

SCTC No. 737

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES  
(2010-2011)**

**(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**TWELFTH REPORT  
ON  
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS**

**Examination of Programmes for the Development of  
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)**

*Presented to Speaker, Lok Sabha on 30.04.2011*

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 06.09.2011*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 06.09.2011*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*April, 2011/, Vaisakha, 1933 (Saka)*

*Price: ₹ 165.00*

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE .....	(iii)
INTRODUCTION .....	(v)
<b>Chapter I</b>	
A Introductory .....	1
B Objective .....	5
C Activities undertaken by States for development of PTGs .....	5
<b>Chapter II—Implementation of Schemes for Development of PTGs</b>	
A Programmes/Schemes for PTGs .....	16
B Funding Pattern and CCD Plans .....	20
C Amount Released to State Governments and NGOs .....	21
D Details of Beneficiaries .....	26
<b>Chapter III—Monitoring of Scheme</b>	
A Administrative Structure .....	36
B Monitoring System .....	38
C Evaluation Study of PTG Scheme .....	41
<b>Chapter IV—Miscellaneous</b>	
Special focus on regrouped Riang Villages in Tripura .....	43
<b>Chapter V—Observations and Recommendations</b> .....	46
APPENDICES	
Appendix I Tribe-wise Population as per Census, 2001 .....	62
Appendix II Exclusive Central Sector Scheme namely “Development of Primitive Tribal Groups” being implemented .....	84
Appendix III Extracts of Findings and Recommendations of Evaluation Study .....	118
Appendix IV Power Point Presentation .....	132

	PAGE
Appendix V Rehabilitation Package for Regrouping of Tribal Families ....	140
Appendix VI Tripura—Status on Implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 as on 31st December, 2010 .....	149
Appendix VII D.O. Letter dated 7th February, 2008 of Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs .....	150
Appendix VIII Minutes of the sitting of the Committee held on 17th January, 2008 .....	153
Appendix IX Minutes of the sitting of the Committee held on 22nd February, 2008 .....	155
Appendix X Minutes of the sitting of the Committee held on 29th April, 2011 .....	157

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (2010-2011)

Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Shri Tara Chand Bhagora
4. Shri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary
5. Shri Harishchandra Chavan
6. Shri Bhudeo Choudhary
7. Shri Biren Singh Engti
8. Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad
9. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
10. Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'
11. Shri Virendra Kumar
12. Dr. Chinta Mohan
13. Shri Sohan Potai
14. Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedhi
15. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat
16. Shri Bajju Ban Riyan
17. Shri Tufani Saroj
18. Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh
19. Shri Sajjan Singh Verma
20. Shri Bhausheeb Rajaram Wakchaure

*Rajya Sabha*

21. Shri Lalhming Liana
22. Shri Mukut Mithi
23. Shri D. Raja
24. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
25. Shri Thomas Sangma
26. Shri K.B. Shanappa
27. Shri Veer Singh

(iv)

28. Ms. Sushila Tiriya
29. Miss Anusuiya Uikey
30. Shri Veer Pal Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. R.K. Chadha — *Joint Secretary*
2. Ms. J.C. Namchyo — *Director*
3. Shri Hoti Lal — *Addl. Director*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having been authorised by the Committee to finalise and submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the subject “Examination of Programmes for the Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)”.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 17.01.2008 and 22.02.2008. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for placing before the Committee the material and information the Committee required in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on 29th April, 2011.

4. The conclusions/recommendations are given in Chapter V of the Report.

NEW DELHI;  
*April, 2011*  
*Vaisakha, 1933 (Saka)*

GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR,  
*Chairman,*  
*Committee on the Welfare of*  
*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

## CHAPTER I

### A. Introductory

1.1 The Committee have been informed that a tribal community to be identified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) has to qualify the test of primitiveness. Primitive groups have to be distinguished from impoverished groups. The community by and large may be considered to be primitive if they have a pre-agricultural state of economy (most of the tribals collect minor forest produce and resort to shifting cultivation to eke out their livelihood) and very low literacy level (the average literacy rate among tribals is very low). It will be necessary to identify specific groups particularly when the community is large. The primitive group so identified will be small and homogenous, living in a remote isolated area having a distinct cultural and ethnic individuality and might have a specialized vocation. The population of a primitive tribal group generally remains stagnant or is declining.

1.2 It has been reported that 75 tribal groups in 17 States and one Union Territory have been identified and categorised as Primitive Tribal Groups which has now been renamed as “Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)”. Most of these groups are small in number, have not attained any significant level of social and economic progress and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. Therefore, they become the most vulnerable sections among the Scheduled Tribes. Priority is, therefore, required to be accorded for their protection and development, and checking the declining trend of their population.

1.3 The State-wise names of the PTG identified in different States alongwith their respective total population as per census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 are as under:

#### Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and their Population in India from 1961 to 2001

*(Figures in actual)*

States/ UTs	Name of P.T.G.	Popula- tion 1961	Popula- tion 1971	Popula- tion 1981	Popula- tion 1991	Popula- tion 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	Chenchu	17609	24178	28434	40689	49232
Pradesh	Bodo Gadaba	21840	25108	27732	33127	36078
	Gutob Gadaba	-	-	-	-	-
	Dongria Khond	21754	34382	39408	66629	85324
	Kultia Khond	-	-	-	-	-
	Kolam	16731	26498	21842	41254	45671
	Konda Reddi	35439	42777	54685	76391	83096

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Kondasavara	-	-	-	-	-
	Bondo Porja	-	28189	-	-	-
	Khond Porja	9350	-	16479	24154	32669
	Parengi Porja	-	12347	-	-	-
	Thoti	546	1785	1388	3654	2074
	TOTAL	123269	195264	189968	286078	334144
Bihar (including Jharakhand up to 1991; only Bihar for 2001)	Asur	5819	7026	7783	9623	181
	Birhor	2438	3461	4377	8083	406
	Birjia	4029	3628	4057	6191	17
	Hill Kharia	108983	127002	141771	151634	1501
	Korwa	21162	18717	219940	24871	703
	Mal Paharia	45423	48636	79322	86790	4631
	Parhaiya	12268	14651	24012	30421	2429
	Sauria Paharia	55605	59047	39269	48761	585
	Savar	1561	3548	3014	4264	420
	TOTAL	257289	285719	325545	370638	10873
Gujarat	Kolgha	-	29464	62232	82679	48419
	Kathodi	-	2939	2546	4773	5820
	Kotwalia	-	12902	17759	19569	21453
	Padhar	-	4758	10587	15896	22421
	Siddi	-	4482	5429	6336	8662
	TOTAL	-	54545	98553	129253	106775
Jharkhand	Asur					10347
	Birhor					7514
	Birjia					5365
	Hill Kharia					164022
	Korwa					27177
	Mal Paharia					115093
	Parhaiya					20786
	Sauria Paharia					31050
	Savar					6004
	TOTAL					387358
Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba	3623	6656	34747	29371	29828
	Koraga	6382	7620	15146	16322	16071
	TOTAL	10005	14276	49893	45693	45899
Kerala	Cholanaikayan	-	306	234	-	-
	Kadar	-	1120	1503	2021	2145
	Kattunayakan	-	5565	8803	12155	14715
	Koraga	-	1200	1098	1651	1152
	Kurumba	-	1319	1283	1820	2174
	TOTAL	-	9510	12921	17647	20186



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh	Abujh Mari	11115	13000	15500	-	-
	Baiga	-	6194	248949	317549	332936
	Bharia	-	1589	1614	-	-
	Birhor	513	738	561	2206	143
	Hill Korwa	23605	67000	19041	-	-
	Kamar	-	13600	17517	20565	2424
	Sahariya	174320	207174	281816	332748	450217
	TOTAL	209553	309295	564998	673068	785720
Maharashtra	Katkari/Kathodi	-	146785	174602	202203	235022
	Kolam	-	56061	118073	147843	173646
	Maria Gond	-	53400	66750	-	-
	TOTAL	-	256246	359425	350046	408668
Manipur	Maram Naga	-	5123	6544	9592	1225
Orissa	Chuktia Bhunjia	-	-	-	-	-
	Birhor	-	248	142	825	702
	Bondo	-	3870	5895	7315	9378
	Didayi	-	3055	1978	5471	7371
	Dongiria Khond	-	2676	6067	-	-
	Juang	-	3181	30876	35665	41339
	Kharia	-	1259	1259	-	-
	Kutia Khond	-	3016	4735	-	-
	Lanjia Saura	-	4233	8421	-	-
	Lodha	-	1598	5100	7458	8905
	Mankirdia	-	133	1005	1491	1050
	Paudi Bhuyan	-	4424	8872	-	-
	Saura	-	2845	2917	-	-
	TOTAL	-	30528	77267	58225	68745
Rajasthan	Saharia	23125	26796	40945	59810	76237
Tamil Nadu	Irular	79835	89025	105757	138827	155606
	Kattunayakan	6459	5042	26383	42761	45227
	Kota	833	1188	604	752	925
	Korumba	1174	2754	4354	4768	5498
	Paniyan	4779	6093	6393	7124	9121
	Todo	714	930	875	1100	1560
	TOTAL	93794	105032	144366	195332	217937
Tripura	Riang	56579	64722	84004	111606	165103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal up to 1991)	Buksa Raji	- -	- -	31807 1087	34621 1728	4367 998
	TOTAL	-	-	32894	36349	5365
Uttarakhand	Buksa Raji					46771 517
	TOTAL					47288
West Bengal	Birhor Lodha Toto	- - -	- 45906 -	658 53718 675	855 68095 -	1017 84966 -
	TOTAL	-	45906	55051	68950	85983
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Great Andamanese Jarawa Onge Sentinelese Shom Pen	- - - - 71	- - - - 212	42 31 97 - 223	32 89 101 24 131	43 240 96 39 398
	TOTAL	71	212	393	377	816
All India	GRAND TOTAL	773704	1403174	2042767	2412664	2768332

1.4 Tribal-wise population in different States, as per Census 2001 is at **Appendix I**.

1.5 When asked whether any tribal group has been included as PTG after 1961 census, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have stated that the names of identified 75 PTGs and their population as per 1991 census to the extent, available for their groups. One PTG was identified during 1993-94. The list of 75 PTGs is inclusive of the PTG which was identified in 1993-94.

1.6 When asked whether any study has been carried out by the Government or any agency to know the reasons as to why the population of PTGs generally remain stagnant; in some cases declining, and whether any specific plan of action has been proposed to be taken to improve their population specially of PTGs whose population was 5000 or less according to 1991 census, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their post-evidence reply submitted that the population of PTGs according to most States that have responded, are neither stagnant nor declining. Their growth rates, may however, be slower than the rest. The actual position *vis-a-vis* the 2001 census will be known in 2011. The requirement of a study can be divided there.

1.7 As per guidelines evolved by the then Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 1975-76 for the identification of a tribal community as a PTG, there are four criteria to

categorise a tribal group as a PTG. These are (i) pre-agricultural level of technology; (ii) low level of literacy; (iii) stagnant or diminishing population; and (iv) economic backwardness. The Committee have been informed that to be recognized as PTG, all the four criteria need to be fulfilled by a tribal group. In regard to role of State Government and the Central Government in recognizing the tribal group as PTG, it has been stated that the proposal for identification of a tribal group as PTG is to be recommended along with justification by the State Government/UT to the Government of India. The Government of India consider the proposal as per the criteria. When the Committee wanted to know the final authority that recognizes/identifies the tribal group as PTG, it is stated that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the final authority for the identification of a tribal group as PTG. The Committee have also been informed that PTG can be considered for de-recognition if the objective of the interventions identified have been achieved.

### **B. Objective**

1.8 The main objective of identifying certain tribes as PTGs is to ensure the welfare of the most underprivileged of the STs, *viz.* the PTGs. They are small in number, with low literacy and economic levels, inhabit remote areas with poor administrative and infrastructure back up. Therefore, they need to be given priority for their protection and development. In regard to type of special programmes/schemes that are envisaged for PTGs, it has been stated that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs support a Central Sector Scheme for 'Development of PTGs'. The activities covered under the scheme include housing, land distribution, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health facilities, infrastructure development, insurance etc.

1.9 When asked whether any time period has been fixed by the Central Government to achieve the objective, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in their post-evidence reply stated that all the States/UTs have drawn up Comprehensive Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans which were improved in consultation with an Expert Committee constituted by that Ministry. Funds are being released to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations each year so as to complete the prioritized activities with the Five Year Plan period.

### **C. Activities undertaken by States for development of PTGs**

1.10 When asked whether the Ministry have emphasized for certain activities to be given priority by the State Governments to achieve the objective, it was stated that State specific priorities covering agriculture, housing, nutrition etc. have been emphasized. A few examples of States specific CCD plans on health facilities, housing, land distribution, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, infrastructure development, insurance and education as furnished to be Committee are as under:

#### **I. Andhra Pradesh**

- (i) Health Facilities—Govt. of AP has brought the Medical and Health Institutions functioning in the Tribal Areas under the control of Project Officer, ITDA concerned. Thereby, PO, ITDA is able to ensure that access

to Medical and Health Services is improved for STs, especially for PTGs. There are 244 PHCs functioning in the Tribal Areas out of which, 81 are up-graded/newly-created during 2004-05. These PHCs, cater to the unreached STs and most of them are PTGs. Apart from this 8500 Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been positioned in tribal areas out of which around 2000 CHWs are positioned in the PTG habitations only. The CHWs are local tribal women of the age group of 18-35 and they attend to the two-fold objective of (a) treating minor ailments locally; (b) referring patients to referral hospitals.

- (ii) Housing—Govt. of AP has been implementing the policy of saturation for housing wherein all the families below poverty line are provided with permanent housing in a phased manner. Accordingly, all the PTGs in the State are also covered in the programme.
- (iii) to (vii) Distribution/Agriculture Development/Cattle Development/Income Generation Programme/Infrastructure Development—The priorities have been identified and proposed under the CCD Plan for the 11th Five Year Plan of the State.
- (viii) Insurance—All the PTG families of AP are covered under Janashree Bima Yojana.
- (ix) Education—Enrolment of PTG students into various Ashram Schools, Govt. Primary Schools, Hostels, Eklavya Model Residential School, Mini Gurukulams, 7 Residential Schools and 3 Upgraded Residential Junior Colleges opened exclusively for PTGs. 122 Govt. Primary Schools opened for Chenchus in ITDA Srisailam. Under best available schools scheme, 50% seats are reserved for PTGs. Weightage is given to PTG students for admission into schools of excellence, awarding post-matric scholarships.

## **II. Chhattisgarh**

- (i) Health Facilities—Health facility of PTGs in the State are not distinct from other population but generally they are quite reluctant towards modern medical practices and frequently go to 'baiga, gunai and ojha' for treatment of ailment. This often causes simple diseases to change into major grievances. Health awareness camps were organized to remove mis-beliefs towards modern medical practices. As a result many PTG families are now turning to the nearby health centre for treatment and check up. This attitudinal change is positive index of their health awareness.
- (ii) Housing—Grant for construction of houses had been sanctioned from time to time for houseless PTG families. Against the target of 3129 houses for PTGs, 624 houses has been sanctioned under CCD Plan during 2007-08. Figure of landless families also changes invariably due to some customary laws of changing houses after the death or any other tragedy. Therefore, the target of 100% houses always remains unachieved.
- (iii) Land Distribution—Scheme was sanctioned few years back under Central Sector Scheme but it could not be successfully implemented due to following reasons—(a) PTGs were not interested for shifting to the village where land

was available for purchase and distribution whereas and was not available in the same village. (b) Cost of useful land was high than the cost was proposed under the scheme. Therefore, only 101 PTG families could be benefited under the scheme sanctioned during 2003-04 and subsequently the scheme was dropped.

- (iv) Infrastructure—Most of their backwardness is correlated with poor infrastructure facilities. Approachability to their habitat, lack of safe and clean drinking water, unavailability of health facilities are common problems faced by PTG population. Therefore, making WBM roads for providing approachability throughout the year, drilling hand pumps for drinking water and extension of health services are sanctioned on priority basis for these communities.
- (v) Insurance—Total 24602 PTG family heads had been covered under Janashree Bima Yojana, 58 claims have been settled and Rs. 11.60 lakh has been disbursed to PTG dependents.
- (vi) Education—Most of the educational activities are funded by State plan. Therefore, educational programme has not been sanctioned under Central Sector Scheme in the State.

### III. Jharkhand

- (i) Health Facilities—18 Health sub-Centres have already been set-up in Santhal Pargana.
- (ii) Housing—More than 15000 houses have been completely constructed, rest are under construction.
- (iii) Land Distribution—Each and every PTG family has been allotted 2.05 acres of Agricultural land.
- (iv) Agriculture Development—For their Agricultural Development they have been given by the Government high yielding breed seeds and irrigation facilities.
- (v) Cattle Development—For the purpose of cattle development programme, PTGs have been supplied with milch cattle, cow, she buffalo, piggery, she goat, poultry etc.
- (vi) Income Generation Programmes—Under the income generating programme various types of schemes have been implemented by the State Government *i.e.* Bamboo craft, Rope making, Bee keeping, Barbatti cultivation, Horticulture etc. Vocational training have also been given to them through a special programme run for them through XISS. Also 79 graduate PTGs have been appointed directly in Government jobs.
- (vii) Infrastructure Development—Community Hall-cum-Training Centre and School building have been constructed for training and educational purposes respectively.
- (viii) Insurance—Janashree Bima Yojana has been implemented by the State Government to achieve the target of 40,000 families of the PTGs.

- (ix) Education—For educational purposes 10 Residential Schools have been constructed for PTGs. 5 seats have been reserved for PTGs in Diploma and Degree courses free of cost in BIT polytechnic. Mid-day Meal Programme is also being run for them for educational development.

#### **IV. Karnataka**

- (i) Health Facilities—Health Camps are being organized in PTG areas to create awareness among PTGs. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been utilized during 2007-08 for this programme. Further, Rs. 0.41 lakh has been utilized during 2007-08 for this programme. Further, 0.41 lakh has been utilized for distribution of family health cards in Dakshina Kannada District.
- (ii) Housing—Out of the 10677 PTG families, 2848 PTG families are not having Pukka houses. During 2007-08, 108 houses have been provided to the PTGs at a unit cost of Rs. 50,000/- each under PTG scheme. During 2008-09, 189 houses are proposed under PTG programme. The houseless PTG families will be provided Housing in phased manner.
- (iii) Land Distribution—There are about 10677 families of PTGs in Karnataka. Out of this about 8302 families are landless. Majority of these families are living inside the forest. About 50% of these families may be covered under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, leaving about 4151 families which are to be covered under land purchase scheme in the coming years.
- (iv) Agriculture Development—Activities like land development, supply of bullocks, cultivation of commercial crops, etc. are being taken up for agricultural development. During 2007-08, Rs. 20.90 lakh have been spent for providing benefits to 110 PTGs. Rs. 68.72 lakh is proposed during 2008-09 under development of PTG scheme.
- (v) Cattle Development—Activities like, supply of milch animals, supply goats, Piggery Unit, etc. are being implemented for the economic upliftment of PTG families. During 2007-08, 84 beneficiaries have been provided with financial assistance. During 2008-09, it is proposed to assist 441 PTG beneficiaries under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 44.10 lakh is proposed under development of PTG scheme.
- (vi) Income Generation Programmes—Income Generation Programmes like Self-Employment activities, are being taken up under Central Sector Scheme of development of PTGs. During 2007-08, 59 beneficiaries have been covered with financial assistance of Rs. 5.90 lakh. During 2008-09, 167 beneficiaries are proposed to be covered under this scheme.
- (vii) Infrastructure Development—Infrastructure facilities like Drinking Water, Improvement of Internal Roads and Drainage in PTG habitats etc., are being provided under Central Sector Scheme of PTGs. During 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 76.50 lakh has been spent to provide Roads and Drainage facilities in PTG habitats. During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 112.52 lakh has been proposed under Central Sector Scheme of Development of PTGs.

- (viii) Insurance—Under Janashree Bima Yojana, 9578 PTG beneficiaries have been covered since 2004-05.
- (ix) Education—Central Model Residential School was established at Madhya Koraga Colony, Mangalore Taluk, exclusively for Koraga children. The State Government is running Ashrama, Schools and hostels for the educational advancement of PTGs. The following benefits are being provided to PTG students:
  - (1) Special Incentives to the Students:
    - (a) Students studying in 1st to 4th Std. Rs. 100 per annum.
    - (b) Students studying in 5th to 7th Std. Rs. 150 per annum.
    - (c) Students studying in 8th to 10th Std. Rs. 200 per annum.
    - (d) Students studying in Colleges Rs. 250 per annum.
    - (e) An incentive of Rs. 2,500 to the students who have passed 7th Std., and Rs. 5,000 to the students who have passed SSLC in 1st attempt.
  - (2) Special Incentives to the parents at the rate of Rs. 200 per year.
  - (3) Supply of uniform and stationery to the PTG children studying in 1st to 10th Std. at Rs. 150 and 65 per annum respectively.

#### V. Kerala

- (i) Health Facilities—For providing health services to the PTGs an hospital is functioning at Mananthavady, Wayanad District under the Mananthavady Health Project. The funds released under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution from 1990-91 to 1995-96 was utilized for the construction of the hospital building and providing infrastructure facilities. Also two OP clinics were functioning at Attappady (Palakkad District) for providing health services to the Kurumba PTGs. The outreaching health care programmes through the Health Department and services of the Mobile Medical Unit have also extended to the PTG areas in the State. During the XI Plan, a new scheme viz. “Complete Health Care Programme for the tribals” by utilizing the Additional Central Assistance received from GOI Rs. 10 crore is under implementation. The major beneficiaries of this scheme are the PTGs in the State.
- (ii) Housing—The Department has constructed houses to the PTGs from the inception of the Housing Programme. In addition a separate housing scheme exclusively for PTGs was also implemented by the Department from 1997-98 to 2004-05. During 2006-07, 1111 No. of houses were sanctioned to the PTGs in the State by utilizing the ACA of Rs. 10 crore.
- (iii) Land Distribution—The State Government has constituted an organization viz. “Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission” during 2001 exclusively for identifying landless tribals and rehabilitating them. Under this programme, major thrust has been given to the PTGs. The Mission has so far distributed

6851.72 acres of land for 4696 families. Also the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers [Reorganization of Forest Right] Act, 2006 is under implementation in the State and the major beneficiaries are the Primitive Tribal families inhabiting in the forest areas.

- (iv) to (vi) Agriculture, Cattle Development and other income generation programmes—Mainly the Agriculture Development Programmes for the PTGs are being implemented under the SCA to TSP Programmes. A good portion of the SCA to TSP fund is set aside for the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Programmes. The Government of India release under the Scheme “Development of PTGs” has also been utilized for the sustainable Agricultural Development Programmes of the PTGs. Also under the State schemes “Special package programme for the PTGs, need based and location specific package programmes for the benefit of PTGs have been evolved and implemented with special emphasis on education, economic development, health.
- (vii) Insurance Sector—According to the Baseline survey report of the KIRTADS 2006-07, the PTG population is 24285 [6%] of total ST population in the State and the number of households is 6523. Out of this 4500 families were already insured under the Janashree Bima Yojana scheme of LIC of India by utilizing the GoI release of Rs. 22.50 lakh under the scheme “Development of PTGs”. The remaining PTG families to be insured in the State are 2523 and it is pending due to the funds awaiting from GoI.
- (viii) Education—Four Ashram Schools were functioning exclusively for the PTG’s in the State. They are:—
1. Ashram School, Noolpuzha, Wayanad
  2. Ashram School, Thirunelli, Wayanad
  3. Ashram School, Manjery, Malappuram
  4. Ashram School, Malampuzha, Palakkad

Also to impart primary education to the Primitive Tribes, 32 Peripatetic [Single] Education Centre were functioning in their settlement.

More over all schemes implementing under TSP, both State and Central Assistance, a portion of the benefit is covered by the PTGs.

The major constraint for the implementation of programmes/schemes to the PTGs in the State is in accessibility of the areas. Most of the PTG settlements are situated in the remote and dense forest areas. It would be difficult and very expensive to provide facilities such as roads, electrification, water supply, housing, schools, hospitals etc. Also in Kerala there is no scheduled or cluster area among the inhabitants of the tribals. Even in ITDP areas, the tribals are living in dispersed manner and any scheme in the nature of infrastructure type is implemented, a good portion of the benefits goes to the non-tribals. It is a very serious constraint for the extension of schemes under SCA to TSP and grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. To overcome this situation, the scheme for the PTGs is formulated and implemented, based on land



based agricultural activities for creating sustainable income to the families. [Cluster based approach].

To address these problems, a new scheme *viz.* “Development of Tribals Living in Forest Areas” has been started in the XI Plan at a total project cost of Rs. 10 crore. The majority of the beneficiaries of the scheme is the Primitive Tribal families residing in the forest areas.

## VI. Orissa

- (i) Health facilities:—Health Programmes in the Micro Project areas is being taken up by the Health and Family Welfare—Department of Orissa. However, Health camps are being organized in the Micro Project areas out of Central Assistance for detection of disease and create health awareness. Free medicines are also being supplied to the PTGs in the camp.
- (ii) Housing:— Housing schemes are being taken up by the district administration under Indira Awas Yojana. However, free distribution of AC sheets has been made in some Micro Project areas by the ST & SC Development Department during 2007-08 for 335 fire proof houses under CCD Plan.
- (iii) Land distribution:— ST & SC Development Department only looks after development of barren and uncultivable land to cultivable land. During the year 2007-08, 1113 acre land has been made cultivable under CCD Plan.
- (iv) Agriculture development:—Agriculture is the main thrust area for development of PTGs, 75% of funds allocated under SCA to TSP are meant for land based schemes which includes development of land. Introduction of HYY seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and supply of implements as well as extension of irrigation facilities.
- (v) Cattle development:— Cattle development programmes like dairy, gottery, sheepery, piggery, duckery, poultry etc. are being taken up among the PTGs to sustain their livelihoods. This has been made under group approach out of SCA to TSP.
- (vi) Income Generation Programmes:— Family benefit oriented income generating schemes like skill upgradation development, small business, artisan training, trades like mechanic, electrician, blacksmith, pottery, tailoring and band party, laundry, saloon, driving, masonry, computer training, rural transport service like pulling trolley and rickshaw are being taken up to raise their livelihood. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary has been given to them for the project.
- (vii) Infrastructure development:—About 30% of the total funds released under SCA to TSP have been provided for development of infrastructure incidental to income generating schemes. Construction of small village link roads, cross drainage works, provision of drinking water supply, construction of multiple service centres, electrification of tribal *bastis* and village community centres etc. have been taken up under infrastructure development programme.

- (viii) Insurance:—Janashree Bima Yojana in coalition with LIC of India has been launched during the year 2004-05. A sum of Rs. 500/- has been provided per beneficiary as one time premium by the MoTA, Government of India. The funds received from MoTA have already been released by ST & SC Development, Department in favour of different micro projects to insure the lives of the PTG families. So far, as many as 1818 PTG families have been brought under the umbrella of the programme.
- (ix) Education:—As many as 16 educational complexes have been commissioned in the micro project area under CCD Plan and another 3 complexes in the low literacy pockets adjoining to PTG area along with all supporting infrastructure facilities. The objective of the scheme is to bring the PTG literacy to 100% by 2011 and check the dropouts.

## **VII. Rajasthan**

- (i) Health:—Under health facilities, programmes of tuberculosis control, drug de-addiction, distribution of iodized salt and provision of potable water are being implemented.
- (ii) Housing:—There are approx. 18000 Saharia families in Saharia area, 4506 houses have already been constructed under different schemes. 3400 houses are proposed to be built under CCD Plan. Besides, all Saharia families will be provided houses after construction of 10094 more houses. At the rate of Rs. 70,000 per house, approximately Rs. 706.58 lakh will be required.
- (iii) Land Distribution:—Land distribution Abhiyan has already been started in the area and eligible Saharias have been distributed land.
- (iv) Agriculture Development:—Under Agriculture development programmes, digging of wells, Anicut formation, desert land development, distribution of diesel pump sets, community tube well, agriculture implements and horticulture programmes are being implemented.
- (v) Cattle Development:—Distribution of goat units and male-goats are being undertaken under cattle development programme.
- (vi) Income Generation Programmes:—Following programmes are being implemented for income generation:
  1. Self-employment programme
  2. Digging of wells
  3. Anicut formation
  4. Desert land development
  5. Diesel pump set distribution
  6. Community tubewell for agriculture
  7. Agriculture implements
  8. Horticulture programmes

- (vii) Infrastructure Development:—following works have been proposed for infrastructure development under CCD Plan on educational programmes:
1. Construction of residential school buildings—4
  2. Construction of Ashram hostels—12
  3. Construction of Maa-badi buildings—12
  4. Construction of houses.
- (viii) Insurance:—Janashree Bima Yojana has been started in the State for which during 2007-2008, 6750 families have been insured. During 2008-09, Rs. 37.50 lakh have been proposed by which further 6750 families could be covered. Insurance of BPL families have been done through Panchayat Samiti. Thus, all families would be covered under Insurance.
- (ix) Education:—Following works have been proposed under CCD Plan for education of Saharia PTGs.
1. Construction of residential school buildings—4
  2. Construction of Ashram hostels—12
  3. Construction of Maa-badi buildings—12
  4. Construction of houses.

Following programmes are further required: Saharia PTG is in the habit of drinking and smoking which are the main hurdles in their development. For speedy development, drug addiction abhiyaan is required to be started intensively so that Saharias can avail the benefits of schemes for their development fully and move on the path of development.

#### **VIII. Tamil Nadu**

The Government of India have released Grant-in-aid to the Government to Tamil Nadu for the first time in the year 2001-02. Since the year, the following development activities for the PTGs have been made by this Government.

- (i) Housing:—So far 628 houses have been constructed for the PTGs.
- (ii) Infrastructure development:—The Infrastructure development activities which include formation of roads, provision of drinking water facilities/ provision of street lights have been made in 96 places which will be beneficial for the PTGs.
- (iii) Awareness Training:—So far 400 PTGs were benefited by the Awareness Training Programme.
- (iv) Insurance:—An Insurance Scheme known as Janashree Bima Yojana implemented by this Government exclusively for the welfare of PTGs. This scheme is implemented in this State since 2004-05. So far 40,000 PTG families were benefited under this scheme.
- (v) Education:—The schemes such as state Pre-matric scholarship and the Government of India Pre-matric scholarship for the PTG students are being

implemented properly. Apart from this setting up of Tribal Residential Schools and hostels are beneficial to the PTGs also.

