

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:462
ANSWERED ON:09.05.2012
EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBALS
Singh Shri Jagada Nand

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of studies/surveys commissioned by the Planning Commission to improve the socio-economic status and empowerment of tribals etc;
- (b) whether the Indian citizens belonging to nomadic, semi-nomadic, banjara and near extinct tribes are still living as in primitive age;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) whether any scheme has been formulated or is under implementation for improving the life-style of these people who are living life as a last strata/margin of the society; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (DR. ASHWANI KUMAR)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.462 REGARDING 'EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBALS' RAISED BY SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH DUE FOR ANSWER ON 9TH MAY, 2012.

(a) : The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission has taken up evaluation studies of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for the welfare of the tribal population, namely

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, and,
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) for SC, ST and OBC Students. Both the studies are under progress. In addition, the Socio-Economic Research Division of the Planning Commission has also sponsored studies namely i) Migration of Tribal Women: Its Socio-Economic Effects- An in-depth Study of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P and Orissa and ii) Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Tribal Community in Kandhamal and KBK Districts of Orissa. The primary objectives of the study on Migration of Tribal Women, was to assess the social and economic situation of the tribal women and the factors responsible for migration of tribal women from the tribal areas to various towns and cities in search of employment. The primary concern of the study of 'Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Geographically Isolated Tribal Community in Kandhamal and KBK Districts of Orissa was to understand the changes in socio-economic condition of the most underprivileged communities such as the Primitive Tribal Groups in Orissa. The studies do not cover Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

The findings of the above studies reveal perceptible improvement in the socio- economic conditions of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) inter-alia as reflected in:

- (i) 'Literacy rate' increase by 7.08 per cent points from 2001 to 2009 in respect of Dongria Kandha; increase by 3.15 per cent points from 2001 to 2009 in respect of Lanjia Saora; and increase by 13.45 per cent points from 2001 to 2009 in respect of Kutia Kandha;
- (ii) 'Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)' decrease from 129 in 2003-04 to 117 in 2008-09 in respect of Dongria Kandha; decrease from 97 in 2001 to 71 in 2009 in respect of Lanjia Saora;
- (iii) 'Average Annual Income per household' increase from Rs.12,255 in 2001 to Rs.23,157 in 2009 in respect of Dongria Kandha; increase from Rs.16,667 in 2001 to Rs. 24, 491 in 2009 in respect of Lanjia Saora; Increase from Rs.8531 in 2001 to Rs. 18,230 in 2009 in respect of Kutia Kandha;
- (iv) 'Dwelling Units' Pucca houses in respect of Dongria Kandha increased from 0.64 per cent in 2001 to 1.29 per cent in 2009; in respect of Lanjia Saora increased from 1 per cent in 2001 to 2.5 per cent in 2009; and in respect of Kutia Kandha increased from 0 per cent in 2001 to 2.24 per cent in 2009. There is also improvement in the availability of drinking water facilities, institutional delivery, average saving of the households and availability of livestock.

The study also envisages upon further improvement in the conditions of PVTGs by addressing the issue of teachers' absenteeism, improving communication facilities, generating awareness on health and other developmental programmes, establishment of grain bank, prevention of money lending and indebtedness, ensuring peoples' participation in the development programmes and effective

implementation of the programmes at the Micro-project level.

(b) to (e): Among tribals, there are 75 groups spread over 17 States and one Union territory which have earlier been identified on the basis of declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre agriculture level of technology and economic backwardness. These 75 identified groups are Particularly Vulnerable (list as per annexure).

For the development of these Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), a Central Sector Scheme was introduced in the year 1998-99. Activities under the scheme include housing, land distribution, land development, agriculture development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional energy, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio economic development of PVTGs. During the XIth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 810 crore was made on activities under the scheme which have resulted in the improvement in socio economic conditions of these identified tribes, as reflected in the study findings mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

Annexure NAME OF THE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS STATE/UT WISE States/UTs. Name of P.V.T.G.
Andhra Pradesh

- 1.Chenchu 2.Bodo Gadaba
- 3.Gutob Gadaba
- 4.Dongria Khond
- 5.Kutia Khond
- 6.Kolam
- 7.Konda Reddi
- 8.Kondasavara
- 9.Bondo Porja
- 10.Khond Porja
- 11.Parengi Porja
- 12.Thoti Bihar (Including Jharkhand)
- 13.Asur (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 14.Birhor (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 15.Birjia (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 16.Hill Kharia (Jharkhand)
- 17.Korwa (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 18.Mal Paharia (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 19.Parhaiya (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 20.Sauria Paharia (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- 21.Savar (Bihar and Jharkhand) Gujarat 22.Kolgha
- 23.Kathodi
- 24.Kotwalia
- 25.Padhar
- 26.Siddi Karnataka
- 27.Jenu Kuruba
- 28.Koraga Kerala
- 29.Cholanaikayan
- 30.Kadar

- 31.Kattunayakan
- 32.Koraga
- 33.Kurumba Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)
- 34.Abujh Maria (Chhattisgarh)
- 35.Baiga (M.P. and Chhattisgarh)
- 36.Bharia (M.P.)
- 37.Birhor (Chhattisgarh)
- 38.Hill Korwa (Chhattisgarh)
- 39.Kamar (Chhattisgarh)
- 40.Sahariya (M.P.) Maharashtra
- 41.Katkari/Kathodi
- 42.Kolam
- 42.Maria Gond Manipur
- 44.Maram Naga Orissa
- 45.Chuktia Bhunjia
- 46.Birhor
- 47.Bondo
- 48.Didayi
- 49.Dongria Khond
- 50.Juang
- 51.Kharia
- 52.Kutia Khond
- 53.Lanjia Saura
- 54.Lodha
- 55.Mankirdia
- 56.Paudi Bhuyan
- 57.Saura Rajasthan
- 58.Saharia Tamil Nadu
- 59.Irular
- 60.Kattunayakan
- 61.Kota
- 62.Korumba
- 63.Paniyan
- 64.Toda Tripura
- 65.Riang Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)

66. Buksa (U.P. and Uttarakhand)

67. Raji

(Uttarakhand) West Bengal

68. Birhor

69. Lodha

70. Toto Andaman & Nicobar Islands

71. Great Andamanese

72. Jarawa

73. Onge

74. Sentinelese

75. Shom Pen