

Annual Report 2006-07



Ministry of Tribal Affairs





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Tiziana and Gianni Baldizzone

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Anthropological Survey of India

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CHAPTER 1

Highlights of 2006-2007



1.1 A number of important activities, including several new initiatives, were taken by the Ministry during the year for a more focused attention on the rights, welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes.

1.2.1 To address the problems of tribal communities, who are dependent on forests and to undo the historical injustice done to them by depriving them of their rights, the Ministry had introduced the “Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005 in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2005. The Bill which was considered, revised and reported by a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament as “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2006”, was passed, with certain amendments, by the Parliament in the Winter Session, 2006 of Parliament, and has received the assent of the President on 29.12.2006. The Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) has published the “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 2.1.2007. The Ministry is now taking action to frame the

Rules for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

1.2.2 The major rights that are granted under the Act *inter alia* are, the right to cultivate forest land to the extent under occupation, (subject to a ceiling of 4 hectares), the right to own, collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, rights inside forests which are traditional and customary e.g. grazing, etc.

1.2.3 The persons who will get their rights under the Act are Scheduled Tribes who have been living in, and depending on forests, for their livelihood prior to 13 December, 2005, and other traditional forest dwellers who have been living in and depending on forests for their livelihood, for three generations (i.e. 75 years prior to 13 December 2005).

1.3 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has, during the year, formulated a draft of a “National Tribal Policy, 2006” covering all important issues that concern tribals. The Policy derives strength from the principles enshrined in the Constitution and the Provisions of the Panchayat (Extension

to the Scheduled Areas) PESA Act, 1996. Simultaneously, the Policy also identifies the strengths of tribal traditions and cultures. The main issues covered in the policy relate to: Alienation of Tribal Land; Tribal-Forest Interface; Displacement, Resettlement & Rehabilitation; Enhancement of Human Development Index; Creation of Critical Infrastructure; Violent Manifestations; Conservation & Development of Particularly Vulnerable [Primitive] Tribal Groups (PTGs); Adoption of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy; Empowerment; Gender Equity; Enlisting Support of Non-Governmental Organizations; Tribal Culture & Traditional Knowledge; Administration of Tribal Areas; the Regulatory & Protective Regime; Scheduling & De-scheduling of Tribes, etc. The draft policy was widely publicized through print for comments and suggestions.

1.4 For improving the conditions of the tribals in identified forest villages in the country, the Ministry continued the programme launched in 2005-06 for development of forest villages during the year. This is a special programme introduced for a the limited period upto 2006-07 and so far more than Rs. 322 crore has been released for development of nearly 2200 forest villages. To get a first hand feedback on the implementation being done by the State Governments, officers of the Ministry were deputed during the year to the different States. The reports received from the teams revealed

that the villagers were very appreciative of the initiative taken by the Government for such forest villages. The Committee constituted for approving the project proposals received from the State Governments in this regard has recommended to the Ministry to extend the programme for another two years so that the developmental activities in these States can be further enhanced/ consolidated.

1.5 The Ministry, during the year, has been proactively advocating the need for an effective Tribal Sub-Plan component (8% for Central Ministries/ Departments and in proportion to the ST population of States/UTs in respect of the States/UTs), to be put in a separate budget head and to be made non-divertible and non-lapsable on the pattern of the funds earmarked for the North East, to enable implementation of programmes/ schemes for tribals in a more focused and integrated manner and to avoid spreading of resources too thinly.

1.6 In line with the tradition of the Ministry to explore new ways to improve the working of the Ministry so as to increase the benefits to the Scheduled Tribes, a new initiative in the form of a one day meet of State Secretaries and Collectors from selected regions of the country was held on May 3, 2006. The agenda was 'improving the level of administration of Scheduled Areas and lives of Scheduled Tribes'. Various issues relating to improving the delivery of services to Scheduled Areas including changes

required in the existing administrative structure, convergence of programmes/ schemes to achieve greater synergy, strengthening/ revamping of implementing machineries like ITDPs/ ITDAs, planning/ operationalisation of TSP etc; were discussed during the meeting. The Members of the Planning Commission appreciated the efforts made by the Ministry in this regard and promised the support of the Planning Commission to the Ministry in its activities on welfare of ST.

1.7.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs holds two Conferences in a year of the State Secretaries/ Commissioners in charge of Tribal Welfare and Development Departments of States under the

chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, one at the start of the year when all the States are informed about the new programmes that are being undertaken and what is expected of the States, and the second one in the middle of the year to get a feedback from States about their implementation. In these meetings the progress of implementation under various programmes/schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also reviewed.

1.7.2 The first Conference of 2006-07 of the State Secretaries/Commissioners in charge of Tribal Welfare/Development Departments of States was held under the chairpersonship of Ms. Meena Gupta, Secretary, Ministry of Tribal



Conference of State Secretaries and Commissioners in-charge of Tribal Development/Welfare Departments

Affairs on 16.9.2006 at New Delhi. In this Conference the implementation of various programmes and schemes was reviewed and the pending issues were discussed. The Principal Secretaries/Secretaries/Commissioners and other officers from 24 States participated. In the meeting, various issues relating to planning, implementation of schemes, timely utilization of funds, etc. were also discussed in detail.

1.7.3 The second Conference of State Secretaries / Commissioners in charge of Tribal Welfare/ Development Departments of States was held under the chairpersonship of Ms. Meena Gupta, Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 13.2.2007 at New Delhi. In this Conference the

implementation of various programmes and schemes was reviewed and the pending issues were discussed. In this meeting the States were briefly informed about salient features of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the activities that the States are required to do in the implementation of the said Act were also mentioned. The Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries/ Commissioners and other officers from 23 States (except the States of Goa, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir) participated.

1.7.4 On 14th February 2007 a Conference of State Minister in charge of Tribal Development & Welfare was held under the Chairmanship of



Shri P.R.Kyndiah, Minister of Tribal Affairs. The Minister of Tribal Affairs addressed the conference on the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan by States and steps required to be taken by States. Beside this, other issues were also discussed in the Conference. Dr. B.L. Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission also addressed the Conference and also made a thought provoking presentation on the tribal development in general. Ministers from 13 States attended the Conference.

The Ministry would continue to forcefully play an advocacy role, implement programmes and schemes in a holistic manner and be sensitive to the regulatory function to further the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

1.8 For the first time a Tribal Festival of the performing arts, entitled 'PRAKRITI' was

organized jointly by the two Ministries of Tribal Affairs and Culture at, Rabindra Bhawan Complex, New Delhi from 10th -13th November 2006. Over 400 artists comprising 20 cultural troupes across the country performed various dances, music and other arts. TRIFED, under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also participated by putting up stalls and displayed tribal paintings. The programme concluded with an instrumental ensemble in which all the traditional musical instruments of the different Scheduled Tribes were played together to produce a captivating musical performance.

1.9 The Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship, a new scheme to provide attractive fellowships to tribal students pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D studies was implemented through the University Grants Commission. A total of 667 fellowships were awarded during the year.



Chapter 2

Activities of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs - An Overview

2.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes of the development for the Scheduled Tribes (STs). The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other central Ministries, the State governments and voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of STs. Though the primary responsibility for promotion of interests of Scheduled Tribes rests with all the Central Ministries, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs complements their efforts by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. These schemes which are for economic, educational and social development are administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and implemented through the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and voluntary organizations.

2.2 An overview in respect of various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry is given below in brief and the details are given in the subsequent Chapters.

2.3 As educational development is a stepping-



stone to economic and social Development, and the most effective instrument for empowering the tribals, all efforts were made during the year to improve their educational status.

2.4 The flagship scheme of '**Post Matric Scholarships**' (PMS) continued to be an important centrally sponsored scheme to promote higher education among STs. Under the scheme of PMS, an amount of Rs.198.92 crore was spent upto 31.12.06 to benefit more than 8.40 lakh students. The scheme of '**Hostels for ST Boys and Girls**', aims to reduce the present drop out rates at the middle/higher level education amongst STs, by providing a major support service to ST boys and girls. An expenditure of Rs.11.04 crore was incurred upto 31.12.2006 in constructing 23 hostels in Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya, Nagaland University, IIT Delhi, and Delhi University.

2.5 The scheme of **Ashram Schools** is yet another scheme which aims at extending educational facilities to ST boys and girls through

dedicated residential schools with a conducive environment for their learning. An amount of Rs.4.27 crore has been released for construction of Ashram Schools to the State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Under the scheme of Vocational Training Centers (VTCs), which aims at imparting vocational training to ST youth to increase their employability, an amount of Rs. 1.27 crore has been released to the States/NGOs for continuation of training programmes in 13 Vocational Training Centres to benefit tribal youth in different vocations for economic gain.

2.6 The Ministry has funded 57 Educational Complexes under the scheme of **Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets** for development of female literacy in tribal areas covering more than 7,528 Scheduled Tribe girl students, by extending grants of Rs.3.78 crore to voluntary organizations.

2.7 Under the scheme of “**Grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organizations**”, the Ministry has funded over 236 projects for implementing projects like residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, libraries, mobile dispensaries and 10-bedded hospitals, etc. More than 4.62 lakh STs have been benefited through these projects. An amount of Rs.14.08 crore has been released.

2.8 Under the scheme of “**Development of Primitive Tribal Groups**”, the Ministry released

an amount of Rs.22.60 crores covering 75 Primitive Tribal Groups spread over 16 States and one UT, covering approximately 2.30 lakh families. An important activity taken up under this Scheme is to cover all needs of households in PTG families under a five year life insurance scheme known as the Jan Shree Beema Yojana.

2.9 Under the scheme of **SCA to TSP**, the Ministry continued to release funds to TSP States as in previous years with the objective of supporting the initiatives of the State Governments to provide income earning opportunities in tribal areas in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Ministry. As on 31.12.2006, Rs.565.76 crore has been released out of the total outlay of Rs. 596.71 crore for



Photograph showing solar street light provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India in Mysore District of Karnataka.

2006-07. Goa also qualified to be a TSP State during the current financial year and Rs. 110.00 lakh has been released to that State for the first time under the scheme.

2.10 The practice of releasing funds under **Article 275 (1)** of the Constitution on the basis of approved projects was continued during the year. The Ministry convened a series of meetings with the State Secretaries of Tribal Welfare to finalize the project proposals received under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for the year 2006-07 and also to review the progress in respect of other schemes of the Ministry. During 2006-07 an amount of Rs.361.73 crore has been released upto 31.12.2006 to various States for creating infrastructure in the tribal areas viz. roads, irrigation, education, rural electrification, etc.

2.11 The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) effected changes in its role from direct procurement activities to marketing development activities of tribal produce through entrepreneurship and enterprise development of people, including development of art and craft. The sale of tribal products handicrafts TRIFED enhanced its turnover from Rs.51.54 lakhs in 2005-06 to Rs. 162.55 lakhs in 2006-07 (up to 31.12.06). Under the Price

Support Scheme, the Ministry has released the full allocated amount of Rs. 8.98 crore to TRIFED to meet the losses incurred by it earlier on sale of products procured in preceding years.

2.12 Another national level organization viz., **The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation** (NSTFDC) continued to function as a catalytic agent for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds for promoting economic developmental activities of STs. At the initiative of the Ministry a National workshop of Secretaries/ Commissioners in-charge of tribal welfare/ development in various State Governments and the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) of NSTFDC was held on 15.09.2006. Various issues relating to the difficulties faced by the SCAs in implementing the schemes of NSTFDC and suggestions for improvement in the operation of the schemes were discussed. This meeting paved the way for NSTFDC to identify problems in implementation of the schemes by the State Agencies and as a fallout of the meeting, a Committee has been formed with participation from the Ministry to look into the various administrative and financial difficulties faced by the State Channelising Agencies. NSTFDC has sanctioned various projects/ schemes during the year with a contribution of Rs. 30.75 crore.

CHAPTER 3

The Ministry: An Introduction

The Mandate

3.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in October 1999 with the objective of providing more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of the most under-privileged sections of the Indian society, the Scheduled Tribes (STs), in a coordinated and planned manner. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of ST's. To this end, Ministry of Tribal affairs undertakes activities that follow from the subjects allocated under the Govt. of India Allocation of Business Rules, 1961. These include:

1. Social security and social insurance to the Scheduled Tribes.
2. Tribal Welfare: Tribal welfare planning, project formulation, research, evaluation, statistics and training.
3. Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare.
4. Scheduled Tribes, including scholarship to students belonging to such tribes.
5. Development of Scheduled Tribes.



6. All Matters including legislation relating to the rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes on forest lands.
- 7 (a) Scheduled Areas;
(b) Matters relating to autonomous districts of Assam excluding roads and bridge works and ferries thereon; and,
(c) Regulations framed by the Governors of States for Scheduled Areas and for Tribal Areas specified in Part 'A' of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
8. (a) Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes; and
(b) Issue of directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in any State.
9. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

10. Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (33 of 1989), excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences in so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes.

The role

3.2 It needs to be emphasized that the programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of STs. The primary responsibility for promoting the interests of Scheduled Tribes thus rests with all the Central Ministries. The Ministry complements their efforts by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. These comprising schemes for economic, educational and social development, are administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and implemented through the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations and voluntary organizations.

Organization

3.3 The Ministry of Tribal affairs is functioning under the overall guidance of the Union Minister Shri P.R.Kyndiah and the Secretary of the Ministry

Ms. Meena Gupta. The Secretary is assisted by Dr. Bachittar Singh, Joint Secretary, Smt. Ruchira Pant, Joint Secretary, Shri Ashok Kumar Mathur, Deputy Director General (Stat.) and Shri B.C.Munda, Adviser. Shri M. Sahoo is assisting the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs as Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser and Smt. Soma Roy Burman is working as the Chief Controller of Accounts, Shri Rajeev Kumar J.S. and Shri H.K. Sharma DDG who were in the Ministry for part of 2006-07, left during the year. The Ministry is organized into Divisions, Sections and Units. Each division is headed by a Deputy Secretary/ Director. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has a sanctioned strength of 126 employees. There are 33 group "A" posts, 49 group "B" posts, 29 group "C" posts and 15 group "D" posts. The organizational chart of the Ministry is at **Annex I**.

Administration

3.4.1 The establishment and general administration matters of the proper Ministry and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are handled in the Administration Division. In addition, establishment matters of officers appointed under Central Staffing Scheme for the Department proper and to ex-cadre posts, i.e. Economic Advisor Cadre, various Statistical Cadre, etc., are being administered in this Division.

3.4.2 Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been facing a space crunch in Shastri Bhawan and many



of the senior officers were sharing rooms. This problem has been solved by hiring 3222 sq. ft. of office space in August Kranti Bhawan at Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi with the permission of Ministry of Urban Development. The Research & Media Division, Monitoring & Evaluation Division and Cooperative Marketing & Regulation Division have been shifted there. The new premises was inaugurated on 4.12.2006.

Computer Centre (NIC)

3.5 NIC has established a Computer Centre for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Shastri Bhavan, for IT applications, development and operation. The Technical Director, NIC, heads the centre. NIC provided WAN connectivity through NICNET Gateway with Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) of 34 mbps connectivity and with a back up of 54 mbps RF with full duplex and 4 mbps of Leased Line. NIC centre is in the process of establishing

LAN (Local Area Network) having 140 nodes at Shastri Bhavan. To make it virus free and to ensure smooth LAN and WAN functioning, an anti-virus server has been established at Shastri Bhavan for on-line updation of anti-virus software. The Ministry's website with URL: <http://www.tribal.nic.in> contains useful information about the Ministry, its publications, schemes, Annual Reports, Acts, policies etc. Under e-governance the NIC has started the 'Composite Payroll System' and 'File Tracking System' for the Ministry.

Budget Allocation

3.6.1 The budget allocation for various schemes/ programmes of Ministry for 2006-07 was Rs.1, 656.90 crore, which was retained at the same level even at the RE stage. The total releases made by the Ministry during the year 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006) are Rs.1282.91 crore, which is 77.43% of the revised estimates. In comparison to this, the total releases made during the corresponding period of 2005-06 were Rs.1202.99 crore which was 80.26% of corresponding B.E. The Budget allocation for the year 2007-08 is Rs.1719.71 crore.

3.6.2 The scheme-wise budget allocation and expenditure during the Tenth Plan is at **Annex II** and budget estimates, revised estimates and the scheme-wise expenditure during 2006-07 upto 31.12.2006 is at **Annex XXXI**

Progressive use of Hindi

3.7.1 Hindi is the official language of the Government of India and, therefore, the Ministry is actively involved in promoting the use of Hindi in official work. There is a Hindi Section assisted by an Assistant Director (OL), one Senior Translator, two Junior Translators and one Hindi Stenographer. All the posts have persons in position. This Section looks after the work of translation and deals with the Official Language Policy and Act. It also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in official work in organizations under the Ministry.

3.7.2 The Ministry has a working strength of 104 officers and staff, most of whom either have proficiency or working knowledge of Hindi.

Implementation of the Official Language Act/ Rules and Annual Programme

3.8.1 Continuous efforts are being made to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Official Languages in the Annual Programme for the year 2006-07, for correspondence in Hindi with various offices/ regions etc. All the letters received in Hindi are being replied to in Hindi only. During the period of this Report, most of the original letters to 'A' and 'B' regions were sent in Hindi. All administrative and other reports are being made bilingually. All rubber stamps and printed stationery have also been

made in Hindi and English. Section 3 [3] of the Official Language Act is being complied with by the Ministry.

3.8.2 Implementation of the programme is being regularly monitored/ reviewed in the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee.

Hindi *Pakhwara* (Fortnight)

3.9 Hindi *Pakhwara* was organized during 14–28 September, 2006. Employees of the Ministry were encouraged to do their official work in Hindi. Messages from the Minister of Tribal Affairs were displayed and also circulated to all officials. Competitions in Hindi essay writing, typing, noting and drafting and 'Kavita Path' were organized. Four prizes were awarded in each section of the competition. 39 officers and staff participated in these competitions. The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, distributed the prizes to 16 winners.

Vigilance Activities

3.10 Consequent upon the repatriation of Shri Rajeev Kumar, Joint Secretary in the Ministry to his parent cadre on completion of his Central deputation, Smt. Ruchira Pant, Joint Secretary was designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) in the Ministry with effect from 03.10.2006. The CVO provides assistance to the Secretary of the Ministry in all matters pertaining to vigilance

and acts as a link between the Ministry and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The CVO looks after the vigilance work in addition to her normal duties as Joint Secretary in the Ministry. One /Director (Vigilance) in the Ministry assists the CVO in discharging his/ her functions.

3.10 Pursuant to the instructions from the Central Vigilance Commission, the Ministry celebrated the 'Vigilance Awareness Week' from 6.11.2006 to 10.11.2006. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs administered the pledge to the officers and staff of the Ministry on 6.11.2006.

Republic Day Celebrations, 2007

3.11 As per the practice being followed over the years, this year too, the Ministry invited two tribal representatives, one female and one male from each State/ Union Territory as tribal guests of the Government of India, to witness the



Tribal Guests meeting the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs



Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs alongwith the Tribal guests

Republic Day Parade and Celebrations 2007. Forty eight Tribal guests from 24 States/ Union Territories and tribal sports persons who have represented the country at the international level witnessed the Republic Day Parade 2007.

The tribal guests called on the President of India, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister during their stay at New Delhi. The Minister of Tribal Affairs also hosted a dinner for tribal guests on 31.01.2007. The Minister of Tribal Affairs presented, each tribal guest with a gift on behalf of the Prime Minister. The Minister of Tribal Affairs along with Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs also presented the tribal guests certificates of participation in the Republic Day Celebrations and Shawls. In addition to witnessing the Republic Day Parade at Raj Path on 26th January, 2007, the tribal guests attended the Prime Minister's NCC Rally on 27th January, 2007 and the Beating Retreat ceremony on 29th January, 2007. The tribal

guests paid homage to the Father of the Nation at Rajghat on 30.1.2007.

The guests were also taken for sightseeing in and around Delhi and visited Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan. They visited Taj Mahal and Agra Fort in Agra and the temples in Mathura and Vrindavan.

Parliamentary Standing Committee

3.12.1 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment (2006-07) under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), which took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on 12.4.2006, in connection with the examination of the Demands of Grants of the Ministry for the year 2006-07, presented its Seventeenth report to the Lok Sabha on 16.5.2006, which was also laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 16.5.2006..

3.12.2 The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs & STs (2006-07) also presented its 10th Report on the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in respect of "Provision of financial assistance and protection of traditional Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes artisans" to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 18.8.2006.

3.12.3 The Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (2006-07) also presented its 14th Report on Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs on Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Pattern of Social Crimes towards them to Rajya Sabha on 21.8.2006 and Lok Sabha on 22.8.2006.

Meetings of the Consultative Committee of Parliament

3.13 Three meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs were held during the year on 14.6.2006, 11.10.2006 and 10.1.2007 and the following subjects were discussed in the meeting:

S.No.	Date of Meeting	Subject
1.	14.6.2006	Scheme for Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes through NSTFDC
2.	11.10.2006	Draft National Tribal Policy
3.	10.1.07	Marketing Development Strategy of TRIFED

Chapter 4

Tribal Development Strategy and Programmes

Tribal Development Strategy – Historical Perspective

4.1 The First Five Year Plan emphasized the provision of additional financial resources through a community development approach to address the problems of tribal people rather than evolving a clear-cut tribal development strategy. Towards the end of the plan (1954), 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs) were created. These MTDPs could not fully serve the interests of the tribal people since the schemes were numerous and of a general nature. This approach continued during the Second Five Year Plan. In the Third Plan, different strategy for tribal development was evolved by converting those Community Development Blocks where the concentration of tribal population was 66% and above into Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of TDBs in the country rose to 504. The strategy of development through TDBs had its limitations as well, as it failed to address the cause of the tribal population of the country living outside the TDBs, which comprised more than 60% of the total tribal population .



