

## Overview



1. The tribal population of the country, as per the 2001 Census, is 8.43 crore, constituting 8.2% of the total population. The population of tribes had grown at the rate of 24.45% during the period 1991-2001. This is slightly more than the decadal growth rate of 22.66% for the nation as a whole. More than half the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat.

2. The main concentration of tribal population besides Central India is in the North-Eastern States. However, tribals have a presence in all the States and Union Territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

3. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, constituted in October, 1999, is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes (STs). However, sectoral programmes and schemes pertaining to development of these communities, policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation, etc. as also their coordination is the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and UT Administrations.

Each Central Ministry/ Department is the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, however, supports the efforts of the line Ministries and administers schemes and programmes for focused supplementation in various areas, particularly in those in which Scheduled Tribes are under served.

4. It is a matter of concern that the Human Development Indices (HDIs) of the ST population continue to be much lower than the rest of the population in terms of all parameters, such as, education, health, income, etc. To further compound the problem, these deprived sections of the society also suffer from geographical and cultural exclusion, which is a deprivation not reflected in the HDIs.

5. The lifestyle of the tribal people is conditioned by the ecosystem and is in tune with nature and natural resources. Tribal people, being essentially ecosystem people, vary widely over the country matching the country's wide ranging diversity in nature and natural resources. In general, most tribal populations inhabit under-

developed areas of the country which are remote, have low density of population and lack adequate access to basic amenities, education, employment opportunities and affordable health care services.

6. Most of the tribal areas are hilly, undulating plateau lands and coincide with the forest areas in the country. These areas have low density of population. It is because of these reasons that creation of critical infrastructure in the tribal areas in the sectors such as roads, communication, healthcare, education, drinking water, etc. has usually been left out by development agencies on one pretext or the other, such as economic non-viability, high cost, difficulty in operations and maintenance, etc. As a result, the physical infrastructure in the tribal areas is inadequate and at a lower level than the rest of the areas. This also results in the inability of tribal areas to meaningfully absorb funds, including institutional support.

7. The gap in infrastructure in the tribal areas vis-à-vis the rest of the country is widening at a much faster rate. For example, while on the one hand the quality of roads, healthcare services, telecommunications, distribution of power, drinking water supply, education, etc. are improving in the country through participation of the private sector, conditions are deteriorating in the tribal areas due to poor maintenance of existing assets. The private sector would perhaps never find it economically viable to invest in

tribal areas as investments would rarely meet the commercial objectives of the private sector.

8. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government provides specific directions for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, which inter-alia include:

- Legislation for conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce, including tendu patta;
- Launching of a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation of all lands owned by dalits and adivasis;
- Endowing STs with land through implementation of land ceiling and land redistribution legislation;
- Reconciliation of the objectives of economic growth and environmental conservation, particularly as far as tribal communities dependent on forests are concerned;
- Immediate review of the overall strategy and programmes for the development of tribal areas to plug loopholes and to work out more viable livelihood strategies;
- More effective systems of relief and rehabilitation for tribal and other groups displaced by development projects including rehabilitation of tribal people alienated from land;

- Discontinuing eviction of tribal communities and other forest-dwelling communities from forest areas; and
- Safeguard the rights of tribal communities over mineral resources, water sources, etc. as laid down by law.

9. In order to operationalize the provisions of the NCMP, improvement in HDI of the ST population and creation of critical infrastructure in tribal areas, the Ministry focused attention during the year towards development of core sectors through its schemes which broadly relate to income generation, creation of infrastructure in critical areas, empowerment of the ST communities through education with special emphasis on girls, augmenting productivity of the natural resource base, including development of the lands of the STs by providing minor irrigation and other facilities to the extent possible, ensuring fair prices for minor forest produce, mitigating historical injustice done to the tribal communities living in and around forests, etc. Intervention in these core sectors was aimed at supplementing efforts of the Central Ministries/ Departments dealing with these matters in their sectoral programmes, and of the State Governments/ UT Administrations and thereby improving the overall human development indices of the target group so as to further the process of their socio-economic and political empowerment.

10. There are a large number of tribal people who are living in and around forests for generations. Their rights over the land occupied by them have not yet been adequately recognized, creating a permanent threat of eviction due to tenurial insecurity. The Ministry has taken initiatives to redress various issues concerning tribal-forest interface.

11. To address the problems of tribal communities who are dependent on forests and to undo the historical injustice done to them, the Ministry introduced the “Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005” in Lok Sabha on 13.12.2005 to provide for recognition of forest rights to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes. The Bill represents a major paradigm shift in approach in addressing the concerns of forest-dwelling tribals by providing tenurial security, livelihood and traditional rights to those who have been living in forests for generations without legal protection. The Bill recognizes the following rights :

- (a) Tenurial security of land providing relief against the physical and psychological alienation of forest dwelling tribals.
- (b) Livelihood in terms of ownership of Minor Forest Produce including rights to collect, trade and process the same.
- (c) Traditional and customary rights.

The introduction of this Bill in the Parliament is a historic step to remove from the psyche of

the forest dwelling tribals the threat of eviction from forests and deprivation of the forest land under their occupation. The Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

12. **Development of Forest Villages:** The conditions of the tribals living in and around forests and particularly in forest villages are far more precarious and vulnerable due to the ever-increasing demand for conservation of forests, the increasing dereservation of forests for industries and mines, and the tardy implementation of developmental activities for the welfare of tribals. The inhabitants of forest villages do not have access to the benefits of schemes like houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), dug wells and financial assistance under various welfare programmes, etc. as these activities are considered non forestry activities under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and also because, in many cases, the jurisdiction of the block and revenue authorities does not cover forest villages. Pending conversion of these forest villages into revenue villages, the Ministry has taken the initiative to create infrastructure in approximately 2,700 forest villages, viz, basic amenities, infrastructure such as, roads, drinking water, school buildings, dispensaries, etc. To accelerate the pace of creation of infrastructure in the forest villages, the Planning Commission also provided an

amount of Rs. 230 crore as earmarked additional funds under SCA to TSP in the budget of 2005-06. Out of this amount, this Ministry has, upto 20.2.2006, released an amount of Rs.181.08 crore (during the current year) to the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal for development of 1,624 forest villages.

13. As a result of this Ministry's persistent efforts, the Ministry of Environment & Forests issued a circular on 03.01.2005, according a one-time general approval under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, allowing diversion of forest lands to Government Departments for taking up these activities. The State Governments were requested by the Ministry to immediately take steps to identify the infrastructure required to be created in the forest villages in their respective States, projectise the same and include them on priority basis for funding.

14. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 gives the right of ownership over Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) to the respective Gram Sabhas. The tribal people living in forests do not, however, enjoy ownership rights over all MFPs in all the States. The Ministry took up the matter with the Ministry of Environment & Forests who have advised the State Governments to bring about appropriate amendments/ legislation conferring

ownership rights on people from weaker sections working in forests. The right to ownership, access, use or disposal of minor forest produce is included as one of the forest rights in the Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill, 2005.

15. Most STs own land, though its agricultural productivity is extremely low due to these lands being rain-fed. Assured irrigation in most of the cases is not available due to the undulating terrain and the remoteness of tribal areas. The Ministry requested all State Governments to prepare specific projects for improving the soil moisture regime and water availability of tribal lands through appropriate technologies including watershed development, rain water harvesting, minor irrigation, etc. An additional outlay of Rs. 200 crore was asked by the Ministry from the Planning Commission for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 50 crore was provided as an earmarked and additional fund for minor irrigation in the budget of 2005-06, which has been released to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

16. The Ministry, during the year, forcefully advocated the need for an effective Tribal Sub Plan component (8% for Central Ministries/ Departments and in proportion of ST population in the respective States), to be put in a separate budget head and made non-divertible and non-

lapsable on the pattern of the funds earmarked for the North East. The Ministry also pressed for programmes/ schemes for tribals to be implemented in a more focused and integrated manner as against the present practice of spreading resources too thin in a scattered fashion. The Ministry also identified an amount of Rs. 7077.29 crore as minimum 8% TSP component of 36 Central Ministries/ Departments dealing with social sector programmes and also an amount of Rs. 2119.70 crore as 8% of the Non Plan Budget provision of Ministry of Food & Public Distribution for better targeting of programmes aimed at providing food and nutrition in tribal areas. The Planning Commission had earlier constituted a Task Group on development of SCs/ STs in August, 2004. One of the Sub-Groups, namely Sub-Group-IV headed by the Secretary, Tribal Affairs, in its Report to the parent Task Group in the Planning Commission (November, 2004) mentioned the earmarking of funds for TSP among other recommendations as a necessary strategy for the upliftment of STs.

17. Due to the Ministry's proactive advocacy for the pooling of resources earmarked under TSP component, orders to this effect have also been issued by the Planning Commission directing the States to earmark funds for TSP (to be placed under a separate Budget Head – Code 796) from the total State Plan outlay

at least in the proportion of the ST population to the total population of the State/ UT. As per the recent guidelines of the Planning Commission, the Tribal Sub Plan funds are to be non-divertible and non-lapsable. The guidelines also provide that the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States will be the nodal Departments for the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan. The Ministry is also advocating institutionalizing a similar mechanism for the Central Ministries.

18. As regards development of educational infrastructure in the tribal areas, the Ministry's objective is to create school infrastructure within easy reach of the tribal students in tribal areas for quality education through establishment of 100 Eklavya Model Residential Schools, creation of educational complexes in pockets having less than 10% literacy amongst women and by providing scholarships at all levels to the ST students.

19. The total Tenth Five Year Plan outlay of the Ministry, other than the programmes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India is Rs.1754.00 crore. The allocations to the schemes of SCA to TSP and Grants under Article 275 (1) are conveyed by the Planning Commission on yearly basis. During the year 2005-06, the budgeted provision of the Ministry was Rs.1498.82 crore (Plan).

However, the RE for the year 2005-06 was restricted to Rs.1398.82 crore against which, the Ministry spent an amount of Rs.1299.07 crore upto 20.02.2006, i.e. 92.86% of the RE. In 2004-05, the expenditure was 98.47%. The significantly higher achievement during the last two years reflects the initiatives taken and efforts made by the Ministry towards speedy implementation of its plan and programmes.

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

21. Under the scheme of SCA to TSP, the Ministry under the new guidelines inter-alia provided for ITDP/ ITDA-wise earmarking of funds and for earmarking of 10% of the funds, as an incentive, to be allocated to States for effective implementation of TSP. Under the Scheme of SCA to TSP, an amount of Rs. 678.09 crore has been released upto 20.2.2006 against the budgeted provision of Rs.688.82 crore for creation of employment generation opportunities in tribal areas, including through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

22. The practice of releasing funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution on the basis of approved projects was continued during the year. The Ministry convened a series of meetings with the State Secretaries of Tribal Welfare to finalize the project proposals received under



Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for the year 2005-06 and also to review the progress in respect of other schemes of the Ministry. During 2005-06 an amount of Rs.361.73 crore has been released upto 20.2.2006 to various States for creating infrastructure in the tribal areas viz. roads, irrigation, education, rural electrification, etc.

23. Under the scheme of Hostels for Boys and Girls, a total amount of Rs.9.99 crore has been released upto 20.2.2006 for construction of 13 hostels in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh and the University of Chandigarh, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Delhi, and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

24. Under the scheme of Ashram Schools an amount of Rs.5.50 crore was released. Out of this amount, Rs. 1.50 crore was released to the Government of Karnataka for construction of 10 new Ashram Schools for 1,250 seats and rest of the amount was released to the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat as an arrear for Ashram Schools which have been constructed in previous years.

25. During the year 2004-05, the Planning Commission had decided to transfer the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry i.e. "Scheme for Construction of Hostels for Boys and Girls" and the "Scheme for the Establishment of Ashram Schools" to the States. The Ministry, however, took up the matter with

the Planning Commission for reconsidering the decision and the Ministry was allowed to retain both these schemes.

26. Under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarships, Rs.182.83 crore have been released by the Ministry benefiting more than 8.74 lakh students.

27. Under the scheme of Vocational Training Centres, an amount of Rs. 2.47 crore has been released to the States for continuation of training programmes in 35 Vocational Training Centres benefiting tribal youths in different vocations for their economic empowerment and to enable them to have gainful employment.

28. Under the scheme of Grants-in-aid to Non-Governmental Organizations for Welfare of STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Services, the Ministry has funded over 208 projects for implementing projects like Residential Schools, Non-Residential Schools, Hostels, Libraries, Mobile Dispensaries and 10-Bedded Hospitals. More than 5.80 lakh STs have been benefited through these projects. An amount of Rs.14.66 crore has been spent upto 20.2.2006 during the year.

29. The Ministry has funded 57 Educational Complexes under the scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas covering more than 7,528 scheduled tribe girl

students, by extending grant of Rs.3.78 crore to voluntary organizations.

30. Under the scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups, the Ministry, on the approval of the Selection-cum-Review Committee, released an amount of Rs.21.63 crore covering 75 Primitive Tribal Groups spread over 16 States covering approximately 2.30 lakh families.

31. The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has sanctioned 121 projects/ schemes during the year having its share of Rs. 59.44 crore (as on 28.2.2006).

32. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) effected changes in its role from direct procurement activities to marketing development activities of tribal produce through entrepreneurship and enterprise development of people, including development of art and craft. Under the price support scheme, the Ministry has released the full allocated amount of Rs.4.00 crore to TRIFED to meet the losses incurred by it earlier on sale of products procured in preceding years.

33. 250 documentaries commissioned by the Ministry so far on various aspects of the tribal communities in India continued to be telecast regularly on the National Channel of Doordarshan on each Friday under the



programme titled '*Janjatiya Darpan*'. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also brings out a quarterly journal titled '*Janjatiya Jagran*' for disseminating information on various issues relating to tribal people. Copies of this journal are distributed up to Panchayat level to reach all tribal people.

34. In addition to the welfare programmes taken up by the Ministry, several new initiatives were taken by the Ministry during the year for more focused attention on tribal welfare and development, as summarized below:

- i.) Recognizing the need for adequate hostel facilities for Scheduled Tribe Girls from the North East studying in Delhi University and its affiliated colleges, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the



Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) decided to construct a 500 seated Girls' Hostel in the Delhi University Campus. The building and associate infrastructure will be jointly funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and DONER. The proposed hostel will be for ST and other girl students from the North-East in the ratio of 40:60, respectively. The foundation stone of the proposed Hostel named the Rajiv Gandhi Girls' Hostel Complex for the North-East was laid on 6.1.2006. The seats for ST girls in the proposed hostel will be in addition to 7.5% seats already reserved for ST

students in the existing hostels of the University of Delhi.

- ii.) In compliance with the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), a new scheme entitled the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme to provide fellowships for M.Phil and Ph.D courses for ST students was conceived by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The scheme has been approved by the Cabinet for implementation from the current financial year (2005-06) through the University Grants Commission (UGC). The total number of fellowships during the current financial year will be 667 and the budget for the



*Address by Shri P.R. Kyndiah, Minister of Tribal Affairs, at the foundation laying ceremony of Rajiv Gandhi Girls' Hostel Complex at University of Delhi on 6th January 2006*

scheme for the current financial year is Rs. 7.95 crore.

- iii.) In order to bring objectivity and transparency into the process of sanction of project proposals received from various States for grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, a Multi-disciplinary Project Clearance Committee (MDPCC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary of the Ministry for consideration and clearance of proposals. The Committee comprises of representatives from the Ministries of Health, Rural Development, Education, Finance, Social Justice & Empowerment, Environment & Forests, Water Resources, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Planning Commission. The members of the Committee are to ensure that the proposals submitted by the State Governments correlate with the norms adopted by the Central Ministries.
- iv.) During the year 2005-06, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has adopted a decentralized procedure for release of grant-in-aid to NGOs under which State Governments are required to constitute a State Level Committee to scrutinize, examine and make recommendations of proposals in a prioritized manner in service-deficient areas for recommending most crucial projects for the welfare of STs within the overall allocation of the State. This will bring in more transparency in the prevalent schemes of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations, which are required to be recommended by State Government within the overall allocation of the State after prioritising and identifying the service-deficient areas where NGOs intervention is necessary.
- v.) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005 to disseminate information about the Ministry and to bring about greater transparency.
- vi.) Monitoring & Evaluation studies are planned to be commissioned to study the impact assessment of various schemes and programmes of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs convenes meetings to review the functions and performance of the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) set up in various States to conduct research and evaluation. Meetings to review schemes and programmes being implemented in the States and UTs are also called periodically.

vii.) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for the first time, put up a tableau in the Republic Day Parade 2006, which depicted the vibrant tribal heritage of the country.

35. The Ministry continued to receive representations for inclusion and modification in the lists of ST and the same were dealt as per the procedure established for the purpose. At present, there are more than 1,016 such representations with the Ministry from various States and other organizations.

36. The Prime Minister's Office constituted a Standing Committee on Inter-Sectoral Issues

relating to Tribal Development with Dr. Bhalachandra Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission, as its Chairman. The Members of the Committee are Secretaries of some key Ministries concerned with tribal development.

The Standing Committee is serviced by this Ministry. The Standing Committee met twice during the year and discussed various issues concerning STs and has submitted its first interim report to the Prime Minister on 27.10.2005.

37. The Ministry would continue to forcefully play an advocacy role, implement programmes and schemes in a holistic manner and be sensitive to the regulatory functions.



## Chapter 1

### The Ministry: An introduction

#### Creation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

1.1.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in October, 1999 by bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, with the objective of providing more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of the most under-privileged section of the Indian society, the Scheduled Tribes (STs), in a coordinated and planned manner.

1.1.2 Prior to the formation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, matters concerning tribal welfare and development were dealt with by different Ministries of the Government of India at different points of time:

- i.) As a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, known as the Tribal Division from Independence to September 1985;
- ii.) Ministry of Welfare: from September 1985 to May 1998;
- iii.) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment: from May 1998 to September 1999.

#### Allocation of subjects to the Ministry

1.2 The mandate of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is:

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

Note: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the STs. 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.





6. (a) Scheduled Areas;  
(b) Matters relating to autonomous districts of Assam excluding roads and bridge works and ferries thereon; and,  
(c) Regulations framed by the Governors of States for Scheduled Areas and for Tribal Areas specified in Part 'A' of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.
7. (a) Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the STs; and  
(b) Issue of directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the STs in any State.
8. The National Commission for STs.
9. Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955) and the Scheduled Castes and the STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (33 of 1989), excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences in so far as they relate to STs.

## The Organization

1.3.1 Shri P. R. Kyndiah is heading the Ministry as Cabinet Minister since May, 2004. He also heads the Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region (DONER). Smt. P. Jyoti Rao served as the Secretary of the Ministry upto 30-09-2005. After superannuation of Smt. P. Jyoti Rao, Smt. Sarita Prasad, Secretary, Ministry

of SJ & E held the additional charge of Secretary of the Ministry from 13-10-2005 to 26-10-2005. Ms. Meena Gupta joined the Ministry as Secretary on 27-10-2005. The Secretary was assisted by two Joint Secretaries, namely, Shri S. Chatterjee and Shri Rajeev Kumar. After completion of tenure, Shri S. Chatterjee was repatriated to his State cadre and in his place Smt. Ruchira Pant joined as Joint Secretary on 10-01-2006. Shri M. Sahoo assisted the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs as Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor. The Secretary and the Joint Secretaries in the Ministry were in turn assisted by Deputy Secretary/ Director level officers. The organizational chart of the Ministry is at Annex – I.

1.3.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has, since its inception in 1999, been passing through a severe crunch in terms of personnel. More than one-fourth posts are lying vacant. As on 20.02.2006, the sanctioned strength of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in various grades of posts and vacancy position is as follows:

**Table 1.1:** Sanctioned strength and vacancy position.

| S. No.       | Group | Sanctioned strength | No. of posts vacant |
|--------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1            | A     | 27                  | 6                   |
| 2            | B     | 49                  | 19                  |
| 3            | C     | 29                  | 7                   |
| 4            | D     | 15                  | 1                   |
| <b>Total</b> |       | <b>120</b>          | <b>33</b>           |



## Vigilance Activities

1.4.1 Consequent upon the repatriation of Shri S. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary in the Ministry to his parent cadre on completion of his Central deputation, Shri Rajeev Kumar, Joint Secretary was appointed as Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) in the Ministry w.e.f. 19.12.2005. The CVO provides assistance to the Secretary of the Ministry in all matters pertaining to vigilance and acts as a link between the Ministry and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The CVO looks after the vigilance work in addition to his normal duties as Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The Deputy Secretary (Vigilance) in the Ministry assists the CVO in discharging his functions.

1.4.2 Pursuant to the instructions from the CVC, the Ministry celebrated the Vigilance Awareness Week from 7.11.2005 to 11.11.2005. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs administered the pledge to the officers and staff of the Ministry on 7.11.2005.

## Parliamentary Standing Committee

1.5.1 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment (2005-06) under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), which took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on 30.3.2005, in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 2005-06, presented its report to the Lok Sabha on 21.4.2005, which

was also laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 21.4.2005. The Ministry submitted the Action Taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the Report (Eighth Report) to the Secretariat of the Standing Committee on 12.8.2005.

1.5.2 The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs & STs also submitted its 6<sup>th</sup> Report on the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in respect of "Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Rajasthan" to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 24.8.2005.

1.5.3 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment (2005-06) also presented its 10<sup>th</sup> Report on "Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for MFP operations" in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 12.12.2005.

1.5.4 The Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of SCs & STs presented its 7<sup>th</sup> Report (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on "Allocation of Funds by the Planning Commission for the welfare of SCs/ STs during the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan" to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 21.12.2005.

1.5.5 The Standing Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 2.3.2006 on the implementation of programmes for promoting the welfare of STs through grants under first proviso to Article 275

1) of the Constitution of India during the year 2005-06.

### Meetings of the Consultative Committee of Parliament

1.6 During the year, three meetings of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs & DONER were held on 13.4.2005, 18.8.2005 and 22.11.2005. The following subjects were discussed in the meeting:

| Date of Meeting | Subject                                                                |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13.4.2005       | Post Matric Scholarship for ST students                                |
| 18.8.2005       | Boys & Girls Hostel for ST students and Development of Forest Villages |
| 22.11.2005      | Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.             |

### Budget Allocation

1.7.1 The Budget allocation for various schemes/ programmes of Ministry for 2005-06 was Rs. 1,498.82 crore, which was reduced by Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 1,398.82 crore at the RE stage. The total releases made by the Ministry during the year 2005-06 (upto 20.2.2006) are Rs. 1,299.07 crore, which is 92.87% of the revised estimates. In comparison to this, the total releases made during 2004-05 were Rs. 1053.06 crore. The Budget allocation for the year 2006-07 has been proposed at Rs.1,656.90 crore.

1.7.2 The scheme-wise budget allocation and expenditure during first four years of the Tenth Plan Upto 20.2.2006 is at Annex - II and Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and scheme-wise expenditure during 2005-06 upto 31.3.2006 is

at Annex - XXXI.

### Progressive use of Hindi

1.8.1 Hindi is the official language of the Government of India and therefore the Ministry is actively involved in promotion of the use of Hindi in official work. There is a Hindi Section under the control of a Deputy Secretary. The Deputy Secretary, Hindi Section is assisted by an Assistant Director (OL), one Senior Translator, two Junior Translators and one Hindi Stenographer. The persons against all the posts are in position. This Section looks after the work of translation and deals with the Official Language Policy and Act. It also monitors the progressive use of Hindi in official work in the autonomous organizations of the Ministry.

1.8.2 The Ministry has a working strength of 87 officers and staff; most of them are having either proficiency or working knowledge of Hindi.

