

No.11030/03/2018 – R&M
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(TRI Division)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 29.11.2019

To,
(As per list attached)

Subject: Minutes of the meeting of the Centre of Excellence held on 21.11.2019 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (TA), Ministry of Tribal Affairs-reg.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to the captioned subject and to forward herewith a copy of minutes of the meeting of the Centre of Excellence held on 21.11.2019 in Conference Room of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,



(Nadeem Ahmad)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 23343708

Email: nadeem.ahmad@nic.in

Encls: As above

Copy to

All Members of the Committee

Internal circulation:

1. PS to Hon'ble MTA
2. PSs to Hon'ble MOS(TA)
3. PPS to Secretary (TA)

**Minutes of the meeting of Centre of Excellence (COE) held on 21.11.2019 under the
Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

A meeting of the Centre of Excellence was held on 21.11.2019 at 3.00 P.M. in the Conference Room of Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. List of participants are as under:-

Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Deepak Khandekar, Secretary | - | In Chair |
| 2. | Dr. Naval Jit Kapoor, Joint Secretary | - | Member |
| 3. | Shri Rajender Kumar, Director (NGO) | - | Member |
| 4. | Shri Vineet Kumar, Joint Director (Stats) | - | Member |
| 5. | Sh. Nadeem Ahmad, Under Secretary (TRI) | - | Member Secretary |

Representative of Institution(s)

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Organisations
1.	Rishi Kumar	Scientist A	Patanjali
2.	Vedpriya	Scientist	Patanjali
3.	Kumar Govind	Consultant	Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand
4.	Gitanjali	CEO	SECMOL
5.	Manish Adlakma	GM-OPs	SECMOL
6.	R.S. Koshyari	SPO	Himmotthan
7.	Y.P.S Bisht	ED	Himmotthan
8.	Nirmal Vaid	President	All India Folk and Tribal Art Parishath
9.	Dr. Kuldeep Singh	Dean - Academics	AIIMS Jodhpur
10.	Dr. Pradeep	Asst. Dean	AIIMS Jodhpur
11.	Dr. Rahul	Dir. Research	Pravara Institute of Medical Science
12.	Dr. Sunil Thitame	Asst. Professor	Pravara Institute of Medical Science
13.	Rajiv Chakroborty	Sr. Art Director	All India Folk and Tribal Art Parishath
14.	Acharya Mukesh	National Prof. NGO	All India Folk and Tribal Art Parishath
15.	Stanzin	Agriculture Co-ordinator	Himmotthan
16.	Sayantani Satpathi	RIPO	BRLF
17.	Pramathesh Ambasta	CEO	BRLF
18.	Lalit Patil	Scientist	BAIF
19.	Swapnil Joshi	Associate Consultant	Patanjali
20.	Dr. Pallair thakur	Scientist	Patanjali



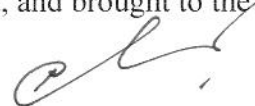
Sl. No	Name	Designation	Organisations
21.	Dr. Bhasker Joshi	Scientist	Patanjali
22.	Bhim Reddy	Fellow	IHD
23.	Swati Dutta	Associate Fellow	IHD
24.	Alakh Sharma	Director	IHD
25.	Shreeranjana	Director	IHD
26.	Keshav Walke	Associate Professor	Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work
27.	Dr. Nanjunda D.C.	Associate Professor	CSSE&IP
28.	V.K. Srivastava	Director	AN.S.I.
29.	Dr. Sasikumar		AN.S.I.
30.	Umesh Kumar		AN.S.I.
31.	Dr. Prema Nedungadi		Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Kerala

2. The Committee considered the proposals of the institutions and decided as under:

2.1 SECMOL - Ladakh

2.1.1 The Students' Educational and Cultural Movement of Ladakh (SECMOL) was founded in 1988 by a group of Ladakhi college students who felt that the education system needed great change. For many years, SECMOL worked on reforming the government school system. Sonam Wangchuk and Geetanjali are the founder promoters of the the organisation. The organisation is working in conversation of energy through innovating research energy efficient houses, conservation of water through economical means through using scientific principles of gravitation and working on livelihood by understanding the needs of the local inhabitants. At the same time, SECMOL Campus grew into a eco-village where students, staff and volunteers live, work and learn together. It's not a conventional school, but a place to pursue practical, environmental, social and traditional knowledge, values and skills. The Campus is solar powered and solar heated; students learn ancient Ladakhi songs, dance and history alongside modern academic knowledge; and the students mainly manage, run and maintain the campus.

2.1.2 The representative of the organization made a presentation before the Committee and apprised that the main problem in Laddakh is non-availability of water, extreme weather conditions and difficult terrains because of which it is called cold desert. The only source of water in the region is glaciers, which melt and water goes into the indus river through traditional water channels. If the existing streams are channellized, and brought to the villages,



can bring revolution with availability of water and generation of livelihood. The organisation proposed three projects, which are inter-linked and would help in developing economy of the village as a whole. SECMOL through its continuous effort and innovative ideas, intend to work and achieve the objectives through Ice Stupa, which will provide water to the village and help in restoring abandoned village Rehabilitation Project through Skill Development and Capacity Building. It was also presented before the committee that Ladakh, having a harsh climate where there's scarce rainfall leading to the dependency on melted glaciers for water. That results in the need to store water for the people residing in Ladakh. The project focuses on preparing a plan for preserving and conserving water through a uniquely and innovatively constructed Ice Stupa. Each Ice Stupa has scope of storing millions of liters of water during winter which will melt and provide drinking water and water for agriculture and forestation and result in rejuvenating the economy of the village. 40 villages have been identified for such research under the project. It was explained that the projects have survey and reasearch component, identification and training of beneficiaries and by identifying and documenting the research outcomes so that the projects can be implemented in other places. It was explained that due to water shortage, and the villages have become inhabitable. In some villages, the youth is abandoning the houses and migrating for search of jobs and livelihood, despite there being palatial houses which can be used as farmstays as there are lots of Indian and Foreign tourists visiting for trekking in remote areas, where commercial stay facilities are not available. The research would identify the opportunity and feasibility of developing these houses and villages as farmstays for livelihood of targeted families.

