



Nucleus Budget Scheme (Tribal Development Ministry) and its Administration in the State of Maharashtra

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Abstract: Tribal sub plan for tribal development is being implemented from 1975-76. After that various schemes are implemented on an integrated basis through Tribal Development Department and other departments for internal sector and individual development. So that the tribal area and people will develop. Even when such a deployment plan is working, it is necessary to carry out some activities according to the place, time. In that regard, Nucleus Budget scheme has been running in tribal department since 1981-82.

Keyword: Nucleus Budget Scheme, Tribal Development, Tribal sub plan

Introduction:

Development of Tribal communities is a priority for the state as well as the central government because Article 275 of the Indian Constitution concentrated on Tribal Community area and the development of their area, while Article 244 and fifth schedule focusses on the administration of Scheduled Tribal areas. In the Maharashtra state under the fifth schedule, areas cover part of the Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgoan, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Chatrapur and Gadchiroli districts. For that purpose, at the national level the government of India, as well as state-level the government of Maharashtra has a separate ministry for the development of the tribal communities. After the independence of India, both ministries introduced many programmes and schemes for the development of the Tribal. In Maharashtra state, there is a separate administrative department for the effective implementation of the developmental programmes and schemes in the tribal areas since 1992. In the Maharashtra state Tribal Development Commissionerate, Nashik is responsible for the effective implementation of Nucleus Budget Scheme.

Nucleus Budget

Adivasi Upyojana for tribal development is being implemented from 1975-76. After that various schemes are implemented on an integrated basis through Tribal Development Department and other departments for internal sector and individual development. So that the tribal area and people will develop. Even when such a deployment plan is working, it is necessary to carry out some activities according to the place, time. In that regard, Nucleus Budget scheme has been running in tribal department since 1981-82.

There is a big difference in the process of development of various tribal tribes living in different areas in the state of Maharashtra. Therefore, the needs of development programs in each sector are also different. Because each project office area has different geographical conditions and abundance of natural resource wealth or error, a certain template program is not applicable for tribal development in all project areas. It is very important to bring flexibility and innovation in the plans of tribal development programs. For this purpose, the Government of Maharashtra has approved the tribal department to implement the central budget scheme (nucleus budget) by providing the right of creation and approval at the local level to various programs that are suitable for tribal development.

The TSP is formulated taking into consideration the specific needs of each ITDP area. In order to fulfil area specific demands which cannot be met from regular schemes approved by the Govt. and cannot as such be funded from the normal TSP a special scheme Nucleus Budget is being implemented since 1981-82. Under the scheme the Project Officer of the ITDP's are empowered to evolve & implement or get implemented from other department's schemes of local importance after following the prescribed procedure. In this scheme maximum Rs.50000/- granted to tribal individual/family, but if 2-3 tribal beneficiaries came together, then maximum Rs. 7, 50,000/- can be granted to this group. In this scheme 85 % is grant-in-aid for general tribal & 100 % grant in aid for PVTG. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 cr. is provided for the year 2022 - 23 for Nucleus Budget

Concept of Nucleus Budget Scheme –

Schemes of local importance of an innovative nature, which are necessary for tribal development or welfare in terms of place and time and are not included in the budget or schemes implemented from central funds, can directly benefit the needy tribals by implementing them promptly and effectively at the local level without being bogged down by technical formalities for a long time. The main objective of the scheme is to achieve Schemes to be implemented from this fund should be implemented primarily to improve the standard of living of tribal individuals and families, therefore the following restrictions will remain on basic facilities or job creation through this scheme. Also, it will be mandatory to follow the following instructions regarding the creation of the plan and its publication.

1. No new post can be created to implement the schemes sanctioned by this fund. But keeping in mind the nature of the scheme only for a short period based on the skilled / unskilled rate of the Public Works Department, some persons including services may be used for this work if necessary.

2. Expenditure on the construction of basic facilities should be very limited. Expenditure on such facilities should not exceed 10% of the total cost of the scheme if so required as a part of the scheme to be taken up under the nucleus budget.
3. An expenditure of 2% of the total cost of the scheme will be admissible for expenses related to the implementation of the scheme including survey, evaluation, monitoring, promotion, and distribution of publicity materials including transport, etc.
4. Non-objective actionable schemes from any other source of government will continue to be permissible.
5. The implementation of the plan should be done using a cluster approach.
6. These schemes are included in the budget or regular schemes of the central government. Such schemes cannot be implemented under Nucleus Budget Scheme.
7. Ashram schools, and tribal hostels for students from any other source e.g. Only non-targeted training/facility schemes from Ashram School Group, Government Hostels, Skill Development State Training Policy, etc. will be implemented under Nucleus Budget Scheme.

Nucleus Budget Group keeping in mind the basic purpose of the nucleus budget scheme; It has been classified into **three major groups** as shown below.

