

Rural Development Scheme for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes in Backward Region Maharashtra

Dr. Sureshni Jadhav*

Professor Ashok Pawar**

Introduction:

The Economic development along with the social development of the society is important for achieving the holistic development of any country in the world. The constitution of India gives justice to all castes and tribes. According to article Forty-six of the constitution, it is the duty of government to study the economically weaker and backward sections of the society in democratic system of governance and welfare state system.¹

The government is cooperating with the spirit of social justice so that the backward classes can live a dignified life in the society. If development does not reach a particular category, the government announces special concession for such category. It is not possible to provide employment to the weakest section of the society. So the government is trying to strengthen these weak elements through various schemes. While doing all this many beneficiaries have benefited by being subject to the rules and regulations that the government enforces.²

Government of Maharashtra for the Socio-Economic development of the deprived castes and nomadic tribes Asharm school Assistant Grant scheme, Rajshree shahu Maharaj Memorial Scholarship schemes, Tanda vasati sudhar yojna, Yashwantrao Chavan Mukta vasahat schemes Implementing many such scheme.

Selection of Topic and Importance:

The Government of Maharashtra has various welfare schemes at the socio-economic level for the over all development of the deprived castes and nomadic tribes the Government of the Maharashtra does not appear to have adopted any specific criteria while allocating total expenditure on various schemes of the VJNT category welfare Department. Expenditure incurred by the Government of the Maharashtra on selected government development schemes as per available information. It does not appear to have been done in proportion to the population³

As there is no Caste-wise Census in the Country recently, it is difficult to say how much the population of Nomad's in the country today. Many Scholars have studied in this regard but they have not been able to tell the exact Nomad's Population. The last Caste-Wise Census was conducted in India in 1941. Since then, however, no Caste-wise

census has been conducted. In this connection, in Educational Year 2016-2018 under the guidance of Director- Dr. Ashok Pawar, Vasantnao Naik Study Center, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, as a Research Scholar I have surveyed the district wise and taluka wise population statistics of the Nomad's in Maharashtra.

In this, under the Right to Information Act 2005, the Taluka wise population of Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Buldhana, Akola, Wardha, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna, Aurangabad, Solapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Sangli districts has been obtained through a letter. Population statistics of Mumbai, Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Pune, Kolhapur, Nashik, Ahmadnagar, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Hingoli, Amravati, Washim, Nagpur, Gondiya, Dhule, Washim, districts have been obtained by surveying under Vasantnao Naik Study Center. The following information is obtained in the study of this information. The government has provided demographic information following the 1931 Census.

In the present research study, district wise and taluka wise study of Nomad's in Maharashtra has been done and the population of Maharashtra is about 112,374,333 Eleven Crore Twenty-Three Lakh Seventy-Four Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-Three. Out of this 26134217 Two Crore Sixty-One Lakh Thirty-Four Thousand Two Hundred Seventeen population is identified as Nomad's which is 23.26% of the total population.⁸ Presented Research Study A selection of four schemes has been studied jointly during the period 2009-2019 Expenditure incurred by the Government of Maharashtra under 18 districts on an annual basis in proportion to the population this will be of great use for further research study topic.

Objectives of the Research Study:

1. To take historical review of condition of Nomad's in Marathwada
2. To study the population survey of De-notified and nomadic tribes in Marathwada
3. To study the expenditure incurred on various government schemes under the VJNT category welfare department.

- To study the impact of the government policies on De-notified and nomadic tribes in Marathawa

Hypothesis of the Research Study:

- The Government of Maharashtra has not conducted a census of the nomadic Tribes.
- There is no specific criteria accepted for the distribution of expenditure on Various schemes of the VJNT category welfare Department.
- The various schemes of VJNT category welfare Department do not appear to have been spent on the proportion of VJNT population.
- It is seen that the various government schemes implemented by the Government of Maharashtra. for the deprived castes and nomadic tribes have some effect on the. state of Maharashtra.

Research Study Methodology:

1) Primary Data:

In this research study opinions, questionnaires, interviews, observation methods have been used to get acquainted with the fact of Nomad's. Although the objectivity is low, it takes into account the honest opinions and thoughts of various people

through techniques like questionnaires. So this technique is important. The researcher directly benefits from the experiences and suggestions of the people concerned.

2) Secondary Data:

At some occasion secondary sources will be considred. This includes statistical techniques: an average, percentage, growth rate, expenditure-population formula, survey population technique, government reports, published-unpublished books, RTI-2005 Act Technique, newspaper, website etc. conclusions will be proposed by using micro study method.