2.1.3 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
a) Ice Stupa Building and Abandoned Village Rehabilitation Project		1. The committee agreed to recognize SECMOL as CoE of this Ministry.
a) Himalayan Farmstays With Capacity Building		2. All the three project activities with a cost of Rs. 75.00 Lakh approved. The committee suggested as followes:
b) Research on energy efficient	₹25.00	a) The research output should be well

houses Passive Solar Heated Housing in Ladakh: Learnings from the past (40 years) and the way forward for mass-acceptance Duration – 24 Months	₹25.00 25.00	documented including audio visual report and shared with MoTA along with progress report. b) Under the himalayan farmstay project activities should be articulated to make the ladhak region more tourist friendly in terms of flexibility in hotel booking.
Total	₹ 75.00	

2.2. Patanjali Research Institute

2.2.1 Patanjali Research Institute was started in August 2010. This Research Institute is a part of Patanjali Yogpeeth and is located in Haridwar, in the north of India. Patanjali Research Institute (and indeed the parent body, Patanjali Yogpeeth) are named after the great Indian sage, Patanjali (circa 900 B.C.) who first compiled the numerous writings on yoga in a way which is relevant and can be understood by people today.

The foundation aims at:

1. Evaluating indigenous systems of medicine, particularly yoga and ayurveda, so that their physiological effects are studied using present-day scientific methods, with an aim of using these systems of medicine to promote health and manage disease.
2. Studying the scientific basis for ancient practices used in various areas of life (e.g., farming and architecture) so that these ancient practices can be better understood and hence preserved.
3. While the Foundation largely uses actual scientific studies carried out in laboratories, the aim would also be to review the ancient texts for contemporary reading.
4. Evaluating the use of home remedies through scientific studies so that these methods of healing may, if found suitable, be integrated in contemporary healing practices and hence be preserved.

2.2.2 The representative of the Patanjali Research Institute, Uttarakhand made a presentation wherein it was explained that rather than doing survey on sample basis the organization would collect the data on IT platform and would cover entire population of the covered



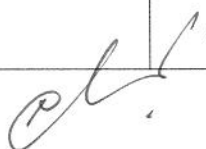
districts of Uttarakhand in the format duly approved by MoTA. During survey, alongwith the demographic socio-economic profile, the survey of the entire area would be done to cover flora and fauna of the area with special emphasis on medicinal plants. Patanjali has got state-of-the art research lab which will be used for conducting detailed analysis of Ethno-medicinal plants and segregation thereof diseases-wise, herbarium preparation alongwith mapping of traditional healers and scope for their capacity building will also be part of the research project.

They highlighted the importance and need to preserve plants of medicinal importance to bring all the tribal healers from across the State of Uttarakhand so that they can be properly trained to use herbs in proper way to deliver the best results. Collection and digitalization of ancient handwritten and Manuscripts was also a part of their project. They also intend to establish herba unique and quiet useful encyclopaedia of Tribal Medicines.

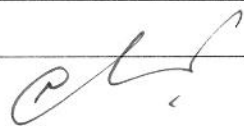
2.2.3 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
1. Proposed Activities: a. Demographic and Socio-economic Information of Tribal Community through Digital Support with Geo-tagging. b. Survey of Government Schemes and their actual beneficiaries' details. c. Diseases-wise Collection of Ethno-medicinal Information from traditional healers. d. Collection, Herbarium preparation and identification of plants from different tribal	₹ 312.40	1. The committee agreed to recognize Patanjali Research Institute as CoE of this Ministry. 2. The project activities submitted before the committee was approved with a total cost of Rs. 312.40 Lakh. 3. The committee suggested as follows: a) In the event of Medicinal plants and traditional healing practices used in preparing medicines, the Intellectual Property Rights shall remain with Ministry of

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
regions. e. Documentation of medicinal information of plants with Research Review Approach. f. Documentation of different works of Tribal Artisans. g. Herbal Monograph preparation of selected important medicinal plants. h. Research profiling of traditional medicinal plants of Tribal Communities. i. Guidance, Coordination and Training of tribal traditional healers. j. Livelihood support system to the tribal communities through beekeeping, agriculture and traditional arts. k. E-Commerce platform and Web-portal for Livelihood Support Duration – 12 Months		Tribal Affairs or the tribal group. b) The Web Portal & App being developed should have scope for data collection for survey purposes in other projects of MoTA as well. c) Initially the ambit of the project would be within Uttarakhand. However the CoE will keep scope for extending the research work for other part of the region, subsequently. d) The Organisation shall work in proper collaboration with State Tribal Research Institute, Uttarakhand and TRI Uttarakhand would be coordinating this project. e) Data repository will be under the administrative control of TRI Uttarakhand. MoTA to work out modalities for appropriate collaboration with NIC & TRI Uttarakhand for Cyber Security and data management. f) The CoE will appoint dedicated resource person(s) for coordination with MoTA, TRI



Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
		Uttarakhand and the CoE whose services will be utilized in MoTA on need basis. g) The CoE will collect and compile the work done by other TRIs / CoEs/Eminent Institution till date on the subject of tribal healers and medicinal plant as a part of the project to ensure duplicity of work is avoided. h) The CoE will Explore livelihood opportunities with the output of the project. i) Uttarakhand TRI will sign a non-disclosure agreement with the CoE for data sharing. j) The TRI Uttarkhand will be the nodal and coordinating TRI for all projects on tribal healers and medicinal plants supported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to avoid duplication and harnessing of common resources. 4. The document and audio visual reports arising out of this project be uploaded on tribal repository maintained by MoTA (tribal.nic.in/repository)
Total	₹ 312.40	



2.3 Himmotthan Society, Uttarakhand

2.3.1 In 2001, Tata Trusts initiated Himmothana Pariyojana (HMP) to target the root causes of under development in the Central Himalayan region of Uttarakhand. Himmotthan Society, an associate organization of Tata Trusts, was set up to oversee, manage and implement the Himmothana Pariyojana's programme. It co-ordinates and implements the programme and has begun taking up larger programmes and wider coverage through other funding sources. The Society currently works in the state of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Leh region of J & K and is focused on working among the rural mountain communities by developing sustainable enterprises linked to livestock, agriculture, non-timber forest produce, and intervening for better education, access to safe water, sanitation and energy. The current Aim (Year 2020) of the programme is to enhance the quality of life of over 100,000 Households through self-sustained community institutions and resilient livelihood interventions. In the FY 2018-19, Himmothana Pariyojana has reached over 68,000 rural households across 1100 villages in these three states.