### IX. Tripura

- (i) Health facilities:—Almost all PTG families have been covered by Janashree Bima Yojana, 3 MMUs will be made functional by this year in addition to 4 MMUs working now.
- (ii) Housing:—11000, families have been covered by assistance on housing out of 26,000 BPL families of the PTGs. The rest of the families will be covered under CCD Plan and other allied schemes within next few years.
- (iii) Land distribution:—The Right to Forest dwellers Act will be helpful in distribution of land to the PTG families residing in the forest areas, and it is expected that the process will be complete within two years.
- (iv) Agriculture development:—Through the scheme on cultivation of HYVs by involving the PTG families an effort was made to develop agriculture among the PTGs.
- (v) Cattle development:—Through cattle rearing scheme, particularly the pig rearing, the cattle development was introduced among the PTGs through providing them modern knowledge of the rearing.
- (vi) Income Generation Programmes:—Assistance for small business and training in skill upgradation were some of the income generation schemes provided to the PTGs.
- (vii) Infrastructure development:—Health sub centre building, village, link road, community hall were some of the infrastructure done for the PTGs.
- (viii) Insurance:—Janashree Bima Yojana
- (ix) Education:—Educational awareness campaign and educational inputs including the special coaching of the students belonging to the classes from III to VIII were some of the schemes implemented for the PTG families.

1.11 When the Committee desired to know as to why such activities are not being undertaken in the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where there is some population of PTGs, it was informed that the funds are released to the States whose plans have been approved by the Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry and have submitted Utilization Certificates of the previously released grants. The reasons/comments on approval of CCD Plans of some States pointed out are as under:

Name of State	Replies
<b>Bihar</b>	Although the state had submitted its CCD Plan but the Expert Committee advised the State to revise its plan after conducting an assessment/survey. The revised plan is awaited from the State Government. Besides, utilization certificate of Rs. 15.00 lakh which was released to the State is also awaited.

Name of State	Replies
<b>Gujarat</b>	The CCD Plan of the State has been approved and accordingly Rs. 500.00 lakh during 2007-08 and Rs. 1943.22 during 2008-09 have already been released to the State.
<b>Manipur</b>	The representatives of the State Government did not appear to present its Plan before the expert Committee, though invited twice. Since, the plan had not yet been approved by the Committee, no funds could be released during 2007-08 and 2008-09 , so far. Besides, utilization certificate of Rs. 12.50 lakh which was released to the State is awaited.
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	The CCD Plan of the State has been approved and accordingly Rs. 1000.00 lakh during 2007-08 and Rs. 3754.90 lakh during 2008-09 have already been released to the State.
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	The CCD Plan of the State has not been approved by the Committee. The Committee suggested the State Government to revise their plan. However, the Ministry is yet to receive the revised plan. Besides, utilization certificate of Rs. 2.50 lakh which was released to the State is also awaited.

## CHAPTER II

### IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PTGs

#### A. Programmes/Schemes for PTGs

2.1 The Committee were informed that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs being concerned about the socio-economic development of PTGs, had formulated central sector scheme for development of PTGs since 1993-94 and that no other Ministry/Agency has been involved in formulating the scheme.

2.2 The Committee were also informed that the scheme of Development of PTGs was launched during 1997-98. It was a 100% Centrally funded annual plan scheme implemented mainly through States/UT and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). It is a very flexible scheme. From the 11th Five Year Plan, the Scheme has been converted to a Five Year Plan prepared by each State/UT for the entire period. These CCD Plans are prepared on the basis of baseline survey/other surveys conducted by each State/UT and aimed at hamlet/habitat development approach.

2.3 According to Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the funds under this scheme are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds on the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The general principle of convergence of funds and functionaries also applies.

2.4 When the Committee wanted to know the precaution that has been taken to see that programmes/schemes being sponsored by the Central Government are not similar to one taken by the State Governments so as to avoid overlapping of schemes, the Ministry in their post evidence not stated that the scheme of development of PTGs is a need based scheme. The Ministry funds the activities which have been proposed by the States/UT in their CCD plans. The CCD Plans envisage dovetailing with existing schemes of other Ministries/Departments for synergy and supplementation.

2.5 During evidence held on 22.2.2008, the Committee *inter-alia* enquired:

“.....we have so far in India top-down approach—Secretary, Under Secretary and then the State Machinery-Collector. It is top-down approach. Do you have any mechanism by which people can think about the sort of houses they require? What is the bottom-up approach that the Ministry is having? Do you have any such thinking or just in the same way following top-down approach which you had when the Ministry was a part of the Ministry of Social Justice, which was earlier a part of the Ministry of Home Affairs.....”

2.6 The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs responded thus:

“.....One of the Members talked about bottom up approach. So, the Tribal Research Institute essentially went for survey reports, with survey questionnaires to the primitive tribal groups and ascertained from them not only basic information about their numbers, as to what is the infrastructure available but also know from them as to what is it that they feel is essential. So, based on that report, the States gave their Five Year Plan. So when a State has given in their Five Year Plan an indication that would like to take up goatry for Riangs, if they have given that a high priority, it would indicate that when they interacted with the Riangs, the Riangs themselves gave that as high priority.....”

2.7 The information in regard to Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes as also State Programmes being implemented for PTGs in the States as provided to the Committee is at **Appendix II**.

2.8 In regard to role of Central Government and State Governments in implementing programmes of PTGs at grass root level, it was stated that the Central Government releases the funds to the State Governments and NGOs as per their annual plans. The Scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD plans by the State/UT through various agencies on the State Government/UT Administration like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The State Government concerned will be responsible for proper execution, implementation, supervision and coordination of the scheme including selection of NGOs. The ITDPs/ITDAs and TRIs should send their proposal in the prescribed proforma. The NGOs should submit their proposal with recommendation of the State Government/UT.

Further information as obtain from the States in regard to role of Central Government and State Government is as under:

**(i) Tripura:**

The roles of Central Government and State Government in implementing programmes of PTGs in grass root level are very fine. But the fund is received from the Government of India under CSS scheme at the fag end of the year.

**(ii) Karnataka**

The development programmes are being implemented through Taluk Panchayats at the grass root level. The beneficiaries are selected by Gram Sabhas.

**(iii) Jharkhand**

State Government should find the various problems of PTG and make development plan for the betterment of PTG. The Central Government should provide adequate funds for each programme under development plan.

**(iv) Gujarat**

To develop the infrastructure *i.e.* road facilities, drinking water facilities, electricity, education, house, agriculture, a training for employment generation is the main role of Central and State Government in implementing programme of PTG at grass root level.

**(v) Orissa**

While funds for different programmes are received from Government of India, the programmes are implemented through State Government Agencies.

**(vi) Rajasthan**

The role of the State Government and Central Government is to provide sufficient budget allocations in the sectors of health, agriculture, education, animal husbandry, forest development etc. There can be more emphasis on creating durable livelihood and making them economically independent.

**(vii) Kerala**

The role of the State Government is that the thrust area shall be identified in all ITDPs and Dispersed Areas covering the PTGs, prepare specific plan base on the felt needs of PTGs.

**(viii) West Bengal**

State Government is implementing the schemes through Panchayats in the grass roots level.

**(ix) Chhattisgarh**

Role of Central Government is limited with preparing policy matters, making evaluation studies, issuing instructions for baseline surveys of PTGs from time to time and providing funds under Special Central Assistance and Central Sector Schemes. However, officials of the State Government are directly involved in implementation of programmes of PTGs. All types of activities are implemented through the extension level officials of different departments posted at grass root level. Issuing guidelines, preparing scheme in special reference of local area needs, monitoring review work is done by the "Vishesh Pichhadi Janjati Abhikarn" at the project level, as well as by the Collector of the district at the district level and head of the department at State level.

**(x) Andhra Pradesh**

Central Government is implementing various schemes for the development of PTGs. Funds are released to State Governments, which are in turn released to ITDAs for implementing the schemes. At ITDA, schemes are implemented through Village Organizations/VTDA/Self Help Groups. Government of India is taking up assessment of schemes such as Special Central Assistance, Article 275(1), Tribal Sub Plan etc. State Government is also taking up evaluation of various programmes.



**(xi) Tamil Nadu**

Proposals are received by the Directorate of this Government from the District Collectors. The District Collector is sanctioning the proposals to Commissioner, then and there on verification of the requirements of PTGs in their jurisdiction. After scrutinizing the proposals, the same will be received by this Government based on the immediate need and priority basis, the Government will examine the proposals carefully and send it to the Government of India for schemes approvals/sanction. After allocation of the funds to State Government, the State Government will release the funds authorizing the Commissioner to draw and disburse the funds. In turn the Commissioner will authorize the District Collector to draw and disburse the fund. Then the funds will be handed over by Collector to disburse the fund. Then the funds will be handed over by Collector to DRDA/or to the department concerned for implementation of the scheme. The works will be often inspected by the District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and also inspected by Secretary level officials. After completion of the work, the same will be handed over to the beneficiaries. The District Collector will send the Utilization Certificates and beneficiaries list of the individual beneficiaries on completion and the same will be forwarded to Government of India by the Government. Inspecting work is done not only at the time of implementation of the scheme but also after completion of the scheme work. Apart from that, asset verification is also made by the officials. In respect of the Non-Governmental Organisation's scheme, the proposals have been received by the District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer/District Collector. The genuine NGOs who are working only for the welfare of PTGs in service are kept in mind are identified by the District Collector and recommend their proposals, to the Directorate. The above proposals will be examined by the Directorate and the genuine NGOs proposals will be forwarded to Government of India by the Government. The funds will be directly released by the Government of India.

In respect of Janashree Bima Yojana, the Insurance scheme, the Primitive Tribal Groups will approach the district level officers/PTGs. The Primitive Tribal Groups will be identified by the District Collectors/DAD TWs and the list of the real PTGs will be received by the Directorate. The State Government will release the funds. After receiving the funds, the list and cheque will be given to the LIC who is the implementing agency. The LIC certificates under this scheme will be handed over to the beneficiaries by LIC through the District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officers concerned.

**(xii) A&N Islands**

The officers of the A&N administration visit the PTGs area to supervise and monitor the implementation of the welfare programme at the grass root level.

2.9 During evidence held on 17th January, 2008, a member of the Committee mentioned that the State Government of Tripura receives the sanctioned amount under the scheme at the fag end of the financial year and because of this, the State Government is not able to utilize the funds fully. In this connection, the representative of the Ministry explained:

"..One point that was raised about utilization was that the funds are given at the fag end of the year and therefore, they are not utilized. Sir, under the

FRBM Act, I would like to tell you that one year period is given for utilization. So, we do not ask for the utilization certificate till the entire financial year has ended and ask only after the beginning of the next financial year. For instance, if the funds have been released in the year 2006-07, under the FRBM Act, their utilization certificate will become due only in April, 2008 onwards."

2.10 To a written query about the reasons for releasing the funds to the State Government of Tripura under CSS at the fag end of the year, the Ministry in their post evidence reply stated that during 10th Plan, the scheme was being implemented through annual plans of States. The plans of States/UTs were sanctioned by a Committee. After approval of the Committee, funds were released to the eligible States whose utilization certificates were up-to-date. In this process, release of funds to Tripura got delayed.

2.11 To a further query whether Government propose to evolve some mechanism to release fund to various State Governments on time, the Ministry in their post evidence reply stated that during 11th Plan, CCD Plans have been received and most of the Plans have been approved by the Committee for the entire Plan. Therefore funds would be released subsequently immediately after submission of utilization certificates and progress reports by the States.

2.12 In reply to a suggestion of the State Government of Maharashtra for providing adequate funds for each programme under development plan for PTGs, it has been stated that under CCD Plans, the Ministry is trying to release maximum funds from the available budget.

### **B. Funding Pattern and CCD Plans**

2.13 Under Central Sector Scheme of Development of PTGs, 100% funds are released to State Governments as well as voluntary organizations for the programmes of welfare of PTGs. According to Annual Report 2008-09 of the Ministry, the funds are released to States/NGOs in one instalment in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. It has further been stated that funds in favour of NGOs are released directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in accordance with CCD Plan.

2.14. In reply to a query as to whether any guidelines were issued by the Union Government to State Government in regard to PTGs, it was stated that the Ministry had circulated guidelines to all the States/UT having PTG population for preparation of CCD Plans wherein it has been stated that activities like infrastructure, housing, construction of roads, education, drinking water, health, agriculture, land distribution, cattle development, income generation etc. may be taken up during 11th Plan Period.

2.15 The Committee were also informed that the commencement of the 11th Plan, comprehensive five year CCD Plans for the welfare of and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups of the respective States/UTs with special emphasis on hamlet/habitat development have been initiated. These CCD Plans are aimed at hamlet/habitat development approach for a visible impact of the Scheme.

2.16 According to the Annual Report 2009-10 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, CCD Plans were prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of

A&N Islands during 2007-08 for 5 years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline survey conducted by them and were approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry. The CCD Plans indicate the annual provisions for each financial year and also the agency involvement in the implementation of that activity. According to Annual Report of 2009-10, the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur had not yet submitted their CCD Plans.

2.17 The composition of the Expert Committee to examine CCD plans is reported to consist of the following:—

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs  | — Chairperson      |
| 2. Joint Secretary concerned,<br>Ministry of Tribal Affairs   | — Co-Chairperson   |
| 3. Adviser, Planning Commission   |                    |
| 4. Director, National Commission for STs  |                    |
| 5. Expert from Anthropological Survey of India<br>for PTGs  |                    |
| 6. Director (SG-I and SG-II), Ministry of<br>Tribal Affairs   |                    |
| 7. Director/Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health<br>and Family Welfare, dealing with National<br>Rural Health Mission |                    |
| 8. Director/Deputy Secretary (NGO)  | — Member Secretary |

Chairperson has the liberty to co-opt any other officer(s)/non-official expert as member(s) as and when required.

2.18 When asked whether any specific funds have been allotted to State Government/UTs to undertake such Schemes, it was stated that the Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 670.00 crore for the Schemes for the entire 11th Five Year Plan. Funds under the Schemes are being released as per the requirements posed by the States/ Union Territories in their Plans annually.

2.19 When asked whether the programmes for PTGs under Central Sector Schemes in the States have ever been reviewed, the Committee were informed that during the 10th Five Year Plan funds were released as per Annual Plans submitted by the States/ UTs. These Annual Plans were discussed and approved by a Selection Committee in the Ministry annually. The Selection Committee was also reviewing the programmes/ activities sanctioned in the earlier years including the submission of utilization certificate.

### **C. Amount Released to State Government and NGOs**

2.20 In reply to a query as to how much fund has been earmarked by the Central Government for each activity and the details of each programme/scheme for which fund was made available to States/UTs during the last 5 years it was stated in their post evidence reply that the scheme of Development of PTGs being a very flexible scheme covers variety of activities/programmes which are not specifically catered to by any

other scheme. Its activities may include land development, infrastructure development, cattle development, housing, education, health care, livelihood generation, etc. From 2004-05, the Ministry started releasing funds to States for providing insurance coverage to PTG families under Janashree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. under this scheme.

2.21 The details of funds released and major activities funded during X Five Year Plan under the scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released during X Plan	Major activities undertaken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.81	Irrigation, horticulture, support to landless PTG, special package for pregnant women, baseline survey, mobile healthcare, education, land development, drinking water, housing, fisheries, insurance coverage for 58000 head of families.
2.	Bihar	0.15	Insurance coverage for 3000 head of families.
3.	Chhattisgarh	10.93	Enrichment of bamboo resources, drinking water facilities, badi cultivation, lac cultivation, education, fair price shop, insurance coverage for 26000 head of families, survey of villages, bamboo plantation, training centre.
4.	Gujarat	4.91	Baseline survey, animal husbandry, irrigation, medical care, safe drinking water, self-employment, vocational training, rain water harvesting, insurance coverage for 26000 head of families.
5.	Jharkhand	18.02	Education (boys and girls), handloom training, vocational training, mobile health care, food grain bank, hospital, insurance coverage for 43000 head of families.
6.	Karnataka	3.19	Repair to houses, coffee plantation, commercial crops, health programme, land development, mobile health and education, insurance coverage for 8500 head of families.
7.	Kerala	0.46	Baseline survey, agriculture development, drinking water and sanitation, insurance coverage for 4500 head of families.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	18.93	Land development, education, baseline survey, vocational training, agricultural facilities and implements, forest produces, animal husbandry, irrigation facilities, roads, check dams, insurance coverage for 90000 head of families.
9.	Maharashtra	11.76	Wadi programme, drinking water facilities, irrigation, AV Unit, primary education, electrification of houses, housing, health care, insurance coverage for 42000 head of families.

