

## MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

### TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES

### COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-2013)

### TWENTY FIRST REPORT

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#### FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES  
(2012-2013)**

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**Presented to Lok Sabha on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2013**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**22 April, 2013/ Vaisakha 2, 1935(S)**

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## **COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2012-13)**

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30. Smt. Annu Tandon, MP

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2. Smt. Anita B. Panda - *Director*
3. Shri Mohit Rajan - *Committee Officer*

(iv)

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\* Expired on 24.01.2013

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26. Shri Jagada Nand Singh
27. Shri Radha Mohan Singh
28. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
29. Smt. Annu Tandon
30. Shri Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav



## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairman of Committee on Estimates (2012-2013) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty First Report on 'Tribal Welfare Schemes' pertaining to Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

2. The representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs briefed the Committee on 12.07.2011 on the subject. The Committee took their oral evidence on 20.07.2012.

3. The Report on the subject was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 17.04.2013.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, who appeared before them and placed their considered views on the subject. The Committee also wish to thank them for furnishing the information required in connection with examination of the subject.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**22 April, 2013**  
**Vaisakha 2, 1935(S)**

**FRANCISCO SARDINHA,**  
**CHAIRMAN,**  
**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.**

## **PART – I**

### **BACKGROUND ANALYSIS**

#### **CHAPTER I**

##### **Role and Mandate of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the STs, the most underprivileged of the Indian Society, in a coordinated and planned manner. The population of scheduled Tribes is stated to be 84.3 million as per 2001 census and accounts for 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible for looking after the welfare and development of the STs by giving focused attention to the special needs and problems of STs in the country.

1.2 As per the Ministry's Result Framework Document 2012-13, the vision of the Ministry is to facilitate the reduction and removal of the gap in the Human Development Indices (HDIs) of the ST population vis-à-vis the general population and help empower them socially, economically and politically to enable them to exercise effective control over their life style, their natural resource base and to make informed choices. The basic objective of the Ministry is to bring the target groups into the mainstream of development by making them self-reliant.

##### **(i) Programmes & Schemes for STs**

1.3 The Programmes and Schemes of The Ministry of Tribal Affairs are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and Voluntary Organizations and to fill critical gaps

taking into account the needs of STs. To this end, the Ministry supplements the efforts of other organizations by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. With regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of STs, policy, planning monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their coordination is the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministries/Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector.

1.4 There are ten Central Sector Schemes, five Centrally Sponsored Schemes and two Special Area Programmes as indicated below which are implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

#### 1.4.1 **Central Sector Schemes**

- (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for the welfare of STs (including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service).
- (ii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
- (iii) Strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- (iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students
- (vi) Support to TRIFED (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited): for Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce
- (vii) Grants-in-aid to STDCCs (State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations) for Minor Forest Produce operations
- (viii) Support to National/State ST Finance & Development Corporations
- (ix) Top class Education for ST students
- (x) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.

#### **1.4.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- (i) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students
- (ii) Pre-matric scholarship for ST students. (being introduced from the year 2011-12)
- (iii) Girls & Boys Hostels for STs.
- (iv) Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas.
- (v) Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and others.

#### **1.4.3 Special Area Programmes**

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

1.5 Some of the important highlights of the schemes/programmes for tribal welfare, according to the Annual Report 2011-12 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as under:

- (i) The Ministry gives grants to NGOs and Autonomous Societies of the State Governments under various schemes in order to supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach to large number of ST population, especially in service deficient areas.
- (ii) For the protection, development and checking of the declining trend of PTGs population, priority has been accorded for PTGs development. Under the Central Sector Scheme for development of PTGs, 100% funding is provided to State Governments/UTs by the Central Government focusing on the areas like housing, land distribution, land development, cattle development, construction of link road, non-conventional sources of energy, social security, etc.

(iii) For promotion of education, several schemes namely scheme for Construction of Hostels for girls and boys, Establishment of Ashram schools, setting up of Educational Complexes in low literacy pockets for development of women's literacy, Book Banks, Upgradation of Merit, Pre matric Scholarship, Coaching and allied schemes, Post Matric Scholarship, scheme of Top Class Education, National Overseas Scholarship for students studying abroad, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship and Scheme of vocational training in tribal areas, etc. are under operation.

(iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan is an additive to the State Plans for rapid economic development of the Tribals. From the Xth Five Year Plan the objective and scope has been expanded to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. 30% of the beneficiaries of this scheme are to be women and priority of funding is accorded to the neglected tribals living in forest villages.

(v) Special assistance is provided under Article 275(1) for promoting the welfare of STs. The funding under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is basically focused on infrastructure and community development in the remote tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. Since 1997-98, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been making available a part of this grant to States for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the objective of providing quality education to ST students from class VI to XII and sanctioned 150 schools in different parts of the country spread over 23 States.

## **(ii) Financial Allocation for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

1.6 According to Outcome Budget (2012-13), the Ministry was provided an allocation of ₹ 4090.00 crore (Plan) and ₹ 18.00 crore (Non Plan) during the year 2012-13. Plan &

Non-plan allocation for the Ministry and expenditure incurred during the last five years is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates			Actuals		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2008-09	2121.00	12.55	2133.55	1805.27	12.97	1818.24
2009-10	3205.50	14.61	3220.11	1996.75	16.13	2012.88
2010-11	3206.50	13.87	3220.37	3136.48	15.37	3151.85
2011-12	3723.01	17.00	3740.01	3623.87	14.84	3638.71
2012-13	4090.00	18.00	4108.00	2533.84	12.85	2546.69*

\* upto 31.12.12 (provisional)

1.7 Out of the total expenditure made by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on various welfare schemes during the year 2011-12, expenditure on Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Central Assistance has been 14.65%, 28.44% and 56.91% respectively. Scheme-wise financial details of the various schemes for the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under

(₹ in Crore)

Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp*
A. Central Sector Scheme	387.83	230.28	443.50	496.52	512.00	531.00	548.00	305.4339
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	336.67	386.1248	636.50	708.3470	775.00	1030.7048	867.70	663.7366
C. Special Central Assistance	2400.50	1380.3399	2006.50	1931.61	2293.01	2062.17	2517	1564.67
D. LumpSum provision to AR 12-13	80.50	0.00	120.00	0.00	143.00	0.00	157.30	0.00
Total	3205.50	1996.7453	3206.50	3136.4818	3723.01	3623.8748	4090	2533.8405

\* provisional Upto 31.12.2012

### **(iii) Need for a Comprehensive National Policy for Tribals**

1.8 The Constitution of India contains several provisions for ensuring a better quality of life for the weaker sections of society and STs, in particular, based on a policy of positive discrimination and affirmative action on the developmental and regulatory fronts. The architects of the Constitution being conscious of the separate identity of the tribal communities and their habitat provided certain articles exclusively devoted to the cause of the STs. These include Articles 244, 244A, 275(1), 342, 338(A) and 339. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides for administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes and gives powers to the Governors to make regulations for the peace and good governance of the Scheduled Areas. Similarly, the Sixth Schedule also contains specific provisions for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Deriving force from these enabling provisions in the Constitution aimed at ensuring social, economic, and political equity, several specific legislations have further been enacted by the Central and the State Governments for the welfare and protection of STs and their tribal domain.

1.9 According to Ministry of Tribal Affairs apart from constitutional provisions, Central and State Acts, there is no single comprehensive policy which looks at the issue of protection and development of STs in an integrated and holistic manner. Hence, there is a need to make a comprehensive national policy for tribals in order to address the issues concerning, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resource base, persistent threats of eviction from their habitat, exclusion from mainstream society and economy in distribution of wealth and opportunities, and non-empowerment, and to place STs on a progressive and constructive path and make them active partners in

nation building. In this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has prepared a draft National Tribal Policy.

1.10 In this connection, the Annual Report 2011-12 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs states as under:

“The Hon’ble Minister after review of the draft National Tribal Policy directed that certain aspects of the policy need to be re looked to make it more concise, focused and attuned to be a document of reference for future direction. Action has been initiated on this. The Ministry is already in the process of having in place at least 40% of the 11 posts that have been sanctioned towards creating a Policy Implementation Cell in the Ministry so that the work relating to finalizing the policy draft may take place faster.”

1.11 In the past, various Parliamentary Committees, including the Committee on Estimates, have examined Tribal related issues/legislations from time to time and given their valuable recommendations on the same. Some of the reports are as under:

- (1) 48<sup>th</sup> Report (Second Lok Sabha) of Committee on Estimates on ‘Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Background Classes’.
- (2) 10<sup>th</sup> Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on ‘Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 – Rules made thereunder’.
- (3) 23<sup>rd</sup> Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on ‘The Constitution (ST) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011.’
- (4) 12<sup>th</sup> Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs on ‘Examination of Programmes for the Development of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups’.
- (5) 25<sup>th</sup> Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs on ‘Working of Tribal Sub-Plan’.

1.12 In this background, the Committee deemed it to fit to take this subject for detailed examination and Report to Parliament.



## CHAPTER II

### CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

There are ten Central Sector Schemes for tribal welfare, as indicated below which are implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

- (i) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of STs (including Coaching and Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service).
- (ii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
- (iii) Strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- (iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students
- (vi) Support to TRIFED: "Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce"
- (vii) Grants-in-aid to STDCCs for Minor Forest Produce operations
- (viii) Support to National/State ST Finance & Development Corporations
- (ix) Top class Education for ST students
- (x) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for S.T. students

2.2 It is observed from the material furnished by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the aforesaid Central Sector Schemes were provided an allocation of ₹ 548 crore for the year 2012-13 while total actual expenditure was ₹305.4339 crore till 31.12.2012. Total expenditure on Central Sector Schemes has constituted 14.65% of the total plan expenditure of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2011-12. Scheme-wise break up of targets and actuals for the last 4 years are given in this table below:

## Scheme-wise targets and actuals from the year 2008-09 to 2012-13

(₹ in crore)

S.No	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.* (upto 31.12.2012)
1	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for ST including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service	29.50	43.1088	42.75	49.75	42.00	54.1366	44.00	55.9815	44.00	10.35
2	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	9.00	8.4463	13.72	2.00	8.00	6.8794	8.00	7.7956	8.00	1.23
3	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts	60.00	40.00	50.00	33.50	40.00	37.5602	40.00	31.24	40.00	1.41
4	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce)	19.00	21.20	19.86	19.3550	12.00	14.53	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
5	Grant-in-aid to State TDCCs for MFPs	40.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	11.56
6	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTGs)	173.00	192.0678	155.00	83.6176	181.00	232.4473	240.00	231.3030	240.00	162.1939
7	Support to National / State ST Finance & Development Corporations	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	70.00	69.99	70.00	70.00	70.00	45.00
8	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	29.00	31.0324	42.00	30.00	72.00	60.6822	62.00	84.93	90.00	45.00
9	National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students	2.00	0.0118	0.50	0.3080	1.00	0.3021	1.00	0.7831	1.00	0.87
10	Institute of Excellence / Top Class Education for ST students	10.00	1.2161	4.00	1.75	2.50	4.9952	5.00	6.9693	13.00	5.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>421.50</b>	<b>353.0832</b>	<b>387.83</b>	<b>230.28</b>	<b>443.50</b>	<b>469.5230</b>	<b>512.00</b>	<b>531.0025</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>305.4339</b>

\*Provisional

2.3 From the above table, the following may be observed:-

- (i) For the scheme 'Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas', budgetary allocation has varied between ₹8 crore and ₹13.72 crore during each of the last five years. However even this allocation was not fully utilized in any year. The utilization was abysmally low in the year 2009-10 which stood at ₹ 2 crore as against the budgetary target of ₹13.72 crore.
- (ii) For the scheme, Strengthening of education among ST girls in low literacy districts as well as, 'Grants-in-aid to State TDCCs for MFPs' budgetary allocation has steadily been reduced from ₹60 crore in 2008-09 to ₹40 crore in 2012-13 in the case of former and from ₹40 crore in 2008-09 to ₹20 crore in the case of latter.
- (iii) Except the scheme for PTGs, no other scheme has received substantially enhanced grants in the last 5 years."

2.4 The following Table brings out the proposed outlay for Central Sector Schemes during each year of the XIIth Plan period.

**Proposed outlay for Central Sector Schemes during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17)**

S.No.	Name of the Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2013-14) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2014-15) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2015-16) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2016-17) Proposed Outlay	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17) Proposed Outlay
1.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs for Coaching ST Students for Competitive Exams	110.00	126.00	145.00	167.00	192.00	740.00
2.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	26.00	29.00	33.00	38.00	44.00	170.00
3.	Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	70.00	80.00	92.00	106.00	122.00	470.00
4.	Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce	27.00	33.00	39.00	48.00	58.00	205.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce Operations	23.00	26.50	30.50	35.00	4.00	155.00
6.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG)	240.00	270.00	300.00	330.00	360.00	1500.00
7.	Support to National ST Finance & Development Corporation and GIA to State ST Development & Finance Corporation	110.00	155.00	180.00	200.00	215.00	860.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	125.00	150.00	175.00	195.00	220.00	865.00

	(RGNF) for ST Students						
9.	Institute of Excellence/ Top class Education for ST students	13.00	15.50	17.00	18.50	22.00	86.00
10.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	13.00
	<b>Total (CS)</b>	<b>746.00</b>	<b>887.00</b>	<b>1014.00</b>	<b>1140.50</b>	<b>1276.50</b>	<b>5064.00</b>

Scheme-wise details are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs:-

**(i) Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations (VOs)**

2.5 It has been recognized that the task of the development of Scheduled Tribes cannot be achieved by Government efforts only. The role of VOs or NGOs, with their local roots and sense of service has become increasingly important. They supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach to large number of populations. In certain cases, it is the VOs who are in better position to implement the schemes of the Government in a more efficient and objective manner than the Government itself. This is primarily attributable to the highly committed and dedicated human resources that are available to some VOs.

2.6 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have stated that the scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid to VOs' working for the welfare of ST was launched in 1953-54 and is still continuing. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and Special Incentive to NGOs for improvement in infrastructure schemes were merged with this scheme and the umbrella scheme of 'Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations in working for the welfare of STs including coaching and award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure' was formed. The scheme was revised in 2008-09 including the financial norms. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc.

through the efforts of Voluntary Organizations, and to provide environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the STs. Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.

2.7 Under the scheme, the grants are provided to the eligible NGOs/ autonomous societies for the categories of projects prescribed in the revised scheme on an application (in revised prescribed format) duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Application and essential documents are required to be submitted as per time-schedule prescribed in the revised scheme. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The VO is expected to bear the remaining 10% as contribution from its own resources. However, the extent of assistance under the scheme is 100% for those projects being implemented in the Scheduled Areas. The grants to a VO/NGO for a particular category of project are limited to the financial norms prescribed for that category of project by the Government and revised from time to time. The grants are sanctioned as per the procedure laid down under Rule 209 of General Financial Rules, 2005 as amended from time to time. The grants are released according to terms and conditions attached with revised scheme. The grants are normally released in two installments every year subject to the satisfactory performance of the NGO based on annual inspection conducted by the District Collector or authorized officers, and the recommendations of the State Committee. The inspection report should be submitted annually in prescribed format and should be duly countersigned by District Collector with date.

2.8 The Ministry has funded about 135 projects under this scheme during 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012 covering residential schools, non-residential schools, hostels, libraries,

mobile dispensaries, ten or more bedded hospitals, computer training centres, rural night school, agricultural training etc. by extending a grant of ₹ 10.21 crore benefiting about 337190 scheduled tribes.

2.9 As per the Annual Report (2012-13), the outlay for the scheme for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period was ₹300.00 crore. Against this, the annual allocation and expenditure incurred by the Ministry under the scheme for the last 3 years i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given below:

Allocation and Expenditure of funds during 2009-10 to 2011-12 (₹ in crore)		
Year	Budget Allocation*	Expenditure*
	BE	
2010-11	55.00	54.12
2011-12	60.00	53.98
2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)	60.00	10.38

\*The amount is inclusive of Grant-in-aid to NGOs as Special Incentive for Improvement of Infrastructure and Coaching for Scheduled Tribes.

2.10 A State-wise summary list of releases made to VOs/NGOs/Autonomous Societies, which received financial assistance under the scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012) is shown below:

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (31.12.2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.57	4.62	1.33	0.00
2.	A & N Island	0.04	0.01	0.00	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.68	4.61	4.72	0.80
4.	Assam	0.67	0.61	1.12	0.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.96	1.13	0.82	0
6.	Gujarat	0.99	1.61	1.56	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.99	1.5	1.61	0
8.	Jharkhand	4.96	3.82	4.8	1.10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.45	0.69	0.17	0

10.	Karnataka	1.27	4.03	3.03	0.78
11.	Kerala	1.03	1.08	1.48	0.31
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.14	1.81	0.73	0.30
13.	Maharashtra	2.05	2.59	1.13	0.44
14.	Manipur	1.48	4.01	1.38	0.88
15.	Meghalaya	4.91	6.19	6.43	2.93
16.	Mizoram	0.28	0.24	0.77	0
17.	Nagaland	0.46	0.34	0.18	0
18.	Odisha	6.14	4.88	12.44	0.26
19.	Rajasthan	0.47	0.61	0.82	0
20.	Sikkim	1.13	0.59	0.57	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.68	0.32	0.46	0
22.	Tripura	0.66	0.49	0.33	0
23.	Uttarakhand	0.45	1.13	0.84	0.29
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.18	0.55	0.92	0.17
25.	West Bengal	5.82	5.1	5.75	1.90
26.	Delhi	0.09	0	0.09	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46.54</b>	<b>52.56</b>	<b>53.48</b>	<b>10.23</b>

2.11 When the Committee desired to know about the assessment/review of the VOs/NGOs funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in last five years along with the details of the black-listed NGOs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their post-evidence replies in October, 2012 has stated as under:

“The Ministry of Tribal Affairs processes release of grants to the VOs/NGOs only after the State Governments recommends the same based on consideration by the SCSVE. The District Collectors organize field visits of the NGO projects and their reports are considered by the State Government before making recommendation to the Government of India. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs officials also visit selected NGO projects from time to time. During the year 2011-12, as many as 17 projects have been inspected by the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also. No organization has been blacklisted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last five years”.