The present strategy - Tribal Sub-Plan

4.2 The Tribal Sub Plan strategy was developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. C. Dube for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people and was adopted for the first time in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The strategy adopted continues till this day. Its salient features are:

- i.) Preparation of plan meant for the welfare and development of tribals within the ambit of a State or a UT plan is a part of the overall plan of a State or UT, and is therefore called a Sub-Plan.
- ii.) The funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan have to be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UT.
- iii.) Tribals and tribal areas of a State or a UT are given benefits under the TSP,

in addition to what percolates from the overall Plan of a State/UT.

- iv.) The Sub-Plans:
 - a.) Identify the resources for TSP areas;
 - b.) Prepare a broad policy framework for the development; and,
 - c.) Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.
- v.) The TSP strategy has been in operation in 21 States and 2 UTs. In addition, Goa has been included in the list during 2006-07.
- vi.) TSP concept is not applicable to the tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and in the UTs of Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli where tribals represent more than 80 % of the population, since the Annual Plan in these States/UTs is itself a Tribal Plan.

TSP of the State Governments

Though the States are expected to provide under the TSP funds which are atleast equal to the percentage of the tribal population to the total population in the State and though both the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission had written to the States to do so, this was unfortunately not followed by all the

states while preparing the Annual Plan for 2006-07. Table 4.1 gives details of State/UT Annual Plan outlays for 2006-07 and the proportion of funds provided under the TSP. The States which have not made the requisite provision under TSP are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Andman and Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu.

The names of TSP States and UTs are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: TSP States & Union Territories

Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra
Assam	Manipur
Bihar	Rajasthan
Chhattisgarh	Sikkim
Goa	Tamil Nadu
Gujarat	Tripura
Himachal Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir	Uttaranchal
Jharkhand	West Bengal
Karnataka	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and
Kerala	Daman & Diu
Madhya Pradesh	

TSP Component of Central Ministries

4.3.1 The TSP strategy is expected to be followed in the Central Ministries/ Departments also. Therefore an adequate flow of funds in all the Central Ministries/ Departments needs to be ensured. The

Table 4.2: Budget Estimates of different Ministries/ Departments and minimum 8% allocation for TSP Component

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Central Ministry/ Department	Budget Estimates 2006-07	8% of BE to be earmarked under TSP
Part-A			
1	Agriculture and cooperation	4800.00	384.00
2	Agriculture Research and Education	1350.00	108.00
3	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	777.00	62.16
4	Agro and Rural Industries	967.00	77.36
5	Posts	419.00	33.52
6	Telecommunication	213.61	17.09
7	Information and Technology	1090.00	87.20
8	Culture	470.00	37.60
9	Environment and Forests	1338.93	107.11
10	Food Processing Industries	166.90	13.35
11	Health	11289.62	903.17
12	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)	381.60	30.53
13	Family Welfare	11289.62	903.17
14	Secondary Education and Higher Education	3616.00	289.28
15	Women and Child Development	4795.85	383.67
16	Information and Broadcasting	538.00	43.04
17	Non –Conventional Energy Sources	597.00	47.76
18	Panchayati Raj	75.00	6.00
19	Planning	89.76	7.18
20	Power	5500.00	440.00
21	Road Transport and Highways	11614.78	929.18
22	Land Resources	1418.00	113.44
23	Drinking Water Supply	6000.00	480.00
24	Scientific and Industrial Research	975.00	78.00
25	Biotechnology	521.00	41.68
26	Small Scale Industries	466.33	37.31
27	Textiles	1349.50	107.96
28	Tourism	830.00	66.40
29	Urban Development	1849.78	147.98
30	Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	421.67	33.73
31	Water Resources	700.00	56.00
32	Youth Affairs and Sports	600.00	48.00
33	Elementary Education and Literacy	17128.00	1370.24
34	Rural Development	24025.62	1922.05
	Total of Part-A	117664.57	9413.17
Part-B	ST Component already shown in statement 21 of Expenditure volume 1 for the year 2006-07		
35	Labour and Employment	311.36	24.91
36	Science and Technology	1340.00	107.20
	Total of Part - B	1651.36	132.11
Part-C	<u>Non – Plan component</u>		
37	Food and Public Distribution	24500.00	1960.00
	Total of A,B&C	143815.93	11505.27
Part-D			
38	Ministry of Tribal Affairs[§]	1667.46	1667.46
	Grand Total of A,B,C&D	145483. 39	13172.73

[§] this is the total budget of the Ministry which includes Non- Plan of Rs. 10.42 crores



Banana plantation grown in village of Chitradurga District, Karnataka under special Central assistance to Tribal sub plan

Planning Commission and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs requested all the Central Ministries and Departments to quantify the funds for the TSP in their Annual Plans in accordance with the population percentage of STs in the country. The details of the budget allocation for the year 2006-07 available with those Central Ministries, which can spend on programmes to benefit tribals at a minimum allocation of 8% of their budget amounts to Rs. 11505.27 as furnished in Table 4.2.

4.3.2 The actual flow to Tribal Sub-Plan out of the total outlay of the Ministries indicated in the table above could not be compiled because of inadequate information. Many Ministries have reported difficulty in segregation of their TSP component citing indivisibility of projects, because their projects are applicable to all communities, including SCs/ STs. The Ministry, however, along with the Planning Commission continued to

emphasize the need to provide earmarked funds under TSP.

4.4.1 TSP of the State Governments

The Planning Commission has also issued orders directing the States to earmark funds for TSP to be placed under a separate Budget Head-Code 796 from total State Plan outlay. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, the Tribal Sub Plan funds are to be non divertible and non-lapsable. The guidelines also provide that the Tribal Welfare Departments will be nodal Departments for the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan in the States.

4.4.2 In order to provide incentive for adoption of TSP, it is provided in the guidelines for release of funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India and SCA to TSP that an amount equivalent to 10% of the total allocation is to be earmarked and used as an instrument to bring about changes in the institutional framework for adoption of the TSP and is to be allocated only amongst the States which had released in the previous financial year more than 75% of the approved Tribal Sub-Plan funds to the implementing agencies through the budget head of the Tribal Development Department of the State. In case of the tribal-majority States, utilization of 75% of the grants released under the Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry would qualify for consideration of innovative projects.

Funding of Tribal Development Programmes

4.5.1 Funds for tribal development are sourced from:

- i.) State Plans
- ii.) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan, Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and funds under other Schemes of the Ministry.
- iii.) Sectoral programmes of Central Ministries/ Departments, and
- iv.) Institutional Finance.

4.5.2 State Governments are required to quantify the funds from the State Plans for tribal area development in proportion to the percentage of tribal population in the States. Similarly, Central Ministries are required to quantify the funds from sectoral programmes for tribal development in proportion to the percentage of the tribal population in the country. These funds are to be used for implementation of developmental programmes in the tribal areas, and for the STs, residing elsewhere in the fields of education, health, agriculture, horticulture, small industries, artisans and other income-generating activities.

Tribal Development during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan

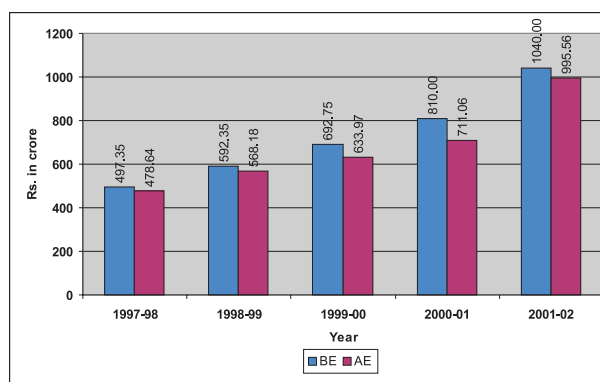
4.6.1 The Ministry implemented various tribal development programmes during the Ninth Plan period and incurred an expenditure of Rs.3387.41



Handing over of tiller to the scheduled tribe SHG farmers in Udipi District of Karnataka under special Central assistance grants

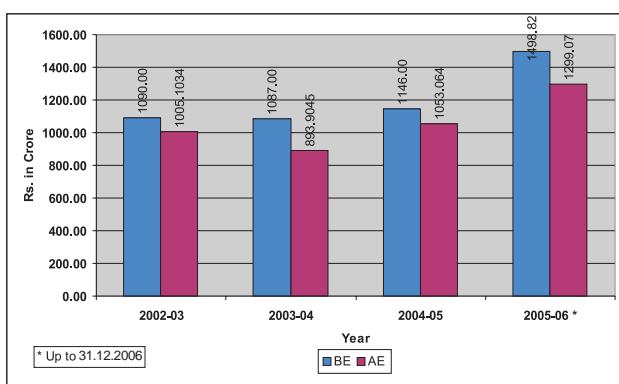
crore against the budget estimates of Rs.3632.45 crore. The major expenditure of Rs.2746.63 crore (81.09%) was in the form of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments as Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub Plan and grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. The scheme-wise and year-wise details with regard to budget estimates and expenditure for the Ninth Five Year Plan period are given in **Annex III** [Figure. 4(a)].

Fig. 4(a) Budget provision and expenditure during 9th Plan



4.6.2 The Planning Commission approved an allocation of Rs.1,754 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan. In this, the allocation under the two major schemes i.e. Grants under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India is not included. The budget estimates, revised estimates and expenditure for first four years of the 10th Five Year Plan are given in the **Annex II** [Figure 4(b)].

Fig. 4(b) Budget provision and expenditure during first four years of the 10th Plan and provisional expenditure in the 5th year upto 31.12.2006:



Women and Child Development

4.3.11 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry are largely focused on improvement of living standards, education, health care and skill upgradation of the tribal people both for men and women. The Ministry has two schemes exclusively for the benefit of ST girls, namely, the Educational Complex Scheme in Low Literacy Pockets and the Construction of Girls Hostels for promotion of education.

4.7.2 The Ministry also supports Ashram Schools, Residential and Non-Residential Schools, Hospitals for delivery of health services, food security, employment, etc., through the agencies of the State Governments and voluntary organizations, with special focus on women and girls. Further, the guidelines for release and utilization of grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that the concerns/issues affecting women should occupy a central position in the preparation of the projects/ schemes, including involvement of women, right from the planning to the implementation stage. The projects are to be so planned that substantial benefits, at least 30% in proportion are targeted at women.

Outcomes

4.8.1 A system of performance budgeting by Ministries handling development programmes was introduced in 1969 on the basis of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Subsequently, based on statements made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (2005-06), the Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized the need for improving the quality of development programmes by making their conceptualization, design and implementation 'outcome' oriented .

4.8.2 Accordingly, the first ever Outcome Budget document of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was

presented to the Parliament during the Budget Session of February, 2006.

4.8.3 In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure vide their OM dated 12-12-2006, it has been laid down that henceforth Outcome Budget and the Performance Budget would be combined in a single document and it would be titled Outcome Budget 2007-08.

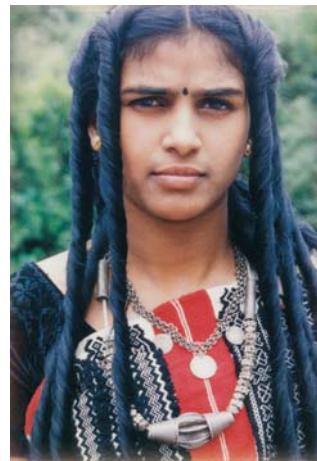
4.8.4 It is supposed to broadly indicate physical dimensions of the financial budgets indicating the actual physical performance in 2005-06, performance in the first 9 months of the year 2006-07 and the targetted performance during 2007-08.

4.8.5 Accordingly, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has prepared the Outcome Budget, 2007-08 and it has been presented to the Parliament during the Budget Session, 2007.



Chapter 5

The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Areas



Scheduled Tribes:

5.1.1 Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. This Article says that only those communities who have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament will be considered to be Scheduled Tribes.

5.1.2 The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/ UT specific and a community declared as a Scheduled Tribe in a State need not be so in another State. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are –

- (a) primitive traits;
- (b) distinctive culture;
- (c) shyness of contact with the community at large;
- (d) geographical isolation; and
- (e) backwardness – social and economic.

5.1.3 The inclusion of a community as a Scheduled Tribe is an ongoing process and the procedure is indicated later in this chapter.

Distribution of Tribes

5.2.1 The tribal population of the country, as per the 2001 census, is 8.43 crore, constituting 8.2% of the total population. The population of tribes had grown at the growth rate of 24.45% during the period 1991-2001. More than half the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat.

5.2.2 Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's areas, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. Some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life. At the other end of the spectrum, there are certain scheduled tribes (75 in number) known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), who are characterised by:-

- (a) a pre-agriculture level of technology;
- (b) a stagnant or declining population;
- (c) extremely low literacy; and
- (d) a subsistence level of economy.

5.2.3 The distribution of the tribal population in different States/ UTs of India has been shown in Table 5.1 and Figures 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c).

Table 5.1: Distribution of STs population in different States/ UTs

State	% of ST Population in State/ UTs to the total ST population of the country
1 Madhya Pradesh	14.51
2 Maharashtra	10.17
3 Orissa	9.66
4 Gujarat	8.87
5 Rajasthan	8.42
6 Jharkhand	8.40
7 Chhattisgarh	7.85
8 Andhra Pradesh	5.96
9 West Bengal	5.23
10 Karnataka	4.11
11 Assam	3.92
12 Meghalaya	2.36
13 Nagaland	2.10
14 Jammu and Kashmir	1.31
15 Tripura	1.18
16 Mizoram	1.00
17 Bihar	0.90
18 Manipur	0.88
19 Arunachal Pradesh	0.84
20 Tamil Nadu	0.77
21 Kerala	0.43
22 Uttranchal	0.30
23 Himachal Pradesh	0.29
24 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.16
25 Sikkim	0.13
26 Uttar Pradesh	0.13

Fig 5(a): Distribution of STs population

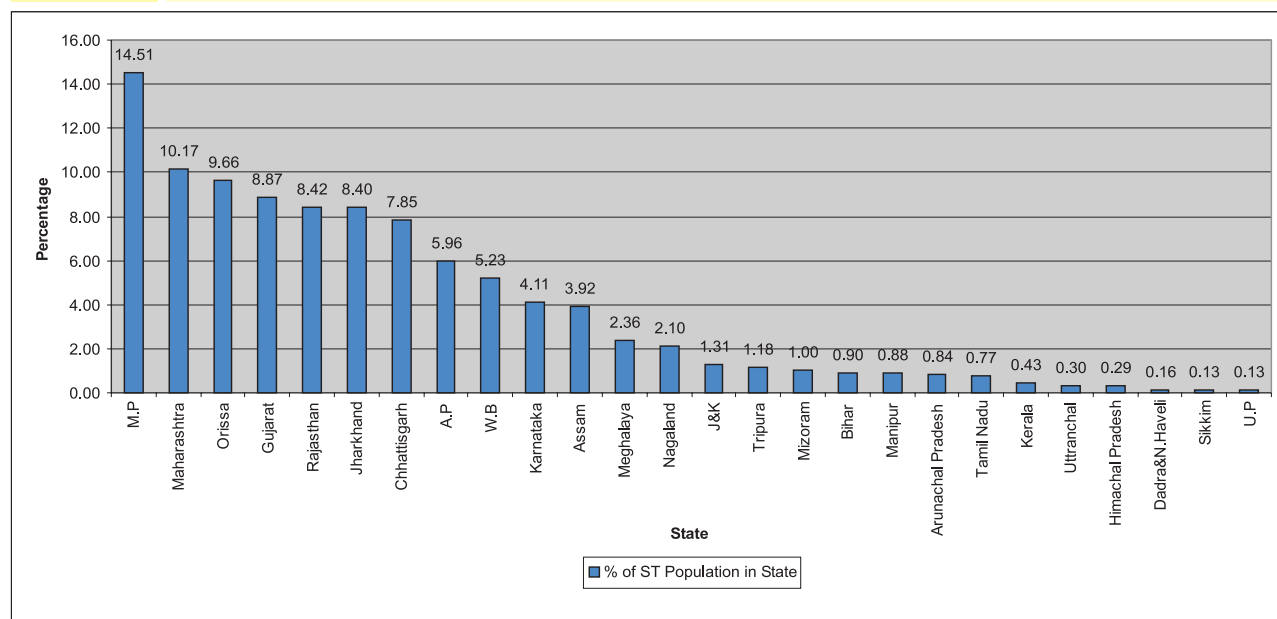


Fig 5(b): STs in States/UTs as percentage of the total State/UT population, 2001 census.



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

	Lakshadweep	94.6		Arunachal Pradesh	64.63
	Mizoram	94.19		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.25
	Nagaland	88.98		Chhatisgarh	31.82
	Meghalaya	86.43		Tripura	31.13

Fig 5(c): Distribution of ST population of India in the States.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10-15% (MP, Maharashtra) 8-9% (Orissa, Gujrat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand) 5-7.9% (Chhattisgarh, A.P., W.B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-4.9% (Karnataka, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland) 1-1.9% (J&K, Tripura, Mizoram) Below 1% (Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttranchal, Himachal, Dadra & N. Haveli, Sikkim, UP)
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5.2.4 While the tribal population in some States is low when calculated as the percentage of the total tribal population of India, in the State or UT itself, within the State, the tribal population constitutes the majority (e.g. in Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli) or a very sizeable segment (Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Jharkhand, Orissa, Sikkim, MP) The tribal population as a percentage of the total population of the states/UT is indicated in Fig 5(b). The tribal population of each State/UT as a percentage of the total tribal population of the country is given in Fig 5(c).

The Major Tribes

5.3.1 There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country. Many tribes are present in more than one state. The largest number of tribes scheduled are in the State of Orissa (i.e., 62). The synonyms of these 700 or so tribes are also very many and are listed in the schedule.

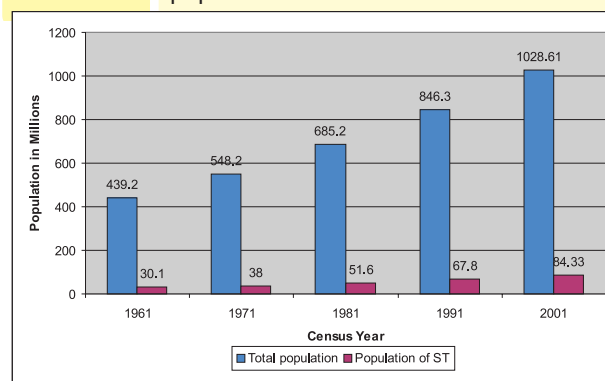
5.3.2 The main concentration of tribal population is in central India and in the north-eastern States. However, tribals are present in all States and Union Territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

Demographic Trends and Present Status:

5.4.1 Population Profile: According to the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in

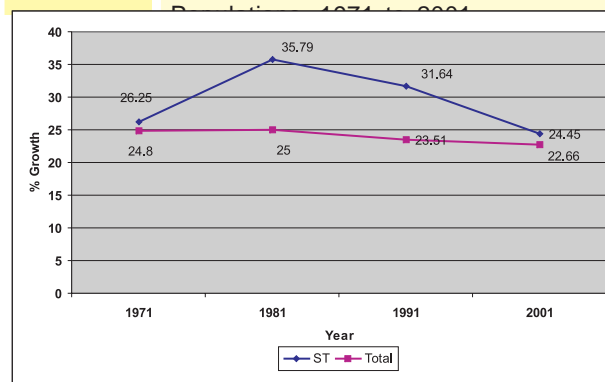
the country is 8.43 crore, which is 8.2% of the total population of the country. The population of Scheduled Tribes has been on the increase since 1961. [Fig. 5 (d)] The State-wise overall population, ST population, growth rate, etc during 1991 to 2001 as per census 2001 are given at **Annex V**.

Fig 5(d) : Comparison between total and ST population in five censuses.



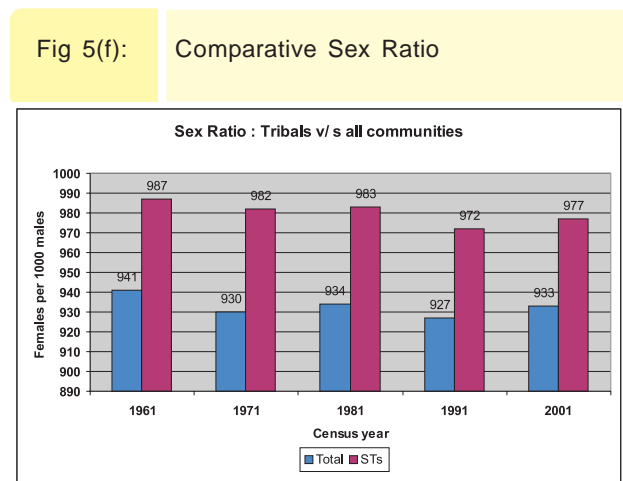
5.4.2 Growth: The decadal population growth between the Census Year 1981 to 1991 in respect of the tribal population has been higher (31.64%) than that of the entire population (23.51%). Similarly during census years 1991 to 2001 it has been 24.45% against the growth rate of 22.66% for the entire population. [Fig 5 (e)]

Fig 5(e): Comparison of Decadal Population Growth of the total and ST



The ST population in the State of Karnataka has witnessed highest growth rate of 80.82% followed by Nagaland (67.23%). The increased rate of population growth, in some cases, however, is as a result of addition of new communities to the STs list. The lowest growth rate in respect of ST population as per 2001 census was recorded in Andaman & Nicobar (10.08%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (12.02%).

5.4.3 Sex Ratio: As compared to the sex ratio for the overall population (933 females per 1000 male), the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes is more favourable, at 977 females per thousand males (2001 Census), though also declining. [Fig 5 (f)] In all States except Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal, the ST sex ratio as per 2001 Census was better than the general sex ratio.