1	2	3	4
10.	Manipur	0.58	Baseline survey, education, insurance coverage for 2500 head of families.
11.	Orissa	4.53	Baseline survey, income generation activities, infrastructure development, micro irrigation projects, health and sanitation, drinking water, insurance coverage for 16000 head of families.
12.	Rajasthan	3.39	Patal dona unit, drinking water, irrigation facility, baseline survey, vocational training, housing, insurance coverage for 7500 head of families.
13.	Tamil Nadu	6.18	Housing, drinking water, baseline survey, roads, street lights, health care insurance coverage for 40000 head of families.
14.	Tripura	3.87	Baseline survey, forestry, fruit plantation, animal husbandry, backyard gardening, rain water harvesting, drinking water, link roads, ginger cultivation, housing, animal husbandry, sanitation insurance coverage for 25000 head of families.
15.	West Bengal	2.39	Baseline survey, educational facilities, community work, insurance coverage for 15500 head of families.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.13	Insurance coverage for 500 head of families, baseline survey.
17.	Uttaranchal	0.86	Baseline survey, community building, insurance coverage for 1420 head of families, housing.
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	Housing, insurance coverage for 80 head of families.
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>105.09</b>	

2.22 Details of funds released, State-wise to States/UTs/NGOs under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of PTGs during the year(s) from 2003-04 to 2009-10\* as provided to the Committee and in the annual reports of the Ministry are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of implementing Agency States/NGOs	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10* (as on 31.12.09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Government of Andhra Pradesh	192.850	190.800	255.226	374.000	860.000	985.000	0.000
		2. Sewa Bharti, Khamam, A.P.	8.930	0.000	8.926	0.000	0.000		
		3. Sri Saras-watividhyapeetham, Hyderabad	34.640	35.940	0.000	0.000	0.000		
		4. Tribal Research Institute, Government of Andhra Pradesh	10.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
		5. Centre for Environment Concern, Hyderabad	0.000	25.900	0.000	0.000	0.000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	1. Government of Bihar*	0.000	5.000	10.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Government of Chhattisgarh	30.010	264.370	201.000	267.810	700.000	615.330	0.000
		2. Vishwas, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar	25.150	0.000	15.060	4.260	1.951	0.000	0.000
		3. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narayan, Distt. Bastar	66.300	0.000	13.400	8.936	0.000	0.000	2.893
		4. Vivekananda Institute of Social Health and Service, Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.696
4.	Gujarat	1. Government of Gujarat	40.000	116.500	149.790	155.530	500.000	1943.220	0.000
		2. Acil Navasenjen Rural Dev. Foundation, Surendranagar	0.000	8.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1. The Dubling Handicraft Handloom, Development and Welfare Association, Shimla, H.P.	0.000	6.600	3.300	3.300	0.000	0.000	—
6.	Jharkhand	1. Government of Jharkhand	0.000	110.000	145.000	380.000	0.000	1068.000	0.000
		2. Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshepur	135.800	168.480	170.256	134.954	174.261	165.885	168.595
		3. Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB	0.000	25.650	25.695	25.695	25.645	28.265	49.796
		4. Vikas Bharti, Gumla, E. Singhbhum	0.000	19.240	19.575	34.610	0.000	0.000	—
		5. Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	39.460	37.829	0.000
7.	Kerala	1. Government of Kerala	0.000	14.500	5.500	22.000	0.000	960.000	0.000
8.	Karnataka	1. Government of Karnataka	36.900	25.000	67.400	46.190	200.000	3227.000	0.000
		2. Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Mysore District	18.640	0.000	17.473	8.350	0.000	19.275	20.474
		3. Vivekanand Foundation, Mysore	6.930	0.000	9.926	0.000	0.000	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Government of Madhya Pradesh	284.190	293.210	423.000	516.000	1000.000	3754.900	2534.000
		2. Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi	0.000	13.288	17.220	11.676	12.661	0.000	0.000
		3. Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	73.510	13.500	20.701	41.504	31.921	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Maharashtra	1. Government of Maharashtra	288.000	107.000	140.000	440.600	497.000	2007.980	0.000
		2. Maharashtra State Tribal Empowerment Society, Pune	13.120	14.430	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
		3. Aadima Tribal and Weaker Sections Empowerment Society, Pune	0.000	0.000	14.649	16.363	0.000	—	—
		4. Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prakalp), Hemalkasa, PO-Bhamragad, Distt.-Gadchiroli, Pin-442710, M.S.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	49.776	0.000	28.194
11.	Manipur	1. Government of Manipur	0.000	10.000	2.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
		2. Integrated Rural Development Welfare Association, Imphal	0.510	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
		3. Senapati District Economic Development Association, District Senapati, Manipur	0.000	11.540	0.000	20.786	0.000	0.000	—
12.	Orissa	1. Government of Orissa	150.000	55.000	92,598	75,500	1000.000	1243.000	1228.700
		2. Prakalpa, Keonjhar Distt.	4.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
		3. Vanvasi Sewa Prakalpa, Distt. Kalahandi	15.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	1. Government of Rajasthan	10.000	62.500	62.000	77.000	0.000	1120.490	0.000
		2. SWRC, Tilonia, Ajmer	0.000	13.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	1. Government of Tamil Nadu	10.000	176.500	159,550	109.574	0.000	673.000	0.000
		2. Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	0.000	0.000	38.419	78.357	59.217	52.870	0.000
15.	Tripura	1. Government of Tripura	85.000	29.810	111.150	145.000	185.000	403.000	0.000
16.	West Bengal	1. Government of West Bengal	11.50	53.170	70.600	89.000	300.000	901.740	0.000
		2. Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Dokra, Distt. Midnapore	61.860	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Andaman & Nicobar	1. UT Administration of A&N	0.000	200.000	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.000	—
		2. Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	149.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Uttaran-chal/Uttar Pradesh	1. Government of Uttar Pradesh*/Uttaranchal	0.000	2.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	—
		2. Government of Uttaranchal	0.000	33.630	7.100	44.875	0.000	0.000	—
Grand Total			1612.990	2106.058	2277.414	3131.870	5785.892		19206.784

\* As obtained from Annual Report 2009-10 of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

2.23 According to the information included in the Annual Report 2009-10 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the annual allocation made under the scheme of Development of PTGs during 2009-10 and the expenditure incurred along with details of allocation and expenditure in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

#### Allocation and releases from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2007-08	40.50	58.46	57.86
2008-09	178.00	194.00	192.07
2009-10 (up to 31.12.2009)	160.00	83.62	40.43

#### D. Details of Beneficiaries

2.24 In reply to a question as to the number of beneficiaries of various programmes during the last five years, the following information as obtained from the States has been furnished to the Committee:—

##### (i) Tripura

335 PTG families have been inducted during last five years and 15,000 PTG families have been covered under Janashree Bima Yojana scheme of LIC. The detailed positions are given below:—

- (i) For development of PTG-95 families.
- (ii) For development rehabilitation of PTG-200 families.
- (iii) For development of PTG-40 families.
- (iv) For coverage of JBY scheme of LIC—5000 PTGs families (during 2004-05).
- (v) For coverage of JBY scheme of LIC—1000 PTGs families (during 2005-06).



**(ii) Karnataka**

The details of beneficiaries covered under different programmes during the last five years are as under:

Sl. No	Year	No. of beneficiaries	
		Development Programmes	Janashree Bima Yojana
1.	2000-01	397	—
2.	2001-02	805	—
3.	2002-03	800	—
4.	2003-04	369	—
5.	2004-05	90	2000
6.	2005-06	268	4000

**(iii) Maharashtra**

Year/Period	Programme	No. of beneficiaries
2000-01 to 2001-02	1. Supply of milch animals	38
	2. Supply of Goat units	150
	3. Establishment of green houses	10
2001-02 to 2002-03	1. Nursery Cultivation in primitive tribes area	100
	2. Deepening of existing wells or in well bores for irrigation purpose	53
	3. To motivate the parents of girl child for including their children for education	2000
2002-03 to 2003-04	1. Wadi programme	81
	2. Construction of drinking water wells	10
	3. Bore wells in Wadis of PTGs	20
	4. Construction of new irrigation wells	20
	5. Supply of Puddle machine	77
2003-04 to 2004-05	1. Opening of Primary School on basis of Vasti Shala	22
	2. Provide PKV tube well scheme	100
	3. Opening of Vasti Shala	212

Year/Period	Programme	No. of beneficiaries
	4. To provide Vocational Training Center	3 schools
	5. Wadi programme no. 3 at Nandurbar district	81
2004-05 to 2005-06	1. Janashree Bima Yojana	14000
	2. Supply of Milch animals (Buffalo)	33
	3. Supply of goat unit	24
	4. Supply of heat to fisheries developmnet	2
	5. Construction of Drinking Water wells	3
2005-06	1. Janashree Bima Yojana	23477

**(iv) Gujarat**

## Central Government Programme for Development of PTGs

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Scheme	Grant released by Govt. of India	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2001-02	Milch cattle, housing, drinking water, Minor irrigation etc.	300.00	2664
2.	2002-03	Baseline survey	20.00	23479 families
3.	2003-04	Kotwalia's project	40.00	470
4.	2004-05	Janashree Bima Yojana, Drinking water, employment, training, housing and Kotwalia's project	25.00 58.75 32.75	
Total:			116.50	
5.	2005-06	Janashree Bima Yojana, Drinking water, training, housing etc. Training awareness Kotwalia's project	50.00 44.04 1.00 14.75	9730
Total:			109.79	

**(v) Orissa****Sanction, Expenditure and Physical Achievement under SCA to TSP (Micro Projects Year-wise)**

Micro Project	2001-02			2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
	Sanction	Expenditure	Beneficiary	Sanction	Expenditure	Beneficiary	Sanction	Expenditure	Beneficiary	Sanction	Expenditure	Beneficiary	Sanction	Expenditure	Beneficiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HKMDA	23.47	24.65	104	12.18	8.51	9	7.84	0	0	5.55	13.60	256	13.18	6.28	704
Jashipur															
LDA	25.11	9.02	526	9.94	16.35	704	7.51	14.34	294	6.83	7.00	180	17.95	6.34	1063
Moroda															
P.B.D.A.	59.44	5.85		9.71	34.36	1192	15.28	31.15	1337	13.82	36.10	1192	36.57	23.81	1000
Jamardihi															
J.D.A.	74.48	13.27		9.59	58.14	1359	15.86	36.70	0	18.58	32.65	411	51.65	42.32	733
Gonasika															
P.B.D.A.	35.29	16.83	1164	21.21	21.48	145	11.17	18.83	0	10.77	22.56	360	27.33	16.45	89
Khuntagaon															
S.D.A.	39.24	23.42	821	15.20	23.93	643	10.85	13.64	55	12.97	5.23	250	34.21	6.60	227
Chandragiri															
L.S.D.A.	45.53	13.94	1356	17.77	18.88	915	11.91	11.92	90	13.76	9.05	614	37.13	20.12	290
Serango															
T.D.A.	35.20	21.22	163	8.42	16.36	293	9.22	10.21	0	10.03	0.00	0	27.03	0.00	0
Tumba															
D.K.D.A.	56.52	21.66		10.12	36.09	330	13.84	20.67	1284	14.38	18.07	1291	40.41	21.87	2377

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chatikana															
S.D.A.	40.09	14.20	547	9.32	31.07	425	11.56	16.82	225	12.41	13.35	125	33.03	15.60	700
Puttasingi															
D.K.D.A.	29.85	15.85	528	7.61	22.83	576	10.24	18.39	474	7.48	7.48	392	17.23	5.72	575
Parsali															
B.D.A.	56.62	13.49	1627	8.35	38.95	4520	13.63	37.15	2076	15.39	23.72	711	40.16	17.31	2850
Mudulipada															
D.D.A.	64.65	28.35	1548	8.41	23.97	1059	12.62	21.00	1040	14.44	20.19	1137	40.72	0.64	3351
Kudumulti-															
guma															
K.K.D.A.	23.99	12.91	215	12.67	10.97		8.24	14.72	5	7.13	6.57	364	17.74	11.82	680
Lanjigath															
K.K.D.A.	51.47	39.91	518	15.87	19.17	301	13.82	17.86	0	14.38	16.44	29	38.05	22.05	518
Belghar															
P.B.D.A.	29.68	9.65	700	8.42	28.91	700	9.20	11.66	1300	9.93	14.33	493	24.67	3.17	268
Rugudakundar															
C.B.D.A.	26.37	25.60	620	15.21	11.35	100	9.21	20.12	0	6.70	11.25	198	15.80	7.41	41
Sunabeda															
<b>Total</b>	<b>717.00</b>	<b>309.82</b>	<b>10437</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>421.32</b>	<b>13271</b>	<b>192.88</b>	<b>315.20</b>	<b>5180</b>	<b>257.59</b>	<b>8003</b>	<b>512.86</b>	<b>227.51</b>	<b>15466</b>	

**(vi) Rajasthan**

No. of beneficiaries in Sahariya development in last 5 years

Schemes	Year				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Maharashtra Pattern	—	—	—	13594	41563
Special Central Assistance (SCA)	9983	269	29308	2340	247
PTGS	—	—	—	—	67
Under 275(1) of the constitution	300	750	1050	211	674

**(vii) West Bengal***(Rs. in lakh)*

Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount actually	No. of beneficiaries
	by GOI	spent	
2001-02	Nil	Nil	0
2002-03	65.00	65.00	550
2003-04	11.05	11.05	1542
2004-05	53.17	42.735	13000
2005-06	70.60	19.561	4300

**(viii) Chhattisgarh**

No. of beneficiaries of various programmes during the last five years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Year-wise no. of beneficiaries				
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Special Central Assistance	17625	17988	18650	19404	33105
2.	Central Sector Scheme	Nil	1843	796	10866	15935 families

**(ix) Andhra Pradesh**

Name of the Scheme	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Development of PTGs	2580	277	465	174	Under Implementation
Special Central Assistance to TSP (PTG Programme)	4224	2967	3257	9154	13121
Janashree Beema Yojana	—	—	—	12000	24000 (under implementation)

**(x) Tamil Nadu:**

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2001-2002	115
2.	2002-2003	94
3.	2003-2004	20 hamlets
4.	2004-2005	8350
5.	2005-2006	16423

**(xi) Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

The welfare programmes are meant for all the beneficiaries among the PTGs. The families who are benefited among the Onges, Andamanese, Jarawas and Shompens are approximately 200 as under:

- |                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| (i) Onges and Andamanese | — | 40 families   |
| (ii) Shompens            | — | 80 families (provided with BPL ration, extended and Medical coverage, gifts etc.) |
| (iii) Jarawas            | — | 80 families (given gift and food during their hospitalization etc.)               |

2.25 When specifically enquired about the number of PTG beneficiaries of such schemes in each State/UT, the Ministry have furnished the number of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs as under:—

Name of the State	Number of beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	1079 families
Bihar	No comments
Chhattisgarh	99141 families
Gujarat	27510 beneficiaries
Jharkhand	2511 families & 43000 beneficiaries
Karnataka	10845 beneficiaries
Kerala	No comments
Manipur	No comments
Madhya Pradesh	5000 families (appx.)
Maharashtra	No reply received from the State

Name of the State	Number of beneficiaries
Orissa	17332 beneficiaries, 21 villages, health camps in 62 villages
Rajasthan	8013 beneficiaries
Tamil Nadu	41028 beneficiaries
Tripura	11000 beneficiaries (appx.)
Uttarakhand	No comments
Uttar Pradesh	No comments
A&N Islands	55 families
West Bengal	29298 beneficiaries

2.26 According to Annual Report 2009-10 of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, during the year 2004-05, the Ministry decided to provide insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under Janashree Beema Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and cover all PTG families within the remaining 3 years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore was released to 16 States to cover 1 lakh earning members of PTG families and during 2005-06, Rs. 10.00 crore was released to 15 States/UTs to cover 2 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2006-07, Rs. 5.48 crore had been released to 9 States to cover 1.095 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2007-08 Rs. 1.12 crore has been released to 04 States to cover 22400 earning members of PTG families. During 2008-09 no State/UT demanded funds for this scheme.