2.3.2 The representative of the organization presented before the Committee and apprised that the organization work intensively in the Central Himalayan region. In 2004, the Trust's activities in Uttarakhand received due recognition from the Government of Uttarakhand. An MoU was signed between the Trust and the state government in which both parties agree to collaborate on rural development issues in the state for an initial ten-year period. The agreement was renewed for another ten years in 2014. The Himmotthan was originally set up to incubate ideas through pilot projects, upscale strategies, data base management, to coordinate works with the state government of Uttarakhand, and to monitor ongoing programs in the state being implemented by the Trust. The Himmotthan Society works among the rural mountain communities by organizing and developing sustainable enterprises linked to livestock, agriculture, non-timber forest produce, and intervening for better education, access to safe water and sanitation and energy.

2.3.3 During presentation, it was explained that Apricot and green peas are two major agri products of the region. The quality of the product is extremely good but due to perishable nature of the product and the remoteness of the location, the farmers do not get due remuneration. During Leh Tribal Festival, the Gram Panchayats had requested MoTA to get the prevailing situation studied through an eminent organisation and devise a strategy to find

a solution for enhancing the life of the product, value addition of the product thereby increasing income of the farmers. Tata Trust was asked to make a Action Research -cum – Study in which the research part will be funded by MoTA and the implementation based on the outcome of the research project will be taken care of by TATA Trust so that the research project provides an end to end solution to the issues concerned. About the project intended to be carried out by the Organisation, they informed the Committee the organisation will setup Centre of Excellence (CoE) to be run and managed by Apricot Farmer Producer Organisation for Agro Processing and training and Action Research & Documentation with the objectives as mentioned below:

- (i) Establishment and Management of Centre of Excellence for Agro processing and Training
- (ii) Action Research and Documentation of Livelihood options of Tribal Families
- (iii) Market Studies and Research for Promotion

The project would cover 20 villages in Leh District comprising 1500 farming families with 9000 population. Over 2500 acre agriculture land will be used for implementation of the project. The project would aim at improving quality of life and livelihoods of tribal families. Wide range of activities will be carried out under the CoE, focusing on apricot, vegetables and legumes.

2.3.4 Key Outputs and Outcomes of the Project would be as under:

- A detailed study report/ book published on various livelihood options of tribal population
- Establishment of a Centre of Excellence (CoE) on agro-processing, which will benefit tribal communities in 20 villages consisting of at least 1500 households, CoE will cater role of training centre, product processing, branding and marketing
- Monographs on apricot, vegetables commodities and agro-processing
- Farmer Producer organisation to be formed for running and management of CoE, handholding support – Himmotthan
- Research paper on action oriented market research of core agri commodities
- Branding and collective marketing of key products (apricots, kidney beans, green peas, onion and others) through FPO.

2.3.5 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation alongwith cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

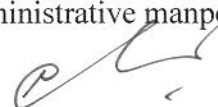


Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
a) CoE for Agro-processing and Training. b) Action Research & Documentation on Tribal Families Livelihoods c) Market Studies & Research on Promotion of Agro-products Duration - 24 Months	1 st Year - ₹ 37.40 2 nd Year - ₹ 32.54	1. The committee agreed to recognize Himmotthan Society as CoE of this Ministry. 2. Approved with a total cost of Rs. 69.94 Lakh. An amount of Rs. 37.40 will be considered for release during 2019-20. 3. The committee suggested that the document and audio visual reports arising out of this project be uploaded on tribal repository maintained by MoTA (tribal.nic.in/repository)
Total	₹ 69.94	

2.4 All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur

2.4.1 The representative of AIIMS, Jodhpur informed the Committee that AIIMS Jodhpur is one of the FIRST SIX NEW AIIMS established by the MoHFW, GoI in 2012 under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). It is established by an Act of Parliament - The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act 2012 (No. 37 of 2012). The Strength of the Institution is as under:

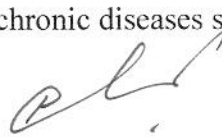
- Capability to undertake field activity/research
- Excellent infrastructure for research & training
- Reasonable permanent and temporary research & administrative manpower



- d. Appropriate networking (MoU) with the related institution (DHR-MoHFW, NIF-DST, IGIB, IITR, CDRI-CSIR, DMRC-ICMR, DRDO & IIT Jodhpur, etc.)

2.4.2 The main focus of the institution under the project as CoE is to identify common diseases & risk factors prevalent in the area, to map Local healer/Traditional healer (LH/TH) in district Sirohi, to Build rapport for smooth and lasting communication, to understand their perspective of health and disease (indigenous epistemology of wellbeing), to identify and document prevalent practices for various disease treatment (role of grass-root health practices of traditional knowledge). The proposed activities as under:

- (i) To identify common diseases & risk factors prevalent in the area.
- (ii) To map Local healer/Traditional healer (LH/TH) in district Sirohi.
- (iii) To Build rapport for smooth and lasting communication.
- (iv) To understand their perspective of health and disease (indigenous epistemology of wellbeing).
- (v) To identify and document prevalent practices for various disease treatment (role of grass-root health practices of traditional knowledge).
- (vi) To develop the region-specific module for the training and capacity building.
- (vii) To rationalize modules for practice by LH/TH.
- (viii) Training and Capacity building of local healers the basics of disease and referral.
- (ix) Provide education to protect and promote health through awareness campaign about basic minimum needs like primary health including pre-natal and post-natal health for women & children, adolescent health, including hygiene and sanitation practices, etc.
- (x) To establish telemedicine centre to cater the health needs of inhabitants.
- (xi) Study epidemiological transition and awareness of chronic diseases such as HTN, DM and CVD/Tobacco & alcohol use.



- (xii) To collect data on health situations of tribal communities.
- (xiii) Conduct of Awareness/Seminars/Conferences/Workshops for health promotion & to sensitize researcher & NGOs interested in these areas.
- (xiv) To study healthcare and referral facilities available AND understand the treatment gap in national & state run health programs.
- (xv) To support monitoring and evaluation of various government interventions focused on tribal health.

