

F.No. 22040/37/2012-NGO
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(NGO Section)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 20th March, 2015

To,

The Principal Secretary/Secretary
Tribal Welfare Department/Tribal Development Department/
Social Welfare Department
Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka,
Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu,
Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar
Islands.

**Subject: Revised Scheme of "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
(PVTGs)"**

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith one bilingual copy of the revised scheme of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PVTGs)' with a request that the same may please be widely publicized and circulated among all implementing agencies of "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan" identified by the State Government. **The Scheme is effective from 1st April 2015.**

2. The Scheme is also available on Ministry's **Web-Site: www.tribal.gov.in.**

Encls: As above.

Yours faithfully,



(P.K. Sahoo)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tel No. 011-23073709

Copy for information to:-

1. PS to MTA/ PS to MoSTA
2. PS to Secretary (TA)
3. PPS to JS(A)/PPS to JS (MKP)
4. All Divisional Heads

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**SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE
TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGs)**
(Effective from 01.04.2015)

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 There are tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups of tribals in 18 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). State/UT-wise list of PVTGs is at **Annex**. Most of these groups have not attained significant level of educational, economic progress and are having low health indices. Hence, priority is accorded for their protection and improvement in terms of the social indicators like livelihood, health, nutrition and education so as to decrease their vulnerability.

2. OBJECTIVE

2.1 PVTGs constitute the most vulnerable section among tribals and inhabit isolated, remote and difficult areas in small and scattered hamlets/ habitats. The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that a visible impact is made in improvement of the quality of life of PVTGs.

2.2 The scheme follows the strategic approach of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana , which is need-based and strives to optimise utilisation of resources available under various programs and aims at specific outcomes.

3. SCOPE

3.1 The scheme will cover only the 75 identified PVTGs. The scheme is flexible because it enables each State to focus on areas that they consider relevant to their PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include the following:

- (a) Livelihood,
- (b) Employment opportunities and economic development of PVTGs through

Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Skilling/ Vocational Training

- (c) Education, (Literacy, Drop-out, Residential schools in addition to SSA/RMSA).
- (d) Health, (Gap filling for effective health service delivery beyond NHM etc).
- (e) Provision of safe drinking water (gap filling where line Ministries do not provide complete/universal coverage),
- (f) Land distribution, land development,
- (g) Social security,
- (h) Housing and Habitat,
- (i) Connectivity (Road and Telecommunication),
- (j) Supply of Electricity (gap filling where line Ministries do not provide complete/universal coverage), Solar power, with provision of maintenance,
- (k) Irrigation (gap filling where line Ministries do not provide complete/universal coverage),
- (l) Urban Development,
- (m) Culture,
- (n) Sports including traditional and tribal games and sports,
- (o) Any other innovative activity for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

3.2 The project authorities should tap resources for above activities also from other schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, other Centrally Sponsored Schemes of line Ministries and Schemes of the State Government, particularly the TSP component of the State Plan, to ensure convergence of funds and manpower under the scheme. The funds under this scheme would be made available only for important items/activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs and which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. Where felt necessary, funds under this scheme would also be made available for gap filling even if proposed activities are covered under other schemes as indicated above.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME

4.1 All the 18 State Governments and the Union Territory of A&N Island shall prepare a long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan" for each PVTG of their State on the basis of requirement assessed through Baseline and other specific surveys conducted by them. The activities should be outcome driven and should focus on making a visible impact

such as improvement in human development indices and infrastructure, through parameters, which can be verified. For implementation of the scheme, 'Micro Project' located in or near the habitation shall be created if not already existing in or near the habitation of the PVTGs.

4.2 A five year plan shall be prepared by each of the States/UT by adopting habitat development approach. This would be a sum of activities needed for PVTG development based on need and ground realities. While identifying and prioritising activities for inclusion in the CCD Plan, the inputs and views of the concerned Gram Sabha at the hamlet or habitat level, including the women, should be obtained and taken into account for identifying needs and problems of the community. Separate Mahila Sabha meeting should also be held for this purpose. In Urban areas, a Gram Sabha like body will be constituted consisting of all voters belonging to the PVTGs.

4.3 The plan shall identify activities that cannot be funded by other ongoing schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs or other line Ministries for inclusion in the CCD plan. The CCD Plan shall clearly indicate the annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency proposed to be involved in implementation of that activity. The cost norms of the ongoing schemes of various line Ministries and State Governments (where no norms of line Ministries existed) shall be adopted while preparing the plan. The 'Micro Project' will also make efforts to access funds under various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as funds available under State TSP for the activities. The State Government/UT Administration shall ensure proportionate flow of financial resources for all PVTGs found in their State and the activities shall be taken with interventions through the State/UT Government. The duplication of intervention in same area shall be avoided.