2.12 Another component of the scheme is ‘Coaching for STs’ which supports the disadvantageous ST candidates to enable them to appear in competitive examinations. The ST students coming from deprived families and disadvantaged environment find it difficult to compete with those coming from a socially and economically advantageous background. To promote a more level playing field, and give ST candidates a better

chance to succeed in competitive examinations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports a scheme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in civil services/public sector. The scheme is implemented through reputed professional coaching institutions and State Government/ UT Administrations/Universities which run Pre-examination Coaching Centres (PECs). There are efforts to shift the focus from Government run institutions to quality professional coaching institutions. The funds are provided per student cost basis. Union Territories, Universities and Private Institutions are provided assistance to the extent of 100% on a contractual basis, while State run institutions are provided 80% assistance from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The funding includes the coaching fees (including the charges of faculty), advertisement charges, stipend to candidates and assistance for boarding/ lodging to outstation students etc.

2.13 In a post evidence reply in October, 2012, the details of grants released under the scheme of coaching for STs were provided to the Committee are shown below:

Name of the State/UT	Number of University/Private Institutions receiving grants	( ₹ in Lakh)		
		2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
Chhattisgarh	1	41.41	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2	53.03	2.80	25.50
Gujarat	1	0.00	0	35.97
Jharkhand	3	25.65	26.2	17.75
Kerala	1	0.00	0	10.32
Maharashtra	1	0.00	0	9.80
Manipur	2	6.20	21.0	15.20
Madhya Pradesh	5	86.86	64.77	35.14
Odisha	1	9.32	12.7	0.00
Rajasthan	4	59.53	13.16	86.94
Tripura	1	9.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1	0.00	9.80	0.00
West Bengal	1	9.00	2.3	13.31
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>300.00</b>	<b>152.74</b>	<b>249.93</b>



2.14 It may be observed from above that funds were provided on regular basis since 2009-10 to States like Delhi, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. However, no funds for any coaching centre in Chhattisgarh and Tripura were allocated since 2010-11.

2.15 When asked to clarify the position in this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs stated in a post-evidence reply as under:

“The proposals under the ‘Scheme of Coaching for STs’ are invited from eligible institutes by inserting an advertisement in leading newspapers and also uploading the advertisement in leading newspapers and also uploading the advertisement in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs’ website. Since 2010-11, complete proposals have not been received from States of Chhattisgarh and Tripura. The grant-in-aid is released on the basis of receipt of complete proposals from professional Coaching institutions accompanied by inspection report, from the concerned State Governments. Funds were released to coaching institutions who have submitted the proposals complete in all respects along with satisfactory inspection reports from the concerned State Governments. No funds could be released to the Institutes located in the above mentioned States due to complete proposals not received from them. The grant-in-aid to one on-going institute in Chhattisgarh could not be released because the working of the institute was not found satisfactory by a Central team.”

2.16 As far as the assessment of success rate of the coaching centres is concerned, the Committee have been informed that the success rate of coaching centres is assessed based upon the performance/ success of the students in various competitive examinations. The success rate for the year 2009-10 of seven coaching centres which received grant during the year 2010-11 was 27.8%. 96 out of 345 students were successful in competitive examinations.

(ii) **Vocational Training in Tribal Areas**

2.17 The main aim of the Scheme is stated to be to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the States and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth. The Scheme provides for 100 per cent grant to the States, Union Territories and other Associations implementing it. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the Scheme may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interior areas, each ST boy/ girl is trained in two trades of his/ her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi-urban/ urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/ her skills by practical experience. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/ diploma through affiliation/ accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

2.18 Each Vocational Training centre set up under the Scheme may cater to a maximum of five trades and will provide training to 100 or more trainees i.e. for one trade there should be at least 20 candidates. There is provision for monthly stipend and for raw material for the trainees. The funding under this scheme will be in two ways:

- “(i) By setting up and running VTCs mainly in remote areas/ rural areas deficient in facilities,
- (ii) By supporting Vocational Training for ST as also PTG candidates in already existing institutions in townships/ districts, etc. like ITIs, polytechnics, computer training centres, and other private recognized institutions, subject to the maximum assistance of ₹ 30,000/- per annum per ST trainee as per norms, in both cases.”

2.19 The allocation for the year 2012-13 under this Scheme was ₹ 9.00 crore (₹ 6.00 crore for States and ₹ 3.00 crore for NGOs). Which no amount was spent till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012 against the Budget allocation of ₹ 6.00 crore for States. The details of allocations and expenditure in last four years are shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Actuals
2008-09	9.00	8.4463
2009-10	13.72	2.00
2010-11	8.00	6.8794
2011-12	9.00	7.80
2012-13	9.00	-

2.20 The information regarding the grant released to State Governments and UT Administrations during 2010-11 to 2012-13 along with number of beneficiaries under the scheme of vocational training was furnished by the Ministry as shown below:

S.No.	Name of State/ UT	₹ in Lakh								
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)		
		Amt.	Centre	Bene.	Amt.	Centre	Bene	Amt.	Centre	Bene
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	113.02	8	800	0	0	0
2.	Assam	150.00	10	500	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	107.86	11	477	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	37.12	13	1300	228.96	Arrears	0	0	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	260.00	10	1000	50.16	10	1000	0	0	0
6.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	100.00	9	700	0	0	0
7.	Mizoram	152.88	5	500	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2977</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

2.21 It may be seen from the above table that no funds was provided to any State during the year 2009-10 and only 5 States i.e. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram received grants under the Scheme during 2010-11 to 2011-12.

2.22 In the above context, the Committee desired to know the reasons for non-sanctioning of funds for majority of the States and remedial measures taken in this regard. In response, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in its written reply in October, 2011 stated as under:-

“The Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a need-based and demand-driven scheme and grant-in-aid is released on the basis of receipt of complete proposals in all respects including utilization certificates and physical progress reports of previous releases and availability of funds under the scheme. Further, the Scheme of ‘Vocational Training in Tribal Areas’ has been revised from 01.04.2009 under which Vocational Training Centre should get recognition/affiliation/ accreditation under “Modular Employable Skills (MES)” from Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of the State Governments/ UT Administrations or under “Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)” from National Council of Vocational Training under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of Labour & Employment. During the year 2009-10, proposals were received from some State Governments but they did not inform about the recognition/ affiliation of the VTC from Competent Authority as per the requirement of the review scheme therefore funds could not be released to any State Government during 2009-10. the Ministry of Tribal Affairs therefore requested to all State Governments to get the recognition/ affiliation of VTCs from Competent Authority and it also requested the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of Labour & Employment (Director General of Labour & Employment) and State Labour Departments to assist the State Tribal Welfare Departments in recognition/ affiliation of VTCs being funded by this the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Apart from this, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also convened a meeting on 26.07.2011 with State Governments in which important parameters of the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas were discussed and the States were asked to send proposals to avail the benefit of the Scheme.”

2.23 Further, in this context, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in its post-evidence replies in October, 2012 elaborated as under:

“The primary responsibilities for promotion of Vocational Training of STs rests with the line Ministries in the Govt. of India and concerned Departments in the States. the Ministry of Tribal Affairs complements and supplements these efforts through a specially tailored Central Sector Scheme of Vocational Training for STs in order to promote vocational training and employability of tribals. The Scheme is implemented both through the State Governments and through VOs. Under the State Government component, the funds were fully utilised during 2011-12. Under the NGO component, due to mandatory requirement of recognition/affiliation from the competent authority i.e. under “Modular Employable Skills (MES)” from Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of the State/UT Governments or recognition/affiliation under “Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)” from National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) under Directorate General of Employment & Training (the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of

Labour & Employment, Govt. of India) and the inability of many NGOs to get this recognition/affiliation, fewer proposals/recommendations were received. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested the Directorate General of Employment & Training and all the Secretaries of Labour Department as well as Tribal Welfare Department of State Governments to facilitate the Vocational Training Centres in getting their recognition/affiliation from the competent authority. During every meeting held by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with the States, they are requested to send more proposals for support, the last such meeting with Secretaries/Commissioners of States/UTs was held at New Delhi on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012”.

2.24 It is observed from the post-evidence reply furnished by the Ministry that state-wise details of the total number of beneficiaries and their placement or employment after the training by Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (State-component) were as follows:

S.No.	Name of State	Year (s)	No. of trainees trained	Number of trainees got		Total	Percentage Employment
				Employment	Self-employment		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2008-09 to 2010-11	2891	1085	897	1982	69
2.	Assam	2009-10 to 2010-11	1219	124	932	1056	87
3.	Chhattisgarh	2003-04 to 2010-11	5813	1477	1072	2549	44
4.	Gujarat	1993-94 to 2010-11	11405	2764	2660	5424	48
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2009-10 to 2011-12	2445	419	701	1120	46
6.	Mizoram	2007-08 to 2010-11	1490	340	881	1221	82

2.25 Though the above information relates to varying periods, it may be seen that the Vocational Training Centres in Assam and Mizoram have shown better results in terms of trainee employment, the percentage of employment of trainees from Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh has remained below 50%.

**(iii) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts**

2.26 The Scheme was introduced in the year 1993-94 and was revised in 2008-09 for ST girls in low literacy pockets. The primary objective of the Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme also aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The programme is implemented as a Central Sector Scheme and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides 100% funding. It is a gender specific scheme. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

2.27 The Scheme covers the 54 identified Districts as indicated in the revised Scheme where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate below 35%, as per 2001 census. Any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, which has scheduled tribe population 25% or above, and tribal female literacy rate below 35% as per 2001 census, is also covered. In addition, the Scheme also covers areas below a Block level (e.g. Gram Panchayats) inhabited by the notified particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)). Out of all the aforesaid areas, the naxal affected areas are given priority.

2.28 When asked about for further expansion of the Scheme in terms of covering more than 54 identified districts, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in its written reply on October, 2012 informed the Committee that the process of the revision of the scheme has been initiated and revision of the scheme would be taken into account on the basis

of the current data available on literacy status. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs further provided the information about the 23 new blocks in 10 districts of Karnataka & West Bengal which fulfill the criteria other than 54 identified districts.

2.29 As per Annual Report (2012-13), for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, the outlay for this scheme was ₹298.78 crore. The allocation made and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years for the Scheme of Strengthening Education among 57 girls in low literacy districts were as follow:

( in crore)		
Year	Budget Estimate	Actuals
2009-10	50.00	33.50
2010-11	40.00	37.56
2011-12	40.00	31.23
2012-13	40.00	1.41

2.30 During 2012-13 upto 31.12.2012, Rs 1.41 crore has been released for 5 educational complexes covering 76157 girls beneficiaries in 2 States.

2.31 In this context, the Committee desired to know the reason for not spending the funds allocated under scheme and non-achievement of the physical targets. In response, The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in its post-evidence replies in October, 2012, stated as under:

“This Ministry releases grants to NGOs only after receiving the recommendation of State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE), inspection reports of respective District Collectors and complete proposals with Utilization Certificates received from the NGOs/VOs. Funds were released to VOs/NGOs and State Societies of State Governments whose proposals were complete in all respects and recommended by the State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE). The main reason for the unspent balances of the allocated funds/non-achievements of the physical targets is non-receipt of the complete proposals from the State Government in time. The matter is being taken up with the State Governments to expedite the submission of proposals.”

**(iv) Development of PTGs**

2.32 There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are the most vulnerable sections of our society as they are few in numbers, and live in attained any localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 17 States and One UT have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).

2.33 In 1998-99, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PTGs was started. Based on the knowledge and experience gathered meanwhile, the scheme was revised in 2008-09, to make it more effective. The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups) among scheduled tribes. The scheme is very flexible and it enables every State to focus on any area that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PTGs.

2.34 The scheme is implemented through conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan for PTGs. The CCD Plans are prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of A&N Islands for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline or other surveys conducted by them, and are approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The CCD Plans indicate the PTG-wise annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involved in implementation of that activity. The State Governments/UT Administration have been asked to ensure proportionate flow of financial resources for all PTGs found in their



State and the activities to be taken with a proper mix of interventions through the State Governments /UT Administration and NGOs. The duplication of intervention in same area has to be avoided. The delivery mechanism has to be strengthened through innovative plans and procedures and NGOs. An expert Committee examines the CCD plans submitted by State Governments/ UT Administration.

2.35 When the Committee desired to know the status of various CCD plans, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs informed the Committee that out of 18 States/UT having PTGs, 12 States (11 States + 1 UT) has submitted their CCD Plan till 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2012. As per Outcome Budget (2011-12), 13 States and 1 UT had done so. In so far as the timeline is concerned, the said document had stated as under:

“The Ministry will ensure that complete State Level Committee and CCD plans from State Governments/UTs are finalized within July/August, 2012.”

2.36 In the same context, when asked about the details regarding the various socio-economic indicators pertaining exclusively to PTGs which could provide a baseline to frame various policies for development of PTGs, The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply on 25.10.2012, stated as under:

“Socio-economic indicators pertaining to PTGs are indicated by State Governments while preparing CCD plans which form the basis for proposing interventions. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs takes into consideration various socio-economic indicators while considering the projects and activities to be undertaken by the State Governments Out of 18 States/UT having PTGs, 12 States (11 States+1 UT) have submitted their CCD Plan, for implementation during XII Plan. The socio-economic indicators highlighted by these States are based on baseline surveys conducted prior to XI Five Year Plan. These States have been advised to conduct fresh baseline survey during the current financial year i.e. beginning of XII Five Year Plan. This would facilitate comparison of the socio-economic indicators at the end of XII Plan period.”

2.37 In this regard, the Committee desired to know the details of the socio-economic indicators identified in various CCD Plans submitted by 12 State Governments to the

Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The details of socio-economic indicator identified in various CCD plans of Twelve State Governments/ UT Administration submitted to The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is shown at **Appendix I**.

2.38 Further, when enquired about the internationally recognized development parameter i.e. HDI (Human Development Index) for PTGs and their comparison with HDI of STs and rest of India which is the vision of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs informed the Committee in a written reply on 25.10.2012 as under:

“In order to assess the change as indicated by HDI, States have been asked to clearly indicate the monitorable outcome of the interventions in different sectors. Accordingly, against these identified indicators the level of development as reflected from the figures while preparing the CCD plan would be compared with these indicators after the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period. This will enable assessment and comparison of progress made in improving the HDI of PTGs during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan.”

2.39 When asked to give reasons for not carrying out the measurement of HDI for the STs since improvement of the HDI standing of the STs and PTGs has also been identified in the Vision Statement of the Ministry, the Ministry in a written reply in November, 2012 stated as under:

“The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistics of life expectancy, education and income indices to rank countries. The construction of conventional Human Development Index is not defined for any social constituent of the country. Therefore a new composite Social Index is required to be built up. The Performance Management Division (PMD) of cabinet Secretariat suggested to approach Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for such a Composite index. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to conduct a survey exclusively focusing on tribals and to build up a composite HDI like Social Index on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs”.

2.40 According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD Plans by the State/UT through various agencies of the State

Government/UT Administration like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), and also Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The implementation of the CCD Plan is required to be monitored by the officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and such independent agencies as may be appointed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs reserves the right to prescribe formats or guidelines for improving monitoring and progress, anytime. At the end of each financial year, the State Government/ UT Administration are required to submit a progress report in the prescribed format to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This report is also required to include the works undertaken by the NGOs.

2.41 In the above context, when the Committee desired to know the annual progress reports about the implementation of CCD Plans, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply on 25.10.2012 stated as under:

“The State Governments are required to give annual progress report. For the grants released, utilization certificates are to be provided as and when they become due. Annual Progress Report received from States contains statement regarding physical and financial achievement during the year. Apart from the report received from State Governments, implementation of the Scheme is also monitored by officers during their field visit. The Chief Controller Account (CCA), the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during his visit to the State of Jharkhand in 2011 found that the State Government was unable to utilize the grant of ₹ 10.68 crore released during 2008-09 under the Scheme. Due to pending Utilization Certificates, funds could not be released during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Besides inspecting projects, the CCA also had interaction with implementing authorities. Post his field visit, ₹ 20.00 cr. was released to the State Governments based on the CCA’s recommendation. The CCA also undertook field visit of Gujarat and monitored implementation of the Scheme. Some of his findings revealed that 18 PTG families got land from the Governments and many PTG women belonging to Self Help Groups benefitted from the CCD Schemes such as for dairy development, agriculture etc. The CCA also found that the PTGs were not only trained in new method of cultivation but also supported and strengthened with technical advice, training, marketing, loan and guidance.”