2.4.3 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
Improving health status of tribal people of District Sirohi (Rajasthan) through engaging & empowering the native by creating awareness of health & disease in a partnered / participatory ecosystem. - Study of epistemology of traditional knowledge & practice of local/traditional healers of district Sirohi, Rajasthan. - Effect of the region-specific module for the training and capacity building on behavioral change among traditional healers of district Sirohi, Rajasthan. - Piloting of telemedicine with special reference to health needs of indigenous habitants of district Sirohi, Rajasthan.	₹49.62	- The committee agreed to recognize AIIMS, Jodhpur as CoE of this Ministry. - The project activities submitted before the committee was approved with a tota cost of Rs. 49.62 Lakh. - The success stories of the project be shared with MoTA in the form of document including audio visual report and shared with MoTA. - Following this project the CoE will explore making the health delivering system more robust including infusion of telemedicines opportunities and setting up

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
Duration – 12 Months		of Satellite centres as envisaged in the Tribal Health Action Plan in collaboration with the State Tribal Welfare Department. Funds under SCA to TSS & Grants under article 275 (1) can be utilized for the purpose. c) The Satellite Centre project can be replicated other tribal dominated areas where AIIMS or other institutes of eminence are located.
Total	₹49.62	

2.5 Paravara Institute of Medical Science, LONI

2.5.1 Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences was established under Section (3) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956 on 29th September, 2003 by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development vide its notification No. F.9-11/2000-U-3. The Pravara Medical Trust is the parent Organisation of the University and was established in 1972 in a small village Loni of Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra State) by a visionary Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil, the founder of Co-operative movement in India. In 1976 the Trust started providing primary and secondary level medical care with establishment of a modest hospital of 100 beds and over a period of time the hospital grew in to 800 beds multi-disciplinary, superspeciality medical institute with state of art facilities. They informed the Committee that they have well equipped infrastructural set up and have vast experience in providing health care services in tribal dominated areas.



2.5.2 As a CoE, they intend to identify and enlist traditional healers practicing tribal medicine (healing and ethno-medicine) and scientifically document, test, and certify this tribal medicine practiced by different tribal communities of India.

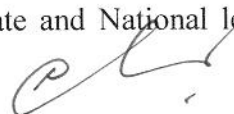
2.5.3 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
National Survey (PAN India) for Identification, Enlisting of Traditional Tribal Healers, Study, Documentation and testing of Tribal Health Traditions, Tribal Medicine (Healing Practices and Ethno-Medicine) of different Tribal Communities in India. Duration – 24 months	₹195.00 (₹15 Lakh per State for 11 major tribal dominant States and ₹7.5 Lakhs per state for 4 North Eastern States)	1. The committee agreed to recognize Parvara Institute of Medical Sciences, Loni, Maharashtra as CoE of this Ministry. 2. The committee opined that the CoE should in the first place cover the Maharashtra State within 6 Months. The scope of work in Maharashtra would include the following: a. Demographic and Socio-economic Information of Tribal Community through Digital Support with Geo-tagging. b. Documentation of medicinal information of plants with Research Review Approach. c. Research profiling of traditional medicinal plants of Tribal Communities. d. Guidance, Coordination and Training of tribal traditional

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
		healers and formation of curriculam for tribal healers. 3. Approved an amount of Rs. 50 Lakh. 4. The format and fields of data collection digitally alongwith the location details will be discussed with nodal TRI and MoTA to avoid duplicity of efforts and pooling of common resources. 5. In the event of Medicinal plants and traditional healing practices used in preparing medicines, the Intellectual Property Rights shall remain with Ministry of Tribal Affairs or the tribal group.
Total	₹195.00	

2.6 ALL INDIA FOLK AND TRIBAL ART PARISHATH, Bangalore, Karnataka

2.6.1 All India Folk and Tribal Arts Parishath is society registered under Society registration Act. During the presentation it was submitted by the organization that it consists of 300 members with representatives from all the states of India. The members include veteran artists, experts and eminent personalities from the field of folk and tribal arts. The organization has domain expertise coupled with dedicated team to serve as expert in identifying tribal artist / talents and organizing festivals at State and National level. Their

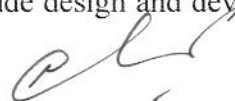


objective is to provide better platform and opportunities for the 'Artists of Tribal Art' through proper talent hunt by acknowledging their skills and talents.

2.6.2 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
1. Mapping of tribal Art and Artefacts. • Region wise visit for talent hunting. • Tribe-wise listing of dance and music forms along with traditional importance. • Identification of tribal artists and budding artists through local level auditions and performances. • Shortlisting of potential artists through competition at block level, district level and state level. 2. Finalizing at least five troops from each States adapt in delivering stage performances. 3. Mentoring of identified artists through Facebook with the permission of Ministry. Duration – 4 Months	₹39.30	The Committee approved the project with a total cost of Rs. 39.30 Lakh with observations below the table:
Total	₹39.30	

Uttarakhand TRI has been sanctioned an innovative Mentor-Mentee project. Meanwhile, the Facebook has also approached MoTA with a the project named 'Going online as leaders (GOAL)'. Uttarakhand TRI has been asked to coordinate with this project and give a detailed methodology for identifying Mentors and Mentees which include design and development of



IT based platforms for inviting applications of Mentors and Mentees and uploading the module of the portal. In preliminary discussion with Facebook a request has been made to identify 5000 Mentees and 1250 Mentors in coming Five Years. Facebook has also proposed to mentor and identify 25 tribal dancing troops from different States and has asked to give a dedicated resource for this purpose. The organisation will provide its expertise to Uttarakhand TRI for the Mentor-Mentee project and the instant project will be funded through Uttarakhand TRI. The proposal of the organisation for recognition as CoE will be considered after the successful implementation of the project and recommendation of TRI Uttarakhand. It was suggested that collection of photographs, videos, encyclopaedia version of the dance forms, music, instruments will be uploaded on repository and small film will be made from the clippings of various competitions held in different districts and States. Uttarakhand TRI will compile the necessary data in respect of various tribal dance forms and tribal artists and publish a success story in booklet form also.

2.7 BAIF Development Research Foundation

2.7.1 The project is proposed for Panchayat, Mal Samot which consists of 10 villages . It is located in Dediapada Block of District , Narmada in Gujarat. The representatives from BAIF Development Research Foundation presented their proposal before the Committee. It was observed by the Committee in the meeting that the CoE should revise their proposal for preparation of comprehensive development plan of the Gram Panchayat Mal Samot which consists of 10 villages located in Dediapada Block of District , Narmada in Gujarat adopted by the Hon`ble Minister of External Affairs in his capacity as MP.