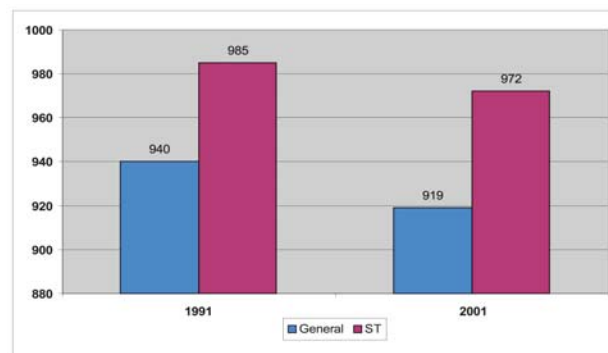


5.4.4 Child Sex Ratio: The 1991 Census revealed that the child sex ratio in 0-6 age group for the general population was 940 girls

per 1000 boys for the country as a whole. In case of STs, this ratio was more favourable and stood at 985 girls per 1000 boys. In 2001, the child sex ratio in the general population further deteriorated to 919 girls to 1000 boys. The situation among STs, though also on the decline, remains comparatively better at 972 girls per 1000 boys.

5.4.5 In the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the ST sex ratio for the 0-6 age group is positive. There were 1018 girls per 1000 boys in 1991, which declined to 1009 girls per 1000 boys among STs in the 0-6 age group. However, it was still higher than the general sex ratio of 1005 girls (1991) and 911 girls (2001) per 1000 boys in the UT. The State-wise details of 1991 and 2001 census figures indicating child sex ratio is at **Annex VI**, and at Figure 5(g).

Fig 5(g): Child Sex Ratio (0 – 6 years)



5.4.6 Literacy: The literacy rate for the total population in India has increased from 52.2% to 65.38% during the period from 1991 to 2001 whereas the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes has increased from 29.62% to 47.10%.

Among ST males literacy increased from 40.65% to 59.20% and among ST female literacy increased from 18.20% to 34.80% during the same period. The ST female literacy is lower by approximately 20% as compared to the overall female literacy of the general population. However, the increase in total as well as female literacy among STs is significant. The details are given in Table 5.1.

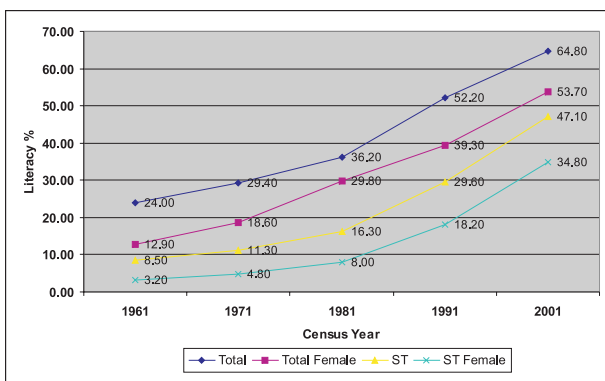
Table 5.1: Literacy rate in 1991 and 2001 censuses

Census year	General			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1991	52.19	64.20	39.19	29.60	40.65	18.20
2001	64.80	75.30	53.70	47.10	59.20	34.80

Source Registrar General of India

5.4.7 The trends in the literacy rates from 1961 to 2001 are indicated in figure 5(h)

Fig 5(h): Comparative literacy rates



Indicators of Backwardness:

5.5 According to the 2001 Census figures, 44.70% of the ST population were cultivators,

36.9% agricultural labourers, 2.1% house hold industry workers and 16.3% were other occupation workers. Thus, about 81.6% of the main workers from these communities were engaged in primary sector activities. These disparities are compounded by higher dropout rates in formal education, resulting in a disproportionately low representation in higher education. Not surprisingly, the cumulative effect has been that the proportion of STs below the poverty line is substantially higher than the national average. As per the statement provided by the Planning Commission, it is observed that ST people living below the poverty line in 1993-94 was 51.94% in the rural areas and 41.14% in the urban areas respectively. This percentage of ST population living below the poverty line has decreased to 45.86% in the rural areas and 34.75% in the urban areas as per poverty line estimates in the year 1999-2000. There is a decrease of STs living below the poverty line by about 6% in the rural areas and 4.5% in urban areas during the last 5 years.

Health indices of STs versus others

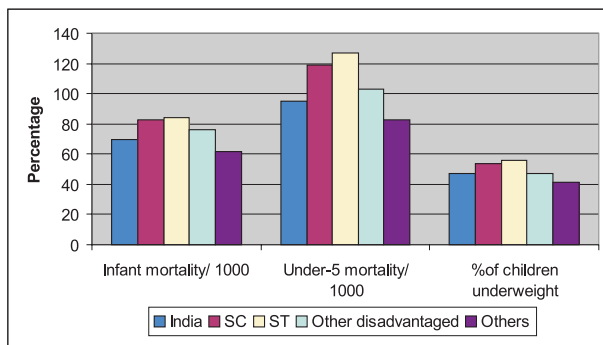
5.6 The infant mortality, under-5 child mortality and percentage of children under-weight in respect of STs is higher than that of the overall population as well as of other disadvantaged socio economic groups as shown in the Table 5.2 and Fig 5 (i) below.

Table 5.2: Some Health Indicators

Indicator	Infant mortality/1000	Under-5 mortality/1000	%of children underweight
India	70	94.9	47
SC	83	119.3	53.5
ST	84.2	126.6	55.9
Other disadvantaged	76	103.1	47.3
Others	61.8	82.6	41.1

Upto 20.02.2006

Fig 5(i): Some Health Indicators



Education

5.7.1 The gross enrolment ratio in respect of all categories and Scheduled Tribes at elementary stage (I- V) & (VI-VIII) is given in Tables 5.3 and 5.4 and Fig 5 (j) and 5 (k) below.

Table 5.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio (Class I-V)

	Boys	Girls	Total
All category	97.5	93.1	95.4
ST	104.5	92.3	98.7

Source: Selected Educational Statistics- 2002-2003 (M/o HRD)

Fig 5j: Gross Enrolment Ratio(Class I-V)

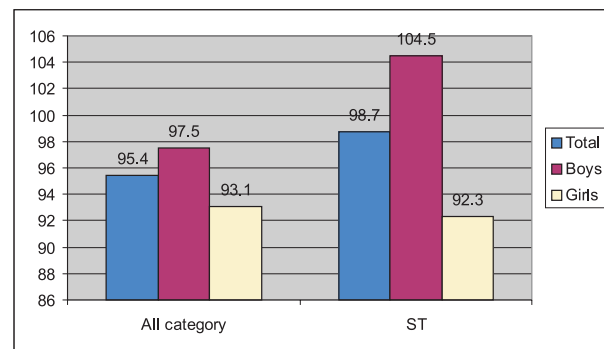
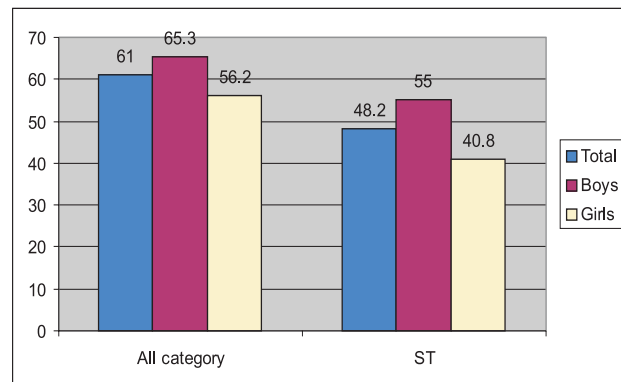


Table 5.4: Gross Enrolment Ratio(Class VI-VIII)

	Boys	Girls	Total
All category	65.3	56.2	61.0
ST	55.0	40.8	48.2

Source: Selected Educational Statistics- 2002-2003 (M/o HRD)

Fig 5k: Enrolment Ratio (Class VI-VIII)



The enrolments in these stages include under-age and over-age and hence the total percentage may be more than 100% in some cases.

5.7.2 Constitutional Guarantees: The Constitution of India provides social, economic and political guarantees to disadvantaged sections of the people. Some provisions specific for the Scheduled Tribes are:

i) Social:

- Equality before Law (Article 14)
- The State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 15 (4)]
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)
- The State to make provisions for reservation in appointment, posts in favour of any backward class citizens, which in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State [Article 16 (4)]
- The State to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Article 16 (4A))
- A National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes (Article 338 A)

- Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States (Article 339 (1))
- Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions (Article 340)
- To specify the tribes or tribal communities to be Scheduled Tribes (Article 342)

ii) Economic:

- The State, to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)
- Grants-in-Aid to be made available from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Administration of Scheduled Areas [Article 275(1)]

- The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State to be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration (Article 335).

iii) Political:

- Special provisions, spelt out in the Fifth Schedule, for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in any State (other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram). Annual Reports are to be submitted by the Governors to the President of India regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils are required to be set up specially in Fifth Schedule States to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes {Article 244 (1)}
- Special provisions spelt out in the Sixth Schedule for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by designating

certain tribal areas as Autonomous Districts and Autonomous Regions and also by constituting District Councils, Autonomous Councils and Regional Councils {Article 244(2)}

- Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People (Article 330)
- Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States (Article 332)
- Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat (Article 243D)
- Extension of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision making.

5.7.3 Scheduling and De-scheduling of Tribes:-

The term "Scheduled Tribes" is defined in Article 366 (25) of the Constitution as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of, or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed

under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution". Article 342 prescribes the procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of Scheduled Tribes.

5.7.4 Under Clause (1) of Article 342, the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, notify tribes or tribal communities or parts of these as Scheduled Tribes. This confers on the tribe, or part of it, a Constitutional status invoking the safeguards provided for in the Constitution, to these communities in their respective States/UTs.

5.7.5 Clause (2) of the Article empowers the Parliament to pass a law to include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes, any tribe or tribal community or parts of these.

5.7.6 Thus, the first specification of Scheduled Tribes in relation to a particular State/ Union Territory is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State Governments concerned. These orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament. The above Article also provides for listing of Scheduled Tribes State/Union Territory wise and not on an all India basis.

5.7.7 The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are

- a. Indications of primitive traits,
- b. Distinctive culture,
- c. Geographical isolation,
- d. Shyness of contact with the community at large, and
- e. Backwardness.

5.7.8 These criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution but have become well established and accepted. They take into account the definitions in the 1931 Census, the reports of the first Backward Classes Commission (Kalelkar) 1955, the Advisory Committee on Revision of SC/ST lists (Lokur Committee) 1965 and the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (Chanda Committee) 1969.

5.7.9 The list of Scheduled Tribes is indicated at **Annex VIII**. The most recent additions/ deletion made in the list of Scheduled Tribes are indicated in bold.

5.7.10 No community has been specified as a Scheduled Tribe in relation to the States of Haryana and Punjab and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Ascertaining ST status of individuals.

5.8.1 (a) General : Where a person claims to belong to a Scheduled Tribe by birth it should be verified: -

- i) That the person and his parents actually belong to the community claimed;
 - ii) That the community is included in the Presidential Order specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the concerned State;
 - iii) That the person belongs to that State and to the area within that State in respect of which the community has been scheduled;
 - iv) He may profess any religion;
 - v) That he or his parents/ grandparents etc., should be permanent resident of the State/ UT on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case.
 - vi) A person who is temporarily away from his permanent place of residence at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case, say, to earn a living or seek education, etc can also be regarded as a Scheduled Tribe, if his tribe has been specified in that Order in relation to his State/ Union Territory. But he cannot be treated as such in relation to the place of his temporary residence notwithstanding the fact that the name of his tribe has been scheduled in respect of that State where he is temporarily settled, in any Presidential Order.
 - vii) In the case of persons born after the date of notification of the relevant Presidential Order, the place of residence for the purpose of acquiring Scheduled Tribe status, is the place of permanent abode of their parents at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order under which they claim to belong to such a tribe. This does not apply to the STs of the UT of Lakshadweep for whom there is a requirement of being born in the UT in order to be eligible for ST status.
- (b) Scheduled Tribe claims on migration
- i) Where a person migrates from the portion of the State in respect of which his/her community is scheduled to another part of the same State in respect of which his/ her community is not scheduled, the person will continue to be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe, in relation to that State;
 - ii) Where a person migrates from one State to another, he can claim to belong to a Scheduled Tribe only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the State to which he has migrated.

(c) Scheduled Tribe claims through marriages

The guiding principle is that no person who is not a Scheduled Tribe by birth will be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she has married a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. Similarly a person who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe will continue to be a member of that Scheduled Tribe, even after his or her marriage with a person who does not belong to a Scheduled Tribe.

(d) Issue of Scheduled Tribe certificates

5.8.2 The candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes may get Scheduled Tribe certificates, in the prescribed form, from any one of the following authorities:

1. District Magistrate/ Additional District Magistrate/ Collector/ Deputy Commissioner/ Additional Deputy Commissioner/ Deputy Collector/ 1st Class Stipendiary Magistrate/ City Magistrate/ Sub Divisional Magistrate/ Taluka Magistrate/ Executive Magistrate/ Extra Assistant Commissioner.

[not below the rank of 1st Class Stipendiary Magistrate]
2. Chief Presidency Magistrate/ Additional Chief Presidency

Magistrate/ Presidency Magistrate

3. Revenue Officers not below the rank of Tehsildar
4. Sub-Divisional Officer of the area where the candidate and/ or his family normally resides
5. Administrator/ Secretary to the Administrator/ Development Officer [Lakshadweep Islands]

(e) Punishments for officials issuing Scheduled Tribe Certificates without proper verification

5.8.3 Action is to be taken under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code if any official is found to have issued a Scheduled Tribe certificate carelessly and without proper verification. This will be in addition to other action to which they are liable under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them.

(f) Liberalization of procedure for issue of Scheduled Tribe certificates to migrants from other States/ Union Territories.

5.8.4 Persons belonging to a Scheduled Tribe who have migrated from one State to another for the purpose of employment, education etc. experience great difficulty in obtaining ST certificates from the State from which they have migrated. In order to remove this difficulty, it has been decided that the prescribed authority of a State Government/ Union Territory Administration may issue a Scheduled Tribe

certificate to a person who has migrated from another State, on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/ mother by the prescribed authority of the State of the father/ mother's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that a detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/ Union Territory to which the person has migrated. However, they would not be entitled to ST benefits in the State they have migrated to.

- (g) Procedure for inclusion in or exclusion from the list of Scheduled Tribes.

5.8.5 In June, 1999, the Government approved modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, or exclusion, from the lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these approved guidelines, only those claims that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes will be taken up for consideration. Whenever representations are received in the Ministry for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State/ UT, the Ministry forwards that representation to the concerned State Government/ U.T. Administration for recommendation as required under Article 342 of the Constitution. If the concerned State Government recommends the proposal, then

the same is sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI). The RGI, if satisfied with the recommendation of the State Government, recommends the proposal to the Central Government. Thereafter, the Government refers the proposal to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for their recommendation. If the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes also recommends the case, the matter is processed for the decision of the Cabinet. Thereafter, the matter is put up before the Parliament in the form of a Bill to amend the Presidential Order. Cases for inclusion/exclusion which the State Govt. or the RGI or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes does not support are rejected.

Scheduled Areas

5.9.1 The Scheduled Tribes live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have an area approach for development activities as well as regulatory provisions to protect their interests.

5.9.2 In order to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

5.9.3 The Fifth Schedule under Article 244 (1) of Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State.

5.9.4 The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 (2) of the Constitution relates to those areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram which are declared as “tribal areas” and provides for District or Regional Autonomous Councils for such areas. These councils have wide ranging legislative, judicial and executive powers.

Fifth Schedule Areas:-

5.9.5 The criteria for declaring any area as a “Scheduled Area” under the Fifth Schedule are

- Preponderance of tribal population,

- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

5.9.6 The specification of “Scheduled Areas” in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State Government concerned. The same applies in the case of any alteration increase, decrease, incorporation of new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to “Scheduled Areas”.

5.9.7 The following Orders are in operation at present in their original or amended form.

S. No.	Name of Order	Date of Notification	Name of State(s) for which applicable
1	The Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C.O.9)	26.1.1950	Andhra Pradesh
2	The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O.26)	7.12.1950	Andhra Pradesh
3	The Scheduled Areas (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975 (C.O.102)	21.11.1975	Himachal Pradesh
4	The Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order, 1977 (CO 109)	31.12.1977	Gujarat and Orissa
5	The Scheduled Areas (State of Rajasthan) Order, 1981 (C.O.114)	12.2.1981	Rajasthan
6	The Scheduled Areas (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 (C.O.123)	2.12.1985	Maharashtra
7.	The Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (C.O. 192)	20.2.2003	Chhattisgarh Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh

5.9.8 The States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were reorganised vide the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 respectively. Consequently, a portion of Scheduled Areas of the composite State of Madhya Pradesh stood transferred to the newly formed State of Chhattisgarh and the whole of such areas stood transferred to Jharkhand from the parent State of Bihar. In order to ensure that members of the Scheduled Tribes in the newly formed States continue to get the benefits available under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, it became necessary to amend the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order 1977 (C.O.109) issued on 31 December, 1977 in so far as it related to the composite States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The President has promulgated a new Constitutional Order specifying the Scheduled Areas in respect of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh on 20th February 2003.

5.9.9 The State-wise position of Scheduled Areas is at **Annex IX**

Purpose and advantage of Scheduled Areas:-

5.10 Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribals:

(a) The Governor of a State, which has Scheduled Areas, is empowered to make regulations in respect of the following:

- i. Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals;
 - ii. Regulate the business of money lending to the members of Scheduled Tribes. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.
- (b) The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify.
- (c) The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.
- (d) Tribes Advisory Councils (TAC) shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. TAC may also be established in any State having

Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC should consist of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth should be from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, as may be referred to it by the Governor.

- (e) The provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, vide which the provisions of Panchayats, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Scheduled Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission [Article 339(1)]

5.11 To give a further thrust to the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes, a Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission was first set up in 1960 (popularly known as the Dhebar Commission). The second Commission was set up on 18th July, 2002

under the Chairmanship of Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, ex-M.P. and with ten other members. The term of the Commission expired on 16.7.2004. The Commission submitted its report to the Hon'ble President of India on 16.7.2004.

The Sixth Schedule:

5.12.1 The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 244 makes provisions for the administration of tribal areas through Autonomous District/ Regional Councils in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura.

5.12.2 The term, "tribal areas" generally means areas with a preponderance of tribal population. However, the Constitution of India recognizes the tribal areas within the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, as those areas are specified in Parts I, II, IIA & III of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule. In other words, areas where provisions of Sixth Schedule are applicable are known as "tribal areas." In relation to these areas, Autonomous District Councils, each having not more than thirty members, have been set up.

5.12.3 These Councils are elected bodies and have powers of legislation, administration of justice apart from executive, developmental and financial responsibilities. The State wise details of tribal areas are as under :-

Part-I

- 1.The North Cachar Hills District
2. The Karbi-Anglong District
3. The Bodo Land Territorial Area District

Part II

- 1.Khasi Hills District
- 2.Jaintia Hills District
3. The Garo Hills District

[Part IIA]

Tripura Tribal Areas District

Part III

- 1.The Chakma District
- 2.The Mara District
- 3.The Lai District

5 .12.4 The District or Regional Councils are empowered to make rules with the approval of the Governor with regard to matters like

establishment, construction or management of primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and water-ways in the district. The Autonomous Councils of the North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong have been granted additional powers to make laws with respect to other matters like secondary education, agriculture, social security and social insurance, public health and sanitation, minor irrigation etc. The Councils have also been conferred powers under the Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code for trial of certain suits and offences, as also the powers of a revenue authority for their area for collection of revenue and taxes and other powers for the regulation and management of natural resources.



CHAPTER 6

Programmes under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution



SCA to TSP

6.1 Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) is provided by this Ministry to the State Governments as an additive to the State Plan in areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals in the States. The scheme was launched in the Fifth Five-Year Plan in the year 1974. Till the end of Ninth Five Year Plan, the SCA to TSP was meant for filling up of the critical gaps in family-based income-generating activities of the TSP.

Objective

6.2 From the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the objective and scope of SCA to TSP, has been expanded to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. Besides family-based activities, other activities run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/ community can also be taken up. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The revised guidelines were issued in May, 2003.

Coverage

6.3 SCA is provided to the 22 Tribal Sub-Plan States including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura and 2 Union Territories. However, since 2003-04 funds meant for UTs are being provided for in the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year 2006-07, for the first time, the State of Goa has also been allocated funds under SCA to TSP and Rs.1.10 crore was released to that State. SCA is released for economic development in the following areas and for the following population:

1. ITDP areas (195 Nos.), which are generally contiguous areas of the size of at least a tehsil or block in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population.
2. MADA pockets (259 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50% or more ST population with a minimum ST population of 10,000.
3. Clusters (82 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50% ST population with a minimum ST population of 5,000.
4. Primitive Tribal Groups (75 in numbers), characterized by a low rate of population growth, a pre-agricultural level of

technology and extremely low levels of literacy.

5. Dispersed tribal population – those which fall outside the categories at S. No. 1 to 4 above.

State/UT-wise number of ITDPs/ITDAs, MADA Pockets, Clusters and Primitive Tribal Groups are given in Annex - XXXII.

Funding Pattern

6.4 The Ministry provides 100% grant-in-aid to the State Governments from the funds made available for the purpose annually by the Planning Commission.

Main features of existing guidelines :

1. Support is given to the tribal population below the poverty line.
2. 70% of the SCA to be used for primary schemes supporting family/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ community-based employment and income generation in sectors such as, agriculture, horticulture, land reforms, watershed development, animal husbandry, ecology & environment, development of forests and forest villages, development of entrepreneurship in SSI, etc., and 30% for development of infrastructure incidental thereto.
3. Priority to be accorded to the neglected tribals living in forest villages &

synchronization of the programmes with Joint Forest Management (JFM).

4. Preparation of long-term area specific micro-plans for ITDAs/ ITDPs.
5. 30% beneficiaries are to be women.
6. Adherence to the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
7. SCA has to be an integral part of the Annual Plan of the State.
8. 10% of the overall outlay/ allocation in an year is earmarked for providing incentive to those States which qualify for the same by way of effective implementation of the TSP in letter and spirit.
9. Funds to be earmarked ITDP-wise.
10. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism is ensured effectively.

Criteria for allocation of funds to the States :

- (a) Of the total annual allocation under SCA to TSP, an amount of 10% is reserved for incentive grants and is released to selected States who fulfill the criteria indicated below:
 - I. Adoption of the TSP approach in letter and spirit by ensuring that the entire TSP funds at least in equal proportion to the population

of tribals in the State, are placed in one Budget Head under the administrative control of the Tribal Development Department of the State Government for a more integrated and focused planning and implementation of projects/schemes;

- II. Thereafter, at least on an average 75% of the approved Tribal Sub-Plan funds are actually utilized/ released to the implementing agencies in the preceding three financial years through the budget head of the Tribal Development Department of the State; and
 - III. Funds awarded, as incentive to the State, should be utilized only for employment and income generating activities benefiting the tribals.
- (b) The remaining 90% of the total annual outlay under SCA is then allocated amongst the States on the basis of the share of the programmes under the broad strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan, namely, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach Pockets (MADA), Clusters and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and is calculated in

proportion to the Scheduled Tribe population under each area/ programme.

State-wise allocation of amount available for programmes under ITDPs, MADAs, Clusters and PTGs and Dispersed Tribals are made as under: -

(a) Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) : For allocation of SCA to ITDPs, the States are grouped into two categories.

Category 'A': Consisting of States with substantial areas predominantly inhabited by tribals such as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Sikkim.

Category 'B': Consisting of States having a dispersed tribal population, with some areas of tribal concentration, such as Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, West Bengal and the UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu.

The total outlay of SCA for ITDPs is allocated to the above two category of States on the basis of tribal population of the States/ UTs included in each group.

The funds allocated to Category 'A' is then distributed to the States on the basis of the following criteria:

- 70% on the basis of ST population in ITDP/ ITDA area.

- 30% on the basis of geographical area of ITDP/ ITDA.

The funds allocated to the Category 'B' States are then to be distributed to the States only on the basis of ST population in the ITDPs.

(b) MADA Pockets, Clusters and Dispersed Tribals : 100% on the basis of ST population in MADA pockets, Clusters and Dispersed Tribals.

(c) Primitive Tribal Groups :

The distribution formula is as follows :

- 70% of the amount on numerical size of the primitive tribes communities.
- 30% of the amount according to number of PTGs in the States/ UTs.

6.5 After calculating the entitlement for each of the State on the basis of the norms, the amount is calculated for MADAs, PTGs, STs in Clusters and Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs). SCA is to be separately earmarked by each State for implementing projects/ schemes for the benefits of MADAs, PTGs, STs in Clusters and PTGs in a focused and well targeted manner.

6.6 The rest of the SCA allocation of each of the State meant for ITDPs is earmarked by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for each of the ITDPs of each State in equal proportion to the population of the STs in these respective ITDPs as a %age of the total ST population of the ITDPs in a particular State.

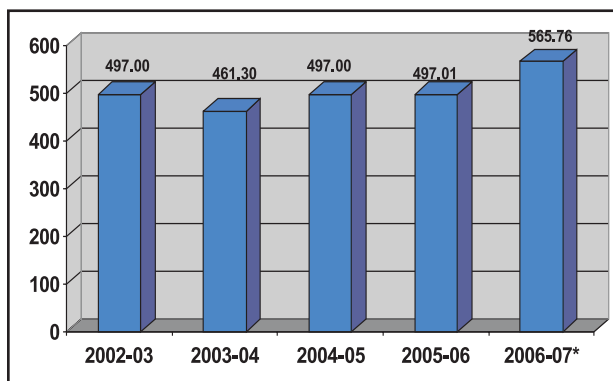
Allocation :

6.7 The total allocation for year 2006-07 is Rs.596.71 crore; apart from this an amount of Rs.220 crore has been provided for the development of forest villages, which is basically meant for providing infrastructure development in identified forest villages.

Achievement :

6.8 Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 596.71 crore, as on 31.12.2006, Rs. 565.76 crore has been released to the States. During the year, 13 States qualified for incentive funds in accordance to the guidelines and out of this, Rs. 58.02 crore has been released to 11 States. A statement showing the State-wise releases made under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2006-07 (upto 31.1.2.2006) is at **Annex X**. The year-wise releases during the Tenth Five Year Plan period are shown in Fig 6(a) below: -

Fig 6(a) Releases under SCA to TSP

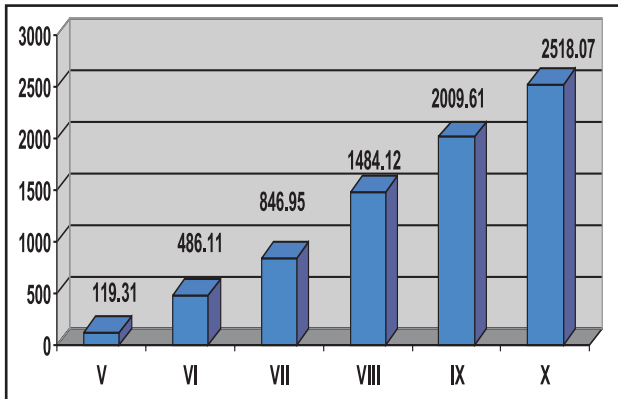


*Upto 31.12.2006

(Figures indicated above for 2005-06 and 2006-07 are exclusive of fund released for the development of forest villages)

The trend of releases during various Plan periods is shown in Fig 6(b) below, which depicts sustained growth in support to State Governments/ UT Administrations over the years under SCA to TSP.

Fig 6(b) Releases of SCA to TSP grants under different plans



*upto 31.12.2006

Programme for Development of Forest Villages

6.9 Prior to Independence, habitations were set up in forest areas for secured availability of labour force for various forestry operations. Over the years, these habitations grew into villages. These villages are outside the Revenue Administration of the districts and have, therefore, missed the fruits of development. A process of conversion of these forest villages into revenue villages is underway. However, there are about 2,690 such forest villages in 13 States, which are still managed by State Forest Departments. Most of the inhabitants in these villages are tribals. The level of development in these villages is not at par with rest of the areas in the State.

State-wise details available on forest villages are given in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Distribution of forest villages in the country

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of forest villages
1.	Assam	499
2.	Chhattisgarh	421
3.	Gujarat	194
4.	Jharkhand	24
5.	Maharashtra	73
6.	Meghalaya	22
7.	Madhya Pradesh	925
8.	Mizoram	85
9.	Orissa	20
10.	Tripura	96
11.	Uttaranchal	142
12.	Uttar Pradesh	19
13.	West Bengal	170
	Total	2,690

6.10 Development of forest villages having about 2.5 lakh tribal families is one of the thrust areas of tribal development during the 10th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, Planning Commission allocated Rs. 450 crore to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the 10th Five Year Plan for the development of forest villages at an average allocation of Rs. 15 lakh per village. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs started the programme for the development of forest villages

as an extension of the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and provision of Rs. 230 crore and Rs.220 crore respectively have been made in the Budget of 2005-06 and 2006-07 of the Ministry.

6.11 The development envisaged is in terms of providing basic minimum facilities and services like safe drinking water, health care, primary education, approach roads, drinking water, irrigation and other infrastructure facilities as well as income-generating activities. The National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment & Forests have issued detailed guidelines for formulation of projects.

Procedure for approval of projects

6.12 Project proposals received from the State Governments are scrutinized by the NAEB, Ministry of Environment & Forests and thereafter, forwarded to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs where these are considered for clearance by the Tripartite Project Appraisal Committee (PAC). This programme is implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Environment of Forests, Planning Commission and respective State Governments.

Release of funds

6.13 Proposals were sought from all States having forest villages. Details of funds released to these states are indicated in Table 6.2:

Table 6.2: Funds released to States for the development of forest villages

		(Rs. in lakh)	
S.No.	State	Amount released (2005-06)	Amount released (2006-07)
as on 31.12.2006			
1.	Assam	4059.00	366.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	4359.00	2338.67
3.	Gujarat	1979.00	663.00
4.	Jharkhand	129.71	129.70
5.	Meghalaya	-	390.71
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6190.65	5316.06
7.	Mizoram	202.50	1072.50
8.	Orissa	157.14	133.46
9.	Tripura	-	930.00
10.	West Bengal	2104.00	699.00
Total		19181.00	12039.10

Upto 31.12.2006

Fund Flow mechanism

6.14 After sanction of the project, funds are released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to respective State Governments for onward transfer to Forest Development Agencies (FDAs). In the field, FDAs implement the projects. Subsequent installments are linked to satisfactory implementation of the work programme and submission of Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format by FDAs through State Governments.

Monitoring mechanism

6.15 The State Governments are expected to frame their proposals and monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms in accordance with

the guidelines issued by the NAEB. The FDAs have to submit their progress reports to the NAEB through the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests to the NAEB, for onward transmission to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Audit

6.16 In addition to the usual audit that is associated with funds released as grants by the Government of India, a decision has been taken by the Ministry that a special audit of the funds released will be got done after December, 2006.

Programmes under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India

6.17 Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and in pursuance of this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through the Central Sector Scheme "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India".



Road and drainage, mini water supply, solar street light provided under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India grants at Banawadi scheduled tribe cluster in Chamarajanagara district of Karnataka

Objective

6.18 The objective of the Scheme is promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and administration of Scheduled Areas.

Coverage

6.19 The Scheme covers all Tribal Sub Plan States and 4 tribal majority States of the country.

Funding Pattern

6.20 This is a Central Sector Scheme and 100 percent grants are provided by the Ministry to meet the cost of each project for tribal development, undertaken by the State Governments, for (1) raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas and (2) for welfare of the tribal people to bring them at par with the rest of the State. The grants are provided to the States on the basis of the percentage of ST population in the State. The guidelines for release and utilization of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India have been revised in the year 2002.

Main features

- i.) Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India are provided to States as an additionality to normal Central Assistance to the State Plan for the purpose of i.) welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes and

- ii.) raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas.
- ii.) Prior to 2000-01, Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India used to be released as block grants to the States. Since then, the fund is provided for taking up specific projects for creation and up-gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country.
- iii.) The States are to identify the areas/ sectors critical to enhancement of the Human Development Index (HDI) and projects can be taken up for bridging gaps in critical infrastructure.
- iv.) People's participation in planning and implementation of schemes and projects has been envisaged in the guidelines. Due regard is to be given to the provisions of the State Panchayats Acts, and the PESA Act, 1996.
- v.) Integrated and holistic approach for preparing micro plans for ITDP/ MADA/ Cluster through multi-disciplinary teams is also envisaged.
- vi.) At least 30% projects are to be targeted to benefit women.
- vii.) 2% of the grants may be used for project management, training, MIS, administrative expenses, monitoring and evaluation.
- viii.) Upto 10% of the allocation to the State can be used with prior approval of the Ministry for the maintenance of infrastructure.
- ix.) 10% of the total allocation of funds out of grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is allocated for innovative projects amongst only those States who adopt the TSP approach, which means those States, who have earmarked funds at least in proportion to the population of STs in the State, placed them in one budget head under Tribal Development/ Welfare Department and spent minimum 75% of allocation under Tribal Sub-Plan during the last three years.

Project Clearance Committee

6.21 To consider proposals received from various States for Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, a Multi-disciplinary Project Clearance Committee (MDPCC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Tribal Affairs. The Committee consists of representatives from the Ministries of Health, Rural Development, Education, Finance, Social Justice & Empowerment, Environment & Forests, Water Resources, National Commission for



Eklavya Model Residential School, Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

Scheduled Tribes and Planning Commission. During the year 2006-07, a meeting of the said Committee was held on 10.10.2006 and the projects were cleared.

Eklavya Model Residential Schools

6.22 With the objective of providing quality education to the tribal students, it was decided during 1997-98 to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from Class VI to Class XII in different States, to enable tribal students to avail the facility of

reservation in higher and professional educational courses as well as in higher level jobs in the Government and various public sector undertakings. These 100 schools have been sanctioned to 24 States.

6.23 The schools were required to be operated in each State through an autonomous society formed for this purpose. In order to provide a uniform pattern of education in those schools and enable their students to compete effectively for higher education programmes (medical, technical, etc)., an initiative has been taken to introduce the Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) syllabus in these schools and affiliate these schools to the CBSE. These schools have been named as Eklavya Model Residential Schools and envisaged on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

6.24 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides Rs. 250 lakh for construction of the school building and associated infrastructure. Annually, up to Rs. 30 lakh depending on the number of students is also provided for meeting the recurring expenses for each school. The details of funds released to various States since 1997-98 for establishment of EMRS is in **Annex XII**. During the current year, Rs.39.52 crore has been released to various States for EMRS. In all so far (i.e. upto 31.12.2006), a sum of Rs. 295.05 crore has been released to the States for EMRS, which includes Rs. 226.65 crore for building (non-recurring) and Rs. 68.40 crore to meet recurring expenses.

6.25 The Ekalavya schools are in different stages of being established. Of these 72 EMRS

are operational and the total number of students in the schools is 20,424. State-wise details of students in such schools is given in **Annex XII**.

Minor irrigation schemes for ST lands

6.26 STs usually reside in remote, far flung and often inaccessible areas with undulating terrain. Their land holdings are fragmented and small. Irrigation facilities are poor. In view of this, a commitment was made in the National Common Minimum Programme that the Government will launch a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation for adivasis and dalits.

6.27 The Ministry initiated a special programme since 2005-06 to provide 100 per cent financial assistance to States for taking up minor irrigation schemes for land owned by STs under the assistance provided to States for bridging infrastructure gaps in tribal areas under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

Construction of Eklavya Model Residential School, Dhanghera under Khunta Block, Mayurbhanj, Orissa - A Success Story.

The Project "Construction of Eklavya Model Residential School, Dhanghera" was taken up with an intention of providing better educational infrastructure to the tribal students of the area. The project was sanctioned out of Special Grant and the construction work commenced on 26.11.2001. It took exactly two years to give a final touch and the building was inaugurated on 2nd March 2006 by Shri Nabin Pattanaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa. Since then the school is functioning with 367 inmates, providing better education & hostel facilities.

6.28 These projects are aimed at enhancing productivity of land belonging to tribal communities through water harvesting and soil conservation so as to improve socio-economic conditions, conserve and improve biodiversity and provide employment leading to poverty alleviation.

6.29 During 2006-07, the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 400.00 crore under Article 275(1) of the Constitution in the budget of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, of which an amount of Rs. 150.00 crore has been allocated for minor irrigation exclusively to provide minor irrigation facilities in tribal areas of the States. States have been asked to send their proposals as per the allocation. The State-wise funds released under minor irrigation during 2006-07 is indicated in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Funds released to State Governments under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for Minor Irrigation of ST's lands during 2006-07

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	State	Amount released
1	Andhra Pradesh	895.00
2	Bihar	135.00
3	Gujarat	1333.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	60.00
5	Jammu & Kashmir	197.00
6	Karnataka	617.00
7	Madhya Pradesh	2180.00
8	Maharashtra	795.20
9	Orissa	217.00
10	Rajasthan	632.50
11	Sikkim	20.00

12	Tripura	177.00
13	West Bengal	781.09
14	Mizoram	150.00
15	Nagaland	314.65
16	Jharkhand	1263.00
17	Chhattisgarh	542.56
18	Uttaranchal	46.00
19	Goa	32.08
Grand Total		10388.08

Allocation:

6.30 The annual allocation and releases made to State Governments during the Xth Plan period are shown in Table 4.4 and Fig 6(c).

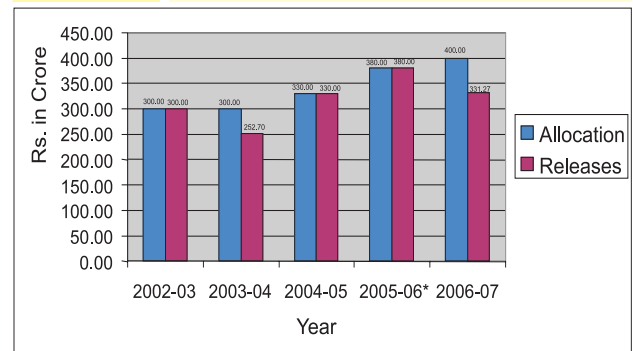
Table 4.4: Allocation and release of funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during 10th Plan.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Grant-in-aid (released)
2002-2003	300.00	300.00
2003-2004	300.00	252.70
2004-2005	330.00	330.00
2005-2006	380.00	380.00
2006-2007*	400.00	331.27

*(as on 31.12.06).

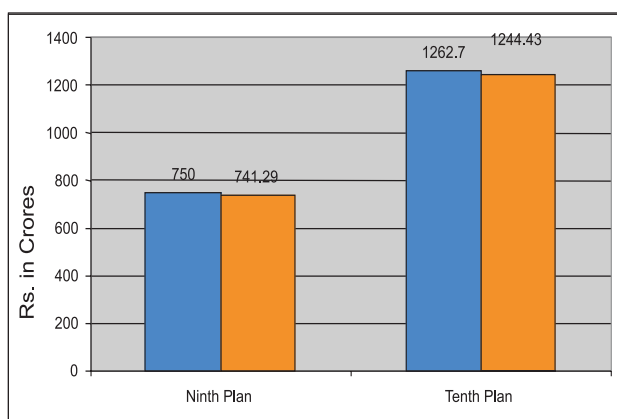
Fig. 6(c) Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India: Year wise Allocation and releases during Tenth Five Year Plan:



upto 31.12.2006

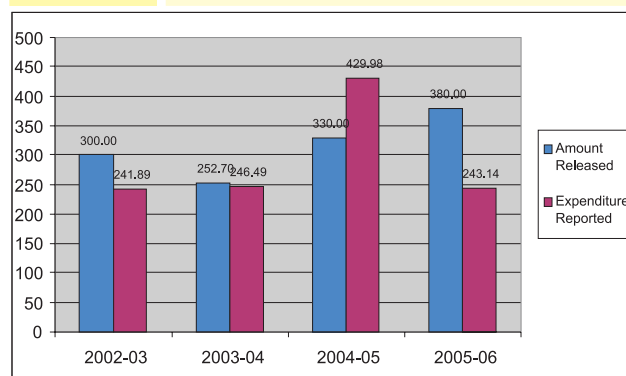
6.4 During the year, a sum of Rs. 400.00 crore has been provided in the budget (2006-07) of the Ministry, which includes Rs. 150.00 crore earmarked for minor irrigation. During the year, 16 States qualified for the innovative projects as an incentive and Rs. 36.82 crore has been released to 12 States on the basis of receipt of UCs for the amount released during previous years. In all Rs. 331.27 crores has been released for infrastructure projects to various States upto 31.12.2006. From the year 2000-2001, the releases are being made against specific developmental works/projects identified by the State Governments. One of the major constraints is that the State Governments often do not release the funds in time to the implementing agencies. A statement showing the State-wise releases made as grants under Article 275(1b) of the Constitution of India during the Tenth Five Year Plan is available at **Annex XI**

Fig. 6(d): Amounts allocated and released to the States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India during 9th and 10th Five Year Plan.



After the enactment of FRBM Act, 2003, the Ministry took the initiative to expedite the implementation of schemes/work taken up out of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. During the year, the Ministry took up the matter with States to implement schemes expeditiously and furnish Utilization Certificates and as a result, the unspent balance is reducing progressively. To further expedite the implementation and discourage any possible parking of funds, during 2006-07 funds were not released to States having unspent balance out of funds released prior to 1.4.2005. The details of release and expenditure reported by States during last three years are given in Fig 6(e).

Fig. 6(e): Release and expenditure reported by States.



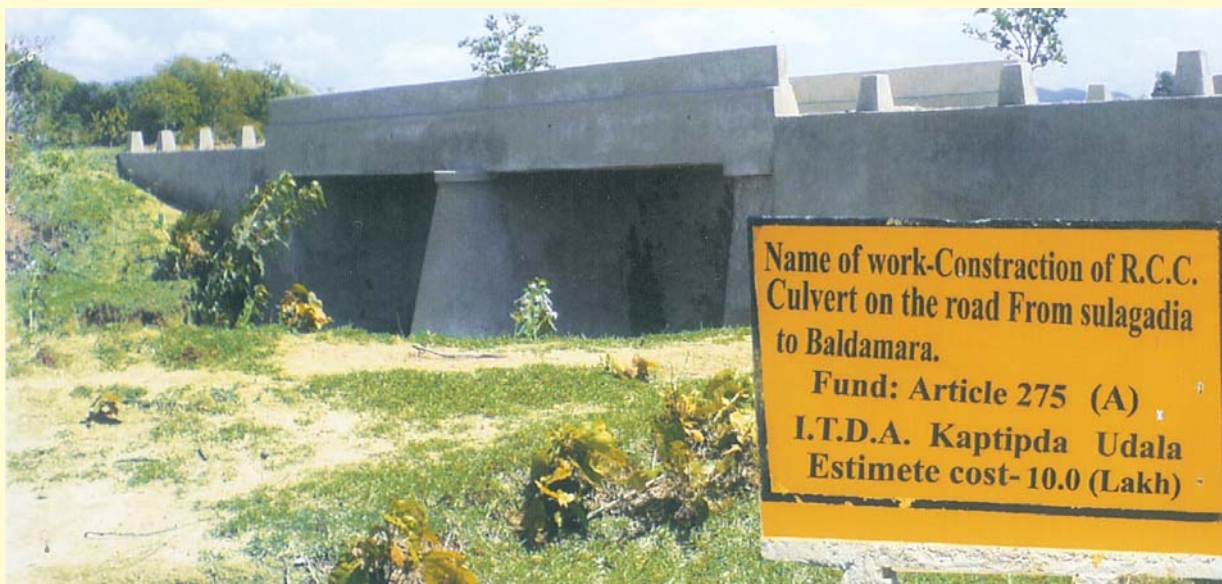
upto 31.12.2006

Construction of C.D. work from Nahara P.W.D. road to Balijoda under Khunta block, Mayurbhanj, Orissa - A Success Story.

This project has been taken up under SCA scheme for the year 2004-05 with an estimated amount of Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lacs) only.

