



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**OUTCOME
BUDGET**

2016-17

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is responsible for looking after welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) who are among the most backward sections of Indian Society.

II. Schemes and programmes of the Ministry are implemented with help of State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Non-governmental Organizations and Institutions of Local-self Government.

III. All schemes / programmes are focused on integrated development of Tribal people. There are nine Central Sector Schemes, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes and two Specific Area Programmes.

IV. Plan allocation for Special Area Programme is made every year. In 2015-16, BE of Rs. 2617.00 crore was allocated for Special Area Programme against which an amount of Rs. 2108.15 crore has been utilized up to 31.12.2015.

(a). Article 275 (1) of 'Constitution of India' guarantees grant from Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting welfare of STs and up gradation of administration in Scheduled Areas. In pursuance to this constitutional obligation, MoTA provides funds through a Special Area Programme "Grants under Article 275 (1) of Indian Constitution" to 27 States.

The Programme covers all Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) States and 4 tribal majority States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland. 100% grants are provided by MoTA to meet cost of such projects for tribal development as may be undertaken by concerned State Governments with approval of Government of India for raising level of administration of scheduled areas in and for welfare of tribal people to bring them at par with rest population of the State.

Since 1997-98, Ministry has been making available a part of this grant of States for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with

the objective of providing quality education to ST student's from class VI to XII. As on 19.01.2016, 213 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 137 are functional. Only 15 EMRSs have been sanctioned in 2015-16.

(b). Special Central Assistance(SCA) to TSP is a special area programme, administered by the Ministry wherein funds are provided to State Governments as an additive to State TSP for filling up of critical gaps in tribal development initiatives.

V) VanBandhu Kalyan Yojana(VKY) is a strategic process. It aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of tribal people. This process envisages to ensure that all intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes / schemes of Central as well as State Governments actually reach target groups by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism.

VI. There are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 18 States and Union Territory of A & N islands have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Most of these groups are small in number, have not attained any significant level of social and economic progress and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. Priority is, therefore, required to be accorded for their protection and development, and checking the declining trend of their population. Conservation-cum Development plan for PVTGS focused on areas like housing, land distribution, land development, cattle development, construction of link roads, non-conventional sources of energy, social security, etc. State Govts / UTs are required to formulate long term conservation-cum-development plan for each PVTG of their State / UT for a period of 5 years and these activities are funded through States / UTs and Non-Governmental Organizations. 100% funding is provided by Central Government under this scheme.

VII) This Ministry gives grants to NGOs and Autonomous Societies of State Governments under various schemes in order to supplement the efforts

of State in ensuring that benefits reach to large number of ST population, especially in service deficient areas. At present four schemes are open to their participation namely (a) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs including Coaching and Allied Scheme (b) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe(ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts (c) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, and (d) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

VIII). Programmes for promotion of education:

Following schemes for education of ST children are being implemented as education and access to education is most effective instrument for empowering STs.:

1. Construction of Ashram Schools
2. Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls
3. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
4. Grant of Pre Matric Scholarship for Tribal Students
5. Grant of Post Matric Scholarship for Tribal Students
6. National Fellowship and Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education for STs.
7. National Overseas Scholarships.

Schemes mentioned at S.No.1 to 5 have been subsumed in a single scheme namely "Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children". These schemes would go a long way in reducing dropout levels of ST children after elementary level.

IX. **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**

As per decision taken by Ministry of Finance on DBT under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Ministry has to transfer funds to State Governments through PFMS and State Governments in turn will transfer funds to beneficiaries' accounts electronically. This is being followed up by MoTA.

For Central Sector Schemes like Top Class Education, Ministry proposes to disburse scholarship fund to beneficiaries' bank a/c directly through PFMS.

X. Monitoring and Evaluation of Schemes

a. To assess impact of MoTA programmes, monitoring is done through method of obtaining Utilisation Certificates and physical and financial progress reports, official inspections & evaluation studies. The Ministry also on need basis gets feedback on impact of various programmes / schemes / assistance through evaluation and monitoring.

b. MoTA is implementing a World Bank assisted Project “Improving Development Programmes in Tribal Areas: Capacity Enhancements to Strengthen Service Delivery of Tribal Development Programmes in India”. Project aims at enhancing understanding of social and institutional dimensions of development programmes in tribal areas and would focus on impact of TSP, SCA to TSP and grants under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India, and to assist Government of India and State Governments to identify practical approaches and methods to enhance delivery, governance and social inclusiveness of services that have highest priority for tribal people. The Project would be studied in two districts each, in six States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal.

c. MoTA proposal for “Improving Development programmes in Tribal Areas: Capacity Enhancements to Strengthen Service Delivery of Tribal Development Programs in India”, has been approved by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), in August 2012, for World Bank assistance of US \$ 0.5 million under DFID- Trust Fund. It is being implemented by Ministry as a recipient-executable project following World Bank procedure. Project aims at enhancing understanding of social and institutional dimensions of development programmes in tribal areas and would focus on the impact of TSP. SCA to TSP and grants under Article 275 (1) of Indian Constitution, and to assist Government of India and State Governments to identify practical approaches and methods to enhance delivery, governance and social inclusiveness of services that have highest priority for tribal people.

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Chapter I

Introduction – Functions, organizational set up, mandate, goals, policy and major programmes/ schemes of the Ministry

1.1 Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible for looking after the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes by giving focused attention to the special needs and problems of Scheduled Tribes in the country who are among the most backward sections of the Indian Society.

1.2 The basic objective of policies, programmes is to bring the target groups into the mainstream of development by making them self-reliant. In achieving this objective, the Ministry performs the task of implementation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which not only deal with the development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, but also give a concept of justice to include social and distributive aspects. The key mandate of this Ministry thus includes the social security, legislative measures, promotion of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare, monitoring and reporting on the outcomes of various initiatives and formulations of effective policy measures.

1.3 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes. The Programmes and Schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Govts and voluntary organizations and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of STs. To this end Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of other organizations by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. In regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities, policy, planning monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their coordination will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry/Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector.

Organisational set up

1.4 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is functioning under the overall guidance of the Union Minister supported by the Minister of State. The Secretariat is headed by Secretary of the Ministry assisted by two Joint Secretaries, one Deputy Director General (Stat.), one Economic Advisor, Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser and Chief Controller of Accounts. The Ministry is organized into Divisions, Sections and Units. Each Division is headed at the level of Deputy Secretary/ Director.

1.4.1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is a statutory Body under the Ministry which has been created under Article 338A of the Constitution. In accordance with Clause (9) of Article 338 A of the Constitution, the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes. The Commission while investigating matters relating to the safeguards provided under the Constitution monitors the implementation and working of safeguards.

1.4.2 The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. It was set up in 1987 under the Multi State Cooperative Act, 1984 (*now the Multi State Cooperative Act, 2002*).The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) was incorporated in April, 2001 as a Government company and granted license under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (A company not for profit).