3) Research Methods:

A descriptive survey method has been adopted for this research in orderto give a proper and definite direction to this research. This method of research will help you understand the facts about the problem today and plan solutions to the problem without any problems. In this research method, there are important issues lilke problem solving and the journey from fact to ideal. The following types of research methods are used: general survey, social survey, Market survey, etc. The research is based on facts and the school plan was chosen to make the solution plan as feasible as possible

Sample Selection

No	Scheme Name	Sample selection Districts Name	Number of Beneficiaries of the scheme	Number of samples according to 10% Sample selection
1	Ashram School Assistant Grant scheme	Thane, Ratanagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Dhule Jalgaon, Naddurbar, Aurangbad, Parbhani, Jalana, Akola, Chandrapur	970	100
2	Rajarshree Shahu Maharaj Meritorious Scholarships	Thane, Ratanagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Dhule Jalgaon, Naddurbar, Aurangbad, Parbhani, Jalana, Akola, Chandrapur	18000	450
3	Tandavasti Sudhar Yojana	Thane, Ratanagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Dhule Jalgaon, Naddurbar, Aurangbad, Parbhani, Jalana, Akola, Chandrapur	15,300	450
4	Yashvantrao Muktvasahat Yojana	Thane, Ratanagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Dhule Jalgaon, Naddurbar, Aurangbad, Parbhani, Jalana, Akola, Chandrapur	N.A	N.A -
Total	4	18	34,270	1000

N.A (not available)

Limitation of The Research Study:

Ashram Schools, Rajshree Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme, Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojna, Yashwantrao Chavan Mukta Vasahat Yojna has been studied in the critical evaluation of government development schemes for Nomad's in Maharashtra. Thane, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Jalna, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur districts have been selected for the survey for Study Period 2009 to 2019.

Conclusions:

1. Under Ashram School Assistant Grant scheme, the percentage of expenditure in the selected district 87.29% during the year (2009-2019)
2. The Government has shown the highest expenditure on this scheme compared to the other selected scheme.
3. Under Rajshree Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme the percentage of expenditure in the selected district was 63.54% during the year (2009-2019) 24.25% less expenditure than the Ashram School Assistant Grant scheme.
4. Under Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana, the percentage of expenditure in the selected 13 districts was 60.97% during the year (2009-2019) 27.29% less expenditure than the Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme.
5. Under Yashwantrao Chavan Mukta Vasahat Yojna the percentage of expenditure in the selected district was 0.0% during the year (2009-2019) Expenditure than the Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme 0.0% expenditure than the Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojna.
6. As a result the Ashram schools, which were opened by the Government Grants for their progress by the Government Free Tribal Denotified Tribes, are succeeding in educating the children of the liberated and the wanderers.
7. Just because the result of Class 10th is low does not mean that there are reasons why the status of Ashram School affected the result of Class 10th due to uneducated teachers, scarcity of educational equipment, lack of educational vision and availability of number of students is not the problem of the Ashram Schools.
8. The increasing number of students is not the problem of the Ashram Schools but the problem of the limited number of residential students. The government has a limit on the number of students in each class. In the

Ashram School all the students or those who want to stay in the Ashram School should get access to it. If such Ashram Schools are of good quality.

9. The responsibility should be taken to convey the details of Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme and its benefits to the students of the VJNT community through various schemes.
10. Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme has changed the educational status of the tribes- Nomadic Tribes.
11. The government has implemented the policy of free and compulsory education, but it is not implemented properly. The policy should be changed to provide free and compulsory education to class 12th.
12. The responsibility should be taken to convey the details of Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme and its benefits to the students of the VJNT community through various means.
13. The statistics of the population of the DNT community are not available in the population report of the Maharashtra Government no space is available from the government to implement the schemes of the DNT community. The grand scheme of the scheme does not get approval. The scheme is implemented in 50% of the selected districts of Maharashtra.
14. Maharashtra Government need to pay special attention to drinking water facilities in Tanda in Maharashtra
15. The Government of Maharashtra found library facilities available in the talukas of the districts of Maharashtra.
16. The Yashwantrao Chavan Mukta Vasahat Yojna has not been implemented anywhere in selected Thane, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Jalna, Akola, Yavatmal, Washim, Bhandara, Wardha, Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra.