After completion of this project which is basically a R.C.C. bridge (Reinforced Cement Concrete) with double span of 8.0 mtr. each. It is very convenient for people to reach the Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti and also it has created easy access to office & local Hat. As a result, there is socio-economic improvement of the tribal people. Approximately, two thousand tribal people covering five villages are getting benefit out of this project. Government Fund has been properly utilized for the upliftment of the tribals of the remote areas.





Construction of RCC Culvert on the Road from Sulgadia to Baldamara of Desabandha MIP under Kaptipada Block, Mayurbhanj, Orissa - A Success Story.

The project “Construction of RCC Culvert on the road from Sulagadia to Baldamara” was taken up out of Article 275 (1) with an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh (Rupees Ten lakh) in order to provide all weather communication to the tribals of Sulagadia & Baladamara. The project after completion has been of a great to the tribals in providing all-weather communication and has helped them for their marketing and day to day activities.

Success Story under S.C.A (IGS-Dairy Scheme) of I.T.D.A. Jeypore in Kenduguda Village, Koraput, Orissa.

The family belongs to B.P.L. category and was earning livelihood by stone breaking and earning Rs. 25/- to Rs. 40/- per day. Having no landed property, the family was dependent on daily wages and residing in a IAY house provided by Block. The beneficiary heard of dairy scheme implemented by I.T.D.A. for upliftment of rural poor and approached WEO, Kundra. After enquiry, her name was sponsored to CDVO, Koraput for supply of one milch cow under I.T.D.A. assistance. The milch cow was supplied during February, 2005 and the beneficiary is nurturing the cow properly. Since then, due to her efforts the milch cow has started yielding 10 liters of milk per day. As per field enquiries made, the dairy unit has changed the economic condition of the family. With the earnings from the milk, the family is able to purchase another cow for Rs. 3000 and gold worth Rs. 5000. Now the beneficiary is earning a minimum of Rs. 40 per day and Rs. 1200 per month.

CHAPTER 7

Programmes for Promotion of Education

Construction of Hostels for Girls and Boys:

7.1 The scheme for Construction of Girls Hostels was started during the Third Plan period. A separate scheme for Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys was launched in 1989-90. Both the schemes were merged into one scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan.

7.2 Objectives: The main objective of the scheme is to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to those tribal students who are not in a position to continue their education either because of the remote location of their villages or because of their poor economic condition.

7.3 Coverage: The scheme covers the entire tribal population in the country and is not area specific.

7.4 Funding Pattern: This is a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in a ratio of 50:50. In the case of Union Territories, the Central support is 100%.

7.5 Salient Features:

- The scheme provides for the construction of new hostels as well as



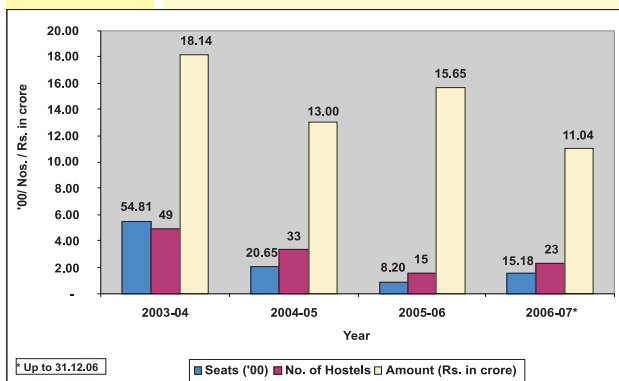
for extension of existing hostel buildings for the middle, secondary, college, university levels of education.

- The hostel buildings may be constructed at any place within or outside the tribal sub-plan area but are to be provided to tribal students only.
- The State Government provides the land for the building, free of cost.
- The scheme does not provide recurring expenditure for the running of the hostels.
- The maintenance of the hostels and regulation of its use is done by the State Government.

7.6 Allocation: The combined allocation made for both the schemes during Ninth Five Year Plan was 73.30 crores. The allocation for the scheme was increased significantly from the Third Plan to the Ninth Plan. In the Tenth Five Year Plan the scheme of Boy's and Girl's Hostels have been merged, with a total allocation of 134.24 crores. During the year 2006-07 Rs.32.00 crore (including North Eastern component) has

been allocated. The year-wise allocation from 2003-04 to 2006-07 is at Fig 7(a).

Fig 7(a) : Year wise Allocation & Releases under the Scheme of Hostels



7.7 Performance during 2006-07: During the year 2006-07, Rs. 11.04 cores (till 31-12-06) have been allocated for 23 Boys and Girls Hostels for STs to the States of Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya, Nagaland University, IIT Delhi and Delhi University. The details of grants-in-aid released and hostels sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities during the last five years are at **Annex XIII**.

Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas:

7.8 The scheme was started in 1990-91 and continues.

7.9 **Objectives:** The main objective of the scheme is to promote and extend educational facilities in tribal areas on the pattern of the old gurukul type of education.

7.10 **Coverage:** The scheme covers all Tribal Sub plan areas of the country spread over 21 States and 2 Union Territories.

7.11 **Funding Pattern:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and States in the ratio of 50:50. In the case of Union Territories, the Ministry provides the entire fund under the scheme.

7.12 Salient Features:

- The scheme provides funds for the construction of school buildings from the primary standard to the senior secondary stage and also provides for the upgradation of the existing primary-level Ashram schools.
- Under the scheme, besides school buildings, the construction of students hostels and staff quarters are also undertaken. The State Government provides the land for the Ashram Schools free of cost.
- A grant is also provided for other non-recurring items of expenditure like the purchase of furniture, equipment, sets of books for the school, hostel, library, etc.
- Only the capital cost is provided under the scheme. The recurring expenses are to be met by the State Governments.
- The location of new schools and admission

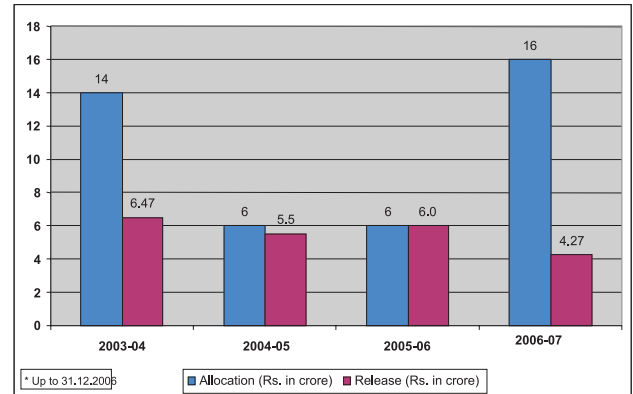
policy is decided so as to give priority to ST girls and children of PTGs, migrant STs, labour and nomadic Scheduled Tribes.

7.13 Allocation: A sum of Rs 44.86 crores was allocated in the Ninth Plan. The allocation for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs.78.30 crores. For the year 2006-07 allocation is Rs.16.00 crore.

7.14 Performance during 2006-2007: Against allocation of Rs. 16.00 crores, Rs. 4.27 crore have been released for construction to the State Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka (till 31.12.06). The details of grants

released and ashram schools sanctioned during 2003-04 to 2006-07 is at **Annex XIV**. The year-wise allocation from 2003-04 to 2006-07 is indicated in Fig 7(b).

Fig. 7(b): Year wise Allocation & Releases under Ashram Schools



Smt. Meena Gupta, Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs visiting Penjahally Ashram School, H.D. Kote Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka

Setting up Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for the Development of Women's Literacy:

7.15 The scheme was introduced in 1993-94, for ST females in low literacy pockets. It is implemented through non-governmental organisations, government autonomous bodies, and registered co-operative societies.

7.16 **Objectives:** The primary objective of the scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme also aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women.

7.17 **Coverage:** The scheme covers 136 districts over 14 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal in which the Female Literacy as per the 1991 census, was less than 10%. The scheme also covers the entire PTG population irrespective of the percentage of female literacy.

7.18 **Funding Pattern:** The programme is implemented as a central sector scheme and the Ministry provides 100% funding.

7.19 **Salient Features:**

- The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified

districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostels, a kitchen, gardening and for sport facilities.

- The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.
- The teaching from classes I to III is in the tribal dialects of the area and women teachers with proficiency in the concerned tribal dialect are engaged as teachers.
- The strength of students for each class is fixed at 30. However, a maximum of 10 more students, if available, in the locality, are admitted as day scholars.
- Recurring grants are provided to the educational complexes @ Rs.9,000 per student per year, for expenses on accommodation, food, clothing, payment of salary to teachers, etc.
- The students are provided 2 sets of uniforms, one set of books every year, besides free food and medicine during their stay in the educational complex.



Vennela Educational complex, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh

- Non-recurring grants are given @ Rs.1000/- per student, as a one-time grant for five years, for providing cots, mattresses, utensils and other items of furniture.
- No cost for construction work is provided.
- The non-recurring grants include fixed rental charges/maintenance charges of a hired building.
- Each educational complex has one headmistress, one teacher for each class, one music/arts/crafts teacher per 100 students, one part time doctor for the whole complex and one cook for each 100 students, one helper and one ayah besides one watchman and one part time sweeper for the complex.
- The students' parents are paid an incentive of Rs.50/- per month, for sending their daughters to school.
- The grants for ongoing schemes are sanctioned in two installments each year, provided the organisation submits an application in the prescribed format with details of their account and inspection report by the concerned Collector/Deputy Commissioner and

State Government. The year-wise allocation of funds is indicated 7.1.

Table. 7.1: Year-wise Allocation & Releases under the scheme of Educational Complexes in Low literacy pockets for ST Girls (upto 31.12.2006)

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.
2002-03	8.00	7.00	6.00
2003-04	8.00	6.00	5.74
2004-05	8.50	8.00	7.68
2005-06	6.00	6.00	6.00
2006-07	32.00	8.00	2.25*

* Upto 31.12.2006

7.20 Allocation: A sum of Rs.44.74 crore has been allocated for the scheme for the Tenth

Five Year Plan period. The budget allocation (BE) for the year 2006-07 is Rs.32.00 crore. The enhancement in budget allocation was done keeping in view the proposed revision of the scheme, however, the revised scheme is now proposed to be implemented from the 11th plan period. Therefore, a cut in allocation during RE has been proposed and allocation has been proposed for Rs.8.00 crore only.

7.21 Achievement during 2006-07: During the year, against the allocation of Rs.8.00 crore, the Ministry released Rs.2.25 crore (till 31.12.2006) to non-governmental organisation running 20 educational complexes in 6 states.



Girls Students of Educational Complex, Lumba, Palamau, Jharkhand

Centrally Sponsored schemes of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit.

1. The Post Matric Scholarships Scheme (PMS):

7.22 The Scheme has been in operation since 1944-45.

7.23 **Objective:** The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance and access to the latest books to Scheduled Tribes students studying at post matriculation levels to enable them to complete their education.

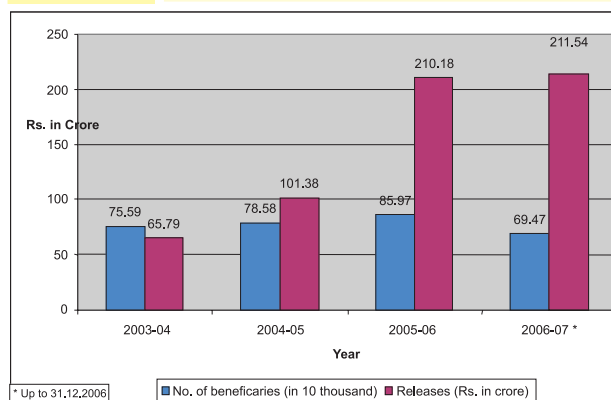
7.24 **Scope:** The scheme is open to all ST students whose parents' annual income is upto Rs. 1.00 lakh and the scholarships are awarded through the Government of the State/Union Territory where he/she domiciles.

7.25 Salient Features:

- The students are provided different rates of scholarships depending on the course. The courses have been divided into four categories and the rates vary from Rs. 140 per month to Rs. 740 per month. Besides, the compulsory fees are also being re-imbursed.
- There is provision for readers' allowance for visually handicapped students and escort and transport allowance for physically handicapped students.
- The scholarship covers the whole duration of the course and is paid on an annual basis and is subject to the satisfactory performance of the student and good conduct.

7.26 Funding Pattern : Under the Scheme the State Government and UT Administrations receive 100% assistance from the Ministry over and above the committed liability of the respective State Government and UT Administration. The committed liability is the actual expenditure incurred by the State under the scheme during the terminal year of the preceding Five Year Plan. The committed liabilities are borne by States/ UTs. The North-Eastern States have, however, been exempted from making their own budgetary provisions towards committed liability from 1997-98 and the entire expenditure under the scheme in respect of them is borne by the Ministry. The year-wise releases from 2003-04 to 2006-07 are indicated in Fig 7(c).

Fig. 7(c): Year-wise Releases made under the scheme Post Matric Scholarships



7.27 Performance of the Scheme

In the Tenth Five Year Plan the two smaller schemes of Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit have been merged with the PMS scheme. For the year 2006-07 allocation for the Post



Students of Educational complex, Lumba, Palamau, Jharkhand at Johna Fall

Matric Scholarships was Rs. 223.08 crore including north-eastern component. Rs. 211.54 crore (up to 31.12.2006) have been released to the States from whom complete proposals were received. The State-wise coverage of beneficiaries and central assistance released during the year 2003-2004 to 2006-07 is given at **Annex XV**.

Upgradation of Merit

7.28 The scheme, which was operating as a separate scheme earlier has, in the Tenth Five Year Plan, been merged into the scheme for Post Matric Scholarship. It is functioning only as a sub-scheme since then.

7.29 **Objective:** The objective of the scheme is to provide remedial and special coaching to ST students in classes IX to XII, and also to provide special coaching to prepare students for entry into professional courses.

7.30 Salient Features:

- The State Government/UT Administration selects certain schools in different Districts/ towns with hostel facilities which show excellence in performance of students from class IX to XII. The Ministry fixes the total number of awards for each State annually.

- The coaching starts from class IX in the identified schools and continues till the awardees complete class XII.
- Coaching is provided in linguistics, science, mathematics as well as special coaching for admission to professional courses.
- While selecting the tribal students, the aim is to include at least 30% girl students and 3% disabled students.
- A package grant of Rs. 15,000/- per student per year is provided which includes the honorarium to be paid to the principal or experts imparting coaching and also to meet incidental charges.
- Students with disabilities are provided additional grants.
- This is a central sector scheme and 100% assistance is provided to the States and UTs for implementation of the scheme.

7.31 Allocation: For the year 2006-07 there was an allocation of Rs. 1.50 crore for the Upgradation of Merit scheme.

7.32 Performance: During the Year 2006-07, till 31.12.2006, Rs. 58.57 lakhs have been released to State Governments/UT Administrations and 425 students have benefited from the scheme. The State-wise coverage of

beneficiaries and the amount released during the year 2003-04 to 2006-07 is at **Annex XVI.**

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad:

7.33 This is a Non-Plan Scheme, which is in operation since 1954-55.

7.34 **Objective:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide assistance to the ST students selected for pursuing higher studies (Masters, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level) in certain specified fields of Engineering, Technology and Science only.

7.35 **Scope:** Up to nine Scheduled Tribe candidates and 1 candidate belonging to Primitive Tribal Group can be awarded the scholarship annually for pursuing Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level courses. The scholarship is not awarded for pursuing Graduate courses.

7.36 Salient Features:

- The scholarship is awarded to ST candidates (one member from each family) below 35 years of age on the date of advertisement provided the total income of the candidate or his/her parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 18,000/- per month. For a Post Graduate course the candidate should possess at least 2 years work experience; for a M.Phil. or Ph.D course he/she should

have a Masters degree with a minimum of 50% marks and 2 years research/teaching/ work experience For post-Doctoral studies a candidate should have besides a Doctorate degree, 5 years teaching/research/ professional experience in a relevant field.

- The candidates are required to arrange admission to a university/institute abroad on their own within 3 years from the date of communication of selection.
- The awardees are provided a maintenance allowance of US \$ 8,200 or £ 5,200 per annum, which they may supplement up to US \$ 2400 or £ 1560 per annum, by undertaking research/teaching assistantship. In the event of earnings beyond this limit, the Indian Mission may reduce the maintenance allowance granted under the scheme correspondingly.
- The awardees on return to India have to remain in India for at least 5 years.

7.37 Four annual "Passage Grants" to Scheduled Tribe and PTG candidates are also available under this scheme. The passage grants are open throughout the year to such candidates who are in receipt of a merit scholarship for post-graduate studies, research or training

abroad from a foreign university/Government or under any other scheme, where the cost of passage is not provided. The scheme provides grants for to and fro passage from India and back by economy class.

7.38 Funding Pattern: Grants are given to the selected candidates on 100 percent basis directly by the Ministry through the Indian Mission.

7.39 Allocation: The allocation for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 40.00 lakh. The selection of the candidate for the year 2004-05 has been completed and selection procedure for the years 2005-06 & 2006-07 is under process.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF)

The scheme has been started from the year 2005-06.

7.40 Objectives The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D

7.41 Coverage This scheme will cover all the Universities/ Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

7.42 Funding Pattern The rate of fellowship for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Senior Research Fellow (SRF) will be at par with the UGC fellowships as amended from

time to time. Presently these rates are as follows:

Fellowship	@ Rs.8,000/- p.m. for initial two years (JRF) @ Rs.9,000/- p.m. for remaining tenure(SRF)
Contingency for Humanities and Social Sciences	@Rs.10,000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs.20,500/- p.a. for remaining tenure
Contingency for Sciences	@ Rs.12,000/- p.a. for initial two years @ Rs.25,000/- p.a. for remaining tenure
Departmental assistance	@ Rs.3,000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure
Escorts/ Reader Assistance	@ Rs.1,000/- p.m. in cases of physically and visually handicapped candidates

7.43 Salient Features:

- Under the scheme, 667 fellowships will be provided to the ST students each year.
- The maximum duration of the fellowship is 5 years.
- Fellowships are provided to ST students to enable them to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph. D.
- Implementation shall be by UGC on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- There will be no restrictions as regard to the minimum marks in the Post Graduation Examination.

7.44 Allocation: A sum of Rs. 15.90 crore has been allocated under the scheme during

the current year 2006-07. An amount of Rs. 8.62 crore has been sanctioned to the UGC (till 31.12.2006).

Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:

7.45 The scheme was introduced in 1992-93 and is continuing. The scheme is equally applicable to tribal boys and girls.

7.46 **Objectives:** The main aim of the scheme is to develop the skills of the tribal youth to enable them to get employment or become self employed. It aims to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income.

7.47 **Coverage:** The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area specific scheme. Free vocational training facilities can be extended to tribal people in any part of a State/UT.

7.48 **Funding Pattern:** This is a Central Sector Scheme and 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States/Union Territories and other organizations including NGOs implementing the scheme.

7.49 **Salient Features:** The scheme is implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations as well as institutions or organizations set up by the Government as autonomous bodies or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960 and meeting certain requirements as prescribed.

- While no predefined cost heads are stipulated, at the project formulation stage, each implementing agency is required to submit a detailed project proposal in a prescribed format clearly bringing out the programme modalities and individual expenditure heads. While approving the projects, the extent of support to each component of the project is indicated. A Re-appropriation to the extent of 20% of the total grant from one item of expenditure to another is permitted.
 - Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interior areas, each tribal boy/girl is trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi-urban/urban area for a period of three months each to learn his/her skills by practical experience in both the selected trades/skills.
 - The agencies running the Vocational Training Centres are required to arrange for a loan and subsidy either through the ITDP or through any other agency for enabling each successful trainee to start his/her new job.
 - The agencies are given grant-in-aid to run the VTCs either in rented buildings or in a building owned by the organization. The Ministry bears the cost of rent or maintenance charges of the building.
 - Each VTC is provided financial assistance for the purpose of training equipments to run the courses in five trades as decided by the agency concerned once in five years @2.40 lakh per VTC.
 - The recurring grant to run the VTCs is Rs.13,500 per trainee per year. Each VTC should have one Chief Instructor/Foreman, four Trade Instructors, one Workshop Attendant, one Watchman, one Peon, one part-time Sweeper and one Accountant. Each trainee in the Centre is provided a stipend of Rs.350.00 per month and Rs.1200.00 per annum for raw material.
- 7.50 During 2006-07, the allocation is Rs.6.00 crore (Rs.4.50 crore including N.E. Pool for the States/UTs and Rs.1.50 crore for NGO sector) under the scheme. Out of this Rs.0.74 crore to the State Govts./UTs and Rs.0.28 crore to three NGOs have been released up to 31.12.2006.
- 7.51 The details of grant released to State Govts./UTs during 10th Plan are at **Annex XVII**. The list of VOs/NGOs extended grant-in-aid under the scheme during 10th Plan (up to 31.12.2006) is at **Annex XVIII**

Residential Primary School for Tribal Children, Aswakhola Dhenkanal-A Success Story.

The school was started in 1999 with 100 students in the age group of 5-11 and since then, six batches of students have left the school after completion of formal education of fifth standard. Tribal children hailing from Juang, Shabar, Munda and Santhal households from different pockets in Dhenkanal district are getting education in this school with provisions of free boarding & lodging, teaching & learning materials, uniforms and health care facilities. Co-activities like yoga and sports are also provided. After successful completion of five years of education in this school, many students of this school have continued higher education in other school.

After establishment of this school, there is a change in the psyche of the tribal people of the area with regard to children's education and personal health-care. The practice of health and hygiene in the school has influenced the tribal groups through the students and their parents.

As a result of the success of this school, there is a rising demand for admission of tribal students in different schools in the locality. Celebration of different cultural and national activities in the school has created an impact on the minds of the students for respecting all cultures and for preserving their own culture. The institution has been promoting an environment of cooperation and a sense of well-being in the tribal community.

Life line of Arunachal Pradesh.

Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Itanagar- A Success Story.

The Ramakrishna Mission Hospital at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, was established in October, 1979 as branch of the Ramakrishna Mission, which has its Headquarters at Belur, District Howrah, in the State of West Bengal. The Ramakrishna Mission is a philanthropic body composed of both monastic and lay members. The branch centre at Itanagar is a general hospital managed by a local managing committee, which has among its member's three ex-officio representatives of the State Government and seven other lay members belonging to the tribal communities.