Programmes & Schemes implemented by the Ministry

1.5 The Ministry has been implementing following Plan programmes for the welfare and development of STs.

Central Sector Schemes

- i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- ii) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

- iii) Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce.
- iv) Support to National/State ST Finance & Development Corporations
- v) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for S.T. students.
- vi) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students.
- vii) World Bank project- Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas.
- viii) Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and others.
- ix) Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- x) Umbrella scheme for Education of ST Children
- xi) Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through minimum support price (MSP) and Development of value chain for MFP.

Special Area Programmes

- xii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan including Development of Forest Villages
- xiii) Grants under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

(Details of the schemes may be seen at Appendix A)

Chapter II

Financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes for the year 2015-16.

2.1 From 2016-17, the existing schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are being rationalized and reduced in number with several existing individual schemes kept as components of the new Rationalized schemes. Requisite information in respect of different schemes/programmes for 2016-17 is given in the statement at **Appendix 'B'**.

CHAPTER III

3.1 Reform measures and policy initiatives

3.1.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued “Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants” in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by the Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been addressed. The Operational Guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions viz. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State. Further provision has been made for appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) consisting of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) as chairman with representatives of Niti Aayog, Financial Advisor and representatives of the State as members/invitees. The main objective of PAC is to ensure convergence of resources under various schemes of the Ministry to optimize the results, as also to find judicious balance between priorities set by the Ministry and actual requirements of tribal people on ground.

3.1.2 During 2015-16 as many as 22 PAC meetings were held on different dates to appraise and approve the proposals of the State Governments. Issues flagged / activities approved by PAC in the meetings with the State Governments are tabulated below:

S.No.	Category	Issues flagged / activities approved by PAC
1.	Strengthening of institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was stressed upon to strengthen existing institutions like ITDAs/ITDPs/TRIs and other Micro Projects in terms of infrastructure and manpower to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formulation of Plan with the help of PRIs keeping in view the local needs. ➤ Proper convergence of resources

		<p>under State Plan and Central Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of Programmes in a time bound manner with proper monitoring. ➤ To act as a robust wing of Tribal Welfare Departments in the States. ➤ Efficient and flawless delivery of goods and services to the tribal people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments were advised to open new such institutions wherever required.
2.	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of EMRSs. • Construction of Co-ed / Ashram Shools. • Construction of Girls and Boys Hostels. • Provision of Literacy Campaign for hundred percent enrolment to combat low literacy rate. • Renovation and infrastructural development of existing schools. • Provision of Rs. 42000/- per students for meeting recurring cost of EMRSs. • Measures to curb dropouts. • Setting up of Vocational Training Centres to increase technical manpower among tribals. • Upgradation of daycare schools to residential school • Vocational training centers in residential school • Provision for promotion of Tribal sports in schools • Provision of quality Library. • Provision of Science, Maths and Language Teacher. •
3.	Health and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of Health sub centres.

	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization drive for pregnant mothers and students. • Measures to curb IMR / MMR / CMR • Conduct of test for Sickle Cell Anemia among the Tribal Students and provision of health cards. • Focus on eradication of Malaria, Leprosy etc. • Practice of protol of adminstration of iron tablets to the Students. • Construction and maintenance of toilets in residential schools. • Construction and maintenance of community toilets with running water facilities. • Provision of solar lit source of warm water. • Promotion of swachh Bharat. • Promotion of Yoga habits among students in the schools. • Local Students to be trained for paramedics. • Separate norms for Tribal Areas in National Health Mission. • Untied Fund. • Interaction between Tribal development and ICMR. • Construction of AWC, ANM centres. •
4.	Livelihood	<p>Dairy Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative based dairy development, processing, chilling with proper facilities to sale of milk at reasonable price. • Launching of drive for deworming and

		<p>other veterinary services to improve and upgrade the quality of local cattle through State Cooperatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of local breed for high yield through Artificial Insemination. • Providing training and assistance with backward and forward linkages for self-employment. <p>Poultry & Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial fisheries through tribal beneficiaries including production of fries and fingerlings with proper linkages to the market value chain. • Promotion of backyard fisheries. • Provision of training for growing fish seed / fingerlings. • Promotion of backyard poultry as community based activity with backward and forward linkages. • Setting up of state run hatcheries.
5.	Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to the tribal people to ensure respectable jobs with linkages to suitable placement. • Include modern trades as well as traditional economic activities. • Training for growing fish seed / fingerlings. • Training for apiculture, sericulture, fisheries, poultry etc. • To focus on women centric trades with the provision to expend 50% of sanctioned amount for female

		<p>beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of village tourism and eco-tourism. • Handlooms, Handicrafts, Artisans. • Marketable traditional skills like paintings. • Modern skills: solar cell assembly, electricians, mobile phone repairs, computer training, hospitality, paramedics, ayurvedic and Tribal medicines.
6.	Safe Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe drinking water. • Provision of pipe fitted running water. • Rain water harvesting. • Installation of community of RO System in villages. • States were advised to utilize the resources available with the concerned Central Ministry/Department.
7.	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments were advised to make use of the funds available under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other Flagship programmes to meet requirement of electricity among tribal people.
8.	Promotion of sports & games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sports facilities in the tribal schools. • Construction of Sports Complex, Mini Stadium etc. • Organizing sports events with due participation of tribal youth
9.	Promotion and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of Tribal Research

	preservation of tribal culture and heritage	<p>Institutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Community Centres. • Market development for minor forest produce. • Implementation of Forest Rights Act. • Construction of Museum. • Organizing tribal festivals. • Documentations of Language in Devanagri script. • Written Documentation of songs, dance, cultural practices. • Documentation of Tribal sports. • Mapping of Tribal sports by TRIs
10.	Agricultural Development including irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation of traditional crops like minor millets etc. • Growing of forest foods for Tribals. • Provision of facilities for soil testing, humus content mapping and assessment of fertilizer requirement. • Promotion of practice of backyard kitchen garden among tribal people. • Growing of off season vegetables. • Promotion of Organic Farming and promotion of using organic food. • Self sustained seed growing and setting up of seed banks. • Market linkages for MFP. <p>Horticulture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up nurseries of fruits, flowers, vegetables, apiculture through tribal beneficiaries with linkages to the market to enable them for sustainable income generation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice and promotion of kitchen garden in the residential schools. • Practice and promotion of growing of Drum stick to increase nutrition among tribal people.
11.	Connectivity including telephone connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments were advised to make use of the funds available under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other Flagship programmes to meeting requirement of construction of all-weather roads and major bridges. • Funds were provided to the State Governments under the programmes of this Ministry to construct small link roads facilitating connectivity to the places of agriculture / horticulture / dairy activities / hospitals / schools or other institutions of skill development and facilitate the local people in their income generation activities.
12.	Urban / Market Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Village markets • Infrastructure for PDS outlets • Provision of ATMs in the vicinity of tribal villages. • Facilitating broadband connectivity, telecom connectivity and Common Service Centres. • Providing suitable transportation facilities.
13.	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Governments were advised to make use of the funds available under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other Flagship programmes and State Government Plan schemes to meet requirement of construction of houses for tribals.

