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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT
(2012-2013)**

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2013-2014)**

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

May, 2013/Vaisakha, 1935(Saka)

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2013-2014)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 2.5.2013

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 2.5.2013



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
May, 2013/Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (2012-2013)**

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Susmita Bauri
4. Shri Devidhan Besra
5. Shri Tarachand Bhagora
6. Smt. Rama Devi
7. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
8. Shri Mohan Jena
9. Shri Dinesh Kashyap
10. Shri Kirodi Lal Meena
11. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan
12. Shri Wakchaure Bhausahab R.
13. Smt. Sushila Saroj
14. Shri N. Dharam Singh
15. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh
16. Dr. Naramalli Sivaprasad
17. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya
18. Shri Kabir Suman
19. Vacant
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

**MEMBERS
RAJYA SABHA**

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
- *24. Shri Rishang Keishing
25. Shri Mangala Kisan
26. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
27. Prof. Mrinal Miri
28. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
29. Shri Mohammad Shafi
30. Shri Shivpratap Singh
31. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

* Resigned from the Committee w.e.f. 22.2.2013

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita Jain - Director
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director
4. Shri Yash Pal Sharma - Senior Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2012-13) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants, 2013-14 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the current year i.e. 2013-14 which was laid on the Table of the House on 22.3.2013. Thereafter, the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 1.4.2013. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 18.4.2013.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for placing before them the detailed written notes on the subject and furnishing the information the Committee desired and tendering evidence before the Committee in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report and have also been reproduced in a consolidated form in Appendix to the Report.

NEW DELHI;

18th April, 2013
28th Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

HEMANAND BISWAL
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

REPORT
CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of the Scheduled Tribes. To this end, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has undertaken activities that follow from the subjects allocated under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. These include:

1. Social security and social insurance to the Scheduled Tribes;
2. Tribal Welfare: Tribal welfare planning, project formulation, research, evaluation, statistics and training;
3. Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare;
4. Scheduled Tribes, including scholarship to students belonging to such tribes
5. Development of Scheduled Tribes;
 - 5 (a) All matters including legislation relating to the rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes on forest lands;
6.
 - (a) Scheduled Areas;
 - (b) regulations framed by the Governors of States for Scheduled Areas.
7.
 - (a) Commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes; and
 - (b) Issue of directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in any State.

8. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
9. Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (33 of 1989), excluding administration of criminal justice in regard to offences in so far as they relate to Scheduled Tribes.

1.2 The Allocation of Business Rules further state that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programme of development for the Scheduled Tribes. In regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation, etc. as also their coordination will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry/Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector.

1.3 By virtue of item 5 (a) of the above mandate, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also been given the responsibility in respect of “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006”, which recognizes and vests 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 on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial period as well as in independent India resulting in historical injustice to them.

1.4 Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the

Constitution. This Article says that only those communities who have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament will be considered to be Scheduled Tribes.

1.5 According to the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the country was 8.43 crore constituting 8.2% of the total population of the country. The population of Scheduled Tribes has been on the increase since 1961. More than half of the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat.

1.6 In order to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

1.7 There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country. Many tribes are present in more than one State. The largest number of Scheduled Tribes are in the State of Odisha, i.e. 62.

1.8 The Ministry have also informed that tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's geographical area, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted the mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, there are certain scheduled tribes (75 in number) known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), who are characterized

by - (a) a pre-agricultural level of technology, (b) a stagnant or declining population, (c) extremely low literacy, and (d) a subsistence level of economy.

CHAPTER II

A. GENERAL PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY

2.1 The Demand No. 95 of the Demands for Grants relates exclusively to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have furnished the following statement showing the Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure for the previous years along with the Budget Estimate for the current year showing separately Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure.

PLAN				Rs. (in crore)
Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	% age of Expenditure over B E
2009-2010	3205.50	2000.00	1996.74	62.30
2010-2011	3206.50	3205.70	3136.48	97.81
2011-2012	3723.01	3723.01	3623.87	97.33
2012-2013	4090.00	3100.00	3057.59	74.76
2013-2014	4279.00	-	-	-

NON-PLAN				
Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	% age of Expenditure over B E
2009-2010	14.61	16.17	15.05	103.01
2010-2011	13.87	15.71	15.37	110.81
2011-2012	17.00	17.00	14.8443	68.47
2012-2013	18.00	15.55	12.86	71.44
2013-2014	16.94	-	-	-

2.2 It is observed from above that the BE for 2012-13 of Rs. 4090 crore was reduced to Rs. 3100 crore at RE stage. On being asked to explain, the Ministry submitted that the reduction has been made despite the

Ministry having met the expenditure norms and the matter having been taken up by Minister of Tribal Affairs with the Minister of Finance on 29.11.2012 and 18.12.2012.

2.3 Elucidating further on the issue, the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs deposed during evidence :-

"I would like to say that the Ministry was not deficient in terms of expenditure as of September, 30, 2012. The mandated expenditure threshold is 50 per cent and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had achieved the expenditure percentage of 53 against 50 by September 30th. However, this cut was imposed. We took it up immediately thereafter when we got the intimation of this cut. The hon. Minister took it up with the Finance Minister and also with the Prime Minister. So, we have been agitating that this cut was not correct. Firstly, we have met the threshold criteria of expenditure. Secondly, as you rightly said, Sir, Article 275(1) is a commitment given as a charged expenditure. However, I take this point the hon. Member has made that this year we will not allow such a position to happen. We would be committed. Although we had spent; but whatever was the shortfall, whichever way it was perceived, it is a shortfall; we will not allow such to happen".

2.4 When asked about the impact of this reduction on the ongoing schemes of the Ministry and the proposals release of funds deferred due to reduced allocation, the Ministry in their written reply submitted that the largest allocation in the Ministry is for the two special area programmes and therefore these programmes were adversely affected by the reduction. The two special programmes are :-

- (a) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP),
- (b) Grants under Article 275(1) of the constitution

2.5 The Ministry further stated that the reduction in budget at RE stage 2012-13 has led to situation that the allocations under the programmes could not be released for the year and some States got only the first installment of the annual

allocation under the Special Area programmes. The allocation under the Special Area Programme are made each year and funds are released on the basis of annual proposals received from the State Governments/UT administrations and approved by the Ministry

Surrender of funds

2.6 On the issue of surrender of funds, the Ministry have informed that an amount of Rs. 1,03,46,742.00 was surrendered by the Ministry during the year 2012-13. One of the main reasons for surrender is the non receipt of complete proposals in time.

Utilization Certificates

2.7 The position as on 31.3.2012 in regard to outstanding Utilization Certificates was stated to be as under :-

No. of UCs outstanding in respect of grants released upto March, 2011	Amount involved (Rs. in crore)	No. of UCs received (out of those in col. 1)	Amount involved in respect of col. 3 (Rs. in crore)	No. of UCs outstanding as on 31.3.2012	Amount involved in respect of col. 5 (Rs. in crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
574	180.16	475	130.88*	129	30.89*

*Excluding expenditure on State Govt./UT

2.8 When asked about the measures taken to ensure timely receipt of Utilization Certificates, the Ministry replied that they have been continuously taking up the issue of timely submission of UCs to ensure smooth and timely release of funds to States. To ensure this, the Ministry submitted that they take following measures:-

- (i) Write letters to State/UT Governments.
- (ii) Reminds telephonically to submit UCs.
- (iii) Organizes meetings/workshops to ensure effective implementation of its schemes. During these meetings/workshops, the State/UT officials are also requested to submit UC in time.
- (iv) During the field visits, the officials of this Ministry pursue with the State/UT officials about the importance of timely execution of schemes and submission UCs.

2.9 A statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, Actual Expenditure and percentage of expenditure incurred under both Plan and Non-Plan schemes of the Ministry during 2012-13 alongwith the BE for 2013-14, Scheme-wise is as under :-

Budget of the Ministry

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	Name of Scheme	BE 2012-13	RE 2012-13	Exp. 2012-13	BE 2013-14
1	2	6	7	8	9
A	Special Central Assistance				
1	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan	1200.00	852.54	852.54	1200.00
2	Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1317.00	820.00	820.00	1317.00

	TOTAL(SCA)	2517.00	1672.54	1672.54	2517.00
B	Central Sector Schemes	-	-	-	-
3	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service	60.00	33.75	18.5406	60.00
4	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas	9.00	4.87	4.33	9.00
5	Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	14.61	7.42	40.00
6	Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce	22.00	47.24	47.24	34.31
7	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest	20.00	13.00	13.00	20.00

	Produce				
8	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PTGs)	244.00	178.50	178.40	244.00
9	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	70.00	68.10	68.10	70.00
10	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	90.00	45.00	45.00	90.00
11	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class institute	13.00	10.11	10.11	13.00
12	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total (Central Sector Plan)		569.00	416.18	393.14	581.31
C	Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme	-	-	-	-
13	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and	750.00	749.14	731.0585	750.00

	Upgradation of Merit of ST students				
14	Pre matric scholarship for ST students	86.00	111.73	111.73	212.19
15	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78.00	78.00	78.00	125.00
16	Establishment of Ashram Schools	75.00	61.00	61.00	75.00
17	Research information & Mass Education , Tribal Festival and Others	11.50	8.56	7.6344	11.50
18	Information Technology	1.50	1.50	1.3578	3.0000
19	Monitoring and Evaluation	2.00	1.35	1.1316	4.00
20	Lumpsum provision for North East	#0.00	\$0.00	0.00	*0.00
	Total of A+B+-C	4090.00	3100.00	3057.5929	4279.00

Allocation of Rs. 157.30 is included in the functional heads

\$Allocation of Rs. 151.30 is included in the functional heads

* Allocation of Rs. 176.20 is included in the functional heads

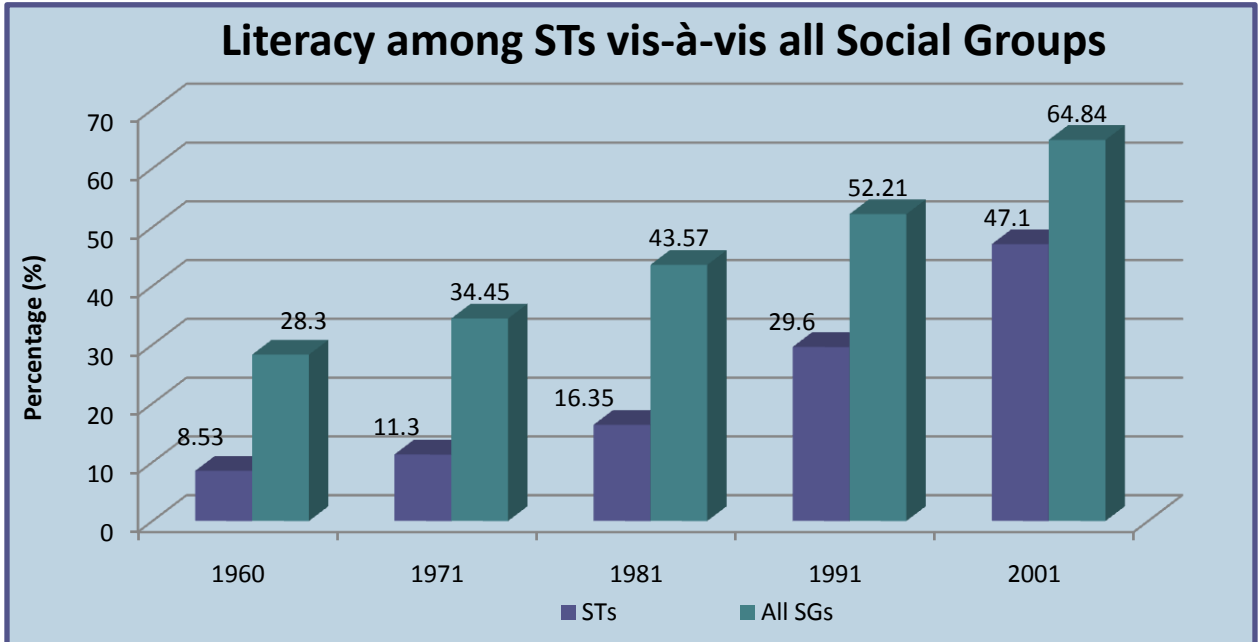
Proposed outlay and approved annual outlay for 2013-14

2.10 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had requested for allocation of funds amounting to Rs 8,901.91 crore during 2013-14 for different schemes. However, the Planning Commission allocated only Rs. 4,279.00 crore. Due to reduction in allocation, major schemes i.e. centrally sponsored, Central sector schemes and Special Areas Programmes would be affected.