The Hospital caters to the whole of Arunachal Pradesh and neighbouring area of Assam. People of Arunachal are greatly benefited by the service of the hospital. People of this area consider this hospital as a "Life Line of Arunachal Pradesh"

Pravasini Educational Complex For ST Girls, Batagaon, Dhenkanal- A Success Story.

Girls education in Tribal societies is still a challenge in India, Kankadahad block in Dhenkanal district of Orissa is not an exception. Kankadahad block which has a rich tribal concentration and is a MADA pocket, has 32% female literacy at present. But the literacy of tribal women, is almost negligible.

To cater to the educational needs of the tribal community in the area, Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) started an educational complex for tribal girls namely “Pravasini Educational Complex” in 2000 with financial support of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. The complex, which started with 30 ST students, has increased the number of students to 150 at present.

Though the education system of the complex is being guided by the curriculum of the Government of Orissa, some innovative measures have been adopted to suit local needs. The complex offers free boarding and lodging, teaching & learning materials, uniforms, formal education and health care, exposure visits along with co-curricular activities like yoga, sports etc. There is also provision of incentives to parents to compensate their needs.

After establishment of this complex, women’s education among tribals in the area has got a boost. After completing the primary education in the complex, 57 students have been admitted in higher classes of other schools. Some students have earned awards at the block & district level.

The complex has checked the drop-out rate of school-going tribal girls in the area. There is a rising demand for admission of girl students in the complex which indicates a change in the tribal attitude towards female education. There is also a change in the health and hygiene practices. The institution has conserved old tribal values and modern ideas. Celebration of different occasions in the complex has contributed towards better understanding.

CHAPTER 8

Programmes for Support to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. and Corporations

The National Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Corporation and State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and other Such Organisations

Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED)

8.1.1 The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) was setup in 1987 as a Multi-State Cooperative Society under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 (now the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002).

8.1.2 TRIFED was created with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to Scheduled Tribe communities for their Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen and also help its Member Societies in disposing of the stocks procured from tribals as per their mandate.

8.1.3 TRIFED reprinted its activities in the year 2003-04 and shifted its focus from



procurement and sale of MFP to Market Development. As per the changed mandate, TRIFED has to play the role of a service provider and market developer of tribal products.

8.1.4 As part of its marketing activities, TRIFED started marketing of tribal handicrafts from April, 1999 when it opened its first showroom '*TRIBES India*' in New Delhi. Starting from a single outlet, TRIFED has now established a chain of outlets all over the country. As on 31.12.2006, TRIFED had a network of 37 outlets in 27 cities across India, out of which 17 were its own outlets and 20 were on consignment sales basis, with arrangements made with State-level emporia/organizations. The sales through these outlets have shown a significant increase during the year 2006-07 (first nine months)(Rs. 204.16 lakhs) as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Activities undertaken by TRIFED during 2006-07

8.2.1 During the Financial Year 2006-07 TRIFED had undertaken the following activities/projects:

- (a) Organizing the National Tribal Craft Expo at Delhi.
- (b) Business meet of member federation of States dealing with MFPs for the purpose of marketing development of MFP
- (c) Organizing Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs)
- (d) Participation in Trade Fairs
- (e) Skill Upgradation training for Honey Hunters in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
- (f) Skill Upgradation of Gum Pickers of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
- (g) Value addition in converting Sal/Siali leaves into Dona/Pattal
- (h) Value addition of Hill Grass into brooms
- (i) Lac cultivation and development
- (j) Agro-forestry project of cultivation of medicinal herbs (Safed Musli and Amla)
- (k) Development of Tribal Handicrafts under the *Babasaheb Ambedkar Hasth Shilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)*
- (l) Research & Development (R&D) Activities

Scheme of Investment in the Share Capital of TRIFED

8.3.1 This scheme, which was initially launched in 1987, enables the Central Government to invest in the share capital of TRIFED.

8.3.2 The present authorised capital of TRIFED is Rs.300 cr. Against this the paid-up share capital as on 31.3.2006 was Rs.100.40 cr. Out of which the Ministry has so far invested to the extent of Rs.99.75 cr. The need for further investment by the Government of India, if any, under the scheme will be considered after the new roadmap for TRIFED for activities to be undertaken in future is finalized.

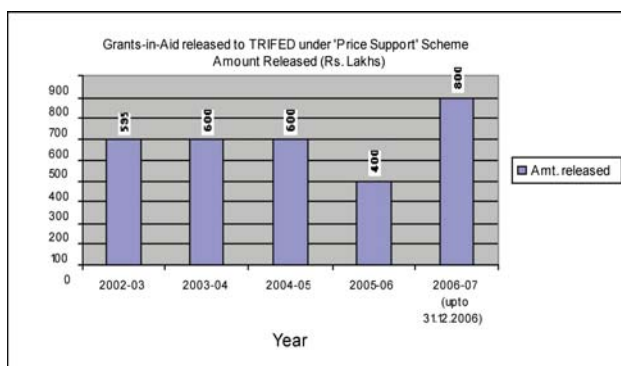
Scheme of “Price Support to TRIFED”

8.4.1 The prices of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) are subject to fluctuations. With a view to enable TRIFED to pay remunerative prices to the tribals for their produce and also to enable TRIFED to face the losses in the operation of procurement and sale of MFP/SAP because of such fluctuations in prices, the Ministry has been giving financial assistance by way of grants to TRIFED to set off part of such losses under the Scheme of “Price Support to TRIFED”. The scheme was initially launched during 1990-91.

8.4.2 TRIFED suffered heavy losses in the operation of procurement and sale of MFP resulting in erosion of its share capital which, incidentally, has almost entirely been provided by the Central Government.

8.4.3 During the year 2006-07, the entire amount of Rs. 8.00 crore provided in BE 2006-07 has been released upto 31.12.2006. The year-wise releases made to TRIFED from 2002-03 to 2006-07 are indicated in Fig 8(a).

Fig 8(a): Year-wise releases made during the 10th Plan



Scheme of Grants-in-Aid for MFP Operations

8.5.1 The Scheduled Tribes, the majority of whom live in forest areas, depend on MFP like tamarind, honey, sal leaves, tendu patta, mahua flowers, mahua seeds etc. for their livelihood. Their dependence on MFP in most communities is as high as 60 to 70%.

8.5.2 Initially, tribals used to collect MFP for their own consumption/use. MFP, however, has a major demand even outside the tribal areas. Any excess MFP collected used to be sold at weekly bazaars held at nearby areas at a low cash price or for barter.

8.5.3 Over the years, taking advantage of the ignorance of the tribals of the market value of these products elsewhere and their lack of direct contact with outside markets, traders and middlemen entered the scene. This led to exploitation of the poor tribals in some areas,

as tribals had no collective bargaining power, lacked holding capacity of the perishable goods and depended heavily on the middlemen for various other reasons. In the process the tribals used to get only a pittance for their MFP.

8.5.4 The State Governments and the Central Government therefore decided to come to the rescue of poor tribals and to help them earn remunerative prices for their MFP and established Central-level and State-level Government organizations for this purpose.

8.5.5 The Central Government set up TRIFED under the *Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984* (now *MSCS Act, 2002*).

8.5.6 In order to help the tribals from being exploited by the private traders, State Governments started nationalizing some of the major and crucial MFPs, and arranged for the procurement of the nationalized as well as the non-nationalised products from the tribals at remunerative prices through the States Tribal Development Cooperative Cooperations (STDCCs), Forest Development Corporations (FDCs), etc.

8.5.7 The scheme was launched during 1992-93. The funds under this scheme are available to the State TDCCs/FDCs etc. for: -

- (1) increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be;

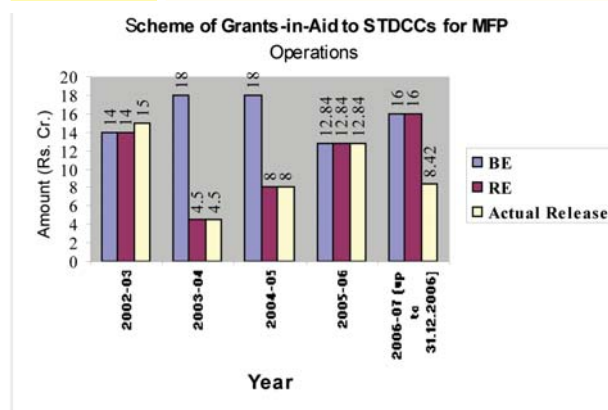
- (2) strengthening the share capital base of the Corporation for undertaking MFP operations thereby increasing the quantum of MFP presently handled;
- (3) setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary;
- (4) establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals;
- (5) giving consumption loans to the tribals; and
- (6) supplementing Research & Development (R&D) activities efforts.

8.5.8 The outlay for the scheme during the 10th Plan was Rs.78.31 crores. The BE for 2006-07 is Rs. 16.00 crore. An additional amount of Rs. 2.00 crore has been provided under N.E. component under the scheme An amount of Rs.8.42 crore has been disbursed under the Scheme during the year 2006-07 (up to 31.12.2006) to different States as under, requiring them to pass on the grants to the identified TDCCs etc.

S.No.	Name of the State	Amount released (Rs. Cr.)
1	Madhya Pradesh	2.92
2	Chhattisgarh	1.58
3	Gujarat	1.50
4	Himachal Pradesh	0.48
5	Kerala	0.09
6	Andhra Pradesh	1.20
7	Rajasthan	0.65
	Total	8.42

8.5.9 The details of the year-wise releases made under the scheme to State Governments during the Tenth Plan period are given in Fig 8(b).

Fig 8(b): Year-wise releases to States



8.5.10 State-wise details of funds released under the STDCCs Scheme during the Tenth Plan period have been given in **Annex XIX**.

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (NSTFDC)

8.6 Organisation: The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) had been set up in April, 2001 as a Government company and granted a licence under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (A company not for profit) following the decision of the government to bifurcate the erstwhile National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC).

8.7 Broad Objectives: NSTFDC is an Apex institution for financing scheme (s)/project(s) for the economic development of eligible

Scheduled Tribes. The broad objectives of the NSTFDC are as under:-

- i) Providing financial assistance in identified trades/business/professions and other economic activities of importance to the eligible Scheduled Tribes so as to generate employment and/or raise their income levels;
 - ii) Up-gradation of skills and entrepreneurship development of the Scheduled Tribes through appropriate training;
 - iii) To make existing State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations more effective.
- ii) NSTFDC provides finance for viable income generating scheme(s)/project (s) costing upto Rs.10.00 lakh per individual unit/profit Centre and upto Rs.25.00 lakh per Self Help Group through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes.
 - iii) NSTFDC provides grant upto 100% of recurring expenditure, for skill and entrepreneurship development of eligible Scheduled Tribes, through the SCAs.
 - iv) NSTFDC facilitates upgradation of skills of officers of SCAs through periodic training programmes.

8.8 Functions:

- i) NSTFDC provides concessional financial assistance through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and other recognized institutions nominated by the respective Ministries/State/UT Governments for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes members whose annual family income is upto double the poverty line. NSTFDC also provides Marketing Support Assistance through the SCAs/ Government owned institutions/National Federation for supporting the procurement/marketing activities for agricultural/minor forest produce

collected/grown by the Scheduled Tribes and or related products/services.

8.9 Share Capital: The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs.500.00 crore. Following bifurcation of the erstwhile National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC), Rs.137.00 crore, being 1/3rd of Share Capital of the NSTFDC, has been transferred to NSTFDC. Ministry of Tribal Affairs so far has provided Rs.93.50 crore towards the Share Capital of the NSTFDC. The total Paid Up Share Capital of NSTFDC thus, as on date, is Rs.230.50 crore.

8.10 Eligibility Criteria: The following eligibility criteria has been prescribed for availing financial assistance from NSTFDC:

- i) The beneficiary(ies) should be from Scheduled Tribe community.
- ii) The annual family income of the beneficiary(ies) should not exceed double the poverty line (DPL) income limit

(presently Rs.39,500/- p.a. for rural areas and Rs.54,500/- p.a. for urban areas).

8.11 Empowerment of Women: NSTFDC introduced an exclusive scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe women beneficiary(ies) titled “Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana” (AMSY) for providing concessional financial assistance.

8.12 Brief Lending Norms of financial programmes of NSTFDC are indicated below:

S.No.	Type of Assistance	Unit cost	NSTFDC's share upto	Interest chargeable upto per annum, from SCAs/Beneficiaries
1.	Income generating activities-Term Loan & Bridge loan (Except AMSY)	Rs.10.00 lakh	90% of unit cost	3% 6% (Upto Rs.5.00 lakh per unit/ profit centre as NSTFDC share) 5% 8% (Above Rs.5.00 lakh per unit/ profit centre as NSTFDC share)
2.	AMSY- Term loan	Rs.50,000	90% of unit cost	2% 4%
3.	Self Help Groups (SHGs)-Term loan	Rs.25 lakh per SHG		90% of unit cost subject to Rs.50,000 per member 5% 8%
4.	Marketing Support Assistance-Term loan	For use of funds by the beneficiaries, interest is charged at par on the rates applicable for term loan for Income Generating Activities, as at Sl.No.1 above. For use of funds by SCAs/other agencies for their operational requirements interest is charged @7%.		

8.13 Performance: The NSTFDC had notionally allocated Rs.100.00 crore for sanction of new schemes/projects during 2006-07. During the

year, till 31st December, 2006, the Corporation sanctioned various schemes/projects having its share of Rs.30.75 crore. During 2006-07, against

target of Rs.80.00 crore, SCAs of NSTFDC has drawn Rs.27.47 crore till 31st December, 2006 for implementation of sanctioned schemes/projects. NSTFDC also released Rs.3.31 lakh for implementation of sanctioned training programmes for the skill and entrepreneur of STs. In order to increase the level of operations, efforts have been made for the identification of thrust/core areas relevant to the development of STs. Loan portfolios pertaining to the STs have been transferred to NSTFDC. Rs.90.96 crore are recoverable from the various Channelising Agencies as on 16.01.2007 and out of this, Rs.75.20 crore pertains to the loans advanced by NSFDC, which constitute over 82.67% of overdues pertaining to pre-incorporation of NSTFDC. The settlement of overdues by the SCAs is one amongst the various parameters for release of further funds by NSTFDC. Due to non-settlement of overdues by some of the SCAs, further funds could not be released to such SCAs for which NSTFDC and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have pursued the matter with the concerned SCAs and State/UT Governments, respectively. Further, to ensure timely settlement of overdues, NSTFDC introduced an incentive scheme by allowing rebate on interest to the SCAs. Similarly, the State Government guarantees issued in favour of the combined Corporation requires transfer/bifurcation of the same in favour of NSTFDC. The process has not yet been completed

fully. The availability of Government Guarantee being one of the requirements for release of funds is also coming in the way of stepping up of operations of the Corporation. The matter has been pursued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and NSTFDC with the concerned organizations/State Governments.

8.14 Monitoring: NSTFDC monitors implementation of the schemes/projects from time to time. The prime objective of monitoring is to assess the status of ongoing schemes, its economic and social impact on the beneficiaries and to ensure that the schemes are implemented as envisaged at the time of their sanctions. For facilitating monitoring, the following steps are taken :-

- a. Funds utilisation reports are sought by NSTFDC for ensuring proper end use of the funds released to the SCAs. These reports, inter alia, contain details of the assisted beneficiaries, rural/urban/gender based and details of funds utilization etc.
- b. Zonal Officers of NSTFDC periodically undertake field visits for evaluation of end use of funds and inspection of the assets etc. CMD and other officers located at the HQ also inspect NSTFDC financed schemes on a sample basis during their tours.

8.15 Publicity/Awareness: NSTFDC has undertaken steps to give due publicity to its

programmes through a series of advertisements both in the national and the regional media and holding of awareness camps and assets distribution functions. For the convenience of the beneficiaries, printed guidelines of NSTFDC has been arranged in 10 regional languages.

8.16 Evaluation: The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission has been assigned to carry out an evaluation study with a view to assess the impact of NSTFDC assisted schemes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa. The evaluation study has been completed and comments/observations of NSTFDC on the executive summary report prepared by the PEO have been sent and final evaluation report is expected to be received from PEO shortly. In addition, NSTFDC has assigned an evaluation

study in respect of financial assistance extended to STs under Automobile Sector in the States of Chhattisgarh, Nagaland and Jharkhand. The report is expected to be received during the current year.

8.17 MOU: NSTFDC became an MOU signing company with the Government for the first time in 2006-07 and targets/ parameters for performance has been laid down under the MOU with weightages for various activities. This is expected to improve the performance of the company in the coming years and thus benefit the targeted Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. In accordance with the provisions of the MOU the Ministry also held quarterly review meetings with NSTFDC to review the progress of implementation of the targets/ parameters of MOU.

Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana scheme- A Success Story

Smt. Savita W/o Shri Shaitan Mal Bheel belongs to Bhatkara, Sirohi District of Rajasthan. Her husband was a labourer and could not find a suitable job which provided regular income. In order to help the family to earn a living, she started a business of ladies cosmetics and low cost fashion accessories. This was managed by her along with her husband from their family house. Later through a family friend, she came to know about Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana scheme of NSTFDC and applied for loan. She was selected by the district screening committee and got financial assistance of Rs.37,500/- from NSTFDC (unit cost. Rs. 50,000/-) on 23.02.06. On availing the loan, she added more stocks in her shop and improved the look of her shop by adding more counter and shelves. The shop is doing good business and the daily turn over is around Rs. 300/- Rs. 400/-. The fancy store has improved the life of Smt. Savita and she is proud of being a beneficiary of NSTFDC.

CHAPTER 9

Programmes for Promotion of Voluntary Action

Role of Voluntary Organization (VOs)/ Non Governmental Organizations(NGOs) in Tribal Development

9.1 It has been recognized that the task of the development of Scheduled Tribes cannot be achieved by Government efforts only. The role of voluntary or non-governmental organizations, with their local roots and sense of service has become increasingly important. They supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach the maximum number. In certain cases, it is the voluntary organizations that are in a better position to implement the schemes of the Government in a more efficient and objective manner than the Government itself. This is primarily attributable to the highly committed and dedicated human resources that are available with the voluntary organizations.

9.2 The role of Non-Governmental Organisations/Voluntary Organisations has been recognized since the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan. Many voluntary organizations have done a commendable job in the upliftment of tribals and are still continuing their efforts.



However, in view of the mushrooming growth in the number of NGOs/VOs approaching the Ministry for financial assistance, efforts have been made to ensure that only genuine and committed organizations undertake developmental activities as partners of Government.

9.3 In order to ensure that the schemes implemented by NGOs are selected in a transparent manner with greater involvement of the State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry has evolved a decentralized procedure for receipt, identification, scrutiny and sanction of proposals of Non-Governmental Organizations from the year 2005-06. Each State/UT is given an allocation on the basis of its tribal population. All the State Governments/UT Administrations were required to constitute a "State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts" to be chaired by the Principal Secretary/

Secretary, Social/Tribal Development Department, with other official and non-official members. The Committee is to examine new as well as ongoing proposals of NGOs and recommend only the most effective projects in service deficient tribal areas within the earmarked allocation of the State/UT, arranging the projects in order of priority. The first guidelines were issued by the Ministry in this regard on 2.6.2005, and subsequent guidelines on 13.3.2006, 4.5.2006 and 29.5.2006.

9.4 Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs):

An effort was also made by the Ministry to identify voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations which have an all India character and are known for their selfless service and remarkable achievements in uplifting the deprived sections of society and place them in a separate category for sanction of their projects and relaxation of certain terms and conditions relating to the release of annual grants. The Ministry has accordingly categorized a few organizations as “Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs)”. These are as follows:

1. Ram Krishna Mission and its affiliated organizations.
2. Akhil Bharatiya Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram and its affiliated organizations.
3. Bharat Sevashram Sangh and its affiliated organizations.

4. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and its affiliated organizations.
5. Seva Bharati and its affiliated organizations.
6. Vidya Bharati and their affiliated organizations
7. Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Karnataka
8. Deen Dayal Shodh Sansthan, New Delhi.
9. Servants of India Society, Pune, Maharashtra
10. Rastriya Seva Samiti, Andhra Pradesh
11. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, Karnataka
12. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangh, New Delhi
13. DAV Managing Committee, New Delhi.
14. Vinoba Niketan, Kerala.

Schemes In The Voluntary Sector

9.5 There are four ongoing schemes of the Ministry, which are open to the participation of voluntary/non-governmental organizations. These schemes are:

1. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for exemplary services.

2. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas(ECLP).
3. Vocational Training Centres(VTC).
4. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

Scheme Of Grants-In-Aid To Voluntary Organizations Working For The Welfare of Scheduled Tribes Including Coaching & Allied And Award For Exemplary Services

9.6 The scheme was launched in 1953-54 and is continuing. In the Tenth Five Year Plan this scheme has been merged with the Coaching and Allied Scheme and Special Incentive to NGOs under the umbrella scheme of Grants-in-Aid to NGOs, Coaching and Allied and Special Incentive to NGOs. This scheme is not gender-specific. It applies equally to ST males and females.

9.7 **Objective:** The prime objective of the scheme is to provide for an overall improvement and development of the scheduled tribes through voluntary efforts in the field of education, health, sanitation, environment, socio-economic upliftment and other relevant activities deemed appropriate and of direct benefit to the target group.

9.8 **Funding:** The scheme is 100% Centrally funded. The grants are provided to the non-

governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the State Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

9.9 The NGOs are required to maintain separate accounts in respect of the grants released to them, which are open for inspection by all appropriate officers/agencies of the Government. The NGO is also required to get their accounts of grants-in-aid audited by a chartered accountant, and submit a complete set of copies of the audited statement of accounts as prescribed by the Ministry.

9.10 The grants are released in two instalments every year subject to the satisfactory performance of the NGO based on annual inspection conducted by the District Collector or authorized officers, and the recommendation of the State Committee.