3.1.3 The Ministry organized consultation meetings with the representatives of State Governments and various Central Ministries/Departments to take stock of the development initiatives being carried out to the tribal people. During the consultation meetings issues relating to strengthening of institutions, livelihood, skill development, health & sanitation, IMR, MMR, Education, Literacy rate, dropouts, preservation of cultural heritage were deliberated upon in detail and ideas relating effective utilization of Tribal Sub Plan Funds were exchanged. Convergence of resources under various instruments were stressed upon to translate the availability of fund into tangible outcomes. States were advised to prepare long term perspective plan for holistic development of tribes and utilize the funds with a outcome oriented approach.

3.1.4 The schemes of “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)” have been revised and “Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes” is under revision, for continuation during the 12th Plan Period. Existing schemes of “Strengthening Education of tribal girls in low literacy districts”, “Coaching for Scheduled Tribes”, and “Vocational Training in Tribal Areas” have been subsumed the into a single-window scheme of “Grants-in-aid to VOs working for the welfare of STs”.

(ii) Under the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), as a mid-term review, during the Project Appraisal Committee meeting held with the States in 2015 and 2016, the CCD plans were reviewed and activities there under redesigned wherever required, so as to make them more relevant and responsive to the needs of the PVTGs.

3.2 Forest Rights Act, 2006

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is administering ‘The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006’, which seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial periods as well as in

independent India resulting in historical injustice to them. The Act was notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules 2008, for implementing the provisions of the Act, were notified on 1.1.2008. In order to overcome those lacunae and strengthen the existing FR rules, 2008, the Ministry has also notified the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 in the gazette of India 6.9.2012. As per the Act, and the rules notified there under, the responsibility for recognition and vesting of Forest Rights and distribution of land rights rests with the State Governments.

The whole process for determination of Forest Rights starts at the level of Gram Sabha which is scrutinized at Sub-Divisional Level Committee, after which the District Level Committee approves forest rights. As a result of the efforts and persistent persuasion made by the Ministry with the States/ UTs, as on 31.12.2015, 44,13,727 claims have been filed and 17,11,045, titles have been distributed. A total number of 38,32,021, claims have been disposed of, which is 86.82% of the total claims received. The total forest area in the country over which titles have been issued is 89,71,076.10 acres.

3.3 Monitoring of the implementation of the Act:

The progress of implementation of the Act is being monitored by PMO, Cabinet Secretariat and NITI Aayog through monthly progress reports being sent by this Ministry. This Ministry has been interacting with and writing to State Governments and UT Administrators urging them to take necessary steps for effective implementation of the Act.

In continuation of the measures taken during 2014-15 for accelerating the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the following measures have been taken during the year 2015-16 pursuant to the review of FRA by the Hon'ble Prime Minister under the PRAGATI initiative wherein it was observed that the Implementation of Forest Rights Act be taken up on campaign mode:

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has written to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments where the FRA implementation progress is low. Ministry has also drawn up a suggestive road map and shared it with

the States so that they can draw up action plan in a time bound manner.

- Ministry has also written to the other States where implementation is going on well to address certain specific issues pending in those States.
- A joint review meeting with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Tribal Affairs was undertaken with Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of States of the 35 worst affected LWE districts on FRA implementation.
- The issue of high rate of rejection was reviewed with them and the States were directed to review the wrongly rejected claims.
- A consultation was organized on 2.7.2015 under the chairmanship of Secretary Tribal Affairs where the nine low performing states presented their action plans to take up FRA on a campaign mode and the States have given commitment to complete various activities to implement the Act in a time bound manner.
- A video conference was organized on 14.7.2015 with other States where some steps have been taken on implementation to expedite the pending work. These States have been asked to complete the pending activities within next three months.
- Again a review meeting through Video Conferencing on implementation of Forest Rights Act was organized on 18.9.2015 with the Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattishgarh and Bihar.
- A Conference of Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries/ Commissioners of Tribal Welfare Departments of all States/UTs was held on 29.10.2015 to discuss various issues which inter-alia covered the implementation of FRA.
- All the States have been advised to take support of geo referenced images and technology to support other evidences for claims and also for re-examination of rejected claims. They have also been advised to be ready with the number of potential claimants and assessment of potential area in which FRA Rights could be conferred as rights giving

process cannot go on endlessly. Rights giving and review of rejected claims, particularly in LWE Districts were stressed upon as meaningful outcome of FRA.

Training

- National Resource Centre at TRI Campus, Odisha has been set up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to augment capacity of States for effective implementation of Forest Rights Act. National Resource Centre has been entrusted with the job of preparing training materials, modules and conduct training programmes to train master trainers on FRA not only for Odisha but also for other States who are implementing FRA. Many States have translated the Forest Right Act and Rules in local and tribal languages.
- Ministry has now focused on States who have not performed well e.g., Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Telangana and Kerala.
- This Ministry has recommended to Chief Secretaries of all States that extensive training programmes be taken up for officials, Ward Members, Gram Sabha Members, Panchayat Secretaries, Field Officials of forest, Tribal Welfare and Land Administrative Departments and Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC) and District Level Committee (DLC) Members etc. on priority basis as it has been observed that States which had conducted proper training down to the grass-root functionaries have done well in the implementation of FRA . Training must be hands-on and enable people to make bonafide representations for getting forest rights that are rightfully due to them.

3.4 Research & Media

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is committed to preserve & protect the distinctiveness / uniqueness of tribal culture, habit & language, identifying challenges in the field of Socio-economic development of tribal and understanding, promoting and preserving their culture have become important, while formulating various developmental programmes for the tribal and there is need for knowledge advocacy,

which in return would help formulate evidence based policy and planning. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs accordingly support Tribal Research Institutes in various states/UTs and a number of steps have been taken to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), set up by various State Governments/UTs, in the areas of Research & Documentations (preservation of tribal culture), Training and capacity building (on laws/constitutional provision) and capacity building of functionaries and tribal representatives (on socio-economic programs). During this period, this Ministry has taken initiatives to strengthen the TRIs in terms of infrastructure and manpower. Mapping of Sports talent, documentations of tribal medicines and medicinal practices, advocacy of nutritional foods are the other initiatives taken during this period.

Chapter IV

Scheme-wise analysis of physical performance during 2014-15 and 2015-16(upto 31.12.2015)

4.1 The requisite information in respect of physical progress of different schemes/ programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the statement at **Appendix 'C'**.

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

5.1 Ministry of Tribal Affairs was provided an allocation of Rs. 4550.00 crore (Plan) and Rs. 23.80 crores (Non Plan) during the year 2015-16.

5.2 Plan & Non-plan allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and expenditure incurred during the last five years is given in the table below.