### Implementation of the Official Language Act/ Rules and Annual Programme

1.9.1 Continuous efforts are being made to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Official Language in the Annual Programme for the year 2005-06, for correspondence in Hindi with various offices/ regions etc. All the letters received in Hindi are being replied to in Hindi only. During the period of this Report, most of the original letters to 'A' and 'B' regions were sent in Hindi. All administrative and other reports are being made bilingually. All rubber stamps and printed stationary have also been made in

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

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

### Hindi *Pakhwara* (Fortnight)

1.10 Hindi *Pakhwara* was organised during 14–28 September, 2005. Employees of the Ministry were encouraged to do their official work in Hindi. Messages from the Minister of Tribal Affairs were displayed and also circulated to all officials. Competitions in Hindi essay writing, typing, noting and drafting and 'Kavita Path' were organised. Four prizes were awarded in

each section of the competition. 45 officers and staff participated in these competitions. The prizes to 16 winners were distributed by the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

### Republic Day Celebrations, 2006

1.11.1 As per the practice being followed over the years, this year too, the Ministry invited two tribal representatives, one female and one male from each State/ Union Territory as tribal guests of the Government of India, to witness the Republic Day Parade, 2006. 54 tribal guests from 27 States/ UTs witnessed the Republic Day Parade, 2006, the Prime Minister's NCC Rally on 27.1.2006 and the Beating Retreat Ceremony on 29.1.2006. The President of India and Vice-President of India held receptions for



*Tribal Guests during the reception hosted by the Vice President of India on 27.1.2006*





*The Minister of Tribal Affairs and Secretary, Tribal Affairs presenting certificates & gifts to the tribal guests in a reception on 31.1.2006*

the tribal guests and tableau artists on 28.1.2006 and 27.1.2006, respectively. The Prime Minister of India, the Union Minister for Defence and the Union Minister of Tribal Affairs held receptions for the tribal guests as well as tableau artists on 28<sup>th</sup> January, 29<sup>th</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2006, respectively. The Minister for Tribal Affairs also hosted a dinner for tribal guests on 31.1.2006. Along with the tribal guests, the Ministry invited 10 ST girl students of an Educational Complex run by Mewar Sharirik Shiksha Samiti, Bhinder, Rajasthan along with their 5 teachers to participate in the dinner. The

students performed tribal dance shows during the reception at Talkatora Stadium and at the dinner hosted by the Minister for Tribal Affairs on 31.1.2006.

1.11.2 At the reception hosted by the Minister for Tribal Affairs on 31.1.2006, each tribal guest was presented a wrist watch on behalf of the Prime Minister. The Minister for Tribal Affairs also presented each of the tribal guests with a certificate of participation in the Republic Day Celebrations and a blanket. The tribal guests paid homage to the Father of the Nation at Rajghat on 30.1.2006. The guests

were taken for sightseeing in and around Delhi and visited Agra, Mathura and Vrindavan. They visited the Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri in Agra and the temples in Mathura and Vrindavan.

### Plans and Programmes of the Ministry

1.12. The major programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of STs may be categorized into the following sections:

#### Section – I Central Sector Schemes

1.12.1 Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for welfare of STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service: The scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations was started in the year 1953–54. A wide spectrum of projects, which are of direct benefit to the tribals, are considered under this scheme. The major projects include residential schools, hostels, mobile medical dispensaries, computer training units, etc. The grant is generally restricted to 90 % of the total approved cost of the project; the balance 10 % is borne by the voluntary organizations.

1.12.2 Under the scheme component of Coaching & Allied Scheme for STs launched in 1974-75, free coaching facilities are provided to ST students through pre-examination training centers, to help them compete in various competitive examinations. The pre-examination training centers for STs run by State

Governments/ Universities/ private coaching institutes are also eligible for assistance under the scheme.

1.12.3 The Ministry has taken up strengthening the infrastructure and capacity building of organizations which have established themselves in the field of welfare of STs and have been providing exemplary services. The organizations declared as Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs) by the Ministry or an organization which has received grants from the Ministry for five or more years, are provided grants up to Rs.10.00 lakh for infrastructure building in such areas where no such facilities exist, even on a rental basis.

1.12.4 Vocational Training of Tribal Youth: The scheme was launched in 1992-93. The main aim of this scheme is to develop the skill of the tribal youth in order to gain employment/ self-employment. This scheme is implemented through the State Governments, UT Administrations, institutions or organizations set up by Government as autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies and cooperative societies and Non-Governmental Organizations. Each centre may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. At the end of the training, each trainee is attached to a master craftsman in a semi-urban/ urban area for a period of six months to learn his/ her





*ST Girl Students of an Educational Complex run by Mewar Sharirik Shiksha Samiti, Bhinder, Rajasthan performing tribal dance at a reception hosted by Minister of Tribal Affairs on 31.1.2006*

skill by practical experience. There is provision for a monthly stipend and raw material for the trainees.

**1.12.5 Educational Complexes in low literacy pockets:** The scheme was introduced in 1993-94 for improving literacy among ST women in low literacy districts, i.e. districts with less than 10% female literacy. It was implemented through Non Governmental Organizations, or institutes set up by Government as autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like Local Bodies and Cooperative Societies. A total of 134 districts in 14 States are covered under

the scheme. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides full assistance for setting up of the educational complexes. A complex is a residential school, meant for girls studying in class I to V with a strength of 30 girls in every class. Boarding and lodging is free for the students. There is a provision for supply of two sets of uniforms per year per student, free periodical medical check-ups for the children and adult education for the parents of the girls in the evening.

**1.12.6 Development of PTGs:** There are certain tribal communities who have a low level of literacy, declining or stagnant population,

pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups have been identified and have been categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Their problems and needs are different from other STs, and they constitute the most vulnerable section among the STs. Priority needs to be accorded for their protection and development. The scheme for Development of PTGs was started in 1998-99. Under this scheme, funds are made available for infrastructure development, agriculture development, income generation activities, life insurance, etc.

**1.12.7 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students:** This is a newly launched Central Sector scheme started in 2005-06. The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to STs to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph.D. The scheme covers all Universities and Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. The scheme is to be implemented through the UGC.

**1.12.8 Village Grain Banks:** As a part of Government's efforts to prevent deaths of children in remote and backward tribal areas due to a fall in nutrition standards, a scheme of Village Grain Banks was launched during 1996-97 and was implemented till 2003-04. The scheme has since been transferred to the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

**1.12.9 Investment/ Price Support to TRIFED:** The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) was set up by the Government of India in 1987, with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to ST communities for their minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen. As per the requirement of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, TRIFED had undertaken a course correction and amended its bye-laws during 2003-04, in terms of which it has ceased to deal in procurement and sale of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from tribals and has, on the other hand, assumed the responsibility for market development of tribal products. The authorized share capital of TRIFED is Rs. 300.00 crore and the paid up capital has gone up to Rs. 99.98 crore, out of which the Government of India's contribution is Rs. 99.75 crore. For meeting the unforeseen contingencies of losses because of fluctuations in the prices and to ensure remunerative prices to the tribal farmers for their produce, the Ministry has been giving financial assistance to TRIFED to set off a part of such losses.

**1.12.10 Grants-in-Aid to State TDCCs for MFP operations:** MFP or non-timber forest produce (NTFP) is an important source of earning for tribals. Most of the States have set up Tribal

Development Cooperative Corporations, Minor Forest Produce Trade and Development Federations or Forest Development Corporations for dealing with MFP items. Grants given under this scheme can be utilized by the State for i) increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be; ii.) strengthening the share capital base of the Corporation for undertaking MFP operations thereby increasing the quantum of MFP presently handled; iii.) setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, where necessary; iv.) establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals; v.) giving consumption loans to tribals; and vi.) supplementing Research and Development (R&D) efforts.

1.12.11 Support to National/ State ST Finance & Development Corporations: The National STs Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) was set up in April 2001 as a government company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (a not-for-profit company). It is the apex institution for financing scheme(s)/ project(s) for economic development of the STs. The broad objectives of NSTFDC are to provide financial assistance for identified trades/ business/ professions and other economic activities of importance, upgradation of skills and to make the existing State STs Finance & Development Corporations more effective. To

meet above objectives, NSTFDC provides finance for viable income generating scheme(s)/ project(s) costing up to Rs. 10.00 lakh per unit/ profit centre through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and also provides grants for skill development programmes, besides facilitating upgradation of skills of officers of SCAs through periodic training programmes.

1.12.12 State Tribal Development Finance Corporations mobilise finances for economic development of STs living below the poverty line. The State Corporations mainly take up employment oriented schemes in the areas of i.) Agriculture and allied sector ii.) Minor irrigation iii.) Trades and Services iv.) Transport and v.) Self employment schemes. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the State Corporations as 49% share capital investment and the remaining 51% being borne by the respective State Governments.

1.12.13 A token provision has been made for construction of an Adivasi Bhavan in Delhi as land availability and other related issues for construction of the building have been taken up.

1.12.14 A token provision has been made for scheme/ programme to be taken up for Promotion of Tribal Culture.

## Section-II Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1.12.15 Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships,



### Book Bank & Upgradation of Merit of ST Students:

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to STs pursuing recognized Post-Matric 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 is implemented by State Governments 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 budget. The committed liability is equal to the expenditure incurred in the last year of the Plan period. Accordingly, the expenditure incurred in the last year of the 9<sup>th</sup> plan period, i.e. 2001-2002, has become the committed liability of State/UTs, which is required to be borne by them during each year of the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The scheme is in operation since 1944-45. The requirement of committed liability of North Eastern States has been dispensed with from 1997-98 when this scheme was last revised.

1.12.16 On the persistent demand and request of the general public and their representatives, finding of the evaluation studies and on the recommendation of working groups constituted for empowering the SCs/ STs during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the rates of maintenance

allowance, other allowance and income ceiling have been revised upwardly from 50% to 100% and are applicable from 1.4.2003. As per the revised scheme, maintenance allowance for hostel residents is between Rs. 235/- p.m. to 740/- per month and for day scholars from Rs.140/- p.m. to Rs.330/- p.m., depending upon the level of courses. The prescribed annual income ceiling under the scheme is upto Rs.1,00,000, which has been linked with the consumer price index number (CCPI) for industrial workers for October, 2002.

1.12.17 The scheme of Book Bank which was being implemented separately has been merged with the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship w.e.f. 1.4.2003. As per new norms of the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, books are also provided to deserving ST students pursuing Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Polytechnics, Law, Chartered Accountancy, MBA and Bio-sciences courses. The scheme provides for sharing of textbooks by two students in respect of graduate level courses and for separate sets of books for individual students at post graduate level and for those pursuing the Chartered Accountancy course. A set of books costs between Rs. 2,400/- to Rs.7,500/- depending upon the courses.

1.12.18 The objective of the scheme of Upgradation of Merit of ST Students is to enhance the academic abilities of ST students by providing

them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII. While the remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in various subjects, the special coaching is provided with a view to prepare the students for competitive examinations for seeking entry into professional courses such as Engineering and Medicine. The scheme provides for 100% central assistance to States/ UT's. A package grant of Rs. 15,000/- per student per year is provided and States/ UTs are not required to bear any financial burden.

**1.12.19 Girls Hostels & Boys Hostels for STs:** The scheme of Girls Hostels, which started in the Third Plan together with a similar scheme for ST Boys Hostels which was started in 1989-90 and was merged later into the scheme of Girls Hostel is a useful instrument for spreading education among ST students. Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States/ UTs for construction of new hostel buildings and/ or extension of existing hostels. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme where the cost of the construction of the hostel building is equally shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of the building. The cost of construction is based on the State PWD schedule of rates or local CPWD schedule of rates, whichever is lower. Maintenance of the hostel is the responsibility

of the concerned States/ UTs. The Planning Commission had *suo moto* decided to transfer the scheme to State Governments with effect from 1.4.2005. However, at the insistence of the Ministry, the Planning Commission later decided, during the year, to restore the *status-quo-ante*.

**1.12.20 Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas:** The scheme of Ashram Schools, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 1990-91 with the objective of extending facilities like establishment of residential schools for STs, for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary stages, in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rates among the tribal students and to bring them at par with the other population of the country. The funding for the scheme to the State is done on matching (50:50) basis, while 100% assistance is given to UTs. The Planning Commission had *suo moto* decided to transfer the scheme to State Governments with effect from 1.4.2005. However, at the insistence of the Ministry, the Planning Commission later decided, during the year, to restore the *status-quo-ante*.

**1.12.21 Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals & Others:** This is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented since the First Five Year Plan. It has three components viz i.) Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes on 50:50 sharing basis



between States and the Centre, ii.) Award of Research Fellowships on 100% grant basis in various aspects of tribal development (for doctoral and post-doctoral programmes), iii.) Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State Nature, under which 100% grant is provided to the institutes/ research organizations/ universities for conducting research and evaluation studies, seminar/ workshop and publication of literature related to Tribal Development.

1.12.22 The scheme component of grants to Tribal Research Institutes provides grants to 16 Tribal Research Institutes set up in various States. These are involved in conducting research and evaluation studies, seminars, workshops on various subjects relevant to tribals, provide training and orientation to State Government officials and give support to State Governments for preparation of Tribal Sub-Plans. Most of the Institutes have tribal museums for the exhibition of tribal artefacts. Under the scheme, grants are given on 50:50 basis to the States and on 100% basis to the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for running and maintaining these Institutes.

1.12.23 Award of Research Fellowships in various aspects of Tribal Development (doctoral/ post doctoral fellowship): Grants are given to Research Fellows on a 100% basis to students/ scholars, who are registered with a University for working on tribal development programmes/

problems. The rates of fellowship for doctoral and post-doctoral courses are Rs. 2,800/- and Rs. 3,200/- per month respectively. In addition, an annual contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- is allowed.

1.12.24 Supporting Projects of an All-India or Inter-State Nature: Under this component, 100% grants are provided for research and evaluation projects. Grants up to Rs. 2.50 lakh per project for a period of 8-12 months are given to Non-Governmental organizations, Government institutions and Universities who conduct research/ evaluation studies. Grants are also provided for organizing seminars/ workshop and also for publication of books relating to tribal matters.

1.12.25 Monitoring & Evaluation: Focusing on the need to evaluate the schemes/ programmes/ projects implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of STs, the Ministry introduced a scheme of monitoring & evaluation. Under the scheme, projects are supported by the Ministry on 100% basis.

1.12.26 Under the Programmes of Information and Mass Media, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had got documentary films made on various aspects of tribal life, including their cultures, traditions, education, socio-economic development and welfare schemes of the Ministry. The idea was to document the tribes in a scientific and well-researched manner broadly

comprising demographic, historical, socio-cultural details, economic conditions, folk dances, etc. so as to keep these as a reference record in the Ministry and also to disseminate the information to the general public. The documentaries produced by the Ministry are being telecast by Doordarshan on a weekly basis under the programme titled *Janjatiya Darpan*.

1.12.27 *Janjatiya Jagran* is a quarterly Newsletter being published by this Ministry. Copies of this Newsletter are despatched up to the level of Panchayats having ST population, to disseminate information on various development programmes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of STs.

1.12.28 Exchange of Visits by tribals: The

scheme was introduced in 2001-02, to enable ST people below poverty line to visit other parts of the country for a period of 10-12 days. The Ministry bears the entire expenditure. The groups consisting of about 10 members nominated by the concerned State Government/ Union Territory visit a region/ State identified by the State/UT. Such visits by the tribals enable them to get a different perspective and also help create awareness about the developments taking place in the country.

1.12.29 Funds were released under this scheme for the tableau of the Ministry which participated for the first time during the Republic Day Celebrations, 2006. The tableau depicted the rich and vibrant tribal heritage.



*The tableau of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the Republic Day Parade, 2006*

1.12.30 Information Technology: Under Information Technology, steps have been initiated in the Ministry to bring in e-governance. Purchase of computer, updating the website of the Ministry with the assistance from experts, providing facilities to all officers of the Ministry are some of the initiatives being taken. By the next financial year, it is expected that dissemination of information of various programmes/ schemes in the Ministry to all stakeholders can be widely achieved.

### Section-III Special Area Programmes

1.12.31 Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan: The programme was started in 1974-75. The Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Governments by extending Special Central Assistance (SCA) to State Tribal Sub-Plans (TSP). The objective and scope of SCA to TSP which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family-based income-generation activities of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto, not only family-based, but also community-based, through cluster approach. SCA is provided to 21 TSP States and 2 Union Territories (UTs). However, since 2003-04 the funds meant for UTs have been provided in the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The SCA is released for economic development of

the STs in the ITDPs, MADA Pockets, Clusters including Primitive Tribes and Dispersed Tribal Groups. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes in tribal areas and thus raise the economic and social status of STs. The main features of the guidelines governing the scheme are:

1. Support to tribal population below the poverty line
2. 70% of the SCA to be used for primary schemes supporting family/ SHGs/ community-based employment and income generation in sectors such as, agriculture/ horticulture, land reforms, watershed development, animal husbandry, ecology & environment, development of forests and forest villages, development of entrepreneurship in SSI, etc., and 30% for development of infrastructure incidental thereto.
3. Priority to be accorded to the neglected tribals living in forest villages.
4. Preparation of long-term area specific micro plans for ITDAs/ ITDPs.
5. At least 30% coverage of women is necessary.
6. Adherence to the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.



7. SCA to form integral part of the Annual Plan of the State.
8. 10% of the allocation is earmarked for providing incentive to the States for effective implementation of the TSP in letter and spirit.
9. SCA funds to be earmarked ITDP-wise
10. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be ensured effectively.

1.12.32 Development of Forest Villages: During 2005-2006, the Planning Commission accepted the scheme for integrated development of forest villages to be implemented during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period and agreed to provide funds to the tune

of Rs. 450 crore under SCA to TSP during the remaining period of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period by providing the basic and essential developmental facilities in the forest villages such as schools, dispensary/ hospital, electric and communication lines, drinking water, water/ rainwater harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/ vocational training centres, power sub-stations, communication posts and police establishments like police stations/ outposts/ border outposts/ watch towers in sensitive areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs). During 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 230 crore has been allocated in the budget of this Ministry for the



*Address by Shri B.L. Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission at the Launch Workshop for the Development of Forest Villages*

same. Against this, funds to the tune of Rs. 181.08 crore have been released to the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal in the first phase. To expedite the implementation and discuss issues arising in course of implementation, a Workshop of States with forest villages was organized on 24.02.2006.

1.12.33 Grants under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grants to 21 Tribal Sub-Plan and 4 tribal majority States of the country under the First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India to meet the cost of such projects for tribal development as may be undertaken by the State Governments for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the rest of the state. Since 1997-98, it has been decided to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for setting up 100 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) from class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> in different States for tribal students to enable tribal students avail of the facility of reservation in higher and professional educational courses as well as in higher levels of jobs in the Government and public sector undertakings.

1.12.34 The grants are provided to the States on the basis of ST population percentage in the State to the total tribal population of the country.

1.12.35 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs issued guidelines in supersession of the earlier circulars/ letters/ guidelines on the subject on 2.7.2002. The main features of the revised guidelines are:

- (i) Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India is in addition to normal Central Assistance to the State Plan.
- (ii) Adoption of the project approach and prior approval of the Ministry is necessary.
- (iii) The grants under the first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India are part of the overall TSP and the Annual State Plans.
- (iv) Micro-plans for each ITDA/ MADA are to be prepared through multi-disciplinary teams.
- (v) Thrust areas are to be identified so that resources are better targeted rather than spreading too thin.
- (vi) Provision for utilization of 2% of the funds for project management has been made.
- (vii) Provision of expenditure upto 10% of the funds for maintenance of infrastructure with prior approval of the Ministry has also been made.
- (viii) At least 30% coverage of women is necessary.



- (ix) TSP Component of the Annual State Plan is to be put in a separate budget head under the administrative control of their respective Tribal Development Department.

1.12.36 Earmarking of 10% of funds out of the overall allocation under the first proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for innovative projects has been provided which will be sanctioned amongst only those States who provide TSP in the State Plan in proportion to the ST population of the State in a single budget head and then have spent at least 75% amount in previous three years on an average.

1.12.37 National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for STs. (Non-Plan): The Scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious students for

pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science, for STs, and Primitive Tribal Groups. The total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardian should not exceed Rs. 18,000/- per month. The selected candidates are provided the cost of actual fees as charged by the foreign university/institution, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. In addition, passage grants are also available to candidates belonging to ST who are in receipt of merit scholarship for postgraduate studies, research or training abroad (excluding attending seminars, workshops, conferences) from a foreign government/organization or under any other scheme where cost of passage is not provided.



The tableau artists with the Minister of Tribal Affairs at the reception hosted at Talkatora Stadium on 31.1.2006

## Chapter 2

# Tribal Development Strategy and Programmes

## Tribal Development Strategy – Historical Perspective

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



## The present strategy - Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

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

- i.) The benefits given to the tribals and tribal areas of a State or a UT from the TSP are in addition to what percolates from the overall Plan of a State/ UT.
- ii.) TSP falls within the ambit of a State or a UT plan meant for the welfare and

development of tribals. Such a plan is a part of the overall plan of a State or UT, and is therefore called a Sub-Plan.

iii.) The Sub-Plans:

- a.) identify the resources for TSP areas;
- b.) prepare a broad policy framework for the development; and
- c.) define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.

iv.) The most significant aspect of this strategy is to ensure a flow of funds for TSP areas at least in equal proportion to the STs population of each State or UT.

v.) The TSP strategy has been in operation in 21 States and 2 UTs.

vi.) TSP concept is not applicable to the Tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland where tribals represent more than 80 % of the population.

The TSP States and UTs are given in Table 2.1.

### TSP Component of Central Ministries

2.3.1 The TSP strategy seeks to ensure an adequate flow of funds from all Central Ministries/ Departments. The Planning Commission and the Ministry requested all the Central Ministries

Table 2.1: TSP States & Union Territories

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

and Departments to quantify the funds from their Annual Plans in accordance with the population % of STs in the country. The details of the budget allocation for the year 2005-06 available with the Central Ministries, and the minimum 8% allocation of funds for TSP areas, for which the Ministry effectively advocated during the year, are furnished in Table 2.2.

2.3.2 The actual flow to Tribal Sub-Plan out of the total outlay of the Ministries indicated in the table above could not be compiled because of inadequate information. Many Ministries have reported difficulty in segregation of their TSP component citing indivisibility of projects, because their projects are applicable to all communities, including SCs/ STs. The Ministry, however, continued to impress upon the need to provide earmarked funds under TSP.