2.42 Further, giving due attention to primitive tribes of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Committee desired to know the various welfare measures/initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to facilitate slow and smooth transition of primitive tribes particularly Jarawas & Shom Pens. In this regard, the Ministry in a written reply in October, 2012 informed the Committee as under:

“Jarawas, a scheduled tribe and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) is still practicing hunting, gathering for their subsistence and have their traditional way of life. As per the ‘Policy on Jarawa Tribe of Andaman Islands, 2004’ maximum autonomy is being given to the Jarawas with minimum and regulated interventions by A&N Administration there is no interventions in cultural life of the Jarawas and they are left to develop according to their own genius and at their own pace. No attempts to bring them to the mainstream society against their conscious will at this stage of their social development will be made.

The Expert Committee for preparation of policies for various PTGs of A&N Islands under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Tribal Affairs in its meeting held on 2-2-2012 had considered the Note for the Cabinet for Policy for Shom Pens prepared by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. During the meeting, the Chief Secretary, A&N Islands Administration submitted that the policy should be prepared by the A&N Islands Administration. It has been decided that policy shall be prepared by the A&N Islands Administration but it shall ratified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The matter has already been taken up with the A&N Administration. The Draft Policy for Shom Pens is awaited.”

2.43 As per the Annual Report (2012-13) of the Ministry, the allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs and the expenditure incurred was as follow:

	(₹ in crore)	
<b>Year</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>Exp.</b>
2009-10	160.00	83.62
2010-11	185.00	232.44
2011-12	244.00	231.30
2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2013)	244.00	162.29

(Includes funds from NE Pool)

2.44 Further, according to Annual Report (2012-13), on the basis of the CCD Plans, during 2012-13, ₹ 162.29 crore has been released to 8 States under the scheme ‘Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups’. The statement of funds released

during 2012-13 (Upto 31.12.2012) and the previous three years under the scheme is shown below:

(₹ in lakh)					
S.No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	2292.440	2292.400	2000.00
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.000	184.000	0.000	0.0
3.	Chhattisgarh	17.589	2257.606	1659.770	2000.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	2035.200	700.00
5.	Jharkhand	272.031	218.681	2470.823	7.070
6.	Kerala	10.000	0.000	1210.000	0.0
7.	Karnataka	20.474	6000.000	1225.608	312.305
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5067.800	5428.200	6545.320	4350.00
9.	Maharashtra	584.319	3487.607	0.000	0.0
10.	Odisha	1228.700	1226.680	1224.728	3260.0
11.	Rajasthan	0.000	1280.280	2677.000	1500.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	61.663	553.581	1161.047	400.00
13.	Tripura	461.800	315.700	627.400	700.00
14.	Uttarakhand	100.140	0.000	0.000	00.00
15.	West Bengal	537.235	0.000	0.000	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8361.751</b>	<b>23244.775</b>	<b>23129.296</b>	<b>16229.375</b>

**(v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students (RGNF)**

2.45 The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph.D. The Scheme has been started from the year 2005-06. Duration and amount of fellowship for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Senior Research Fellow (SRF) is at par with the UGC fellowships. The present status of the duration and rate of fellowship is given below:

**Duration of fellowship under RGNFS**

Name of the Course	Maximum duration	Admissibility	
		JRF	SRF
M. Phil	2 Years	2 Years	Nil
Ph. D.	5 Years	2 Years	Remaining 3 years
M. Phil + Ph. D.	5 Years	2 Years	Remaining 3 years

**Rate of fellowship under RGNFS**

Course/ Stream	Rate of Fellowship	(In ₹)
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	JRF (per month)	SRF (per month)	Contingency ( per annum)	
			Initial 2 years	Remaining Tenure
Science, Humanities, Social Science	16,000	18,000	10,000	20,500
Engineering & Technology	18,000	20,000	12,000	25,000

2.46 In a written reply to the Committee furnished on 25.10.2012, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed that every year 667 fellowships are to be provided to ST students.

The year-wise number of ST students selected under the scheme is as under:

S.No.	Year	Number of ST students selected
1.	2005-06 & 2006-07	793
2.	2007-08	667
3.	2008-09	667
4.	2009-10	667
5.	2010-11	667
6.	2011-12	667
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4128</b>

2.47 RGNF scheme covers all the universities/institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) Under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act and is being implemented by UGC on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

2.48 As per the information furnished by the Ministry, budgetary allocation and actual expenditure on the scheme for last 5 years is as under:

**Allocation and Expenditure of Funds to RGNFS during 2007-08 to 2012-13**

( ₹ in crore)		
Year	B.E.	Expenditure
2007-08	26.00	26.00
2008-09	29.00	31.03
2009-10	40.00	30.00
2010-11	72.00	60.68
2011-12	62.00	84.93
2012-13	90.00	-

**(vi) Market Development of Tribal Products**

2.49 Under the scheme 'Market Development of Tribal Products', the Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends grants-in-aid to the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), a Multi-State Cooperative Society set up for undertaking the following four main activities:- (i) Retail Marketing Development Activity, (ii) MFP Marketing Development Activity (iii) Vocational Training, Skill upgradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and MFP Gatherers. (iv) R&D/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Activity.

2.50 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been funding TRIFED for undertaking the above activities. The Budget Allocation for the year 2012-13 was ₹.22.00 crore and ₹47.24 crore. An amount of ₹22.00 crore has been released Revised Estimate to TRIFED till 31.12.2012. The Authorized Capital of TRIFED is Rs.300.00 crore. The Paid Up share Capital of TRIFED as on 31.3.2011 was ₹100,55,00,000. TRIFED has 28 share-holders as on 31.3.2012. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the single largest share-holder with an investment of ₹99.75 crore.

**(vii) Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations etc. (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.**

2.51 The Central Sector Scheme 'Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations' was launched in 1992-93 to counter the exploitation faced by Scheduled Tribes, while disposing off their MFP. Under this Scheme, the Ministry extends Grants-in-Aid to the State Government Undertakings like State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), Forest Development Corporations (FDCs etc. through their respective State Governments for increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be; strengthening the share capital base of the Corporation for undertaking MFP operations thereby increasing the quantum of MFP presently

handled; setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary; establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals; giving consumption loans to the tribals; and supplementing Research & Development (R&D) activities/efforts.

2.52 The Budget Allocation for 2012-13 is ₹ 20.00 crore. Till 31.12.2012 an amount of ₹11.56 crore has been disbursed to different States for the identified STDCCs.

**(viii) Support to National/ State ST Finance & Development Corporations (NSTFDC)**

2.53 According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has been incorporated in April, 2001 as a Government Company and granted license under section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 (a company not for profit) to provide the focus on the economic development of Scheduled Tribe population. NSTFDC, a fully Government of India owned Undertaking under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is the Apex organization for providing financial assistance for Schemes/ projects for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The Company signs MoU with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs annually and based on the parameters there under the performance of the Company is reviewed periodically.

2.54 During the current financial year 2012-13, a target of ₹ 175.00 crore has been fixed for sanctions. Against this as on 31.12.2012, the Corporation accorded sanction of ₹121.15 crore and released ₹56.98 crore for implementation of sanctioned schemes. During 2011-12, a target of ₹160.00 was fixed for sanctions. Against this, the corporation accorded sanction of ₹192.77 crore and released ₹113.07 crore for implementing sanctioned NSTFDC schemes.



**(ix) Scheme for Top Class Education for ST Students**

2.55 As per Outcome Budget (2012-13), this scheme was introduced as a Central Sector Scheme from the academic Year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in any of the selected institutes. There are at present 183 institutes approved under the scheme in both the Government and private sectors covering the field of management, medicine, engineering, law and commercial courses, with 625 scholarships per year. The family income of the ST student from all the sources shall not exceed ₹.2.00 lakh per annum. The ST student is awarded scholarship covering full tuition fee and other non-refundable dues in respect of selected institution. However, there is a ceiling of ₹2.00 lakh per annum per student for private sector institutions and ₹3.72 lakh per annum per student for the private sector flying clubs for Commercial Pilot Training. The scholarship also provides for (a) living expenses @ ₹2200/- per month per student subject to actuals, (b) books and stationery @ ₹ 3000/- per annum per student and (c) cost of latest computer system along with its accessories limited to ₹45000/- as one time assistance during the course.

2.56 The Committee have been informed that from the year 2011-12, total identified institutes under the scheme are 213. A stream-wise list of number of identified institute is as under:

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Stream</b>	<b>Number of Institutes</b>
1.	Engineering / Architecture	76
2.	Management (27 + 6IITs+NITIE)	34
3.	Law	14
4.	Medicine	20
5.	Agriculture & Allied Sciences	5
6.	Science/ Statistical Studies/ Fundamental Research	4
7.	Fashion/ Design	13
8.	Hospitality	25

9.	Flying Clubs	9
10.	National Institutes under M/O SJ&E	7
11	Miscellaneous	6
	Total	213*

\*Total number of institutions notified under the scheme are 206 as 6 IITs and 1 NITIE are included in both Engineering and Management streams.

While as per Annual Report (2012-13), 298 students in 36 institutions have been awarded the Top Class Education fellowship till date.

2.57 The Committee desired to know the reason for under performance of the scheme. In response, the Ministry, in a written reply on 25.11.2012 stated as under:

“So far only 60 Institutes have availed the benefits of the Scheme and during the year 2011-12, scholarships were provided to 425 students which is the maximum figure in comparison to previous years’ performance. The main reason for not reaching the figure of 625 awards in a year and not fully availing the benefits of the Scheme by all the identified institutes is income ceiling prescribed under the Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students i.e. annual income of Rs. 2.00 lakh of the parents. Most of the Institutes identified under this Scheme are Govt. institutes like IIT,NIT,IIIT,IIM and other institutes where reservation policy is followed and ST students are available. But those ST students whose parents’ annual income is less than 2.00 lakh per annum, are not enough in number. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is considering to increase the income ceiling from 2.00 lakh per annum to Rs. 4.50 lakh per annum for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period.”

**(x) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships (NOS)**

2.58 As per Annual Report (2011-12), the Scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious students belonging to STs 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. The selected candidates are given cost of tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign university etc., maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. 13 Scheduled Tribe candidates and 2 candidates belonging to PTGs can be awarded the scholarship annually for pursuing Post Graduate, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level courses. The scholarship is not awarded for pursuing Graduate courses.

2.59 When the Committee desired to know the reason for not increasing the number of scholarship from 15, the representative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, during the evidence meeting held on 20 July, 2012 stated as under:

“These are entirely for going abroad. Sometimes even 15 is not exceeded. That is because the admission criteria outside are very stringent. They have to seek admission and then they inform and on that basis we give this.”

2.60 In a written reply on 25.10.2012, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs furnished the State-wise list of scholarship awardees during last five years (2007-12) as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Scholarship Awardees			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	1
2	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0
3	Jharkhand	0	0	1	1
4	Karnataka	0	0	1	1
5	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1
6	Maharashtra	0	0	1	2
7	Manipur	0	0	3	0
8	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
9	Nagaland	0	0	1	0
10	Odisha	1	0	0	0
11	Rajasthan	1	0	0	3
12	Tripura	1	0	0	0
13	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0
14	West Bengal	1	0	0	1
	Total	7	2	8	10

2.61 Further, according to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, four annual “Passage Grants” to Scheduled Tribe 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.

2.62 When enquired about the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme of 'Passage Grants', the Ministry, in a written reply dated 25.10.2012, informed that no candidate has applied for passage grants.

2.63 It has been stated in the Annual Report (2012-13) that grants under the NOS scheme are given to the selected candidates on hundred per cent basis directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the Indian Mission. An amount of ₹0.87 crore was spent till 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012 against the Budget allocation of ₹1.00 crore during 2012-13.

### **CHAPTER-III CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

There are five Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Ministry of

Tribal Affairs as under:

- i. Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students
- ii. Pre-matric scholarship for ST students (being introduced from the year 2011-12)
- iii. Girls & Boys Hostels for STs
- iv. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas
- v. Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and others.

3.2 Scheme-wise details of budgetary allocation & expenditure of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the last 4 years are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

S.N	Name of the Scheme/ Prog	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	Exp	BE	Exp	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp. (upto 31.12.2012)
1.	Scheme of Post Matric, Book Bank & Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	195.00	226.5661	217.95	271.3673	470.03	556.7538	573.00	867.4706	629.70	483.57
2.	Pre matric scholarship for ST students	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	81.0	80.0
3.	Girls Hostel & Boys Hostel for STs	61.00	65.00	59.00	64.00	68.00	78.00	68.00	78	68	59.8907
4.	Ashram School in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	30.00	30.00	41.00	41.00	75.00	65.00	75.00	75	75	36.2759
5.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals & Others	15.50	9.9065	17.22	9.3823	21.97	8.1533	12.50	9.9505	12.50	3.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>301.50</b>	<b>331.4726</b>	<b>335.17</b>	<b>385.7496</b>	<b>635.00</b>	<b>707.9071</b>	<b>773.50</b>	<b>1030.4211</b>	<b>866.20</b>	<b>810.3266</b>

3.3 Year-wise proposed outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the XIIth Plan period, is brought out below:

S.No.	Name of the Schemes/ Programmes	Annual Plan (2012-13) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2013-14) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2014-15) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2015-16) Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan (2016-17) Proposed Outlay	12 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2012-17) Proposed Outlay
1.	Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	1200.00	825.00	910.00	1000.00	1100.00	5035.00
2.	Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students for Class I-X	2660.00	2930.00	3220.00	3540.00	3900.00	16250.00
3.	Scheme for Hostels for ST students	86.00	95.00	106.00	117.00	130.00	534.00
4.	Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	84.00	93.00	103.00	116.00	128.00	524.00
5.	Research & Mass Education, Tribal festivals and Others	29.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	164.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4059.00</b>	<b>3976.00</b>	<b>4372.00</b>	<b>4807.00</b>	<b>5293.00</b>	<b>22507.00</b>

Scheme-wise details are discussed in the following paragraph:

**(i) Post-Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and upgradation of Merit of S.T. Students.**

**(a) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students**

3.4 According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the objective of the scheme which is in operation since 1944-45 is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes pursuing Post-Matriculation recognized courses in recognized institutions. The Scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education. The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 01-07-2010. The revision included changes in (i) income ceiling; (ii) grouping of courses; and (iii) rates of maintenance and other allowances. The scheme is implemented by the State Government and UT Administrations, which receive 100% Central Assistance over and above the committed liability which is required to be borne by them from their own budgetary provisions. The committed liability is equal to the

expenditure reached in the last year of the previous Plan period. The requirement of committed liability of North Eastern States has been dispensed with from 1997-98. However, committed liability as per old scholarship rates, at the end of the XI Plan, will get transferred to States/UTs from 1.04.2012 as per past practice. The additional Committed Liability arising on account of the revision of the Scheme w.e.f. 01.07.2010 shall be passed on to the States/UTs at the end of the XII Five Year Plan (w.e.f. 01.04.2017) and not at the end of the XI Plan.

3.5 The scholarship includes maintenance allowance, reader charges of blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges, book allowance to students pursuing correspondence course and compulsory non-refundable fees charged by the educational institutions. The prescribed annual income ceiling of both the parents/guardians, under the scheme is up to Rs. 2,00,000/-, as applicable w.e.f. 01-07-2010. The income ceiling has been linked with the consumer price index for industrial workers.

3.6 As per the Annual Report (2012-13), total number of beneficiaries and Central Assistance released during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 (till 31.12.2012) is as follow:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount released (₹ in Lakh)</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>
2009-10	27086.73	13,74,354
2010-11	55602.99	13,74,767
2011-12	86564.76	17,75,240
2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)	48343.42	18,62,067

3.7 Further, the Committee have been informed that during the last 5 years, 40 Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) course scholarships were given to the eligible ST students from 2007-08 to 2010-11 selected through merit by Directorate General of Civil

Aviation (DGCA).

**(b) Book Bank**

3.8 Many ST students selected in professional courses find it difficult to continue their education for want of books on their subjects, as these are often expensive. In order to reduce the dropout rate of ST students from professional institutes/universities, funds are provided for purchase of books under this scheme. The scheme is open to all ST students pursuing medical (including Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy) engineering, agriculture, veterinary, polytechnic, law, chartered accountancy, business management, bio-science subjects, who are receiving Post-Matric Scholarships. The central assistance to States/UT Administrations for setting up Book Banks is limited to the ceilings laid down for the purpose or actual cost of the set. 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.

3.9 Regarding the total number of books purchased and the life period of the books, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in its post-evidence reply dated 25.10.2012 inter alia stated that as per records, 17280 no. of sets of books have been purchased by the State Governments and UT Administration during the last three years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the life period of books is generally three years.

3.10 Further, according to the Ministry, in the Tenth Five Year Plan, scheme of Book Bank was merged with the Post-matric scholarship scheme along with the allocation of funds.