4.4 Under this scheme, it is emphasized that the CCD plans should focus on strengthening of institutional framework in the PVTG areas and that the activities undertaken thereunder should be sustainable and aimed at long-term socio-economic development of the PVTGs.

4.5 With regard to the aspect of Health, emphasis has been given on the following:

- (a) creation of special health centres for PVTGs beyond National Health Mission (NHM) norms;
- (b) support to existing institutions for manpower,
- (c) medicines, equipment, buildings,
- (d) the need to undertake health surveys of PVTGs including issuing health cards to them indicating their health status especially with respect to sickle-cell anemia (100% screening),

- (e) keeping aside untied funds for emergency and specific needs,
- (f) training for paramedics amongst the tribal people;
- (g) using of treated mosquito nets to contain malaria.
- (h) Composite fish culture to contain mosquito population and also to supplement protein for nutrition.
- (i) 100% health facility coverage of pregnant mothers and immunisation of children.

4.6 As regards the aspect of education, the focus is on the following issues:

- (a) Making efforts to ensure 100% physical enrolment in schools through campaign mode,
- (b) setting up of larger residential co-educational schools in PVTG areas where access to schools is poor, literacy rate is very low and dropout rate of girls is high,
- (c) Training and engagement of local educated people as teachers, special incentives to attract good teachers in schools;
- (d) improving infrastructure in residential schools,
- (e) construction of toilets with running water in schools including separate girls toilets; availability of running water and electricity,
- (f) authorisation to the school management committee to engage teachers in subjects where teachers are not available,
- (g) special coaching before the new session starts in class V, VII, VIII and X etc. when children face new barriers,
- (h) adopting flexible approach for running schools as per local needs, including aligning vacations to local festivals,
- (i) special focus on dropped-out students and efforts to get them back to school,
- (j) development of primers in local language,
- (k) regular health check-up of students (including PVTG inhabitants of the locality),
- (l) maintenance of kitchen-gardens for supplementing nutritional needs of the students and also for children to learn practices of vegetable growing.

4.7 The skill development and up-gradation activities in the CCD plan should aim at enhancing the livelihood and income generation capacity of the PVTGs on a long-term sustainable basis. It is also essential that equal focus should be given to women in all these activities. Such projects should include:

- (a) Creation of hatcheries for backyard poultry and backyard fisheries with necessary training and linkages with the market. Evolution from capture fisheries to culture fisheries with the tribal community being involved in all steps of the end to end process.
- (b) Kitchen gardens, dairy projects through milk-cooperative societies, and horticulture projects, where linkages are available.
- (c) Eco-tourism, fitter/trader/welder/masonry/electrician/solar electrician/computer/hospitality/cuisine etc.

4.8 Housing and Habitat would cover funds for housing for PVTGs, primarily through special assistance under IAY and additionally through this scheme, for gap filling. While necessary facilities like toilets etc. should be provided in the houses constructed, efforts should be made to maintain the traditional architecture of the PVTGs.

4.9 Under agriculture, PVTG funds should be used for activities like revival of traditional nutritious crops, crop planning to ensure multiple crops and crop rotation to ensure periodic replenishment of soil nutrients. Funds and manpower should be accessed from schemes of line Ministries. For example under irrigation management, tanks should be taken under MGNREGA, solar pump from Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Watershed management from Department of Land Resources.

4.10 In so far as urban areas are concerned, there should be an agency for focus in the urban areas with a dedicated person who will take care of needs of PVTGs living in the urban areas, such as skill up-gradation, issue of caste certificate, overcoming cultural barriers, problem of landlessness, trafficking, safety, facilitation for labour market etc.

4.11 In so far as the issue of culture is concerned, this will include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc.

4.12 As regards electricity, the project authorities will pursue with the line Ministries and State Departments and also with the concerned authorities with respect to forest clearances, where required.

5. CCD Plan

5.1 The CCD Plan will consist of an Annual Plan and a perspective Plan for five years which will be appraised by the Project Appraisal Committee constituted by the Ministry. At

the field level, the CCD Plan shall be implemented under the supervision of a Committee constituted by the State Government for the purpose.

5.2 The State Government/ implementing agencies will furnish a schedule of activities to be undertaken with the first and subsequent release of funds, and the time likely for their continuance or completion to enable effective project progress monitoring.