2.11 The Committee enquired whether the Ministry would be taking up the matter with the Planning Commission to ensure enhanced allocation of funds at RE stage so that welfare schemes meant for the upliftment of tribals do not suffer due to paucity of funds. It was assured that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will make all out efforts to get the budget allocation enhanced by the Planning Commission at RE stage so that welfare schemes meant for the upliftment of tribals or initiative planned by the Ministry do not suffer due to paucity of funds.

Literacy rates and Dropout rates in Scheduled Tribes

2.12 The representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their presentation before the Committee gave the data from 1961 to 2001. It is stated that the Literacy rate for STs has increased from 8.53% to 47.10%, yet the gap between the literacy rate of STs compared to all population groups is about 18%.



Dropout rates of All Categories and STs

		All Categories	Scheduled Tribe
Classes I- VIII	BOYS	40.59	55.15
	GIRLS	44.39	60.64
Classes I- X	BOYS	53.38	74.71
	GIRLS	51.97	75.85

Source: Statistics of School Education , MHRD, 2009- 10

2.13 The Committee observed that literacy and dropout rates of STs were highest among all social groups. To this, the Secretary deposed before the Committee as under :-

"Based on the finding that the largest proportion of the Scheduled Tribes children drop out after Class-8, a new scheme for Pre-Matric scholarship for classes 9th and 10th has been launched in the year 2012-13. As you are aware, education constitutes the biggest chunk of resource flow of this

Ministry because this is understood as a major critical gap that the Scheduled Tribe children face and this Pre-matric scholarship has been recognised as another critical gap which needed to be addressed and which the Ministry has attempted to do".

2.14 Under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students, BE during 2012-13 was Rs. 86.00 crore which was enhanced at RE stage to Rs. 111.73 crore and actual expenditure as was also Rs. 111.73 crore. The BE for 2013-14 is Rs. 212.19 crore.

2.15 When enquired about the reasons for enhancing BE during 2013-14 substantially as compared to previous year and whether more beneficiaries are likely to be covered under the scheme, the Ministry informed that the scheme has been implemented w.e.f. 01.07.2012. The budget requirement for the year 2012-13 in which the scheme was launched was Rs. 472.15 crore to cover 18.48 lakh ST students. However, in the BE, an amount of Rs.86.00 crore only was provided. Therefore, it was necessary to provide the balance amount in RE to cover 18.48 lakh beneficiaries. However, only an amount of Rs.111.73 crore was made available at RE stage. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 212.19 crore has been kept in the BE for 2013-14.

Implementation of Schemes by NGOs

2.16 It has been recognized by the Government that the task of the development of Scheduled Tribes cannot be achieved by Government efforts only. The role of voluntary or non-governmental organizations, with their local roots and sense of service has become increasingly important. They supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach to a large number of people. In certain cases, it is the voluntary organizations who are in a 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 voluntary organizations.

2.17 When asked about the performance of NGOs, the Ministry informed that many voluntary organizations have done a commendable job in the upliftment of tribals and are still continuing their efforts. However, in view of the mushrooming growth in the number of NGOs/VOs approaching the Ministry for financial assistance, efforts have been made to ensure that only genuine and committed organizations undertake developmental activities as partners of the Government.

2.18 On being enquired about the action taken against NGOs/VOs for misuse of funds, the Ministry stated that funds are released to the NGOs only after the recommendation of the State Governments with the inspection report of the District Collector. The documentation viz. audited statements, utilization certificates and progress reports in the proposal received from the State Governments are duly scrutinized before release of grants to NGOs. The State Governments is asked to inspect and submit the report, in case any instance of misuse of funds comes to the notice. No grants are released to the organization till the satisfactory disposal of complaints relating to misuse of funds by NGOs/VOs is done.

2.19 When asked about the evaluation study done on NGOs project, it was informed that Ministry has outsourced evaluation study of NGO projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh to an independent agency namely M/s Development Research Services (DRS)

Limited. The draft report has been submitted by the agency which is under examination in the Ministry. The evaluation study has reported, among other issues, the strengths and weaknesses of the schemes implemented by VOs/NGOs. The main recommendations of the evaluation study are given at **Annexure- I.**

2.20 The Ministry informed that draft report is yet to be conveyed to the States for their comments. A final view by this Ministry on the recommendations of M/s Development Research Services (DRS) Limited will be taken after taking into consideration the views of the States.

Coordination Committee

2.21 A Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been constituted for monitoring the planning and progress of the schemes/programmes being implemented by selected social sector Ministries for the overall development of Scheduled Tribes.

2.22 Asked about the number meetings of the above Committee held during the year 2012-13 and the type of issues that came up during the meetings, the Ministry informed that during 2012-13 three meetings (15.06.2012, 12.10.2012 & 11.03.2013) of the Committee were held. Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs reviewed the progress of the Coordination Committee in the meeting held on 11.03.2013.

2.23 The main issues discussed in the Coordination Committee are to bridge the critical gaps in the development context of Scheduled Tribes. The utilization of Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) of central Ministry in terms of physical achievement and outcome thereof are also discussed in the Coordination Committee meetings.

The line Ministries/Departments should have more focused performance with holistic approach and there should be collaboration and convergence on the issues of TSP. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs mainly expects the following from the line Ministries/Departments to indicate as follows:-

- A perspective plan for the 12th Plan period may be prepared to cover more and more tribal areas as per the norms or the relaxed norms as per the requirement, and achieve progressively over the plan period.
- Ensuring that the manpower and funds are actually deputed to these locations to deliver the services.
- Ministries should specially monitor the progress of schematic interventions for the tribals against both physical and financial indicators and compile the data. That would prop up points for consideration and could be used as feedback. That analysis could be used to revisit the components of the scheme or the way they are implemented, as the case may be.
- Optimal use of funds through implementation of all programmes including Central Sector Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes.

2.24 In this context, the Secretary, during evidence testified as under :-

"The last meeting on 11th of March was Chaired by the hon. Minister and we are trying our best to see that equitable share of resources flow for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes".

Awareness of Schemes

2.25 The Ministry furnished the details of the funds allocated and released under the sub-component “Information and Mass Media” including the amount released to DAVP for advertisements during the last three years as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds Allocated		Funds Released
	BE	RE	
2009-2010	1.75	1.75	1.55
2010-2011	3.00	3.00	2.89
2011-2012	3.00	3.00	2.91
2012-13	3.00	2.00	1.97

2.26 On being asked about the steps taken by the Ministry to create awareness among the Scheduled Tribes in remote areas so that they come forward to avail the benefit of the schemes, the Ministry stated that the Schemes/Programmes/Activities/inviting proposals, etc are also advertised in newspapers through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. The Advertisements are released in English, Hindi and Regional Languages. Besides advertisements in newspapers, the details of programmes/ schemes/ activities are also available/ placed on the website of the Ministry viz. www.tribal.nic.in. The Ministry also brings out brochures/pamphlets in this regard.

2.27 The Ministry further submitted that its two organizations NSTFDC and TRIFED have also been undertaking several activities for dissemination of information for various programmes through diverse means of communication including print media, AIR and interpersonal activities/communication. The

Ministry has been advising the State Governments/UT administration from time to time to give information about the schemes to the people on a regular basis.

New Scheme – Introduction of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)

2.28 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs proposes to launch the scheme of “Introduction of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” this year. The Scheme is expected to have a huge social dividend for MFP gatherers, majority of whom are tribals, by enhancing their income level and ensuring fair returns to their efforts at collecting MFP

2.31 On the issue of status of implementation of the scheme, the Secretary informed the Committee that approval of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has been received and it was being sent to the Cabinet.

The Secretary further deposed before the Committee as under :-

"The hon. Prime Minister has announced a new scheme for the Minimum Support Price for minor forest produce. To ensure remunerative return to tribals and traditional forest dwellers, the scheme for providing such Minimum Support Price has been readied and we have received the approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee. We will be shortly going to the Cabinet".

2.32 The Committee are dismayed to note that the Budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for 2012-13 were drastically reduced from Rs. 4090.00 crore to Rs. 3100.00 crore in the Revised Estimate by the Ministry of Finance. To their disbelief the reduction was made despite the Ministry having met the prescribed expenditure norms. It is all the more distressing that the cut was not restored despite the Minister for Tribal Affairs having taken up the matter with Minister of Finance and the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 29.11.2012 and 18.12.2012. This is unfortunate, to say the least. The Committee are deeply concerned to note that this reduction has adversely affected the two Special area Programmes viz. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Expressing their strong disapproval over the reduction on the budgetary allocation of the Ministry, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Finance enhance the budget allocation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs adequately, which is working for the development of disadvantaged tribals who are lagging far behind in all socio-economic and educational parameters as also against the average development indices of the country. Mindful of the overriding developmental needs of the tribals and the mandatory provision of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, the Committee wish to caution the Ministry of Finance not to tinker with the charged provision meant for promoting the welfare of STs or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government earnestly to reinstate the

cuts approved lest an impression is created that the Government is not responsive enough and alive to the welfare of the tribals.

2.33 The Committee note that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had requested for allocation of funds amounting to Rs 8,901.91 crore during 2013-14 for different schemes. However, the Planning Commission allocated only Rs. 4,279.00 crore, which is less than half of the projected requirement. On being asked by the Committee, the Ministry submitted that due to reduction in allocation, major schemes i.e. centrally sponsored, Central sector schemes and Special Areas Programmes would be affected. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Budgetary allocation of the Ministry be augmented substantially at RE stage for effective implementation of welfare schemes for scheduled Tribes. Taking note of the assurance of the Ministry that they would make all out efforts to get the budgetary allocation enhanced by Planning Commission at RE stage, the Committee desire that their considered views may be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The Committee would also review the utilization of funds after the three months of the presentation of this Report.