**(c) Upgradation of Merit**





			ficiary		ficiary		ficiary		ficiary
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	32.760	168	16.38	84	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	37.54	280	17.060	Arrear	54.60	140	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0	8.100	92	1760	92	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.045	1	0.39	2	0.39	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	92.88	516	0	0
6.	Rajasthan	6.22	36	8.170	36	1.74	30	7.175	39
7.	Sikkim	3.12	16	3.120	16	3.12	16	3.12	16
8.	Tripura	3.12	16	3.120	16	3.12	16	3.12	16
9.	West Bengal	-	-	0	0	7.23	72	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>72.375</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>197.06</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>13.805</b>	<b>73</b>

3.13 In the above context, when the Committee desired to know the reason for less number of beneficiaries of the scheme, the Ministry, in a written reply (October, 2011), stated as under:

“The Scheme of Upgradation of Merit to ST students is a need-based and demand-driven scheme. Funds are released subject to receipt of complete proposals in all respects including physical progress reports and utilization certificates of the previous releases from the State Government/ UT Administration and availability of funds. Under the Scheme, State-wise awards have been fixed. Less number of proposals were received despite repeated reminders to the State Governments. Funds were released on the basis of receipt of complete proposals.”

3.14 As per Annual Report (2012-13), budgetary allocation of funds for the scheme is as under:

#### **Budgetary Allocation for the Scheme Upgradation of Merit**

(In crore of ₹)

Year	B.E.	Expenditure
------	------	-------------

2009-10	2.00	0.50
2010-11	2.00	0.7238
2011-12	1.50	1.9706
2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)	1.50	0.14

It may be seen that the funds allocated to this scheme have not been completely utilized during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

**(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students**

3.15 The Pre-Matric scheme is meant for providing scholarship to Scheduled Tribes students studying in classes IX & X. The scheme has been proposed as Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Central Government bearing 100% expenditure (over and above the committed liability of the State/UTs). The scheme would cover all ST students whose parent's annual income does not exceed ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum. This scheme would be implemented through State Governments/UT Administration.

3.16 As per Annual Report (2011-12), Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme is new and targeting to cover about 22 lakh students. In the year 2011-12, ₹ 50.0 crore have been allocated to the scheme. In this regard, the Secretary, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, during the oral evidence on 20 July, 2012, stated as under:

“Sir, this is a new scheme which will be approved now. Last year the proposal was that it will be started on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 2012 and that is why the provision in the budget of the last financial year had been made. But the scheme could not be approved. We will implement it from this academic session beginning July once it is approved by the Cabinet. At present it is not approved by the Cabinet. That is why the expenditure was not made.”

**(iii) Girls and Boys Hostels for STs**

3.17 The scheme of 'Hostels for ST Boys and Girls', aims at augmenting the availability of educational facilities to ST students, thereby reducing drop-out rates at the middle/ higher level education.

3.18 As per Annual Report (2011-12), the objective of the scheme is to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such ST students who would otherwise have been unable to continue their education because of their poor economic condition, and the remote location of their villages. The Scheme was revised with effect from 01.04.2008. The scheme covers the entire ST population in the country and is not area-specific. The scheme reportedly provides funds for the construction of new hostels and extension of existing hostel buildings for the middle, secondary, college and university levels of education. The State Government/ UT provides the land for the building, free of cost. The scheme does not provide recurring expenditure for the running of the hostels. The maintenance of the hostels and the regulation of their use is done by the State Government/ implementing agencies.

3.19 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. After revision of the scheme, the State Governments are eligible for 100% Central Share for construction of all Girls' Hostels and also for construction of Boys' Hostels in left wing extremism affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). For the other Boys' Hostels, funding to State Government is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' Hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres for ST Girls and Boys can also be funded on the same criteria as other Hostels. The Central Universities would be eligible for 90% financial assistance while other universities would be eligible on the basis of 45% Central share, 45% State share and the remaining 10% to be borne by the Universities concerned themselves. In case the

State Governments concerned do not contribute their share of 45% to the Universities as prescribed above the share of the former will also have to be raising their contribution to 55%.

3.20 The details of grants-in-aid released and hostels sanctioned to various State Governments /UT Administrations and Universities as observed from the Annual Report (2012-13) for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 (till 31.12.2012) are given in **Appendix II**.

3.21 When the Committee desired to know the reason for allocating funds to only few States, the Ministry stated in written reply as under:

“The Schemes of Hostels for ST Girls/Boys and Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas are need-based and demand-driven schemes and funds are released on receipt of complete proposals in all respects including physical progress reports and utilization certificates of the previous releases from the State Government/ UT Administration and availability of funds under a particular scheme. Therefore, the funds could be released only those States/ UTs/ Universities whose proposals were complete in all respects. An examination of the some proposals showed that either they have already unspent amount out of funds released in previous years or the physical progress of works sanctioned in previous years was not satisfactory. Grants could not be processed in these cases, matter was taken up with the concerned States.”

**(iv) Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area**

3.22 As per Annual Report (2011-12), the objective of the scheme is to promote and extend educational facilities to Scheduled Tribe students including PTGs. Ashram Schools provide education with residential facilities in an environment conducive to learning. The Scheme has been revised with effect from the financial year 2008-09 (w.e.f 01.04.2008). The scheme covers all the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the country spread over 22 States and 2 Union Territories. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The State Governments are eligible for 100% Central Share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in left wing extremism affected areas (identified

by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). For the other Boys' Ashram Schools funding to State Government is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' Ashram Schools.

3.23 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have stated that the Scheme provides funds for the construction of school buildings from the primary to the senior secondary stage and also provides for the upgradation of the existing Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes Boys and Girls including PTGs. Under the scheme, besides school buildings, the construction of students' hostels and staff quarters are also undertaken. The State Government/ UT provides the land for the Ashram Schools, free of cost. Financial assistance on 50:50 basis is also provided for other non-recurring items of expenditure like the purchase of furniture, equipment, sets of books for the school 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 should be decided by State/ UT. The allocation under the scheme Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Area for the last three years has been as under:

( ₹ in Crore)

Year	B.E.	Expenditure
2009-10	41.0	41.0
2010-11	75.0	65.0
2011-12	75.0	75.0
2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012)	75.0	36.2759

3.24 Further, as per the information available in Annual Report (2012-13), State-wise releases of funds and number of Ashram Schools sanctioned under the Scheme from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (till 31.12.2012) is given in **Appendix III**.

3.25 The Committee desired to know the details of Ashram schools built so far

including those built in PTG areas and left wing extremism affected areas, along with the financial aid given to these schools. In response, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in its post evidence reply (October, 2012) furnished the details of Ashram Schools sanctioned since 2002-03 onwards (those ashram schools have also been taken account which were sanctioned prior to 2002-03 but arrears have been released after 2002-03 onwards) as under:

**Details of the Ashram Schools sanctioned since 2002-03**

S.No.	Name of State	Grant released (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Ashram Schools built	No. of Ashram Schools for Boys	No. of Ashram Schools for girls	No. of Ashram Schools for co-education
1.	Andhra Pradesh	380.00	38	8	28	2
2.	Chhattisgarh	625.43	61	39	14	8
3.	Gujarat	1410.23	154	0	0	154
4.	Karnataka	1040.26	19	0	0	19
5.	Kerala	1562.20	8	3	3	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2612.85	147	116	31	0
7.	Maharashtra	1790.96	87	0	3	84
8.	Odisha	4524.00	52	0	52	0
9.	Tripura	422.36	03	0	0	3
10.	Uttarakhand	392.45	10	8	2	0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>579</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>272</b>

**Number of Ashram Schools in left-wing extremist (LWE) Districts:-**

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Ashram Schools built	No. of Ashram Schools in LWE Dist.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	61	25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	147	07
4.	Maharashtra	87	39
5.	Odisha	52	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>80</b>

The enrolment of ST students in Ashram Schools during the last year as furnished by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given below:

**State-wise List of Ashram Schools and Enrolled Students**

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Ashram Schools	No. of students in Ashram schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	13521
2.	Chhattisgarh	51	2265
3.	Gujarat	136	16320
4.	Karnataka	19	Inf. not received
5.	Kerala	7	2598
6.	Madhya Pradesh	136	16320
7.	Maharashtra	87	24613
8.	Odisha	52	13000 (app.)
9.	Tripura	03	599
10.	Uttarakhand	10	1314

3.26 According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Ashram Schools shall be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of release of the Central assistance. However, for the extension of existing Ashram Schools period of construction is 12 months. In this connection, when enquired about the status of all the newly constructed schools for which grants have been released during last three years, the Ministry, in its post evidence reply on October, 2012 stated as under:

“The time limit for completion of Ashram Schools is 2 years from the release grant. The grant-in-aid is released on instalment basis because the demand of States Governments remains on higher side and it is not possible to release the whole admissible grant. Further, State Governments itself request to release the grant on instalment basis. On receipt of physical progress report and utilization certificate of previous instalment further instalment is released. The Status of grant-in-aid released during the last three years and number of Ashram Schools completed is at **Appendix IV.**”

3.27 The Committee further desired to know about the insufficient number of qualified and efficient teachers in Ashram Schools and the measures taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In this regard, the Ministry, in its reply in October, 2011 stated as under:

“.....the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of Establishment of



Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas through the State Governments. Under the Scheme, funds are released to State Governments for construction of Ashram School buildings only. The maintenance and running of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. It has come to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that there are vacancies of teachers in some of States like Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments and States have been asked to fill up the vacancies immediately so that the study of ST students does not suffer.”

3.28 Further, when asked about the State-wise status of vacant positions of teachers, sanctioned strength and number of teachers recruited till date in Ashram Schools and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply in October, 2012 stated as under:

“Under the Scheme, grant-in-aid is released only for construction of Ashram School buildings. The running and maintenance of these ashram schools is the responsibility of concerned State Government. So far as sanction of the post of teachers and their recruitment is concerned, that is also within the purview of the concerned State Govt. the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not deal with sanction of posts of teacher and their recruitment. The matter regarding ensuring quality of education imparted, provision of basic amenities and other necessary facilities has been emphasized by the Ministry in its various interactions with the State Government/UTs from time to time at different forums and meetings. In the Review Meeting with Secretaries/Commissioners of States/UTs held at New Delhi on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2012, the State Governments/UTs were asked to give priority attention to run Ashram Schools within the framework of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and ensure quality of education imparted and provision of basic amenities and other necessary facilities urgently.”

**(v) Research, Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others**

3.29 Outcome Budget (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, stressed that the importance of research on issues concerning people of such great anthropological value as Scheduled Tribes cannot be under emphasized. While such research is currently undertaken by many organizations, like the Anthropological Survey of India, universities and other institutions, the Ministry also considers it important to fund such research to a limited extent. The scheme for research of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has two components namely:

(1) Grants to Tribal Research Institutes on 50-50 sharing basis between State and the Centre and 100% grants to Union Territories.

(2) Supporting projects of all India or inter State nature. The grant is provided on 100% basis to institutes, organizations and universities for conducting research, evaluation studies, holding seminars/workshops and for publication of literature relating to tribal issues.

**(a) Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)**

3.30 Under the scheme, so far 18 Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These institutes are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to the State Governments, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, conducting training, seminars and workshops, documentation of customary laws; setting up of a tribal museum for exhibiting tribal artifacts, and other related activities.

3.31 Regarding TRIs, the Committee on Estimates in its 48<sup>th</sup> Report of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lok Sabha in the year 1958-59, had suggested the following points:

- (i) The close coordination among various training centres run by State Governments and non-official agencies for the training of social workers for the various welfare schemes may be maintained.
- (ii) Cultural/TRIs may be considered for making them semi-autonomous bodies.
- (iii) Other Universities and similar institutions other than TRIs may be invited to formulate research schemes or plan useful publications.
- (iv) Usefulness of Cultural/TRIs in States in regard to socio-economic problems of Adivasis might be examined by the Programme Evaluation Organization or a

similar agency.

- (v) Cultural/TRIs may be utilized in imparting training to officers and staff working in Scheduled and Tribal Areas.
- (vi) Important results of research carried out by Cultural/TRIs and other similar institutions may be widely published in the regional languages as well and made available to the workers in the field.

3.32 In order to effectively coordinate all the functions presently being carried out in TRIs throughout the country, as well as for new activities, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken initiatives and evolved the concept of Nodal TRI (NTRI). The NTRI is to provide policy inputs to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, carry out and coordinate research and evaluation studies, and undertake other related activities for the TRIs which are clubbed under their charge. The following table indicates the selected NTRIs and the linked TRIs:

<u>Nodal TRI</u>	<u>Other TRIs in Group</u>
Odisha	Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
Maharashtra	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.
Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.
Assam	Manipur and Tripura.

3.33 Aims and objectives of NTRIs include providing policy inputs to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as State Welfare Departments; to design studies and programmes that improve or support socio-economic aspects of tribal lifestyles; to become a nerve-centre of tribal concerns, issues and matters in academic, executive and legislative fields; coordinate and network with related research institutes and organizations as well as academic bodies; and set up norms for improvement in the quality of research and training. Initiative also has been taken for setting up of TRI in Uttarakhand.

3.34 Regarding the grants released to various TRIs, as per Annual Report (2012-13), the Budget allocation for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 5.00 crore against which ₹ 3.04 crore has been sanctioned as on 31.12.2012. The details of the State-wise grants released to TRIs since 2007-08 shown in the statement below:

State-wise grants released to Tribal Research & Training (TRI)						
						( ₹ in Lakh)
S.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.59	44.29	35.58	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	27.25	50.75	17.44	32.69	40.84
3.	Chhattisgarh	15.07	0.00	16.00	15.50	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	8.65	95.83	39.91	15.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	16.57	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	17.87	29.87	41.77	0.00	88.31
7.	Karnataka	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50
8.	Kerala	15.72	0.00	13.31	40.00	43.87
9.	Madhya Pradesh	331.38	388.32	81.39	77.36	54.275
10.	Maharashtra	24.23	48.45	74.78	30.67	0.00
11.	Manipur	48.05	0.00	57.50	49.00	55.50
12.	Odisha	24.83	77.25	50.31	64.83	50.34
13.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	23.00	15.82	0.00
14.	Tripura	25.13	39.13	47.25	40.00	9.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>554.62</b>	<b>686.71</b>	<b>570.73</b>	<b>405.78</b>	<b>366.52</b>

3.35 It may be observed from above that the grants released to Tribal Research & Training Institute (TRIs) showed decreasing trend since 2008-09 onwards. Considering

awareness and research on Tribes and Tribal Culture as a base for policy formulation, the Committee desired to know the justification for lowering down the funding of these TRIs which are the nodal agencies for tribal research. In response, the Ministry, in a written reply in November, 2012 stated as under:

“Grant in aid to Tribal Research Institute (TRI) is a Central Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 sharing between Centre and State. The funds are meant for supporting TRIs in carrying out approved annual activities, such as conducting research and evaluation studies; organizing training programmes, workshops, seminars; collection of data relating to Scheduled Tribes; and also for construction of tribal museum etc.

TRIs are administered by State Governments and reason for decrease in release of Grants to TRI is shortage of staff in the TRIs for timely execution of projects, State Governments not releasing the funds timely, delay in submission of proposals by TRIs and subsequent delay on the part of the State Governments in forwarding the proposals after accepting 50% share of the State Government, failure in submission of Utilization Certificates of previous grants. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is constantly in touch with TRIs as well as State Governments to facilitate sending of proposals and subsequent releases of grants”.

**(b) Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State nature**

3.36 This scheme is in operation since 1979-80 for dissemination of knowledge about tribal issues, and developmental schemes/works through study, seminars/ workshops and publication of tribal literature. Under the scheme financial support is extended to NGOs/Institutions/ Universities on 100% basis for the Research and Evaluation studies, workshops/ seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas, and publication of literature on tribal development.

3.37 According to Outcome Budget; (2012-13), for research studies, assistance is provided up to a maximum of ₹ 2.50 lakh for each project to be completed in a period of 8-12 months. Grants-in-aid are also released to Institutions/NGOs/Universities or a group of institutions for workshops/seminars. To encourage eminent authors/ writers/ scholars to write or translate good books on tribal development, including on non-written

tribal folklores, the Ministry provides grants, preferably to an institution to which such persons are affiliated, upto Rs. 30000/- for a single project/ book. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is taking necessary steps to generate awareness about the various schemes being implemented for the benefit of tribals. Further, under its sub-scheme "Information and Mass Education" it gets produced films/documentaries on various aspects of tribal life, including their cultures, traditions, education, and socio-economic development and on the welfare schemes undertaken by 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 reference records in the Ministry and also to disseminate the information for general public.

3.38 As per Annual Report (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, during the financial year 2012-13, against the budgetary outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh, an amount of ₹ 3.61 lakh had been sanctioned till 31.12.2012.

3.39 In this connection, the Committee, during evidence held on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, pointed out that there are no books in Tribal languages including Santhali language.