Recommendation:

➤ **Recommendations related to Ashram School Assistant Grant Schemes:**

1. The recruitment of trained and dedicated teachers will be made in the Ashram School under them the overall development of the student will be.
2. The recruitment of Trained and dedicated head-master will be made in the Ashram School implementation of special rule for the

educational resources for Government and Ashram Schools.

3. All students seeking admission to the Ashram School should be given admission and the Government should grant them. The residential students should not none the condition that there should be 20 in each class, so those who want to get admission in the Ashram School will not be allowed to attend.
 4. Immediately arrangement of 100% grant for post foundation of Ashram Schools is essential.
 5. In each district act the type of Navoday Vidyalaya give the permission as a primary education to higher secondary school as a Vidya Niketan School.
 6. In each district construct separate higher educational trusts on the 100% granted with good facilities polytechnic.
 7. To give the special allowance by recommendation of Kothari Commission as crassly increasing senses.
 8. To do the compulsion for the subject of information technology, computer science library science, laboratory etc.
 9. To give the Two Years' probation period appointment of newly appointed servants and after that give him continuation presently is compulsory.
 10. To involve the Ashram Schools in Maharashtra private school's servants.
 11. At district level and divisional level divide the officers for medical satisfaction
- **Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Merituous Scholarship Scheme:**
1. The government should implement the responsibility of providing information on the Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Majoraj Memories Scholarship Scheme.
 2. All students should avail of the scheme to compulsorily inform the sarpanch and the gramsevak from the gramsabha inform the students of
 3. The government should implement the responsibility of providing information on the Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Majoraj Merituous Scholarship Scheme.
 4. All students should available of the scheme to compulsorily in form the sarpanch and the gramsevak from the gramsabha inform the students of the Rajshree Chhatrapati Shahu Majoraj Memories Scholarship Scheme.
 5. Literacy is more prevalent among the tribes and nomadic tribes the importance of

education should be given to these tribes by conducting workshop camps in various way.

6. Free and compulsory education should be prosecuted by the government for violating this law.
7. The Government should implement the responsibility of providing information on the Rajshree Shahu Maharaj Memories Scholarhsip Scheme.

➤ **Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojna:**

1. Census- based census of DNT community should be made in Maharashtra census report.
2. Government of Maharashtra should provide space for the Government to implement the schemes of the DNT community.
3. The Government of Maharashtra should implement "house-to-house tap scheme" in each tanda. Government tab facilities should be made available at each place.
4. Library facilities should be made available in every place of Maharashtra.
5. Most tandas do not have toilet facilities. The toilet in tanda is not used due to lack of water.

➤ **Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna:**

1. Government of Maharashtra should implement Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna with special efforts.
2. Information about Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna is strict. The government has to give special attention to this serious problem.
3. The government has chosen the right and the right to allot the yearly expenditure of the Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna by changing the situation priority should be changed to the distribution allocation.
4. The government should try to maintain the total expenditure on the Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna for the year with the actual cost of growth.
5. Under the VJNT Category Welfare Department, the expenses incurred under the Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna are incomplete considering the needs of the government and a substantial increase has
6. Government of Maharashtra should implement Yashwantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat Yojna with special efforts.

Summary:

The Government of Maharashtra has implemented various schemes but these Development schemes do not seen to have had the expected effect on the

nomadic tribe. These Nomadic tribes still Face Socio - economic and educational difficulties. The Government need. To adopted a new Action plan for the overall development of the nomadic tribes.

References

1. Chaudhari Rajesh (2013), "Bhartache Sanvidhan", Chaudhari Law Publishers, Pune, Page. No. 22-23.
2. Mundhe kavita (2006) Vanjari samaj jagruti: Ek Chikitsak Ahyas" research article, relation to society, magazine, Page. No. 29
3. Pawar Ashokand Rathod-Pawar (2013), "Gypsy in India Constitutional Deprived Entity", Sahitya Sagar Publication, Kanpur Page No. 124-126.
4. Mande prabhakar (1983), "gaogadyabaheer," parimal publication Aurangabad, page No. 78
5. Rathod Motiraj (), " Gunhegar Jamati Kayada Aani Parinam" Actcreation, Aurangabad
6. Kharat Shankar (2003)," BhatkyaVimukta Jamati Va Tyanche Prashna Sugava publication, pune
7. Pawar Ashokand Sunita Rathod (2014), "De-notified and Nomadic Tribes in India", Sahitya Sagar, Yashoda Nagar, Kanpur- 208611, Page No. 65-66.
8. Pawar Ashok (2016-2018), "Vasantrao Naik Study Centre Survey Report, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad