.21	0.20	0.76	0.72	-do-	225	150	463
1.3	Plant Protection Equipments.	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	-	-	-do-	225	157	-
1.4	Agricultural Implements and Tools.	0.25	0.20	0.47	0.41	0.68	0.58	-do-	21	20	86
1.5	Work Animals.	0.57	0.44	1.00	0.70	0.97	0.77	-do-	20	33	31
1.6	Horticulture	0.15	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	-do-	110	40	50
II- FOREST.											
2.1	Supply of Plants under Social Forestry.	0.83	0.83	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.25	-do-	-	11	11
III - FISHERIES											
3.1	Supply of Mechanised Boats	3.62	-	5.49	-	4.04	-	-do-	15	-	-
3.2	Grant of subsidy for purchase of Fisheries Requisites.	0.60	-	0.52	-	-	-	-do-	20	15	-
IV - CO-OPERATION											
4.1	Share Capital to Co-op. Society (LgMP)	5.00	-	3.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
V - ENERGY AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION											
5.1	Street light to Panchayats	0.32	-	0.40	-	1.43	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.2 Electrification of Tribal Wados.	-	-	0.25	-	0.34	-	Kms.	-	0.625	0.845	
<u>VI-VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES</u>											
6.1 Grant of Financial Assistance for Self Employment in service oriented units.	0.78	0.58	0.74	0.64	1.29	0.96	Beneficiaries	25	31	26	
6.2 Craft Training to Tribal Youths,	0.50	-	1.39	-	2.14	-	Trainees.	22	25	29	
<u>VII-ROADS AND BRIDGES</u>											
7.1 Rural Roads.	4.77	-	4.94	-	15.00	-	Kms.	N.A.	3.77	5.704	Kms Ashphal
7.2 Communication in Rural Areas.	0.48	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.410	Kms Constru- ction.
<u>VIII- EDUCATION</u>											
8.1 Supply of Books and Stationery.	1.50	-	1.50	-	2.19	-	Students	2447	2727	2850	
8.2 Supply of Uniforms.	3.68	-	2.66	-	2.77	-	-do-	2447	2727	2850	
8.3 Cash Incentives to Parents of Tribal Girl Students.	0.80	0.80	2.35	2.35	2.87	2.87	-do-	300	966	1048	
8.4 Remedial Coaching/Teaching Scheme.	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.33	-do-	-	-	140	
8.5 Development of Ashram-Shalas.	1.32	-	3.90	-	3.71	-	-	-	-	-	
8.6 Upgradation of Govt. Middle Schools at Zari & Parlari.	3.40	0.84	7.44	-	5.90	-	-	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.7 Construction of Hostel for ST boys and Girls in Daman Town.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.8 Mobile/Village Libraries	-	-	-	-	-	5.18	-	Nos.	-	-	2
8.9 Audio Visual Education.	-	-	-	-	-	4.14	-	-	-	-	-
8.10 Introduction of Vocational scheme in middle/High schools.	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	-	-	-	-
8.11 Physical Education and Sports Facilities.	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	-	-	-	-
<u>IX- HEALTH</u>											
9.1 Mobile Dispensary.	2.72	-	8.03	-	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.2 Establishment of Sub Centre	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.3 Survey of incidence of Diseases.	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>X - OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES</u>											
10.1 Housing Programme	0.94	-	0.32	-	2.49	-	Benef.	20	16	30	-
10.2 Administrative Set Up.	3.00	-	4.73	-	6.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	35.95	4.98	50.15	5.10	83.11	7.21					

ANNEXURE - VII

ECONOMICS OF THE OPERATION OF 27' Ft. BOAT FOR DOLE NETTING AND GILL NETTING

(A) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(1) Cost of teak wood boat fitted with 2 Cylinders inboard engine with Gear Box	Rs.1,50,000/-
(2) Fishing Nets. . .	Rs. 30,000/-
(3) Working capital..	Rs. 5,000/-
TOTAL (A)	1,85,000/-

(B) RECURRING EXPENDITURE

(Yearly)