**(c) Organization of Tribal Festivals/ National Tribal Awards/ Centres of Excellence/ Exchange of visits by Tribals**

3.40 The scheme 'Organization of Tribal Festivals' envisages increasing the participation of Scheduled Tribes in sports and culture at local, District, State and National levels by encouraging their inherent talent and ensuring participation at national and international events. Under the Scheme, cultural melas, festivals and sports meet are organized at the State and National level for encouraging tribal artists/folk art performers and sports persons and preserving, promoting and

disseminating tribal arts and traditional tribal sports. Under this Scheme, grants are provided to the State Governments, for organizing tribal cultural festivals and traditional sports event, etc. for encouraging tribal artists, and folk art performers of their own State or other States. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced a scheme “National Tribal Awards” from 2007-08. The award is known as the ‘Rashtriya Janjatiya Puraskar’. In spite of adverse conditions in which Scheduled Tribe population live, several members of the Scheduled Tribes manage to excel in different fields. Their achievements are made all the more precious by the fact that the success has been achieved with strength, initiative and determination in the face of adversity and difficulties. In order to recognize such achievements, annual National Tribal Awards have been instituted for (i) Best Janjatiya Achiever (ii) Exemplary Community Service rendered to the Scheduled Tribes, and (iii) Best performing ITDP/ITDA. In order to continue the research studies on regular basis, the Ministry has identified, through rigorous selection process, and has recognized National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune, Bhasha Research & Documentation Centre (BRDC), Vadodra, institutes/ organizations as Centers of Excellence to involve them for working out a long term and policy oriented research studies for the development of Tribals of the country. The broad objectives of the Scheme is to enhance and strengthen the institutional resource capabilities of various NGOs, Research Institutes and University Departments to conduct qualitative, action oriented and policy research on tribal communities on the areas including inter- alia research on tribal minor forests produce (MFP) rights; women rights in the V Scheduled and VI Scheduled Areas; research studies on migration, displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation of minor and major project affected tribal families/ tribal areas; organization of

seminars/workshop on matters related to tribals issues etc; documentation of tribal artifacts etc. Grants-in-aid is provided on the basis of approved research study.

3.41 As per Annual Report (2012-13), the Institutes/ Organizations declared as Centres of Excellence are provided 100% grants-in-aid by the Ministry. The allocation in BE 2012-13 is ₹56.00 Lakhs against which an amount of ₹48.87.00 lakh has been sanctioned as on 31.12.2012.

3.42 In the above context, the Committee desired to know the number of research studies carried out by these Centres of Excellence and other Centres/ Universities being promoted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In response, the Ministry in its reply in October, 2012 stated as under:

“The Ministry will review selection of Centers of Excellence during XII Plan. The three Centers of Excellence selected by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are expected not only to carry out research but also for dissemination of useful technologies to the tribals, conducting Seminars/Workshops, creating digital corpus of tribal music and artifacts, orientation and training of Tribal Research Institutes for proper upkeep and display of museums etc. A study entitled “Between Dissatisfaction and Development – An Inquiry into the Praxis of Development in Areas of Naxalite Presence” has been conducted by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad. The Ministry also supports different Universities like Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University, J.N.U., Indira Gandhi Open University, Viswa Bharati University, Annamalai University, SNDT Women’s University, Calcutta University etc. for conducting research studies.”

3.43 As per Outcome Budget (2012-13), ‘Exchange of visits by Tribals’ is a sub-scheme aimed at organizing exposure for tribal communities/delegates from one State to another State in areas of their interest including tribal areas as well as acquaint themselves with the latest techniques in agriculture, animal husbandry, processing of forest produce, sericulture, and small-scale industries and learns from best practices in other States/UTs. The Scheme also envisages get-together of Tribals from different parts of the country for sports or cultural meets/performances. Such exchanges are expected to encourage strong social and cultural ties and also help in improving and



harnessing inherent talent of the Tribals. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides assistance on 100% basis. As per Annual Report 2012-13, out of the Budget allocation of ₹1.60 crore, under this scheme during (2012-13), an amount of ₹0.37 crore has been sanctioned up to 31.12.2012.

3.44 With regard to the same, when asked about the number of visits organized so far under the scheme and the apparent benefits of these visits to STs, the Ministry in its post evidence reply in October, 2012 stated as under:-

“Fifteen visits have been organised during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The visits have enhanced the exposure of the Scheduled Tribes, including students and teachers, resulting in better appreciation of various development, welfare and educational programmes under implementation as well as cultural and social practices adopted across different States/Tribes”.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**

There are two schemes under the Special Area Programme as follows:

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.
- (ii) Special assistance provided under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

4.2 As per the background material, the Plan allocation for Special Area Programme is made by Planning Commission every year. For the year 2011-12, BE of ₹ 2293.01 crore was allocated to Special Area Programme against which an amount of ₹ 2062.1725 crore was utilized. The amount of funds allocated to the Special Area Programme scheme is more than half (61.50%) of the overall funds under Plan allocation.

4.3 Scheme-wise details of budgetary allocation and expenditure (BE/RE/Exp) of Special Area Programme for the last four years were as given below:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	*Emp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp. (up to 31.12.2012)
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	900.00	780.8683	900.50	481.24	960.50	931.7277	1096.01	977.3377	1200.00	811.29
2.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	416.00	339.7841	1000.00	399.10	1046.00	999.8841	1197.00	1084.8348	1317.00	753.38
3.	ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule-V areas and Naxal affected areas	0.00	0.00	500.00	499.9999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1316</b>	<b>1120.6524</b>	<b>2400.50</b>	<b>1380.3399</b>	<b>2006.50</b>	<b>1931.6118</b>	<b>2293.01</b>	<b>2062.1725</b>	<b>2517.00</b>	<b>1564.67</b>

**(i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)**

4.4 Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan is an additive to the State Plans for rapid economic development of the Tribals. The Plan was launched during 1974 and till the end of IXth Five Year Plan, it was meant for filling up the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the tribal sub plan, but from the Xth Five Year Plan the objective and scope has been expanded to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. The ultimate objective of this extension is to boost the demand based income generation programmes to raise the economic and social status of tribals.

4.5 According to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, SCA is primarily meant for income generating family oriented schemes and infrastructure incidental thereto (not more than 30% of the total outlay). Tribal populace below poverty-line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities. In any specific schematic projects financed by outside agencies, both national and international, normally a part of the outlay is proposed as State Government contribution. Such contribution should flow from normally State Plan and not out of SCA. Wherever State Government Organizations like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) are dealing with schemes related to tribal welfare and development, the equity base should not be financed out of SCA, without prior approval of the GOI. This will lead to better monitoring of the concerned activities. Specific sectors related to the Tribals need to be given a fillip by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA. As per the Annual Report (2011-12) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, every State should formulate and operate efficient monitoring of the these programmes on their own and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs does only the Secondary level monitoring.

4.6 The revised guidelines for implementation by the States were reportedly issued in May, 2003, and further modified in January 2008 indicating the procedural changes in which focus has to be made on watershed based income generation programmes, specific income generation activities like skill/ technology training, storage, small scale trading inputs etc., and connectivity to markets, service delivery centres etc.

4.7 In the above context, when asked about the initiatives taken with respect to watershed based income generation programme and primary schemes supporting family/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ community based employment, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in a Post-Evidence reply on 25.10.2012 provided only the procedural changes stated above. In the Outcome Budget of the Ministry, instead of showing the Outcome against SCA, the Ministry has simply stated that this is a gap filling programme to enable States to bridge gaps in their funding for income generation activities.

4.8 SCA is provided to the 22 Tribal Sub-Plan States and 2 Union Territories including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura and two Union Territories. However, since 2003-04 funds meant for UTs are being provided for in the budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not concerned in the administration of funds in the UTs. The Ministry provides 100 per cent grant-in-aid to State Governments from the funds made available for the purpose annually by the Planning Commission. Of the total annual allocation under SCA to TSP, an amount of 10 per cent is reserved for incentive grants and is released to selected States. The remaining 90 per cent of the total annual outlay under SCA is then 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 area/ programme.

4.9 According to the Annual Report (2012-2013) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for the year 2012-13 out of the allocated amount of Rs.1200.00 crore, ₹ 811.29 crore was released to States as on 31.12.2012. A statement showing the State-wise releases made under SCA to TSP during 2008-09 to 2012-13 (up to 31.12.2012) is given in **Appendix V**. It may be observed therefore that the release of SCA to TSP was ₹ 497 crore in 2008-2009, ₹ 461.30 crore in 2009-2010, ₹ 497 crore in 2010-2011 and ₹962.34 crore in 2011-2012.

4.10 When enquired about the receiving of the primary monitoring report from the State Governments and any action taken based on the primary report, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in its written reply in October, 2012 stated as under:-

“The secondary level of monitoring by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is done by way of the following:

- Utilization certificates as well as physical progress reports of funds released in earlier years is insisted upon as a pre-requisite for release of funds in a year.
- Officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs occasionally visit States and review the progress of the work being done by the State Government.
- the Ministry of Tribal Affairs holds meetings of the representatives of the State Governments at the level of Principal Secretaries/ Commissioners to review the progress made under this Programme. A recent meeting of meeting of Principal Secretaries/ Commissioners/ Administrator of States/ UTs to address issues of the important Schemes was held on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of August, 2012 in Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi. Remedial action is taken by the State Govt. based on issues identified through the above mechanism of monitoring.

Primary monitoring reports are not being received from the States.”

**(ii) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India**

4.11 Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India provides as follows:-

“Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States:

Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in aid of the revenues of a State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that States or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State”.

4.12 In pursuance of the aforesaid Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to State Government having Scheduled Tribe population through the Special Area Programme ‘Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution’.

4.13 Special assistance is provided under Article 275(1) for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of scheduled areas to that of the rest of the State. The funding under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is basically focused on infrastructure and community development in the remote tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. Under this Special Area Programme, 100 per cent grant is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to meet the cost of such project for tribal development, undertaken by a State Government, for (1) raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas to bring them at par with the rest of the State and (2) for welfare of the tribal people. The grants are provided to the States on the basis of the percentage of ST population in the State.

4.14 According to the Annual Report (2012-13), during 2011-12, the Planning Commission provided budgetary support of ₹ 1197.00 crore for Special Area

Programme Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs against which actual release was ₹ 1085 crore. Allocation under this programmes for 2012-13 was ₹ 1317 crore. A statement showing the State-wise releases made as grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India during the years 2008-09 to 2012-13 is given in **Appendix VI**. It is observed that funds released under this programme almost triple in the year 2010-11 from about ₹ 340 crore in 2008-09 and also in 2009-10 to ₹ 1000 crore. The Committee sought detailed information from the Ministry on targets, achievements and monitoring of all the tribal welfare schemes administered by them. However, the replies given were mostly sketchy or incomplete.

4.15 According to the Outcome Budget document (2012-13), since 1997-98, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been making available a part of this grant to States for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the objective of providing quality education of ST students from class VI to XII and sanctioned 150 schools in different parts of the country spread over 23 States. As per the Outcome Budget (2012-13), 100 EMRS were sanctioned till the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. Of these 92 EMRS have become functional. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, 50 new EMRS in 11 States have been sanctioned.

4.16 Regarding the EMRS, the representative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the briefing meeting held on 12 July, 2011 stated as under:-

“For EMRS, ₹12 crore is the budget which is kept. In this, the construction of the hostel, construction of ~~the~~ houses for the teachers and the staff and the construction of the school building—everything is there. It is a self-sufficient unit where the students will live, the teachers will live, staff will live and the teaching will be done. For running the EMRS, I have indicated ₹ 42,000 per student. So, if they have 400 students, it will be multiplied with that per year. So, that is given under Article 275 (1). If colony means the houses for the staff and teachers, it is included in it”.

4.17 According to Annual Report (2012-13), the schools are required 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.), these schools are mainly affiliated to State Boards. These schools have been named as 'Eklavya Model Residential Schools' and envisaged on the lines of Navodaya Vidyalayas but with State centred management.

4.18 In this regard, the Committee desired to know the details about the registered societies established by State/ UT Governments for the effective functioning of EMRS. In response, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply in March, 2012, stated as under:-

"The States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal have formed registered society for effective functioning of EMRS. The States of Assam, J&K and Manipur are yet to form such society. No EMRS has been sanctioned to the States of Bihar, Goa and Meghalaya. The States are reminded of following the guidelines of EMRS, according to which they expected to form such societies".

4.19 In the above context, when asked about the reason for not sanctioning any EMRS to the States of Bihar, Goa and Meghalaya, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their written reply on October, 2012 stated as under:-

"The EMRS are set up based on the needs reflected by the State Govt. Sanction is accorded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for setting up of such schools on receiving specific proposals from the State Government concerned conforming to the existing guidelines. The State of Bihar had submitted a proposal for setting up 10 EMRS. However, requisite information for processing the proposal has not been furnished by the State in spite of reminders. The State of Goa has not submitted any proposal for setting up of EMRS. The State of Meghalaya has submitted proposal for setting up three EMRS, which is under consideration. Setting up of EMRS Society is in the jurisdiction of the State Govt. concerned".



## **ITDPs / ITDAs**

4.20 The Integrated Tribal Development Projects (TDPs) are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total. On account of demographic reasons, however, ITDPs, in Assam, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal may be smaller or not contiguous. Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have opted for an Agency model under the Registration of Societies Act and the ITDPs there are known as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). So far 194 ITDPs/ITDAs have been delineated in the country in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Daman and Diu. In Jammu and Kashmir though no ITDP has been delineated yet the areas having ST population in the State are treated as covered under the TSP strategy. In eight States having Scheduled areas, the ITDPs/ITDAs are generally co terminus with TSP areas. The ITDPs/ITDAs are headed by Project Officer though they may be designated Project Administrators or Project Directors.

4.21 As regards monitoring of ITDA programmes, it was suggested to the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during evidence on 12 July, 2011 that the programme should be brought under District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SCHEMES**

To assess the impact of the programmes conducted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, monitoring is done through traditional method of obtaining Utilization Certificates and physical and financial progress reports, official inspections, evaluation studies. Besides regular inspections being conducted by the District Collector/ Commissioner/ Authorities, the concurrent monitoring shall also be undertaken by the officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and independent agencies appointed by the Central Government for the purpose. 2% of the budget of scheme shall be utilized for monitoring and management of the scheme.

5.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs initiated steps for third party monitoring and independent evaluation of its schemes in the year 2009-10. Through open tender, the proposals were invited from reputed national level organizations for concurrent monitoring and independent evaluation of all its schemes and projects being run through NGOs/ VOs. The Ministry has, respectively, awarded the Monitoring and evaluation study to two different organizations. The exercise with respect to web based monitoring and evaluation of all NGOs run projects has already started and is expected to be completed by end of Financial Year 2012-13. The selected Monitoring Agency would visit NGO run projects on a regular basis during three years (2010-13) by sampling method and will submit the report by March, 2011, March, 2012 and March, 2013. The independent evaluation of projects is proposed to be carried out by another selected Evaluation Agency during 2011-12 and 2012-13, at the end of the XIth Plan during 2012, after independent concurrent monitoring has been carried out.

5.3 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have stated that the independent monitoring and evaluating agencies would be visiting the project locations of all NGO/ VO run projects for three consecutive years with the following objectives:

- (i) Monitoring and Analysis of physical and financial performance of the NGO driven programmes funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (ii) To ascertain whether the guidelines are being complied with by stakeholders.
- (iii) To ascertain quantity, value, quality, utilization, development efficiency, effectiveness and survival of services rendered and assets created, if any, under the schemes.
- (iv) To understand the sustainability of the services rendered and assets created and its implication on success of activities chosen under the schemes.
- (v) Impact assessment of the programme & projects in terms of quality of operations, involvement of adjoining communities, perceptible improvement in human development indices of the tribals, incremental income generation and creation of employment opportunities and its role in poverty alleviation of tribal people.
- (vi) Assessment of skill enhancement and technology adoption in enhancing success of schemes undertaken.

5.4 In addition to the above, the agencies would also guide the project authorities to improve their systems and service delivery mechanism to the beneficiaries within the scheme guidelines in order to achieve the maximum impact of the project in that tribal area as also for mid-course corrections, if any. The above scope of work is currently restricted to the NGO run schemes of the Ministry, Government of India. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is considering formulating web based monitoring of other schemes.

5.5 The Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (2012-13), out of the Budget allocation of ₹ 2.00 crore during 2012-13, an amount of ₹67.94 lakh has been sanctioned up to 31.12.2012. M/s Vayam Technologies Ltd., Thapar House, 124, Janpath, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001 has been appointed as an independent Nodal Monitoring Agency for monitoring and M/s Development and Research Services

Pvt. Ltd., A 1\19, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029 has been appointed as an independent Nodal Evaluation Agency for evaluation of projects for the period 2010-13.

5.6 In the light of the above, when the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was asked to furnish the annual monitoring reports of various projects for the period 2010-11 and 2011-12 submitted by the selected monitoring agency and the assessment of those reports made by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs itself, it was stated in a written reply in October, 2012 as under:-

“The independent monitoring of all NGO projects outsourced to M/s Vayam Technology is to be completed in 3 years. As per schedule, this has to be completed by December, 2013. Preliminary data/information received from M/s Vayam Technology have been shared with the concerned State for observation/validation. After it, the preliminary report is expected to be finalized in course of the current financial year. The complete and final report will be made available at the end of the third year i.e. 2014”.