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2011-12	3723.01	17.00	3740.01	3723.01	17.00	3740.01	3623.87	14.84	3638.71
2012-13	4090.00	18.00	4108.00	3100.00	15.55	3115.55	3056.68	15.94	3072.62
2013-14	4279.00	16.94	4295.94	3879.00	17.05	3896.05	3821.67	17.68	3839.35
2014-15	4479.00	18.96	4497.96	3850.00	21.88	3871.88	3831.95	20.44	3852.39
2015-16	4792.19	27.02	4819.21	4550.00	23.80	4573.80	3621.96	17.23	3639.20
							#	#	#

upto 31.12.2015

5.3 The Budget Estimate (BE) / Revised Estimate (RE) for the year 2015-16 under SCA TO TSP has been reduced to Rs.1132.27 crore from original allocation of Rs.1250.00 crore during the year. However, under programme Article 275(1) has been increased to Rs.1392.78 crore at RE stage from original allocation of Rs.1367.00 crore.

5.4 The Scheme wise breakup (BE/RE/Expenditure) for the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 are given at **Appendix D** and for the year 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015) is given at **Appendix-E**. As against revised estimates of Rs. 4550.80 crore for the Plan schemes during the year 2015-16 an expenditure of Rs. 3639.20 crore was incurred upto 31.12.2015. The percentage of overall

Plan expenditure against RE was 79.60 % and the financial performance in respect of the major schemes with reference to RE is as follows:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Financial performance (%age of actual over RE (during 2015-16(upto 31.12.2015))</u>
i)	SCA to TSP	80.30
ii)	Article 275(1)	87.30
iii)	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST children	79.16

5.5 The Ministry is also monitoring the receipt of Utilization Certificates from the Grantee institutions. The status of outstanding Utilization Certificates as on 31.12.15 is at **Appendix F**. Unspent Balances with various Grantee institutions under the Ministry are being reviewed from time to time.

CHAPTER VI

Review of performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of the Ministry

6.1 The following three bodies are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs:-

- i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED)
- ii) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)
- iii) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

6.2 **The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited** (TRIFED) The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) is a Multi State Cooperative Society set up in 1987 under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 1984 (now the Multi State Cooperative Act, 2002). It was created with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance & remunerative prices to Scheduled Tribe communities for their Minor Forest Produce (MFP) & Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) and to wean them away from exploitative private traders & middlemen and also to help its Member Societies in disposing of the stocks procured from tribals as per their mandate.

In the first 14 years of its operation, TRIFED focussed its activities mainly on procurement of MFP & SAP with the idea of providing remunerative prices to the tribals and also help member organisations in disposing their stocks procured from tribals.

After a thorough review & careful consideration of the past performance in the year 2003 and also in line with the provisions of the new Multi State Cooperative Society Act 2002, TRIFED amended its Bye Laws w.e.f. 2.4.2003 and accordingly re-oriented its activities from mere trading activity of bulk procurement and sales of MFP & SAP towards the basic mandate of marketing development of tribal products/ produce, which envisage TRIFED to play a role of “**Service Provider**” and “**Market**

Developer of Tribal Products". In pursuit of its basic mandate, TRIFED has since then been engaged in training of tribals for their skill up-gradation & capacity building and marketing development of their products for generating livelihoods & enhancing their incomes.

6.2.1 The Authorised Capital of TRIFED is Rs.300.00 crores. The Paid Up Share Capital of TRIFED as on 31.3.2015 was Rs.100.55 crore. TRIFED has 29 share holders as on 31.3.2015. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the single largest shareholder with an investment of Rs.99.75 crore.

6.2.2 As per the Road Map approved by the Government of India for the 11th Five Year Plan period, TRIFED has been undertaking the following four main activities under the Scheme "Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce". The same activities are continued for the 12th Plan Period also:

- a. Retail Marketing Development Activity
- b. MFP Marketing Development Activity
- c. Training & Skill Up-gradation of Tribal Artisans
- d. R&D/ International Property Rights (IPR) Activity

6.2.3 The Ministry has been funding TRIFED for undertaking the above activities. The Budget Allocation/ Revised Estimate for the year 2015-16 is Rs.35.00 crore under the Scheme "Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce". and entire amount has been sanctioned to TRIFED.

6.2.4 Implementation of the scheme "**Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP**"

The Budget allocation for the year 2015-16 is **Rs.23.00 Crores**(Capital- Rs. 10.00 Crore and Grant in Aid General-Rs. 13.00 Crore) for TRIFED under the Scheme Mechanism for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value-Chain for MFP and **Rs. 7.98 Crore** (Rs. 5.00 Crore against F/Y 2015-16 and Rs. 2.98

Crore adjusted for previous year unutilised amount) has been released to TRIFED till 31.12.2015. No amount has been released against Grant in Aid Capital under the scheme.

6.3 National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC)

6.3.1 Organization:

Organization: National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is an apex organization set up exclusively for economic development of Scheduled Tribes. This corporation was incorporated as a Govt. company under Ministry of Tribal Affairs and granted license under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, now covered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. It is managed by the Board of Directors with representation from Central Govt., State Channelizing Agencies, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) and eminent persons representing Scheduled Tribes. The Corporation plays a leading role in economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes by providing financial assistance at concessional rates of interest.

6.3.2. Mission, Objective and functions:

- a. Mission:** Economic development of Scheduled Tribes on sustainable basis.
- b. Objectives:** NSTFDC is an Apex organisation under MoTA for providing financial assistance for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The broad objectives of NSTFDC are:
 - To identify economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self-employment and raise their level of income.
 - To upgrade skills and processes used by the Scheduled Tribes by providing both institutional and on the job training;

- To make the existing State/ UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (SCAs) and other developmental agencies engaged in the economic development of Scheduled Tribes more effective.
- To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting training to their personnel.
- To monitor implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes in order to assess their impact.

c. Functions:

- To generate awareness amongst the STs about NSTFDC concessional schemes.
- To provide assistance for skill development and capacity building of beneficiaries as well as officials of SCAs.
- To provide concessional finance for viable income generating schemes through SCAs and other agencies for economic development of the eligible Scheduled Tribes.
- To assist in market linkage of the tribal produce.

6.3.3. Share Capital:

The authorized share capital of the Corporation is `750 crore and paid up capital is `485.99 crore as on 31.12.2015.

6.3.4. Eligibility Criteria: The following is the eligibility criteria for availing financial assistance from NSTFDC:

a. Individuals/ Self Help Groups:

- The applicant(s) should belong to Scheduled Tribes community.
- Annual family income of the applicants should not exceed double the poverty line (DPL) income limit. This limit at present is `98,000/- p.a. for the rural areas and `120,000/- p.a. for the urban areas based on norms of the Niti Aayog.

- b. Co-operative Societies:** Minimum 80% or more members should belong to Scheduled Tribes Community and annual family income of the applicants should not exceed double the poverty line. In case of change in membership, the said Co-operative Society shall ensure that percentage of ST members does not fall below 80% during the currency of the NSTFDC loan.