**Table 2.2 : Budget Estimates of different Ministries/ Departments and minimum 8% allocation for TSP Component**

| (Rs. in crore)                           |                                                            |                             |                                       |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. No.                                   | Central Ministry/ Department                               | Budget Estimates<br>2005-06 | 8% of BE to be<br>earmarked under TSP |
| <b>Part-A</b>                            |                                                            |                             |                                       |
| 1                                        | Agriculture and Cooperation                                | 4209.32                     | 336.75                                |
| 2                                        | Agriculture Research and Education                         | 1150.00                     | 92.00                                 |
| 3                                        | Animal Husbandary and Dairying                             | 669.08                      | 53.53                                 |
| 4                                        | Agro and Rural Industries                                  | 859.00                      | 68.72                                 |
| 5                                        | Posts                                                      | 354.00                      | 28.32                                 |
| 6                                        | Telecommunications                                         | 158.61                      | 12.69                                 |
| 7                                        | Information and Technology                                 | 929.30                      | 74.34                                 |
| 8                                        | Culture                                                    | 551.12                      | 44.09                                 |
| 9                                        | Environment and Forests                                    | 1234.91                     | 98.79                                 |
| 10                                       | Food Processing Industries                                 | 180.00                      | 14.40                                 |
| 11                                       | Health                                                     | 2881.77                     | 230.54                                |
| 12                                       | Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy | 345.00                      | 27.60                                 |
| 13                                       | Family Welfare                                             | 6424.00                     | 513.92                                |
| 14                                       | Secondary Education and Higher Education                   | 2710.50                     | 216.84                                |
| 15                                       | Women and Child Development                                | 3875.29                     | 310.02                                |
| 16                                       | Information and Broadcasting                               | 528.00                      | 42.24                                 |
| 17                                       | Non-Conventional Energy Sources                            | 599.75                      | 47.98                                 |
| 18                                       | Panchayati Raj                                             | 50.00                       | 4.00                                  |
| 19                                       | Planning                                                   | 75.00                       | 6.00                                  |
| 20                                       | Power                                                      | 3000.00                     | 240.00                                |
| 21                                       | Road Transport and Highways                                | 12120.36                    | 969.63                                |
| 22                                       | Land Resources                                             | 1396.00                     | 111.68                                |
| 23                                       | Drinking Water Supply                                      | 4750.00                     | 380.00                                |
| 24                                       | Science and Technology                                     | 1240.00                     | 99.20                                 |
| 25                                       | Scientific and Industrial Research                         | 846.00                      | 67.68                                 |
| 26                                       | Biotechnology                                              | 445.00                      | 35.60                                 |
| 27                                       | Small Scale Industries                                     | 408.91                      | 32.71                                 |
| 28                                       | Textiles                                                   | 1150.00                     | 92.00                                 |
| 29                                       | Tourism                                                    | 786.00                      | 62.88                                 |
| 30                                       | Urban Development                                          | 2080.33                     | 166.43                                |
| 31                                       | Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation                   | 500.00                      | 40.00                                 |
| 32                                       | Water Resources                                            | 621.00                      | 49.68                                 |
| 33                                       | Youth Affairs and Sports                                   | 438.99                      | 35.12                                 |
| 34                                       | Elementary Education and Literacy                          | 12531.76                    | 1002.54                               |
| 35                                       | Rural Development                                          | 18334.00                    | 1466.72                               |
| 36                                       | Labour and Employment                                      | 219.48                      | 2.65                                  |
| <b>Part-A - Total of Plan Funds</b>      |                                                            | <b>88652.48</b>             | <b>7077.29</b>                        |
| Part-B                                   | Non-Plan component of Food and Public Distribution         | 26496.23                    | 2119.70                               |
| <b>Total of funds to be spent on STs</b> |                                                            | <b>115148.71</b>            | <b>9196.99</b>                        |
| Part-C                                   | Ministry Of Tribal Affairs                                 | 1509.74                     | 1509.74                               |
| <b>Grand Total of A,B&amp;C</b>          |                                                            | <b>116658.45</b>            | <b>10706.73</b>                       |



## TSP of the State Governments

2.4.1 The Ministry proactively advocates for pooling of resources to be earmarked under TSP component in each of the State. The Planning Commission constituted a Sub Group of the Task Force on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Tribal Affairs). The report of the Sub Group was accepted by the Planning Commission's Main Task Force. The Ministry had further pursued the matter. The Planning Commission have now issued orders to this effect directing the States to earmark funds for TSP (to be placed under a separate Budget Head – Code 796) from total State Plan outlay at least in the proportion of the ST population to the total population of the State/ UT. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, the Tribal Sub Plan funds are to be non-divertible and non-lapsable. The guidelines also provide that the Tribal Welfare Departments will be nodal Departments for the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan in the States.

2.4.2 In order to provide incentive for adoption of TSP, it is provided in the guidelines for release of funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India and SCA to TSP that an amount equivalent to 10% of the total allocation is to be earmarked and used as an instrument to bring about changes in the institutional framework

for adoption of the TSP and is to be allocated only amongst the States which had released in the previous financial year more than 75% of the approved Tribal Sub-Plan funds to the implementing agencies through the budget head of the Tribal Development Department of the State. In case of the tribal-majority States, utilization of 75% of the grants released under the Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry would qualify for consideration of innovative projects.

## Funding of Tribal Development Programmes

2.5.1 Funds for tribal development are sourced from:

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

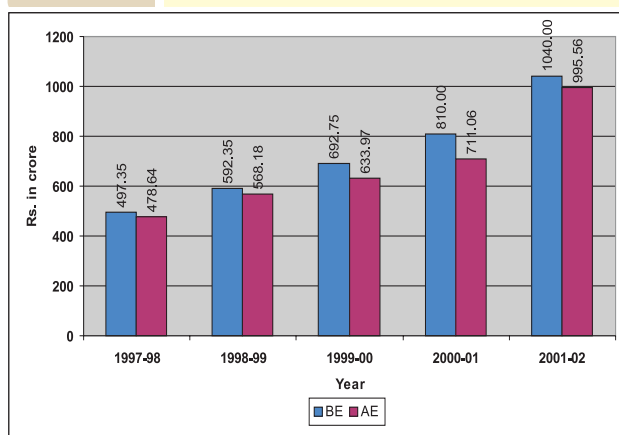
2.5.2 State Governments are required to quantify the funds from the State Plans for tribal area development in proportion to the %age of tribal population in the States. Similarly, Central Ministries should quantify the funds from sectoral programmes for tribal development in proportion

to the %age of the tribal population in the country. These funds are to be used for implementation of developmental programmes in the tribal areas, primarily for the STs, in the fields of education, health, agriculture, horticulture, small industries, artisans and other income generating activities.

### Tribal Development during the Ninth Plan and Tenth Plan

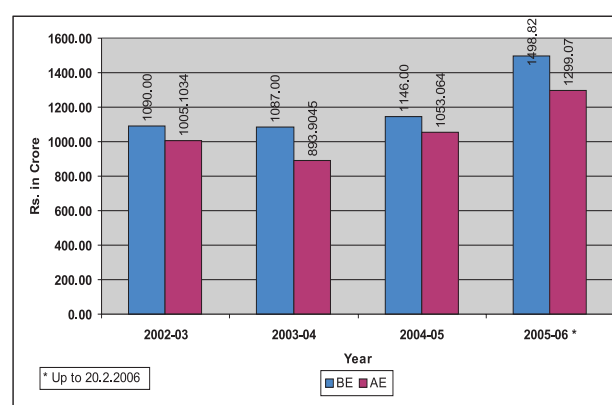
2.6.1 The Ministry implemented various tribal development programmes during the Ninth Plan period and incurred an expenditure of Rs.3387.41 crore against the budget estimates of Rs.3632.45 crore. The major expenditure of Rs.2746.63 crore (81.09%) was in the form of grants-in-aid released to the State Governments as Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub Plan and grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. The scheme-wise and year-wise details with regard to budget estimates and expenditure for the Ninth Five Year Plan period are given in Annex – III (Figure. 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Budget provision and actual expenditure during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan



2.6.2 The Planning Commission approved an allocation of Rs.1,754 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan. In this, the allocation under the two major schemes i.e. Grants under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India are not included. The budget estimates, revised estimates and expenditure for first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan are given in the Annex – II (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Budget provision and actual expenditure during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan



### Women and Child Development

2.7.1 The schemes and programmes of the Ministry are largely focused on improvement of living standards, education, health care and skill upgradation of the tribal people without any gender bias. The Ministry has two schemes exclusively for the benefit of ST girls, namely, the Educational Complex Scheme in Low Literacy Pockets and the Construction of Girls Hostels for promotion of education.

2.7.2 The Ministry also supports Ashram

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

2.7.3 The National STs Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) also provides loans to eligible tribal women exclusively under Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana.

## Gender Budgeting

2.8.1 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (2004-05) indicated the perceived need for budget being presented in a manner that highlights gender sensitivities of the budgetary allocation. Women in general and ST women in particular stand apart as one segment of the population that warrants special attention due

to their vulnerability and lack of access to state resources. The total population of women in the country is about 496.45 million as per the 2001 Census and represent 48.3 % of the country's total population. Out of total women population, 41.69 million constitute only ST women, which represent 49.4 % of country's total ST population and 8.4 % of the country's total women population.

2.8.2 Within the framework of a domestic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards, there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues, including those pertaining to ST women, from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women.

2.8.3 Raising the status of women in general and that of ST women in particular is not just a moral imperative but also a strategic one. Economic liberalization creates new opportunities. Unless the women, who constitute approximately half the population, are able to gain from such opportunities, development will continue to be lopsided.

2.8.4 Gender budgeting assesses quantum and adequacy of allocation of resources for women

and establishes the extent to which gender commitments are translated into budgetary commitments. It provides a way of assessing the impact of Government revenue and expenditure on women in the areas like health care, education, employment, etc. In other words, the concept of gender budgeting does not entail any additional allocation for women; rather, it is essentially an orientation of the budget to establish its gender-differential impact on areas of women's concern. Gender Budgeting has to be seen as a comprehensive tool for women's empowerment.

2.8.5 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is one of the nine Departments/ Ministries of the Government of India who have been directed to prepare public expenditure profile of the schemes implemented by them and conduct beneficiary incidence analysis from a gender perspective. These Departments are also to review operational guidelines to form a gender viewpoint for making necessary changes in the implementation process. To achieve the said goal, a Gender Budgeting Cell has been constituted in the Ministry, as desired by the Ministry of Finance.

2.8.6 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs being the nodal agency for around development of STs including ST women, implements a number of schemes/ programmes for the STs population in the country. They are both for ST men and

women. However, the Ministry runs a scheme exclusively for ST women. This specific women-oriented scheme is for 'Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for development of ST girls in Tribal Areas'. In addition, there is a separate scheme for construction of hostels for girls as well as boys. Furthermore, 50 % seats have been reserved for the girl students in the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs i.e. 'Eklavya Model Residential Schools'.

2.8.7 This Ministry also lays emphasis on formulation of women Self Help Groups (SHGs) for grant of soft term loans and other grants released under SCA to TSP and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The schemes provide that projects/ schemes should be so drawn up that issues affecting tribal women are brought centre-stage and their participation, right from the stage of formulation to implementation of various development projects is ensured. To this effect, at least 30% of the funds are to be kept apart for women for taking up women oriented projects.

2.8.8 Besides, National STs Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a fully Government of India owned undertaking under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, also runs a scheme for ST women i.e. scheme of 'Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana'. It has been formulated to provide soft term loans to women



entrepreneurs. All other schemes are common to ST men and women for flow of benefits.

2.8.9 During the year 2005 -06 (up to 20.2.2006), financial and physical achievements specifically oriented towards women beneficiaries are given in the Annex – IV.

## Outcomes

2.9.1 Based on the statement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (2005-06), the Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized the need for improving the quality of development programmes by making their conceptualization, design and implementation 'outcome' oriented to improve the quality of implementation and enhance the efficiency and accountability of the delivery mechanism.

2.9.2 Emphasis is for ensuring 'value for money' through higher productivity / quality of expenditure. This requires strong project/ programme formulation/ appraisal capabilities. The development outcomes need to be defined in a measurable term, with benchmarking of unit cost of delivery, making the entire exercise monitorable. This also requires better utilization of physical assets and manpower, and steps to improve project management and programme implementation. Appropriate systems also need to be put in place to ensure timely flow of funds, which should be utilized for the intended purposes with the desired outcomes.

2.9.3 The 'Outlays' have been defined as financial outlays. Any activity undertaken by the Central/ State Government with financial outlays is to be converted into physical outcomes. This also requires better utilization of physical assets and manpower, and steps to improve project management and programme implementation. 'Outputs' are a measure of the physical quantity of the goods or services produced through an activity under a scheme or programme. They are usually an intermediate stage between 'outlays' and 'outcomes'. 'Outcomes' are the end products/ result of various Government initiatives/ interventions. They involve much more than mere outputs. The outlays can be broadly defined as the final product/ results of various Government initiatives and interventions, including those involving partnership with the private sector, voluntary organization, and the community.

2.9.4 In consonance with the speech of the Finance Minister, this Ministry started exercise of identifying outputs and outcomes. States were asked to quantify outputs as well as outcomes keeping in view investment being made in various programmes of the Ministry. During Review Meeting of Secretaries/ Commissioners in-charge of Tribal Development/ Welfare of States, it was again reviewed to ensure that States identify outputs as well as outcomes under each scheme/ programme of

the Ministry where funds are being provided to State Governments. It was emphasized that regular and proper reporting should be made about outputs and outcomes so that progress is monitored regularly. In the Ministry, an exercise was carried out for identifying outputs and outcomes under each scheme/ programme of the Ministry.

2.9.5 The Ministry has fixed quantifiable outputs and outcomes against each of the schemes/ programmes. Since the projects take longer time for completion than a particular financial year, the outputs tend to spill over to the next year. As regards the outcomes, the same has also been fixed in the pro-forma for the next financial year. The system of reporting outputs/ outcomes in respect of each scheme/ programme and assessing the outcomes, which may be a result of many more inter-sectoral initiatives taken in the same activity and in the same area are, however, in the process of being institutionalized and developing reporting mechanisms.

### Audit Paras

2.10.1 The Comptroller and Auditor General of India vide their letter dated 15.6.2004 has communicated 15 (fifteen) Audit Paras/ Objections based on audit conducted by them

between 5.4.2004 to 6.5.2004, on the grants-in-aid released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the period 2003-04.

2.10.2 Based on discussions during the meeting and reply sent to DG (Audit), a communication has been received from Audit, wherein the Audit have made the observations against these Audit Paras:

Table 2.3 : Details of Audit Paras

| S.No. | Observation made by Audit                                             | Number of Audit Paras |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| i.)   | Para remained outstanding                                             | 6 + a part of a para  |
| ii.)  | Para may be settled subject to verification at the time of next Audit | 3                     |
| iii.) | Para settled during the audit 2004-05                                 | 5 + a part of a para  |

2.10.3 In respect of i.) above, Action Taken Notes in the prescribed format are being expedited for requesting the DG (Audit) for settlement of these outstanding Audit paras.

2.10.4 DG (Audit) has also communicated 15 Audit Paras/ Objections based on Audit conducted by them on the grant-in-aid released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the period 2004-05. These Audit Paras are in the process of being replied/ settled.

## Chapter 3

# The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Areas

### Scheduled Tribes:

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

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

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

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



### Distribution of Tribes

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

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

- (a) a pre-agriculture level of technology;
- (b) a stagnant or declining population ;

- (c) extremely low literacy; and
- (d) a subsistence level of economy.

3.2.3 The varying concentrations of tribal population in India have been shown in the map. (Figure 3.2)

Table 3.1: Distribution of STs population in different States/ UTs

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

Figure 3.1: Distribution of STs population

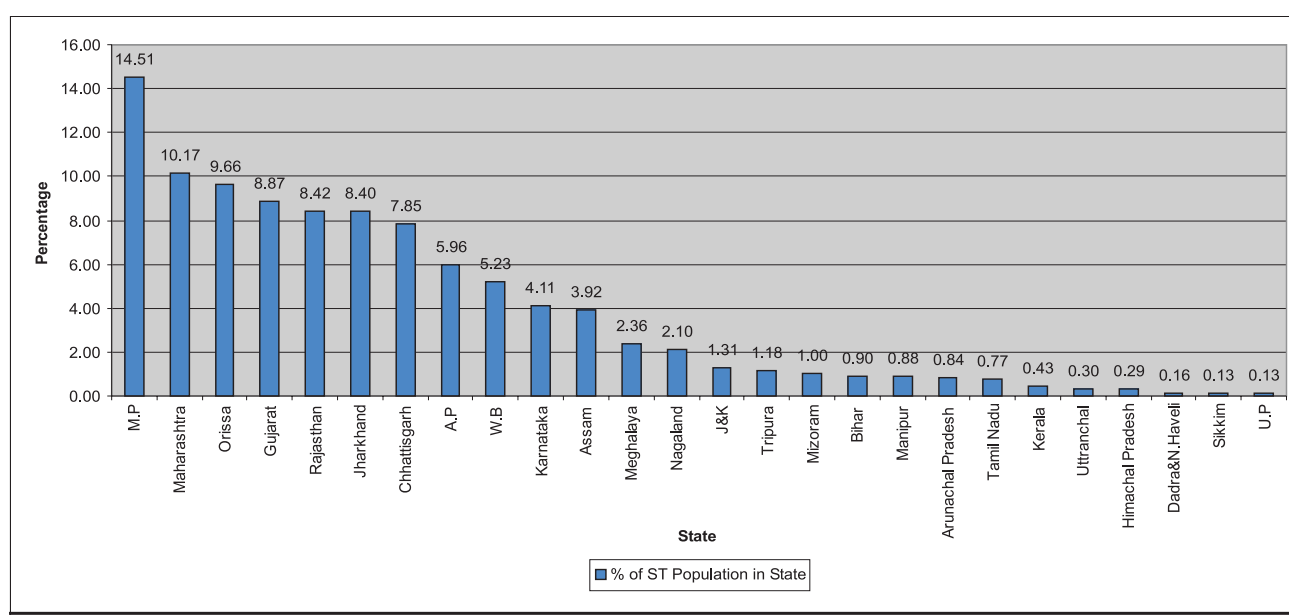




Figure 3.2: STs in States/ UTs (2001 Census) as percentage (in bracket) of their total population of the States/UTs



## The Major Tribes

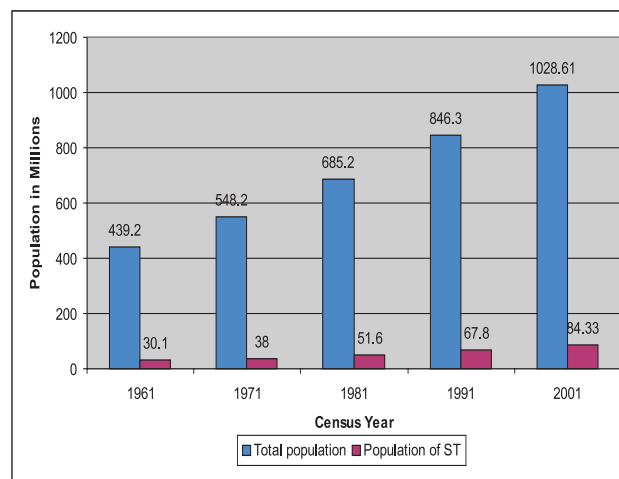
3.3.1 There are over 500 tribes (with many overlapping communities in more than one State) as notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country, the largest number being in the State of Orissa. i. e.. 62.

3.3.2 The main concentration of tribal population is in central India and in the North-Eastern States. However, they have their presence in all States and Union Territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The predominant tribal populated states of the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

## Demographic Trends and Present Status:

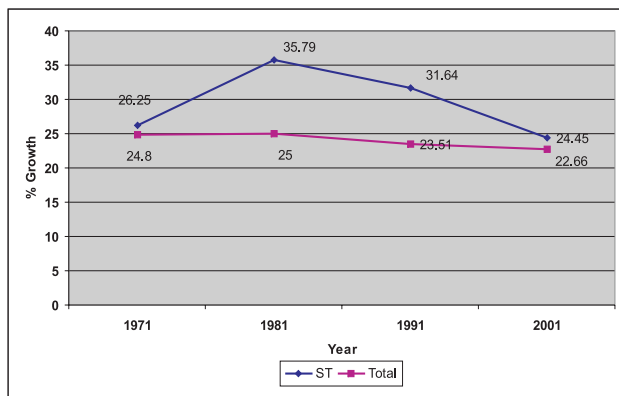
3.4.1 Population Profile: According to the 2001 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country is 8.43 crore, which is 8.2% of the total population of the country. The population of Scheduled Tribes has been on the increase since 1961. The State-wise overall population, ST population, growth rate, etc during 1991 to 2001 as per census 2001 are given at Annex – V

Figure 3.3 : Comparison between Total and ST population in five censuses.



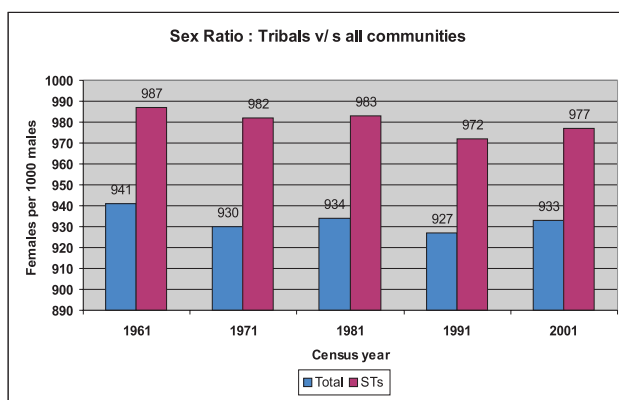
3.4.2 Growth: The decadal population growth between the census years 1981 to 1991 in respect of the tribal population has been higher (31.64%) than that of the entire population (23.51%). Similarly during census years 1991 to 2001 it has been 24.45% against the growth rate of 22.66% for the entire population. The ST population in the State of Karnataka has witnessed highest growth rate of 80.82% followed by Nagaland (67.23%). The increased rate of population growth, in some cases, is the result of addition of new communities to the ST list. The lowest growth rate in respect of ST population as per 2001 census was recorded in Andaman & Nicobar (10.08%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (12.02%).

Figure 3.4: Comparison of Decadal Population Growth of the Total and ST Populations, 1971 to 2001



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

Figure 3.5: Comparative Sex Ratio



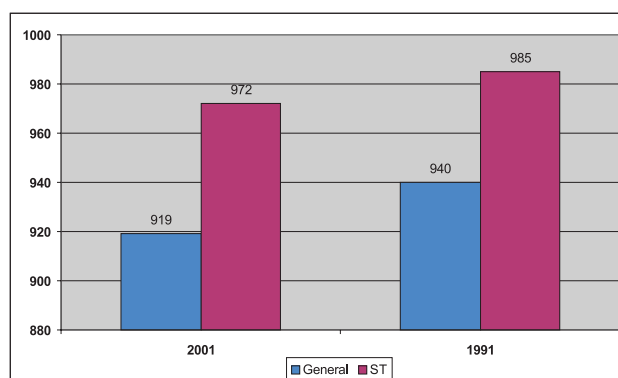
#### 3.4.4 Child Sex Ratio:

The 1991 Census revealed that the child sex ratio in 0-6 age group for the general population

was 940 girls against 1000 boys for the country as a whole. In case of STs, this ratio was more favourable and stood at 985 girls against 1000 boys. In 2001, the child sex ratio in the general population further deteriorated to 919 girls to 1000 boys. Nevertheless, situation among STs, though also on the decline, remains comparatively better at 972 girls for 1000 boys.

**3.4.5** In case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 2001 Census reported 1009 girls against 1000 boys among STs in the 0-6 age group, whereas in the general population, there are 911 girls against 1000 boys in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In 1991, this figure was 1018 girls per 1000 boys among STs in Dadra and Nagar Haveli as against 1005 girls per 1000 boys for the general population of the UT. The State-wise details of 1991 and 2001 census figures indicating child sex ratio is at Annex - VI.

Figure 3.6: Child Sex Ratio (0 – 6 years)



**3.4.6 Literacy:** The literacy rate for overall population has increased from 52.2% to 65.38% and literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes

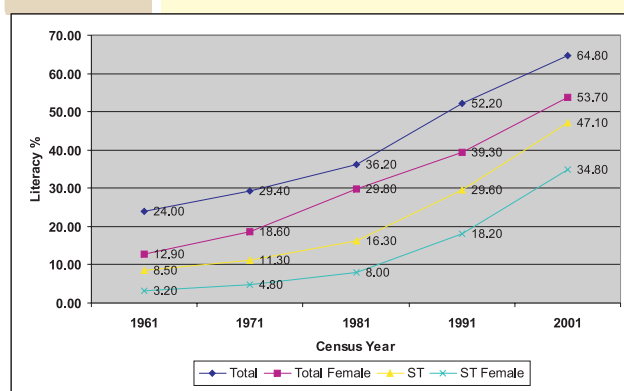
has increased from 29.62% to 47.10% during the period from 1991 to 2001. The literacy rate among ST male increased from 40.65% to 59.20% and the ST female literacy increased from 18.20% to 34.80% during the period from 1991-2001. The ST female literacy is lower by approximately 20% as compared to the overall female literacy of the general population. However, the significant point is the increase in total as well as female literacy among ST. The details are given in table.