5.7 Regarding District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V&MCs) the Ministry stated in a note in March, 2012 as under:-

“On the request of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development has agreed that all the programmes of this Ministry shall be reviewed by the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (V&MCs) constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development for reviewing the implementation of rural development programmes. All the State Governments were requested to extend all support and cooperation to the District V&MCs for facilitating review of programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. State Governments were also requested to issue suitable instruction to all field offices implementing the projects/ schemes funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs”.

5.8 In the above context, the Committee further enquired about the progress made in monitoring tribal programmes by District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MCs). In response, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply in October, 2012 has inter alia stated as under:-

“...As a follow-up action, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs took up the matter with the Ministry of Rural Development about the progress made so far in the functioning of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MCs). Further action to put in place a mechanism for coordination will be taken”.

5.9 Giving the due importance to the vigilance & monitoring of projects, the Committee further desired to know the detailed account of the report of Ministry of Rural Development about the V&MCs and the action taken by the Ministry based on the V&MCs Reports. In a written response in November, 2012, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs stated as under:

“On the request of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development had agreed that all programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall be reviewed by the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) constituted by it for reviewing the implementation of rural development programme. As a follow up action, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs took up the matter with the Ministry of Rural Development about the progress made so far in the functioning of District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MCs). Ministry of Rural Development has informed that no such data are available with them regarding the Ministry of Tribal Affairs ' programmes in the districts. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is trying to get information on various schemes of Ministry of Rural Development in so far as they relate to tribal beneficiaries”.

5.10 Regarding the annual inspection of all the Voluntary Organization (VOs)/NGOs receiving grants by respective District Collectors, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply in October, 2012 informed the Committee as under:-

“Under the Scheme of grant-in-aid to VOs/NGOs, annual inspection of the projects run by NGOs by respective District Collectors is mandatory for processing release of grants by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The inspection reports of the District Collectors is further examined at the State level by State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE) and thereafter the Ministry of Tribal Affairs examines the recommendations of SCSVE along with the district inspection reports, project proposals from NGOs, progress reports and utilization certificates to ascertain the eligibility of NGOs for receiving further grants”.

5.11 The Approach Paper to Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has suggested certain measures to strengthen the accounting system/ monitoring mechanism for checking the

flow of resources from Central Ministries to State Governments and further for various schemes as given below:

“Tracking of Central and State Releases: The present accounting system does not permit effective monitoring of the flow of resources from Central Ministries to State Governments and ultimately to the implementing agencies. The lack of uniform coding for plan schemes between Centre and States makes it difficult to trace releases under a particular scheme from the Centre to the ultimate user as it flows through the State budget system. As a result, the Central Government has direct information on releases made but no online capability of tracking flow of funds through the State implementing agencies. Actual expenditure incurred in the field cannot be tracked online and is only known on the basis of ‘utilization certificates’ which take a great deal of time before they are submitted.

A new multi-dimensional budget and accounting classification being prepared by a Committee set up by the Ministry of Finance aims at correcting these weaknesses. The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) has been initiated by the Controller General of Accounts, in collaboration with the Planning Commission, to serve as a comprehensive management information and decision support system. CPSMS seeks to have interface with State treasuries and State AGs to obtain real time expenditure information for schemes for which funds are transferred from the Central Ministries to the consolidated fund of the States. Thousands of implementing agencies are proposed to be integrated through Core Banking Solution (CBS) of the individual banks so that fund movement is tracked at each successive stage starting with the initial release from the Centre till the money actually reaches the ultimate beneficiaries.

When fully implemented, the CPSMS will provide online information of fund deployment and utilization vertically under each scheme down to the implementing agencies in the field and also horizontally across schemes in one geographic area. Inputs provided by the system would be vital for programme management and policy planning. The information on fund utilization could also be placed in the public domain for greater public awareness, public participation in the policy making and execution and towards enhanced transparency in Government operations.

As mentioned above, many schemes involve transfer of funds to societies which are the implementing agencies. These societies must be brought under the discipline of CPSMS. They must also be made subject to CAG audit, which can be done if it is built into the guidelines of the scheme.”

## CHAPTER VI

### OTHER ISSUES

**(i) Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.**

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which is being administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeking to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded, was notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act were notified on 1.1.2008.

6.2 According to the Act and the Rules notified there under, the responsibility for recognition and vesting of forest rights and distribution of land rights rests with the State/UT Governments. After operationalization of the Act and notification of the Rules, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had addressed the State/UT Governments on 11.1.2008 to initiate necessary action for implementing the Act, as per a time-bound schedule. Subsequently, actionable points along with the timelines were also forwarded to all the States/UTs for implementation of the Act and were directed to take all necessary steps to create awareness about the objectives, provisions and procedures of the Act and the Rules amongst the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and the concerned authorities under the Act.

6.3 In order to accelerate the implementation of the Act, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with the State Governments and UT Administrations urging them to

take all necessary steps for effective implementation of the Act. For this purpose, Hon'ble Minister & Panchayati Raj, Hon'ble Minister of State for Tribal Affairs and senior officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been visiting the States/UTs. The clarifications, sought by some of the States on certain issues with reference to the provisions of the Act were also issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs after examination of the same and whenever needed, in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice.

6.4 The current status of performance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 including North-Eastern States as furnished by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written reply in October, 2012 is furnished by **Appendix VII**.

6.5 From the information provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, it is seen that under the provision of Act, 32,30,002 claims were filed while more than 12.69 lakh titles have been distributed as on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012. A total number of 27,75,768 claims have been disposed of, which is 85.93% of the total claims received.

6.6 The Annual Report (2011-12) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs states that an analysis of the implementation of the Act shows that incidence of rejection of claims is high. A review of rules and guidelines under the Act for ensuring its effective implementation is under process. The thrust of this exercise is to facilitate hassle free award of titles to claimants. On this point, the Committee were informed by the Ministry as under:

“The guidelines issued by the Ministry on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 for better implementation of the Forest Rights Act requires the State/ UT Governments to take immediate steps for -

- (i) ensuring the presence of forest and revenue officials during the verification of the claims and evidence on the site;



- (ii) ensuring communication of the reasons to the claimant in the event of modification or rejection their claims;
- (iii) recording the reasons for not approving a claim upheld by Gram Sabha and SDLC;
- (iv) non-rejection of a claim accompanied by any two forms of evidences specified in the Rules without giving reasons in writing and not to insist upon any particular form of evidence;
- (v) making available status of all claims at the village and Panchayat levels;
- (vi) ensuring that the limit of 4 hectare area is not applied to rights other than self-cultivation / habitation;
- (vii) abolishing the monopoly of the Forest Corporations in the trade of MFPs;
- (viii) exempting the movement of MFP from the requirement of transit permits;
- (ix) ensuring unhindered and absolute rights of forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers over MFPs;
- (x) recognizing pre-recorded *nistari* or other traditional community rights;
- (xi) ensuring facilitation by District Level Committee for filing of claims by pastoralists;
- (xii) converting forest villages, unrecorded settlements and old habitations into revenue villages;
- (xiii) ensuring recognition of Community Forest Resource Rights in each village having forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers;
- (xiv) ensuring no eviction from forest land without completing the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights under the Act;
- (xv) ensuring the compliance of instructions of the Ministry of Environment & Forests through letter dated 30.7.2009 in the cases of diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes; and
- (xvi) preparation of suitable communication and training material in local language for effective implementation.”

6.7 In this connection, when the Committee asked the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to explain reasons for receiving a low response on the Act and resistance from the Forest Department in ceding control over the forest resources, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in its written reply submitted in October, 2012 stated as under:

“The objective of the Forest Rights Act is to remedy the historical injustice done to forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. This Act was notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007. When the Act was initially conceived, no assessment was possible of the number of beneficiaries likely to be covered. General guesstimate was that the number of titles to be distributed would be around 3-4 lakh. The Act has substantially met its mandate through distribution of 12,69,753 titles in various States/ UTs, till 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012, with an average of about 3.5 acres of forest land per head. Further, 14,248 titles are ready for distribution. However some factors had come to the notice of this Ministry including resistance from Forest Departments that were impeding the implementation of the Act in its letter and spirit and constraining the flow of intended benefits of this watershed legislation to the eligible forest dwellers. This Ministry has accordingly issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/ UT Governments on 12.7.2012 and also notified the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012, which, it is hoped, would lead to better implementation of the Act.”

6.8 As forest-dwelling tribes are dependent upon the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) like bamboo, honey, tendu etc., the Committee enquired about the current status and major benefit of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism for 13 items of MFP.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their reply stated as under:

“Dr. T. Haque Committee constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj to look into aspects of Minimum Support Price (MSP), Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Fifth Schedule Areas, had made certain recommendations about Minimum Support Price (MSP), for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP). The recommendation of the Committee was examined by another Committee chaired by Mrs. Sudha Pillai, the then Member-Secretary of Planning Commission and based on the recommendations of this Committee, a Central Sector Scheme of MSP for MFP has to be worked out. Details of such a Scheme are being worked out. With the introduction of the Scheme, the tribals and other forest dwellers would be in a better position to sell their MFPs with assured return. The proposed Scheme has a huge social dividend for MFP gatherers, majority of whom are tribals, as on the one hand they would be able to get remunerative returns on their MFP gathered, and on the other hand, would be extricated from exploitation.”

6.9 Further it was stated as under:

“As per Section 2(i) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, the term “minor forest produce” includes all non-timber produce of plant origin, including bamboo, brush wood, stumps, cane, tussar, cocoons, honey, wax, lac, tendu or kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tubers, and the like. The Ministry has recently issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/ UT Governments on 12.7.2012

stating inter-alia that the State Governments should ensure that the forest rights relating to MFPs under Section 3(1)(c) of the Act are recognized in respect of all MFPs, as defined under Section 2(i) of the Act, in all forest areas, and State policies are brought in alignment with the provisions of the Act.”

6.10 With regard to a specific query on bamboo, it was stated as under:

“So far as Ministry of Tribal Affairs is aware, in the context of the proposed Scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP), the Ministry of Environment & Forests had, while making a distinction between standing bamboo and cut bamboo, taken a view that standing bamboo should not be treated as MFP so as to ensure its scientific management and sustainability. However, bamboo felled as per the working plan should be treated as MFP. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had indicated that a distinction between standing and felled bamboo could be susceptible to individual interpretation, create an anomalous situation vis-à-vis the definition of MFP in the Forest Rights Act and also affect the Scheme for MSP for MFP.”

**(ii) Scheduling and Descheduling of Tribes**

6.11 When enquired about the detailed procedure for including a particular community in the list of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in its written reply in October, 2011, informed the Committee that as per the modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modification in the orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists, approved on 15.06.1999 and further revised on 25.06.2002, the proposal of a State Government/ UT Administration received with justification is sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI) for comments/ views. If the RGI supports the proposal of the State Government, the proposal of the State Government along with comments/ views of the RGI are sent to the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Tribes (NCST) for comments/ views. If the NCST also agrees to the proposal of the State Government/ UT Administration, the matter is brought before the Cabinet for its approval. After the approval of the Cabinet, a bill is brought before the Parliament for amending the Constitution order.

6.12 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in its written reply in October, 2012 to a query, further informed the Committee that 250 proposals for modification in the list of STs are pending with State Governments/ UTs, office of the RGI and NCST. A statement showing the number of pending proposals is given at **Appendix VIII**. Further, when asked about the time frame for obtaining comments from RGI and NCST, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs stated as under:

“The Scheduling/descheduling of a community in the ST list is an ongoing process. No time frame has been fixed for obtaining comments from the RGI and the NCST. They are however, reminded on a regular basis to furnish their comments/views on the proposals referred by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs,”

6.13 Subsequently, when asked about inclusion of a particular ‘Dhangar’ community residing at Goa-Maharashtra Border in the list of STs in Goa, for which efforts are on for the last 10 years, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in its detailed written reply on October, 2012 informed the Committee as under:

“With regard to inclusion of ‘Dhangar’ community in list of Scheduled Tribes of Goa, the proposal for inclusion of ‘Dhangar’ community in list of the Scheduled Tribes of Goa was received in from the Government of Goa, in the March, 2002. The proposal was processed, as per the afore cited modalities and referred to the RGI for its comments, vide this the Ministry of Tribal Affairs’ letter dated 26-4-2002. The RGI did not support the proposal, vide their D.O. letter No. 8/1/2002-SS (Goa) dated 19-8-2002. Observations of the RGI was sent to the State Government of Goa for furnishing the additional information in support of the claim of ‘Dhangar’ community, vide this the Ministry of Tribal Affairs’ letter dated 24-8-2002.

The State Government of Goa, vide its letter dated 25-6-2003 had furnished the information for inclusion of Gouli (Dhangar) community in list of the STs of Goa. The information received from the Government of Goa was referred to the RGI for its comments, vide this the Ministry of Tribal Affairs’ letter dated 14-1-2004. The RGI did not support the proposal, vide their D.O. letter No. 8/1/2002-SS (Goa) dated 25-2-2005. Observations of the RGI was referred to the State Government of Goa for furnishing further justification in the matter, vide this the Ministry of Tribal Affairs D.O. letter dated 29-7-2005. The Government of Goa, vide their letter dated 11-4-2006 has furnished the justification and recommended for inclusion of Gouli (Dhangar) community in the list of STs of Goa. The information received from the Government of Goa was referred to the RGI for its comments, vide this Ministry’s letter dated 13-4-2006. The Government of Goa had furnished the additional information in support of the proposal, vide their letter dated 21-12-

2009 and 31-3-2010. The additional information received from the Government of Goa were referred to the RGI, vide the Ministry of Tribal Affairs' letter dated 12-4-2010. The Office of the RGI did not support the proposal again, vide their D.O. letter No. 8/1/2002-SS (Goa) dated 1-9-2011. Therefore, the proposal for inclusion of 'Gouly (Dhangar)' community in the list of STs of Goa cannot be approved in terms of Para (f) of the afore-cited modalities by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The stand of Ministry of Tribal Affairs was communicated to the Government of Goa, vide Ministry of Tribal Affairs' letter dated 8-11 -2011.

With regard to inclusion of 'Dhangar' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra, in the year 2003, representations from various corners including MPs for inclusion of Dhangar community in list of the STs of Maharashtra were received in Ministry of Tribal Affairs. These representations were processed as per the approved modalities and referred to the State Government of Maharashtra for comments, vide the Ministry of Tribal Affairs' letter dated 27-5-2003.

The State Government of Maharashtra, vide their letter dated 2-11-2005 had forwarded the comments received from the Tribal Research Institute (TRI), Government of Maharashtra, Pune for inclusion of Dhangar and other communities in the list of the STs of Maharashtra. The TRI, Pune has cited many references to differ "Dhangar" and "Dhangad" communities of Maharashtra and did not recommend for inclusion of 'Dhangar' community in list of Scheduled Tribes of Maharashtra..."

## PART- II

### OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Though Scheduled Tribes account for 8.2% of the total population of the country and there are Constitutional provisions and Statutes for upliftment of tribal population, the Committee feel that their socio-economic status has not improved to the desired level. In order to address the multifarious issues concerning Scheduled Tribes, there is a need for National Policy for the Scheduled Tribes. Lately, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has realised this need and is in the process of formulating a National policy. The Committee desire that the National Policy for Scheduled Tribes should be drawn up expeditiously and specific targets and time lines drawn for socio-economic development of tribal population.

2. There are ten Central Sector Schemes, five centrally sponsored Schemes and two Special Area Programmes which are implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. The Committee find that there has been gross under-utilisation of Plan Expenditure particularly, during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. The shortfall in utilisation of Plan allocation was as much as ₹ 1208 crore in 2009-10 and ₹ 315 crore in 2008-09. Though there has been marked improvement in utilisation of funds in the subsequent years, the Committee cannot brush aside the Ministry's past lapses which impacted the welfare of tribal people. The under-utilisation came down to ₹ 68.50 crore in 2010-11 and ₹ 101 crore in 2011-12. The Committee hope that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will learn from past failures and improve its performance through innovative measures. Non-receipt of utilisation certificates and

shortcomings in project proposals of State Governments have been cited as the reasons for under utilisation of funds. The Committee feel that these problems can be overcome through e-Governance both at the Centre and States and periodical co-ordination meetings through video-conferencing. The Committee, in this connection, recommend that the Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) initiated by the Comptroller General of Accounts should be fully implemented expeditiously which would provide online information of fund deployment/ utilisation vertically under each scheme down to the implementing agencies.

3. Budgetary allocation for the Scheme 'Vocational Training Centers in Tribal Areas', has varied between ₹ 8 crore and ₹ 13.72 Crore during each of the last five years. However, even this allocation was not fully utilized in any year. The utilisation was abysmally low in the year 2009-10 which stood at ₹ 2 crore as against the budgetary target of ₹ 13.72 crore. Even the success rate of students under 'Coaching for STs' scheme relating to 07 coaching centers during 2009-10 was just 27.8 per cent i.e only 96 out of 345 students were successful in competitive examinations. Considering the poor performance of this scheme, the Committee would like the Ministry to evaluate the scheme with a view to making it effective and result-oriented.