2.34 The Committee observe that from 1961 to 2001, the Literacy rate for STs has increased from 8.53% to 47.10%, yet the gap between the literacy rate of STs compared to all population groups is about 18%. Similarly, dropout rates of STs i.e. Boys and Girls from classes I-X are also high among all categories, which is about 15%. Responding to the anxiety of the Committee, the Ministry informed that a new scheme for pre-matric

scholarship for classes 9th and 10th has been launched during the year 2012-13. The Committee hope that that launching of Pre-matric scholarship will help motivate ST students to attend schools in large number and increase their literacy rate and reduce the dropout rates. The Committee hope that such a laudable scheme like Pre-matric Scholarship scheme does not suffer for want of funds. Since the dropout is significant from Class I to Class VIII, the Committee recommend that the Government consider to extend the scheme to include the ST boys & girls for Class I to VIII under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme.

2.35 The Committee note that the Ministry has outsourced evaluation study of NGO projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh to an independent agency namely M/s Development Research Services (DRS) Limited during the current year and the draft report has been submitted by the agency which is under examination in the Ministry. The Committee were informed that the evaluation study highlightes, among other issues, the strengths and weaknesses of the schemes implemented by VOs/NGOs. On the status of implementation of the Report, the Ministry have informed that the report was yet to be circulated among the States for their comments and that final view would be taken by the Ministry only after taking into consideration the views of the States. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to take an early call on the above Report based on the views of the States and keep the Committee apprised.

2.36 The Committee are pleased to note that a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is meeting regularly to monitor the planning and progress of the schemes/programmes being implemented by the line Ministries for the overall development of Scheduled Tribes. However, the Committee feel that unless the PESA Act is implemented in all the States, the benefits of tribal welfare schemes can not be extended to the target groups. The Committee, therefore, strongly feel that there is an urgent need to implement the PESA Act in all the States on the lines of of the schemes of the Panchayati Raj Ministry.

2.37 The Committee find that the Ministry proposes to launch a new scheme "Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" during 2013-14. The Committee have been informed that the Scheme is expected to give a huge social dividend for MFP gatherers, majority of whom are tribals, by enhancing their income level and ensuring fair returns to their efforts at collecting MFP. The Committee urge the Ministry to take speedy action so that the scheme could be launched during the current year and the benefit of the scheme accrue to the needy Tribals without further loss of time.

B. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)

2.38 This is a major programme administered by the Ministry and under this 100 % grants-in-aid is provided to the State Governments based on annual allocation made by the Planning Commission. This is treated as an additive to the State Plan, for areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about economic development to tribals.

2.39 The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The revised guidelines for implementation by the States were issued in May, 2003, and this has been further modified in January, 2008 indicating the following procedural changes with focus on :-

- (a) watershed based income generation programmes;
- (b) specific income generation activities like skill/technology training, storage, small scale trading inputs etc;
- (c) connectivity to markets, service delivery centres etc; and
- (d) every State to formulate and operate efficient monitoring of the programmes on their own.

2.40 Since Ministry cannot play such a large role in these areas but has to do secondary level monitoring.

2.41 Special Central Assistance is provided to the 22 Tribal Sub-Plan States including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu.

2.42 The Ministry have furnished the following statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure incurred under the scheme of SCA to TSP during the last three years as well as BE for 2013-14 as under :-

Ministry's Budget

Year	(Rs. in crore)		
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	960.50	941.96	931.7277
2011-12	1096.01	1015.01	977.3377
2012-13	1200.00	852.54	852.54
2013-14	1200.00		

2.43 The Committee enquired as to why the BE for 2012-13 i.e 1200.00 crore was reduced to Rs. 852.54 crore at RE stage. To this the Ministry informed:-

"Ministry of Finance imposed a cut of Rs. 990.00 crore in the overall budget of this Ministry. Therefore, the allotment under the programme was also reduced to Rs.852.54 crore at RE 2012-13 stage despite the expenditure under this programme being more than 50% up to 30th September, 2012 (2nd Quarter of the current financial year)".

2.44 When asked whether the budget allocated during 2012-13 would be adequate to meet the requirement and to what extent the scheme would be affected due to less allocation of funds, the Ministry informed that due to reduction in the budget, no grant could be released to seven States namely Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand and Uttar Pradesh and nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal could

receive only partial allocation. Besides this, incentive grant could not be released to any State for which 10% allocation had been kept aside in keeping with the guidelines of the Programme. A statement showing the status of release of funds to various States during 2012-13 is enclosed as **Annexure-II**.

2.45 As regards the steps taken by the Ministry that BE for 2013-14 for ensuring that the Budget is not reduced at RE stage, the Ministry stated that they have already informed all the State Governments regarding the annual allocation of funds under the programme for 2013-14 and asked for complete proposals by end of March, 2013 for timely release of funds during 2013-14.

2.46 When asked about the number of beneficiaries benefited under the SCA to TSP programme, the Committee were informed that SCA to TSP is meant to fill the critical gaps in the employment and income generating activities under TSP of the State. The programme enable the States to bridge the gaps in their funding for family based income generation activities and creation of employment opportunities, therefore quantification of beneficiaries is not possible.

2.47 The evaluation study by NIRD has revealed that ST families have benefited from this Programme. However the data on the number of families which have crossed the poverty line as a result of assistance provided under SCA to TSP is not available.

2.48 When enquired, how the performance of the scheme is being assessed in the absence of any data, the Ministry in their written submission stated that the performance is being assessed through physical and financial reports from States and field visits by officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Basic Amenities – STs and all Social Groups

2.49 The representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their presentation to the Committee gave the data regarding basic amenities – STs and all Social Groups as under :-

Basic amenities for STs and all social groups

Area	Description	Census 2001		Census 2011	
		STs	All Social Groups	STs	All Social Groups
Condition of Houses occupied	% households with condition of house occupied as good	35.8	50.2	40.62	53.11
Drinking water	% households having drinking water source within premises	15.2	45.2	19.7	46.6
Electricity	% households having access to electricity	36.5	55.8	51.7	67.2
Sanitation	% households having latrine facility	17.04	36.4	22.6	46.9
Source: Census 2001 & Census 2011					

The above table shows that basic amenities like Condition of Houses occupied, Drinking water, Electricity and Sanitation are a lower for the STs as compared to the rest of all social groups.

2.50 In this context, Secretary during evidence deposed :-

"We are here to do the overall policy planning and coordination of programmes for the development of Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry acts as the nodal institution for filling critical gaps in the development agenda of different Ministries. So, the responsibility of reaching benefits to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries does lie with the line Ministries but we are

here with our budget to see that critical gaps are not encountered both in income generating activities, governance related activities as well as in the infrastructure necessary for income generation. So, we have the area development programmes, centrally sponsored schemes and the Central sector schemes to answer to this brief for the Ministry.

Tribal Sub Plan for Central Ministries /Departments

2.51 The TSP strategy is expected to be followed in the Central Ministries/Departments also so that an adequate flow of funds in the Central Ministries/Departments is ensured. Ministries/Departments had earlier been reporting difficulty in implementing TSP citing indivisibility of projects, projects being applicable to all communities, including SCs/STs etc. The Ministry taking this into account had approached Planning Commission for devising a different strategy for central Ministries on TSP in 2009. The Task Force constituted by Planning Commission in 2010-11 which was headed by Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission had recommended differential earmarking for Central Ministries categorizing in various groups on the basis of minimum percentages (**Annexure-III**). The said recommendation was accepted by Planning Commission and Central Ministries were directed to comply. Accordingly, since 2011-12 Central Ministries are allocating funds under TSP component out of the total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). Statement showing the allocation and expenditure during 2011-12 and 2012-13 as obtained from Planning Commission is at **Annexure-IV**.

2.52 When enquired whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have the power of monitoring of TSP funds utilization, the Ministry informed that the guidelines on TSP were issued by the Planning Commission and allocation of funds is also done by them. It was submitted that the TSP funds utilization and its monitoring

is mainly the subject matter of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry takes up with Central Ministries and State Governments the issue of effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of the TSP.

2.53 Adding further on the issue, the Secretary during evidence deposited :-

In the coordination committee meetings we are looking at, what each Ministry is doing for the benefit of ST. I have written personally to all the Secretaries, drawing their attention to these significant development deficit that confront the STs, almost 20 per cent gap in main development indicators between general population and ST population. We are going forward and trying to see in the 12th Plan as the 12th Plan document has also committed itself to removing these deficits and bridging the gaps".

Planning Commission has also appointed an inter-ministerial committee to look at what needs to be done for TSP to become a more effective instrument of bridging the critical gaps. With this, in April itself, we are having a meeting with the State Secretaries and subsequently with the Ministries of Government of India to see that the necessary strengthening of the TSP happens and then, in that sense, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will be really deployed only for filling critical gaps".

Governor's Council in Schedule Areas

2.54 In order to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The Governor of a State, which has Scheduled Areas, is empowered to make regulations.

2.55 On the issue of setting up Governor's council in accordance with Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the Secretary during evidence deposited :-

" TAC has been set up in all Scheduled V States. In fact, in some of the Non-Scheduled V States also, the States have taken the initiative to set up the Tribes Advisory Council".

2.56 The Committee note that the ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that the budgetary allocation of Rs. 1200.00 crore for SCA to TSP during 2012-13 was scaled down to Rs. 852.54 crore in the revised estimates by the Ministry of Finance as it imposed an overall cut of Rs. 990.00 crore in the budget of the Ministry. The Committee note that due to slashing of the budget, no grant could be released by the Ministry to seven States namely Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttrakhand and Uttar Pradesh and nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal could receive only partial allocation. Deploring the callousness with which the grant for the tribals was slashed, the Committee exhort the Ministry of Finance to desist from such cuts so that the developmental programmes for the welfare of the tribals are not adversely affected or slowed down for want of funds.

2.57 The Committee note that the Task Force constituted by Planning Commission in 2010-11 which was headed by Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission had recommended differential earmarking of funds for Central Ministries categorizing in various groups on the basis of minimum percentages. Accordingly, since 2011-12 Central Ministries are allocating funds under TSP component out of the total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS). As regards power of monitoring of TSP funds

utilization of Central Ministries, the Ministry have informed that the TSP funds utilization and its monitoring is mainly the subject matter of the Planning Commission. Keeping in view the mandate of the Ministry of overall policy planning and coordination of programmes for the development of Scheduled Tribes and the accountability of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the Parliament on matters relating to tribal welfare and development, the Committee recommend that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should coordinate with the line Central Ministries, and monitor the TSP funds utilization by them so that TSP becomes a more effective instrument of bridging the critical gaps. Taking cognizance of the fact that it is the Ministry of Tribal Affairs which has the actual database with regard to developmental indices of tribals, tribal institutions and their way life and culture, the Committee are unanimously of the view that the line Ministries interact closely with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for a more coherent, composite and efficient strategy of development of tribals. The Committee are of the considered view that the utilization of TSP funds of the line Ministries on consolation and clearance of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs will bring greater synergy and accelerate the all round development of the tribals.