2.7.2 The organization has since submitted the revised proposal based on the suggestions of the Committee and has restricted itself to the research component of the project. The physical activities and creation of infrastructure / capital assets, if any will be done by through convergence of various Schemes of State and Central Government and MPLAD funds duly vetted by the District / State Authorities based on development plan.



2.7.3 Problems identified and intervention proposed are as under:

Problems Identified	Intervention
Agriculture is mainly rain fed, and irrigation is marginal among villages of the total cultivable land only 8-10 % is irrigated, which is basically a seasonal irrigation. Low income per unit of land	Study on existing farming systems and developing high value agriculture with soil rejuvenation. Value addition in pulses.
Most of the land is situated on slopes and very less plain land available for agriculture. The use of these sloped lands for agriculture without sufficient land protection and management along with continuing deforestation can be attributed for this degradation.	Designing model for efficient management of land for productive agriculture systems. Finding livelihood options through skill trainings.
Most livelihood options within the region are under stress due to scarcity of fertile land and water. A majority of the population therefore migrates after monsoon, especially the marginal workers. In the average percentage of migration in the area is 62 %.	
The area receives annual average rainfall of 1200 millimeter; even then only 8-10% of the total cultivable land is under irrigation through various sources. Some of water harvesting structures are also in need of capacity enhancement in order to make them usable through the creation of community lifting and distribution system.	Model water structures with efficient utilization of harvested water.
Animal husbandry is a minor economic activity in the region. Domestic animals are being kept mostly as draught power and not for the production of milk or other products. A reason is that both on the input as well as on the output side of animal husbandry, facilities and infrastructure is lacking.	Livestock improvement approaches.
Major health risks are malnutrition, lack of safe drinking water, poor hygiene and sanitation and above all poverty. Especially during the rainy season the lack of sanitation facilities creates major health hazards.	Community Health and Sanitation Awareness



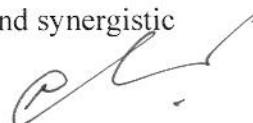
2.7.4 OBJECTIVES of the project are as under

- (i) Formulation of an area specific development approach and model for pilot testing
- (ii) To Develop context specific program approach
- (iii) To study and evaluate economic improvement before and after project
- (iv) To create a model of Best 'Sansad Adarsh Gram'
- (v) Examination of various Government schemes relevant for the targeted population
- (vi) Leveraging and Convergence to achieve overall development of the region and for the benefit of the communities

2.7.5 Following are the key components for development and implementation of the proposed project:

- (i) Baseline Survey and Resource Mapping: In order to effectively plan development interventions a detailed survey of the target geography shall be conducted using technology enabled application to access socio-economic needs of the community and resource availability at household level, village level. The baseline survey will generate socio-economic profiles of target households and provide geo tagged database of the available resources.
- (ii) Participatory Village Development Planning: Directly engaging with community member's village level development plans will be developed emphasizing of continuous involvement of community members and building community ownership since inception of development initiative, thus ensuring continuity of development efforts even after the program concludes. The plan will play an instrumental role to strategies development initiatives and develop long term local economy development plans for the target geography.
- (iii) Further to systematic engagement with the community and detailed assessment of the area the project is implemented in the project location with regular participation from the community.

As a strategy, Convergence with ongoing government program would be also aimed not to duplicate the efforts but bring complementarity and synergistic outcomes



2.7.6 KEY PROJECT COMPONENTS

In order to achieve the above objectives, broad components and suitable activities are elaborated as follows:

- ☐ Study on existing farming systems and developing high value agriculture with soil rejuvenation.
- ☐ Market analysis for pulses and value addition.
- ☐ Conserving agro biodiversity in the area for food and nutrition security.
- ☐ Designing efficient model for land management for productive agriculture systems.
- ☐ Model water structures with efficient utilization of harvested water.
- ☐ Low cost approaches for livestock improvement
- ☐ Finding livelihood options through community skill development
- ☐ Study on several government flagship schemes and its reach out to villagers in the areas
- ☐ Trouble-free approaches to transfer state and central government schemes
- ☐ Assessment of health programmes in the area
- ☐ Working out best design for Best Gram Panchayat

2.7.7 Financial Support Sought from CoE for Piloting Model Village Program in Mal Samot Group Gram Panchayat under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

	Budget heads	No	Unit Cost per month/ annum Rs.	Approved Budget in Rs Yr 1
1	HR costs			
A	Programme Officer	1	25000	300000
B	Community Mobiliser	2	15000	360000
C	Community Resource Person (CRP)	10	3000	360000
D	Technical Support from Thematic Team	3	6000	216000
	Subtotal - HR			1236000
2	Admin cost			
A	Project monitoring	12	5000	60000
B	Review meetings	6	5000	30000
C	Audits	1	15000	15000
D	Mobility of staff			
	Travel and mobility - Staff	3	1500	54000
	Travel and mobility - CRP	10	500	60000
	Travel for Central Co-ordination Team	1	25000	25000
E	Printing and Documentation	1	4000	48000
	Sub-total 2			292000
3	Capacity building			
A	Interactions with the GP	10	500	60000
B	Capacity Building of the CRP's	10	1000	10000
C	Exposure visits and Capacity Building of the	10	10000	100000

	Budget heads	No	Unit Cost per month/ annum Rs.	Approved Budget in Rs Yr 1
	GP members			
D	Capacity building of staff	5	8000	40000
E	Skilled Training Programme for livelihood creation	20	10000	200000
F	Training and Method demonstrations on soil rejuvenation, crop diversification, organic farming.	400	2000	800000
	Sub-total 3			1210000
	Total			2738000
	Organizational Overheads (10%)			273800
	Grand Total			30,11,800

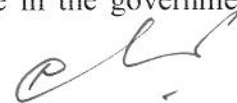
2.7.8 The project proposal submitted by BAIF was considered by the Committee and following decision were taken.