Three major groups of Nucleus Budget Scheme and its financial limits

In order to ensure do justice to the schemes and components in the above-mentioned groups and to ensure that the scheme is fruitful, as per the provisions received during the financial year, the maximum number of proposed schemes, group-wise, will be as follows:

Group		Schemes of the provisions received during the financial year
A	Income generation or income enhancement schemes	50 percent
B	Training schemes and skill development programmes	25 percent
C	Human resource development and tribal welfare schemes	25 percent

Source: : शासन निर्णय क्र. न्यूलयो - 2000 / प्र. क्र. 144 (अ) / का - 5 दि. 31.05.2001

Schemes under the Central Budget Scheme are not expected to provide loans to the beneficiaries.

Review of literature

1. Evaluation study of the scheme under nucleus budget during 1981 – 82 and 1982 – 83 in tribal sub plan area of Maharashtra state – Report

(Dr. Govind Gare – Director – TRTI, Pune – 1)

Since 1976 - 77, various schemes for welfare of scheduled tribe are being implemented under “Tribal Sub plan ”, where ' Area Development approach ' is adopted. The schemes implemented under the tribal sub

plan area are finalise as a States general schemes. The local needs of the individual project are not consider in the proper perspective.

This, with a view to encourage innovative scheme and evolution of local importance and applicability, Government of Maharashtra during the year 1981 - 82 created a special fund " Nucleus Budget " and kept at the disposal of project officers of ITDPs in order to enable them to incur expenditure on scheme of " local importance " with are not included in the budget of that district under T.S.P. The project officer is not required to undergo an elaborate procedure adopted in general T.S.P. schemes.

The schemes implemented under nucleus budget during 1981 - 82 and 1982 - 83 where study by the tribal research and training institute, Pune - 01.

An alytical study was made on the basis of information receive from all 20 projects officers of it [I.T.D.Ps](#), where are in order to study the benefits flow and its impact, the field survey was conducted into two [I.T.D.Ps](#) viz. Kalwan District Nashik and Dharani District Amravati each from Sahyadri and Gondwan region respectively.

2. Ambekar Dhanshree, "A Clinical Study of the Role of Nucleus Budget Scheme in Economic Development of Tribal (Year 2002 to 2008)".

A research thesis has been submitted for an M.Phil. Degree on the topic , "A Clinical Study of the Role of the Nucleus Budget Scheme in the Economic Development of Tribes (Years 2002 to 2008)". The researcher has chosen this for the purpose of studying the political, economic, and social lives of the tribal, studying the schemes implemented for them, and especially evaluating the central budget scheme for the tribals. The Nashik project was selected for this project, and interviews were conducted with 139 beneficiaries. In the central budget scheme, schemes are implemented in four groups: income generation schemes, training schemes, resource schemes, and welfare schemes. Schemes implemented under this scheme are designed keeping in mind the needs of tribally needy beneficiaries. The scheme is designed according to the needs of the beneficiaries so that the maximum number of problems can be solved. Children, youth, and old people benefit from this scheme. As the number of beneficiaries of the scheme increases, it is seen that the government is also increasing the provision amount of the scheme. As the benefit of this scheme is not in the form of actual money but in the form of goods and training, maximum benefit can be reached by the beneficiary and corruption can be curbed. This research shows that about 67.85% of the tribals have improved their economic conditions due to the benefit of this scheme; in short, the economic and social conditions of the tribal community are improving due to the benefit of this scheme.

3. Evaluation Report of the Scheme of Sewing Training and Distribution of Sewing Machines to Tribes Implemented under the Nucleus Budget, 1996, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune - 1

In the state of Maharashtra, there are differences in the availability of geographical and natural resource wealth in different regions. Therefore, there is a difference in the geographical conditions and natural resource endowment of each tribal development project area. Therefore, programs of a certain format may not be useful in terms of tribal development in all project areas. For this, the schemes that are not included in the budget and the schemes that are urgent in terms of the welfare of the tribals as per the place, time, and need The main

concept of this scheme is to implement such schemes promptly and effectively at the local level under the central budget (Nucleus Budget) and bring their benefits directly to the tribals.