Thus, in total Rs. 21.59 crore has been released to cover 4,31,900 earning heads of PTG families since 2004-05. The year-wise details of release of funds to States/UT under Janashree Beema Yojana are as given below:

**Statement showing amount released to States/UT and PTG heads covered since 2004-05 under Janashree Bima Yojana under the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (erstwhile Primitive Tribal Groups)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Estimated Number of families#	Amount released during 2004-05	Targeted no. of families for 2004-05	Amount released during 2005-06	Targeted no. of families for 2005-06	Amount released during 2006-07	Targeted no. of families for 2006-07	Amount released during 2007-08	Targeted no. of families for 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58000	60.00	12000	120.00	24000	110.00	22000	68.00	13600
2.	Bihar	5920	5.00	1000	10.00	2000	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	45500	40.00	8000	90.00	18000	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Gujarat	26000	25.00	5000	50.00	10000	55.00	11000	0.00	0
5.	Jharkhand	72000	70.00	14000	145.00	29000	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Kerala	4500	2.50	500	5.00	1000	15.00	3000	0.00	0
7.	Karnataka	8500	10.00	2000	20.00	4000	12.50	2500	5.39	1078
8.	Madhya Pradesh	90000	100.00	20000	200.00	40000	150.00	30000	0.00	0
9.	Maharashtra	70000	70.00	14000	140.00	28000	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Manipur	2500	10.00	2000	2.50	500	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Orissa	16000	12.50	2500	25.00	5000	42.50	8500	13.61	2722
12.	Rajasthan	14000	12.50	2500	25.00	5000	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	40000	40.00	8000	80.00	16000	80.00	16000	0.00	0
14.	Tripura	25000	25.00	5000	50.00	10000	50.00	10000	25.00	5000
15.	Uttarakhand/UP	6500	2.50	500	7.10	1420	0.00	0	0.00	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	West Bengal	15500	15.00	3000	30.00	6000	32.50	6500	0.00	0
17.	A&N Islands	80	0.00	0	0.40	80	0.00	0	0.00	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>500000</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>547.50</b>	<b>109500</b>	<b>112.00</b>	<b>22400</b>

# Number of families has been taken on the basis of 1991 Census assuming five members in a family.

2.27 Following benefits would be provided to those whose lives have been insured:

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

## CHAPTER III

### MONITORING OF SCHEME

#### A. Administrative structure

3.1 The Committee have been informed that NGO Section in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been dealing with the PTG Scheme. The Section is part of a Division headed by Deputy Secretary. The proposals are reviewed and selected by a Review-cum-Selection Committee chaired by Joint Secretary-in-charge, annually.

3.2 When asked whether any other Ministries/Departments of Union Government are involved in dealing with PTG programmes alongwith the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Committee were informed that the schemes of 'Development of Primitive Tribal Groups' is administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the concerned States/ Union Territories (UTs), who are also required to avail of the resources of other Central/ State schemes.

3.3 When enquired about the organisational set up at the Central, State and the Project levels for dealing with the PTG programmes, the Committee were informed that there is no separate staff/set up available in the Ministry of States exclusively for implementing the development of PTGs. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry and the States through the existing staff who have additional responsibilities.

3.4 When enquired whether the Ministry is satisfied with the existing administrative structure dealing with the PTGs and role assigned in planning and preparation of programmes/schemes and, if not, any suggestion in this regard, it was stated in their post-evidence reply that in a situation where there is a restriction on the creation of posts, both the Central Ministry as well as States have to entrust PTG related policy, planning and implementation work to existing staff. Consequently, focus gets diluted and this is the reason why the programme implementation is not as efficient as the Ministry would like it to be. It was also stated that the concerned Ministry have been interacting with the States to try out different models especially for programme implementation and monitoring involving the private and the NGO sectors.

3.5 While deposing before the Committee on 17th January, 2008, the representative of the Ministry had also expressed the awfully limited staff in the Ministry because of which officers cannot go on tour for monitoring purposes more frequently.

3.6 When asked as to whether staff of the State Governments involved in the implementation of PTGs programmes are well trained to work with PTGs, the information as furnished by States is as under:

#### (i) Tripura

Yes, the Officer and Staff of TRP & PGP Directorate are well acquainted with the programmes/schemes as they have been trained in Forestry and Agriculture etc. for 1 (one) year.

**(ii) Karnataka**

Yes.

**(iii) Maharashtra**

Yes, the Project Officer ITDP and his staff is aware about language, customs, habits, problems, resources of PTGs. Therefore, no communication gap is found for working with PTG.

**(iv) Gujarat**

Yes.

**(v) Orissa**

Efforts are made to select and post Officers having a sense of involvement for development of PTGs. Further, training programmes are also being organized from time to time at the SCSTRTI for their orientation.

**(vi) West Bengal**

The Officers/Staff of Cultural Research Institute are well acquainted to oversee implementation of schemes of PTGs. Moreover, there are Inspectors and Staff at grassroots level who belong to PTGs and they are well acquainted with their mind sets the social rituals and sentiments of PTGs. So, they can deliver the goods.

**(vii) Chhattisgarh**

After the inception of the State of Chhattisgarh no separate training programme for officials to work with PTGs has been organized. However, the officials posted at the project and grassroot levels are being sensitized in the meeting to specific problems of the PTGs, their social aspects and proper formulation and implementation of the scheme for their overall socio economic development.

**(viii) Andhra Pradesh**

Training is arranged to staff, especially to Teachers teaching PTG children under various programmes with departmental budget. A number of training programmes have been arranged to PTG community based organization such as self help groups, village organizations, VTDA's etc. in institution building, health and education programmes by Tribal Welfare & Rural Development departments.

**(ix) Tamil Nadu**

Orientation training programme and sensitization training are very much needed to the staff involved in the implementation of PTG programmes. The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, Chennai, every month will review the situation by summoning most of the PTG development area officers and during the review, training part is also involved. The Director, Tribal Research Centre (TRC), Ooty also conducted orientation and training programmes to the officials of Nilgiri district concerned with the development of the PTGs like Todas Kotas, Kurumbas and Paniyams of Nilgiris district.

**(x) Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

The executive staff of the organization *i.e.* AAJVS having the mandate for the welfare of the PTGs are sensitized to work with the PTGs.

**B. Monitoring System**

3.7 In reply to a query as to what steps have been taken by the Ministry to fix accountability for proper implementation of the Schemes and proper utilization of funds meant for PTGs to improve the situation, it was stated that the Ministry has involved all the States/UT in preparation and implementation of long term comprehensive Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plans for development of PTGs during the 11th Five Year Plan. These CCD Plans have inbuilt mechanism of monitoring of programmes/activities periodically in order to enforce accountability.

3.8 In reply to another query as to what precaution has been taken by the Ministry to see that programmes/schemes being sponsored by the Central Government are not similar to ones taken by the State Governments, it was stated that the scheme of Development of PTGs is a need based scheme. The Ministry funds the activities which have been proposed by the States/UT in their CCD plans. The CCD plans envisage dovetailing with existing schemes of other Ministries/Departments for synergy and supplementation.

3.9 To a further query as to what is the monitoring system to ensure proper and strict implementation of the PTG Schemes, the following information has been provided to the Committee:

Name of the State	Replies
Andhra Pradesh	Tribal Welfare Department Monitors monthly expenditure of the schemes with the implementing agencies. Further, regular bi-monthly meetings are held with the Project Officers of ITDAs, wherein, review of PTG developmental programmes is also taken up. Further, Minister for Tribal Welfare, Principal Secretary, Tribal Welfare and Director, Tribal Welfare are visiting the ITDAs and as part of their visits to the tribal areas, they are inspecting the PTGs programmes also.
Chhattisgarh	Governing body of PTG Development Authority and Project Administrator monitor the implementation of above mentioned scheme.
Gujarat	For implementation and monitoring of the scheme, the District Collector of the District is the authority.
Jharkhand	All the PTG Programmes are being monitored through Tribal Welfare Commissioner's Office, Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand.

Name of the State	Replies
Karnataka	The progress in implementation of schemes is being monitored by the Director at the State Level in monthly meetings and the Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayats review the progress in KDP meeting regularly. Regular inspections are being taken up by Officers from Directorate & Zilla Panchayats to see that the benefit of the schemes reaches to the target groups.
Kerala	There is no separate monitoring system for the Central Sector scheme 'Development of PTGs' in the State. The Schemes/ Programmes implementing under Tribal Sub Plan in the State is mainly monitored by the District level working Group constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector and in the State Level by the SC/ST Development Deptt. In addition the schemes/programmes implementing by the three tier local bodies by utilizing the Plan grant in aid of the State Govt., is monitored by the District Planning Committee constituted as per Panchayat Raj Act.
Manipur	The programmes are implemented after due consultation with the Work Advisory Board for Maram Primitive Tribe and the Beneficiary Selection Committee constituted by the Government.
Madhya Pradesh	Monitoring of programmes is done by the State Govt. at three levels, namely, at the State Level by the Director PTG, Commissioner Tribal Development & Secretary SC & ST Welfare Department at the divisional level by the Divisional Commissioners and Regional Deputy Commissioners of the Tribal Welfare Deptt., and at the district level by the District Collectors who are Vice-Chairman of the respective development agencies, besides chairman of the agencies who are non-officials. Review meetings are held from time to time at Bhopal as well as at district levels. State Govt. has been taking the assistance of Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur and Regional Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research Jabalpur of monitoring the related schemes.
Maharashtra	Not replied.
Orissa	At the project level the concerned District Collector, at the Deptt. level the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Deptt. and at the State Level the Chief Secretary monitors the system to ensure proper and strict implementation of the programmes/schemes for PTGs.

Name of the State	Replies
Rajasthan	Monitoring of the schemes for Saharia PTGs is done by Additional Collector and Project Officer, District Collector and Office of Zonal Commissioner, Kota.
Tamil Nadu	The overall supervision of the schemes are being done by the District Collectors under the technical supervision of the heads of departments concerned. The District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officers under the control of Director of Tribal Welfare are monitoring the implementation of schemes including that of PTGs.
Tripura	In the State Level there is monthly meeting of the Programme implementing officers at the district level, there is field visit taken by the implementing Dy. Director and the Director of the Deptt.
Uttarakhand	Implementation and review of the schemes at the District Level is done by District Social Welfare Officer under direction of Chief Development Officers/District Collectors.
Uttar Pradesh	These schemes are implemented by Deputy Project Officer under the supervision of District Collector and District Social Welfare Officer.
A & N Islands	Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) is monitoring the implementation of Janashree Bima Yojana Scheme. All eligible primitive tribe members of Great Andamanese and Onges families have been covered under the scheme. On attaining of age of 18 years other members shall be covered under the scheme. Proper accounts are being maintained by AAJVS and they are in regular contact with LIC of India, Kolkata for necessary follow-up in the matter.
West Bengal	Since the inception of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects during the 5th Five Year Plan onwards one senior executive not below the rank of the Additional District Magistrate is deputed as the District Project Officer-cum-District Welfare Officer in those districts where ITDP are functioning. The total activities regarding Tribal Development are being looked after by the Project Officer of the district concerned. There arises no question of overlapping of schemes sponsored either by the Central Govt. and/or by the State Govt. in any such project districts. The 3 PTGs are living in such districts where ITDPs have been functioning and all the funds related to any scheme are utilized by the Project Officer-cum-District Welfare Officer in all the respective districts and there is no report of overlapping of any type of schemes.

3.10 When asked whether the Central Government have foolproof mechanism to monitor and assess to work done by NGOs so as to know that the funds released have actually been utilised for the development of PTGs, the Committee have been informed that the funds under the scheme are released only to reputed organisation with proven credibility. Besides, the concerned State Government has to inspect the project and recommended grants to the NGOs.

3.11 It has been stated in the Annual Report 2009-10, that the implementation of the CCD Plan is required to be monitored by the officials of the Ministry and such independent agencies as may be appointed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose. At the end of each financial year, the State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit a progress report in the prescribed format to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This report is also required to include the works undertaken by the NGOs.

3.12 During evidence, it was pointed out by the Committee that all NGOs are not doing well in implementing the PTG scheme and it was suggested that before giving the work for development programmes to NGOs, their reputation should be verified. It was also mentioned that the Ministry of Rural Development has constituted the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for monitoring centrally sponsored schemes and many hon'ble members are Chairmen of these committees in their respective districts. However, NGOs are not included in it. It was suggested that the role of NGOs, their functioning and their details should be included for monitoring them.

### **C. Evaluation Study of Ptg Scheme**

3.13 The Committee were informed that the Ministry has assigned the evaluation Study of PTG Scheme to Indian Institute for Public Administration (IIPA), Delhi for the scheme of "Development of PTGs". When asked about the reasons for not conducting evaluation for PTGs programmes in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh by the respective State Governments, it was stated in the written reply that the IIPA selected the States namely Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu at their own, probably as a statistical sampling basis and that the next evaluation study may include these three States if selected on such sampling. According to information furnished to the Committee, three States i.e. Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands had involved NGOs to evaluate programmes for PTGs. As regards to the findings of the evaluation report, it has been stated that since the report is voluminous only the extracts of Findings and Recommendations are attached as Annexure (**Appendix III**).

3.14 In their power point presentation (**Appendix IV**), it was mentioned that according to the Report on Evaluation of Scheme of Development of PTGs, it is stated that though efforts are being made by the Government and other stakeholders to address the problems of PTGs, however, the differentials between PTGs and other social groups on human development indicators remain high. Despite the efforts being made by the Administration, the task is huge for the over arching issues facing all the PTGs i.e. poverty, dependence on casual labour at low wage rates, work related drudgery, food insecurity, low literacy with large gender gaps, poor access to safe water, high incidence of morbidity and disease, remoteness and poor infrastructure. The broad

recommendations in the Report include preparation of a road map for development of PTGs based on realistic assessment, timely financial allocation, involvement of traditional, social and political institutions in planning and implementation, involvement of panchayat raj institutions and focus on primary education and retention in schools, intensive interventions in health sector, provisions of safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity, extension of Janashree Beema Yojana to make it broad based, conservation of habitats of PTGs , seeking support of corporate houses, orientation and training of officials working in PTG areas and proper incentive to them and strengthening of monitoring and supervision cell.

3.15 It had further been stated in the power point presentation that on the basis of experience during 10th Plan, directions of Planning Commission and recommendations of Evaluation Study, long term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans for PTGs for entire 11th Plan period has been worked out.