4. The Committee are concerned to note that budgetary allocation for Strengthening of Education among ST girls has steadily been reduced from ₹ 60 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 40 crore in 2012-13. What is more distressing is that utilisation of fund, under the scheme has been way below ₹ 40 crore during each of the last three years. The Committee are at a loss to understand why the Scheme has not received sufficient focus considering that the tribal female

literacy rate is below 35 per cent (as per 2001 Census). The Committee desire to know the latest information regarding female literacy rate among tribals. The Committee emphasise that serious efforts should be made to rejuvenate the scheme with enhanced funding and positive realisation of the objective. The Committee has been informed that the process of revision of the scheme has been initiated. The Committee would urge the Ministry to complete the revision expeditiously under intimation to them.

5. The Scheme of 'Top Class Education for ST Students', introduced from the year 2007-08 with 625 scholarships per year is stated to have never achieved the targets in any year. The maximum figure reached was 425 scholarships in 2011-12. Parents' income ceiling of ₹ 2 lakh per annum prescribed under the Scheme is said to be the reason for poor performance of the Scheme. The Committee have been informed that a proposal to raise the income ceiling to ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum is under consideration. They urge that a decision on the proposal be taken without delay with a view to achieving the objective of the scheme.

6. The scheme of 'National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students' provides for award of 15 scholarships annually covering tuition fee, maintenance grant, travel expenses for pursuing higher studies abroad, in specified fields of Master level courses and above, and four annual "Passage Grants" to such candidates who are in receipt of merit scholarship without passage grant. The Committee are disappointed to note that the number of awardees of scholarship has never crossed 10 and passage grant has never been awarded to anyone. Admission criteria abroad, being very stringent, is stated to be the reason for shortfall in grant of scholarships. The Committee feel that given that there is a separate scheme for coaching of ST students to compete in competitive examinations,



hopefully the number of ST students getting admission abroad for higher studies will go up. What appears to be lacking is awareness about the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs among ST students. There is need for adequate publicity about the scholarship/coaching schemes in all universities and colleges having Engineering/ Technology/ Science disciplines and also through electronic media to reach the targeted beneficiaries.

7. The new scheme of 'Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students', for which ₹ 50 crore was allocated in 2011-12, was not implemented during the year due to delay in getting approval for the scheme. The scheme is targeted to benefit 22 lakh students. The Committee would like to be apprised of the actual number of beneficiaries under the scheme during 2012-13.

8. There are 579 Ashram Schools in TSP Areas sanctioned since 2002-03. These schools provide education with residential facilities to STs & particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Among of five States having Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Districts viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha, there is not even a single Ashram School in Andhra Pradesh. Among the remaining four LWE States, there are 80 Ashram Schools. The Committee desire that necessary action should be taken to establish Ashram Schools in the LWE Districts of Andhra Pradesh, possibility of setting up a school in Paderu near Visakhapatnam may also be considered. Further, the committee have been informed about vacancies of teachers in Ashram Schools in Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Though the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have regularly taken up the matter with concerned State Governments, the Committee feel that the matter should be vigorously pursued with State Governments to ensure proper education to ST students. There

should be sufficient incentives to attract teachers to schools in tribal areas. In order to address the problem of shortage of teachers in Ashram school, the Committee suggest that Government should consider appointing qualified teachers on ad hoc basis subject to clearing the Teacher Eligibility Test within 5 years after joining the service. Thereafter their service may be considered for regularization. The Committee also desire that reasons for low enrolment of students in Ashram Schools - in Madhya Pradesh where there are only 16,320 students in 136 schools, and Chandigarh where there are only 2265 students in 51 schools - be ascertained for taking remedial measures under intimation to the Committee.

9. There are 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 18 States/UT. It is observed from the information contained in the Annual Report (2012-13) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that only 15 States/UT out of 18 have received funds under this scheme during the last four years. The Committee are perturbed to note that Andaman & Nicobar Islands having considerable PTGs did not receive any fund for three years and received just ₹ 1.84 crore for one year during 2010-11. Similarly, Uttarakhand and West Bengal also did not receive any fund under this scheme during the last three years. It appears that it is entirely left to the States/UT to prepare Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for availing proportionate flow of resources under the scheme. Consequently, six States have not prepared the CCD Plans for implementation during XII Plan. The Committee feel that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should be pro-active and ensure CCD Plans are prepared by all States/UT in time. The Committee would like to be apprised of the outcome of CCD plans during the XI Plan period.

10. Human Development Index (HDI) is a recognised parameter to evaluate the socio-economic development of population. No HDI has been constructed so far in respect of Scheduled Tribes. It is only after the matter has been taken up by the Committee that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has proposed to build a new composite HDI like Social Index and has approached the National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation to conduct a Survey exclusively focusing on tribals. The Committee would await the progress made in this regard.

11. According to the 'Policy on Jarawa Tribe of Andaman Islands, 2004', no attempts to bring them to the mainstream society against their conscious will, will be made. The Committee feel that no community should be deprived of the benefits of economic development. The Committee would like to know whether any efforts were made to ascertain the will of Jarawas regarding their integration with the main society, and if so, when and with what result.

12. The objective of the scheme of "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan' is to boost the demand based income generational programmes with special focus on specific income generation activities like, skill training, storage, small-scale trading inputs, etc. and connectivity to markets, service delivery centres, etc. The Committee are glad to note that the amount released under the scheme, which stood around ₹ 497 crore in each year during the three year period from 2008-09 to 2010-11, has doubled to ₹ 962 crore in 2011-12 and targeted to reach ₹ 1200 crore in 2012-13. However, what is disheartening is that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs do not have any data as to what was achieved out of this Special Central Assistance. The Committee do not expect the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to wash off their hands stating that SCA is a gap filling programme to enable States

to bridge gaps in their funding for income generation activities. The Ministry's stand undermines the principle of accountability to the Parliament. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs must develop a system of compiling State-wise information regarding achievements against this scheme and the Committee be apprised of the outcome at least for the last two years.

13. The Committee are also happy to note that the annual release of funds for Special Area Programmes – Grant under Article 275(i) of the Constitution of India has been almost tripled in the year 2010-11 from about ₹ 340 crore in 2008-09 and 2009-10 to ₹ 1000 crore in 2010-11. The amount released under this programme in 2011-12 was ₹ 1085 crore with a target of ₹ 1317 crore in 2012-13. The Committee find that in this case too, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs do not have details of outcome of funding given to States and Union Territories. The Committee urge the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to periodically collect details of work done under this Programme for information of Parliament.

14. At present, there are 18 Tribal Research Institutes located in 18 States/UT. It is observed from the data contained in the Ministry's Annual Report that four TRIs including the one in Andaman & Nicobar Islands have not received any Grants-in-aid from the Centre for the past five years. Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra did not receive fund under the scheme for four out of five years. Given this state of affairs, one more TRI is reportedly being set up in Uttarakhand. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also now identified TRIs of Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Assam as 'Nodal TRIs' with a mandate to provide policy inputs, among other things. The Committee feel that it is high time that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs review the causes for as many as six TRIs not receiving funds from the centre and how these TRIs are run in the absence of

Central funds. The Committee would await the outcome of the review and the action taken thereon.

15. The Committee have been informed that the work of third party monitoring and integrated evaluation of the schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs run through NGO Projects have been outsourced for a three year period from 2010-11 to 2012-13. It has been stated that the preliminary report of the third party monitoring and evaluation would be ready by March 2013 and final report by March 2014. The Committee would like to be apprised of the findings of the preliminary report and action taken thereon.

16. In Committee's view, monitoring of Tribal Welfare Programmes left much to be desired. At the instance of the Committee, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs took up with the Ministry of Rural Development, which is stated to have agreed that all the programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall be reviewed by District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V & MCs). The Committee, however, regret to note that action to put in place a co-ordination mechanism to effectuate monitoring by V & MCs is yet to be taken. Hence, V&MCs have not undertaken any review of programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs so far. The Committee urge the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to take necessary action in this regard and ensure that reviews of the Ministry's programmes is undertaken by V&MCs without any further delay.

17. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, has an obligation to institute an effective co-ordination mechanism to ensure programmes of health, sanitation and drinking water, women empowerment, etc., in relation to tribal population are implemented by the concerned Central Ministries effectively. The Committee would like to be

informed of the details co-ordination mechanism, system of follow-up and system of resolution of problems evolved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in this regard.

18. It is heartening to learn that 12.69 lakh titles with an average of about 3.5 acres of land per head have been distributed till 31<sup>st</sup> August 2012 under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Incidence of rejection of claims as on the aforesaid date was also high and stood at around 15 lakh. The Committee appreciate that in order to ensure effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs issued comprehensive guidelines and amended the rules last year. The Committee would like to know as to what extent, the revision of rules and guidelines have helped expeditious disposal of claims and benefitted the intended beneficiaries.

19. The Committee have been informed that a Central Sector Scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) covering 13 items like Tendu, Honey, Wax, is being worked out. The proposed scheme would enable tribals and other forest dwellers to sell their MFPs with assured return. The Committee hope that the scheme will be finalised and implemented expeditiously for the benefit of the intended beneficiaries.

NEW DELHI;  
22 April, 2013  
Vaisakha 2, 1935 (S)

FRANCISCO SARDINHA,  
CHAIRMAN,  
COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

## Indicators

State wise details of Socio-economic identified in CCD Plan are as below:

Tamil Nadu: Construction of Houses, Supply of Sheep unit, Strengthening of PHCs

Odisha: Health and Nutrition, Safe drinking water and Sanitation, Conservation of Culture, Construction of Community, Infrastructure Development, Electrification, Housing, Sustainable Livelihood Development, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Promotion of SHGs, Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism. Educational Complex for PTG Boys – To ensure 100% male literacy.

Triura:

- Education awareness by arranging education awareness, coaching, stipend etc.
- To ensure accessibility for preventive and curative health.
- To ensure safe drinking water
- Economic rehabilitation through plantation of rubber, bamboo etc, animal husbandry, fishery, development of agriculture/horticulture.
- To develop infrastructure like construction of link road, rural electricity, community hall, sanitation irrigation, marketing facilities etc.
- To support self employment etc.

GUJARAT

- Bamboo Livelihood Business enterprises project
- Dairy project
- Construction of houses
- Fishries project, JSBY
- Self employment

RAJASTHAN

- Construction of Sahariya houses, Bungal
- Micro nutrient for Sahariya Students
- Running of Maabari Centre of PTGs
- Sahariya Swasthya Sahyogi
- Solar Electrification

Andhra Pradesh

- Housing
- Electricity
- Land purchase
- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Livelihood
- Education

### Chattisgarh

- Land Development Programs.
- Modern agricultural practices.
- Irrigation development programs.
- Promotion of allied sector and NTEP based activities.
- Training programs for skill development.
- Micro-financial assistance for self employment.
- Expansion and strengthening Anganwadis activities,
- Immunization programs, Awareness camps, free medicines and nutritional support to pregnant women and infants.
- Safe drinking water

### Madhya Pradesh

- Agriculture & Horticulture Development.
- Animal Husbandry & Dairy
- Providing Health and Nutritional facilities.
- Safe Drinking Water.
- Educational Development

### Manipur

- Road connectivity
- Water harvesting
- Minor irrigation
- Economic Development
- Solar Power electrification Residential School
- Mobile Medical care

### Uttar Pradesh

- Drinking water,
- Housing, Health

### Andaman & Nicobar Island

- Establish eco-friendly huts
- Procure one jeep and two motor cycles easy to access to the shompens
- Pipe water supply, repair of Onge Houses, repair of staff quarters, maintenance of piped water supply
- Construction of retaining wall, toe wall and bridal foot path. Repair of guest house, construction of play ground, Modernization of tribal guest house for stay of Great Andamanese
- Establishment of site office/base camp at Tirur
- Procurement of two numbers of jeeps
- Procurement of four numbers of motor cycles
- Renovation of Jarawa ward at Kadamtala



## Appendix II

<b>STATE-WISE RELEASES OF FUNDS AND NUMBER OF HOSTELS SANCTIONED UNDER THE SCHEME OF HOSTELS FOR ST GIRLS AND BOYS FROM 2010-11 TO 2012-13 (31.12.2012)</b>										
(₹ in Lakh)										
S.No.	Name of the State/ UT/ University	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (As on 31.12.2012)		
		Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0	418.30	13	1300	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.09	6	121	1201.64	15	790	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	1296.43	Arrear	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	88	223	1	125	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	716.00	33	1850	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	105.38	Arrear	0	283.99	Arrear	0	0	0	0
8.	Kerala	146.79	3	160	250.00	4	260	0	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0	1223.43	200	1000	2291.57	30	1680
10.	Manipur	0	19	899	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Mizoram	1372.54	0	0	392.33	2	200	437.08	1	100
12.	Odisha	1000.00	65	6500	0.00	0	0	1697.50	Arrear	0
13.	Rajasthan	3123.87	62	3100	1000.00	Arrear	0	1500.00	Arrear	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	1553.83	11	550	0	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0	37.48	Arrear	0	0	0	0
17.	West Bengal	179.90	2	200	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
18.	JNU/ IIT, Delhi	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Delhi University	173.20	Arrear	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
20	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	180.47	1	88	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

21	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varansi, U.P.	46.33	1	80	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
22	Mizoram University	0	0	0	182.00	1	100	0	0	0
23	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	0	0	0	100.00	1	19	0	0	0
24	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0	0	0	218.00	3	110	0	0	0
25	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	100.00	1	100	0.00	0	0	62.92	Arrear	0
	Total	7800.00	160	11248	7800.00	160	6304	5989.07	31	1780

0.00

\*Released to Himachal Pradesh University

### Appendix III

<b>STATE-WISE RELEASES OF FUNDS AND NUMBER OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS SANCTIONED UNDER THE SCHEME OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREAS FROM 2010-11 TO 2012-13 (31.12.2012)</b>										
(₹ in Lakh)										
S.No	Name of the State/ UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (As on 31.12.2012)		
		Amt.	School	Seat	Amt.	School	Seat	Amt.	School	Seat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	13	1300	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Gujarat	1887.53	8	2400	1500.00	Arrear	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Kerala	1025.02	3	770	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2815.11	40	2000	0	0	0
8	Odisha	2004.00	Arrear	0	2550.00	30	7500	2000.00	Arrear	0
9	Rajasthan	0	0	0	634.90	9	900	0	0	0
10	Tripura	622.76	16	1150	0	0	0	797023	Arrear	0
11	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Uttarakhand	460.69	2	405	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6500.00</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6025</b>	<b>7500.01</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>10400</b>	<b>3627.59</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1100</b>

Appendix - IV

List of Ashram Schools sanctioned and completed during 2009-10 to 2011-12

SNO.	NAME OF STATE/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of Schools sanctioned	No. of School Completed	Remark	No. of Schools sanctioned	No. of School Completed	Remark	No. of Schools sanctioned	No. of School Completed	Remark
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	-	-	13	-	#	-	-	-
2	Chhattishgarh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Gujarat	0	-	-	8	-	##	Arrear	##	-
4	Karnataka	Arrears	2	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kerala	Arrears	7	**	3	-	###	-	-	-
6	Madhya Pradesh	52	12	***	-	-	-	40	@	-
7	Orissa	Arrears	-	-	Arrear	52	####	30	@@	-
8	Rajasthan	0	-	-	-	-	-	09	@@@	-
9	Tripura	0	-	-	16	-	#####	-	-	-
10	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	****	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Uttarakhand	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	54			42			79		

\* Arrears were provided for completion of 4 Ashram Schools, 2 have been completed and two are 50% completed.

\*\* Arrears were provided for completion of 8 Ashram Schools. Out of 8 Ashram Schools 7 have been completed and one is at completion stage.

Others are at different stage of construction.

\*\*\* Final instalment has to be released. State Govt. has not furnished the utilization certificate of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment.

Only 1<sup>st</sup> instalment has been released. Final instalment has to be released. The State Govt. has not sought the final instalment.

## Further instalment has to be released for completion of 8 Ashram Schools.

### Only 1<sup>st</sup> instalment has been released. Final instalment has to be released. The State Govt. has not sought the final instalment.

#### Completed 52 Ashram Schools for which final instalment (Arrear) was released.

##### Final instalment has been released during 2012-13 only.

@ Only 1<sup>st</sup> instalment has been released. Final instalment has to be released.

@@ 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment has been released during 2012-13 only.

@@@ Only 1<sup>st</sup> instalment has been released. Final instalment has to be released.