Considering the availability of geographic and natural resources in each area of operations, flexible and actionable programmes should be implemented at the local level promptly. Schemes that have not been included in the budget for this purpose. Such schemes of local importance are implemented in the central budget. Such development plans should be designed and implemented at the local level quickly and effectively without being delayed by technical formalities. Therefore, separate funds are made available to project officers under the nucleus budget. Currently, 129 schemes are being implemented in the state under the nucleus budget. Among them, sewing training and the distribution of sewing machines to tribals are important schemes. At present, the tribal society has become more aware of the schemes and benefits implemented by the government for them. Also, there has been a drastic change in the plans being implemented in the past and at present. Obviously, it has affected the lives of tribals. Therefore, it is in order to study the schemes currently being implemented under the central budget, the participation of tribals in these schemes, and the benefits they have received. For this purpose, this organisation provides tribal sewing training and sewing machines

4. Evaluation Report of Schemes Being Implemented Under the Nucleus Budget, 1996

A study report on the schemes to be implemented under the nucleus budget was done in 1986. However, in the subsequent period, many changes took place in the planning method and the concept of economic development. In order to implement the said scheme very effectively, the government has given detailed instructions and guidance as per the government decision dated May 12, 1992. Due to the changing economic and social conditions in time, continuous efforts are being made to raise the standard of living of the tribals through the government, NGOs, and other entities. Due to the facilities provided by the government, the tribals came into contact with the civil departments and the public, and obviously, due to this, there has been a significant change in their living conditions. The tribal community has become more aware of the schemes and benefits implemented by the government for them. Also, since there has been a drastic change in the schemes being implemented now compared to the past, they have had the desired effect of raising the standard of living of the tribals. There is a huge gap between the previous situation and the current situation. Therefore, it has become necessary to study the schemes being implemented, the participation of tribal members in these schemes, and the benefits they have received. For this purpose, this organisation has prepared this report after a field inspection of the schemes implemented under the nucleus budget.

Nucleus Budget Scheme (Tribal Development Ministry) - Administration in the State of Maharashtra

Structure and functioning of the steering committee

Each project will have a separate steering committee.

The committee will have two levels, namely, the project office level and the upper commissioner office.

A. Composition of the Steering Committee

(1) Composition of Project Office Level Steering Committee:

	Officer	Designation
1	Project Officer	Chairman
2	Assistant Project Officer (Development)	Member Secretary
3	Senior Tribal Development Inspector	Member
4	Officials proposing and/or implementing schemes of the concerned department or concerned NGOs	Member
5	Deputy Conservator of Forests	Member
6	Block Development Officer	Member

Source: शासन निर्णय क्र. न्यूबयो – 2000 / प्र. क्र. 144 (अ) / का - 5 दि. 31.05.2001

(2) Composition of the Upper Commissioner Directive Committee

Sr.No	Officer	Designation
1	Additional Commissioner Tribal Development	Chairman
2	Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project	Vice President
3	Assistant Commissioner concerned Additional Commissioner Office	Member Secretary
4	Nominee members appointed by the government	Member
5	Members of the authorities who establish and/or implement the schemes of the concerned department	Member
6	District Treasury Officer	Member
7	The Chief Conservator of Forests	Member
8	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad	Member
9	District Planning Officer	Member

Source: शासन निर्णय क्र. न्यूबयो – 2000 / प्र. क्र. 144 (अ) / का - 5 दि. 31.05.2001

Nucleus Budget Scheme (Tribal Development Ministry) - Rolls of Administration

1. The proposed income generation or growth plan as per the local needs and scope of the business in the proposed place, the demand from the trainees, how many jobs or employment opportunities are expected to be available to the trainees in the future after the training, etc. It is also expected to examine the need for and utility of the proposed scheme with regard to human resource development and welfare schemes.
2. Taking into consideration the demands and complaints received from the public representatives and beneficiaries during the previous year, suitable and selective schemes can be proposed accordingly.
3. The concerned project officer should seek the proposal of the schemes or programmes to be taken up under the nucleus budget in the next financial year from the district-level officer of the various departments or departments, and with the approval of the directive committee, an annual draught plan should be prepared before the 31st of January before the commencement of the next financial year, within the limits of the funds received by the project. It should not be designed any more than that. This plan should be approved by the second directive committee by the end of February. However, the Second Directive Committee shall have the right to make partial changes in the annual plan, keeping in mind the available financial provisions and the urgent needs or important references from time to time.
4. While determining the number of schemes, care should be taken to ensure that the beneficiaries in all the talukas of the project area will benefit as much as possible. However, this condition shall not be applicable if the actual results of some schemes appear to have been implemented in a clustered manner. The directive

committee should discuss and decide on this. The said cluster should be determined taluka-wise, i.e., the funds of each taluka will be spent in the same taluka.

5. First, analysing the needs and backlog of the project area as per the statistical information available with the Tribal Research and Training Institute, District Planning, and District Statistical Officers, and after meeting with the local tribal MLAs, the activities based on the local needs should be determined and a plan should be prepared.

6. Plans approved in the framework are yearly. By the end of March, all the project officers should publish the plan, seek applications from the beneficiaries through advertising, and prepare a computerised list of the number of eligible, ineligible, and waiting list beneficiaries by April. The beneficiary list should be used according to seniority according to the lakhs of the scheme, and the remaining waiting list should be used in the next year if the said scheme is not proposed to be implemented in the next year. Also, the beneficiary list will not require the approval of the First and Second Directive Committees. But the project officer should take action to give the benefit only to the senior beneficiary.