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
1. Proposed Activities: Holistic Village Development Programme (HVDP) Project Components: ☐ Study on existing farming systems and developing high value agriculture with soil rejuvenation. ☐ Market analysis for pulses and value addition. ☐ Conserving agro biodiversity in the area for food and nutrition security. ☐ Designing efficient model for land management for productive agriculture systems. ☐ Model water structures with efficient utilization of harvested water. ☐ Low cost approaches for livestock improvement ☐ Finding livelihood options through community skill development	₹30.11	Approved an amount of Rs. 30.11 lakh. The Committee suggested that the physical activities and creation of infrastructure / capital assets, if any will be done by through convergence of various Schemes of State and Central Government and MPLAD funds by the District / State Authorities based on development plan duly vetted by . In the holistic development plan, BAIF will only suggest organic farming techniques based on zero budgeting

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
☐ Study on several government flagship schemes and its reach out to villagers in the areas ☐ Trouble-free approaches to transfer state and central government schemes ☐ Assessment of health programmes in the area ☐ Working out best design for Best Gram Panchayat Duration – 12 Months		natural farming and will not suggest use of any chemical fertilizer or nutrients treatment of the soil. BAIF will also not undertake artificial insemination on indigenous cows with semen of foreign breeds like HF as suggested in the proposal. MoTA to provide District Profile of Narmada District based on Census 2011 and gap assessment as reflected in the Mission Antyodaya portal. Monthly progress report will be given by BAIF.
Total	₹30.11	

2.8 Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (BRLF), New Delhi

2.8.1 Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) was set up by the Government of India as an independent society under the Ministry of Rural Development, to scale up civil society action in partnership with the central and state governments. The Union Cabinet decided to form Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF) through its decision on 3rd September 2013 to ensure better implementation and outreach of the government schemes and programmes in partnership with civil society organizations. It came into existence as an independent society on 10th December 2013 with an initial amount of INR 500 crore to be allocated in two instalments to create the corpus of this new society. The principal objective of BRLF is to empower rural India, ameliorating the lives of its impoverished populace, especially the indigenous tribes and strengthening their confidence in the government and



Indian democracy, in coordination with CSOs, Government of India and governments of various states. BRLF aims to better channelize funds allocated by governments, banks, corporates and other philanthropic foundations for various public programmes, and ensure their proper implementation at the grassroots to generate best results.

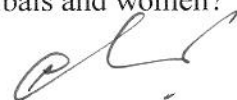
2.8.2 The organisation has submitted a project proposal to carry out as CoE. The proposal consists of finding parameters for evaluation of NGOs and to examine whether the NGOs who have applied on NGO portal have necessary strength carry out the project with responsibility. The organisation would also make a final list of NGOs who will be eligible for grants under NGO Scheme of MoTA. The organisation would also suggest a strategy and plan to do grading of these NGOs on select parameters with weightage to each parameters.

2.8.3 The organisation further highlighted the other project proposal about Ushar Mukti Programme as follows:

- (i) Ushar Mukti program is in the 2nd year of its implementation.
- (ii) A total 2,243 DPRs are prepared and uploaded in the Ushar Mukti portal
- (iii) A total 64,449 schemes are sanctioned and uploaded in the Ushar Mukti portal
- (iv) Out of the total sanctioned schemes work started in 2,391 schemes in 2019-20 leverage of MGNREGA funds achieved stood at INR 83.19 cr. has been achieved
- (v) Review mechanism from state down to district and block levels have been established by the state. these act as platforms where state and civil society sit together to take stock and decide on necessary course correction
- (vi) Several policy changes have been initiated which are beneficial to the poor, especially tribal communities

The organisation explained that the project will comprise of exploring Ushar Mukti and its Impact on State of West Bengal, CSO and Community capacities for addressing Livelihood issues pertaining to Tribals And Other Marginalised Groups

- What are the different institutional mechanisms through which the state, CSO and communities interact to operationalise Ushar Mukti?
- How has the involvement of CSOs affected the capacity of local governance institutions for effective delivery of MGNREGA for tribals and women?



- How has Ushar Mukti impacted the opportunities for tribal and women to demand work under MGNREGA?
- What is the community perception of quality and utility of assets created under Ushar Mukti?

The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
1. Screening of NGO of MoTA.	₹ 36.22	The committee agreed to recognize BRLF, New Delhi as CoE of this Ministry. The Committee approved the projet with a total cost of Rs. 85.62 lakh. For NGO project, MoTA will provide access to BRLF on the application forms and IR reports of the NGOs who have been recommended by the State and requirement of any further document would sought for from the concerned NGO through online portal or through MoTA. A report on the methodology / criteria applied for rejection of the NGOs, recommended list of eligible NGOs will be given alogwith the suggestions for improving the quality and efficiency of the scheme. This exercise will be completed within three months.
2. Study of Ushar Mukti Program of West Bengal Duration - 7 Months	₹ 49.40	
Total	₹ 85.62	

2.9 Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Kerala

2.9.1 It was informed to the Committee that the organisation has already been recognized as CoE and they have been sanctioned various projects during 2018-19. Ministry has released funds to the CoE during 2018-19 and 2019-20 to carry out the sanctioned projects The CoE has submitted an



additional proposal for Strengthening Tribal Health by building awareness and Integrating Tribal Healers into existing Health Systems in Odisha. Target location of the project would be as under:

Village	Total no.of house	Population	Tribe
Barapitta	52	260	ho
Guptapada	64	300	sabar
Haridamada	88	412	sabar
Bindiyagiri	99	420	sabar

2.9.2 The intended outcome of the project would be as under:

- (i) A full fledged epidemiological study followed by publication of the findings thereof.
- (ii) Conducting assessment as to the effectiveness of the implemented programs over a period of time and any positive changes that have taken place as a result of Amrita programs.
- (iii) To document information about cultural practices related to health and medicine that are tribe specific. This would help preserve the traditions related to tribal medicine.
- (iv) Publication of a full paper on the evolution of the study and the institution of the solutions.

2.9.3 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
1. Strengthening Tribal Health by building awareness and Integrating Tribal Healers into existing Health Systems. (Odisha)	₹38.07	Approved the project proposal with a total cost of Rs. 38.07 lakh . The organisation will get

(i) Gap analysis study between current national standards of medical care and presently available care in villages. (ii) Supporting specific health and wellbeing requirements in a holistic fashion in the villages by providing training to tribal healers/health workers and health awareness to the community Duration - 12 Months		the detailed methodology approved by MoTA before commencing work.
Total	₹38.07	

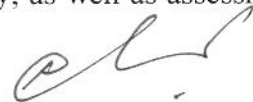
2.10 Institute for Human Development (IHD), Delhi

2.10.1 The representatives of IHD made a presentation before the Committee wherein they submitted two proposals viz. (i) Food and nutrition security among tribals in Jharkhand (ii) Migration patterns among the scheduled tribes of Rajasthan: opportunities and challenges The Committee suggested that the migration proposal be revised to avoid duplicacy of work already been done by M/s Disha Foundation.