## CHAPTER IV

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### **Special Focus on Regrouped Riang Villages in Tripura**

4.1 The Committee have been informed that the Riangs like to live on hill tops in small numbers. Therefore, reaching services or providing essential infrastructure for welfare or livelihood generation becomes extremely difficult. However, since many Riang families have now been regrouped into compact villages, providing standard services to them should not be difficult. Interventions could cover drinking water supply, rain water harvesting where necessary, livelihood initiatives especially piggery and goatry, land development with appropriate horticulture or commercial plantation and houses for those who have proved their intention to settle after having stayed in regrouped village for more than one and half to two years.

4.2 When specially asked as to what is meant by compact village, and how have the Riang families been regrouped into compact villages, it was explained that Riangs usually live in scattered manner on hillocks. They are also residing in low lying areas in some places, Recently, they have been residing together in a place in compact manner which is known as regrouping village with encouragement of the State Government. The population of Riang is reported to be 1,43,000 (Beseline survey 2004), They are residing in all districts under 23 out of total 40 Blocks.

4.3 In reply to another query as to whether there was any protest/opposition/apprehension when the Riang families were shifted from their earlier habitation for the purpose of regrouping it was stated that the shifting for regrouping was on their own. Forcefully, no habitation has so far been regrouped, therefore, there was no protest. It has also been stated that some of the families might have shifted with apprehension of losing land for jhum cultivation, which is in any case very limited.

4.4 When asked about the strategy engaged in regrouping Riang families into compact villages, the Committee were informed that according to the State Government their regrouping was done by providing drinking water facilities, shifting the school and Anganwadi Centres from old habitations, link roads and employment under NREGA. The Committee were further informed that the State Government took the initiative to regroup the Riang families during 2004-05 after it carried out the study for all tribals of the State. When asked to provide the details of study conducted, the State Government furnished a copy of booklet on Rehabilitation Package for Regrouping of Tribal Families in Tripura 2004-09. (**Appendix V**)

4.5 The Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs after his visit to Tripura had written a D.O. letter to the State Government asking them to take up certain measures on priority. In this connection, he has mentioned that Tripura is the only State that has a Department exclusively for the Riang PTG development. He had emphasized that every regrouped Riang village should be saturated with houses and drinking water to which the State

Government is reported to have accepted the suggestion. When enquired whether the different programmes implemented by the State Government of Tripura did not produce the desired visible result, it was reported that the rehabilitation through the rubber plantation is visible and has given the desired result apart from the small business scheme and pig rearing, horticultural resettlement etc. It has been stated that the State Government did not offer any comment on the point of not able to saturate an area with particular programme. However, the Ministry have stated that both administrative and financial reasons may hinder taking up many projects at the same time for saturation coverage.

4.6 In reply to a query as to how would the Government propose to tackle the situation of shortage of drinking water in a Riang regrouped village, the Committee were informed that the State Government have suggested Mini-Deep-Tube-Well in source villages, Deep-Tube-Well in other along border areas.

4.7 Asked whether the Riangs have been educated in water harvesting to overcome the scarcity of water problem, the State reported that it has been introduced in some hamlets of the State. There is still room for improvement and providing extensive training.

4.8 In regard to suggestion made in d.o. letter about taking up intensive pisciculture in Dombur lake which has linkage to nearby towns and cities as also to settlement of security forces, it has been replied that the State Government was ready to implement the suggestions.

4.9 In regard to a query as to how many ST families including Riang families would be benefited due to conferring on rights of occupation and livelihood under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Dwellers Rights) Act, 2006, it was stated that the State Government intimated approximate number as 52,000. However, the counting is going on and the number may increase according to the State.

4.10 During interaction with State officers at Agartala during the Study tour of the Committee, it was mentioned that 1,40,019 applications from ST individuals has been received, out of which 1,18,770 STs were vested with forest rights as on 31st December, 2010. The quantum of land involved was 174,157.256 hectare and patta pass book distributed and demarcation of land completed were in respect of 1,18,770 ST applicants. It was also mentioned that 20,604 claims received from STs were rejected and that there were 645 claims pending for re-verification as on 31st December, 2010. It was also informed that 18,735 forest dwellers were provided with economic activities as on 10th August, 2010 *vide* Statement at **Appendix-VI**.

4.11 When asked about the position in regard to PTGs in other States who would be settled in view of the Act *ibid*, the Committee were informed that most of the States have reported that the process of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is going on and is at different stages of implementation in each State/UT.

4.12 In his d.o. letter (**Appendix-VII**), the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs had also mentioned about Ashram Schools. It has been reported by the State Government

that three Ashram Schools are functioning at Kanchanpur, Ambassa and Karbook. The Committee were informed that the Ministry had planned to develop a model Ashram School for all States to follow with local modifications, if necessary. When the Committee asked how much time the Ministry would take to develop a blue print of Ashram School for all the States, it was mentioned in their written reply that the Ministry has got approved the scheme of Ashram School by CCEA on 24th July, 2008. It has now been incorporated in the scheme document that every State draw up attractive designs for the building that will have good ventilation and comfortable living space. The children must feel proud to be in such schools. The colour scheme must be children friendly. The plan must indicate the layout of compound, including the kitchen, vegetable garden and plantation (fruits and nutritional trees like moringa, citrus) areas. The States are encouraged to use full savings and renewable energy technologies in the school by availing schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. It has now been separately intimated to the States/UTs to include rain water harvesting structure in each building proposed for construction. The designing has, for the present been left to State Governments.

4.13 In regard to synergy with Self-Help Groups for procuring and supply of food items for Ashram Schools as also for promoting the development and marketing of piggery, goatry and poultry etc., it was stated that response of the State Government is awaited.

4.14 In regard to Pre-matric scholarship, the Committee were informed that the State of Tripura is paying just Rs. 30-35 per month to a tribal residential student. When asked whether the amount being paid to the tribal residential students as Pre-matric scholarship is sufficient, in response to the query the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have clarified that the amount of Pre-matric scholarship paid to the ST student is Rs. 600/700.

## CHAPTER V

### OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Introductory

5.1 The Committee note that there are certain groups who are reported to be most vulnerable sections among the Scheduled Tribes as they are few in number, have not attained any significant level of social and economic progress and generally inhabit remote locations having poor infrastructure and administrative support. Keeping in mind these characteristics of those tribal groups, the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1975-76 had evolved guidelines for identification of tribal community as PTGs so as to give them priority on protection and development. According to the statement furnished to the Committee, there are altogether 75 tribal groups spread across 17 States and 1 Union Territory who have been identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). The Committee also observe that there are certain tribal groups who are not confined only in one State but are scattered in other States too.

5.2 According to the statement on details of PTGs in different States/UTs, the Committee note that population of many PTGs have not been compiled in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. There are altogether 18 tribal groups whose names are in the list of PTGs but their population has not been shown against their names during the census undertaken in 1991 and 2001. These tribal groups are Gutob Gadaba, Kultia Khond, Kandasavara, Bondo Porja, Parenji Porja in Andhra Pradesh, Cholanaikayan in Kerala, Abujh Maria, Bharia, Hill Korwa in Madhya Pradesh, Maria Gond in Maharashtra, Chuktia Bhunja, Dongria Khond, Kharia, Kutia Khond, Lanjia Saura, Paudi Bhuyan and Saura in Orissa and Toto in West Bengal. Even in the census of 1961 and 1971, two tribal groups *viz.*, Bharia in Madhya Pradesh and Toto in West Bengal respectively had not been included. To overlook 18 tribal groups in two successive census *i.e.* in 1991 and 2001 respectively cannot be taken lightly. It is a very serious matter that 18 tribal groups have not been accounted for and exist on papers only. The Committee would therefore like to know who is responsible for such a blunder. It is distressing to note that the Central and State Governments do not value the lives and welfare of those 18 tribal groups seriously; otherwise how could they overlook such a large number of tribal groups being ignored in successive census. It would be very unfortunate and shameful if those 18 tribal groups have become extinct over the years and exist only on paper. The Committee view this utter insensitiveness on the part of the Ministry as disturbing as it appears that they are least bothered to ensure that all the vulnerable tribal groups are enumerated in every census. If the counting of those 18 tribal groups was purposely left out, the Committee view this as a serious crime committed both by the respective State Governments as also by the Union Government. By not enumerating those 18 vulnerable tribal groups in successive census, the Committee feel the State have deprived them of their fundamental right to be the citizens of the country. It is the

responsibility of both the Union and the State Governments to see that all the tribal groups are included in the census; otherwise how the Union/State Governments would plan for the protection and economic and social development of those PTGs in the absence of their exact population. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to treat this lapse of not enumerating those 18 tribal groups seriously and take up the matter with concerned authorities so that all the members of 18 vulnerable tribal groups are enumerated during the 2011 census on priority without fail. The Committee also observe that in the National Tribal Policy it has been envisaged that the concerned States will compile comprehensive data bases and profiles for each of the 75 PTGs. Keeping this vision in mind, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should ensure that census of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) is always taken and not left out or else, the objective for which PTGs have been identified for their protection and economic development would be lost.

5.3 The Committee also note that there are certain vulnerable tribal groups whose numbers have declined over the years even though the Ministry in their post evidence note has refuted this observation. The Committee, however, claim on the basis of very information furnished to them by the Ministry that the number of some of the vulnerable tribal groups are indeed declining. These tribal groups are Thoti in Andhra Pradesh, Birhor in Bihar and Jharkhand, Maran Naga in Manipur, Birhor in Orissa, Raji in Uttarakhand and Onge in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As one of the reasons for identifying tribal groups as PTGs or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups is to arrest the decline or stagnation in their population, the Committee are of the strong view that the Ministry should find out the real causes for their decline. The drawbacks could be that the State Governments are not implementing various schemes according to their needs or they are simply not being included for developmental purposes. Having noted that the Ministry have not conducted any study on causes as to why there is decline or stagnation in population of certain PTGs, the Committee strongly recommend that a study should be undertaken/sponsored so as to find out the causes of decline or stagnation in population of each such tribal groups despite various welfare schemes undertaken by the Central and State Governments, so that corrective measures can be found and implemented. The Committee urge the Ministry to be extra vigilant and not complacent should there be even slight reduction or stagnation in the population of PTGs.

5.4 The Committee further note that population of certain PTGs is dangerously small. The number of some groups is less than a thousand and in some cases even less than a Hundred. These PTGs are Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Sauria Paharia and Savas in Bihar, Birhor in Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh and Orissa, Kota in Tamil Nadu, Raji in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and all PTGs in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The Committee are of the view that the Government should have special action plan for those dangerously small tribal groups lest they become extinct. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to formulate special programme for them immediately by setting aside some special funds so that the States/UTs take up the cases of those small tribal groups on priority to arrest their decline.

### **Objective**

5.5 The Committee note that the main objective of identifying certain tribes as PTGs or Particularly Vulnerable Tribes is to give priority for their protection and development. The Committee further note that if through intervention of the Government the objective is achieved, the tribal groups can be derecognized. The Committee observe though that no time limit has been fixed to achieve the objectives. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should ask the State Governments to fix the benchmark of development of each PTG in their States and accordingly prepare a time schedule for reaching the target. The Committee are of the view that if any tribal groups reach certain level of economic development, they should be considered for de-recognition as PTGs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should ensure that tribal groups who have reached the benchmark fixed for economic development should no longer be treated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribes so that more focused attention can be given for protection and development of other PTGs. The Committee also note that there are quite many larger tribal groups who are included as PTGs. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should also see that the States are not partial in undertaking developmental work for larger tribal groups at the cost of other more vulnerable and smaller tribal groups who need more protection and development on priority.

### **Activities undertaken by States for development of PTGs**

5.6 The Committee note that the State specific priorities covering agriculture, housing, nutrition, etc. have been emphasized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). The activities covered under the Scheme included housing, land distribution, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health facilities, infrastructure development, insurance, etc. It has been stated by the Ministry that all the States/UTs have drawn up Comprehensive Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans which were improved in consultation with an Expert Committee constituted by that Ministry. While going through the note on activities undertaken by the States for the development of PTGs, it is observed that except for insurance under Janashree Beema Yojana, all other activities do not seem to be exclusively for the PTGs. The Committee also note that all PTG families have not been fully covered under Janashree Beema Yojana as yet in States like Kerala and Rajasthan. In case of some other States, it is only mentioned that certain number of PTG families have been covered and thus it is not clear whether some more PTG in those States are still to be covered. Having noted that Janashree Beema Yojana was introduced exclusively to cover all the PTG families, the Committee recommend that this activity should be completed within a time period and the Statewise achievement should be furnished to the Committee within three months of the presentation of the report.

5.7 In regard to housing, the Committee note that in Kerala, separate housing scheme exclusively for PTGs was under implementation from 1997-98 to 2004-05. However, in other States, houses have been constructed for PTGs, who were below poverty line under different schemes. The Committee are of the view that houses are basic need of every family. As such, construction of houses for PTGs should be of

utmost importance and priority. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should encourage all State Governments/UT administration to construct pucca houses with basic amenities for all PTGs within a time period. The Committee are also concerned that in Chhattisgarh, it is difficult to saturate the homeless PTGs with houses as some of them abandon their houses due to customary law in the event of death or tragedy. The Committee urge the Union Government and State Governments not to be discouraged by such customary law but should persistently endeavour to educate them about the advantages of having a home of their own so as to wean them away from all kinds of superstition through awareness programme.

5.8 In regard to education, the Committee note that some States have opened schools/colleges especially for PTG students. Ashram School has been opened for Chenchus in ITDA Srisailam in Andhra Pradesh, Central Model School for Koraga in Karnataka, schools for Saharia in Rajasthan and residential schools and Ashram Schools for PTG children in Jharkhand, Kerala and Orissa. The Committee are surprised by the reply given by the State Government of Chhattisgarh that there is no Central Government funding for schools for PTGs in Chhattisgarh and that most of the schools are funded by State Government. The Committee should, therefore be apprised of the reasons as to why schools for PTGs in the State of Chhattisgarh has not been provided Central Government funds. The Committee urge the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to encourage all State Governments to build residential schools exclusively for PTG students with Central funds on priority under programme for PTGs. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should stress that the State Governments also provide adequate number of trained teachers/staff in those residential schools so that PTG children are not deprived of the basic education due to absence of trained teachers. It should also be ensured that the State Governments set aside some funds out of PTG Funds received from the Ministry to give some incentives to teachers posted in PTG schools for working in remote areas. The Committee also recommend that local educated unemployed tribal youth should be given first preference in employment as teachers in PTG schools.

5.9 In regard to health programme activity for PTGs, the Committee note that most of the States are conducting health camps to create health awareness and provide necessary medical aid. In Kerala though, besides having Mobile Medical Unit and Outreaching Health Care Programmes, the Committee note that a hospital for PTGs at Mananthavady, Wayanad District, for which funds were released under Article 275(1), and two OP clinics for Kurumbas are functioning at Attappady, Palakkad District. Having noted that a hospital and two OP clinics which were funded by Central Government are functioning for PTGs in Kerala, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should encourage all other States having PTGs to construct hospitals/OP clinics for them with the help of Central fund so that PTGs need not have to travel long distances to avail the health facilities. The Committee further recommend that only devoted doctors, nurses and other medical staff who are seriously concerned about PTGs should be posted in hospitals/OP clinics and for their hard posting they should be provided with some attractive incentives as compensation.