7. It shall be mandatory to computerise the list of applications received from the beneficiaries, the list of eligible applicants, and the list of ineligible applicants (including the reason for ineligibility) outside the office where it can be easily seen by the public. Also, the beneficiary should be informed about eligibility or ineligibility as far as possible.

8. District-level officers of various departments will be responsible for the effective implementation of the plan under the nucleus budget. The project officer will call for periodic progress reports from such officers and through private mechanisms. The project officer shall have the right to monitor from time to time whether these plans are being implemented as per the objectives. The project officer will report the progress of the scheme to the Second Direction Committee. Implementation Mechanism (Government Private) shall submit the report and usability certificate to the project officer within three months from the completion of the scheme, as per the terms and conditions of the scheme.

9. As the chairman of the first directive committee, the project officer should hold a meeting of the first directive committee and the relevant implementation mechanisms and private organisations in his jurisdiction at least once every three months to review the implementation of the plans and obtain approval for new revised plans as necessary.

10. Minutes of every meeting of the steering committee should be prepared and preserved. It should be signed by all the members of the First Direction Committee.

11. It is mandatory to check the documents regarding the eligibility of the beneficiary for the benefit of the scheme for which the beneficiary has requested in the application through the project office and visit the location as per requirement.

12. The steering committee has to carefully scrutinise various items of expenditure under the scheme to be taken up under the nucleus budget. In particular, the Steering Committee will be responsible for approving the proposed scheme only after ensuring that the anticipated cost is reasonable and justifiable.

13. The project is inhabited by tribes declared to be primitive tribes (Katakari, Kolam, and Madia Gond). In that project, various schemes for their development should be implemented under the Nucleus Budget Scheme, keeping in mind the proportion of tribal population, the details of which should be preserved separately.

14. Programmes that cannot be taken up under the nucleus budget as per the guidelines prescribed by the government. But if the directive committee feels that it is necessary to take up a special programme or scheme according to the local conditions, then they should submit the proposal to the Commissionerate for approval through the appropriate channels.

15. The project officer should submit a report on the scheme (provision, expenditure, target, achievement, etc.) in the format prescribed by the senior offices and the information in the format prescribed to the Additional Commissioner every month.

16. The implementation of the scheme should be completed in the same financial year for which the scheme is approved. Also, approval should be given at the beginning of the plan for keeping the necessary provisions in reserve for the entire plan.

17. It is not expected to be purchased in the said scheme, but if you have to buy, you should check and ensure that the quality and quantity of all the materials purchased are correct. Also, no material will remain undistributed to the beneficiaries for an undue period of time. Care should be taken to ensure that the details of the distribution of materials are included in the prescribed statement.

18. Care should be taken to ensure that there is no duplication of the beneficiary. Also, necessary orders will be made available to all project offices through the Commissioner, Tribal Development Department, Nashik, to avoid beneficiary duplication.

19. If a scheme is being implemented continuously for three years or more, or if it is expected to be so, the committee will be responsible for submitting a proposal with self-explanatory feedback regarding the inclusion of the said scheme in the regular scheme.

20. The project officer will primarily be responsible for the self-evaluation of the schemes regarding the effectiveness and benefits of their implementation under the nucleus budget.

Conclusion

The authority since its establishment in 1981 - 82 has embarked upon undertaking many developmental programmes. The programmes that the authority has undertaken are: Income generation or income enhancement schemes, Training schemes and skill development programmes, Human resource development and tribal welfare schemes etc

Following independence, the governments of India and Maharashtra launched a number of tribal welfare projects and programmes aimed at improving the lot of the tribal people. The socioeconomic development of the tribal community in Maharashtra state has been funded by both governments in the millions of rupees, but to date it has not been satisfactory for a number of reasons, including the lack of participation of tribal people in decision-making, leadership, and the administration of tribal development, the low response to tribal welfare schemes and programmes, and the dearth of sufficient human resources.

There is no reliable system for determining if the various developmental programmes and strategies were executed successfully afterward. There are numerous programmes developed and carried out by the state of Maharashtra's various development agencies, but it becomes challenging to coordinate all programmes from the tribal development department. Lack of decentralisation of authority and the fact that many departments are now filling out online forms to receive benefits from such schemes, combined with the fact that the tribal community has a very low literacy rate and is therefore unfamiliar with the internet, computers, etc., have led to a very low response rate for the various schemes. The grampanchayat must fill out the appropriate forms for qualified potential beneficiaries and submit them to the appropriate departments whenever any department introduces new plans or programmes.

Because the only local government (Grampanchayat) is located very close to each and every potential beneficiary, local governance is crucial to the growth of the tribal community. Therefore, receiving the numerous programmes and programmes from the tribal development departments should require active engagement.

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