Table 3.1 : Literacy rate in 1991 and 2001 censuses

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

Source Registrar General of India

Figure 3.7: Comparative literacy rates



### Indicators of Backwardness:

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

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

### Health indices of STs versus others

3.6 The infant mortality, under-5 children mortality and %age of children under-weight in respect of STs is higher than that of the overall population as well as of other disadvantaged socio economic groups as shown in the table and graph below.

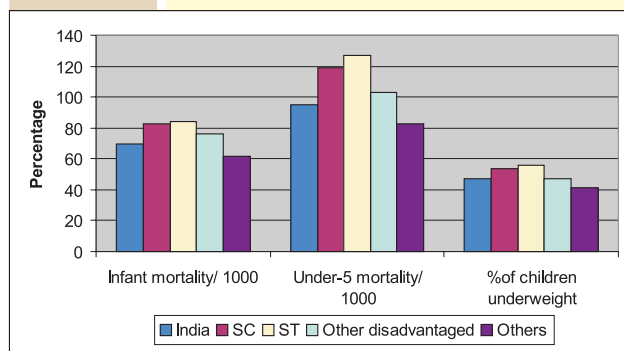


Table 3.2: Health Indices

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

Upto 20.02.2006

Figure 3.8: Health Indices



## Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) (2002-03) for STs versus others

3.7.1 The gross enrolment ratio in respect of all categories and Scheduled Tribes at elementary stage (I- V) & (VI-VIII) is given in the tables and graph below.

Table 3.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio (Class I-V)

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

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

Figure 3.9: Gross Enrolment Ratio(Class I-V)

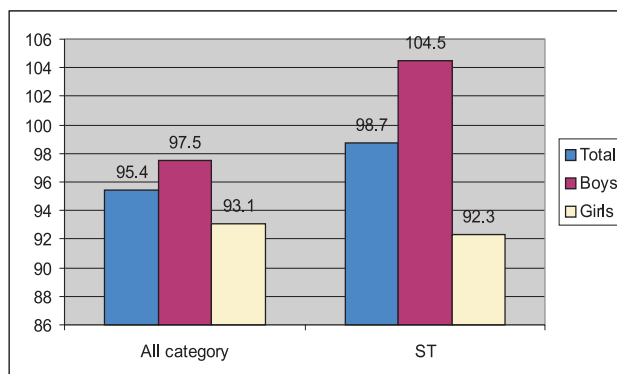
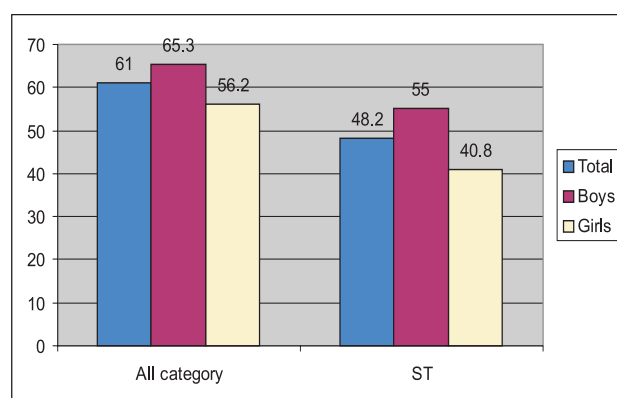


Table 3.4: Gross Enrolment Ratio(Class VI-VIII)

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

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

Figure 3.10: Enrolment Ratio (Class VI-VIII)



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

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

## i) Social:

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

Areas and the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States (Article 339 (1))

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

## ii) Economic:

- The state, to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)
- Grants-in-Aid from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Administration of Scheduled Areas [Article 275(1)]
- The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State to be taken

into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration (Article 335).

iii) Political:

3.7.3 Through the Fifth Schedule, the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in any State, other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by ensuring submission of Annual Report by the Governors to the President of India regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas and setting up of a Tribal Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes {Article 244 (1)}

- Special provisions through the Sixth Schedule for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by designating certain tribal areas as Autonomous Districts and Autonomous Regions and also by constituting District Councils, Autonomous Councils and Regional Councils {Article 244(2)}
- Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People (Article 330)
- Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States (Article 332)

- Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat (Article 243D)
- Extension of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision making.

3.7.4 Scheduling and De-scheduling of Tribes:

The term “Scheduled Tribes” first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defines Scheduled Tribes as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution”. Article 342 prescribes the procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of Scheduled Tribes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (Chanda Committee) 1969.

3.7.10 In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the State Governments concerned, has promulgated so far 9 Orders specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the States and Union Territories. Out of these, eight are in operation at present in their original or amended form. One Order, namely the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order 1968 has become defunct on account of the reorganization of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1987. Under the Goa, Daman & Diu Reorganization Act 1987 (18 of 1987) the list of Scheduled Tribes of Goa has been transferred to part XIX of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and that of Daman & Diu, to Part II of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951. A list of these eight Orders is available at Annex-VII. The list of Scheduled Tribes is indicated at Annex-VIII. The addition/ deletion made in the list of Scheduled Tribes vide the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 of 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2002 in relation to State of Gujarat and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 of 8<sup>th</sup> January,



2003 in relation to States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are indicated in **bold** and “The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2003 of 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2003 in relation to the States of Assam is given in the foot note.

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

### Issue of Scheduled Tribes Certificate

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

- i) That the person and his parents actually belong to the community claimed;
- ii) That the community is included in the Presidential Order specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the concerned State;
- iii) That the person belongs to that State and to the area within that State in respect of which the community has been scheduled;
- iv) He may profess any religion;
- v) That he or his parents/ grandparents etc., should be permanent resident of the State/UT on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case.
- vi) A person who is temporarily away from his permanent place of residence at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case, say for example to earn a living or seek education, etc can also be regarded as a Scheduled Tribe, if his tribe has been specified in that Order in relation to his State/ Union Territory. But he cannot be treated as such in relation to the place of his temporary residence notwithstanding the fact that the name of his tribe has been scheduled in respect of that State where he is temporarily settled, in any Presidential Order.
- vii) In the case of persons born after the date of notification of the relevant Presidential Order, the place of residence for the purpose of acquiring Scheduled Tribe status, is the place of permanent abode of their parents at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order under which they claim to belong to such a tribe.

## (b) Scheduled Tribe claims on migration

- i) Where a person migrates from the portion of the State in respect of which his community is scheduled to another part of the same State in respect of which community is not scheduled, he will continue to be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe, in relation to that State;
- ii) Where a person migrates from one State to another, he can claim to belong to a Scheduled Tribe only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the State to which he has migrated.

## (c) Scheduled Tribe claims through marriages

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

## (d) Issue of Scheduled Tribe certificates

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

1. District Magistrate/ Additional District Magistrate/ Collector/ Deputy Commissioner/ Additional Deputy Commissioner/ Deputy Collector/ 1<sup>st</sup> Class Stipendiary Magistrate/ City Magistrate/ Sub Divisional Magistrate/ Taluka Magistrate/ Executive Magistrate/ Extra Assistant Commissioner.  
[not below the rank of 1<sup>st</sup> Class Stipendiary Magistrate]
2. Chief Presidency Magistrate/ Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate/ Presidency Magistrate
3. Revenue Officers not below the rank of Tehsildar
4. Sub-Divisional Officer of the area where the candidate and/ or his family normally resides
5. Administrator/ Secretary to the Administrator/ Development Officer [Lakshadweep Islands]

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

3.8.3 Action is to be taken against them under the relevant provisions of the Indian Penal Code if any of them is found to have issued the Scheduled Tribe certificate carelessly and without proper verification in addition to the action to

which they are liable under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them.

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

3.8.4 Persons belonging to a Scheduled Tribes who have migrated from one State to another for the purpose of employment, education etc. experience great difficulty in obtaining tribe certificates from the State from which they have migrated. In order to remove this difficulty, it has been decided that the prescribed authority of a State Government/ Union Territory Administration may issue the Scheduled Tribe certificate to a person who has migrated from another State, on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/ mother by the prescribed authority of the State of the father/ mother's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that a detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/ Union Territory to which the person has migrated. However, they would not be entitled to ST benefits in the State they have migrated to.

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

3.8.5 In June, 1999, the Government approved

modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in or exclusion from the lists of Scheduled Tribes. According to these approved guidelines, only those claims that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes will be taken up for consideration. Whenever representations are received in the Ministry for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State/ UT, the Ministry forwards that representation to the concerned State Government/ U.T. Administration for recommendation as required under Article 342 of the Constitution. If the concerned State Government recommends the proposal, then the same is sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI). The RGI, if satisfied with the recommendation of the State Government, recommends the proposal to the Central Government. Thereafter, the Government refers the proposal to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for their recommendation. If the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes also recommends the case, the matter is processed for the decision of the Cabinet after consulting the concerned administrative Ministries. Thereafter the matter is put up before the Parliament in the form of a Bill to amend the Presidential Order.

3.8.6 In case, there is disagreement between

the views of the State Government and the RGI, the views of the RGI are sent to the State Government for reviewing or further justifying their recommendation. On receipt of the further clarification from the State Government/ Union Territory Administration, the proposal is again referred to the RGI for comments. In such cases, where the RGI does not agree to the point of view of the State Government/ UT Administration on a second reference, the Government of India may reject the said proposal. Claims that neither the RGI nor the concerned State Government have supported are rejected.

3.8.7 Similarly, those cases where the State Government and the RGI favour inclusion/ exclusion, but not supported by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) are also rejected.

### Scheduled Areas

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

3.9.2 In order to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land alienation and other social factors, provisions of "Fifth Schedule" and "Sixth Schedule" have been enshrined in the Constitution.

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

3.9.4 The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 (2) of the Constitution relates to those areas in the north east which are declared as "tribal areas" and provides for District or Regional Autonomous Councils for such areas. These councils have wide ranging legislative, judicial and executive powers.

Fifth Schedule Areas:-

3.9.5 The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

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

3.9.6 The specification of "Scheduled Areas" in relation to a State is by a notified Order of the President, after consultation with State Government concerned. The same applies for altering, increasing, decreasing, incorporating new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to "Scheduled Areas".



## 3.9.7

The following Orders are in operation at present in their original or amended form:-

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

3.9.8 The States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were reorganised vide the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 and Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000 respectively. Consequently a portion of Scheduled Areas of the composite State of Madhya Pradesh stood transferred to the newly formed State of Chhattisgarh and the whole of such areas stood

transferred to Jharkhand from the parent State of Bihar. In order to ensure that members of the Scheduled Tribes in the newly formed States continue to get the benefits available under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, it had become necessary to amend the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) Order 1977 (C.O.109) issued on 31 December,

1977 in so far as it related to the composite States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. A new Constitutional Order specifying the Scheduled Areas in respect of the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh has been promulgated by the President on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2003.

3.9.9 The State-wise position of Scheduled Areas is at Annex - IX.

### **Purpose and advantage of Scheduled Areas:-**

3.10 The advantage of Scheduled Area is that:

- (a) The Governor of a State, which has Scheduled Areas, is empowered to make regulations in respect of the following:
  - i. Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals;
  - ii. Regulate the business of money lending to the members of Scheduled Tribes. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.
- (b) The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify.
- (c) The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.
- (d) Tribes Advisory Council [TAC] shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. The TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC consists of not more than twenty members or whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth are from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor.

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

### Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (Article 339(1))

3.11 To give a further thrust to the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes, the first Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission was set up in 1960 (popularly known as Dhebar Commission). The second Commission was set up on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2002 under the Chairmanship of Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, Ex. M.P. with ten other Members. The term of the Commission expired on 16.7.2004. The Commission has submitted its report to the Hon'ble President of India on 16.7.04.

### The Sixth Schedule:

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

3.12.2 Tribal Areas generally mean areas with a preponderance of tribal population. However, the Constitution of India recognizes

the tribal areas within the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram, as those areas are specified in Parts I, II, IIA & III of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule. In other words, areas where provisions of Sixth Schedule are applicable are known as Tribal Areas. In relation to these areas, Autonomous District Councils, each having not more than thirty members, have been set up.

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

#### Part-I

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

#### Part II

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

#### [Part IIA]

Tripura Tribal Areas District

#### Part III

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

\*The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003 ( No.44 of 2003) dated 7.9.03

3.12.4 The District or Regional Councils are empowered to make rules with the approval of the Governor with regard to matters like establishment, construction or management of primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and water-ways in the district. The Autonomous Councils of the North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong have been granted additional powers to make laws with respect to other matters like

secondary education, agriculture, social security and social insurance, public health and sanitation, minor irrigation etc. The Councils have also been conferred powers under the Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code for trial of certain suits and offences, as also the powers of a revenue authority for their area for collection of revenue and taxes and other powers for the regulation and management of natural resources.

#### **Policy on the Jarawa Scheduled Tribe of Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

- To protect the Jarawas from harmful effects of exposure and contact with the outside world while they are not physically, socially and culturally prepared for such interface;
- To preserve the social organization, mode of subsistence and cultural identity of the Jarawa community;
- To provide medical help to the Jarawas to reduce mortality and morbidity in case of their sudden affliction with diseases with which their systems are unaccustomed.
- To conserve the ecology and environment of the Jarawa reserve Territory and strengthen support systems in order to enable the Jarawas pursue their traditional modes of subsistence and way of life; and
- To sensitize settler communities around the Jarawas habitat and personnel working for the protection and preservation of the Jarawas about the need to preserve this ancient community and to value unique culture and life styles.



## Chapter 4

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

## SCA to TSP

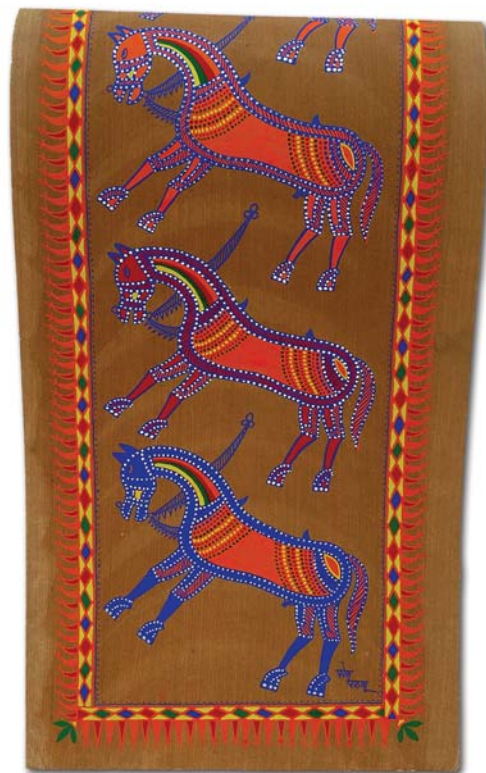
4.1 SCA to TSP is provided by this Ministry to the State Governments as an additive to the State Plan in areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about a more rapid economic development of tribals in the States. The Scheme was launched as early as in Fifth Five-Year Plan. Till the end of Ninth Five Year Plan, the SCA to TSP was meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family-based income-generation activities of the TSP.

### Objective

4.2 From the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the objective and scope of SCA to TSP, which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family-based income-generation activities



*Agricultural activity under SCA to TSP*



of the TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family-based, but also run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) Community. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The revised guidelines were issued under No.14020/ 5/ 2003–SG&C dated 02.05.2003.

### Coverage

4.3 SCA is provided to 21 Tribal Sub-Plan States and 2 Union Territories including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura. However, since 2003-04 the funds meant for UTs have been provided in the budget of Ministry of Home Affairs. The SCA is released for economic development of the following:

1. ITDP areas (195 Nos.), which are generally contiguous areas of the size of tehsil or block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population.
2. MADA pockets (259 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50% or more ST population and a minimum total population of 10,000.
3. Clusters (82 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50% ST population and a minimum population of 5,000.
4. Primitive Tribal Groups (75 in numbers), characterized by a low rate of growth of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy.
5. Disperced tribal population outside the categories at S. No. 1 to 4 above.

### Funding Pattern

4.4 The Ministry provides 100% grant-in-aid to State Governments.

Main features of revised guidelines are

1. Support to tribal population below the poverty line.
2. 70 % of the SCA to be used for primary schemes supporting family/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ community-based employment and income generation in sectors such as, Agriculture/Horticulture, Land Reforms, Watershed Development, Animal Husbandry, Ecology & Environment, Development of Forests and Forest villages, Development of entrepreneurship in SSI, etc., and 30% for development of infrastructure incidental thereto.
3. Priority to be accorded to the neglected tribals living in forest villages & synchronization with programmes of Joint Forest Management (JFM).
4. Preparation of long-term area specific micro plans for ITDAs/ ITDPs.
5. At least 30% beneficiaries must be women.
6. Adherence to the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
7. SCA is to form integral part of the Annual Plan of the State.
8. 10% of the allocation is earmarked for providing incentive to the States for effective implementation of the TSP in letter and spirit.
9. SCA funds to be earmarked ITDP-wise.
10. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be ensured effectively.

## Rubber cultivation

One of the programmes launched under the SCA to TSP Programme is rubber cultivation on the land of tribal families in association with the Rubber Board. Launched in 1996, rubber has been planted on 1,217 hectares of land benefiting 3,339 families.

## Criteria for allocation of funds to the States

(a) Of the total allocation under SCA to TSP, an amount of 10% will be released to the States based upon a system of weighted criteria listed below:

- I. Adoption of the TSP approach in letter and spirit by ensuring that the entire TSP funds at least in equal proportion to the population of tribals in the State, are placed in one Budget Head under the administrative control of the Tribal Development Department of the State Government for a more integrated and focused planning and implementation of projects/schemes;
- II. Thereafter, at least on an average 75% of the approved Tribal Sub-Plan funds are actually utilised/ released to the implementing agencies in the previous three financial years through the budget head of the Tribal Development Department of the State; and

III. Funds awarded, as incentives to the State, should be utilized only for employment and income generating activities benefiting the tribals.

- (b) The remaining 90% of the total allocation under SCA will then be further allocated amongst the States on the basis of the share of the programmes under the broad strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan, namely, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach Pockets (MADA), Clusters and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and is calculated in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe Population under each programme.

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

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

Category 'A': consists of States with substantial areas predominantly inhabited by tribals such

as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Sikkim.

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

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

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

- 70% on the basis of ST population in ITDP/ ITDA area.
- 30% on the basis of geographical area of ITDP/ ITDA.

Whereas the funds allocated to the Category 'B' States is then distributed to the States only on the basis of ST population in the ITDPs.

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



*SCA to TCP: earning their livelihood*

#### c) Primitive Tribal Groups :-

The distribution formula is as follows:

- 70% of the amount on numerical size of the Primitive Tribal Communities.
- 30% of the amount according to number of PTGs in the States/ UTs.

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

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



### **Earning livelihood through bee keeping**

Under the ITDA scheme, 125 beneficiaries are keeping bees in the backyard of their houses. Bee boxes, honey extractor, smoker, bee veil, queen gate and queen extractors were provided to each beneficiary.

Estimates indicate that within two months, seven kg of honey were collected from each beneficiary and sold at a price of Rs 100 per kg. This means that within two months, each beneficiary already earned Rs 700. From the second year, it is expected that a beneficiary will earn approximately Rs 10,000 annually.

### **Impact of SCA to TSP**

The investment made in providing individual grants under SCA to TSP to provide a source or enhance income has yielded results. Bibhisan Soren, an inhabitant of village Kutni of Purulia district of West Bengal belongs to the Santhal community. In 2003 – 2004 he was sanctioned a Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under SCA to TSP in which he opted for cycle repairing scheme. The total project cost was Rs. 10,250, of which Rs. 5,125 was subsidy and the rest a bank loan.

As of now, he is in a position to provide two square meals to his family and send both his sons, aged 12 and 8 to school. He has started repaying his bank loan and his repayment picture is up to date.

### **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna - Road to self dependence**

Srimati Mura is a tribal woman and that in itself is handicap enough: chronic malnutrition, hard work, an unhelpful drunken husband, and to top it all, poverty just added to her and her family's woes. She owns just one acre of agricultural land under the Drought Prone Area with only rainfall as a source of irrigation.

Srimati Mura chose to seek help from the Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY) rather than seasonal migration to Bardhaman district as a daily wage earner. She, along with her neighbours and the Panchayat Pradhan became members of the AMSY in 2003-2004 and started rearing goats. The total project cost sanctioned was Rs. 20,000 of which Rs. 10,000 was a bank loan. All the members have repaid their dues till date. Thanks to this, their income is showing a steady upwardly trend. These women are on their way to economic independence.

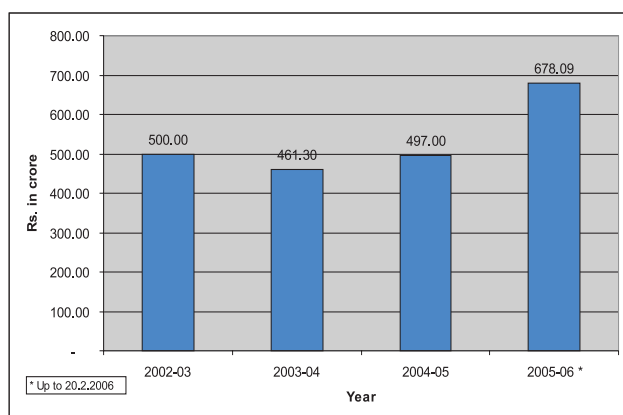
## Allocation

4.7 The allocation for year 2005-2006 was fixed at Rs. 727.01 crore, which includes Rs. 230 crore earmarked for the development of forest villages.

## Achievement

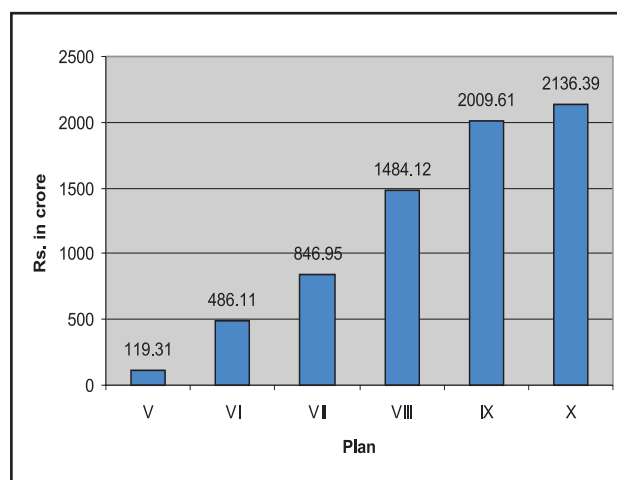
4.8 The allocated amount of Rs. 727.01 crore has been revised at R.E. stage and has been fixed at Rs 688.82 crore. Out of this, as on 20.2.2006, an amount of Rs 628.38 crore has been released to the States during the year 2005-2006. During the year, 12 States qualified for Incentive Funds in accordance to the revised guidelines and Rs.3944.56 lakh has been released to these States. A statement showing the State-wise releases made under SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan during 2002-03 to 2005-06 is at Annex - X. The year-wise releases during the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan period are shown below.

Figure 4.1: Fund released to States under SCA to TSP during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> plan



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

Figure 4.2: Fund released to States under SCA to TSP during different Plan periods



\* For first four years only of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## Programme for Development of Forest Villages

### Introduction

4.9 Prior to Independence, habitations were set up in forest areas for secured availability of labour force for various forestry operations. Over the years, these habitations grew into villages. These villages are outside the Revenue Administration of the districts and have, therefore, missed the fruits of development. A process of conversion of these forest villages into revenue villages is underway. However, there are about 2,690 such forest villages in 13 States, which

are managed by State Forest Departments. Most of the inhabitants in these villages are tribals. The level of development in these villages is not at par with rest of the State. State-wise details available on forest villages are as under:

Table 4.1: Distribution of forest villages in the country

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

4.10 Development of forest villages having about 2.5 lakh tribal families is one of the thrust areas of tribal development during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Accordingly, Planning Commission allocated Rs. 450 crore to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during remaining years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for Development of Forest Villages at an average rate of Rs. 15 lakh per village. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs started the programme for Development of Forest

Villages as a part of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and provision of Rs. 230 crore has been made in the Budget (2005-06) of the Ministry.