6.3.5. **Schemes:** The Corporation provides financial assistance for income generating activities and marketing support assistance for economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. The details of schemes of NSTFDC are as under:

a. Schemes under Income Generating Activities:

- **Term Loan scheme:** NSTFDC provides Term Loan for viable projects costing upto `25.00 lakhs per unit. Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended upto 90% of the cost of the project and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter's contribution/ margin money.
- **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY):** This is an exclusive scheme for economic development of Scheduled Tribe women. Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides loan upto 90% for projects costing upto `100,000/-. Financial assistance under the scheme is extended at highly concessional interest rate of 4% per annum.
- **Micro Credit Scheme:** This is an exclusive scheme for Self Help Groups for meeting small loan requirement of ST members. Under the scheme, the Corporation provides loans upto Rs. 50,000/- per member and Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per SHG.
- **Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana:** This is an Education loan scheme to enable the ST students to meet expenditure for pursuing technical and professional education including Ph.D. in India. Under this scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance upto Rs.5.00 lakh at concessional interest rate of 6% per annum.
- **Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment scheme:** The objective of the scheme is to generate awareness, provide training to beneficiaries, give NSTFDC's concessional financial assistance,

assist in market linkage etc. to the Scheduled Tribes forest dwellers given land rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides loan upto 90% for schemes costing up to Rs. 1 lakh at concessional interest rate of 6% payable by the beneficiaries.

- **Assistance to TRIFED empanelled Artisans:** Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides concessional finance to tribal artisans empanelled with TRIFED for purchase of project related assets and working capital. Financial assistance is provided upto Rs. 50,000/- for individuals and upto Rs. 5 Lakh per SHGs/ Cooperative Societies at the interest rate of 4% p.a. for ST women and 6% p.a. for others.

b. Marketing Support Assistance: The Corporation provides financial assistance to meet Working Capital requirement of agencies engaged in procurement and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and other tribal products.

The Lending Norms in brief for the above mentioned schemes of NSTFDC are as under:

S. No.	Types of Assistance	Unit cost upto	NSTFDC's share upto	Interest payable per annum	
				by SCAs	by Beneficiaries
1.	Term Loan Scheme	₹ 25 lakh	90% of unit cost	3%	6%
				(Upto ₹ 5 lakh per unit as NSTFDC share)	
				5%	8%
				(Above ₹ 5 lakh and upto ₹ 10 lakh per unit as NSTFDC share)	
2.	Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY)	₹ 1 lakh	90% of unit cost	7%	10%
				(Above ₹10 lakh and upto ₹25 lakh per unit as NSTFDC share)	
				2%	4%

S. No.	Types of Assistance	Unit cost upto	NSTFDC's share upto	Interest payable per annum	
				by SCAs	by Beneficiaries
3.	Micro Credit Scheme	₹50,000 per member and ₹5 lakhs per SHG	100%	3%	6% (payable by SHGs)
4.	Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY)	₹ 5 lakh	90% of loan amount	3%	6%
5.	Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment scheme	₹ 1 lakh	90% of loan amount	3%	6%
6.	Scheme for Self Help Groups (SHGs)	₹25 lakh	90% of unit cost	In line with interest rates applicable for Term loan scheme	
7.	Scheme for TRIFED empanelled ST suppliers/ artisans	₹50,000/- for individual member and ₹ 5 lakhs per SHG with a ceiling of ₹50,000/- per member	90% of unit cost	3%	6%
				For individual STs, SHGs and cooperatives	
				2%	4%
				For individual ST women	

6.3.6 Financial assistance extended by NSTFDC by way of Grant: In order to create opportunities for Self-employment/employment financial assistance in the form of grant is provided for skill and entrepreneurial development of eligible Scheduled Tribes.

6.3.7 Monitoring: NSTFDC monitors implementation of the schemes from time to time. The primary objective of monitoring is to assess the status of ongoing schemes, its economic and social impact on the beneficiaries and to know whether the schemes have been implemented as envisaged at the time of their sanction. For facilitating the monitoring, the following steps are taken:

- a. Funds utilization reports are sought by NSTFDC for ensuring proper end use of funds released to the SCAs. These reports, inter alia, contain details of assisted beneficiaries, rural/ urban break up and details of funds utilization etc.
- b. Officers of NSTFDC also periodically undertake field visits for inspection of NSTFDC assisted units so as to assess the impact on the socio-economic development of target group. During the period, units assisted in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka,

Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal were inspected by the official of NSTFDC. The field inspection reports are analyzed and shortcomings are reported back to SCA for taking corrective action.

6.3.8. Publicity & Awareness: In order to provide the information about activities of NSTFDC's programmes, the corporation conducts awareness camps to disseminate information about NSTFDC. For the convenience of the beneficiaries, printed guidelines are available at SCAs/ Zonal Offices of NSTFDC. The lending policy of NSTFDC is also available at its web site (www.nstfdc.nic.in).

In addition, NSTFDC entered into a media partnership with All India Radio. Under the arrangement, AIR covers events organised by NSTFDC for socio-economic empowerment of STs. NSTFDC has also tied up with Director General Employment and Training (Ministry of Labour and Employment), Khadi & Village Industries Commission and National Literacy Mission Authority (MoHRD) for generating awareness about programmes of NSTFDC.

Strategic Initiatives:

- a. **Refinance Agreements:** During the year, NSTFDC has signed refinance agreements with Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Telangana Gramin Bank and Nagaland Rural Bank. Further, an addendum to refinance agreement has been signed with Jharkhand Gramin Bank.
- b. **Enhancement of DPL Income Limit:** On the basis of norms issued by Planning Commission, the Double the Poverty Line Income Limit has been enhanced to ₹98,000/- p.a. for rural areas and ₹120,000/- p.a. for urban areas. Earlier it was ₹81,000/- p.a. and ₹104,000/- p.a. respectively.
- c. **Authorised Share Capital:** The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation has been increased to ₹ 750 crore from ₹ 500 crore.
- d. The officials of NSTFDC periodically undertake field visits to inspect NSTFDC assisted units to assess the status of implementation as well as impact of the schemes. During the year, upto 31.12.2015, 402 units were inspected in states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Another 6000 units assisted by NCDC is being evaluated through third party in North-East.

- e. In order to disseminate information about Concessional schemes for STs, NSTFDC periodically conducts awareness camps in tribal dominated areas.

6.3.9. Performance of the Corporation

During the F.Y. 2015-16, a target of ₹200 crore was fixed for sanctions. Against this, the Corporation has accorded sanction worth ₹104.57 crore and released ₹50 crore as on 31.12.2015 for implementation of sanctioned schemes. The Corporation also mobilised ₹1.27 crore under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative of India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL) during the year.

6.4 National Commission for STs (NCST)

6.4.1. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set up under Article 338 A of the Constitution, w.e.f. 19-2-2004 to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.