2.58 The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should utilize more funds under the scheme for training and develop leadership quality among the tribal people enabling them to take up various higher and responsible positions in various fields like bureaucracy, defence and sports. They should also find more innovative ways for spending the money for filling

up the gaps in human development indicators and infrastructural sections like roads, electricity, housing, etc. in the tribal areas.

2.59 The Committee also recommend that no money under TSP should be allowed to lapse or diverted. TSP should be made a right based law on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh. The matter should be persued with Ministries concerned. The Committee further recommend that a quarterly status of funds utilized by all the Ministries for tribal welfare and development be placed in Parliament by the nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs for concurrent Parliamentary scrutiny.

C. GRANTS UNDER FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

2.60 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 these 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”.

2.61 This is a Special Area Programme and 100% grants are provided to States. Grant is provided to 26 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

2.62 In view of the fact that the human development indices of the tribal population are lower than the rest of the population and infrastructure in the tribal areas is not at par with other areas, the ministry of Tribal Affairs issued revised guidelines on Article 275(1) of the Constitution, in supersession of the earlier circulars/letters/guidelines on the subject dated 2.7.2002. Thereafter, in January 2008, another set of instructions were issued to State Governments suggesting further modifications in the guidelines.

Main features of guidelines are as below:-

- Grant under Article 275 (1) is additionality to Normal Central assistance to the state Plan,

- Adoption of project approach and prior approval of the Ministry is necessary,
- The projects under the first proviso to Article 275 (1) are part of the overall TSP and the Annual State Plans,
- Micro-plans for each ITDA/MADA are to be prepared through multidisciplinary teams,
- Thrust areas are to be identified so that resources are better targeted rather than spreading them too thin.
- Provision for utilization of 2% of the funds for project management has been made.
- At least 30% projects are to be targeted to benefit women
- TSP Component of the Annual State Plan is to be put in a separate budget head under the administrative control of their respective Tribal Development Department.
- Earmarking of 10% of funds out of overall allocation under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution for innovative projects has been provided which will be sanctioned amongst only those States who provide TSP in the State Plan in proportion to the ST population of the state in a single budget head and have spent at least 75% in previous three years on an average.

2.63 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure incurred under the above-mentioned scheme during the last three years as well as BE for the year 2013-14 as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	1046.00	1030.00	999.8841
2011-12	1197.00	1111.28	1084.83
2012-13	1317.00	820.00	756.90 (upto 31.12.2012)
2013-14	1317.00	-	

2.64 It is observed from the above table that the Revised Estimates during 2012-13 has been drastically reduced to Rs. 820.00 crore against BE 2012-13 of Rs. 1317.00 crore. The actual expenditure upto 31.12.2012 was Rs. 756.90 crore i.e. only a meager Rs. 63.10 crore was available for the last quarter (January-March 2013)

2.65 The Committee enquired whether an amount of Rs. 63.10 crore was sufficient to meet the requirement in the last quarter (January-March, 2013). The Ministry in their written replies informed that due to reduction in the budget, grants could not be released to seven States and the full allocation amount could also not be released to ten States. Besides, no innovative project could be funded for which 10% of the allocation had been kept aside as per the guidelines of the Programme

2.66 When asked to explain the reasons for drastic reduction in RE (2012-13) against BE (2012-13), the Ministry stated that the Ministry of Finance imposed a cut of Rs.990.00 crore in the overall budget of this Ministry. Therefore, the allotment under the programme was also reduced from Rs. 1317.00 crore to Rs.820.00 crore at RE stage.

2.67 A statement showing the status of release of funds to States including shortfall in release against the allocation to States during 2012-13 is as under :-

**(As on 23.03.2013
(Rs in lakh)**

S.N.	States	2012-13	
		Allocation	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6958.00	4834.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	972.00	0.00
3	Assam	4587.00	0.00
4	Bihar	1055.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	9174.00	8534.00
6	Goa	225.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	10371.00	4629.60

8	Himachal Pradesh	474.00	474.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1529.00	150.34
10	Jharkhand	9826.00	7369.50
11	Karnataka	4800.00	4800.00
12	Kerala	510.00	510.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	16950.00	16518.04
14	Maharashtra	11889.00	2911.00
15	Manipur	1031.00	1031.00
16	Meghalaya	2762.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	1162.00	810.75
18	Nagaland	2454.00	2454.00
19	Odisha	11284.00	11283.99
20	Rajasthan	9838.00	7737.98
21	Sikkim	284.00	272.58
22	Tamil Nadu	901.00	0.00
23	Tripura	1375.00	1375.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	1659.00	200.00
25	Uttarakhand	356.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	6104.00	6104.00
Total		118530.00	81999.78

2.68 The Committee observe that under the scheme of Grants under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, the Revised Estimate during 2012-13 was drastically reduced to Rs. 820.00 crore against Budget Estimates 2012-13 of Rs. 1317.00 crore and the actual expenditure upto 31.12.2012 was Rs. 756.90 crore. Thus only a meager amount of Rs. 63.10 crore was available for the last quarter (January-March 2013). The

Committee consider the cut in the revised estimates by the Ministry of Finance as grossly unfair and unjustified as it left only a meager Rs. 63.10 crore to be spent in the last quarter from January 2013 to March, 2013. The Committee also feel that in view of the fact that the human development indices of the tribal population are far lower than the developmental indices of the rest of the social groups and since infrastructure in the tribal areas is not at par, funds under such an important scheme which seeks to bridge the critical gaps should not have been slashed. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should vigorously pursue with the Ministry of Finance/Planning Commission not to cut funds under the scheme of Grants under First Proviso to Article 275(1) for maintaining the sanctity of the Constitutional provision and accelerating the development of the tribals.

D. RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP SCHEME FOR ST STUDENTS

2.69 The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowship 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. This scheme covers all the Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act. The rate of fellowship for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Senior Research Fellow (SRF) is at par with the UGC Fellowships as amended from time to time.

2.70 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure incurred under the above-mentioned scheme during the last three years as well as BE for 2013-14.

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	75.00	60.69	60.69
2011-12	62.00	84.93	84.93
2012-13	90.00	45.00	45.00
2013-14	90.00	-	-

2.71 It is observed from above that the BE for the year 2012-13 has been reduced from Rs. 90.00 crore to Rs. 45.00 crore at RE stage. The Committee enquired how and to what extent the scheme has been affected due to less allocation of funds, the Ministry stated that during the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs.45 crore was released to implementing agency i.e. University Grants Commission (UGC) towards 1st installment of the grant-in-aid for the year 2012-13 on ad-hoc basis to expedite the implementation of the scheme. However, UGC reported in the month of December, 2012 that there is no need for further release of grant-in-aid as an amount of Rs.61.72 crore was available as unspent

balance from the earlier releases. Therefore, the provision under the scheme was reduced to Rs.45.00 crore at the RE stage without affecting the performance of the scheme.

2.72 The Committee observe that the actual expenditure during 2012-13 Rs. 45 crore is lower than actual expenditure of 2011-12 i.e. Rs. 84.93 crore whereas the achievement upto 31.12.2012 is more i.e. 4830 in 2012-13 as compared to 4163 in 2011-12. To this the Ministry submitted that the figure of 4830 for the year 2012-13 is the progressive total worked out by the UGC after adding 667 i.e. the number of fellowships awarded in 2012-13 to the cumulative total of 4163 fellowships already awarded till the end of the year 2011-12.

2.73 The Committee observed that the number of fellowship awarded by UGC was 667 per year. However, lesser number of students could actually avail of the fellowship. When asked to state the reasons, the Ministry stated that the scheme provides for award of 667 fellowships per year. Therefore UGC selects equal number of students for award of fellowship provided sufficient number of applicants are available in a particular year. However, as per the guidelines of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme, there is a provision of relaxation for the candidate to get himself/herself registered for M.Phil/Ph.D. at the first available opportunity but not later than a period of two years from the receipt of award letter. Therefore, students may not join the M.Phil/Ph.D. programme immediately in the same year, thus resulting in lesser number of students who actually avail the fellowship. Out of the 667 candidates selected in the year 2011-12 for award of the fellowship, 463 candidates have availed of the same so far.

2.74 On a query, regarding less number of students awarded fellowships, the

Secretary during evidence deposed :-

"We took up a meeting on this. I agree that there has been some shortfall. But the Chairman, UGC has himself promised that they will see that more and more students are included in this".

2.75 The Committee note that the objective of the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship scheme is to provide fellowship 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 Committee, however, note that the BE for the year 2012-13 for such a laudable scheme has been reduced from Rs. 90.00 crore to Rs. 45.00 crore at RE stage. On the issue of reduction of funds, Ministry stated that during the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs.45 crore was released to the implementing agency i.e. University Grants Commission (UGC) towards 1st installment of the grant-in-aid for the year 2012-13 on ad-hoc basis to expedite the implementation of the scheme. However, UGC reported in the month of December, 2012 that there is no need for further release of grant-in-aid as an amount of Rs.61.72 crore was available being unspent balance from the earlier releases. The Committee are anguished to note that the funds, which otherwise could be used for needy tribal students lay unspent with the UGC. As Assured by the Ministry, the Committee, hope that the Ministry would take up the matter with the Chairman, UGC so that more tribal students benefit from the scheme.

E. SCHEME OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP, BOOK BANK AND UPGRADATION OF MERIT OF ST STUDENTS

2.76 The Scheme of "Post Matric Scholarships" has been in operation since 1944-45. The objective is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post-matriculation level to enable them to complete their education. The scheme is open to all ST students whose parents' annual income is Rs. 2.00 lakh and the scholarships are awarded through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations where he/she is domiciled. Under the scheme, the State Government and UT Administrations receive 100% assistance over and above the committed liability of the respective State Government and UT Administration. This is borne by States/UTs. The committed liability is stated to be the actual expenditure incurred by the State under the scheme during the preceding year of the Five Year Plan period. The North Eastern States have, however, been exempted from making their own budgetary provisions towards committed liability from 1997-98.

2.77 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 Book Bank 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.

2.78 The scheme of 'Up-gradation of Merit of ST Students' has been merged into the scheme of "Post Matric Scholarship" in the Tenth Five Year Plan and is

functioning only as a sub-scheme since then. The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of Scheduled Tribe including PTG students in classes IX to XII by providing them with facilities for all round development through education in residential schools so that they can compete with other students for admission to higher education courses and for senior administrative and technical occupations.

2.79 The Ministry have furnished the following statement showing the BE, RE and Actual expenditure incurred under the scheme of 'Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students' as under:-

Rs. (in crore)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	558.03	557.53	556.75
2011-12	679.00	867.78	867.62
2012-13	750.00	749.14	731.0585
2013-14	750.00	-	-

2.80 The Committee enquired as to why the BE during 2012-13 was kept low i.e. Rs. 750.00 crore keeping in view the fact that actual expenditure during 2011-12 was Rs. 867.62 crores, the Ministry in their written reply submitted that during the year 2011-12 the budget allocation was Rs.679.00 crore, which was enhanced to Rs.867.78 crore at RE stage to make payment of arrears for year 2010-11 & 2011-12 on account of revision of Scheme w.e.f. 01/07/2010. The allocation for the year 2012-13 is Rs.750.00 crore and the same budget allocation has been made for 2013-14.

BOOK BANKS SCHEME

2.81 The Committee were informed that under Book Banks Scheme Central assistance to States/UTs for setting up of Book Bank is given at the prescribed

rates. For the degree courses maximum limit is Rs. 7500/- for a set of books for two students and for Post-Graduate course @ Rs. 5000/- per student.

2.82 When asked whether the Government consider to provide separate sets of books to individual students in respect of graduate level courses as is being provided in post graduate level course to ensure smooth studies, the Ministry informed that there is no proposal to make any change at this juncture, as no feedback recommending any change in the pattern of the Book Bank Scheme has been received from States/UTs.

UPGRADATION OF MERIT OF ST STUDENTS

2.83 The target set under the scheme during both the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 were 1053 students per year while the achievement were 329 and 958 students respectively. During the year 2012-13, again the target had been set for 1053 students and the achievement (as on 31.12.2012) is only 73. The targets for the year 2013-14 is also the same at that of the previous year.

2.84 The Committee enquired as to why the target was not achieved during 2010-11 and 2011-12, the Ministry stated that as the per Scheme each State Government has been allocated fixed number of awards in proportion to ST population. The primary responsibility for utilization of these awards rest with the respective State Governments. However, they are often not able to submit adequate number of proposal for fully utilizing their quota of awards resulting in underutilization of the fund provided for the purpose. Since the Scheme has allocated fixed number of awards to States, the Central Government has to make

provision of fund in its budget commensurate with the total number of awards available to the State Governments.

2.85 The Committee wanted to know about the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the complete proposals are received from State Governments and targets are achieved during 2013-14, the Ministry in their written reply stated that with a view to achieving the physical targets during 2013-14, it is proposed to write to all the State Governments highlighting the salient features of the scheme and also requesting them to take proactive steps to ensure that proposals complete in all respects are submitted to this Ministry for consideration.

2.86 When asked to provide the number of ST girls and disabled students assisted under the scheme during the last 3 years, year-wise, the Ministry stated that the main responsibility to enforce this quota lies with the State Governments as the scheme is implemented through them. They will be advised to take necessary action in this regard so that the statutory requirement is met. Ministry does not maintain separate records of Girl and disabled students.

2.87 The Committee note that the expenditure under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students has been quite satisfactory during the last three years. In view of popularity of the scheme, the Committee desire that more funds should be allocated under the scheme so that more ST students get benefit of the scheme.

2.88 The Committee note with concern that as against a target set under Component of Upgradation of Merit of ST students during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 of 1053 students each year, the achievements were mere 329 and 958 students respectively. During the year 2012-13, against the same target (1053), achievement is only 73. The Ministry laid the responsibility for under-achievements at the door steps of the State Governments which are stated to have not been able to utilize their respective quota of awards. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should pursue with State Governments for submitting adequate number of complete proposals so that target set under the scheme are achieved.

F. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS

2.89 The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to selected ST students pursuing higher studies (Master, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level) in certain specified fields of Engineering, Technology and Science only. 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. Grants are given to the selected candidates on 100 percent basis directly by the Ministry through the Indian Mission.

2.90 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing the BE, RE and Actual expenditure incurred under the scheme of 'National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for ST students during the last three years as well as BE for the current year as under:-

Rs. (In crores)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	1.00	0.50	0.30
2011-12	1.00	1.00	0.78
2012-13	1.00	1.00	1.00
2013-14	1.00	-	-

2.91 On being asked to state the reasons for less expenditure incurred during 2010-11 and 2011-12, the Ministry in their written reply submitted as follows :-

"As per National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students, the selected candidate would have to take admission into a accredited foreign University within three years from the date of issue of the Provisional Award. Out of 39 selected candidates in previous selection years i.e. from 2004-05 to 2010-11, only 17 selected candidates have actually got admission in foreign accredited Universities during the

years 2007-08 to 2012-13. Therefore, the amount could not be fully utilized".

2.92 When enquired the reasons for only 17 candidates having actually got admission into a accredited Foreign University during 2007-08 to 2012-13 and whether the Ministry is giving some guidance/counseling to the candidates to get admission, the Ministry in their written submission stated :-

"Under the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students, the selected candidates are required to take admission into accredited Foreign University within three years from the date of issue of the Provisional Award. As of now the scheme does not have provision for providing guidance/counseling to the selected candidates in getting admission into accredited Foreign Universities. However, certain measures are now proposed to be adopted for creating greater awareness about the Scheme and also to orient the selected candidates. The Ministry of External Affairs will also be approached for disseminating information about the Scheme among foreign Institutions through the respective High Commissions/Embassies. The selected candidates will also be invited to attend orientation workshops in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs".

2.93 In reply to a specific query regarding evaluation study of the scheme, the Ministry replied that the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad has been entrusted to conduct evaluation study of the Scheme on the following terms of Reference as given below:-

- (i) Non achievement of target
- (ii) Problems in getting admission in foreign accredited universities
- (iii) Reason for joining late in foreign universities
- (iv) Measures to make the scheme effective/accessible.

The report of the evaluation was awaited.

2.94 The Committee note that the objective of the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme is to provide financial assistance to selected ST students pursuing higher studies (Master, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral level) in certain specified fields of Engineering, Technology and Science only in accredited foreign Universities. However, the Committee are dismayed and shocked to note that out of 39 selected candidates in previous selection years i.e. from 2004-05 to 2010-11, only 17 selected candidates actually got admission in foreign accredited Universities during the years 2007-08 to 2012-13. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to take up the matter earnestly with the Ministry of External Affairs for disseminating information about the Scheme among foreign Institutions through the respective High Commissions/Embassies and also to facilitate that the selected candidates are invited to attend orientation workshops in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs.

2.95 The Committee find that the evaluation study on National Overseas Scholarship Scheme on the following terms of references namely Non achievement of target, Problems in getting admission in foreign accredited universities, Reason for joining late in foreign universities and measures to make the scheme effective/accessible has been entrusted to the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. The Committee urge the Ministry to emphasize upon NIRD to expedite the submission of the evaluation Report so that necessary remedial measures could be taken by the Government in the matter.

G. STRENGTHENING EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBE GIRLS IN LOW LITERACY DISTRICTS

2.96 The primary objective of this Central Sector 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 Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. 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, a 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.

2.97 The scheme is implemented through Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and autonomous societies/institutions of State Government/Union Territory Administration. It is a central sector gender specific scheme and the Ministry provides 100% funding.

2.98 The Ministry have furnished the following statement showing the BE, RE and Actual expenditure incurred under the above scheme for the last three years as well as BE for 2013-14.

Rs. (In crores)			
Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2010-11	40.00	39.70	37.56
2011-12	40.00	40.00	31.23
2012-13	40.00	14.61	7.42 (upto 22.3.2013)
2013-14	40.00	-	-

2.99 When asked to state the reasons for low expenditure during 2010-11 and 2011-12, the Ministry in their written reply informed that receipt of lesser number of complete proposals was the main reason for low expenditure during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2.100 When asked whether the remaining amount will be utilized in this financial year, the Ministry stated that the actual expenditure under this scheme was Rs.1.42 crore as on 31.12.2012. Rs. 7.42 crore were released upto 22.3.2013. The proposals received from the State Governments have been processed and all efforts are being made to fully utilize the allocation.

2.101 The target set under the scheme during 2012-13 was 25,000 ST girls for 67 projects while the achievement was only 2183 girls.

2.102 When asked about the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the complete proposals are received and target are achieved, the Ministry stated that the Ministry will have periodic meetings with State Government

officials to ensure timely receipt of complete proposals which include inspection report of the projects by district authorities and recommendation of Multi-disciplinary State level committee.

2.103 In this context, the Secretary during evidence further added:-

"On the strengthening of literacy, this is something I myself feel extremely responsible for. We have not been able to achieve the desired targets. This I will admit with all humility. This has been something that we have not been able to achieve. We would not leave no stone unturned to see that in the current year, we will only achieve targets, but also see that as per the 2011 census. We are committed to bringing in a revised, revamped education umbrella scheme. We would try and see how we can take the agenda for removing the barriers to literacy for ST women, particularly in these areas. That is a solemn assurance".

2.104 The Committee desired to know about the steps taken by the State Government to generate awareness of the scheme among the parents towards the importance of the girls education, the Ministry in their written reply submitted that the State Governments normally hold community level consultation involving field officials of State Social Welfare Departments, micro project official looking after the projects and also by involving community based organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions to generate awareness about the importance of girls' education and implementation of specific scheme for strengthening girls' education. For instance due to such efforts by Govt. Of Odisha, for the 19 educational complexes for PTG girls, more than 5000 PTG girls are enrolled.

2.105 When enquired whether any evaluation study/review of the scheme has been conducted during the last three years, the Ministry stated that they had got evaluation of the scheme conducted by an independent agency namely, M/s Development Research Services (DRS) Limited in the States of Andhra Pradesh,

Jharkhand, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The evaluation report has observed that the scheme is useful and promotes girls' education in low literacy districts by providing free quality education to the tribal girls. The study has also reported irregular fund flow and inadequate library like facilities. In general, the study reports that tribal girls from low literacy districts and areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and those affected by Left Wing Extremism get opportunity for enrolment in schools.

2.106 The Committee are deeply concerned to observe that there has been under utilization of funds during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts. The Committee also observe that the Budget Estimate during 2012-13 was Rs. 40 crore which was reduced to Rs. 14.61 at Revised Estimate stage and actual expenditure as on 22.3.2013 was Rs. 7.42 crore. Moreover, the target set under the scheme during 2012-13 was 25,000 ST girls for 67 projects while the achievement was education of only 2183 ST girls. The Ministry stated that receipt of lesser number of complete proposals was the main reason for low expenditure and non-achievement of target. The representatives of the Ministry conceded the sense of underachievement of the Ministry but gave a solemn assurance to the Committee that they were committed to bringing a revised, revamped education umbrella scheme for accelerating the literacy among ST girls. The Committee hardly need to emphasize that education of girl child and that too among the ST can not be held hostage just for the delay in receipt of proposals from the States. The Committee are dismayed to note that despite the Right to Education (REA) Act and adequate availability of funds for STs the achievement is only a miniscule of the original target. The Committee therefore recommend that the matter be taken up with the State Governments vigorously as the stakes are very high in terms of achieving a lofty goal of educating the tribal girl child.

H. RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND MASS EDUCATION, TRIBAL FESTIVALS AND OTHERS

2.107 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs recognizes the need for continued research on cultural, anthropological, socio economic and related issues concerning the tribal people. While such research are currently undertaken by many organizations, such as the Anthropological Survey of India, Universities and other specialized institutions, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also considers it important to fund such research to a limited extent. The Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) established in different States/Union Territories are also *inter alia* involved in research and evaluation studies. The scheme of research for the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has, therefore, two components namely:

- (1) Grants to Tribal Research Institutes on 50-50 sharing basis between State and the Centre.
- (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.

2.108 The Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Expenditure under the above scheme during the last three years are as under :-

Year	BE	RE	Rs. (in crore)
			Expenditure
2010-11	24	14	9
2011-12	15	12	10
2012-13	15	11	10
2013-14	15		

2.109 It has been observed from the above that there is shortfall in expenditure during the last two years. Also, the expenditure for the year 2012-13 is low.