(1) (a) Tandel - 1 No. @ Rs.5,000/- per year	Rs. 5,000/-
(b) Khalasis - 5 Nos. @ Rs.4000/- per year per Khalasi. (5 X 4000=20,000/-)	Rs. 20,000/-
(c) Cost of food materials @ Rs.4/-per day per head for 170 working days (80 daily fishing & 18 of 5 days duration trip) for (170 x 6 x 4 =4080)	Rs. 4,080/-

(2) FUEL CHARGES & ICE

(a) H.S.D. Oil -for 80 days daily Bombay suck fishing @ 5 litres per day and 18 trips of 5 days duration @ 150 litres per trip. (80X5 =400 + 18 X 150 =2700 litres) = 3100 @ Rs.3,75/- per litre..	Rs. 11,625/-
(b) Lub Oil for 170 days of working ¼ litres per day 170 X ¼ litres = 42.50 rounded to 40 litres. 45 litres @ rs.16/- per litres & Grease of Rs.80/- (720 +80)..	Rs. 800/-
(c) <u>ICE.</u> Ice 750 Kgs. for one trip & hence for 18 trips of 5 days duration.(750 X 18=13,500) kg.13,500 @ Rs.127/-per ton.	Rs. 1,350/-

(3)	Maintenance of Boat and engine..	Rs. 1,000/-
(4)	Maintenance of Nets.	Rs. 1,500/-
(5)	Insurance on Capital investment of Rs.1,50,000/- @ 2%..	Rs. 3,000/-
(6)	Interest on capital amount of Rs.95,000/- @ 10%..	Rs. 9,500/-
(7)	Depreciation on cost of Boat @ 5% on Rs.1,10,000/-	Rs. 5,500/-
(8)	Depreciation on cost of engine @ 10% on Rs.40,000/-	Rs. 4,000/-
(9)	Depreciation coast of the net @ 33% on Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 9,900/-
(10)	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Rs. 500/-

Grand Total Rs.77,755/-

(c) YEARLY RECEIPT

- (1) Dole net fishing for 80 days
from September to December
@ 20 days fishing per month.
- (a) Bombay duck 200 Kgs. (medium
and big size) per day @Rs.2/-
per Kg. for 80 days.
(200 X 2 X 80 = 32,000) Rs.32,000/-
- (b) Other varieties of fish such
as prawns small pomfret,
Miscellaneous variety 15 Kgs.
@ Rs.5/- per Kg. for 80 days.
(15 X 5 X 80 = 6,000) Rs. 6,000/-
- (2) Gil net fishing for pomfret and
other varieties from January to
June i.e. 18 trips of 5 days
duration and in a month 3 trips.
- (a) POMFRET
- Grade I 100 Kgs. @ Rs.23 per Kg.
for 18 trips of 5 days duration
(100 X 23 X 18 = 41,400) Rs.41,000/-
- Grade II and III -50 Kgs.
Rs.20/- per Kg. for 18 trips of
5 days duration.
(50 X 20 X 18 = 18,000/-) Rs.18,000/-

TOTAL of (C) Rs.97,400 /-

(D) GROSS PROFIT

Receipt ...	Rs. 97,400/-
Expenditure.	Rs. 77,755/-

Balance	Rs. 19,645/-

(E) (a) Amount to be refunded annually towards loans spread over 7 years in 21 instalments @ Rs.4285-72 per instalment, per year 3 instalments.

(4285=72 X 3 =12,857=16).. Rs.12,857/-

(b) Working capital of Rs.5,000/- will be paid in 21 instalments of Rs.238/- each. Rs. 238/-