6.4.2. Composition of the Commission

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes comprises a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three full time Members (including one woman Member). The term of all Members of the Commission is three years from the date of assumption of charge. The Chairman and Vice Chairman have been conferred the rank of Union Cabinet Minister and Minister of State respectively. The Members have been given the status of Secretary to Govt. of India.

6.4.3. Duties and function of the Commission

The duties, functions and powers of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes have been laid down in Clauses (5) (8) and (9) of the Article 338 A of the Constitution. Some other functions in relation to protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes have also been assigned to the Commission as per the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Specification of Other Functions) Rules, 2005. The Commission while investigating matters relating to the safeguards provided

for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution monitors the implementation and working of those safeguards. In accordance with Clause (9) of Article 338A of the Constitution, the Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes. To meet this objective, the Cabinet Secretariat has revised the Instructions for Inter-Ministerial Consultations in the HANDBOOK of INSTRUCTIONS of the Cabinet Secretariat, specifically relating to mandatory consultations with certain Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations on specified policy issues. According to the revised instructions issued vide OM dated 16/2/2012, the sponsoring Ministries/ Departments have been advised to ensure that the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes, and the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes, as the case may be, shall mandatorily be consulted by them through the Ministry/ Department administratively concerned with the Commission before finalization of such notes for consideration of the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees. In all such cases, the administrative Ministry/ Department concerned will place the views of the concerned National Commission, as the case may be, as received by them, before the Minister-in-charge of the Ministry/ Department concerned before their final views/ comments on such issues are communicated to the sponsoring Ministry/ Department. Further, the unabridged/ unedited views of the concerned Commission along with the views of the Ministry/ Department administratively concerned with the Commission be included in/ enclosed with the note for consideration of the Cabinet/ Cabinet Committees along with responses thereon by the sponsoring Ministry/ Department.

6.4.4 Website of the Commission

Website of the Commission was launched in February, 2007. The Handbook and detailed information about National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and its duties, powers and functions is available on the website of the Commission viz; <http://www/ncst.in>. The Commission also seeks feedback/suggestions from public on issues of vital importance relating to Scheduled Tribes, through the website. The Commission has also installed a Toll Free Telephone No.1800117777 for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. Any person belonging to ST or interested in the Welfare of

Scheduled Tribes can contact the Commission from any part of India and make a complaint/reference to the Commission about issues and problems

relating to the Scheduled Tribes free of cost by dialing the Toll Free No.1800117777 from any BSNL/MTNL Landline Telephone.

6.4.5 Reports of the Commission

As provided under clause 5(d) of Article 338A of the Constitution, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has submitted 6 Annual Reports and one Special Report so far. 1st Report for the period 2004-05 and 2005-06 was submitted on 08/08/2006, 2nd Report for the period 2006-07 on 03/09/2008, 3rd Report for the period 2007-08 on 29-03-2010, 4th Report for the period 2008-09 on 27-08-2010 while 5th Report for the period 2009-10 was submitted on 13-07-2011 and 6th Annual Report for the period 2010-11 was submitted on 25/10/2013. 7th Annual Report for the period 2011-12 was submitted on 20.02.2015 and 8th Annual Report for the period 2012-13 was submitted on 16.11.2015. In the meanwhile a Special Report titled "Good Governance for Tribal Development and Administration" was submitted on 18-06-2012. The Reports are to be laid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in both Houses of the Parliament along with a Memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union contained in the Report and the reasons for non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations. The Government has laid first two Annual Reports and the Special Report in Parliament. 1st Report of the Commission was laid in Rajya Sabha on 30/08/2012 and in Lok Sabha on 31/08/2012 while 2nd Report was laid in Lok Sabha on 26/04/2013 and in Rajya Sabha on 02/05/2013. The Special Report was laid in Rajya Sabha on 12/12/2013 and in Lok Sabha on 13/12/2013.

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**PLAN SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED BY MINISTRY OF
TRIBAL AFFAIRS****Central Sector Schemes****1. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes:****(a) Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including Coaching and Award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure:**

The scheme was launched in 1953-54 and is continuing. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, this scheme was merged with the Coaching and Special Incentive to NGOs for improvement in infrastructure under the umbrella scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including Coaching and Award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary Organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

(b) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:

The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the State and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth. 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the State, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the Scheme. 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 interiors areas, each ST 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 six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:

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. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now, it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. 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, hostel, kitchen, gardening and for sports 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.

2. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

Since PVTGs constitute the most vulnerable section among Scheduled Tribes, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. However, it was observed that funds provided under other schemes for STs were not reaching the PVTGs adequately. Therefore, in 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs was started. The scheme covers only the 75 identified Primitive Tribal Groups among Scheduled Tribes. The scheme is extremely flexible because it enables every State to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to their PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, and installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including JanshreeBeemaYojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. Most of the State Governments and the Union Territory of A&N Islands formulated a "Conversation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan" for the 12th Plan period keeping habitat/hamlet development approach in view and in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The CCD Plans indicate the annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involved in implementation of that activity. The State Government/UT Administration have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resource for all PVTGs in their State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions through the State/UT Government and NGOs. The funds are released to States/NGOs in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. Funds in favour of NGOs are released directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in accordance with CCD Plan.

3. Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing the two separate schemes – “Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce” and “Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce Operation”. The schemes, “Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce” has been implementing through the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation India Ltd. (TRIFED).

The Scheme of ‘Grants in aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations’ was introduced in 1992-93 to ensure that Tribals get remunerative prices for MFP they collect and provide them protection against exploitation by private traders and middlemen. Main activities undertaken by them for which grant-in-aid was being provided to STDCCs through State Governments included; increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary, Establishing processing industries for value addition with the objection of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the Tribals and Supplementing Research & Development (R&D) efforts.

Keeping in view the basic objectives of the two schemes and need for more focused interventions, the schemes have been reviewed and accordingly, based on the findings of the evaluation studies carried out, merged into single Central Sector Scheme of “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce’ for the remaining period of the 12th plan. The revised scheme focuses on socio-economic security of the tribal population through market intervention, skill upgradation and infrastructural support. The scheme is being implemented through TRIFED and the STDCCs.

The objective of the Scheme is to create institutions for the Schedules Tribes to support marketing and development of activities they depend on for their livelihood. These are sought to be achieved by specific measures like (i) market intervention (ii) training and skill up gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, MFP gatherers etc. (iii) R&D/IPR activity and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development.

4. Support to National / State ST Finance & Development Corporation

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) was incorporated in April, 2001 as a Government company and granted license under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (A company not for profit). Details are available in para 6.3 of Chapter VI.

5. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students

The Scheme provides financial assistance to students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad for Post-Graduation, Ph. D and Post-Doctoral research programmes. Ministry has revised some of its provisions to make it more beneficial for ST students in terms of increasing their employability and for their socio-economic development. Ministry has revised some of its provisions to make it more beneficial for ST students in terms of increasing their employability and for their socio-economic development. The scheme has been approved by the Competent Authority for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17). The selected candidates are given cost of tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign university etc., maintenance and other grants alongwith travel expenses. In addition passage grants are also available to candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes and PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) candidate. 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 cost of passage is not provided. Grants are given to the selected candidates on 100 per cent basis directly by the Ministry through the Indian Mission. The scheme provides grants for to and fro passage from India and back by economy class. 17 awards may be sanctioned to ST students and 3 to PVTGs students per year.

The salient features of the scheme are (i) 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 6.00 lakh - per annum), (ii) For a Post Graduate course the candidate shall possess 55% marks or equivalent grade in the relevant Bachelor's degree with at least 2 years' work

experience being desirable. Candidates with experience would be given preference. For M.Phil. or Ph.D course he/she shall have 55 % marks or equivalent grade in the relevant Master's degree with 2 years' research/teaching/M.Phil Degree in the concerned field is desirable. Candidates with experience would be given preference. For post-Doctoral studies a candidate shall have 55% marks or equivalent grade in the relevant Master's degree and Ph.D. 5 years' teaching/ research/ professional experience in a relevant field is desirable, (iii) 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\$ 15,400/- or £9,900 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 and (v) the awardees on return to India have to remain in India for at least 5 years.

6. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students.

(a). Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students

This Scheme was introduced in the year 2005-06. Under the Scheme, fellowship is provided to ST students for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil. and Ph. D. The maximum duration of a fellowship is 5 years. There is a provision for providing 750 fellowships to ST students every year. The scheme is being implemented by University Grant Commission (UGC) on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Any ST student who has passed post-graduation from a UGC recognized University can apply under the scheme.

(b). Top Class Education for ST Students

This scheme was introduced as a Central Sector Scheme from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in any of the selected institutes. There are at present 158 institutes approved under the scheme in both the Government and private sectors covering the field of management, medicine, engineering, law and commercial courses with 1000

scholarships per year. The family income of the ST students from all the sources shall not exceed Rs.4.50 lakh per annum. The ST student is awarded scholarship covering full tuition fee and other non-refundable dues in respect of selected institution. However, there will be a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per annum per student for private sector institutions. The scholarship also provides for (a) living expenses @ Rs.2200/- per month per student subject to actual, (b) books and stationery @ Rs.3000/- per annum per student and (c) cost of a latest computer system along with its accessories limited to Rs.45000/- as one time assistance during the course. The scheme provides for 100% central assistance and the funds shall be released directly to the institution concerned.

7. Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and others.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs recognizes the need for continued research on cultural, anthropological, socio economic and related issues concerning the tribals. While such researches are currently undertaken by many organizations, such as the Anthropological Survey of India, Universities and other specialized institutions, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also considers it important to support research studies in terms of knowledge advocacy. The scheme of research of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has three components namely:

(A) Grants to Tribal Research Institutes.

The Ministry is implementing the scheme of "Grant-in Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRI)" to extend financial assistance to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes in the areas of Research & Documentation of tangible and intangible heritage and Training & Capacity building etc. The functions of the TRI, inter-alia, include to work as body of knowledge and research, to support evidence based policy, planning and legislations, capacity building, dissemination of information and creation of awareness etc. Research and Evaluation studies, organization of seminar and workshops, conducting training programmes, documentation of intangible heritage/arts and crafts of the tribal communities, strengthening of tribal museums, organizing exchange of visits by tribals, organization of tribal festivals are the core activities identified for support under the scheme. The TRIs have been set up in the

States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Utrakhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(B) Centres of Excellence.

- (i) Research Institutes and Organizations have been receiving financial support from the 'Ministry of Tribal Affairs' for carrying out short-term research and extension work among tribal communities in the country. In order to continue the research studies on regular basis, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has identified, through rigorous selection process, and recognized the following four institutes/ organizations as 'Centres of Excellence' to involve them for working out a long term and policy oriented research studies for the development of tribals of the country. The Institutes/Organizations declared as Centres of Excellence are provided financial support in the form of grants-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The existing 'Centres of Excellence' are (i) National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, (ii) BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune (iii) Bhasha Research & Documentation Centre, Vadodra and (iv) Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.

**(C) Supporting Projects of All-India or Inter-State nature
(including National Tribal Festival and Republic Day Celebrations)**

This scheme is for dissemination of knowledge about tribal issues, and developmental schemes/works through study, seminars/workshops and publication of tribal literature. Under the scheme financial support is extended to Non-Governmental Organizations/ Institutions/ Universities on 100% basis for the (i) Research and Evaluation studies, (ii) Workshops/ Seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes, disseminating knowledge & experience concerning tribal people & their areas, and (iii) Publication of literature on tribal development.

8. World Bank Project- Improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas.

The Ministry is implementing a World Bank assisted Project “Improving Development Programmes in Tribal Areas: Capacity Enhancements to Strengthen Service Delivery of Tribal Development Programmes in India” .Details are available at para X(b) of Executive Summary.

9. “Advertising & Publicity”:-

DAVP is requested from time to time to give wide publicity to the advertisements of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2015-16:-

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is committed to preserve & protect the distinctiveness / uniqueness of tribal culture, habit & language, identifying challenges in the field of Socio-economic development of tribal and understanding, promoting and preserving their culture have become important, while formulating various developmental programmes for the tribal and there is need for knowledge advocacy, which in return would help formulate evidence based policy and planning. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs accordingly support Tribal Research Institutes in various states/UTs and a number of steps have been taken to strengthen the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), set up by various State Governments/UTs, in the areas of Research & Documentations (preservation of tribal culture), Training and capacity building (on laws/constitutional provision) and capacity building of functionaries and tribal representatives (on socio-economic programs). During this period, this Ministry has taken initiatives to strengthen the TRIs in the terms of infrastructure and manpower. Mapping of Sports talent, documentations of tribal medicines and medicinal practices, advocacy of nutritional foods are the other initiatives taken during this period.

10. Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

VKY is a strategic process. It aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people. This process envisages to ensure that all the intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes/schemes of Central as well as State Governments actually reach the target groups by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism.

Scope

It covers all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country.

Objectives

- ▶ Improving the quality of life in tribal areas
- ▶ Improving the quality of education
- ▶ Qualitative and sustainable employment for tribal families
- ▶ Bridging infrastructure gaps with focus on quality
- ▶ Protection of tribal culture and heritage

Activities:

- I. Livelihood.
- II. Education.
- III. Economic development of tribal areas.
- IV. Health.
- V. Housing.
- VI. Safe drinking water.
- VII. Irrigation facilities.
- VIII. Connectivity including telephone connectivity.
- IX. Universal availability of electricity.
- X. Urban development.
- XI. Promotion of sports in the tribal areas
- XII. Promotion and preservation of tribal culture and heritage
- XIII. Robust institutional mechanism to roll the vehicle of development with sustainability.
- XIV. Security

Strategies

- (i) Strengthening of institutions meant for delivery of goods and services with adequate administrative, technical and financial powers such as Tribal Welfare Departments as nodal Department, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and creation of new ones where they do not exist etc.
- (ii) Convergence of scattered resources and activities being undertaken under various components.
- (iii) Preparation of perspective plan with outcome oriented and monitorable targets after baseline assessment involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) such as Gram Sabha etc.