2.110 On being asked to state the reasons, the Ministry explained as follows :-

"Shortfall in expenditure occurs due to several reasons and primarily because of non receipt of complete proposals with valid UCs in time. Proposals from NGOs not recommended by State Governments are not considered keeping in view the revised guidelines. Many proposals for research studies and workshops/ seminars could not be considered for reasons such as unclear objective and methodologies; poor organisational capacities; etc".

2.111 The Committee desired to know whether sufficient number of proposals are received for grants from TRIs, the Ministry in their written reply stated that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs release grants to Tribal Research Institutes on 50:50 shares basis between State and the Centre for meeting the expenses, including administrative costs. 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 working laws, setting up of tribal museum for exhibiting tribal articles, and other related activities.

2.112 The Ministry furnished the following statement showing the Grants-in-aid released to Tribal Research Institutes during last three year :-

(Rs in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/TRIs	2009-10 (Released)		2010-11 (Released)		2011-12 (Released)	2012-13 (Released Upto 1-3-13)
		TRI	Fellow-ship	TRI	Fellow-ship		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.14	0.436	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	17.00	0.436	32.69	0.00	40.84	27.56
3.	Jharkhand	41.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.31	0.00
4.	Gujarat	95.83	0.00	39.91	0.00	15.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50	0.16
7.	Kerala	13.31	0.00	40.00	0.00	43.87	0.00
8.	M.Pradesh	80.80	0.588	77.36	0.00	54.275	77.00
9.	Maharashtra	74.34	0.436	30.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Manipur	57.50	0.00	49.00	0.00	55.50	68.64
11.	Odisha	50.31	0.00	64.83	0.00	50.34	115.31
12.	Rajasthan	23.00	0.00	15.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Tripura	47.25	0.00	40.00	0.00	9.88	28.02
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	West Bengal	36.50	0.315	0.00	0.436	0.00	0.00
17.	A&N Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Chhattisgarh	16.00	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00	15.50
	Total	605.34	2.211	405.78	0.436	366.515	332.19

2.113 The Committee wanted to know the steps being taken to preserve the culture heritage and their traits such as language of PTGs. The Ministry replied as follows :-

"The Ministry of Tribal Affairs runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Research & Training-Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs),

under which funds are provided to the State Governments for various activities performed by these Institutes which include, conducting research on different aspects of tribal life including their languages and art and culture and also setting up of tribal museums for exhibiting tribal artifacts and promotion of tribal culture. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with Ministry of Culture, also organizes a National Tribal Festival to showcase a holistic picture of tribal culture and heritage in all its vibrance and colours. The Festival provides glimpses of rich cultural heritage through unique forms of folk dances. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also supports State Government/ Union Territories in organizing tribal festivals in their own environment. Grants are given to various cultural organizations under the Ministry of Culture for providing financial assistance to promote and preserve various cultures and cultural activities including Tribal Culture and activities connected therewith".

2.114 The Committee were informed that Grants-in-aid for workshops/ seminars are released to Institutions/ Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Universities or a group of institutions for organizing workshops/ seminars which help in disseminating research findings, identifying thrust areas, promoting arts, culture and tradition of tribal groups, issues relating to tribal development.

2.115 On being pointed out that the kind of research that are being carried out in various research institutes under the Ministry are ware short on achieving the desired goal and there was a greater need for carrying out more research work on the tribal issues at the University level, the Secretary during evidence deposed :-

"The hon. Minister has written to the Minister of HRD and UGC, and the UGC has agreed to set up five Chairs in various Central Universities based on tribal studies. This is an extremely valuable suggestion about looking at the research agenda for assisting tribals. We will be trying to see how we can improve the whole outreach of the research programme and the monitoring and whole exercise that the Ministry takes up through NGOs, universities, etc".

2.116 A Statement showing details of research activities funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last two year is as under :-

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	Project Title
1	Kalyani University, Kalyani, Dist-Nadia, Pin-741235, West Bengal.	“Prevalent Practices of Child Marriage and Educational Erosion of Different Tribal Groups in West Bengal and Jharkhand”
2	Kalyani University, Kalyani, Dist-Nadia, Pin-741235, West Bengal.	The Status of Girl Children in Tribal Society; Does it lead to increasing deficit of girl children?”
3	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Post Manas Mandir, Gandhi Hills, Wardha-442001 (Maharashtra)	“Impact of Migration & Development programmes on Kolam Primitive Tribal Group :A Bio-Cultural Evaluation”
4	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Post Manas Mandir, Gandhi Hills, Wardha-442001 (Maharashtra)	“Health Status among the Baiga Of Chhattisgarh”
5	Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan-731235, Birbhum, West Bengal	“Tribal Education: A Study on the Impact of Post Matric Scholarship Programme among the Tribal of West Bengal”
6	Centre for Studies of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy, SNDT Women’s University, Sir Vithaldas Vidyavihar, Juhu Road, Santacruz (W) Mumbai-400049	“Exclusion Among particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Maharashtra: An Action Research to Suggest Strategies for Inclusive Development”
7	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati -517502, Andhra Pradesh)	“Inclusive growth among the tribal women: Current Status, contours and Future strategies”
8	Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-68	“Participation of Saharia Tribes in Development Activities for Sustainable Livelihood”

2.117 The Committee feel that the existing system and the research institutes under the Ministry are grossly inadequate in carrying out meaningful research work in as much as the issues of tribals and their problem have not been understood in proper perspective. The Committee are of the considered view that Universities are more suitable for such a type of research approach and work. The Committee, therefore, recommend that while giving guidance to genuine NGOs about research, the Universities should also be involved so that the outreach of research programme becomes comprehensive enough to cover the rich arts, culture, traditions and languages and dialects of the tribals with focus on their welfare and development. Further, the procedure for submitting proposals may also be simplified to make available grant-in-aid to genuine NGOs and the Committee apprised.

I. TRIBAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT FEDERATION OF INDIA LIMITED (TRIFED)

2.118 The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is a Multi-State Cooperative Society. It was set up in 1987 under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 (now the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002).

2.119 TRIFED is now functioning both as a service provider and market developer for tribal products. Further in the role as a capacity builder, it imparts training to ST Artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers.

2.120 The authorized equity share capital of TRIFED is Rs. 300 crores. The paid up share capital of TRIFED as on 31.3.2012 was Rs. 100.55 crores. TRIFED has 29 Members (share-holders) as on 31.3.2012. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has invested Rs. 99.75 crores in the equity share capital and is the largest shareholder of TRIFED.

2.121 This Ministry extends Grants-in-Aid to TRIFED under the Scheme "Market Development of Tribal Product" for undertaking the following four main activities:

- (i) Marketing Development Activities;
- (ii) Tribal MFP Gatherers' Training & Capacity Building;
- (iii) Tribal Artisans Training & Capacity Building;
- (iv) Research & Development;

2.122 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing the amount of grants provided to TRIFED during the last three years along with actual expenditure.

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Grant provided	Actual expenditure
2009-10	1935.50	2291.23*
2010-11	1453.00	2283.66*
2011-12	2200.00	3208.48*

* the excess of expenditure was met from TRIFED's own resources.

2.123 The Committee observed that the ultimate objective of TRIFED is socio-economic development of tribal people in the country by way of marketing development of the tribal product.

2.124 When asked to furnish data on number of tribal people who have been benefited by TRIFED during the last three years and also state how the TRIFED have uplifted the tribals socio-economically, the Ministry have furnished a statement which is as under :-

SI No	Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries		
		2010	2011	2012
1	Sourcing of various handicraft, handloom and natural & food products	61845	66149	108673
2	Handicraft Training	464	599	717
3	MFP Training	6913	8390	5703

2.125 On being enquired about the steps taken by TRIFED to save the tribals from the clutches of middlemen, the Ministry stated that as a part of Marketing Development Activity, TRIFED arranges to purchase from tribals directly and to provide for marketing of these products,/ produce. Activities/ steps of TRIFED to save the tribals from the clutches of middlemen include, (i) Sourcing of tribal products: (ii) organizing Tribal Artisan Mela (iii) Generating networking with state level organizations/agencies working with tribals (iv) Design development

initiatives (v) Opening of Showrooms and its expansion and (vi) Organizing /participating in Exhibitions.

2.126 The Committee enquired about the number of Court cases pending against TRIFED, current status of these cases and expenditure involved therein.

The Ministry in their written reply submitted as follows :-

"total 45 cases of commercial nature are pending in various courts. Out of these, in 33 cases, awards/decrees have already been secured in favour of TRIFED for a total amount of Rs.120.78 crore, in 3 cases, the awards/decrees have gone against TRIFED for a total amount of Rs.1.93 crore and the remaining 9 cases are pending before the Arbitrators/Courts for adjudication. Total amount paid to lawyers who are defending these 45 cases is Rs.26.57 lakhs (approx.)".

2.127 The Committee wanted to know in view of large number of court cases whether a Legal Cell has been set up in the TRIFED, the Ministry informed that a legal Division in TRIFED is already in existence which is equipped with two legal officers in the rank of Deputy Manager. The cases in different Courts are defended through a legal adviser, three senior counsels and five junior counsels having expertise in different Branch/Field of Law who are empanelled in TRIFED.

2.128 When asked whether TRIFED ever audited by CAG, the Ministry stated that TRIFED is registered under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act 2002 and the Act stipulates that every multi state cooperative society should be audited by an auditor appointed from the panel of auditors approved by the Central Registrar or from a panel of auditors prepared by the Multi State Cooperative Society. TRIFED has two tier audit system i.e Internal Audit and Statutory Audit which is conducted by Chartered Accountant firms. The Chartered Accountant firms are selected out of the panel given by the C&AG.

2.129 So far no schedule for audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India has been given to TRIFED though the accounts can be audited by Comptroller & Auditor General of India whenever called for.

2.130 The Committee observe that TRIFED is functioning both as a service provider and market developer for tribal products and also imparts training to ST Artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends Grants-in-Aid to TRIFED under the Scheme "Market Development of Tribal Product". However, the actual expenditure has been constantly on the higher side exceeding the Grant Provided. The Committee were apprised that the excess expenditure was met from TRIFED's own resources. The Committee feel that time has come that the TRIFED makes new and innovative endeavors to develop and enhance the entrepreneurial skills of the tribals and encourages them to take up new enterprises. Keeping in view the laudable objective of the TRIFED that is, the socio-economic development of the tribal people, the Committee urge the Ministry to examine the feasibility of increasing grant to TRIFED, commensurate with its achievements, the overall objectives and the enormity of the task of market development for the tribals.

2.131 The Committee note with concern the increasing number of court cases and arbitration proceedings involving the TRIFED. The Committee were informed that the total payment made to lawyers defending these 45 cases was Rs.26.57 lakhs (approx.) as on 8.4.2013. The Ministry have stated that a legal Division in TRIFED is already in existence which is equipped with two legal officers in the rank of Deputy Manager. The cases in different Courts are defended through a legal adviser, three senior counsels and five junior counsels having expertise in different Branch/Field of Law who are empanelled in TRIFED. The Committee desire

that the legal Cell of the TRIFED be strengthened so as to save money which is paid to the lawyers as also to solicit legal advice on the contracts/agreements being entered into by the TRIFED with their business clients.