Total of (E) Rs.13,095/-

(F) Net Profit

(D - E) = P

D - Rs.19,645/-

-
E - Rs.13,095/-

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P= Rs. 6,550/- Rs. 6,550/-

ANNEXURE - VIII

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE APPROVED UNDER THE SCHEMES OF TRIBAL
SUB PLAN, DAMAN

- 1- No. interest will be charged on loan sanctioned to tribals. Interest on loans, claimed by Financial Institutions are paid them as interest subsidy by Government.
- 2- The loan will be sanctioned to the tribals on personal surety and bond signed by two sureties (Solvency Certificate of sureties may not necessarily be asked for).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Pattern of assistance	Period of recovery of Loans.
1	2	3	4
1-	<u>Agricultural Extension</u>		
	Demonstration	100% Subsidy.	No. Recovery.
2-	Agricultural Inputs. AND Plant Protection equipment (Insecticides and Pesticides).	50% Subsidy. 50% Loan.	After one year in two equal quarterly instalments.
3-	Agricultural implements and tools.	50% Subsidy (Subject to maximum of Rs.2000/-) 50% Loan.	After one year in ten equal annual instalments (to be recovered by LSMP Society)
4-	Work Animals.	50% subsidy 50% Loan.	After five years in five equal annual instalments.
5-	Horticulture	50% subsidy 50% Loan.	After five years in ten equal annual instalments. (to be recovered by LSMP Society).

1	2	3	4
6- Milch Animals.	<p>i) Subsidy as 50% of the cost of the Animals or Rs. 3000/- whichever is less.</p> <p>ii) Balance of the cost of the Animals as Loan to be provided by the LSMP Society.</p>		Within two and a half year in equal monthly instalments.
7- i) Grant of Financial assistance for purchase of Mechanised Boats and equipments.	<p>Subsidy 50%</p> <p>Loan 50%</p>		After one year in five equal annual instalments.
ii) Financial assistance for purchase of Vehicle for Transport of Fish Catch.	<p>50% Subsidy</p> <p>50% Loan portion to be provided by LSMP Society, Daman.</p>		Same as in case of Mechanised Boats.
iii) Financial assistance for purchase of Fisheries requisites	As per R.D.A. Pattern.		As per R.D.A. Pattern.
8- Share Capital Contribution to LAMP Society.	Working capital assistance to Tribal LAMP Society. During Seventh Plan Period would be Rs. 15,00 lakhs		-----
9- Development of Cottage household and Small Scale Industries. (Financial Assistance for Self Employment in service oriented units)	<p>50% subsidy</p> <p>50% loan.</p>		<p>i) After 5 years in 10 equal annual instalments.</p> <p>ii) Working capital after one year in 4 equal quarterly instalments.</p>
10- Craft Training to Tribal Youths.	One year course with stipend of Rs.200/- per month per trainee.		Approved by Goa Govt. Ex-post facto approval of Govt. of India is awaited.

1	2	3	4
11- Book Grants to Tribal Students.		Full set of text Books, Stationery & excersie books to students of STD I to X.	----
12-Uniform		Two sets of Uniforms including stitching charges for Stnd. I to X. subject to maximum of Rs. 75/- per student .	----
13- Boarding & Loding facilities to Ashramshala inmates		free boarding and lodging facilities to Ashramshala inmates subje to maximum expenditure of Rs. 150/- per month per inmate.	-----
14- Cash Incentives to Parents of tribal girl students		Rs. 25/- per month per fermale student of Primary Standard and Rs. 30/- p.m. per fermale student of Middle and High School Standards subject to minimum monthly attendance of 75%	
15- Remedial Coaching Scheme.		i) Rs. 200/- p.m. per teacher per subject, for coaching of one hour a day, thrice a weak from June to March for a batch of 20 S.T. Stucents. ii) Rs. 50/- p.m.(Honorarium) to the concerend peon from June to March. iii) Miscelleneous expenditure of Rs. 50/- p.m. from June to March	NIL
16- Housing Programme		Subsidy as Rs. 8,300/- per family on 100% basis as per RDA Pattern.	No Recovery

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Maharashtra State Educational
 Department
 Maharashtra State
 Date: 12/8 50 27

ANNEXURE -IX

SCHEMES INVOLVING CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING DURING-1989-90

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
I - <u>HEALTH</u>	
Construction of 1 Sub Centre.	1.00
II - <u>EDUCATION</u>	
(a) Construction of Hostel for tribal Boys/Girls in Daman town.	29.60
(b) Construction of additional Classrooms for Govt. High School at Pariari.	3.00
III- <u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>	
Construction of two Community Centres for Dabhel and Damanwada Panchayats.	6.00
TOTAL	39.00

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