- (iv) Gender responsiveness.
- (v) A special purpose vehicle like Development Support Agency of Gujarat (D-SAG) operative in Gujarat State wherever needed.
- (vi) To ensure that Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) components of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and State Plan (SP) are actually spent for tribal people and areas inhabited by tribal people.
- (vii) A Project implementation Cell with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Central Government level.
- (viii) Implementation of interventions primarily through ITDAs/ITDPs, with Public Private Partnership (PPP) support wherever needed and feasible.
- (ix) Services of Academic Institutions, Research Organizations, Tribal Research Institutes and professional agencies for monitoring of outcomes.
- (x) In NE States where panchayats do not exist, institutions of decentralized governance at village / town level to be created.

Action Plan:

These are state and tribe specific with area specific issues and priorities.

Outcomes:

They would be consistent with the broad objectives and state specific interventions based on the socio-economic indicators. For example, a State with high literacy would focus on quality education and higher education to begin with, and ones with low literacy would focus on 100% enrolment etc.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

11. Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children

In order to plan holistically for education of tribal children, optimize the use of Ministry's limited resources and increase the convergence with Ministry of Human Resources and Development and between the Education Departments of the State Governments and tribal welfare in TSP areas and to align and reorient the existing schemes of this Ministry with Right to Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, etc., an Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children has been introduced. The existing schemes for education of

Tribal population are subsumed under the Umbrella Scheme with two components-

Component one - Access component to provide critical gap filling in the area of infrastructure/activities for providing access to quality education; and

Component two – Scholarship Component - to enable ST children from pre-matric stage up to highest level of education, through appropriate and adequate financial support.

The merger and re-orientation of the existing schemes is expected to expand the scope and flexibility of interventions that are presently available under these individual stand-alone schemes formulated at different points of time to fill the critical gaps in tribal education.

The schemes that have been subsumed in the Umbrella Scheme are as under:-

Component-I ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- i. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
- ii. Hostels for the Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls
- iii. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Component-II SCHOLARSHIPS

- i. Pre Matric Scholarship
- ii. Post Matric Scholarship

The details of the individual schemes are given below:

12 (i). Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among

the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09. Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls and Boys' Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.

12 (ii). Girls & Boys Hostels for STs.

Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States/UTs for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. The scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09 (w.e.f. 1.4.2008). Under the revised scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). The funding pattern for the other Boys' Hostels is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) for ST Girls and Boys are funded on the same criteria as other hostels. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The hostels may be for middle, secondary, college or university level education.

12 (iii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States, Union Territories

and other Associations implementing the Scheme. 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 ST 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 six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

12 (iv). Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship:-

The Pre-Matric scheme came into effect from July 2012 and is meant for providing scholarship to Scheduled Tribes students studying in classes IX & X. Its objectives are:-

- (a) To support parents of ST children for education of their wards studying in Classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and
- (b) To improve participation of ST children in classes IX and X of the pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post - matric stage of education.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Central Government bearing 100% expenditure (over and above the committed liability of the State/UTs). The scheme covers all ST students whose parent's annual income does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh per annum. This scheme is implemented through State Governments/UT Administration.

12 (v). Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit.

The objective of the scheme of PMS which is in operation since 1944-45 is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes pursuing Post-Matriculation recognized courses in recognized institutions. The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education. The scheme has been revised w.e.f.01-07-2010. The revision included changes in (i) income calling; (ii) grouping of courses; and (iii) rates of maintenance and other allowances. The scheme is implemented by the State Government and UT Administrations, which receive 100% Central Assistance over and above the committed liability which is required to be borne by them from their own budgetary provisions. The committed liability is equal to the expenditure reached in the last year of the previous Plan period. The requirement of committed liability of North Eastern States has been dispensed with from 1997-98. However, committed liability as per old scholarship rates, at the end of the XI Plan has got transferred to States/UTs from 1.04.2012 as per past practice. The additional Committed Liability arising on account of the revision of the scheme w.e.f. 01.07.2010 shall be passed on to the States/UTs at the end of the XII Five year Plan (w.e.f.01.04.2017) and not at the end of the XI Plan.

The scholarship includes maintenance allowance, reader charges of blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges, book allowance to students pursuing correspondence course and compulsory non-refundable fees charged by the educational institutions. The prescribed annual income ceiling of both the parents/guardians, under the scheme is up to Rs.2,00,000/-, as applicable w.e.f. 01.07.2010. The income ceiling has been linked with the consumer price index for industrial workers.

12. Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers (Central Sector Scheme)

This Ministry has introduced from the year 2013-14, a centrally sponsored scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce

(MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily member of Scheduled Tribes.

The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. It also seeks to get them a share of revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.

The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement & Marketing operation at pre fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies. Simultaneously, other medium & long term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP, market intelligence development, strengthening the bargaining power of Gram Sabha/ Panchayat will also be addressed.

The scheme is initially being implemented in States having areas under Schedule V of the Indian Constitution viz. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh for non- nationalized and abundantly available items out of 12 MFP namely; (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey,(ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and(xii) Karanj.

To implement the scheme, Ministry has initiated the following action:

Operational Guidelines for procurement and sale of identified MFP under the scheme have been issued on 03.01.2014. The same is available on the website of the Ministry.

Minimum Support Price for 10 MFP namely Tamarind, Honey ,Gum karaya, Karanj seed, Sal seed, Mahua seed, Sal leaves, Chironjee pods, Myrobalan, Lac (Ranginee and Kususmi) has been announced.

During the current Financial year 2015-16 (Till 31.12..2015), an amount of Rs.106.73crores have been released to various implementing Agencies like Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation, Odisha Ltd. (TDCCOL) and Jharkhand State Cooperative Lac Marketing and Procurement Federation Ltd (JASCOLAMPF) Ranchi, and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) for implementation of the scheme.

Special Area Programmes

13. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) is a special area programme, administered by the Ministry wherein funds are provided to the State Governments as an additive to the State TSP for filling up of the critical gaps in the tribal development initiatives.

14. Grants under first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

Article 275 (1) of the 'Constitution of India' guarantees grant from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and up gradation of administration in Scheduled Areas in pursuance to this constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through a Special Area Programme "Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution" to 27 States.

15. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs recognizes the need for continued research on cultural, anthropological, socio economic and related issues concerning the tribals. While such researches are currently undertaken by many organizations, such as the Anthropological Survey of India, Universities and other specialized institutions, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also considers it important to support research studies in terms of knowledge advocacy.

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