2.132 Mindful of the fact that the human resource of an organization is responsible for, to a great extent, for its successful functioning, the Committee would like to be apprised of the staff strength of TRIFED, the opportunities available for their career progression, the result of cadre review if any done in the recent past and the grievances redressal mechanism for them within the organization. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry submit a detailed note in this behalf to the Committee also suggesting measures for revamping the TRIFED for effective cohesion, synergy and better delivery of services in terms of the assigned mandate.

J. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS (RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS) ACT, 2006

2.133 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, has been 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 have also been notified on 1.1.2008. As per 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.

2.134 The progress of implementation of the act is being monitored by the office of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Secretariat and Planning Commission through monthly progress reports being sent by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also reviewing the progress of implementation of the Act periodically by convening review meetings of State Secretaries/Commissioners of Tribal Welfare/Development Departments.

2.135 The Ministry have informed that as per the information collected upto 28th February, 2013, a total number of 32,45,191 claims have been received. Out of these 12,80,710 titles have been distributed so far and 16,226 are ready for distribution. Total number of claims rejected is 15,12,695. The State-wise

statement on claims received by the Gram Sabha, title deeds actually distributed, number of claims rejected under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, as on 28.2.2013, is given below :-

(As on
28.02.2013)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed of/ % 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	2,930	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)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	18,399 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community)	61,151 (31.91%)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,688	7	2,144	2,151 (37.81%)
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)
10.	Karnataka	1,63,370 (1,60,474 individual and 2,896 community)	6,301 (6,237 individual and 64 community)	1,56,027 (1,53,824 individual and 2203 community)	1,62,328 (99.36%)
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	23,777 (23,771 individual and 6 community)	4,252	28,029 (74.67%)
12.	Madhya	4,72,108 (4,56,292	1,72,684 (1,63,311	2,79,334	4,52,018

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed of/ % respect of claims received
	Pradesh	individual and 15,816 community)	individual and 9,373 community) distributed and 9,215 title deeds are ready to be distribution		(95.74%)
13.	Maharashtra	3,44,330 (3,39,289 individual and 5,041 community)	99,368 (98,335 individual and 1,033 community)	2,34,242 (2,32,111 individual and 2,131 community)	3,33,610 (96.88%)
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	64,422 (64,076 individual and 346 community)	32,080 (32,027 individual and 53 community)	30,914	62,994 (97.78%)
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	-
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)
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%)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed of/ % respect of claims received
25.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
	Total	32,45,191 (31,78,430 individual and 66,761 community)	12,80,710 distributed and 16,226 ready	15,12,695	27,93,405 (86.07%)

2.136 When asked whether the Ministry has received complaints of eviction of tribals from National Park and Sanctuaries without settling their rights under the Forest Rights Act, the Ministry informed that some complaints were received in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that some Scheduled Tribe persons living in National Parks and Sanctuaries are being forced to leave these areas without their rights, under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, being decided one way or the other. The complaints had been sent to concerned State Government for taking appropriate action.

2.137 On being enquired what action has been taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that tribals living in National Parks and Sanctuaries are not forced to leave these areas without settling their rights, the Ministry in their written reply submitted as under :-

- (i) "As the Ministry of Environment & Forests is primarily responsible for determination and notification of critical wildlife habitats in the National Parks and Sanctuaries under Section 2(b) of the Act and the recognition and vesting of the forest rights under the Act is not related to the determination and notifications of critical wildlife habitats in the National Parks and Sanctuaries under Section 2(b) of the Act. This Ministry, vide then Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs' D.O letter No.23011/29/2009-SG-II (FRA) had written to then Minister of State (I/C) for Environment & Forests on 6.5.2010 requesting him to issue

instructions to all State Forest Departments to faithfully implement the provisions of Forest Rights Act, 2006 before any decision is taken on the eviction of the Scheduled Tribes living in these areas. Consequently, Ministry of Environment and Forests, vide their letter No.7-12/2010-FP dated 21st June, 2010, had requested all the State Governments to ensure that before taking any decision on displacement of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), 2006 should be duly complied with. This Ministry, vide then Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs' D.O. letter No.17011/01/2010-FRA dated 30.8.2010 addressed to Chief Minister of all States and again vide Secretary, Tribal Affairs' DO letter No.17011/1/2010-FRA dated 3.9.2010 addressed to Chief Secretary of all States had requested them to ensure effective implementation of the above instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in their States.

- (ii) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs only seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in the 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. This Act does not deal with the issues relating to diversion of forest land for non-forest use after vesting of forest rights in the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. This is the subject matter of Ministry of Environment & Forests under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. In order to formulate unconditional proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Ministry of Environment & Forest on 3.8.2009 had informed all State Governments and Union Territories that wherever the process of settlement of rights under FRA has been completed or currently under process, such State Government/ Union Territory are required to enclose evidence for having initiated and completed the above process. These enclosures of evidence shall be in the form of following:

- (a) Certificate from State Government that complete process under FRA has been carried out for the entire forest area proposed for diversion, with a record of all consultations and meetings held;
- (b) State Government's certificate that proposals for diversion of forest land (with full details) have been placed before each concerned Gram Sabha of forest dwellers;
- (c) A letter from each concerned Gram Sabha that FRA process has been carried out and they have consented to the proposed diversion along with compensatory and ameliorative measures if any having understood the purposes and details of the proposed diversion.
- (d) State Government's certificate that diversion of forest land as per section 3(2) of the FRA have been completed and that the Gram Sabhas have consented to it.

- (e) State Government's certificate that discussions and decisions on such proposals had taken place only when there was a quorum of minimum 50% members of the Gram Sabha present.
- (f) Letter from the State Government certifying that the forest rights of PTGs etc. have been specifically safeguarded."

2.138 The Committee enquired about the status of implementation of Dr. N.C Saxena Committee Report recommendations. The Ministry in their written reply submitted that most of the recommendations/suggestions mentioned in the report of Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee have been taken care of through issue of guidelines on 12th July, 2012 and amendments in the Forest Rights Rules on 6th September, 2012.

2.139 Elucidating further on the issue, the Secretary during evidence stated as under :-

"Sir, the most important legislation that the Ministry is charged with the responsibility of implementation of the Forest Rights Act. Enacted in 2007, this has been hailed as a legislation mandated to correct the historic injustice suffered by the Scheduled Tribes. So, to streamline and to give further impetus to the implementation of this Act, the Ministry has issued revised guidelines as well as amended rules in keeping with the recommendations of the National Advisory Council and the N.C. Saxena Committee as well as other recommendations. To orient States in the new rules and guidelines, a series of regional consultations were held so that there is a consensus about the way forward. The national workshop looked at action plans that were devised by each State which are now being reviewed by the Ministry on a regular basis".

2.140 On being asked whether there is any proposal to create a dedicated Forest Rights Division in the Ministry to address the issues related thereto more effectively in a focused manner, the Ministry in their written reply stated that as per Section 11 of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short Forest Rights Act), the Ministry of the Central Government dealing with tribal affairs or any officer or authority

authorized by the Central Government in this behalf shall be the nodal agency for the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Ministry has, thus, nominated in 2007, the Secretary In-charge of the Tribal Welfare Department of all the State Governments to be nodal agency under Section 11 of the Act for implementation of the provisions of the Act. As per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the onus of implementation of the Act lies on the State/UT Governments.

2.141 Progress of implementation of the Act is, however, monitored by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs by way of Monthly Progress Reports from the State/UT Governments and by giving necessary guidelines/advice to the State/UT Governments. There is a separate unit called FRA Unit in this Ministry specifically for this purpose. In addition, officers of the Ministry regularly visit the States and guide the State/UT Governments with regard to implementation of the Act. It was further stated that regional consultations are also made regularly in this regard.

2.142 The Committee are unhappy to note the slow progress with regard to distribution of title deeds under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as against 32,45,191 claims only 12,80,710 titles have been distributed so far and 16,226 are ready for distribution. The total number of claims rejected is 15,12,695. The Committee take a serious view of the large scale rejection of claims apparently to the detriment of the tribals. The Committee are deeply concerned to note that till date it has not been possible to decide authoritatively how much land is forest land. The Committee feel that so long as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Ministry of Forest and Environment do not have a common view point with respect to the rights of the tribals on forest land, the problem will persist. In the light of this observation the Committee recommend that the Ministry should review the rejected cases, so that no genuine claimant is debarred of his rightful claim while expressing judicious disposal of pending claims.

2.143 The Committee also feel that as per the provision of the Constitution, a Council of Governors in respect of the States (including blocks/districts) which come under the ambit of the fifth or sixth Schedule, should have been formed for monitoring the TSP scheme, PESA Act and Forest Rights Act. This would have given the right to the Union and the Council of Governors to monitor the provisions of these Acts. The Committee recommend that the Ministry take appropriate steps to put in place an appropriate mechanism in this direction.

2.144 The Committee note that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. However, dedicated Forest Rights Division in the Ministry to address the issues related thereto more effectively in a focused manner was yet to be created in the Ministry. The Committee were informed that there is a separate unit called FRA Unit in the Ministry specifically for this purpose. The Committee, therefore, desire that a separate dedicated Forest Rights Division be created in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to address the issues more effectively in a focused manner relating to implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

NEW DELHI;

18th April, 2013
28th Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

HEMANAND BISWAL
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Social Justice and
Empowerment

The main recommendations of the evaluation study on the schemes run by NGOs

- (i) Scheme specific issues under Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations (VOs):
 - a) With reference to the appropriateness of the implemented schemes, the study has observed that some of the schemes such as coaching classes for tribal students and vocational training need to be reframed. The present practice of conducting coaching classes appears to be highly unfocussed as the current methods used for coaching is highly impractical, with very low rate of success.
 - b) Similarly, vocational training to tribal beneficiaries also appears to be incomplete if the aptitude of the targeted individuals and back-end support in terms of infrastructure is not there. There appears to be a strong inclination among the tribal youth to seek more remunerative employment through appropriate vocational training. Location specific training modules may be identified to suit the tribal needs to be incorporated into the existing vocational training programs.
 - c) Need to strengthen interventions in education sector at the middle and high school levels have emerged as one of the critical issues. Provision of a more efficient infrastructure along with support facilities is imperative to attract and retain more tribal children in the education system. Increase in the number of seats for girl children along with better hostel facilities should be the initiating step.
 - d) The study respondents had also reflected strongly on the need to employ local qualified youth as teachers in the tribal schools. This would definitely improve the accountability of the teachers towards their responsibilities. Special coaching may be provided to tribal boys and girls after their graduation to prepare them as basic school teachers and post them to their respective villages as school teachers.
- (ii) Implementation and monitoring:
 - a) The role, responsibilities and involvement of State Tribal Departments in implementation of the schemes need to be strengthened.
 - b) At present, the active participation of state tribal welfare departments is mostly limited to identification of suitable VO/NGOs, and forwarding the proposals of the VO/NGOs for consideration and selection by the MoTA. Beyond this activity, the state departments feel that their involvement in actual implementation of the schemes is just marginal.

- c) A decentralized process for release of funds through the state departments to the VOs/NGOs would not only create a suitable environment for smoother implementation, it will also ensure the accountability of the VOs/NGOs to the state.
 - d) Critical issues like fund flows and monitoring of vital progress indicators is close to being relegated to the status of a minor activity. Systematic monitoring framework need to be designed and used at all levels.
 - e) Accountability is another major factor that needs to be examined. As of now, it appears that VOs/NGOs have a literal monopoly over implementation and the actual target community has hardly any say in activity selection, beneficiary selection, implementation timeframes, etc.
 - f) In the above context, it may be worthwhile to involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the CBOs in implementing the schemes right from the planning stage.
 - g) Involvement of PRIs and CBOs will positively fulfill a social audit function and prompt correction of routine anomalies involve in implementation by and VOs/NGOs.
 - h) As mentioned earlier, the state government agencies do not have a sufficient control over the implementing VOs/NGOs. Empowering the PRIs and CBOs to regularly monitor the implementation activities would help reduce the load and onus on the state departments in regular monitoring.
 - i) The role of the implementing agents (VOs/NGOs) needs to be re-examined for their capabilities in implementing the schemes, as in some cases, their capabilities have been the limiting factor.
- (iii) Recommendations on the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PTGs)
- (a) Need close and periodic monitoring at all levels to improve adequate fund allocation as well as utilization.
 - (b) The scheme is sustainable but needs effective involvement of state agencies.
 - (c) The state governments should be advised to improve the quality of their CCD plans for respective PTGs to ensure creation of livelihood supporting quality infrastructure that has direct relevance and should be in convergence with the other infrastructure schemes of the central and state governments. The utilization

of the available funds under the scheme should be closely monitored at regular intervals at village, block, district and state levels.

- (d) Adequate funds should be timely released to ensure proper implantation of the scheme. The irregular fund flow under the scheme, as observed during the 11th plan period in the study areas, may be detrimental and impede the progress of scheme thereby slowing down the intended benefits to the targeted PTGs in concerned areas.
- (e) The progress of socio - economic conditions and livelihood opportunities provided to the PTGs should be regularly reviewed to assess the impact and outcome of implementation of the scheme.

These recommendations have been noted for appropriate action at the time of revision of the schemes for implementation during 2013-14 and remaining period of the 12th Plan period.

Annexure-II**Progress of the Implementation under SCA to TSP during 2012-13****(As on 23.03.2013)****(Rs. In lakh)**

S.N.	States	2012-13	
		Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	4125.00
2	Assam	6233.00	4674.00
3	Bihar	1306.00	0.00
4	Chhatisgarh	9478.00	9478.00
5	Goa	237.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	8448.00	7410.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	1262.00
8	J & K	2163.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	12187.00	11413.25
10	Karnataka	2471.00	1853.25
11	Kerala	549.00	549.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00
13	Maharashtra	7728.00	0.00
14	Manipur	1583.00	1230.10
15	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00
16	Rajasthan	8377.00	7441.00
17	Sikkim	437.00	437.00
18	Tamilnadu	651.00	0.00

19	Tripura	2145.00	1955.00
20	Uttarakhand	198.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	894.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	4512.00	2580.75
Total		*108000.00	85254.35

* Exclusive of Rs. 12000.00 lakh allocated for Incentive Grant.

Annexure-III

Statement showing the Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP as mandated by Planning Commission on acceptance of the recommendations of the Task Force (Under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav) in 2010

S. No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of funds under TSP recommended for the Ministry (in percentage)
1	2	3
Category I	Ministries/Departments with no obligation for Earmarking Funds under TSP	0.00
Category II	Ministries/Departments Required to do Parital Earmarking (less than 7.5% of their Plan Outlays)	
1.	Department of Telecommunication	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3.	Ministry of Water resources	1.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5.	Ministry of Culture	2.00
6.	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7.	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8.	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9.	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
11.	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	3.60
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.00
13.	Department of Information Technology	6.70
Category III	Ministries/Departments which will be required to Earmark between 7.5 to 8.2% of their Plan Outlays	
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.50
15.	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	8.00
16.	Ministry of MSME	8.20
17.	Ministry of Coal	8.20
18.	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
19.	Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20

20.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
21.	Department of Sport	8.20
22.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
23.	Department of Health & family Welfare	8.20
Category IV	Ministries/Departments which will be required to Earmark more than 8.2% of their Plan Outlays under TSP	
24.	Department of Land Resources	10.00
25.	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
26.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
27.	Department of Rural Development	17.50
28.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00
	Applying these percentages to respective Ministries/Departments' BE 2010-11, the average BE in percentage terms expected to be earmarked under TSP	8.2#

Exclusive of SCA to TSP and Grants under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, as the outlays under these Heads are shown in Statement 16 of Expenditure Budget (Volume I), which provides Central Assistance to State Plans. Including SCA to TSP (Rs. 960 crore), this figures increases to 8.6%.

Annexure – IV

**Ministry-wise Outlay (Total GBS) and Tribal Sub-Plan Outlay for Annual Plan
2011-12 and 2012-13 as per Gross Budget Estimate**

(In crores of Rupees)

S.No.	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT		2011-12			2012-13		
			TOTAL GBS	Outlay		TOTAL GBS	Outlay TSP	% to GBS TSP
				TSP	% to GBS TSP			
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ministry of Agriculture							
1		Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	9262.00	740.96	8.00	10991.00	882.59	8.03
2		Department of Agricultural Research and Education	2800.00	100.80	3.60	3220.00	116.00	3.60
3	Ministry of Coal		420.00	27.00	6.43	450.00	31.00	6.89
	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology							
4		Department of Telecommunications	3418.00	8.57	0.25	4800.00	12.00	0.25
5		Department of Information Technology	3000.00	201.00	6.70	3000.00	201.00	6.70
	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution							
6		Department of Food and Public Distribution	120.00	1.40	1.17	126.00	4.06	3.22
7	Ministry of Culture		642.80	15.70	2.44	864.00	17.28	2.00
8	Ministry of Environment and Forests		2300.00	15.00	0.65	2430.00	16.00	0.66
	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare							
9		Department of Health and Family Welfare	23560.00	1932.00	8.20	27127.00	2224.41	8.20
10		Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	900.00	18.00	2.00	990.00	19.80	2.00
11		Department of AIDS Control	1700.00	139.40	8.20	1700.00	139.40	8.20
12	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation		1100.00	26.40	2.40	1155.00	27.72	2.40
	Ministry of Human Resource Development							
13		Department of School Education and Literacy	38957.00	4168.40	10.70	45969.00	4918.68	10.70
14		Department of Higher Education	13103.00	982.73	7.50	15458.00	1159.35	7.50
15	Ministry of Labour and Employment		1300.00	106.60	8.20	2470.00	202.54	8.20
16	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		2700.00	135.30	5.01	2835.00	139.48	4.92
17	Ministry of Mines		220.00	8.12	3.69	243.00	8.72	3.59
18	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		22247.75	375.00	1.69	23000.00	500.00	2.17
19	Ministry of Panchayati Raj		200.00	7.36	3.68	300.00	17.44	5.81
	Ministry of Rural Development							
20		Department of Rural Development	74100.00	3081.94	4.16	73175.00	3460.37	4.73
21		Department of Land Resources	2700.00	269.92	10.00	3201.00	320.05	10.00

22		Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation	11000.00	1100.00	10.00	14000.00	1400.00	10.00
		Ministry of Science and Technology						
23		Department of Science and Technology	2349.00	58.75	2.50	2477.00	61.93	2.50
24		Ministry of Textiles	5000.00	60.00	1.20	7000.00	84.00	1.20
25		Ministry of Tourism	1100.00	27.50	2.50	1210.00	30.25	2.50
26		Ministry of Tribal Affairs	3723.01	3723.01	100.00	1573.00	4090.00	260.01
27		Ministry of Water Resources	720.00	11.60	1.61	1500.00	19.50	1.30
28		Ministry of Women and Child Development	12650.00	1037.30	8.20	18500.00	1517.00	8.20
29		Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1000.00	82.60	8.26	1041.00	85.60	8.22
		GRAND TOTAL	242292.56	18462.36	7.62	270805.00	21706.17	8.02
		All Ministry/ Department - Total	335521.00	18462.36	5.50	391027.00	21706.17	5.55

Source: Expenditure Budget Volume 1 each Year Govt. of India.

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON MONDAY, 1st APRIL,
2013**

The Committee met from 1615 hrs. to 1735 hrs. in Main Committee
Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Susmita Bauri
4. Shri Tarachand Bhagora
5. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
6. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan
7. Smt. Sushila Saroj
8. Shri N. Dharam Singh
9. Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
11. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
12. Prof. Mrinal Miri
13. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
14. Shri Mohammad Shafi
15. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita Jain - Director
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation and Organization
1.	Smt. Vibha Puri Das	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
2.	Dr. A.K. Dubey	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
3.	Dr. (Smt). Sadhana Rout	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
4.	Smt. Sarita Mittal	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
5.	Shri Siladitya Chaudhuri	Deputy Director General (Statistics), Ministry of Tribal Affairs
6.	Smt. Vibha Pandey	Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
7.	Shri Gur Saroop Sood	CMD, NSTFDC
8.	Shri A.K. Angurana	Additional Secretary & Managing Director, TRIFED
9.	Shri R.S. Meena	Executive Director, TRIFED

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and also the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the sitting of the Committee. The Chairman informed that the meeting had been convened to discuss the Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. With the approval of the Chairman, the representative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

made a power point presentation briefly narrating the details of various schemes/programmes being undertaken by the Ministry and the physical and financial targets achieved under the schemes.

3. The Members then raised points/questions, which *inter-alia* related to :-

- (i) Drastic reduction of BE funds at RE stage during 2012-13.
- (ii) Curtailing of funds at RE stage under the scheme of SCA to TSA and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.
- (iii) Maintaining Ministries-wise data of Tribal Sub-plan expenditure.
- (iv) Non-utilization of funds under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (v) Implementational aspects of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- (vi) Need to preserve the culture, heritage and traits and languages of the PTGs.

4. The representatives of the Ministry then responded to the queries raised by the Members to the extent possible. The Chairman directed them to furnish replies to those points which could not be replied in the meeting latest by 5th April, 2013.

5. The Chairman thanked the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views in a free and frank manner on various issues.

6. The verbatim proceedings were kept on record.

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON THURSDAY, 18TH APRIL,
2013**

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1520 hrs. in Committee Room 'C' Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Smt. Susmita Bauri
4. Smt. Rama Devi
5. Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal
6. Kumari Meenakshi Natarajan

RAJYA SABHA

7. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
8. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri
9. Shri Ahmad Saeed Malihabadi
10. Shri Jesudasu Seelam
11. Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Anita Jain - Director
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting was convened to consider and adopt the two Draft Reports of the Committee on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Department of Disability Affairs (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment)

2. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs without any amendment and adopted the Thirty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Disability Affairs (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) with slight addition.

4. The Committee authorized the Chairman to finalize these draft Reports and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.