9.11 Monitoring of the activities of the NGOs is carried out as per provisions of the financial rules, besides inspection by officials of the Ministry or State Governments/UTs.

9.12 Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The Voluntary Organization is expected to meet the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

9.13 **Performance of the Scheme:** The allocation for the scheme in the Tenth Plan was Rs.178.98 crore. Against this, the annual

allocation and expenditure made by the Ministry under the scheme during the 10th Plan period (up to 31.12.2006) are given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Allocation and release of funds during the 10th Plan

Year	Budget Allocation*		Expenditure
	BE	RE	
2002-03	32.00	31.95	30.89
2003-04	32.00	26.92	26.90
2004-05	32.00	30.40	29.88
2005-06	23.40	29.60**	26.89
2006-07	26.00	30.00**	14.08

upto 31.12.2006

* The amount is inclusive of grant to NGOs as Special Incentive for exemplary services and also for the coaching and allied.

** Includes funds from NE Pool.

9.14 Under the scheme there are 27 categories of projects, that could be considered. Among them, the following categories of projects are the most popular:

1. Residential Schools
2. Non-Residential Schools
3. Hostels
4. Mobile Dispensaries
5. Ten Bedded Hospitals

Popular Projects

Residential Schools

9.15 Residential schools are a popular project aimed at extending educational facilities to poor tribal children, who are unable to get good education due to the absence of a school in



Residential Primary School at Aswakhola in District Dhenkanal, Orissa run by Arun Institute of Rural Affairs



Residential Primary School at Aswakhola in District Dhenkanal, Orissa run by Arun Institute of Rural Affairs

their neighbourhood and due to the unaffordable cost of living and education outside. The residential schools are established by voluntary agencies at a place, village or town, which is not well connected. In the residential school, the students are provided free boarding and lodging facilities. The cost of uniforms, books, stationery and other incidental charges are also met from the scheme. The teachers and other employees like the warden, accountant, attending doctor and other supporting staff are also paid an honorarium from the grant-in-aid. The organizations implementing the residential school project can run it in a building either owned by them or in a hired building. The maintenance charges or rent of the building are paid from the grant-in-aid. A large number

of ST boys and girls are being benefited by the projects.

9.16 During 2006-07 (up to 31.12.2006), Rs.794.73 lakhs have been released to run 98 residential schools in 13 States.

Non-Residential Schools

9.17 This is also one of the more popular and successful projects. The number of students in a school has been left open. Free education and mid-day meals are provided to children in the school. Both ST boys and girls are being benefited by these projects.

9.18 During 2006-07 (up to 31.12.2006), Rs.89.19 lakhs have been sanctioned to run 11 number of Non-residential schools in 7 States.



Non-residential Girl's School at Sabarnagar, Jharkhand, run by Bharat Sevashram Sangh

Hostels

9.19 This project aims at providing hostel facilities to such tribal students who have completed their primary or middle education from schools near their villages but cannot pursue further education due to non-availability of colleges near the village and the high cost involved in accommodation in cities. The hostels are run in towns and cities where good educational facilities are available.

9.20 During 2006-07 (up to 31.12.2006), Rs.224.54 lakhs have been sanctioned to run 45 number of hostels in 15 States.



Hostel for PTG students at Sonari, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand run by Bharat Sevashram Sangh



PTG boys playing sports at Sonari, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

Mobile Dispensary

9.21 For this project the organization is given assistance to provide free medical facilities to tribals living in isolated villages/hamlets through a mobile dispensary/clinic. The scheme provides grant in aid annually to meet recurring expenses besides meeting the cost involved in the purchase of a van and equipment.

9.22 During 2006-07 (up to 31.12.2006), Rs.90.52 lakhs have been sanctioned to run 23 number of mobile dispensaries in 13 States.

Ten Bedded Hospital

9.23 The specific purpose behind this project is to assist voluntary agencies in running hospitals in tribal areas, where the Government has not

reached. These small hospitals mostly treat out door patients but have facilities for treatment of indoor patients as well.

9.24 Assistance is extended for procurement of furniture & fixtures, hospital equipment, ambulances, a generator set and also for meeting recurring expenses for honorarium to doctors,



Mobile Dispensary at Tatba, West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand run by Bharat Sevashram Sangh

nurses, and other staff, procurement of drugs, building hire charges etc.

9.25 During 2006-07 (up to 31.12.2006), Rs.103.48 lakhs have been sanctioned to run 13 number of Ten Bedded Hospitals in 2 States.



60- bedded hospital run by R.K. Mission, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh

Special Projects

9.26 **Divyayan:** This project has been set up for training in agriculture and allied subjects, which is run by the R.K. Mission, Morabadi (Ranchi) and R.K. Mission Ashram, Kalahandi, Orissa duly supported by the Ministry. The project is a novel integrated rural development model launched by the organizations, and has benefited a large section of tribals by making them self reliant through the adoption of advanced agriculture techniques. These are recognized Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

9.27 **Banasthali Vidyapeeth:** The Ministry

extends financial support under the scheme to Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Tonk District, Rajasthan for imparting free education to 15 tribal girls from each of the North Eastern States, Sikkim, the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in disciplines of their choice and eligibility. Thus, 150 girls from these States/UTs could be selected annually for quality education at Banasthali and the Ministry reimburses costs @ Rs.26,250/- per student annually. The grants for students extended to the organization, continue till the student completes her study at Banasthali.

9.28 The list of VO/NGOs extended financial assistance under different projects during the 10th plan (up to 31.12.2006) is at **Annex XVII**.

COACHING & ALLIED

9.29 The scheme has been in operation since the IVth Five Year plan period.

9.30 **Objectives:** The objective of the scheme is to provide pre-examination coaching (PEC) to the students of tribal communities to improve their participation and performance in competitive examinations for various posts and services held by the UPSC, State Public Service Commissions, SSC, recruitment boards, public sector undertakings and other Central Government agencies and in professional courses.

9.31 Implementing Agencies & Funding Pattern:

The scheme is implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and private Coaching Institutes which run Pre-examination Training Centres (PETCs). The funds are provided per unit basis. Universities/Private Institutions are provided assistance to the extent of 100% on a contractual basis, while State run institutions are provided 50% assistance from the Ministry.

Salient Features:

- A Selection Committee selects the candidates for PEC on the basis of an interview. Each centre can coach not more than 40 candidates who have obtained at least 50% marks in the qualifying examination.
- The scheme is open to only those ST candidates whose income (if in employment) or their parents' income from all sources does not exceed Rs.44,500/- per annum.



Out-door Patients Department of R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh

- A Selection Committee constituted by the Ministry selects PETCs.
- The coaching institutes are required to monitor the success of the programme continuously and submit progress report in prescribed formats to the State Government/UT Administration and the Ministry.
- PETCs are funded on a contractual basis. They can not create any post on regular or temporary basis out of the funds given.

9.32 **Allocation:** In the Tenth Five Year Plan, this Scheme has been merged with the Schemes of Grants in aid to Voluntary Organizations and Special Incentives to NGOs under the umbrella scheme of Grants in aid to NGOs. The allocation for the Coaching and Allied segment of the merged Scheme for the year 2006-07 is Rs.1.50 crore.

9.33 The list of State Governments/UT Administrations and private institutions extended financial assistance under the scheme during the 10th Plan period is at **Annex XXII**.

Scheme of Educational Complexes In Low Literacy Pockets For Development of Women's Literacy In Tribal Areas

9.34 The details of this scheme have been given in Chapter-7 Programme for Promotion of Education.

9.35 The list of VOs/NGOs extended financial assistance under the scheme during 10th Plan (up to 31.12.2006) is at **Annex XXI**.

SCHEME FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN TRIBAL AREAS (VTC)

9.36 The scheme has been discussed in Chapter-7 of the Annual Report.

9.37 The list of VOs/NGOs extended grant in aid under the scheme during 10th Plan (up to 31.12.2006) is at **Annex XVIII**.

CHAPTER 10

Programmes for Development of Primitive Tribal Groups



Central Sector Scheme for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

10.1 There are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, a pre-agricultural level of technology, are economically backward and have low level of literacy. 75 such groups in 17 States/UTs have been identified, and have been categorized as Primitive

Tribal Groups(PTGs). State/UT-wise list of PTGs along with their populations is at **Annex XXIV**. Most of these groups are small in number, have attained different levels of social and economic progress and generally, live in remote habitats, with poor administrative and



Rope-making by PTG to earn livelihood at Lohari, Jharkhand

infrastructure back up. Their total population as per the 1991 census is about 24.12 lakh. Their problems and needs are quite different from those of other Scheduled Tribes.

10.2 Objective: Since Primitive Tribal Groups constitute the most vulnerable section of the STs, it is important to allocate adequate funds from central sector/centrally sponsored and State Plan Schemes for their socio-economic development. However, it was observed that funds provided under other schemes for STs were not reaching them adequately. Therefore, in 1998-99, a separate 100% central sector

scheme for the exclusive development of PTGs was introduced.

10.3 Scope: The scheme is extremely flexible. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health facilities, infrastructure development, insurance etc.

10.4 Implementing Agencies: The scheme is implemented through the Integrated Tribal Development Projects(ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies(ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes(TRIs) and Non Governmental



Cane and Bamboo Training Centre for PTGs run by Bharat Sevashram Sangh at Makula, Jharkhand



Agriculture farm for PTGs at Sabarnagar, Jharkhand

Organizations with the necessary motivation and competence. The State Government concerned is responsible for the proper execution, implementation, supervision and coordination of the schemes including the selection of NGOs.

10.5 Pattern of Funding: It is a Central Sector Scheme and 100% grants are provided by the Ministry.

10.6 Review-cum-Selection Committee: The proposals received from the ITDPs/ITDAs, TRIs and NGOs are examined by a Committee consisting of the following:-

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Joint Secretary,
M/o Tribal Affairs | Chairman |
| 2. Director/Deputy Secretary(IF)
M/o Tribal Affairs | Member |
| 3. Deputy Adviser (BC)
Planning Commission | Member |
| 4. Director, National Commission
for SCs/ STs | Member |
| 5. Director/Deputy Secretary
M/o Tribal Affairs | Member |

The Chairman may co-opt any other officer (s) as Member (s), as and when required.

10.7 Review of Performance: The Review-cum-Selection Committee reviews the

performance of the projects/activities taken up under this scheme by the implementing agencies every year. State-wise allocation is made every year for the States having Primitive Tribal Groups population to ensure smooth flow of funds to all the States. During 2006-07, the Ministry approved as many as 26 proposals of States/UTs and NGOs for an amount of Rs.26.02 crore. Out of that, Rs.17.12 crore has already been sanctioned. Further, an amount of Rs.5.48 crore has also been sanctioned for insurance component under “Janashree Beema Yojana”.

Janashree Beema Yojana

10.8 During the year 2004-05, the Ministry decided to provide insurance cover to the earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under the ‘Janshree Bima Yojana’ of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and cover all PTG families within the remaining 3 years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.5.00 crore was released to 16 States to cover 1 lakh earning members of PTG families and during 2005-06, Rs.10.00 crore was released to 15 States/UTs to cover 2 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2006-07, Rs.5.48 crore has been released to 9 States to cover 1.095 lakh earning members of PTG families. The following benefits would be provided to those whose lives have been insured:

- i.) Payment of Rs.50,000/- to nearest kith and kin of the person whose life is insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability caused;
- ii.) Payment of Rs.20,000/- to the nearest kith and kin in case of natural death;
- iii.) Payment of Rs.20,000 in case of partial disability and
- iv.) Educational grant of Rs.300/- per quarter for 2 children of the life insured studying in class IX and above.

10.9 **Allocation:** The annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 10th Plan and the releases made against the allocation are given in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Allocation and release of funds during the 10th Plan

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Releases (Rs. in crore)
2002-03	20.00	13.75
2003-04	20.00	16.13
2004-05	21.50	21.06
2005-06	24.75	22.77
2006-07	31.50	22.60

(till 31.12.2006)

10.10 **Performance during the year:** The statement of funds released during the 10th Plan for different projects under the scheme is at **Annex XXIII**.

10.11 **Publication of Calendars:** The Ministry has been publishing theme based calendars since the year 2002-03 from the funds

of the scheme for wider dissemination of information on primitive tribes. The theme of the calendar of the year 2002 was Jewellery of Primitive Tribe Women, the theme for the year 2003 was Traditional Tribal Musical Instruments, in 2004 it was the Architectural Pattern of Dwelling Houses/Cottages of Primitive Tribes of different States, in 2005 it was the

Traditional Dresses of the Primitive Tribes, and in 2006 it was 'Art & Crafts'. The theme of calendar for the year 2007 is "**Tribal Haats**", i.e. tribal weekly markets. The calendars printed by the Ministry are distributed to Central Ministries, Embassies, State Governments, officials, NGOs and others. The calendar received appreciation from all quarters.

Education of PTGs Sabarnagar, District West Singhbhum, Jharkhand - A Success Story

Earlier at Kundruguttu West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand, children of the Sabar PTG, used to roam in the deep forests. A non-residential school was started by Bharat Sevashram Sangh with the support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. With the efforts of the NGO and the Ministry to raise the education level among the PTGs, now around 250 students have been enrolled in this school. They get mid-day meal, books, health care etc. in this school.

Educating children in remote hamlets- A Success Story

A new scheme *Peripatetic education to the Primitive Tribes* was recently launched for imparting education to tribes living in remote tribal settlements. The idea is to get these children interested in education without uprooting them from their isolated settlements.

In Kerala, thirty seven such schools have been started. These schools have one teacher each only, who are selected from the primitive tribal group communities itself. They are provided training on community customs, manners, language and other such issues in Tribal Research Institute.

CHAPTER 11

Research, Information and Mass Media

Research

11.1. The importance of research into issues concerning people of such great anthropological value as Scheduled Tribes cannot be under-emphasized. While such research is currently undertaken by many organisations, like the Anthropological Survey of India, by universities and other institutions, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also considers it important to fund such research to a limited extent. The scheme for research of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has three components viz:

- Grants to Tribal Research Institutes on 50-50 sharing basis between State and the Centre.
- Award of Research Fellowship on various aspects of tribal development on 100% basis.
- Supporting projects of all India or inter State nature. The grant is provided on 100% basis to institutes, organizations and universities for conducting research, evaluation studies, holding seminars/workshops and for publication of literature relating to tribal issues.



Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes

11.2.1 Under the scheme, so far 17 Tribal Research Institutes (TRI's) have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

11.2.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases 50% central share to the State Governments and 100% to Union Territories for the Tribal Research Institutes, for meeting the expenses, including administrative costs. The TRI in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is yet to start functioning.

11.2.3 These institutes are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to the State Government, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, conduct of training, seminars and workshops, documentation of

customary laws, setting up of tribal museum for exhibiting tribal artefacts, and other related activities.

11.2.4 As part of the research activities of the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), the Ministry also supports construction of tribal museums within the premises of the TRIs, to preserve the tribal art, craft and material culture.

Allocation :

11.2.5 The BE for 2006-07 is Rs.4.60 crore, out of which, Rs.3.03 crore have been released as on 31.12.2006.

Award of Research Fellowships

11.3.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with State Governments awards a specified number of fellowships (not exceeding twenty five) annually with a view to encourage in-depth study of the processes of socio-economic changes in the tribal areas and tribal communities, particularly in the wake of the new developmental efforts. The fellowships are open to scholars belonging to different disciplines like Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, Political Science, Agriculture and Medicine etc. who are registered for Ph. D. or post-doctoral programme with any recognized University. The fellowship is open to both ST and non-ST scholars.

11.3.2 Period of fellowship: The period of fellowship is ordinarily 2 years, which is

extendable up to a maximum of 3 years period, on the basis of request by the State Government as well as recommendation of the research guide.

11.3.3 Rate of Fellowship: The present rate of fellowship and contingency grant for incidental expenditure for Doctoral and Post-Doctoral fellowships under this scheme are:

- i) Fellowship amount
 - (a) Doctoral: Rs. 2,800/- per month.
 - (b) Post-Doctoral: Rs. 3,200/- per month.
- ii) Contingency grant: The fellowships carry an annual contingency grant of Rs.10,000/- for doctoral and post doctoral courses for meeting approved contingent expenditure related to the research work such as stationery, typing, journals, periodicals, travel expenses etc. The contingency grant for the second year is released after the thesis is finalized and submitted to the State Government.

11.3.4 Procedure for Award: Candidates having the requisite qualifications apply when the advertisement calling for applications is issued by the Ministry. The applicant is required to submit a brief synopsis indicating the subject of his/ her study, area of field investigation, time schedule of his/ her work etc. along with a copy of registration for doctoral/ post-doctoral

programme. Recommendations of the research guide or other member of appropriate faculty who may be willing to accept the candidate for desired research work under his/her guidance are also submitted. The candidates employed in Government service are required to send a 'No Objection Certificate' from the competent authority.

11.3.5 The candidates are selected by a Selection Committee, comprising representatives from the Planning Commission, ICSSR, UGC and the Universities by rotation and chaired by Joint Secretary/Deputy Director General, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The applications for award of fellowships received in response to the advertisement published during 2005 were considered by the Selection Committee and 25 Doctoral/Post-Doctoral fellowships were awarded during the year 2006-07. A statement showing funds released under the Scheme to different States during the Tenth Plan is at **Annex XXV**.

Supporting Projects of All-India or Inter-state nature --

11.4 This scheme is in operation since 1979-80 for dissemination of knowledge about tribal issues, and developmental schemes/works through studies, seminars, workshops and publication of tribal literature. Under the scheme, financial support is extended to Non Governmental Organisations/ Institutions/

Universities on 100% basis for the following activities:

- i.) Research and evaluation studies,
- ii.) Workshops/ Seminars regarding developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas and
- iii.) Publication of literature on tribal development.

Nature of Assistance :

11.4.1 For research and evaluation studies, assistance is provided to the Universities, Institutions and Non Governmental Organizations. The research grant is ordinarily given up to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 lakh for each project to be completed in a period of 8-12 months.

11.4.2 Submission of proposal: Research Institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations, Universities desirous of undertaking research/evaluation studies are required to apply in accordance with the guidelines provided under the scheme and posted on the Ministry's website www.tribal.nic.in .

11.4.3 Scrutiny and Sanction: The project/proposals are scrutinised and selection is made by Research Advisory Committee, consisting of eminent persons in the field of tribal affairs/

development, set up under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary/Deputy Director General, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

11.4.4 Grant-in-aid for workshops & seminars are released to Institutions, Non Governmental Organizations, Universities or a group of institutions for organizing workshops/ seminars which help in disseminating research findings, identifying thrust areas, promoting arts, culture and tradition of tribal groups, issues relating to tribal development. The proposals are scrutinised and selection is made by an internal Selection Committee consisting of officers from different divisions of the Ministry set up under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary/Deputy Director General, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

11.4.5 Nature of Assistance: The grant is provided to institutions, Non Governmental Organizations and others on the following pattern:

Duration of seminar/ workshop	Amount in Rs.
For one day	50,000/-
For two days	75,000/-
For three days	1,00,000/-

During the year, eighteen proposals were cleared for holding seminars and workshops across the country. The major topics selected were in the fields of gender issues, and rights of tribal women, health and environmental issues related

to the tribals, development and change among tribals, etc. The list of workshops/ seminars sponsored during the year 2006-07 is at **Annex XXVI**.

11.4.6 Grant in aid for publication is provided for publication of recent works related to tribal issues/ development, to an institution or to an individual researcher for publishing research work. The maximum financial assistance support for publication is Rs. 30000/- for a single project/ book.

Monitoring & Evaluation studies

11.5 The scheme was introduced during 2005-06. Under this scheme, various schemes/ projects implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of STs, are got evaluated from specialized agencies and 100% grant is provided by the Ministry. During 2005-06, following Institutions/organizations were entrusted evaluation studies under the scheme:

- (i) Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd., New Delhi (WAPCOS) for evaluation of the scheme of SCA to TSP and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
- (ii) Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, for Assessment of Scheme "Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes".

- (iii) Indian Social Institute, New Delhi for Evaluation of schemes of: Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Women Literacy, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area, Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys, Coaching and Allied for Scheduled Tribes, and Studies of PTGs scheme and Studies of VTC Scheme.
- (iv) Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for evaluation of the scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups and the scheme of Vocational Training Centres (VTC) in Tribal Areas.

Draft reports from Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi for the two studies mentioned at Sl.No.(iv) above have been received.

Point 11 (b) of Twenty Point Programme

11.6 Economic assistance is provided under various schemes of Central and State Governments to the Scheduled Tribe families to enable them to rise above the poverty line. The monitoring of programmes is covered under Point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs fixes the targets for 23 States/UTs having Tribal Sub Plan in consultation with the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations. The States/ UTs submit monthly

progress reports to this Ministry in respect of Point 11 (b) of 20 Point Programme for compilation and onward transmission to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. During the year 2006-07, against the annual target of 11.39 lakh ST families, the achievement, as compiled till December, 2006, is 1.97 lakh ST families. A statement showing targets and achievements made till December, 2006 under Point 11 (b) of 20 Point Programme is at **Annex XXVII**.