5.3 PRIs will be assigned roles for effective and transparent delivery of services. A representative of the appropriate Panchayat will be a member of the management committee of a particular project. There shall be voluntary disclosure before the Gram Sabhas about the activities to be taken up. The voluntary disclosure will include the kinds of activities supported under the approved CCD plan, names of the beneficiaries, nature of benefit and the amount of support given to the beneficiaries.

5.4 The scheme/projects will be monitored by the Ministry in a continuous basis through various monitoring mechanism, as under:

- Field visits by State Government officials
- Field visits by Ministry officials
- Specific outcomes with respect to literacy, drop out, immunization, nutrition, income levels, employments etc.

6. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

6.1 The scheme will be implemented in accordance with aforesaid CCD Plan prepared by the State/UT and executed through various agencies of the State Government/UT Administration like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), State/UT Societies and (Panchayati Raj Institutions)PRIs as well as the line departments of Government of India. The State Government concerned will be responsible for proper execution, implementation, supervision and coordination of the scheme.

6.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs can also draw up plans for the PVTGs involving reputed National level bodies, including Industry Associations, and the concerned State Governments/ Agencies.

7. PATTERN OF FUNDING

7.1 It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The funds will be released to States/UT in one/two instalment(s) in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular

financial year in the CCD Plan, subject of availability of funds with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

8. EXAMINATION AND APPLICATION OF THE CCD PLANS

8.1 The CCD Plans submitted by State Governments/UT Administration will be examined, approved and also reviewed from time to time by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

9. MONITORING AND REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

9.1 The CCD plan should not only indicate the yearly physical target to be achieved in respect of the selected and approved activities, but also the expected outcomes at the end of every year and the five year period of the CCD plan. Some examples of outcome are enclosed at **Annex-II**.

9.2 The implementation of the CCD Plan will be monitored by the officials of the Ministry, officials of State Governments and such independent agencies as may be appointed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose. The Ministry reserves the right to prescribe formats or guidelines for improving monitoring and progress, anytime.

9.3 At the end of each financial year, the State Government/ UT Administration shall submit a physical progress report to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

9.4 Under the scheme, tenural security of the traditionally used land to be ensured and in case of displacement (in exceptional circumstances), compensatory land rights to be restored. State Government shall ensure that registration of the land is made in the name of both the spouses (the intended beneficiaries under the scheme). No person will be displaced unless satisfactory rehabilitation scheme has been implemented. The cost of the rehabilitation shall be borne by the Project proponent and not from the CCD Plan.

9.5 The continuation of funding will entirely depend on the satisfactory progress made by the State Government in respect of annual programme indicated in CCD Plan for a particular year.

9.6 2% of the budget of the scheme may be utilized for monitoring and management of the scheme.

Annex-I

Names of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) - State / UT wise.

S.No.	Name of the State /UT	Name of PVTGs
1	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1. Bodo Gadaba 2. Bondo Poroja 3. Chenchu 4. Dongria Khond 5. Gutob Gadaba 6. Khond Poroja 7. Kolam 8. Kondareddis 9. Konda Savaras 10. Kutia Khond 11. Parengi Poroja 12. Thoti
2	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13. Asurs 14. Birhor 15. Birjia 16. Hill Kharia 17. Korwas 18. Mal Paharia 19. Parhaiyas 20. Sauria Paharia 21. Savar
3	Gujarat	22. Kathodi 23. Kotwalia 24. Padhar 25. Siddi 26. Kolgha
4	Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba 28. Koraga
5	Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans) 30. Kadar 31. Kattunayakan 32. Kurumbas 33. Koraga
6	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias 35. Baigas 36. Bharias 37. Hill Korwas 38. Kamars 39. Saharias 40. Birhor
7	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>41. Katkaria (Kathodia) 42. Kolam 43. Maria Gond</i>

8	Manipur	44. Morram Nagas
9	Orissa	45. Birhor 46. Bondo 47. Didayi 48. Dongria-Khond 49. Juangs 50. Kharias 51. Kutia Kondh 52. Lanjia Sauras 53. Lodhas 54. Mankidias 55. Paudi Bhuyans 56. Soura 57. Chuktia Bhunjia
10	Rajasthan	58. Seharias
11	Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans 60. Kotas 61. Kurumbas 62. Irulas 63. Paniyans 64. Todas
12	Tripura	65. Reangs
13	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buxas 67. Rajis
14	West Bengal	68. Birhor 69. Lodhas 70. Totos
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese 72. Jarawas 73. Onges 74. Sentinelese 75. Shom Pens

Some examples of expected outcomes from the CCD Plan

- (a) Improvement in enrolment rates in schools,
- (b) Reduction of dropout rates,
- (c) Increase in immunisation rates of infants,
- (d) Increase in health coverage of pregnant mothers etc.