5.10 In regard to land distribution to PTGs, the Committee note that only in Jharkhand, each and every PTG family is reported to have been allotted 2.05 acres of



agricultural land. In the State of Chhattisgarh, a scheme under Central Government Scheme for land distribution was sanctioned but later dropped as PTGs were not keen to shift to other areas away from their village. In case of States like Karnataka, Kerala and Tripura, the Committee note that PTGs living in forest areas would be given land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Committee also observed that in Kerala, an organization *viz.*, Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission had been constituted for identifying landless tribals and rehabilitating them. The Committee urge the Ministry to ensure that land distribution to PTGs by State Governments under different schemes especially under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is done on priority. The Committee are also of the view that since all the PTGs are not basically agriculturists and some are engaged in hunting or in jhum cultivations, distribution of agricultural land may not be a success unless those PTGs are taught the basics of traditional farming. The Committee, therefore, recommend that not only agricultural land is distributed to PTGs but they may also be given training in traditional farming by the professionals. Those PTGs who are already engaged in traditional farming should be provided with latest technology in farming and also be taught how and when to raise the high yielding crops in their lands.

5.11 In regard to infrastructure development, the Committee note that several States have built village roads and made provision for drinking water and electricity, constructed residential school buildings, community hall, etc. in PTG villages. The Committee observe that the State of Orissa has set aside 30% of SCA to TSP towards infrastructure developmental activities. The Committee are of the view that all the States should also set aside specific percentage of funds meant for development of PTGs towards infrastructure development. The Committee stress that pucca road is the lifeline for people living in remote areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all States should endeavour to build pucca roads in areas where PTGs live. Besides, digging of wells, ponds and harvesting of rain water should also be taken up in all PTG areas under MGNREGA Scheme so that they may get an opportunity to build asset for their village and also earn wages for their contribution.

5.12 In regard to income generation projects for PTGs, States like Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura have stated that they have self employment scheme. In Orissa, a sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided to each beneficiary for skill upgradation development, training in trades like mechanic, electrician, blacksmith, etc. In Kerala, agricultural and animal husbandry programmes are undertaken for income generation of PTGs. The Committee are of the view that income generation programme should not be same for all PTGs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the income generation programmes of every State should be designed according to the need and suitability of each PTG in the State.

5.13 The Committee are disturbed to note that some States like Bihar, MP, Manipur, UP and Uttarakhand have not provided information on activities for economic development of PTGs for a long time. It is a matter of grave concern that even though the States of Bihar, Manipur and UP were provided with funds for development of PTGs in the year 2006-07, the utilization certificates in this regard had not been submitted



to the Ministry. The Committee are also disheartened to note that some States do not seem to be concerned for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups or PTGs living in their States as is evident from their lackadaisical attitude shown to the Ministry's suggestion to submit the revised CCD plans or attending a meeting called by the Ministry. The Committee would like the Ministry to convey their displeasure to the States of Bihar and UP for delay in sending revised CCD plans and to the State of Manipur for not caring to send an officer to attend the meeting called by the Ministry. The Committee are constrained to view the attitude of the State Governments as very irresponsible and advise them not to treat PTGs with disdain but to work for their development. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should ensure that all the States/UTs undertake the programme for development of every PTG in their respective States very seriously so that they are preserved and protected and not disappear due to their negligence.

#### **Working of Programmes/Schemes for development of PTGs**

5.14 The Committee note that the scheme for development of PTGs was launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in 1997-98. It is a Centrally funded annual plan scheme implemented through States/UTs and NGOs. It has been reported that from the 11th Five Year Plan, the scheme has been converted to a five year plan prepared by each State/UT for the entire period. The Committee stress that since the schemes for development of PTGs is an exclusive scheme of the Central Government, the Ministry should ensure that no people other than PTGs are included in the scheme by the States/UTs. According to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the funds under the scheme are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds on the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. In view of clear cut mandate mentioned above, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should ensure that the States and NGOs strictly undertake only such activities for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups which would directly contribute in their economic development and protection. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry should ensure that States do maintain proper records for each programme separately so that funds received for development and protection of PTGs under different schemes like the Central PTG scheme, SCA to TSP and under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are shown separately so that the funds are not diverted from one account to other. The States should also be asked to provide PTG-wise details of programme for which the funds are requisitioned from the Ministry under different schemes, so that the development of each PTG can be assessed *vis-a-vis* the funds spent against each of them in due time.

5.15 The Committee observe that only 12 States/UTs have provided information regarding different programmes undertaken for the development of PTGs. The Committee also observe that some States have separate State programmes for PTGs beside the Central Government one. Whereas the States of Gujarat and West Bengal have not clearly mentioned that they have separate State programmes for the development of PTGs, the States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa have categorically stated that they have

no separate State programmes for development of PTGs. The Committee, however, note that there is no uniformity in providing information by the States/UTs. Every State has furnished the information on programme undertaken for PTGs in its own style. The Committee are of the view that as 100% Central funds are made available to States/UTs according to CCD plan submitted by each State, the Ministry should insist that information on programmes undertaken for each PTG should be precise and in a standard format so as to have proper overview. The Committee, recommend that the Ministry should obtain the information in a tabulated proforma detailing therein the activities/projects undertaken, amount of funds under which activities carried out, details of PTG beneficiaries, etc. so that the information furnished by States/UTs are to the point and irrelevant information are not included. Providing accurate information for each activity undertaken for PTG in the uniform pattern may also help in easy identification of shortcomings, overlapping of schemes as also maintaining transparency.

5.16 The Committee also note that the scheme for development of PTGs is a need based scheme and that the Ministry funds the activities which have been proposed by the States/UTs in their CCD plans. While appreciating the fact that the CCD Plans envisage dovetailing with existing schemes of other Ministries/Departments for synergy and supplementation, the Committee are of the view that the scheme for development of PTGs, which is the flagship scheme of the Ministry, does not lose its prominence even if other schemes are converged with it for supplementation. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should ensure that the States do not divert the funds meant for the development of PTGs for financing other schemes so as to ensure that funds are utilized strictly for the purpose for which releases were made and that there is no mis-utilization/diversion of funds from one account to other.

5.17 The Committee observe that the Central Government releases funds for development of PTGs to State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations as per annual plans while the scheme is implemented through ITDAs/ITDPs, Tribal Research Institutes and NGOs. It has been stated that the State Governments are responsible for proper execution, implementation, supervision and co-ordination of the scheme including selection of NGOs while the responsibility of the Central Government is to release funds to State Governments and NGOs. In the note submitted by the State of Tripura, it was mentioned that the funds were not fully utilized by them as release of funds by the Ministry was at the fag end of the financial year. The Ministry in their written reply have explained that the funds to the State of Tripura were indeed released late as plans needed to be sanctioned by a Committee and eligible States had to submit up to date utilization certificate. The Ministry have also clarified that during 11th Plan period, since plans for entire 5 years have been approved, release of fund is done immediately after submission of utilization certificates and progress reports by the States. The Committee recommend that the funds for development of PTGs should be released as soon as utilization certificates and progress reports are received from States so that no State may have an excuse for non-utilisation of funds due to late release of funds by the Ministry. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs should also ensure that the utilization certificates and progress reports from the States/UTs are also received within a fixed period of time so that enough time remains for

release of funds and utilization of the same. The Committee also note that the State of Maharashtra had suggested that there should be adequate funds for each programme under development plan for PTGs to which the Ministry had stated that it is trying to release maximum funds from the available budget. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should obtain more funds for PTG Scheme so that any programme of State Governments is not rejected for lack of funds. The Committee also recommend the Ministry to explore the possibility of making the funds for PTG Scheme as non-lapsable so that development of PTGs continue.

#### **Funding Pattern and CCD Plans**

5.18 The Committee note that the States select NGOs and their projects are recommended to the Ministry for release of funds directly to NGOs. The Committee further note that the funds are released to States/NGOs in one instalment in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD plans. The Committee are of the view that the Ministry should not release funds to NGOs just because they have been selected and recommended by the States without verifying their credibility and genuineness. Releasing funds to NGOs entails more responsibility for the Ministry as it has to be ensured that the funds are released to the genuine NGOs and are utilized only for the development of PTGs. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should have some foolproof mechanism to cross check the genuineness of NGOs as also that they were selected by the States in a transparent manner.

5.19 The Committee note that with the commencement of 11th Five Year Plan all States/UTs having PTG population were asked to prepare CCD plans for 5 years period for undertaking activities like infrastructure, housing, construction of roads, education, drinking water, health, agriculture, land distribution, cattle development, income generation programmes, etc. It has also been stated that CCD plans are aimed at hamlet/habitat development approach for a visible impact of the scheme. The CCD plans are reported to indicate the annual provisions for each financial year and the agency involved in the implementation of that activity. According to Annual Report of the Ministry the CCD plans were prepared by the States/UTs during 2007-08 for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline survey conducted and approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry. The Committee, however, note with dismay that the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur had not yet submitted their CCD [Reference: Annual Report (2009-10) of the Ministry]. It appears that those three State Governments have no concern at all for most vulnerable Tribal Groups living in their States or the State Governments purposely do not want to intervene due to some other reasons and have left them to their fate. It cannot be easily overlooked since the number of PTGs in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur are nine, two and one respectively and their population is very small according to census undertaken in 2001. The Committee are thus apprehensive that these PTGs would disappear due to indifferent attitude of the State Governments. The Committee urge the Ministry to convey their feelings to the State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Mainpur and advise them to prepare the CCD Plans for them and get these approved by the Expert Committee of the Ministry at the earliest so that developmental works for their welfare are taken up at right earnest.

### **Amount released to State Governments and NGOs**

5.20 According to the Statement on details of funds released and major activities funded during 10th Plan period of PTGs, a sum of Rs. 105.09 crore was released to 18 States/UTs under the scheme for development of PTGs. The amount released was *inter-alia* spent on baseline survey and for insurance scheme for PTGs in all those States/UTs. The Committee note that for the 11th Plan period (2007-2012), the Planning Commission has increased the allocation from Rs. 105.09 crore to Rs. 670.00 crore for PTGs. The Committee, however are surprised to note that from 2007-08 onwards *i.e.* the commencement of 11th Plan period, the funds have not been released to all the States every year. In 2007-08, the funds for development of PTGs were not released to the State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Similarly, in 2008-09 the funds were not released to the State Governments of Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Also, during 2009-10, till 31.12.2009 funds to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal had not been released. Barring the States of Bihar, Manipur and Uttar Pradesh which had not furnished CCD plans, the Committee feel that other States should have been granted funds in time every year. Non-releasing of funds in time definitely stall the developmental work of PTGs which is not acceptable to the Committee. Looking into the status of release of funds to States, the Committee note that only two States *viz.* Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have regularly been provided funds for development of PTGs every year during the 11th Plan period and it is felt that only the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are seriously working for the development of PTGs and that the other State Governments are lagging behind in their responsibility towards PTGs. The Committee are concerned that the problem of non-release of funds in time still persists even though it was claimed that CCD Plan of every State has already been approved for five years and that the funds are released as soon as the State Governments send the utilization certificates and the progress reports. Since the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have not missed to receive the funds every year, it is not understood as to why the other States/UTs are not able to get the funds in time every year. The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised as to why there is still problem in release of funds every year to several States despite having approved CCD Plans. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should examine the shortcomings and find a solution so that release of funds during the remaining years of 11th Plan period is not hampered and the amount of funds allocated by the Planning Commission are fully utilized.

5.21 According to the List of PTGs in different States, the Committee observe that there is no Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Himachal Pradesh. Yet, a sum of Rs. 6,600 lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 3.300 lakh each in 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been granted to Dabbling Handicraft Handloom Development and Welfare Association, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh *vide* statement at para 2.22. The Committee would like to know as to how the funds have been granted to that organisation out of PTG Fund.

5.22 From the Statement at para 2.22 it is seen that the Ministry have released funds to various NGOs in the States/UTs. The Committee, however, note that only one NGO in Jharkhand has been receiving fund every year since 2003-04. The Committee note that many NGOs mentioned in the Statement either received funds once or if received more than once, not every year. In case of NGOs who were given funds only once, is it to be presumed that they completed their work for development of PTGs within one year or they could not produce utilization certificates and disappeared with the money. The Committee should, therefore be apprised as to how it is ensured that NGOs complete the work of development for PTGs with the funds released to them and do not leave the job halfway through. The Committee would like to know as to what kind of precautionary steps were taken before releasing the funds to all the above mentioned NGOs. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should initiate criminal proceedings against all such NGOs who could not complete the work after release of funds for development of PTGs. The Committee also like the Ministry to advise the State Governments to be careful while recommending the names of NGOs to them. As already mentioned earlier in the report, the Committee aver that the Ministry should themselves have some foolproof mechanism by which the genuineness and actual motive of every NGO can be thoroughly verified before release of funds to them. The mechanism should also ensure that State Governments are made liable in case their selection of NGOs is not found to be genuine. The Committee, therefore urge the Ministry should release funds only to genuine NGOs after proper verification of their background and their work amongst the PTGs. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should also ensure that the funds released to NGOs are utilized only for the development of PTGs.

5.23 According to the information furnished at para 2.23, a provision of Rs. 40.50 crore had been made for development of PTGs in the Budget Estimate 2007-08. That amount was revised and the expenditure for that year was Rs. 57.86 crore. Similarly in 2008-09, a provision of Rs. 178.00 crore was made, which was also revised and the expenditure amount for that year was Rs. 192.07 crore. In 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 160.00 crore had been provided in Budget Estimate. The Committee, however are surprised to note that the Budget Estimate was revised as Rs. 83.62 crore and a sum of only Rs. 40.43 crore was expended till 31.12.2009. The Committee are of the view that the Ministry have not managed to project and utilize the funds meant for PTGs properly. The Committee should therefore, be apprised as to why the amount provided for during 2009-10 was almost halved from Rs. 160.00 crore to Rs. 83.62 crore.

#### **Details of beneficiaries**

5.24 In regard to beneficiaries of various programmes, the States/UTs have furnished the information in different formats. The State of Maharashtra has provided details of beneficiaries according to the programme, whereas the State of Gujarat has added information on grant released by the Government of India. The State of Orissa has provided information on sanction, expenditure and physical achievement under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP micro project-wise. The State of Rajasthan has provided information about beneficiaries according to Maharashtra pattern. SCA to TSP, PTGs and under 275(1) whereas the State of Chhattisgarh has provided information on

beneficiaries under SCA to TSP and Central Sector Scheme only and the beneficiaries under Janashree Beema Yojana has been added to it as extra information by the State of Andhra Pradesh. The State of West Bengal has provided information on PTG beneficiaries alongwith the amount sanctioned by Government of India and spent by the State Government together while the State of Tamil Nadu has mentioned only the number of beneficiaries. The information submitted by the State of Tripura mentions about PTG families inducted as also covered under Janashree Beema Yojana Scheme of LIC while the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has provided information on the number of PTG families. Only 11 States/UTs have furnished the information while the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have not submitted the details of PTG beneficiaries of various programmes. The Ministry should ensure that details from these States are received without further delay. The Committee are of the view that the Ministry should maintain records of PTG beneficiaries alongwith particulars of programmes under which they have been covered. As the information submitted by the States/UTs were in different format, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should obtain details of beneficiaries in a standard format from the State Governments for future use starting from the 11th Plan period according to CCD plans under PTG Scheme of the Ministry as also under other funds like SCA to TSP and under article 275(1) of the Constitution separately so as to know the exact particulars of PTG beneficiaries who actually got covered under different programmes. It will enable in monitoring physical and financial achievements in the course of time.