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

#### Procedure for approval of projects

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

#### Release of funds

4.13 Proposals were sought from all States having forest villages. In the 1<sup>st</sup> instance, proposals received from Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal

have been considered and approved at a total cost of Rs. 237.48 crore, out of which Rs. 181.08 crore has been released during 2005-06 to these States as per following details.

Table 4.2: Fund released to States for the development of forest villages

(Rs. in lakh)

| S.No.        | State          | Amount released |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.           | Assam          | 4059.00         |
| 2.           | Gujarat        | 1979.00         |
| 3.           | Madhya Pradesh | 5607.00         |
| 4.           | West Bengal    | 2104.00         |
| 5.           | Chhattisgarh   | 4359.00         |
| <i>Total</i> |                | 18108.00        |

4.14 Meanwhile, new proposals have been received from Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Orissa and Jharkhand.

### Fund flow mechanism

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

### Launch workshop

4.16 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry

of Environment & Forests have been pursuing with other States for submission of proposals. To expedite the implementation, a Launch Workshop was also organized on 24.2.2006 at New Delhi in collaboration with the NAEB, wherein State Government officials from States having forest villages, Planning Commission and Ministry of Environment & Forests participated. Hon'ble Minister, Tribal Affairs and DONER, Shri P. R. Kyndiah inaugurated the workshop. Shri Namo Narain Meena, Hon'ble Minister of State, Environment & Forests was the Chief Guest in the inaugural session. Dr. Bhalachandra Mungekar, Member, Planning Commission delivered the valedictory address in the workshop.

### Monitoring mechanism

4.17 The State Governments are expected to frame their proposals and monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms in accordance with the guidelines issued by the NAEB. The FDAs have to submit their progress reports to the NAEB through the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests to the NAEB, for onward transmission to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

### Audit

4.18 In addition to the usual audit that is associated with funds released as grants by the Government of India, a decision has been taken by the Ministry that a special audit of the



fund released will be got done after December 2006.

### Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India

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

#### Objective

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



*Road constructed: Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution*

#### Coverage

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

### Funding Pattern

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



*Bridge: improved transport*

### Main features

- i.) Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India are provided to States as an additionality to Normal Central Assistance to States Plan for the purpose of i.) welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes and
- ii.) raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas.

- ii.) Prior to 2000-01, Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India used to be released as Block Grants to States. Since then, the fund is provided for taking up specific projects for creation and up-gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country.
- iii.) The States to identify the areas/ sectors critical to enhancement of Human Development Indices (HDIs) and projects can be taken up for bridging gaps in critical infrastructure
- iv.) People's participation in planning and implementation of schemes and projects has been envisaged in the guidelines. Due regard is to be given to the provisions of the Panchayats Act, 1992 and the PESA Act, 1996.
- v.) Integrated and holistic approach for preparing Micro Plans for ITDP/ MADA/ Cluster through multi-disciplinary teams is also envisaged.
- vi.) At least 30% projects are to be targeted for women.
- vii.) 2% of the grants may be used for project management, training, MIS, administrative expenses, monitoring and evaluation.

### Bridge to success

The construction of a submersible bridge with approach roads from PWD road to Parol village in Mohuli gram panchayat in West Bengal has changed the socio-economic status of the tribal population for the better. Now that an all-weather road communication has been provided, these villagers bring their agricultural and minor forest produce to the nearby market at Boiparoguda and get remunerative prices.

Mohuli is a big gram panchayat in Boipariguda block of West Bengal with a ST population of 2,000. This gram panchayat is intersected by a perennial *nallah*. During monsoon, this panchayat was often cut off from the main road due to the absence of a bridge. The state highway passes near the village. The residents of this GP had long desired the construction of a submersible bridge over the *nallah*, which would provide an all- weather road to the gram panchayat from Boipariguda block headquarters.

Accordingly, one submersible bridge with approaches of PWD road to Parol village in Mohuli was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh during 2004-05.

### Providing infrastructural support to PTGs

The Birhore is one of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) living in and around jungles in Purulia district of West Bengal. These people are jungle-loving as indicated as their name: *Bir* means jungle and *hore* indicates man. After being displaced from Chotanagpur plateau, these people have taken shelter in Bagmundih, Balarampur and Jhalda – I blocks. They mainly survive on hunting. Uneducated, they are shy of interacting with ‘outsiders.’ However, with the forest resources depleting, they are gradually adapting to the people near their surroundings.

In order to bring about overall development of the community, a master plan has been developed for grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Activities include developing shelter and safe drinking water supply systems and providing cattle and pigs for livelihood improvement.

The project was launched by the Bagmundih, Balarampur and Jhalda Panchayat Samitis in 2003 and completed in 2005. During this period, 59 houses, six drinking water wells, three tube wells were constructed. Goats and cattle were provided. In all 78 families from these three blocks benefited.

viii.) For the maintenance of infrastructure, upto 10% of the allocation to the State is permissible with prior approval of the Ministry.

ix.) 10% of the total allocation of funds out of grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is allocated amongst only those States for innovative projects, who adopt TSP approach, which means those States, who have earmarked funds at least in proportion to the population of STs in the State, placed in one budget head under Tribal Development/ Welfare Department and minimum 75% of allocation under Tribal

Sub Plan have been spent during last three years.

### Project Clearance Committee

4.23 To consider proposals received from various States for Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, a Multi-disciplinary Project Clearance Committee (MDPCC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Tribal Affairs. The Committee comprises of representatives from the Ministries of Health, Rural Development, Education, Finance, Social Justice and Empowerment, Environment and Forests, Water Resources, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Planning Commission. The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the said Committee was held on 15.9.2005 and projects were cleared.

### Eklavya Model Residential Schools

4.24 With the objective of providing quality education to the tribal students, it was decided during 1997-98 to utilize a part of the funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, for setting up of 100 Model Residential Schools from Class VI to Class XII in different States, to enable tribal students to avail the facility of reservation in higher and professional educational courses as well as in higher levels of jobs in the Government and various public sector undertakings. These 100 schools have been sanctioned to 24 States.

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

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

4.26 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides Rs 250 lakh for construction of the school building and associated infrastructure. Annually, up to Rs 30 lakh depending on the number of students is also provided for meeting the recurring expenses for each school. The details of funds released to various States since 1997-98 for establishment of EMRS is in Annex – XII. During the current year, Rs. 49.32 crore has been released to various States for EMRSs. In all so far, a sum of Rs. 246.25 crore has been released to States for EMRS, which includes Rs. 201.65 crore for building (non-recurring) and Rs. 44.60 crore to meet recurring expenses.



*Eklavya Model Residential School - Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution*



4.27 These schools are in different stages of being established. Of these, 68 EMRSs are operational. State-wise details of students in such schools is given in Annex – XII.

### Minor irrigation schemes for ST lands

4.28 STs usually reside in remote, far flung and often inaccessible areas with undulating terrain. Their land holdings are fragmented and

### EMRS – Quality education to ST students : A new beginning

Acknowledging the need of quality education to students belonging to STs, it was decided to establish 100 Eklavaya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in the country on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas, to enable the ST students to have access to quality education. These schools are to be developed as model schools for ST students in the country. In these schools, 50 per cent seats are earmarked for girl students and three per cent of the total seats in the schools are earmarked for physically and mentally challenged students.

All 100 schools spread across 24 states have been sanctioned. Of these, 68 schools in 13 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal have become functional. There are a total of 16,079 students in these EMRSs, which have become islands of academic excellence in school education for ST children. Provisions have also been made for getting these schools are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). Government of India provides 100 percent assistance both for building and running the schools.

### EMRS in Tripura and Kerala

The Eklavya Model Residential School in Birchandra Nagar, Belonia, South Tripura was made functional in 2003 with the admission of 30 ST boys and 30 ST girls in Class VI. The school has greatly benefited the tribal students in the region. The school is an English medium school and is affiliated to CBSE. The school comprises of the school building, a 210 seat girls hostel and a 210 bed boys hostel. The school is now upgraded to Class VIII with 171 students with almost equal number of boys and girls.

Three EMRS have been started in Wayanad, Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram districts in Kerala. The school in Thiruvananthapuram is affiliated to CBSE. While admission of ST students in these schools is through competitive entrance examination to ensure that the best talent is admitted, admission of PTG students is without examination.



small. Irrigation facilities are poor. In view of this, a commitment was made in the National Common Minimum Programme that the Government will launch a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation for adivasis and dalits.

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

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

4.31 During 2005-06, the Planning Commission

allocated Rs 50 crore in addition to the Rs 330 crore under article 271 (1) of the Constitution in the budget of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, exclusively to provide minor irrigation facilities in tribal areas of the States. States have been asked to send their proposals. Based on the proposals received from States, the full allocation has been released to them. The State-wise details of funds released, are as under :

Table 4.3: Funds released to State Governments under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for Minor Irrigation of ST's lands during 2005-06

| (Rs. in lakh) |                |                 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| S. No.        | State          | Amount released |
| 1             | Andhra Pradesh | 720.00          |
| 2             | Gujarat        | 824.00          |
| 3             | Madhya Pradesh | 1009.00         |
| 4             | Orissa         | 643.00          |
| 5             | Tamil Nadu     | 139.00          |
| 6             | West Bengal    | 845.00          |
| 7             | Mizoram        | 91.00           |
| 8             | Chhattisgarh   | 729.00          |
|               | Total          | 5000.00         |

### **Construction of a field channel at Ausgram - I, Burdwan district, West Bengal**

Construction of a 515 metre long brick masonry field channel was completed in July 2005 at Barachatra village under the ITDP block of Ausgram - I in Burdwan district of West Bengal. This minor irrigation scheme has a command area of about 75 acres, 80 per cent of which is owned by 150 tribal families. This scheme has made the barren land arable as a result of which these tribal farmers are able to undertake single and even double cropping, thus providing livelihood opportunities and income and food security.

## Allocation:

4.32 The annual allocation and releases made to State Governments during the Xth Plan period are shown in the table 4.4.

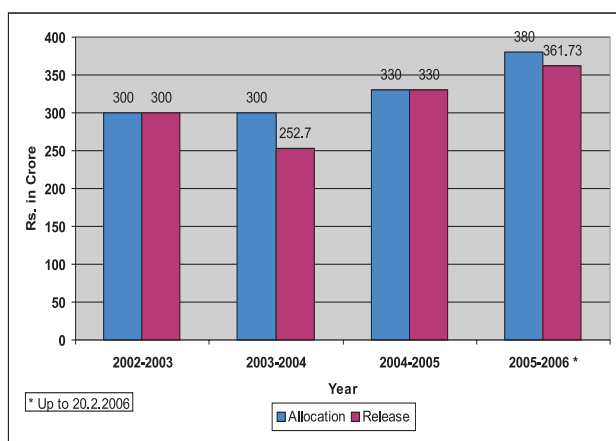
Table 4.4: Allocation and release of funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

(Rs. in crore)

| Year       | Allocation | Grant-in-aid (Released) | Expenditure reported |
|------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2002-2003  | 300.00     | 300.00                  | 230.20               |
| 2003-2004  | 300.00     | 252.70                  | 241.94               |
| 2004-2005  | 330.00     | 330.00                  | 291.04               |
| 2005-2006* | 380.00     | 361.73                  | -                    |

\*(as on 20.02.2006).

Figure 4.3: Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India: Year wise Allocation and Releases during Tenth Five Year Plan.

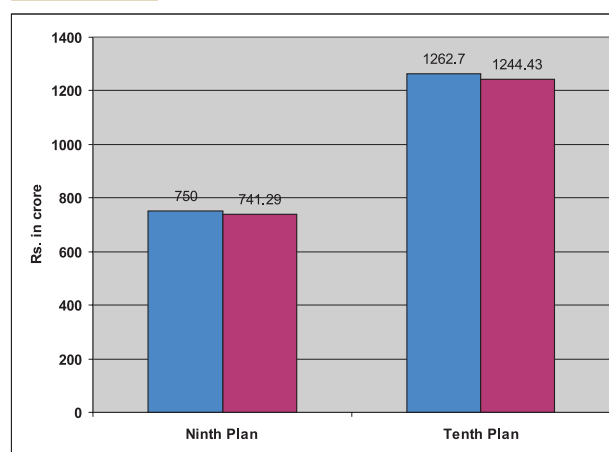


## Performance:

4.33 During the year, a sum of Rs. 380 crore has been provided in the budget (2005-06) of the Ministry, which includes Rs. 50 crore earmarked funds for Minor Irrigation. During

the year, 13 States qualified for the Innovative projects as an Incentive and Rs. Rs. 33 crore has been released to these States. Till date, in all, Rs. 361.73 crore have been released to various States. From the year 2000-2001, the releases are made against the specific developmental works/ projects identified by the State Governments. One of the major constraints is that the State Governments often do not release the funds in time to the implementing agencies. A statement showing the State-wise releases made as grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India during the Tenth Five Year Plan is available at Annex - XI.

Figure 4.4: Amounts allocated and released to the States under Article 275 (1) to the Constitution of India during 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plans

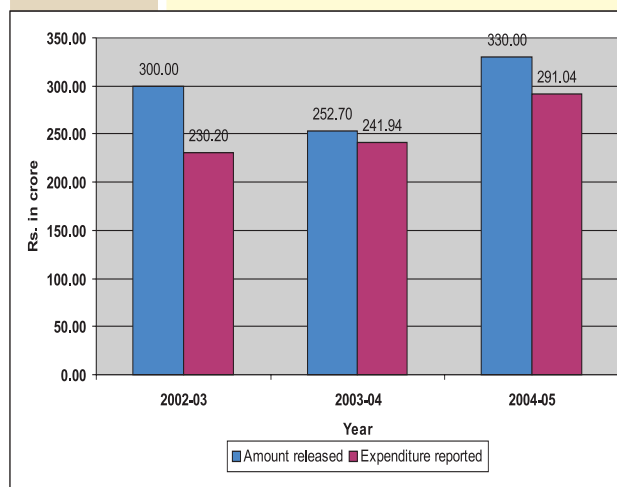


upto 20.02.2006

4.34 After the enactment of FRBM Act, 2003, the Ministry took the initiative to expedite the implementation of schemes/ work taken up out of grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

During the year, the Ministry took up the matter with States to implement schemes expeditiously and furnish Utilization Certificates and as a result, the unspent balance is reducing progressively. To further expedite the implementation and discourage any possible parking of funds, during 2005-06 funds were not released to States having unspent balance out of funds released prior to 1.4.2004. The details of release and expenditure reported by States during last three years are given below:

Figure 4.5: Release and expenditure reported by States.



## Chapter 5

### Programmes for Promotion of Education

#### Scheme for Construction of Hostels for Girls and Boys:

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

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

5.3 Coverage: The scheme covers the entire



tribal population in the country and is not area specific.

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

5.5 Salient Features:

- The scheme provides for the extension of existing hostel buildings and construction of new hostels for the middle, secondary, college, university levels of education.
- The hostel buildings may be constructed at any place within or outside the tribal sub-plan area but is to be provided to tribal students only.
- State Government provides the land for the building free of cost.
- The scheme does not provide recurring expenditure for the running of the hostels.



*Tribal hostel constructed out of grants under Hostel Scheme*

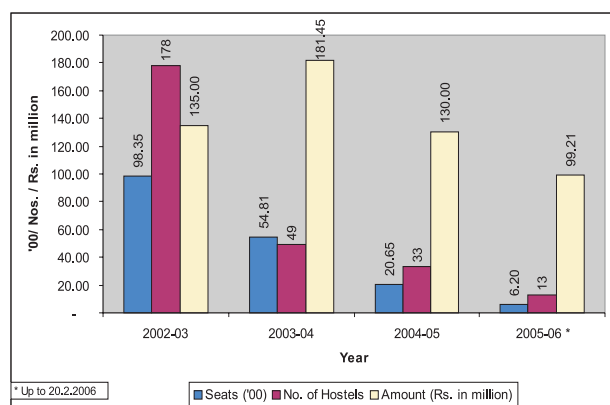


- The maintenance of the hostels and regulation of its use is done by the State Government.



*Girls hostel building*

**Figure 5.1:** Year wise Allocation & Releases under the Scheme of Hostels



**5.6 Allocation:** The combined allocation made for both the schemes during Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs. 73.30 crore. The allocation for the scheme was increased significantly from the Third Plan to the Ninth Plan. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the scheme of Boy's and Girl's Hostels have been merged, with a total allocation of Rs. 134.24 crore. During 2005-06, Rs. 14.00 crore has been allocated.



*Ashram school building*

**5.7 Performance:** During 2005-06, Rs. 9.92 crore (till 20-2-06) was allocated for 13 Boys and Girls Hostels for STs to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Manipur and

### Girls hostel kindles desire for education

Construction of a hostel in Chenchuria mouza for ST girls was completed in July 2005 and will provide residential accommodation to girl students from surrounding 11 mouzas. Girl students from outside the block have expressed interest in staying in the hostel as well. Taldangra development block in Bankura district of West Bengal comprises of 40 ITDP mouzas. Most of the students here are poor and due to remoteness, education facilities are poor.



University of Punjab, Chandigarh. The details of grants-in-aid released and hostels sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities during the last five years are at Annex- XIII.

### **Scheme for the Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas:**

5.8 This scheme was started in 1990-91 and continues.

5.9 Objectives: The main objective of the scheme is to promote and extend educational facilities in Tribal Areas on the pattern of the old gurukul type of education.

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

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

5.12 Salient Features:

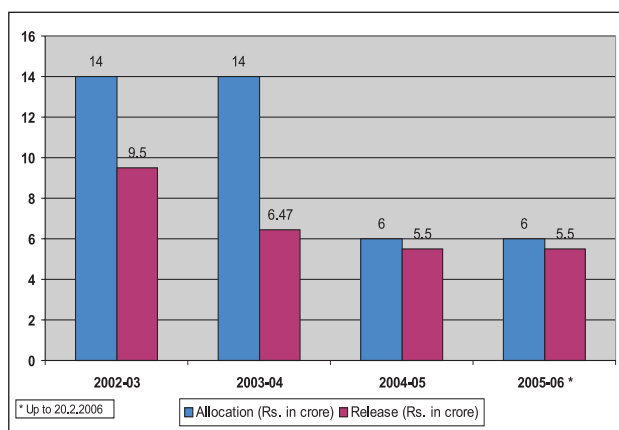
- This scheme provides funds for the construction of school buildings from the primary standard to the senior secondary stage and also provides for the upgradation of the existing primary level Ashram schools.

- Under the scheme, besides school buildings, the construction of students hostels and staff quarter are also undertaken. The State Government provides the land for the Ashram Schools free of cost.
- A grant is also provided for other non-recurring items of expenditure like the purchase of furniture, equipment, sets of books for the school and hostel library etc.
- Only the capital cost is provided under the scheme. The recurring expenses are to be met by the State Governments.
- The location of new schools and admission policy is so decided as to give priority to ST girls and children of PTGs, migrant STs, labour and Nomadic Scheduled Tribes.

5.13 Allocation: A sum of Rs 44.86 crore was allocated in the Ninth Plan. The allocation for the Tenth Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 78.30 crore. For the year 2005-06, allocation was Rs. 6.00 crore.

5.14 Performance: Against allocation of Rs. 6.00 crore, Rs. 5.50 crore (till 20.2.06) have been released for construction to the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka. The details of grants released and Ashram Schools sanctioned during 2002-03 to 2005-06 are at Annex - XIV.

Figure 5.2: Year wise Allocation & Releases under Ashram Schools



### Scheme of setting up Educational Complexes in Low Literacy Pockets for the Development of Women's Literacy:

5.15 The scheme was introduced in 1993-94 in low literacy pockets of 136 districts for ST females. It is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations, Institutions set up by the Government as autonomous bodies and registered Co-operative Societies.

5.16 Objectives: The primary objective of the scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The secondary objective of the scheme is to improve the socio-economic status of the

poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women.

5.17 Coverage: The scheme covers 136 districts having low women literacy spread over 14 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat,



Educational complex

Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. The scheme also covers entire PTG population irrespective of women literacy percentage.

5.18 Funding Pattern: The programme is implemented as a Central Sector scheme and the Ministry provides 100% funding.

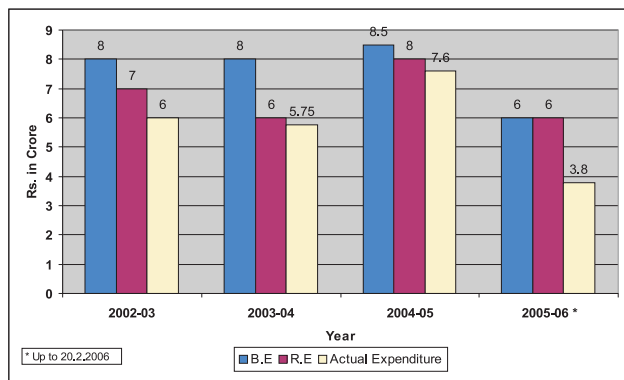
### Ashram Schools in Kerala

Initiated in 1990-91, there are now 15 Ashram Schools in Kerala, all of which are providing quality education to ST students. Amongst these, 10 schools have reached SSLC level and Class XII in two schools. These schools have been showing 100 per cent success in SSLC since 1996-97, with a majority of them getting 1<sup>st</sup> Division and some, even distinction.

#### 5.19 Salient Features:

- The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to Class XII provided they have sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostels, a kitchen, gardening and for sport facilities.
- The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry and many other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.
- The teaching from classes I to III is in the tribal dialects of the area and women teachers with proficiency in tribal dialect are engaged as teachers.
- The strength of students for each class is fixed at 30. However, a maximum of 10 more students, if available, in the locality, are admitted as day scholars.
- Recurring grants are provided to run the educational complexes @ Rs. 9,000 per student per year. This includes the expenses on accommodation, food, clothing, payment of salary to teachers, etc.
- The students are provided 2 sets of uniforms, one set of books every year, besides free food and medicine during their stay in the educational complex.
- Besides, the students' parents are paid an incentive of Rs. 50/- per month, for sending their girls to school.
- Non-recurring grants of Rs.1000/- per student, as a one-time grant for five years, is also given for providing cots, mattresses, utensils and other items of furniture.
- No cost on construction works is provided.
- The non-recurring grants include fixed rental charges/ maintenance charges of a hired building.
- Each educational complex has one headmistress, one teacher for each class, one music/ arts/ crafts teacher per 100 students, one part time doctor for the whole complex and one cook for each 100 students, one helper and one Ayah besides one watchman and one part time sweeper for the complex.
- The grants for ongoing schemes are sanctioned in two instalments each year, provided the organisation submits an application in prescribed format with details of their accounts and inspection report by the concerned Collector/ Deputy Commissioner and State Government.

Figure 5.3: Year wise Allocation & Releases under the scheme of Educational Complexes in Low literacy pockets for ST Girls



5.20 Allocation: A sum of Rs. 44.74 crore has been allocated for the scheme for the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The allocation for the year 2005-06 is fixed at Rs. 6.00 crore.

5.21 Achievement During 2005-06: During the year, against the allocation of Rs. 6.00 crore, the Ministry released Rs.3.78 crore (till 20.02.2006) to Non- Governmental Organizations running Educational Complexes in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Orissa and West Bengal.

### Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit

#### I. Post Matric Scholarships Scheme (PMS)

5.22 The scheme has been in operation since 1944-45.

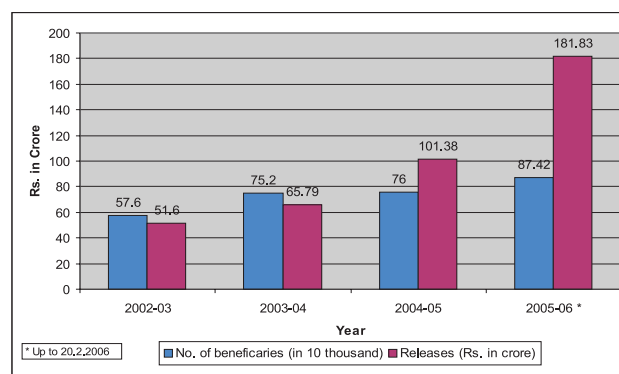
5.23 Objective: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the ST students studying at post matriculation levels to enable them to complete their education.

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

#### 5.25 Salient Features:

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

Figure 5.4: Year-wise Releases made under the scheme Post Matric Scholarships



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

#### 5.27 Performance of the Scheme

In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the scheme has been merged with the schemes of Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit and the allocation for the combined scheme has been fixed at Rs. 383.09 crore. For the year 2005-06, allocation for the Post Matric Scholarships was Rs. 229.65 crore at B.E. stage and Rs. 210.15 crore at RE stage. Rs. 181.83 crore have been released to the States from whom complete proposals were received. The State-wise coverage of beneficiaries and central assistance released during the years 2002-2003 to 2005-06 is given at Annex-XV.

## II. Book Banks Scheme

5.28 Many tribal students selected in

professional courses find it difficult to continue their education for want of books on their subjects, as they are often expensive. With a view to reduce the dropout ratio from such professional institutes/ universities, this Scheme is implemented for the assistance of bright tribal students who lack the necessary resources.

5.29 Objective: The objective of the scheme is to provide ST student, pursuing professional courses, access to the latest books and to reduce the dropout ratio of tribal students from such courses.

5.30 Scope: The scheme is open to all medical (including Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy), engineering, agriculture, veterinary, polytechnics, law, chartered accountancy, business management, bio-sciences subjects where students from tribal communities receiving Post-Matric Scholarships are studying.

#### 5.31 Salient Features

- The purchase of books for the “Book-Banks” is restricted to the prescribed textbooks only.
- One set of books is purchased for two students of all professional courses except in respect of post-graduate courses and chartered accountancy where one set is purchased for each student.



- The books making one set in each course is decided by an Expert Committee constituted by the State Government for each course.
- The life period of each set of books is fixed at 3 years.
- The central assistance to States/UT Administrations for setting up Book Banks is limited to the following ceiling or actual cost of the set, whichever is less:

| S. Courses No.                                                                              | Cost of one set (One set for 2 students) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I Degree Courses                                                                            |                                          |
| Medical                                                                                     | Rs.7,500/-                               |
| Engineering                                                                                 | Rs.7,500/-                               |
| Veterinary                                                                                  | Rs.5,000/-                               |
| Agriculture                                                                                 | Rs.4,500/-                               |
| Polytechnics                                                                                | Rs.2,400/-                               |
| II Post Graduate Courses in Medical, Engineering, Business Management, Law and Bio-Sciences | Rs.5000/-<br>(One set per student)       |

- The scheme provides Rs. 2000/- or the actual cost whichever is less for the purchase of steel almirah, transportation costs etc. The books are provided to the University/College concerned and are issued to the students for the academic year.

5.32 Funding Pattern: This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the expenses are shared between the Centre and State on 50:50 basis. However, in respect of UT Administrations cent per cent grants are given by the Ministry.

5.33 Allocation: The scheme was transferred to this Ministry in November 2000. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the scheme has been merged with the schemes of Post Matric Scholarships and Upgradation of Merit and the allocation for the combined scheme has been fixed at Rs. 383.09 crore.

5.34 Performance: This scheme has been merged with the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship and no releases were made separately for this component.

### III. Upgradation of Merit

5.35 Objective: The objective of the scheme is to provide remedial and special coaching to ST students in classes IX to XII, and also to provide special coaching to prepare students for competitive examinations for entry into professional courses like engineering and medicine.

#### 5.36 Salient Features:

- The State Government/UT Administration selects certain schools in different Districts/ towns with hostel facilities and also showing excellence

in performance of students from class IX to XII examination. The Ministry fixes the total number of awards for each State annually.

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

5.37 Allocation: In the Tenth Five Year Plan,

the scheme has been merged with the schemes of Post Matric Scholarships and Book Banks and the allocation for the combined scheme has been fixed at Rs. 383.09 crore. For the year 2005-06, there was an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore for the Upgradation of Merit scheme.

5.38 Performance: During the year 2005-2006, Rs. 1.00 crore have been released to State Governments/UT Administrations and 658 students were benefited from the scheme. The State-wise coverage of beneficiaries and the amount released during the year 2002-03 to 2005-06 is at Annex - XVI.

#### **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad:**

5.39 This is a Non-Plan scheme which is in operation since 1954-55.

5.40 Objective: The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to the ST students selected for pursuing higher studies (Masters, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level) in the specified fields of engineering, technology and science only.

5.41 Scope: Upto nine Scheduled Tribe candidates and one candidate belonging to Primitive Tribal Group can be awarded the scholarship annually for pursuing Master's, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level courses. The scholarship is not awarded for pursuing bachelor degree courses.

#### 5.42 Salient Features:

- The scholarship is awarded to ST candidates (one member from each family) below 35 years of age on the date of advertisement possessing at least 2 years work experience for the Masters programme; a Masters degree with a minimum of 50% marks and 2 years research/ teaching/ work experience for an M.Phil. course and the same educational qualification for a Ph.D. and 5 years teaching/research/ professional experience in a relevant field for Post Doctoral studies, provided the total income of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 18,000/- per month.
- The candidates are required to arrange admission to a university/institute abroad on their own within 3 years from the date of communication of selection.
- The awardees are provided a maintenance allowance of US \$ 8,200 or £ 5,200 per annum which they may supplement up to US \$ 2400 or £ 1560 per annum, by undertaking research/ teaching assistantship. In the event of earnings beyond this limit, the Indian Mission may reduce the maintenance allowance granted under the scheme correspondingly.

- The awardees on return to India have to remain in India for at least 5 years.

5.43 Four annual "Passage Grants" to ST and PTG candidates are also available under this scheme. The Passage Grants are open throughout the year to such candidates who are in receipt of a merit scholarship for post-graduate studies, research or training abroad from a foreign University/Government or under any other scheme, where the cost of passage is not provided. The scheme provides grants for to and fro passage from India and back by economy class.

5.44 Funding Pattern: This is a Non-Plan scheme of the Ministry, and grants are given to the selected candidates on cent per cent basis directly by the Ministry through the Indian Mission.

5.45 Allocation: This scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in November 2000. The allocation for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 80.00 lakh to meet the expenses of those scholars who were sponsored during the previous years and are yet to complete their courses of studies.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF)**

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

5.47 Objectives:- The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial

assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D

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

5.49 Funding Pattern:- The rate of fellowship for JRF and SRF will be at par with the UGC fellowships as amended from time to time. Presently these rates are as follows:

Table 5.1 : Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship

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

5.50 Salient Features:

- Under the scheme, 667 fellowships will be provided to the ST students each year.

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

5.51 Allocation: A sum of Rs. 7.95 crore has been allocated under the scheme during the current year 2005-06. UGC has been requested for advertising the application and, after finalisation of the selection, grant will be released to UGC.

### Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:

5.52 The scheme was introduced in 1992-93 and is continued.

5.53 Objectives:

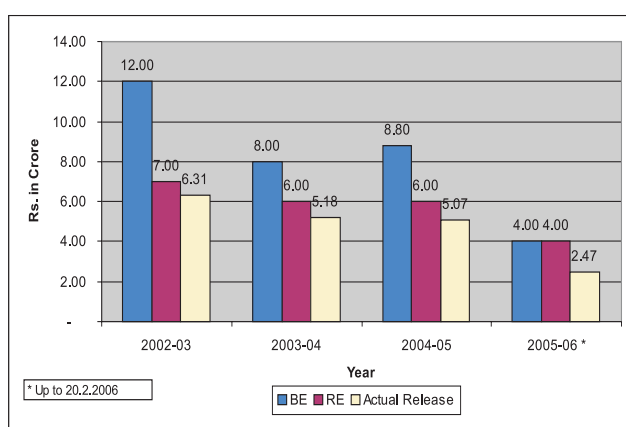
- The main aim of the scheme is to develop the skills of the tribal youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment.
- It aims to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income.

5.54 Coverage: The scheme covers all the States and UTs. It is not an area specific scheme,

the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal people.

**5.55 Funding Pattern:** This is a Central Sector scheme and 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the States, UTs and other Associations implementing the scheme.

**Figure 5.5:** Year-wise allocation & releases under the scheme of Vocational Training Centres



#### 5.56 Salient Features:

- The scheme is implemented through State Governments, UT Administrations as well as Institutions or Organisations set up by the Government as Autonomous Bodies or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960 and meeting certain requirements as prescribed.
- Under the programme, while no predefined cost heads are stipulated, at the project formulation stage, each implementing agency is required to

submit a detailed project proposal in a prescribed format clearly bringing out the programme modalities and individual expenditure heads. While approving the projects, the extent of support to each component of the project is indicated. A re-appropriation to the extent of 20% of the total grant from one item of expenditure to another is permitted.

- Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interior areas, each tribal boy/ girl is trained in two trades of his/ her choice, the course in each trade being for a 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 enhance his/ her skills by practical experience.
- The agencies running the Vocational Training Centres are required to arrange for a loan and subsidy either through the ITDP or through any other agency for enabling each successful trainee to start his/ her new job.



- The agencies are given grants-in-aid to run the VTCs either in rented buildings or in a building owned by the organization. The rate of rent allowed per month is fixed at a maximum up to Rs. 8000 and a maintenance grant in case the building is owned by the organization/ agency, is fixed at 10% of the rent allowed per month.
- Each VTC is provided financial assistance for the purchase of training equipments to run the courses in five trades as decided by the agency concerned once in five years @ Rs.2.40 lakhs per VTC.
- The recurring grant to run the VTCs is Rs. 13, 500 per trainee per year. Each

VTC should have one Chief Instructor/ Foreman, four Trade Instructors, one Workshop Attendant, one Watchman, one Peon, one part-time Sweeper and one Accountant. Each trainee in the Centre is provided a stipend of Rs. 350.00 per month and raw material at Rs. 1200 per annum.

5.57 Allocation: The allocation made in the Ninth Plan for the scheme was Rs. 30.25 crore against which Rs. 18.45 crore were released by the Ministry to the State Governments and Non Governmental Organizations implementing the scheme. The allocation of the scheme for the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 67.12 crore (Rs. 33.56 crore for State Governments and the same amount for Non Governmental



*On the path of empowerment - Tribal Public School Mundhegaon, Nasik, Maharashtra*

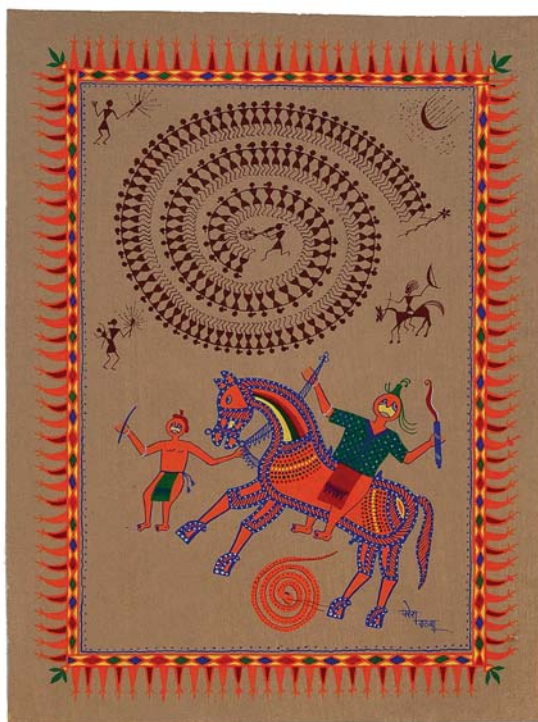
Organizations). The allocation for the year 2005-06 under this scheme was Rs. 5.40 crore (Rs. 4.00 crore for States and 1.40 for NGOs).

5.58 Performance during the Year 2005-06: Against the allocation of Rs. 5.40 crore under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 2.47 crore was released to State Governments by the Ministry. The details of grant released to State Governments and UT Administrations during the years 2002-03 to 2005-06 are at Annex - XVII. The grants released to Non-Governmental

Organization for running Vocational Training Centres during last 3 years are at Annex - XVIII.

5.59 The Numbers of Vocational Training Centres supported by the Ministry, during first four years of the Tenth Plan are given below:

| Year    | No. of VTCs |
|---------|-------------|
| 2002-03 | 65          |
| 2003-04 | 45          |
| 2004-05 | 48          |
| 2005-06 | 35          |



## Chapter 6

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

**Grants-in-aid to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) and State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and other such organizations**

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

6.1.1 Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) was registered on 6.8.1987 as a Society under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 (now the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002). The basic mandate of TRIFED was to bring about socio-economic development of tribals of the country by institutionalizing the trade of natural products grown/ collected by them and providing marketing support to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), State Forest Development Corporations (SFDCs) and other State level Agencies engaged in procurement of such products from tribals to ensure fair prices and stop their exploitation by middlemen/ unscrupulous traders.

6.1.2 Since inception TRIFED focused its activities mainly on procurement and sale of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus



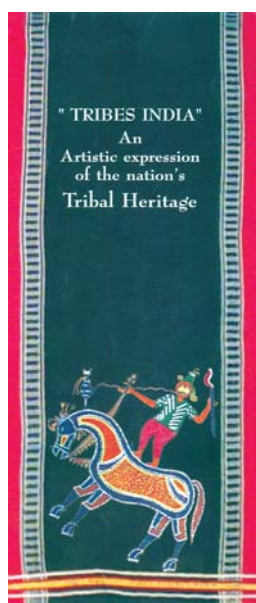
Agricultural Produce (SAP) with the idea of providing remunerative prices to the tribals and also to help member Societies in disposing their stocks procured from tribals. TRIFED has suffered heavy losses in the operation of procurement and sale of MFP resulting in erosion of the share capital provided by the Central Government. The losses suffered by TRIFED are compensated by the Central Government by extending grants-in-aid to it under the Scheme of "Price support to TRIFED".

6.1.3 In the year 2003-04, TRIFED reoriented its activities and shifted the focus from direct trading activities towards its basic mandate of Marketing Development. Under the new role,

TRIFED has to basically play the role of a service provider and market developer of tribal products.

**TRIFED's geographical spread in terms of operation**

6.2.1 TRIFED, with its Head Office at New Delhi, operates throughout the country through its network





of 12 Branch Offices/ Field Offices. It has an R&D Centre, which handles product development and R&D activities.

6.2.2 In addition to the above, TRIFED is also marketing tribal products, particularly tribal handicrafts, through its various own sales outlets known as 'TRIBES India'. TRIFED has also entered into tie-ups with various State Emporia. In this way TRIFED is presently operating through 31 outlets — both TRIFED's own outlets and the outlets run on consignment basis.

### Activities undertaken by TRIFED during 2005-06

6.3.1 During the Financial Year 2005-06, TRIFED has undertaken the following activities/ projects involving tribals in:

- (a) income generation (Dona, Pattal, Hill Brooms),
- (b) skill upgradation (Babasaheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) projects, Dona Pattal and Hill Broom Making), and
- (c) training for scientific cultivation and harvesting (collection and harvesting of wild honey, scientific tapping of gum karaya, cultivation of Safed Musli and Stevia).

6.3.2 In the handicraft Sector and Marketing Development sector, the outlets of TRIBES India

have been expanded and as a result, the sales during current year upto February, 2006 has reached Rs.134 lakh as against the sales of Rs. 44.55 lakh during the corresponding period last year. TRIFED also participates in Exhibitions/ Melas etc. to promote tribal products. It also organizes Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs) in which tribal artisans participate and exhibit their skills.

6.3.3 TRIFED organized the first National Tribal Craft Expo, called "Aadishilp" in Delhi Haat in January, 2006 wherein about 56 artisans/ groups/ NGOs/ State Government organisations participated.

6.3.4 TRIFED coordinated the effort of designing, fabrication and presentation of the first ever Tableau of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the Republic Day Parade, 2006 in New Delhi. The theme was 'Our Unique Tribal Heritage'.

### Scheme of Investment in the Share Capital of TRIFED

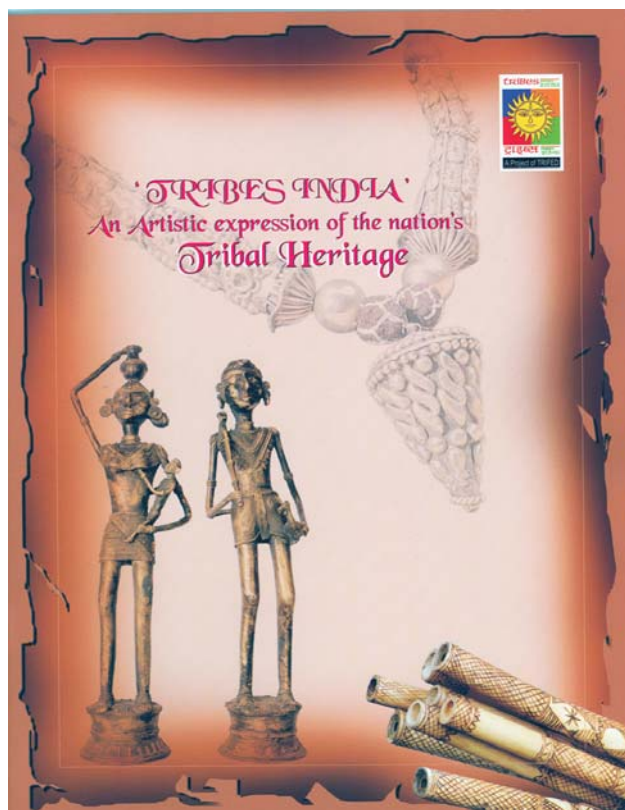
6.4.1 This Scheme enables the Central Government to invest in the share capital of TRIFED. The scheme of Investment in the Share Capital of TRIFED was initially launched in 1987 with an approved outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore. The present Authorized Capital of TRIFED is Rs. 300 Crore. The current authorized limit for this Ministry for investment in the Share Capital of TRIFED is Rs. 100 crore.

6.4.2 The Paid-up Capital of TRIFED as on

31.3.2005 was Rs. 99.98 crore. The Ministry has so far invested to the extent of Rs. 99.75 crore. Further investment by Government of India under the scheme will be done after the new Roadmap for TRIFED for activities to be undertaken in future is finalized.

### Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to TRIFED for Price Support Operations

6.5.1 As stated earlier, TRIFED was set up with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to Scheduled Tribes communities for their minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen.

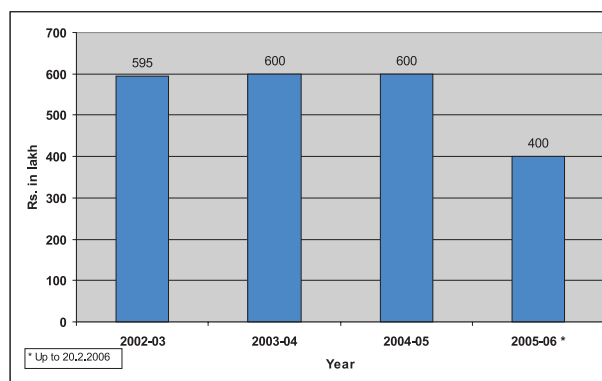


6.5.2 The prices of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) are subject to fluctuations. With a view to enable TRIFED to pay remunerative prices to the tribals for their produce and also to enable TRIFED to face the losses in the operation of procurement and sale of MFP/ SAP because of such fluctuations in prices, the Ministry has been giving financial assistance by way of grants to TRIFED to set off part of such losses.

6.5.3 The scheme was initially launched during 1990-91 with an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore. The Tenth Plan outlay of the scheme is Rs. 33.58 crore. During the year 2004-05, the entire approved outlay of Rs. 6.00 crore was released. In the current financial year, the approved amount of Rs. 4.00 crore has been spent.

6.5.4 The details of year-wise releases made under the scheme to TRIFED during the Tenth Plan period are given below:

Fig 6.1: Year-wise releases made during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan





### Scheme of Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations

6.6.1 Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is an important source of earning for tribals. For dealing with procurement and sale of MFP, most of the States have set up Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs), Minor Forest Produce Trade & Development Federations (MFPTDFs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs).

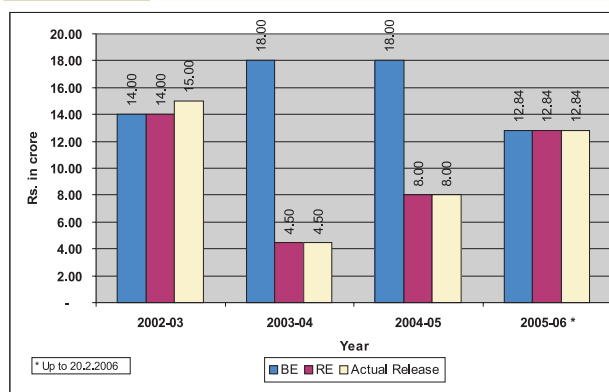
6.6.2 The funds under this scheme are available to the State TDCCs/ FDCs etc. for:

- i) increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be;
- ii) strengthening the share capital base of the Corporation for undertaking MFP operations, thereby increasing the quantum of MFP presently handled;
- iii) setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary;
- iv) establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals;
- v) giving consumption loans to tribals; and
- vi) supplementing Research & Development (R&D) efforts.

6.6.3 The scheme was launched during 1992-93. The outlay of the scheme during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 78.31 crore. The BE 2005-06 is Rs. 10.80 crore. An amount of Rs.12.84 crore has been released under the Scheme during the year 2005-06 to different States, requiring them to pass on the grants to the identified TDCCs etc:

6.6.4 The additional Rs. 2.04 crore over and above BE has been incurred by re-appropriation from the Lump sum Amount of North-East Fund. State-wise details of funds released under the STDCCs Scheme during the Tenth Plan period has been given in Annex - XIX.

Figure 6.2: Year-wise Allocations and Releases as Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs



### Scheme of Assistance to State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)

6.7.1 Introduction: The scheme for assistance to the State Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations was introduced in the year 1978-79 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These corporations were catering to

the needs of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, with the formation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in October, 1999, the scheme has been bifurcated from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, w.e.f. April, 2000. At present, STFDCs are functioning in States and UTs with a sizeable Scheduled Tribe population. These corporations provide loans and margin money to Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs while the State Governments provide the subsidy component. These corporations organize training programmes for the upgradation of skills of the Scheduled Tribe members in the fields of agriculture, industry and services.

**6.7.2 Pattern of Scheme:** The Ministry provides share capital to the State Finance Corporations to augment their capital. The equity ratio between the State and Centre is 51:49. The corporations provide finance to the beneficiaries on very soft terms.

**6.7.3 Types of Schemes:** The STFDCs mainly take up employment-oriented schemes in the following areas:-

1. Agriculture and allied activities, including minor irrigation.
2. Small scale industry
3. Transport
4. Trade & services.

**6.7.4 Eligibility Criteria:** A person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe having income upto double the poverty line, is eligible for assistance under this scheme.