2.10.2 Project: 'Food and nutrition security among tribals in Jharkhand'

(i) The objectives of the study are as under:

- To examine the food consumption pattern, dietary diversity and the nutritional intake among tribal households;
- To assess awareness and adoption of appropriate dietary diversity practices by tribal population including women;
- To understand the causes of childhood under nutrition due to collective care failure in tribal region;
- To study the infant and young child feeding practices of children in terms of time of initiation of breastfeeding, complementary feeding , frequency, as well as assessment of dietary diversity



- To understand the access of local available food in the regular diet of the tribal people and the role of penetration of market in influencing the diet and habits of the tribals;
 - To examine and analyze the coping mechanisms employed by food and nutrition insecure households facing food shortfalls or shocks
 - To analyse the role of public safety net programme as well as entitlement of NFSA in compensating the nutritional shortfall among tribal households;
 - To identify local innovations and community-level strategies that have proved to be successful in reducing food and nutrition insecurity risks and vulnerability;
- (ii) Measuring of food and nutrition security (FNS) will be done as per below:
- The FNS will be measured by four methods i.e.
 - (a) Household Dietary Diversity Score
 - (b) Food Frequency Score,
 - (c) Self-Assessed Food Insecurity
 - (d) Recommended Dietary Allowances
 - Maternal (pregnancy) nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding practices and protein rich diet, birth weight
 - Behavioural practice- water (quality) and other hygiene related issue, access to toilet.
- (iii) Sample size will as under:

Sample Size: The sample size was calculated by taking three broad indicators i.e. Stunted, underweight among children and Anemia among women (2015-16) and the total sample HH will be 1330 households in 44 villages. Among these 1108 households will be ST households and rest 222 households will be non ST households

- (iv) Budget details would be as under:

	Amount (INR)
(i) Honorarium	
(a) 1 Project Director and 2 Senior Researchers	23,70,000
(project director at the rate of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per month for 6 months and 90 thousand for Senior Researchers for 9 months)	
(b) Two Research Associates	7,20,000

(at the rate of Rs. 40,000 for 9 months) (Rs. 40,000 x 2 x9)	
(ii) Collection of Primary Data (field work)	
(a) Honorarium to Investigators	8,05,000
(b) Travel and Transport	4,00,000
(c) Accommodation and per diem	1,60,000
(d) Training	75,000
(iii) Stationary, printing, photocopying, communication etc.	1,00,000
Total	46,30,000
Institutional Overhead (10%)	4,63,000
Grand Total	50,93,000

2.10.3 The Organisation has since submitted the revised proposal titled “Migration among the Tribal Communities of Rajasthan: Dynamics, Challenges and Opportunities”. The outline of the project proposal is as under:

(i) Duration of the study: 15 months

(ii) This study will

- Map varied and emerging patterns of migration and analyse their links with the local economy
- Assess the extent/scale of migration, spatial patterns and differences across groups/areas; it will also document and analyse the role of intermediaries, recruitment/placement agencies, skills training programmes and organisations in the process of migration and employment
- Analyse the impact of migration on household economy and wellbeing
- Explore the choices and aspirations of youth and the role of migration in shaping these and accessing employment
- Document and analyse gender dimensions of migration among STs, the nature of employment women access, and their vulnerabilities and freedom



- Understand the links between education levels, especially higher education, with migration and employment among STs

(iii) Sampling design for household survey would as follows:

State	Districts	Blocks			Villages/ Hamlets (per block)	Sample Households (No. of villages x no. of hhs per village)
		High share of STs (50% +)	Medium share of STs(25-50)	Total Blocks		
Rajasthan	4	4x1	4x1	8	8x5= 40	40x 25= 1000

(iv) Budget break up of the project would as under:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
(1) Food and nutrition security among tribals in Jharkhand Duration- 12 Months	₹50.93	The Committee approved the project with total cost fo Rs. 50.00 lakh.
(2) Migration patterns among the scheduled tribes of Rajasthan: opportunities and challenges Duration- 15 Months	52.30₹	2. The organisation will get the detailed methodology approved by MoTA before commencing work.
Total	₹103.23	

2.11 Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP) – Karnataka

2.11.1 The Institute has presented the detail methodology for developing the Tribal Human Development Report and stated that Human development report is an index about socio-economic achievement of any state/society/Community. The Tribal HDRs intended to provide a deeper understanding of applicability of mainstream development paradigm on

Scheduled Tribes that forms the foundation of welfare or inclusive development concept. HDR is expected to analyse the reason for low levels of achievements and providing specific policy options.

2.11.2 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
Preparation of Karnataka Tribal Human Development Report Duration – 24 Months	₹28.84	The project activities submitted before the committee was approved with a total cost of Rs. 28.84 Lakh. The committee suggested to verify the research methodology with DDG(Stat.) MoTA.
Total	₹28.84	

2.12 Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata

2.12.1 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Proposed activities for 2019-20	Amount Sought (₹ in Lakh)	Decision/Discussion
A Study of the Social and Economic Life of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. (All 75 PVTGs) Duration– 24 Months	₹600.00	The Committee observed that the proposal be considered under the Scheme ‘Development of PVTGs’ in consultation with the PVTG Division of MoTA.
Total	₹600.00	

2.13 Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, Nagpur

2.13.1 The representative of the institute stated that Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work (MSS) informed that it is the first college of social work in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, which was established in October, 1958. MSS is an all-women organization which has been actively involved in a variety of developmental activities ranging from maternity homes, homes for elderly care, schools for mentally and physically challenged, nursing training, and social work education. As a CoE, the organisation intends to carry out the study "Tribals and Other Traditional Dwellers in Protected Areas in India: Study of Their Rights, Issues and Challenges". The project is proposed to be completed in three phases, namely preparatory phase, field work phase and reporting phase. The time frame of the study is as follows..

Sl. No.	Phase	Work	Time Period	Total time Period
1	Prepar-atory Phase	1. Develop a theoretical framework of the study as well as a scientific bibliography 2. Developing scientific and meaningful variables, concepts and indices. 3. Preparation of tools of data collection like, the interview schedules, interview guides, etc.	2 months 1 months 1 months	04 months
2	Field Work Phase	Review of Literature and Data Collection from the Primary Source i.e Field	6 months 6 months	12 months
3	Reporting Phase	1. Editing, coding and computer process to obtain tables 2. Analysis , interpretation and preparation of the first, second, & final drafts of the reports of the research work 3. Typing, binding and submission of the report to the University of Nagpur	2 months 2 months 02 months	06 months
4	Total Time Period			24 months

2.13.2 The organisation informed that there are 56243 affected household from 751 villages in 50 Protected Areas in the Country. The organisation will carry out the study in the select protected areas from four region one each from Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern India as follows:

Sl. No.	State & Region	Name of Protected Area & Year of Establishment	Geographical Area in sq.km		
			Core	Buffer	Total
1	Uttar Pradesh, North	Dudhwa +Katernighat, 1975	1093.79	1107.98	2201.77
2	East, West Bengal	Sundarban, 1973	1699.62	885.27	2584.89
3	West, Madhya Pradesh	Kanha, 1879	917.43	1134.361	2051.79
4	South, Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailam, 1982	2595.72	700.59	3296.31

2.13.3 The **Objectives of the study would be as under:**

1. To **describe** demographic profile of the people affected by Protected Areas in India
2. To **analyse** present situation of the tribals and other traditional dwellers affected by the Protected Areas in India with respect to their rights, Issues and Challenges.
3. To **understand** impact of Protected Areas on Socio-economic condition, occupation and Livelihood of the affected tribals and other traditional dwellers;
4. To **examine** the change in Quality of Life of the affected people after tiger reserve?;
5. To **explain** changes with reference to culture, traditions and political systems, relationship with the forest, women's life experienced by the Tiger Reserve affected Tribals and Other Traditional Dwellers;
6. To **elucidate** the nature of problems faced by the affected people in relation to the education of their children.
7. To **relate** contribution of various forest/wildlife related legislations/government schemes/ services with the problems faced by the affected people.
8. To **suggest** scientific theoretical cum practical paradigms as Social Work Intervention system in the form of Field Action Project to help tribals and other traditional dwellers in minimizing the issues and dealing with the challenges faced by them.

2.13.4 Variables/Parameters to be covered under the study would be as under:



Under the proposed study enlisted variables shall be covered. Demographic Profile, Socio-Economic Condition, Change in Occupation and Livelihood Pattern, Quality of Life, Change in culture, traditions and political systems, relationship with the forest, Change in women's life and education of children, Protection of Rights, Issues and Challenges, Role of various forest/wildlife related legislations/government schemes/services in solving problems faced by the affected people, scientific theoretical cum practical paradigms as Social Work Intervention system.

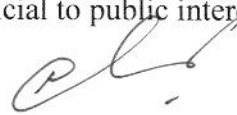
2.13.5 The project proposal submitted by the Organisation and the cost estimates was considered by the Committee and following decision(s) were taken:

Sl. No.	Item	Amount Required	Remarks
Project name: "Tribals and Other Traditional Dwellers in Protected Areas in India: Study of Their Rights, Issues and Challenges".			
1	Honorarium: 1. Principal Investigator – (Out of Pocket Expenses) 1x15000x24) 2. Associate Investigator – (Out of Pocket Expenses) 1x10000x24) 3. Research Associate – (Honorarium 1x30000x24) 4. Research Assistant - (Honorarium 2x25000x18)	3,60,000.00 2,40,000.00 7,20,000.00 <u>9,00,000.00</u> 22,20,000.00	The committee agreed to recognise Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, Nagpur as the CoE. Approved an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh for the project (@ Rs. 10.00 lakh for each region). No capital cost would be borne by the Ministry.
2	Books and Journals	2,00,000.00	
3	Equipments (Digital camera-2, Computer -2)	1,00,000.00	
4	Field Work and Travel (60 villages @50000 including honorarium of the field investigators)	30,00,000.00	
5	Study Visit to Foreign Country for Understanding their strategies related to Protected Areas	2,50,000.00	

Sl. No.	Item	Amount Required	Remarks
6	Miscellaneous —		
	a. Preparation of Tool for Data Collection (Workshop for Tool Making)	50,000.00	
		50,000.00	
	b. Printing tools for PAFs(4500 copiesx8 Pages=36000) and tool for TR & Revenue Officials	50,000.00	
		50,000.00	
	c. Computer processing charges	<u>50,000.00</u>	
	d. Stationery	2,50,000.00	
	e. Printing & Binding		
	Total	60,20,000.00	
7	Over Head Expenses (10% of the Project Cost 60,20,000.00)	6,02,000.00	
	Total	Rs.66,22,000.00	

3. The Committee suggested the following points for compliance by the CoEs / Research Organisations:

- The document and audio visual reports arising out of this project be uploaded on tribal repository maintained by MoTA (tribal.nic.in/repository)
- Quarterly evaluation will be done through TRI tribal portal and / or through other digital means like Skype / Video Conference.
- The data so collected by the CoE will be stored in data repository under the administrative control of respective State TRIs where CoE's headquarter is located. If the CoE is located at a place where TRI does not exist, the data will be under control of MoTA or the TRIs which MoTA assigns.
- The ownership of the data collected by the CoE will vest with MoTA and TRI(s). The respective TRIs will ensure that the data repository is duly protected and all security precautions are taken in collaboration with NIC MoTA.
- The CoE will not misuse the outcome of the research prejudicial to public interest.



- f) Respective TRIs / MoTA will sign a non-disclosure agreement in respect of data collected by the CoE under the projects supported by MoTA.
 - g) For all research projects in respect of Tribal Healers and Medicinal Plants, TRI Uttarakhand will be the designated nodal authority and will ensure the common resources are pooled and there is no duplicity of the work. TRI Uttarakhand will also work out modalities for appropriate coordination with other CoEs on similar projects and the fund given to TRI Uttarakhand for the purpose of Tribal Healers and Tribal Medicine project will be used for the purpose.
 - h) TRI Uttarakhand will also be nodal authority for Mentor-Mentee project. TRI Uttarakhand will coordinate with Facebook for the project named 'Going online as leaders (GOAL)' and will give a detailed methodology for identifying Mentors and Mentees from across the country which include design and development of IT based platforms for inviting applications of Mentors and Mentees. The TRI Uttarakhand will be the nodal and coordinating TRI for all projects on Mentor-Mentee supported by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to avoid duplication and harnessing of common resources.
3. The meeting ended with the thanks to the Chair.