The Twenty Point Programme has been restructured by the Government and the items to be monitored by this Ministry are:

1. S.T. Families Assisted
2. Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
3. Primitive Tribal Groups

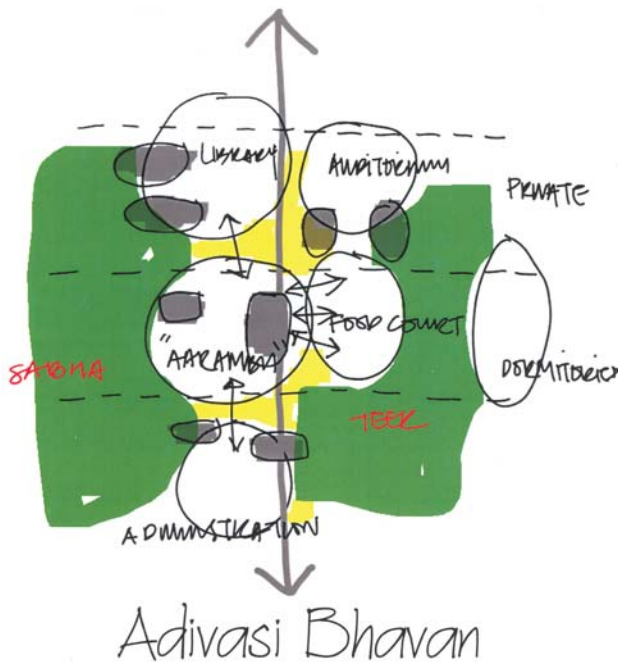
Construction of an Adivasi Bhawan

11.7 The Scheme of Construction of an Adivasi Bhawan in New Delhi was announced by the Prime Minister of India on Independence Day, 2003. The Adivasi Bhawan proposed to be created will showcase tribal communities and cultures, as well as provide space for debate and dissemination of ideas and information related to tribal development and rights issues. It will offer a platform for creative expression of Adivasi Communities in the form of dance, drama, arts and crafts. Moreover, it will be a

National level Institution and a place of pride for the Adivasis of the country.

The Ministry has had a concept paper prepared about the proposed Adivasi Bhavan. The proposed Adivasi Bhavan is expected to include:

- Display of Artistic Traditions of Adivasis
- Craft Making Activity and Craft-Sales Platforms
- Meeting and Conference Venues
- Space for Interest-Group Meetings
- Library and Referencing facilities
- Exhibition and Performance Spaces
- Limited Relaxation and Entertainment facilities



Under the Scheme, a token amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was kept during 2006-07, of which Rs. 50,000/- has been spent towards preparation of the concept paper.

The Ministry has requested the Ministry of Urban Development for allotment of an independent plot of land, for the construction of Adivasi Bhavan. The Ministry of Urban Development is yet to allot the land.

Information and Mass Media

11.8.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had got produced films/ documentaries on various aspects of tribal life, including their cultures, traditions, education, socio-economic development and on the welfare schemes undertaken by the Ministry. The idea was to document the tribes in a scientific and well researched manner broadly comprising demographic, historical, socio-cultural details, economic conditions, folk dances, etc. so as to keep these as reference records in the Ministry and also to disseminate the information for general public.

11.8.2 The Documentaries produced by the Ministry are being telecast by Doordarshan on a weekly basis (Fridays – 9.00 a.m.) under the programme titled *Janjatiya Darpan*.

11.8.3 *Janjatiya Jagran* is a quarterly Newsletter being published by this Ministry and despatched up to the level of Panchayats having ST



population, to disseminate information on various development programmes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Two Issues of the Journal have been brought out for the year.

Exchange of visits by tribals

11.9.1 Objective: The Scheme aims at organizing exposure for tribal communities/ delegates from one State to another State in areas of their interest including tribal areas as well so that they can acquaint themselves with the latest techniques in agriculture, animal husbandry, processing of forest produce, sericulture, small-scale industries in other States/UTs. The scheme also envisages get-togethers of tribals from different parts of the country for sports or cultural meets/ performances. Such exchanges are expected to ensure strong social and cultural ties and also help in improving and harnessing the inherent talents of the tribals. The visits are for a duration of 10 days excluding journey time. The States are encouraged to organize such visits.

11.9.2 According to the scheme, each team/group can consist of 10 tribals with a minimum

of 3 women and a minimum of 3 elected members of the local body or Panchayats. Each group should not contain more than 4 members from one tribal community. They are accompanied by an escort officer from the home State. No member would be entitled to be selected for more than one visit. The participants are allowed to travel by 3 tier AC in trains. The arrangements for accommodation and visits are made by the host State. The participants are paid a daily allowance of Rs 100 per day during the visit. The Ministry, subject to the norms fixed in this regard, meets the expenditure incurred by the States/UTs on their visit in full.

11.9.3 Funding Pattern : The Ministry provides assistance on 100% basis.

11.9.4 Allocation : The BE for 2006-07 was Rs.0.50 crore out of which Rs. 0.23 crore has been spent under this scheme during the year (upto 31.12.2006.)

During the current financial year, funds have been released to the following States/UTs of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh.

CHAPTER 12

Focus on the North East

Tribal Development in the North Eastern States

12.1 In terms of the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, all Central Ministries/ Departments are required to earmark at least 10% of their Budget allocation for specific programmes for the development of the North East Region and Sikkim. Pursuant to these guidelines, the Ministry has been allocating funds for development of the North East and Sikkim. The funds provided are usually in excess of 10%.

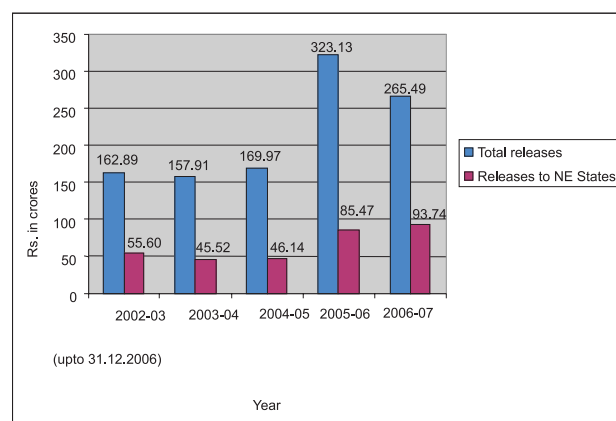
12.2 The Ministry releases grants to the State Governments under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It also releases grants to Non Governmental Organizations working in various States/UTs directly under the Schemes of Grant-in-aid to NGOs, Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets, Vocational Training Centres and the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups. The grants under all the schemes excepting grants to States as Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan and under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India are released on receipt of new proposals from the State Governments and subject to the



availability of funds under the schemes. The Ministry has been giving adequate attention to release the grants to North Eastern States under such Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes and has ensured a flow of at least 10% of the budget allocation under these schemes to the North Eastern States.

12.3 The position of releases under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Schemes along with releases made to the North Eastern States during the 10th Five Year Plan is indicated in **Annex XXVIII**. This information is given in the Fig 12(a) below:

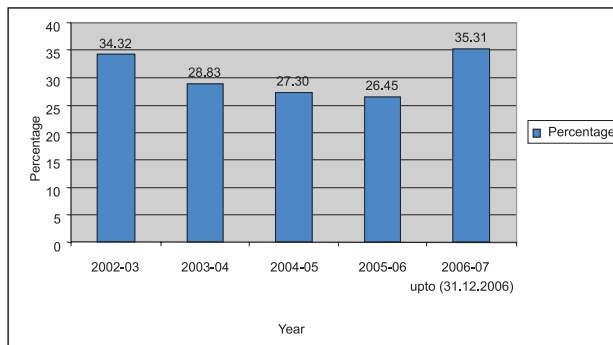
Fig. 12(a): Releases made in Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Schemes



12.4 Similar figures for the Financial Year 2006-07 (upto 31.12.2006) are given in **Annex XXIX**.

12.5 The year wise percentage flow of funds to the North Eastern States under Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the 10th Five Year Plan is shown in the Fig. 12(b):

Fig. 12(b): Percentage flow of funds to North Eastern States & Sikkim under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes



Chapter 13

Right to Information Act, 2005



13.1 The Government of India enacted a new legislation the “Right to Information Act, 2005” and published the same in the Gazette of India on 21st June 2005. The Act provides that *subject to provisions of this Act, all citizens shall have the right to information* and it casts an obligation on public authorities to grant access to information and to publish certain categories of information within 120 days of the enactment. Under the Act, the public authorities are required to designate Public Information Officers and Assistant Public Information Officers whose responsibility would be to deal with requests for information and also to assist persons seeking information. A time limit of 30 days has been prescribed for compliance with requests for information under the Act.

13.2 In compliance of the provisions of the Act, the details of the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs functioning as the Central Public Information Officers is at **Annex XXX**. Dr. Bachittar Singh, Joint Secretary is the Appellate Authority for the Ministry under the Act.

Notifications (as amended) have been posted on the website of this Ministry (www.tribal.nic.in). Updated Manual and Returns/Reports are also available in the website.

13.3 Similar notifications/manuals were also brought out by (i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) (ii) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and (iii) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and posted on the websites of the respective organizations, a link to which has been given in this Ministry’s website. The details of applications received and replied under the Right to Information Act as on 31.12.2006 are given below:

Number of Applications received under the RTI Act	83
Number of Applications replied to	80

Chapter 14

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

14.1 For effective implementation of various safeguards provided in the Constitution for the SCs & STs and various other protective legislations, a multi-member Commission for SCs and STs was set up in 1978 in addition to the Office of the Commissioner for SCs and STs created in 1950. However, in 1992 these two organizations were replaced by a statutory multi-member National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since the needs and problems of Scheduled Tribes and the solutions required were quite different from those of Scheduled Castes, and a special approach for tribal development and independent machinery to safeguard the rights of Scheduled Tribes was considered necessary, a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was set up w.e.f. 19 February, 2004 by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338 A in the Constitution, through the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003.

14.2 The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission have been conferred the rank of Union Cabinet Minister and Minister of State respectively, the Members of the Commission have been given the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India. The Chairman, Vice-



Chairman, and other Members of the Commission hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he/ she assumes such office.

14.3. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes comprises Shri Kunwar Singh, Chairman, Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi, Vice Chairman and Ven. Lama Lobzang, Smt. Prem Bai Mandavi, and Shri Buduru Srinivasulu as Members. The functions, duties and power of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes have been laid down in Clauses (5), (8) and (9) of the Article 338A of the Constitution. As per the NCST (specification of others functions) Rules, 2005 the Commission shall also discharge some other functions in relation to protection, welfare, development and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes namely;

- (a) Measures that need to be taken to confer ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce to the Scheduled Tribes living in forest areas

- (b) Measures to be taken to safeguard rights of the tribal communities over mineral resources, water resources etc. as per law;
- (c) Measures to be taken for the development of tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies;
- (d) Measures to be taken to improve the efficacy of relief and rehabilitation measures for tribal groups displaced by development projects;
- (e) Measures to be taken to prevent alienation of tribal people from land and to effectively rehabilitate such people in whose case alienation has already taken place;
- (f) Measures to be taken to elicit maximum cooperation and involvement of tribal communities for protecting forests and undertaking social afforestation;
- (g) Measures to be taken to ensure full implementation of the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996);
- (h) Measures to be taken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the practice of shifting cultivation by tribals that lead to their continuous disempowerment and degradation of land and the environment.

14.4. The main duties of the Commission are to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the working of such safeguards; and to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes. The Commission is vested with all the powers of a civil court trying a suit while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint relating to deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;
- (f) Any other matter which the President may by rule, determine;

14.5. Clause (9) of 338 provides that the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes.

14.6 The headquarters of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is located in New Delhi. The Commission has six Regional Offices, located in Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Jaipur, Raipur, Ranchi and Shillong. The location and jurisdiction of these offices is as given below:-

S.No.	Address of the Regional Offices	Jurisdiction
1	Room No. 309, Nirman Sadan, CGO Complex, 52-A, Arera Hills, Bhopal-462011. (Ph: 0755-2578272/2576530)	M.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.
2.	N-1/297, IRC Village, Bhubaneshwar-751015 (Ph: 0674-2551616/2551818)	Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territories of A&N Islands and Pondicherry
3.	C-29, Lal Kothi Scheme, Behind SMS Stadium, Pankaj Singhvi Marg, Jaipur-302015 (Ph: 0141-2741173/ 2743199)	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Daman & Diu
4.	R-26, Sector-2, Avanti Vihar, P.O. Ravigram, Raipur-492006 (Ph: 0755-2560869)	Chhatisgarh.
5.	14, New A.G. Co-operative Colony, Kadru, Ranchi. (Ph: 0651-2340368/ 2341677)	Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh
6.	Rabekka Villa, Temple Road, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong-793001 (Ph: 0364-2221362/ 2504202)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

CHAPTER 15

Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006



15.1 Since independence, despite Constitutional provisions, various protective legislations, considerable development initiatives, Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach and the Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) 1996, the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes (STs) have improved only marginally. The Human Development Index (HDI) of the STs is much lower than the rest of the population. The gap in literacy levels and infant mortality rate is high. There are more ST families below the poverty line than those from other communities. Their condition, thus, is far worse than that of the rest of the population and they have not been able to reach the envisaged level of development, where they can benefit from the new opportunities offered by a fast expanding economy.

15.2 The major concerns for tribals, besides those enumerated above, are the low capacity of the tribal economy; poor infrastructure in tribal and Scheduled Areas; lack of private enterprise and public-private partnership in tribal areas which can create employment; faulty processes of declaring forests leading to insecurity of tenure, and fear of eviction; gradual

extinguishment of traditional rights and ownership of uplands going out of tribal possession; developmental activities leading to displacement; forced eviction from their lands and natural habitats; and reluctance of most State Governments to make laws and rules that conform to the spirit of the PESA Act.

15.3 Though the Constitution of India contains several provisions for the protection and development of Scheduled Tribes, and several other Central and State Acts, instruments and pronouncements which have similar objectives, are in existence, there is no single policy which looks at the issue of protection and development of Scheduled Tribes in an integrated and holistic manner.

15.4 In order to address the issues concerning lower HDI, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resource base, persistent threats of eviction from their natural habitat, exclusion from mainstream society, inequality in distribution of wealth and opportunities, non-empowerment, and inadequate implementation of Constitutional provisions, and to ensure their active and informed participation in development, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has prepared a draft

National Tribal Policy, 2006 covering all important issues that concern tribals.

15.5 The Policy derives strength from the principles enshrined in the Constitution and PESA Act, 1996. Simultaneously, the Policy also identifies the strengths of tribal traditions and culture and builds the developmental process upon them in an analytical manner.

15.6 The main issues covered in the Policy relate to: Alienation of Tribal Land; Tribal-Forest Interface; Displacement, Resettlement & Rehabilitation; Enhancement of Human Development Index; Creation of Critical Infrastructure; Violent Manifestations; Conservation & Development of Particularly Vulnerable Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs); Adoption of Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy; Empowerment; Gender Equity; Enlisting Support of Non-Governmental Organizations; Tribal Culture & Traditional Knowledge; Administration of Tribal

Areas; the Regulatory & Protective Regime; Scheduling & De-scheduling of Tribes, etc.

15.7 The draft Policy was widely publicized through print and electronic media and copies were made available to the members of the media through a press conference addressed by the Minister, Tribal Affairs, and to members of the public through the Ministry's website and copies of the Policy were sent to the Central Ministers, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, UT Administrations, academicians, anthropologists, voluntary organizations, social activists, experts working for the welfare of tribal people and other stakeholders for their comments and suggestions.

15.8 The Ministry received a large number of responses on the draft Policy. It is in the process of finalizing the Policy on the basis of the comments received.

CHAPTER 16

Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes

16.1 There has, over several decades, been a steady exploitation of natural resources from tribal areas for the purpose of nation building. Resource rich areas of the country, located largely in the traditional habitats of the STs, have been looked upon as the resources of the entire country and have been exploited for the nation, unfortunately by extinguishing the rights of the local inhabitants, mainly the Scheduled Tribes, by paying nominal monetary compensation only for land. Tribal communities quite often had their habitats and homelands fragmented, their cultures disrupted, their communities shattered, and have been converted from owners of the resources and well-knit contented communities to individual wage earners in urban agglomerates with uncertain futures and threatened existence.

16.2 Since tribal land is generally non-transferable, the land markets are underdeveloped and the cost of acquiring land in tribal areas is extremely low. The rate of compensation is, therefore, inadequate, usually based on notional market value. The subsequent value of the land after implementation of the project is enormous but is never taken into



account. This encourages the tendency to acquire land in excess of the requirement. Mining companies in particular usually acquire land far in excess of requirements.

16.3 The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families - 2003 (NPRR), notified by Ministry of Rural Development, but contains certain specific provisions for STs, does not recognize the extreme nature of loss faced by ST oustees. The Policy, moreover, compensates only assets, not livelihoods. Consequently, the STs, having few property assets and depending largely on common property resources, get little compensation and are further impoverished as the compensation paid gets spent in debt repayment and subsistence in the interim between displacement and rehabilitation, leaving little or nothing for future livelihoods.

16.4 The existing NPRR-2003 suffers from other shortcomings vis-à-vis the STs including *inter-alia* absence of a mechanism for clearance of proposals which displace people, lack of an

effective nodal agency to monitor implementation of the R&R plan, multiplicity of agencies/ authorities clearing projects adopting different modalities, multiplicity of rehabilitation policies, non-inclusion of corresponding amendments in the relevant legislations such as the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, absence of compulsory consultation with Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas as provided in the PESA Act, absence of a legal ban on going ahead with land acquisition without clearance of R&R, undervalued cost of land, the non-existence of any provision for land for land, absence of any special provision for Scheduled Areas, no legal compulsion to ensure the rehabilitation and

resettlement upfront before executing the project etc.

16.5 The issue has therefore been examined in detail and a more favourable, fair and just legislative regime for STs who are displaced due to development projects has been proposed in the draft National Tribal Policy.

16.6 The issue has also been examined by the Standing Committee on Inter-Sectoral Issues relating to Tribal Development. The Committee in its report, brought out in early 2007 has recommended a rehabilitation policy that is more just and humane and recognizes the special difficulties of STs when they are displaced.

CHAPTER 17

Gender Issues

17.1 The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.

17.2. Active participation of women in the entire development process is essential for the overall socio-economic development of any country. Therefore, raising the status of women in general and that of socially and economically backward women in particular is not just a moral imperative but also a strategic one.

17.3. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned about the well-being of the Schedule Tribes who suffer as a group due to their social and



economic backwardness and relative isolation. The major policies of the Ministry are accordingly aimed to ensure the overall development of both Schedule Tribe men and women. However, within the Scheduled Tribes, women often suffer from a greater disadvantage. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs therefore, while trying to ensure that women benefit equally from general schemes also has some special schemes meant for the benefit of ST women & girls, **Annex IV**.

17.4. The Ministry provides grants to the States/ Union Territories under Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan and under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of the Schedule Tribes and for creation of infrastructure in tribal areas. The Ministry also implements the following schemes, which are focused on the upliftment of tribal girls and women in the field of education and employment so that they lead a life of self-confidence and dignity.

17.5 Low female literacy among STs being a particular concern, a scheme for 'Setting up Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets' for the Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas' was introduced in 1993-94 in 136 districts, which, as per the 1991 Census, had less than 10 per cent female literacy. In addition, the entire area belonging to the primitive tribal groups (PTG), irrespective of the percentage of female literacy was included. The scheme is implemented through Non-Government Organizations; Government autonomous bodies and registered co-operative societies. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides 100 percent assistance for setting up educational complexes in rural areas. A complex is meant for girls studying in classes I to V with a provision for up-gradation up to class XII. The strength of students for each class is fixed at 30. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry and many other vocations and crafts to improve the earning skills. The students' parents are paid an incentive of Rs. 50/- for sending their girls to school.

17.6 Under the scheme 'Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India' funds are released to State Governments for taking up specific projects for creation and up-gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the concerns/issues affecting women should occupy central position in preparation of the projects/schemes, including the involvement of women, right from the planning to the implementation stage. The projects should be so planned that substantial benefits, at least 30% in proportion, are targeted for women.

17.7 The scheme for construction of girls hostels, which was started during the Third Five Year Plan and the scheme for construction for boys hostels, which was launched in 1989-90 were merged into one scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan. The main objective of the scheme is to promote education among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such tribal students who are not in a position to continue their education because of their poor economic condition, and the remote location of their villages. The scheme provides for the construction of new hostels and extension of existing hostel buildings for the students from middle to university level. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where the cost of the construction of the hostel building is equally shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of the building. In 2005-06, a 500 seated hostel for girl students from the North East was approved for construction in Delhi University. Forty percent

of the seats will be meant for ST girls. The work is in progress.

17.8 The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the apex institution for financing scheme(s)/project(s) for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. The Corporation has introduced an exclusive scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe women beneficiaries titled the "Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana" (AMSY) for providing concessional financial assistance to tribal women for income generation.

17.9 The Scheme of 'Exchange of Visits by Tribals' was introduced in 2001-02, to enable ST people below the poverty line to visit other parts of the country for a period of 10-12 days. The Ministry bears the entire expenditure.

According to the scheme, each team/group, consisting of say 10 tribals, will include minimum three women. This enables them to broaden their perspective and also create awareness about the developments taking place in the country.

17.10 In some of its schemes the Ministry of Tribal Affairs takes special care to ensure 50% participation of girls or women. In the Eklavya Model Residential Schools for instance, 50% of the seats are meant for ST girls. Under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme for M. Phil and Ph.D., instructions have been issued to the UGC, which implements the scheme, to make efforts to award 50% of the fellowships to women. Every year two tribals from each state/UT are invited to witness Republic Day parade in Delhi, it is ensured that each state/UT sends one woman and one man.

CHAPTER 18

Comptroller and Auditor General Report

18.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in October, 1999. The first ever audit of the Ministry was conducted in April-May, 2004 and thereafter the second audit was conducted in April-May, 2005. The third audit was conducted in April-May, 2006.

18.2 According to the report received from the office of DG(Audit) in July 2005, out of the 25 paragraphs, which were pending for settlement as a result of the 2004 and 2005 audits, 9 paragraphs were settled and 16 paragraphs were pending.

18.3 The audit report of the audit conducted in April-May, 2006, included 7 new paras (details given below) in addition to the 16 paras mentioned above:-

- Para No. 1: Outstanding Utilisation
Certificates
- Para No. 2: Non-achievement of target
fixed by the Ministry
under
the scheme "Janashree
Bima Yojna".
- Para No. 3: Non-conducting of
performance review.
- Para No. 4: Non-conducting of Internal
Audit
- Para No. 5: Improper maintenance of
Register of Grants
- Para No. 6: Records of Assets not
maintained.
- Para No. 7: Non-Production of records.

18.4 Action on these Audit paragraphs is in hand and the replies will be communicated to the office of DG(Audit) in due course.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs Organisational Chart