**6.7.5 Performance of the schemes:** The performance of the schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan for STFDCs is as under:

Table 6.2: Fund released to STFDCs during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

| (Rs. In lakh) |        |         |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Year          | Outlay | Release |
| 2002-03       | 200.00 | 220.00  |
| 2003-04       | 379.00 | 379.00  |
| 2004-05       | 450.00 | 475.00  |
| 2005-06       | 0.00   | 0.00    |

### **National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)**

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

**6.8.2 Broad Objectives:** NSTFDC is the apex institution for financing scheme (s)/ project (s) for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. The broad objectives of the NSTFDC are as under:-

- i) Providing financial assistance in identified trades/ business/ professions and other economic activities of importance to the eligible Scheduled Tribes so as to generate employment and / or raise their income levels;
- ii) Up-gradation of skills of the Scheduled Tribes through appropriate training;
- iii) To make the existing State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations more effective.

#### 6.8.3 Functions:

- i) NSTFDC provides concessional financial assistance through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and other recognised institutions nominated by the respective State/ UT Governments/ Central Government to the ST members whose annual family income is less than double the poverty line. NSTFDC also provides working capital loan through the SCAs/ Government owned institutions for supporting the procurement/ marketing

activities for agricultural/ minor forest produce collected/ grown by the Scheduled Tribes and or related products/ services.

- ii) NSTFDC provides finance for viable income generating scheme (s)/ project (s) costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakh per Individual unit/ profit Centre and upto Rs. 25.00 lakh per Self Help Group through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes.

- iii) Provides grant for skill development programmes through the SCAs.
- iv) Facilitate upgradation of skills of officers of SCAs through periodic training programmes.
- v) NSTFDC introduced an exclusive scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribe women beneficiary (ies) titled "Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana" (AMSY) for providing concessional financial assistance.

#### Road to economic self-dependence

Sripati Murmu, an unemployed tribal youth from Bankanta village in Bankura district of West Bengal was provided a loan by the NSFDC for the purchase of a diesel trekker in 2000. Prior to this, he was engaged in driving a private trekker at Rs. 40 per day, on a no work no wage basis. After receiving the loan he now drives the vehicle and earns between Rs. 250-300 per day. By 2005 end, he has already repaid 42 of the 50 installments.

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

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

- i. The beneficiary (ies) should be from a Scheduled Tribe community.
- ii. The annual family income of the beneficiary (ies) should not exceed double the poverty line (DPL) income limit (presently Rs. 39,500/- p.a. for rural areas and Rs. 54,500/- p.a. for urban areas).

Table 6.3: Brief of Lending Norms for Income Generating Activities

| Item                                | Individual Unit/<br>per profit centre                                                                                                            | Self Help Group(s)                                                                                | AMSY                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Maximum Cost of Unit                | Rs. 10.00 lakh                                                                                                                                   | Rs. 25.00 lakh                                                                                    | Rs. 50,000/                                                                          |
| Maximum NSTFDC's Share as Term Loan | Upto 90% of the unit cost                                                                                                                        | Upto 90% of the unit cost and subject to investment not exceeding Rs. 50,000 /- per member.       | Upto 90% of the unit cost                                                            |
| Interest Rates                      | 3%-5% p.a chargeable from the SCAs and maximum chargeable 6% - 8 % p.a from the beneficiaries depending upon the quantum of loan NSTFDC's Share. | 5 % p.a. chargeable from the SCAs of NSTFDC and maximum chargeable 8% p.a from the beneficiaries. | 2% p.a. chargeable from the SCAs of NSTFDC and maximum 4%p.a from the beneficiaries. |
| Repayment period                    | Maximum period including Moratorium period is ten years depending upon the nature of activity.                                                   |                                                                                                   |                                                                                      |

6.8.6 Performance: The NSTFDC had notionally allocated Rs. 100.00 crore for sanction of new schemes/ projects during 2005-06. During the year, till 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2006, the Corporation sanctioned various schemes/ projects having its share of Rs 59.44 crore. In order to increase the level of operations, efforts have been made for the identification of thrust/core areas relevant to the development of STs and Scheme for assisting the Self Help Groups has been introduced. During 2005-06, NSTFDC has released Rs. 39.93 crore till 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2006 to the concerned State Channelising Agencies for implementation of sanctioned schemes/ projects. NSTFDC also released Rs. 7.01 lakh for training programmes.

6.8.7 Publicity/ Awareness: Following incorporation, NSTFDC has undertaken steps to give due publicity to its programmes through a series of advertisements both in the national and the regional media. For the convenience of beneficiaries, printing of NSTFDC guidelines has been arranged in 10 regional languages.

6.8.8 Evaluation: The Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) of the Planning Commission has been assigned to carry out an evaluation study with a view to assess the impact of NSTFDC assisted schemes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland and Orissa. The evaluation study is expected to be completed shortly.





## Chapter 7

# Programmes for Promotion of Voluntary Action

## Role of Non Governmental Organizations in Tribal Development

7.1.1 It has been recognized that the task of the development of Scheduled Tribes cannot be achieved by Government efforts only. The role of voluntary or non-governmental organizations, with their local roots and sense of service becomes increasingly significant. They supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach the maximum number. In certain cases, it is the voluntary organizations that are in a better position to implement the Schemes of the Government and provide continuity.

7.1.2 The role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)/Voluntary Organizations (VO) has been recognized since the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan. Many voluntary organizations have done a commendable job in the upliftment of tribals and are still continuing their efforts. Of late, there has been a mushrooming growth in the number of NGOs/VOs approaching the Ministry for financial assistance. The Ministry endeavours to ensure that only genuine and committed organizations

are encouraged to undertake developmental activities.

7.1.3 It has been observed that some voluntary organizations exclusively depend on aid from Government. The Ministry is of the view that they should aim to expand their efforts and establish other support systems that would gradually reduce their dependence on Government and extend the spirit of voluntary service.

7.1.4 Voluntary organizations should make all possible efforts to involve the community in social activity that the organization may be undertaking. Community involvement in projects builds confidence in the people to take advantages from the Government welfare



programmes and provide a scope of immediate feedback for further improvement and reorientation of the programmes to serve interest of tribal communities.

**7.1.5 Established Voluntary Agencies :** It has been the constant endeavour of the Ministry to identify those voluntary organizations/ non-governmental organizations which have an all India character and are known for their selfless service and remarkable programmes and facilitate them with a fast track facility with regard to the sanction of new proposals and relaxation of certain terms and conditions relating to the release of annual grants. In this direction the Ministry has identified a few such organizations and categorized them as “Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs)”. The organizations, declared as EVAs by the Ministry are given below:

1. Ram Krishna Mission and its affiliated organizations.
2. Akhil Bharatiya Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram and its affiliated organizations.
3. Bharat Sevashram Sangh and its affiliated organizations.
4. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and its affiliated organizations.
5. Seva Bharati and its affiliated organizations.

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

### Schemes in the Voluntary Sector

**7.2.1** There are four ongoing schemes of the Ministry, which are open to the participation of voluntary and non-governmental organizations.

These schemes are:

1. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for the welfare of scheduled tribes including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for exemplary service.
2. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Women in Tribal Areas (ECLP).
3. Vocational Training Centres (VTC).
4. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

7.2.2 In order to implement the scheme in a more transparent manner with greater involvement of the State/ UT Governments the Ministry evolved a decentralized procedure for receipt, identification, scrutiny and sanction of proposals of Non-Governmental Organizations from the current financial year. In accordance with the new procedure, the State/ UT Governments are required to constitute a "State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts" to be chaired by the Principal Secretary/ Secretary of the State with five other members to examine the new as well as ongoing cases and recommend only the most essential projects in service deficient areas within the earmarked allocation made in favour of the States/ UTs, under each scheme in order of priority. The guidelines for implementing the new procedure were issued by the Ministry on 2.6.2005.

#### **Scheme of grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.**

7.3.1 The scheme was launched in 1953-54 and is still in progress.

7.3.2 Objective: The prime objective of the scheme is to provide for an overall improvement and development of the Scheduled Tribes through voluntary efforts working in the field of education, health & sanitation, environment, in addition to need based socio-economic upliftment efforts and other relevant activities deemed appropriate and of direct benefit to the target group.

7.3.3 Funding: It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on their application in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the concerned State Government.

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

7.3.5 The grants are released in two installments every year subject to the satisfactory performance of the NGO.

7.3.6 Monitoring of the activities of the NGOs is carried out as per provisions of the financial rules, besides inspection by Ministry or State Government's officials or by any other agency designated by the Ministry.

7.3.7 Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government, and the Voluntary Organization is expected to meet the remaining 10%.

7.3.8 Performance of the Scheme : The allocation for the scheme in Ninth Plan was Rs.92.09 crore. The annual allocation and expenditure

made by the Ministry under the scheme during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Period is given below:

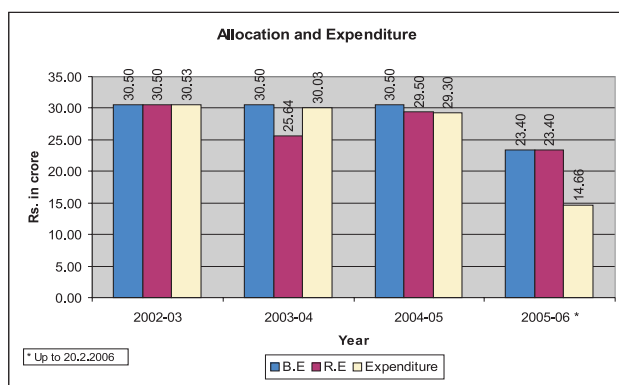
Table 7.1: Allocation and release of funds during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

(Rs. in crore)

| Year    | Budget Allocation |       | Expenditure |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
|         | BE                | RE    |             |
| 2002-03 | 30.50             | 30.50 | 30.53       |
| 2003-04 | 30.50             | 25.64 | 30.03       |
| 2004-05 | 30.50             | 29.50 | 29.30       |
| 2005-06 | 23.40             | 23.40 | 14.66*      |

upto 20.2.2006

Figure 7.1: BE, RE and Expenditure during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan



7.3.9 In the Tenth Five Year Plan, this Scheme has been merged with the “Coaching and Allied Scheme” and “Special Incentive to NGOs”; the umbrella scheme of Grants-in-Aid to NGOs, The allocation for Grants-in-Aid to the NGO segment of the merged scheme for the year 2005-06 is Rs.23.40 crore.

7.3.10 Under the scheme following category of projects are the most prominent:

1. Residential School
2. Non-Residential School
3. Hostels
4. Mobile Dispensaries
5. Ten Bedded Hospital

## Popular Projects

### Residential Schools

7.4.1 The project of Residential School is designed with the specific objective of supporting education facilities to such poor tribal children, who are unable to avail good education due to absence of school in their neighborhood and also because they cannot afford to leave their villages/ hamlets due to the unaffordable cost of living and education outside. The Residential Schools are established by voluntary agencies at a place, village or town, which are not well connected with other parts of the district and State. In the residential school, the students are provided free boarding and lodging facilities. The cost of uniforms, books, stationery and other incidental charges are also met from the scheme. The teachers and others like the warden, accountant, attending doctor and other supporting staffs are also paid an honorarium from the grant-in-aid. The organizations implementing the Residential School scheme can run in a building either owned by them or hired. The rent or maintenance charges of the building are paid from the grant-in-aid.

7.4.2 During 2005-06, Rs.6.43 crore has been granted to run 94 number of residential schools in 13 States/ UTs.



*Residential school at Dhar, M.P.*



*Mid-day Meal being served to tribal children*

### Non-residential Schools

7.5.1 This is also one of the most successful schemes. The schools may have a variable number of students. For a school of 100 students, the approximate amount of assistance provided to an implementing voluntary organization is Rs.10.00 lakh per annum.

7.5.2 During 2005-06, Rs.26.88 lakh has been granted to run 5 number of Non-residential schools in 4 States/ UTs.



*Non-residential school*

### Hostels

7.6.1 This project aims at providing hostel facilities to such tribal students who have completed their primary or secondary education from schools near their villages but cannot pursue further education due to non-availability of college facility near the village and high cost involved in accommodation in cities.

7.6.2 The amount of grant-in-aid provided to organizations to run a hostel of 100 students is approximately Rs.10.00 lakh per annum.

7.6.3 During 2005-06, Rs.148.65 lakh has been granted to run 36 number of hostels in 13 States/ UTs.



*Computer training centre for tribal students*



## Mobile Dispensaries

7.7.1 The organization is extended assistance to provide medical facilities to tribals living in isolated villages/ hamlets through a mobile dispensary/ clinic.

7.7.2 The scheme provides for sanction of grant



*Mobile dispensary*



*Ten-bedded hospital, Kenchahnahalli, Karnataka*

in aid up to approximately 4.50 lakh annually to meet recurring expenses besides meeting the cost involved in the purchase of van and Rs.1.25 lakh for purchase of equipments.

7.7.3 During 2005-06, Rs.160.75 lakh has been granted to run 38 number of mobile dispensaries in 11 States/ UTs.

## Providing free medical services

Since 2002, a mobile medicare unit is providing free medical examination and treatment to the tribal population in Kushi block of Dhar district, Madhya Pradesh.

The tribal population in this block resides in remote forested and hilly areas where there are no primary health centres. This mobile unit along with its staff and medicines visits these remote areas and provides free medical consultancy by an experienced doctor and other staff. Medical camps are also organized.

The number of people who visited this dispensary for examination or treatment increased from 3,329 in 2002 to 10,023 in 2005. A total of 29,009 persons have benefited so far. The dispensary is available for all in need of medical services.

## Ten Bedded Hospitals

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

been able to reach. These small hospitals mostly treat out door patients but have facilities for treatment of 10 indoor patients also.

7.8.2 Assistance is extended for procurement of furniture & fixtures, hospital equipment, ambulances, a generator set and also towards meeting recurring expenses on honorarium to doctors, nurses, other staff and for procurement of drugs, building hire charges etc.

7.8.3 During 2005-06, Rs. 264.41 lakh has been granted to run 18 number of Ten Bedded Hospitals in 7 States/UTs.



*Mobile dispensary*

### Organization Specific Projects

7.9.1 Divyayan: Training in agriculture and allied subjects run by the Ramakrishna Mission, Morabadi (Ranchi) is supported by the Ministry. The project is a novel integrated rural development model launched by the organization in 1969, and has benefited a large section of tribals by making them self reliant through the adoption of advanced agriculture techniques. It is a recognized Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

7.9.2 Banasthali Vidyapeeth: The Ministry extends financial support under the scheme to

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

7.9.3 The list of organizations extended financial assistance under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organization during the Tenth Plan Period is at Annex - XX.

### The Scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy

7.10.1 The scheme has been discussed in Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

7.10.2 The list of organizations extended grant-in-aid under the scheme during Tenth Plan Period is at Annex - XXI.

### Scheme for Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (VTC)

7.11.1 The scheme has been discussed in the Chapter 5 of the Annual Report.

7.11.2 The list of organizations extended grant-in-aid under the scheme during Tenth Plan Period is at Annex - XVIII.

## Coaching and Allied Scheme

7.12.1 The Scheme has been in operation since the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

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

7.12.3 Implementing Agencies & Funding Pattern: State Governments/ UT Administrations/ Universities and private Coaching Institutes run the Pre-examination Training Centres (PEC). The funds are provided on a per unit basis. The Universities/ Private Institutions are provided assistance to the extent of 100% on a contractual basis, while State run institutions are provided 50% assistance from the Ministry.

7.12.4 Salient Features:

- A Selection Committee selects the candidates for PEC on the basis of an interview. Each centre can coach not more than 40 candidates who have obtained at least 50% marks in the qualifying examination.
- The Scheme is open to only those ST candidates whose income (if in employment) or their parents' income

from all sources does not exceed Rs.44,500/- per annum.

- A Selection Committee constituted by the Ministry selects PECs.
- The coaching institutes are required to monitor the programme continuously and submit quarterly progress report in prescribed formats to the State Government/ UT Administration and the Ministry.
- PECs are funded on a contractual basis. They are required not to create any post on regular or temporary basis. If they do so, it would be at their own cost and the Ministry is not responsible for any liability should the scheme be wound up.
- The grant is released in two equal installments to privately run institutes.
- The Scheme has been proposed for revision and is likely to be revised during 2005-06. The revised scheme intends to put more focus on pre-examination coaching for grade III and grade IV jobs.

7.12.5 Allocation : The Scheme was transferred to the Ministry in the year 2000-01. In the Tenth Five Year Plan this Scheme has been merged with the Schemes of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations and Special

Incentive to NGOs under the umbrella scheme of Grants in aid to NGOs including Coaching and Allied and Special Incentive to NGOs. The

allocation for the Coaching and Allied segment of the merged Scheme for the year 2005-06 is Rs.1.05 crore.

### **Divyayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra : Programmes for promotion of voluntary action - A success story from Ranchi**

The Divyayan Krishi Vigyan Kendra (DKVK) of the Ramakrishna Mission in Morabadi, Ranchi district provides more than vocational training to the predominantly tribal boys from poor families. Working on Swami Vivekananda's principles, the training is aimed at developing self discipline and leadership qualities in addition to the vocational training that will help them generate livelihoods.

The training has already borne fruit as tribal youth have begun to apply their knowledge in their villages resulting in an increase in water availability, area under cultivation and agricultural yield. The training programme comprises of two modules, a Composite Motivational Course comprising of 45 days and the other elective special courses of 3-6 months. The Composite Motivational Courses are organized throughout the year for creating an awareness amongst the farmer students about various agricultural practices. During this course, efforts are directed towards building their spiritual and moral values and self-confidence while encouraging them to work for their village development. During this year, 413 youths underwent training.

After the Composite Motivational Course, the farmers have a choice of several courses that include six month training on carpentry, welding and *mali* (gardener) training; three month courses on horticulture, poultry, dairy, pump repairing and *mali* training; and, one month courses on fishery, bee keeping, poultry, mushroom cultivation, goat keeping, seed multiplication, rural godown maintenance and soil testing. In addition, 135 one-day off campus training programmes on agricultural issues were conducted which benefited 6,710 youth.

To increase irrigation facilities, the Ramakrishna Mission initiated the construction of irrigation wells and tanks and lift irrigation systems with the active cooperation of the now-trained farmers. The results are visible: area under irrigation has increased by 125 per cent leading to a net return of 205 per cent. Farmers have started adopting the appropriate farming practices that include the use of quality input. They now understand the amount of fertilizer needed for the type of soil in their village. The cohesion amongst the villagers has increased as is evident in their

exchanging ideas, discussing village problems and finding solutions together. The resultant generation of employment within the village has reduced migration.

#### Lac village

Lac cultivation is not new to tribal farmers who have been practicing it for ages and collecting it from forests. The farmers are aware of its cash value as well as its insurance against monsoon failure. Given that the farmers practice rainfed cultivation, in case of monsoon failure, it is the cash income from lac that acts as insurance and helps them survive. The traditional practices adopted by farmers for lac cultivation does not give optimal yield or quality, as a result of which economic gains are low. In order that farmers learn from laboratory practices of lac cultivation and can control the production of the brood, the Kendra has launched the development of a model lac village in two villages. The purpose of this is to encourage the tribal farmers to cultivate lac scientifically and demonstrate low cost lac processing technology.

The most important aspect of lac cultivation is the lac host plant such as *kusum*, *ber*, and *palas*. Progressive farmers from Putadag, Gutigara and Sarjamdih villages where a baseline survey indicated the availability of the lac host plant were sent to the Indian Lac Research Centre for training. Within a week, the comprehensive training provided farmers with knowledge on the details of the lac insect *Kerria Lacca* kerr and the host plants, method of inoculation of lac brood and management of the brood. After training, these farmers were provided lac brood, requisite fungicides and pesticides and tools. After the end of one lac cultivation season, 59 farmers produced 950 kg of lac worth Rs 1.33 lakh, or Rs 2,265 per farmer, as a subsidiary income. This additional income has encouraged tribal youth farmers from adjoining villages to adopt lac cultivation as well. The Kendra is also thinking of replicating this lac model village in other tribal villages as well.

#### Seed village

In addition to achieving national food security, it is essential to achieve household level food and nutrition security as well. The development of a seed village as well as training farm women in growing certified seeds will help in increased availability of good quality seed leading to increased agricultural production.



Farmers in the villages where Ramakrishna Mission is working have low land holdings. The use of low quality seeds in these small land holdings may not give them the needed food security throughout the year. The use of high quality seeds could help increase yields.

With seeds purchased from outside often being below standard, the Ramakrishna Mission decided to develop a system that will ensure the timely availability of quality seeds at affordable prices. The DKVK chalked out a seed multiplication programme wherein 55 progressive farmers from various villages were provided scientific training. Mahutungri village of Angar block was converted into a seed village by providing necessary inputs and training 30 farm women. To provide quality foundation seeds to these trained farmers, breeder seeds were procured from various ICAR and SAU institutes. These were multiplied in the farm of the DKVK and distributed as foundation seeds to various farmers to produce adequate amounts of certified seeds. These seeds were distributed amongst the farm women of Mahutungri village as well so that these can be multiplied. The village has been linked up to agro clinics for marketing. Seeds that have been distributed include bottle gourd, bitter gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, water melon, ginger, yam, mustard, paddy, peas and potato.



## Chapter 8

### Programmes for Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

8.1 Objective: There are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, a pre-agricultural level of technology, are economically backward and have a low level of literacy. 75 such groups in 17 States/ UTs have been identified, and have been categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). State/ UT-wise list of PTGs along with their population is at Annex - XXII. Most of these



groups are small in number, have attained various levels of social and economic progress and generally live in remote habitat, with poor administrative and infrastructure back up. Their total population as per the 1991 census is about 24.12 lakh. Their problems and needs are



*A rare Bow and Arrow ceremony of Toda Tribe of Tamil Nadu*



quite different from other Scheduled Tribes. Since primitive tribal groups constitute the most vulnerable section, States/ UTs need to allocate adequate funds from Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored and State Plan Schemes for their socio-economic development. However, it was observed that adequate funds were not reaching them. Therefore, in 1998-99, a separate 100% centrally funded scheme for the exclusive development of PTGs was introduced.

8.2 Scope: This is an extremely flexible scheme. Its activities may include agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health facilities, infrastructure development, etc.

8.3 Implementing Agencies: The scheme is implemented through the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Non Governmental Organizations with the necessary motivation and competence. The State Government concerned is responsible for the proper execution, implementation, supervision and coordination of the schemes including the selection of NGOs.

8.4 Pattern of Funding: It is a Central Sector Scheme and 100% grant is provided by the Ministry. The optimum period for grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies is 3 years.

8.5 Selection Committee: The proposals

received from the ITDPs/ ITDAs, TRIs and NGOs are examined by a Committee consisting of the following:-

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

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

8.6 Review of Performance: The Selection Committee reviews the performance of the projects/ activities as undertaken under this



*PTG woman in traditional jewellery*

scheme by the implementing agencies every year. State-wise allocation is made every year for the States having Primitive Tribal Groups population to ensure flow of funds to all the States. During 2005-06, the Ministry sanctioned as many as 30 number of proposals of States/ UTs and NGOs and provided grant of Rs. 21.63 crore including Rs. 10.00 crore under Insurance Component.

8.7 The proposals covering mainly the activities relating to food security, promotion of primary education and extending basic minimum health services to the primitive tribes are approved and funds are released to State Governments and NGOs.

8.8 During the year 2004-05, the Ministry decided to provide insurance coverage to the earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under the 'Janshree Bima Yojana' of Life Insurance Corporation of India and plans to cover all PTG families within the remaining 3 years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During

2004-05, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore was released to 16 States to cover 1 lakh earning members of PTG families and during 2005-06, Rs. 10.00 crore to 15 States/ UT to cover 2 lakh earning members of PTG families as in Annex - XXIII. The following benefits would be provided to those whose life have been insured at no premium payment from them:

- i.) Payment of Rs. 50,000/- to nearest kith and kin of life insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability caused;
- ii.) Payment of Rs. 20,000/- to the nearest kith and kin in case of natural death;
- iii.) Payment of Rs. 25,000 in case of partial disability; and.
- iv.) Educational grant of Rs. 300/- per quarter for 2 children of the life insured studying in class IX and above.