**Appendix V****Release of SCA to TSP during 2008-09 to 2012-13**(Rs. in  
lakh)

S.No.	Name of State/UT.	Fund Release				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	4176.75	1930.00	5746.50	6057.00	4125.00
2	Assam	3755.65	2883.00	3500.00	5475.00	4674.00
3	Bihar	0.00	870.94	650.00	1147.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	6829.20	6322.88	8453.00	10645.00	9478.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	4571.44	5635.53	8126.00	8838.00	5558.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1179.40	1506.00	1851.00	1262.00
9	J & K	676.00	263.79	489.57	1143.00	0.00
8	Jharkhand	2198.25	0.00	9481.55	10704.00	9140.25
10	Karnataka	1544.00	1647.96	2053.00	2170.00	1853.25
11	Kerala	396.25	366.10	440.00	574.00	549.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	12644.25	8722.00	15214.00	15593.00	17525.00
13	Maharashtra	2500.00	895.91	6696.00	7055.93	0.00
14	Manipur	989.00	527.80	1187.00	705.00	1230.10
15	Odisha	10110.50	8885.55	12393.00	14449.15	13321.00
16	Rajasthan	5236.00	3400.00	8209.00	1840.00	7441.00
17	Sikkim	315.00	291.38	369.00	451.01	437.00
18	Tamil Nadu	323.32	290.99	377.25	572.00	0.00
19	Tripura	1041.03	991.29	1214.66	2244.00	1955.00
21	Uttarakhand	92.91	88.47	83.62	0.00	0.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	32.10	30.57	37.45	0.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	2202.57	1982.31	1982.31	4720.00	2580.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>49700.00</b>	<b>46130.00</b>	<b>49700.00</b>	<b>96234.09</b>	<b>81129.35</b>

## Appendix VI

Funds released under Article 275(1) of the constitution during 2008-09 to 2012-13					
(Rs. In lakh)					
State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.12.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	1863.44	1946.20	5187.70	7998.00	4834.00
Arunachal Pradesh	308.68	0.00	772.00	1082.83	0.00
Assam	1444.88	1240.77	3517.96	3419.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	95.00	838.00	959.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	3211.43	2834.80	7786.00	9294.00	5950.00
Goa	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2372.77	58.00	8302.00	9426.00	4209.49
Himachal Pradesh	148.32	180.00	377.00	431.00	237.00
Jammu & Kashmir	193.66	0.00	607.00	1390.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1852.43	3730.00	8004.00	9181.00	7369.50
Karnataka	1496.37	1823.00	3813.00	4263.00	4800.00
Kerala	159.42	134.92	405.00	463.00	382.50
Madhya Pradesh	6466.80	6435.00	17311.31	14015.50	16518.04
Maharashtra	2441.46	2000.00	9442.00	10805.00	0.00
Manipur	324.44	352.50	819.00	937.00	1031.00
Meghalaya	155.33	0.00	2100.00	2798.00	0.00
Mizoram	403.57	441.00	922.96	1056.00	810.75
Nagaland	200.00	576.59	2047.42	2301.00	2454.00
Odisha	4129.73	7026.00	11144.33	11347.00	11283.99
Rajasthan	3107.04	1500.00	8351.00	7642.00	7737.98
Sikkim	65.00	149.20	226.00	259.00	243.60
Tamil Nadu	291.31	340.00	358.00	614.25	0.00
Tripura	434.88	780.00	1358.73	1250.00	1375.00
Uttar Pradesh	391.28	0.00	1200.00	1484.91	200.00
Uttarakhand	20.00	120.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	2489.09	2320.00	4848.00	6066.99	6104.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>33978.41</b>	<b>34084.98</b>	<b>99988.41</b>	<b>108483.48</b>	<b>75540.85</b>

Status of implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the country, including North Eastern States.

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off / % respect of claims received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479 (3,23,765 individual and 6,714 community)	1,67,797 (1,65,691 individual and 2,106 community)	1,53,438	3,21,235 (97.20%)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)
4.	Bihar	2,330	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068 (4,87,332 individual and 4,736 community)	2,15,443 (2,14,668 individual and 775 community)	2,72,664	4,88,107 (99.19%)
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	40,029 (38,421 individual and 1,608 community)	19,613 (14,573 individual and 5,040 community)	59,642 (31.12%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,635	7	1,869	1,876 (33.29%)
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off / % respect of claims received
10.	Karnataka	1,63,308 (1,60,391 individual and 2,917 community)	6,288(6,235 individual and 53 community)	1,50,140 (1,47,979 individual and 2161 community)	1,56,428 (95.78%)
11.	Kerala	37,509 (36,140 individual and 1,369 community)	22,742 (22,738 individual and 4 community)	4252	26,994 (71.96%)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,58,071 (4,48,600 individual and 9,471 community)	1,67,416 distributed and 7,237 title deeds are ready to be distribution	2,78,341	4,45,757 (97.31%)
13.	Maharashtra	3,43,939 (3,38,877 individual and 5,062 community)	98,469 (97,492 individual and 977 community)	2,33,504 (2,31,750 individual and 1,754 community)	3,31,973 (96.52%)
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	5,32,464 (5,29,160 individual and 3,304 community)	3,01,200 distributed (3,00,321 individual and 879 community)	1,31,970 (1,31,361 individual and 609 community)	4,33,170 (81.35%)
18.	Rajasthan	63,802 (63,460 individual and 342 community)	31,417 (31,364 individual and 53 community)	30,913	62,330 (97.69%)
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	-



Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off / % respect of claims received
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1 20,117 (1,20,062 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,501 (77.48%)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54 %)
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278 (1,29,454 individual and 7,824 community)	29,532 (29,424 individual and 108 community) and 3,288 titles are ready	78,627	1,08,159 (78.78%)
25.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	32,30,002 (31,69,574 individual and 60,428 community)	12,69,753 distributed and 14,248 ready	15,06,015	27,75,768 (85.93%)

**Notes:**

1. Arunachal Pradesh: The State Government has informed that though they have constituted the SDLC, DLC and SLMC under the Act but unlike the other States of Indian Union where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are in minority and socio economically marginalized by other dominant non-tribal population,

the State of Arunachal Pradesh is wholly domiciled by various ethnic tribal groups whose land and forests are specifically identified with natural boundaries of hillocks, ranges, rivers and tributaries. Barring few pockets of land under wildlife sanctuaries, reserved forests, most of the land in entire State is community land. Territorial boundaries of land and forest belonging to one community or tribes from the others are also identified in the same line leaving no scopes for any dispute over the possession of land forest or water bodies among the tribes. Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in true sense does not have much relevance to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

2. Haryana: The State Govt. has informed that there are no Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers living in the forests of Haryana.
3. Manipur: The State Government had informed that tribal communities and tribal chiefs are already holding ownership of forest land as their ancestral land in non-Reserved Forest Area. Therefore, implementation of the Forest Rights Act is perceived minimal in Manipur.
4. Meghalaya: The State Government has informed that 96% of the forest land in the State owned by the clans/ communities/ individuals. Implementation of the Act has, therefore, limited scope.
5. Mizoram: The State Government has informed that the Act was to be approved by the State Legislative Assembly as per the Article 371(G) of the Constitution. In the sitting on 29.10.2009 of its Fourth Session, the Sixth Legislative Assembly of Mizoram has resolved that the Forest Rights Act shall be adopted in the entire State of Mizoram with effect from 31.12.2009. The same has also been notified by the Government of Mizoram on 3.3.2010.
6. Nagaland: The Government of Nagaland has informed that the land holding system and the village system of the Naga people is peculiar in that the people are the land owners. Hence, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 per se may not be applicable to the State of Nagaland. However, a committee has been constituted to examine the applicability of the Act in Nagaland as per provision of Art. 371(A) of Constitution of India.
7. Sikkim: The Government of Sikkim has issued a notification dated 28.1.2008 regarding constitution of an Expert Committee for identification of Critical Wildlife habitats in Protected Areas (PAs) and have also constituted the various Committees under the Act but has not sent any report regarding the progress of implementation of the Act in the State so far. The State Government has informed that in Sikkim there are no forest dwelling STs and other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the true sense of the terms. Most of the STs of Sikkim hold revenue land in their own name and they are not solely dependent on the forests for their livelihood.

8. Uttarakhand: The State Government has informed that till now, all the claims filed under the Act have been of other traditional forest dwellers only who have not been able to prove their stay in the forest land for the last 75 years. Till date, no claim in Uttarakhand has been found to be valid.

9. A&N Islands: The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has informed that in A&N Islands there are no non-tribal forest dwellers as defined in the Act. The area inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes of A&N Islands has been declared as reserved area under the A&N Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Regulation), 1956. The interests of the tribals in the land situated in the reserved areas are fully protected under the provision of the regulation. The tribal reserves have been notified as reserved or protected forest reserve.

10. Daman & Diu: The UT Administration has informed that the Chief Conservator of Forests, Daman and Diu, has reported that there is no forest village in U.T. of Daman Diu. However, Chief Executive Officer Dist. Panchayat Daman & Diu & Collector of both Daman & Diu Dist have been requested to give publicity to the provision of Act.

11. Dadra & Nagar Haveli: The UT Administration has informed that despite notices in advance and propaganda, it has been difficult to hold gram sabha meetings in absence of quorum of 2/3 of all members of such gram sabhas. All out efforts are being made for constitution of Forest Rights Committees in all the gram sabhas.

12. Lakshadweep: The UT Administration has intimated that there are no terrestrial forests and no forest tribes or traditional forest dwellers in Lakshadweep.

13. Puducherry: The Government of Puducherry has informed that there are no recognized Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Puducherry and also no land in Puducherry is classified as "Forest Land" coming within the definition of Clause 2(d) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

\*\*\*\*\*

Statement showing the State/UT wise proposals pending for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State/UT (as per records available in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs)

Sl. No.	Names	No. of Pending proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	9
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	14-1=13*
5.	Goa	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4-1=3**
8.	Jharkhand	5
9.	Karnataka	4
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2
12.	Maharashtra	2-1=1***
13.	Orissa	167
14.	Puducherry	1
15.	Rajasthan	1
16.	Sikkim	11 #
17.	Tamil Nadu	6
18.	Tripura	1
19.	Uttarakhand	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5
21.	West Bengal	7
	Total	250

\* Proposal of inclusion of Sanwara, Saunra as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara have been rejected by the RGI on more than two occasions and the rejection had been intimated to the State Government.

\*\* RGI did not support the inclusion of Argons community (Ladakh Region) and the rejection was intimated to the State Government.

\*\*\* State Government did not support inclusion of Injwar as synonym of Binjwar.

# Referred to RGI on 21.8.2012

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**MINUTES OF FIFTH SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES (2011-2012)**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 from 1430 hrs. to 1725 hrs.

**Shri Franscisco Sardinha – Chairman**

**Members**

31. Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer
32. Shri Bhakta Charan Das
33. Shri Dhruvanarayana
34. Shri T. K. S. Elangovan
35. Shri P. Karunakaran
36. Shri Bapi Raju Kanumuru
37. Shri Chandrakant Khaire
38. Shri M. Krishnaswamy
39. Shri Datta Meghe
40. Shri Prabodh Panda
41. Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
42. Shri S. Semmalai
43. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
44. Shri M. I. Shanavas
45. Shri Jagada Nand Singh
46. Shri Radha Mohan Singh
47. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
48. Smt. Annu Tandon

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                        |   |                      |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri P. K. Grover   | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Smt. Anita B. Panda | - | Additional Director  |
| 3. Smt. Juby Amar      | - | Deputy Secretary     |

**WITNESSES**

**MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS**

- |   |                     |                                     |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Shri A.K. Chugh     | Secretary                           |
| 2 | Shri A.N. Jha       | Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser |
| 3 | Dr. Bachittar Singh | Joint Secretary                     |
| 4 | Shri P.D. Meena     | Joint Secretary                     |

5	Shri Amar Singh	Economic Advisor
6	Shri A.N. Bokshi	Chief Controller of Accounts
7	Shri Gur Saroop Sood	CMD, NSTFDC
8	Smt. Sneh Latha Kumar	MD, TERIFED
9	Shri P. Unnikrishan	General Manager, NSTFDC
10	Shri R.S. Meena	Executive Director, TRIFED
11	Shri J.K. Popli	Director
12	Shri A.K. Srivastava	Director
13	Shri Asit Gopal	Director
14	Smt. Santosh	Director

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up the draft Report on the subject 'Power Generation – Demand & Supply' pertaining to Ministries of Coal, Power and New & Renewable Energy for consideration and adoption.

4. During the course of discussion, certain modifications were suggested by the Members of the Committee.

5. As the suggested modifications were required to be supported by the specific response of the concerned Ministries, the Committee decided to take another evidence of the representatives of Ministries of Coal Power & New & Renewable Energy and finalise the draft Report thereafter.

6. Then, the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs were ushered in.

7. After formal welcome by the Hon'ble Chairman, the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs briefed the Committee on the subject 'Tribal Welfare Schemes'. The Members of the Committee raised questions on various issues related to the subject and the officials of the Ministry replied to the same. The Secretary was requested by the Hon'ble Chairman to furnish replies in writing to the questions for which answers were not readily available during the course of briefing.

8. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

**MINUTES OF SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES  
(2012-2013)**

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2012 from 1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Committee Room No. G-074, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha, MP - Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer, MP
3. Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty, MP
4. Shri N.S.V. Chittan, MP
5. Shri Khagen Das, MP
6. Shri Ninong Ering, MP
7. Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi, MP
8. Shri Chandrakant Khaire, MP
9. Dr. Thokchom Meinya, MP
10. Smt. Ranee Narah, MP
11. Shri Prabodh Panda, MP
12. Dr. Vinay Pandey, MP
13. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao, MP
14. Shri S. Semmalai, MP
15. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, MP
16. Shri Adhi Shankar, MP
17. Shri Jagdish Sharma, MP
18. Shri Neeraj Shekhar, MP
19. Shri Ganesh Singh, MP
20. Shri Ijyaraj Singh, MP
21. Shri Radha Mohan Singh, MP
22. Shri Uma Shankar Singh, MP
23. Smt. Annu Tandon, MP

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri P.K. Grover - Additional Secretary

2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary - Director
3. Smt. Anita B. Panda - Director
4. Dr. Yumnam Arun Kumar - Deputy Secretary

## **WITNESSES**

### **Representatives of Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

Smt. Vibha Puri Das	Secretary
Dr. A.K. Dubey	Joint Secretary
Dr. (Smt.) Sadhna Rout	Joint Secretary
Smt. Sarita Mittal	Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor
Shri Siladitya Chaudhari	Deputy Director General
Smt. Vibha Pandey	Chief Controller of Accounts
Shri J.K. Popli	Director
Shri Asit Gopal	Director
Smt. Santosh	Director
Shri K. Touthang	Director
Smt. Sunita	Director

### **Representatives of NSTFDC**

Shri Gur Saroop Sood	Chairman & Managing Director, NSTFDC
Shri P. Unnikrishan	General Manager, NSTFDC

### **Representatives of TRIFED**

Shri Jiji Thomson	Managing Director, TRIFED
Shri R.S. Meena	Executive Director, TRIFED

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the sitting of the Committee. The Chairman informed the Members that the sitting has been convened to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the subject 'Tribal Welfare Schemes'. Emphasizing the urgent need and attention for tribal development in India, the Chairman desired the representatives of the Ministry to highlight the various issues pertaining to the subject.

3. Accordingly, the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs gave a power point presentation delineating the performance of various schemes and programmes implemented by the Ministry. The Committee were also apprised about the new initiatives taken by the Ministry for the welfare of tribals for instance, Minimum Support Price Scheme for minor forest produce, implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006,



coordination with Ministry of Environment and Forests, particularly on safeguards against evictions, relocation from National Parks and Sanctuaries and conversion of forest villages into revenue villages, etc.

4. Thereafter, Members of the Committee raised questions on various issues relating to the subject and the officials of the Ministry responded to the same. The Ministry was asked to furnish replies in writing to the points raised by the Members, for which answers were not readily available during the course of the deliberations, particularly on the issues relating to:

- (i) Declining trends in various key indicators of development regulators of tribal people viz. education, health and poverty;
- (ii) Alarming living conditions of Tribal population in North-East Regions of India;
- (iii) Deteriorating condition of Ashram and Model Residential Schools in Tribal Areas;
- (iv) Performance of the Scheme 'National Overseas Scholarship' for Scheduled Tribes;
- (v) Effective Evaluation and Monitoring of various welfare schemes implemented by the Ministry;
- (vi) Stringent check on the performance of NGOs funded by the Ministry;
- (vii) Status for recognition of around 200 tribal communities including Dhangar community of Goa;
- (viii) Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006, and to recognize and vest the forest rights in tribal and traditional forest dwellers; and
- (ix) Development of a comprehensive approach for overall growth and development of tribal people.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIRST SITTING OF COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES**  
**(2012-13)**

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The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 from 1500 to 1615 hrs in Chairman's Chamber (52 B), Parliament House. , New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Francisco Sardinha - Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

2. Dr. Thokchom Meinya
3. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan
4. Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey
5. Shri Jagdish Singh Rana
6. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
7. Shri S. Semmalai
8. Shri Adhi Shankar
9. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
10. Shri Radha Mohan Singh

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri A. Louis Martin – Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita B. Panda- Director
3. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda- Additional Director

2. At the outset the Chairman welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft report on 'Tribal Welfare Schemes' pertaining to Ministry of Tribal Affairs and adopted the same subject to following modifications:-

(i) To insert the following in recommendation No. 4.

"The Committee desire to know the latest information regarding female literacy rate among tribals"

(ii) To insert the following in recommendation No. 8.

“The Committee desire that necessary action should be taken to establish Ashram Schools in the LWE Districts of Andhra Pradesh, possibility of setting up a school in Paderu near Visakhapatnam may also be considered”.

“...In order to address the problem of shortage of teachers in Ashram school, the Committee suggest that Government should consider appointing qualified teachers on ad hoc basis subject to clearing the Teacher Eligibility Test within 5 years after joining the service. Thereafter their service may be considered for regularization”.

4. \*\*\*\*\*

5. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the reports on the basis of factual verifications and present the same to Lok Sabha.

**The Committee then adjourned**