8.9 Allocation: The annual allocation made under the scheme during the Tenth Plan period and the releases made against the allocation are:

### **Educating children in remote hamlets**

A new scheme *Peripatetic education to the Primitive Tribes* was launched in 2004-05 for imparting education to tribes living in remote tribal settlements. The idea is to get these children interested in education without uprooting them from their isolated settlements.

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

Table 8.1: Allocation and release our funds during first four year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

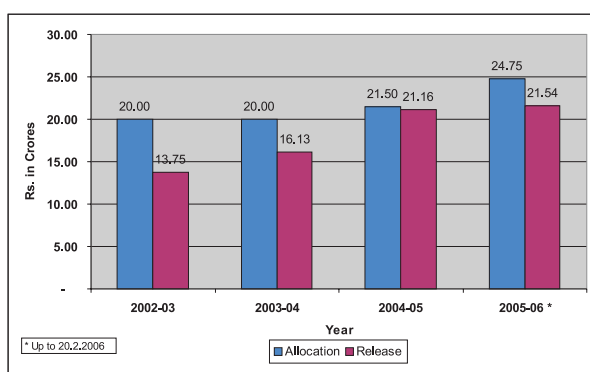
| Year    | Allocation<br>(Rs. in crore) | Releases<br>(Rs. in crore) |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2002-03 | 20.00                        | 13.75                      |
| 2003-04 | 20.00                        | 16.13                      |
| 2004-05 | 21.50                        | 21.16                      |
| 2005-06 | 24.75                        | 21.54*                     |

\*upto 20.02.2006

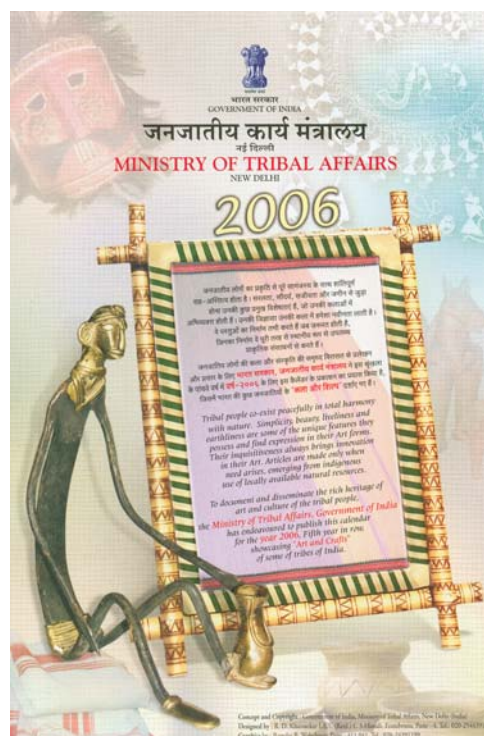
8.10 Performance: Against the budget provision of Rs. 24.75 crore for the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs. 21.54 crore has been released to State Governments and NGOs (till 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2006). The statement of funds released during Tenth Five Year Plan is at Annex - XXIV.

8.11 The projects for which funds were released by the Ministry covered mostly land development programmes, minor irrigation, horticulture, watershed development, extending facilities for promotion of primary education and health care. After adoption of project mode for release of grants targeting the maximum number of PTGs, there has been a wider coverage of PTGs under the scheme.

Figure 8.1: Allocation and Expenditure during Tenth Five Year Plan under the Scheme of Development of PTGs



8.12 The Ministry has been publishing theme based calendars since the year 2002-03 from the funds of the scheme for wider dissemination of information on primitive tribes. The theme of the calendar of the year 2002 was the Jewelry of the Primitive Tribe Women. The theme for the year 2003 was Traditional Tribal Musical Instruments. The theme for the calendar 2004 was the Architectural Pattern of Dwelling Houses/ Cottages of Primitive Tribes of different States. The theme for the calendar 2005 was the Traditional Dresses of the Primitive Tribes and the theme of calendar of 2006 is Art & Crafts. The calendars printed by the Ministry are distributed to Central Ministries, Embassies, State Governments, officials, NGOs and others. The calendar received appreciation from every quarter.





## Chapter 9

# Research, Information and Mass Media

## Research and Training

9.1. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It has three components viz:

9.1.1 Grants to Tribal Research Institute on 50-50 sharing basis between State and the Centre.

9.1.2 Award of Research Fellowship in various aspects of tribal development on 100% basis.

9.1.3 Supporting projects of All India or Inter State nature: The grant is provided on 100% basis to the institutes/ organizations/ universities for conducting research, evaluation studies, holding seminars/ workshops and publication of literature relating to tribal issues.

### Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes

9.2.1 This scheme is in operation since the First Five Year Plan. Under the scheme there are 16 Tribal Research Institutes set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

9.2.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases 50%



Central share to the State Governments in favour of Tribal Research Institute for meeting its expenses including administrative costs and on 100% to Union Territories. The TRI in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is yet to start functioning.

9.2.3 These institutes are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to the State Government, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, conduct of training, seminars and workshops, documentation of customary laws, setting up of tribal museum for exhibiting tribal artefacts.

9.2.4 As part of the activities of Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), the Ministry supports proposals for construction of museum building and for preservation of tribal culture. The 50% central share of the total cost for the construction of

museum is provided subject to the condition that State Government should keep 50% matching share in their budget, in the first instance, before submission of the proposal.

9.2.5 Year-wise amounts released to State Governments/ Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) under the scheme grant-in-aid to TRIs and Award of Research Fellowship in various aspects of tribal development, during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period is given at Annex - XXV.

### **National Workshop on Tribal Research Institutes**

9.3.1 A National Workshop on Tribal Research Institute was organized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration with Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad on 10-11 February, 2006. The Workshop was attended by Ms Meena Gupta, Secretary, Government of India, Shri Rajeev Kumar, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Smt. R. Pant, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs,



*National workshop on revamping of TRIs held at Gujarat Vidyapeeth*

Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Resource Persons and Directors and/ or representatives of TRIs from Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

9.3.2 In the Workshop, it was felt that the TRIs should have minimum activities which were agreed upon by all. To increase their output, it was decided that the following common programme to be carried out by all the TRIs.

- i) To organize one seminar and one workshop on tribal culture issues and developmental programmes in the tribal areas.
- ii) To organize 4 training courses for different level of functionaries, including Panchayati Raj Institutions and other functionaries, in the tribal areas.
- iii) To take up research studies focusing on the developmental issues and socio-economic changes in the tribal areas.
- iv) To upgrade and improve the existing museum.

### **Award of Research Fellowships**

9.4.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with State Governments awards a specified number of fellowships (not exceeding twenty

five) for Doctoral/ Post-Doctoral programmes annually with a view to encourage in depth study of the processes of socio-economic change in the tribal areas and of tribal communities, particularly in the wake of the new developmental efforts. The fellowships are open to scholars belonging to different disciplines like anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, agriculture and medicine etc. who are registered for Ph. D. in any recognized University or registered for a post-doctoral programme. The fellowship is open for all including ST scholars. A scholar belonging to any one of these disciplines can undertake some specific area for his study. The advertisement inviting applications for award of fellowships has been published.

9.4.2 Period of fellowship: The period of fellowship is ordinarily 2 years, which may be extended up to a maximum of 3 years, on the basis of request by the State Government as well as recommendation of the research guide.

9.4.3 Rate of Fellowship: The present rate of fellowship and contingency amount for incidental expenditure for Doctoral and Post-Doctoral work respectively are:

- i.) Fellowship amount
  - (a) Doctoral: The doctoral fellowship is Rs. 2,800/- per month.
  - (b) Post-Doctoral: The post doctoral fellowship is Rs. 3,200/- per month.

- ii.) Contingency grant: The fellowship carries an annual contingency grant of Rs. 10,000/- for doctoral and post doctoral courses for meeting approved contingent expenditure related to the research work such as stationery, typing, journals, periodicals, travel expenses etc. The second year contingency grant is released only after the thesis is finalized and submitted to the State Government.

9.4.4 Procedure for Award: Candidates having the requisite qualifications may apply against advertisement calling for applications issued by the Ministry. The applicant is required to submit a brief synopsis indicating the subject of his/ her study, area for field investigation, time schedule of his/ her work etc. along with a copy of Ph.D registration for doctoral/ post-doctoral programme. The recommendation of the research guide or other member of appropriate faculty who may be willing to accept the candidate for desired research work under his guidance should also be submitted. The candidates employed in Government services should send a No Objection Certificate from the competent authority.

9.4.5 The candidates are selected by a Selection Committee, which includes representatives from the Planning Commission, ICSSR, UGC and the Universities by rotation and chaired by Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

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

9.5 This scheme is in operation since 1979-80. It has been recognized that there is a need to disseminate knowledge about tribal issues, problems and developmental schemes and works through study, seminars/ workshops and publication of tribal literature. The scheme, thus, proposes to extend financial support on 100% basis to Non Governmental Organisations/ Institutions/ Universities for undertaking i.) Research and Evaluation studies, ii.) Workshops/ Seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas and iii.) Publication of literature on studies related to tribal affairs and related issues

### Grant-in-aid for Research & Evaluation studies

9.6.1 Nature of Assistance: The assistance is provided to the Universities/ Institutions/ Non Governmental Organizations to carry out research/ evaluation studies. The research grant is ordinarily given to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 lakh for each project to be completed in a period of 8-12 months. The Project Director is to do the work in the honorary capacity.

9.6.2 Submission of proposal: Institutions/ Non-Governmental Organisations/ Universities desirous of undertaking research/evaluation studies are required to apply to the Ministry of

Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001 in accordance with the guidelines provided under the scheme.

9.6.3 Scrutiny and Sanction: The project/ proposals are scrutinised and selection is made by Research Advisory Committee consisting of eminent persons in the field of Tribal Affairs/ Development set up under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

### Grant-in-aid for workshops/ seminars

9.7.1 Under the Scheme, grant is released to Institutions/ Non Governmental Organizations/ Universities or a group of institutions for organizing workshops/ seminars which help in disseminating research findings, identifying problem areas and developmental problems in the broad field of tribal issues and aspects of development. A workshop on revamping of Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) was held at Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad on 10-11, February, 2006.

9.7.2 Nature of Assistance: The grant is provided to the institutions/ Non Governmental Organizations on the following pattern:

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

The list of workshops/ seminars sponsored during the year 2005-06 is at Annex - XXVI.

### Grant in aid for publication

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

### Point 11 (b) of 20 Point Programme

9.9 Economic assistance is provided to the Scheduled Tribe families to enable them to rise above the poverty line under various programmes of Union/ State Governments. The monitoring of programmes is covered under Point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs fixes the targets for 23 States/ UTs having Tribal Sub Plan in consultation with the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations. The States/ UTs submit monthly progress report to this Ministry in respect of Point 11 (b) of 20 Point Programme for compilation and onward transmission to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. During the year 2005-06, against the annual target of 11.32 lakh ST families, the achievement, as compiled till December, 2005, is 3.51 lakh ST families. A statement showing targets and achievements made till December, 2005 under Point 11 (b)

of 20 Point Programme is at Annex-XXVII.

### Information and Mass Media

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

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

9.10.3 *Janjatiya Jagran* is a quarterly Newsletter being published by this Ministry and despatched up to the level of Panchayats having ST population, to disseminate information on various development programmes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Two Issues of the Journal have been brought out for the year.

9.10.4 For the first time the Ministry of Tribal Affairs displayed a Tableau in the Republic



Day Parade, 2006. The Tableau depicted the rich and vibrant tribal heritage.

9.10.5 During 2005-06 as against BE of Rs. 0.75 crore (and RE of Rs. 0.60 crore), the expenditure incurred upto 31.1.2006 was Rs. 0.098 crore.

### **Exchange of visits by tribals**

9.11.1 Objective: The Scheme aims at organizing exposure visits of tribal communities/delegates to various tribal areas so that they could be acquainted with the latest techniques in agriculture, animal husbandry, processing of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), sericulture, small-scale industries, etc. The scheme also envisages get-togethers of tribals from different parts of the country for sports or cultural meets/performances. Performances by one tribal group of one part of the country to another part is expected to go a long way in ensuring strong social and cultural ties and also help in improving and harnessing the inherent talents of the tribals. The visits are for a duration of 10 days excluding journey time. The States are encouraged to organize such visits.

9.11.2 According to the scheme each team/group can consists of 10 tribals in a manner that it includes a minimum of 3 women and a minimum of 3 elected members of the local body or Panchayats. Each group should not contain more than 4 members from one tribal community. They are accompanied by an escort officer from the home State. No member would be entitled to be selected for more than one visit. The participants are allowed to travel by 3-tier AC in trains. The arrangements for accommodation and visits are made by the host State. The participants are paid a daily allowance of Rs.100 per day during the visit. The expenditure incurred by the States/ UTs on their visit are met in full by the Ministry subject to the norms fixed in this regard.

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

9.11.4 Allocation: The BE for 2005-06 was Rs. 0.75 crore and R.E. 2005-06 was Rs. 0.40 crore. An amount of Rs.14.65 lakh has been spent up to 20.02.06 under this scheme.

## Chapter 10

### Focus on the North East

#### Tribal Development in the North Eastern States

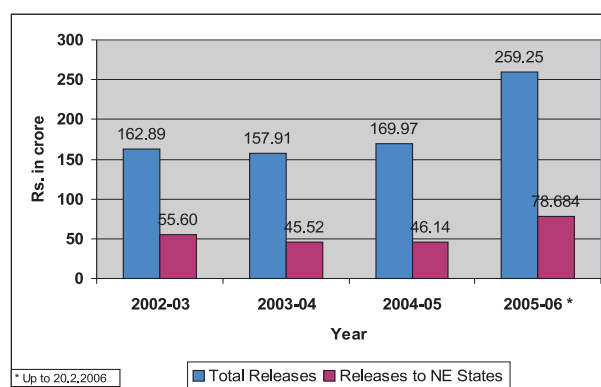
10.1 In terms of the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, all Central Ministries/ Departments are required to earmark at least 10% of the their Budget allocation for specific programmes for the development of the North East Region and Sikkim. Pursuant to these guidelines, the Ministry has been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

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

been taking full care while releasing grants to North Eastern States under such Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes and ensured a flow of at least 10% of the budget allocation under these schemes to the North Eastern States.

10.3 The position of releases under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Schemes along with releases made to the North Eastern States during the first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is indicated in the chart below:

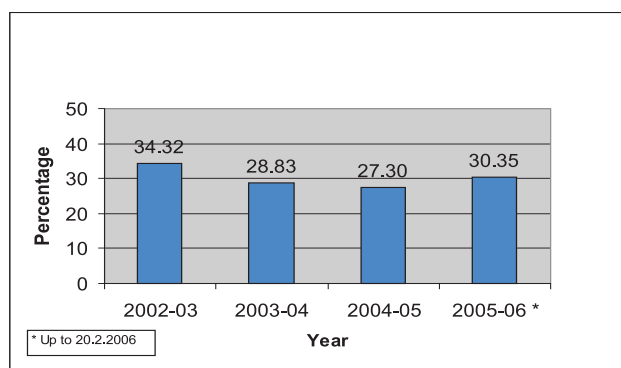
Figure 10.1: Releases made in Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Schemes



10.4 The year wise percentage flow of funds to the North Eastern States under Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is shown below:



Figure 10.2: Percentage flow of funds to North Eastern States & Sikkim under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes



10.5 During first four years of the Tenth Plan against the total expenditure of Rs. 4130.84 crore, the amount released to North Eastern States is Rs. 575.99 crore, which is 13.94% of the total amount released.

10.6 The two major schemes, namely SCA to TSP and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India have specific guidelines with regard to the release of funds to various State Governments. The allocation of each State including the North-Eastern States is decided by the Planning Commission in accordance with these guidelines. During the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, Rs. 82.61 crore, Rs. 63.08 crore and Rs. 80.25 crore were released,

respectively to North Eastern States including Sikkim against the total releases of Rs. 800.00 crore, Rs.714.00 crore and Rs. 827.00 crore, which is 10.33%, 8.83% and 9.70%, respectively of the total releases made under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and SCA to TSP. During 2005-06, the release to North-Eastern States under these two schemes is 11.94 % of total releases.

10.7 During the year 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05, the overall releases of Rs.138.21 crore, Rs.108.60 crore and Rs.126.39 crore, respectively to North Eastern States including Sikkim constitute 14.35%, 12.46 %, 12.69%, respectively of the total releases of the Ministry. The overall release of Rs.202.79 crore made to NE States including Sikkim during 2005-06 comprises of 15.61% of the overall releases made by the Ministry in the year 2005-06. The year-wise releases made to the North-Eastern States during the first four years of the Tenth Five Year Plan are at Annex- XXVIII. The State-wise and Scheme-wise releases made to North Eastern States including Sikkim during the year 2005-06 (upto 20.2.2006) are at Annex - XXIX.



## Chapter 11

### Right to Information Act, 2005

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

11.2 In compliance of the provisions of the Act, the details of the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs functioning as the Central Public Information Officers is at Annex - XXX . The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also designated Shri Rajeev Kumar, Joint Secretary as the Appellate Authority for the Ministry under the Act. These

notifications have also been posted on the website of this Ministry ([www.tribal.nic.in](http://www.tribal.nic.in)). As per the provisions of Section 4(1)(b) of the Right to Information Act, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also prepared a Manual and posted the same on the website of the Ministry ([www.tribal.nic.in](http://www.tribal.nic.in)).

11.3 Similar notifications/Manual were also brought out by i.) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) and ii.) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and posted on the websites of the respective organizations, a link to which has been given in this Ministry’s website. The details of applications received under the Right to Information Act and replied are given as 20.2.2006 is given below:

|                                                   |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of Applications received under the RTI Act | 16 |
| Number of Applications replied to                 | 8  |

## Chapter 12

# National Commission for Scheduled Tribes



12.1 For effective implementation of various safeguards provided in the Constitution for the SCs & STs and various other protective legislations, the Constitution provided for appointment of a Special Officer under Article 338 of the Constitution. In pursuance of this provision, a Special Officer known as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed for the first time on 18 November, 1950 to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for SCs and STs in various Statutes. On persistent demand by SC and ST representatives, particularly Members of Parliament, the Government set up a multi-member Commission for SCs and STs in 1978 beside the Office of Commissioner for SCs and STs. However, in 1992 these two organizations were replaced by a statutory multi-member National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since the needs and problems of Scheduled Tribes and solution thereto were much different from those of Scheduled Castes, it required a special approach for Tribal development and special independent machinery to safeguard the rights of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, a separate National Commission

for Scheduled Tribes has been set up w.e.f. 19 February, 2004 by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003.

12.2 As per the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members (Conditions of Service and Tenure) Rules, 2004, the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission have been conferred the rank of Union Cabinet Minister and Minister of State respectively, while the Members of the Commission have been given the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India. The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and



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

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

- (a) Measures that need to be taken over conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce to the Scheduled Tribes living in forest areas;
- (b) Measures to be taken to safeguard rights of the tribal communities over mineral resources, water resources etc. as per law;
- (c) Measures to be taken for the development of tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies;
- (d) Measures to be taken to improve the efficacy of relief and rehabilitation

measures for tribal groups displaced by development projects;

- (e) Measures to be taken to prevent alienation of tribal people from land and to effectively rehabilitate such people in whose case alienation has already taken place;
- (f) Measures to be taken to elicit maximum cooperation and involvement of tribal communities for protecting forests and undertaking afforestation;
- (g) Measures to be taken to ensure full implementation of the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996);
- (h) Measures to be taken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the practice of shifting cultivation by tribals that lead to their dis-empowerment and degradation of land and the environment.

12.4. Main duties of the commission are to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the working of such safeguards; and to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes. The Commission is vested with all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint relating

to deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-

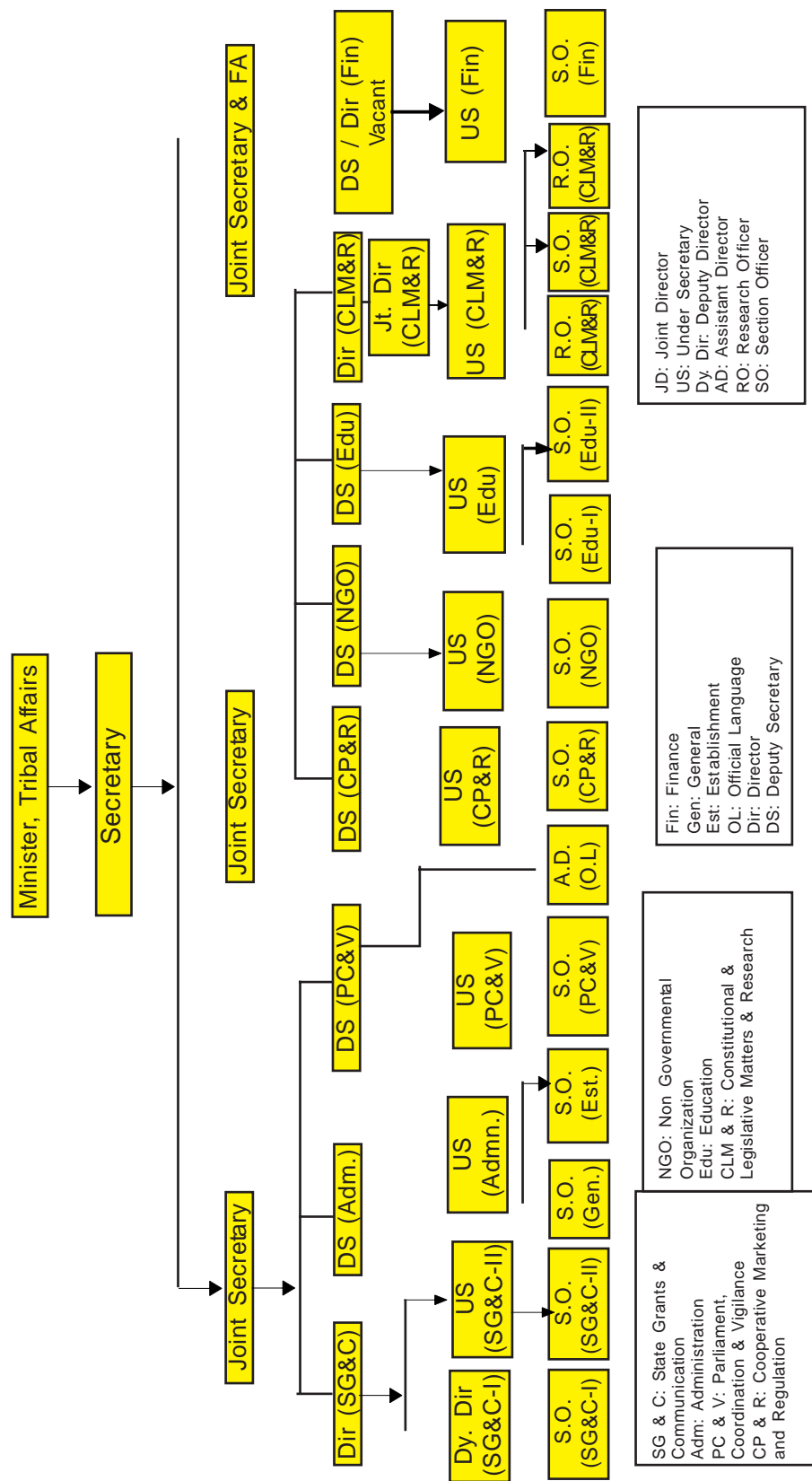
- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents;
- (f) Any other matter which the President may by rule, determine;

12.5. The headquarters of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is located in New Delhi. The Commission has six Regional Offices, located in Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Jaipur, Raipur, Ranchi and Shillong.



# Ministry of Tribal Affairs Organisational Chart



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