5.25 The Committee note that in the year 2004-05, the Ministry decided to provide insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under “Janashree Beema Yojana” of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. It was also decided to cover all PTG families within the Tenth Five Year Plan. According to Annual Report of 2009-10, it has been stated that the Ministry released Rs. 21.59 crore to cover 4,31,900 earning heads of PTG families till 2007-08 since 2004-05. It was also mentioned in the Report that it was estimated to cover 5 lakh earning members of PTG families based on the census of 1999. The Committee desire that the Ministry should ask the States/UTs to review the Yojana to know whether it has benefited the PTG families at all. If it is found to be beneficial to them then efforts should be made to cover more PTG earning members, and if need be, with added benefits, according to latest census.

#### **Monitoring of Scheme**

5.26 The Committee note that the PTG Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry and the States through the existing staff at their disposal. It has been reported that the staff in the Ministry is awfully limited; the NGO Section in the Ministry in addition to other responsibilities is dealing with the developmental scheme of PTGs. The Committee feel that since the scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry, it should be handled by an exclusive section in the Ministry so that the scheme gets proper attention it deserves. In the absence of a separate section fully supported by dedicated staff to oversee the scheme, it becomes difficult to achieve the objective for which the Ministry have nurtured the scheme. The



Committee are also of the view that since the PTG Scheme is fully funded by the Central Government, monitoring of the scheme not only by the concerned State Government officials but by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is very essential even though it has also been stated that the CCD plan of each State has self monitoring aspect. Having a plan well drafted in paper is one thing but getting it translated in reality can only be verified by physical inspection of sites where the scheme is being undertaken. Not having enough officer/staff in the Ministry to spare them to go for a field visit is a matter of great concern. How can the scheme can be implemented successfully if the Ministry, which provide fund for developmental work for the welfare of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, cannot afford to spare officers/staff for systematic monitoring of schemes. It is an irony that in one hand Government want to undertake various schemes for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups for their all round development and provide funds too, but on the other hand, the Ministry are handicapped in the matter of monitoring by way of physical inspection of site due to shortage of officers/staff. In such a situation it is but natural for the Ministry to avoid inspection and give an opportunity to State Governments and NGOs selected by them to be complacent. The Committee, therefore, strongly feel that it is high time that the Government should provide enough officers and staff in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs so that the scheme initiated by the Ministry does not get stranded due to insufficiency in monitoring of staff. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that a separate section with adequate number of officers and staff may be set up in the Ministry to deal with all the matters relating to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups so that it can monitor implementation of Scheme properly including proper utilization of funds by the States and NGOs by visiting physically the areas where the developmental projects have been taken up by the State Governments and NGOs with the Central funds.

5.27 The Committee note that in some States, the staff involved in the implementation of PTG programmes are reported to be well acquainted to oversee implementation of schemes of PTGs. The Committee further note that in some other States, the staff involved are also trained before they are posted in PTG areas. The Committee recommend that all the States should ensure that all the officials of the implementing agencies for development of PTGs should always be well acquainted with the need of each PTG for whom they are working for and, if need be, well trained before they are posted to work for them so that they will not lose their focus and continue to do the task assigned to them with total commitment and dedication. The Committee also like that the officers and staff posted in PTG areas are dedicated lot and not the one who are posted for punishment purposes. Those officers should be given some incentives in the form of some extra allowances and concessions so that they work more enthusiastically.

5.28 The CCD Plans are reported to have inbuilt mechanism for monitoring of programmes/activities periodically in order to enforce accountability. The Committee, however, are constrained to note that there is no mention about the details of inbuilt mechanism which help in proper implementation of the schemes and proper utilization of funds. In the absence of any explanation on working of inbuilt mechanism in CCD plans, the Committee are not convinced how the mechanism operates in fixing accountability for proper implementation or proper utilization of funds for schemes for

PTGs. The Committee are of the view that the reply to the specific query as to what steps the Ministry have taken to fix accountability for proper implementation of the scheme and proper utilization of funds for PTGs does not seem to convey the complete reply. Nonetheless, the Committee view that monitoring of scheme is vital in implementation of any scheme. The success of a scheme does not depend fully on implementation aspect but equally on monitoring too. The PTG scheme being 100% Central sector scheme but implemented through State Governments and NGOs needs to be monitored more vigorously physically and financially. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should appoint some additional staff as well as professionals/agencies who can independently monitor PTG scheme undertaken by all State Governments and NGOs besides having a monitoring team of their own who may undertake field visits from time to time to verify the working of the PTG Schemes. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry should hold periodic meetings with the State Government authorities and NGOs so as to check the progress in undertaking the scheme.

5.29 It has been reported that the Ministry funds the activities which have been proposed by the States/UTs in their CCD plans. It has further been stated that CCD plans envisage dovetailing with existing schemes of other Ministries/Departments for synergy and supplementation. The Committee are of the strong view that the Ministry should be circumspect while funds are to be released for CCD plans which have already been approved. In fact, it is desirable to review the CCD plans to know whether the State Governments and NGOs are utilizing the funds for the same purpose for which they had projected in their plans submitted and approved in 2007-08. The Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should ensure that there is some mechanism to detect diversion of PTG funds to any other activities in the guise of dovetailing with other schemes of other Ministries/Departments.

5.30 The monitoring system which exists in different States/UTs mentions the different levels of officers who are responsible for implementing and monitoring of PTG Scheme. The Committee note that State level, Divisional level and District level monitoring are being done by the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Committee further note that Nehru Agricultural University, Jabalpur and Regional Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Jabalpur have been assigned the work of monitoring the schemes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should advise all the State Governments to follow the three level monitoring system for PTG schemes. If need be, a tribal MLA/MP of the area may also be associated in the monitoring committees of the PTG Scheme.

5.31 In regard to monitoring and assessing of work done by NGOs, it has been stated that funds are released only to reputed organization with proven credibility. As NGOs are selected by the State Governments and the funds are released direct by the Ministry in one instalment, the Committee feel that Ministry should also independently check the credibility of the NGOs. After verifying the genuineness and commitment of NGOs, their particulars should also be circulated to local tribal MLAs/MPs, so that they can also keep an eye on their working.



### **Evaluation of PTG Scheme**

5.32 The Committee note that the Ministry had assigned the evaluation study of PTG Scheme to Indian Institute for Public Administration (IIPA), Delhi. The study had covered the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The report submitted did not cover the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. The report is stated to be voluminous. The broad recommendations in the report include preparation of a roadmap for development of PTGs based on realistic assessment, timely financial allocation, involvement of traditional, social and political institutions in planning and implementation, involvement of panchayat raj institutions, focus on primary education and retention in schools, intensive interventions in health sector, provisions of safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity, extension of Janashree Beema Yojana to make it broad based, conservation of habitats of PTGs. The report has also suggested for asking support of corporate houses, orientation and training of officials working in PTG areas and proper incentives to them and strengthening of monitoring and supervision cell. Having noted all the important findings and suggestions, the Committee urge the Government that all those suggestions should be taken very seriously as most of those suggestions have also been considered and recommended by them. The Committee strongly feel that economic development of PTGs and their protection solely depend fully on the seriousness and involvement of both the Central and State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government without further ado should strengthen the Ministry with proper logistic support to implement, supervise and monitor the PTG scheme and also endeavour to rope in corporate houses for making the scheme for PTGs a success. The Committee also recommend that the evaluation of PTG scheme should be done periodically so as to assess the economic development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and to accordingly improvise/rectify the shortcomings in the scheme.

### **Miscellaneous**

5.33 In Tripura, there is only one tribal group i.e. the Riang which has been considered Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG). The Riang are stated to be residing in all districts of Tripura under 23 out of total 40 blocks. Earlier, the Riang families were reported to be residing in scattered manner on hillocks, but now with encouragement of State Government, they have been regrouped to compact villages. It was stated that the State Government took the initiative to regroup the Riang families during 2004-05 after carrying out the study for all tribals of the State. It has also been stated that no habitation of Riang families has so far been regrouped forcefully. Regrouping of Riang was done by providing drinking water facilities, shifting the schools and Anganwadi Centres from old habitations, link roads and employment under MNREGA. The Committee, however, are surprised to note that the population of Riang which was 1,65,103 according to census 2001 has come down to 1,43,000 according to Baseline Survey 2004. It needs to be clarified as to which of the figures is to be taken as authentic as decline in population of PTG within a short spell of time cannot be taken lightly. The Committee should, therefore, be apprised of the reasons as to how within three years there is decline in the population of Riang. The Committee, however,

are pleased to note that Tripura is the only State that has a Department exclusively for the Riang PTG development. The Committee recommend that all other States should also emulate the Tripura pattern and explore the possibility of having a separate Department for speedy and sustainable development of PTGs in their States.

5.34 The Committee are delighted to note that Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs visited the PTG area in Tripura in January, 2008 and asked the State Government to take up certain measures on priority. The Committee should be apprised whether the Ministry have followed up with the State of Tripura for implementation of suggestions made by the Secretary and whether those suggestions have been implemented in letter and spirit.

5.35 One of the noteworthy suggestions was to saturate every regrouped Riang villages with houses and drinking water. Even though the State Government have reported to have accepted the suggestion, the Committee are not sure whether the State Government would be able to implement it in view of the apprehension of the Ministry that administrative and financial reasons may hinder taking of many mini projects at the same time for saturation coverage. To tackle the shortage of drinking water in Riang regrouped village, the State Government of Tripura have mentioned that they would have mini deep tube well in source village and deep tube well along border areas. It has also been stated that water harvesting has also been introduced in some hamlets of the State even though there is still some room for improvement and intensive training. The Committee observe that the State Government are clear as to how they would tackle the drinking water problem, it should not be difficult for them to translate the idea into reality. The Committee therefore are of the view that the Ministry should not hesitate to provide funds for drinking water projects for regrouped Riang families out of 100% central fund for PTG scheme, if they have not done as yet. The Committee, also are of the view that the drinking water projects and the construction of houses for Riang families should be done simultaneously on priority. The Committee, therefore, recommend that maximum funds should be provided to State Government of Tripura so that they may saturate every Riang regrouped village with houses and drinking water within a stipulated time period on priority.

5.36 The Committee further note that Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs also suggested to the State Government to take up pisciculture for Riang in Domber Lake so that they can supply the products in surrounding towns including settlements of security forces. The Committee should be apprised of the action initiated in this regard.

5.37 The approximate number of ST including Riang families who could be conferred the rights of occupation and livelihood under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Dwellers Rights) Act, 2006 was reported to be 52,000. It had further been stated that it may increase. During interaction with the officers of the State Government at Agartala on Study tour of the Committee in February, 2011, it was *inter alia* mentioned that 1,40,019 applications from ST individuals had been received, out of which 1,18,770 STs were vested with forest rights as on 31st December, 2010. The quantum of land involved was 174,157.256 hectare and that patta passbook distributed and demarcation of land completed were in respect of 1,18,770 ST applicants. It was also mentioned that claims of 20,604 STs were rejected and that there were 645 claims still pending for re-verification as on 31st December,

2010. 18,735 forest dwellers were stated to have been provided with economic activities as on 10th August, 2010. The Committee are pleased to note that the State Government has made tremendous efforts in settling the claims of forest dwellers who are mostly the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Tripura. Earlier the number of ST families who were conferred forest rights was stated to be approx. 50,000 and the process of counting was still on. The Committee now observe that 1,18,770 STs in the State have been vested with forest rights as on 31 December, 2010 and that the demarcation of land for them completed and patta passbook distributed to them. The Committee recommend the State Government to expedite settlement of the remaining 645 claims of STs pending re-verification within a specified period of time. The Committee also recommend that the State Government should also ensure that pattas given to all ST forest dwellers should also be registered so that they may be able to enjoy all the benefits which a land owner is entitled to. As only 18,735 forest dwellers are stated to have been provided with economic activities, the Committee would like the State Government to formulate some specific need based programme for ST including Riang forest dwellers for their economic development.

5.38 It has been reported that the Ministry had planned to develop a model Ashram School for all the States to follow with local modifications. In this connection, the Ministry approved the scheme of Ashram school by CCEA on 24th July 2008. It has been reported that in the scheme document it is incorporated that every State draw up attractive designs for the building that will have good ventilation and comfortable living space. The States have also been encouraged to use full savings and renewable energy technologies in the school by availing schemes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The Committee note that three Ashram schools are functioning in Kanchanpur, Ambassa and Karbook in Tripura. The Committee would like these Ashram schools modeled as per blue print prepared by the Ministry so that the tribal students including PTG students who come to stay in these schools get the best available facilities to study and stay. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should ensure that all the States strictly follow the model prepared by the Ministry for construction of Ashram schools. In regard to suggestion made by the Secretary for constructing Self-Help Group for procuring and supply of food items for Ashram schools, no comment has been received. The Committee stress that the State Government should explore associating some Self-Help Group consisting of STs for promoting and development of some economic activities like piggery, goatry, poultry etc. so that the products could be supplied to Ashram schools.

5.39 In regard to pre-matric scholarship to ST student, the Committee note that the State Government of Tripura give Rs. 600/700. It is not clear whether the amount is monthly or yearly. The Committee find the amount very small, if it is for the whole year. The Committee recommend that scholarship amount should be revised from time to time taking into account the real need of the ST students.

NEW DELHI;  
April, 2011  
Vaisakha, 1933 (Saka)

GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR,  
*Chairman,*  
*Committee on the Welfare of*  
*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

## APPENDIX I

### TRIBE-WISE POPULATION AS PER CENSUS, 2001

State/UT	Tribe	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir	All Scheduled Tribes	1105979	578949	527030
Jammu & Kashmir	Bakarwal	60724	32510	28214
Jammu & Kashmir	Balti	38818	20050	18768
Jammu & Kashmir	Beda	128	61	67
Jammu & Kashmir	Bot etc.	96698	49829	46869
Jammu & Kashmir	Brokpa etc.	51957	27111	24846
Jammu & Kashmir	Changpa	5038	2597	2441
Jammu & Kashmir	Gaddi	35765	18364	17401
Jammu & Kashmir	Garra	507	268	239
Jammu & Kashmir	Gujjar	763806	400327	363479
Jammu & Kashmir	Mon	732	377	355
Jammu & Kashmir	Purigpa	37700	19809	17891
Jammu & Kashmir	Sippi	6561	3366	3195
Jammu & Kashmir	Generic Tribes etc.	7545	4280	3265
Himachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	244587	122549	122038
Himachal Pradesh	Bhot etc.	25228	12628	12600
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi	92569	46175	46394
Himachal Pradesh	Gujjar	35538	18328	17210
Himachal Pradesh	Jad etc.	1474	777	697
Himachal Pradesh	Kanaura etc.	61660	30482	31178
Himachal Pradesh	Lahaula	1733	876	857
Himachal Pradesh	Pangwala	16230	8161	8069
Himachal Pradesh	Swamgla	9026	4479	4547
Himachal Pradesh	Generic Tribes etc.	1129	643	486
Uttaranchal	All Scheduled Tribes	256129	131334	124795
Uttaranchal	Bhotia	36438	17784	18654
Uttaranchal	Buksa	46771	24264	22507
Uttaranchal	Jannsari	83262	43409	39853
Uttaranchal	Raji	517	282	235
Uttaranchal	Tharu	85665	43637	42028
Uttaranchal	Generic Tribes etc.	3476	1958	1518
Rajasthan	All Scheduled Tribes	7097706	3650982	3446724
Rajasthan	Bhil etc.	2805948	1424465	1381483

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Bhil Mina	10106	5028	5078
Rajasthan	Damor etc.	84447	42286	42161
Rajasthan	Dhanka etc.	77079	40067	37012
Rajasthan	Garasia	232545	117975	114570
	(excluding Rajput)			
Rajasthan	Kathodi etc.	2922	1407	1515
Rajasthan	Kokna etc.	405	203	202
Rajasthan	Koli Dhor etc.	98	49	49
Rajasthan	Mina	3799971	1976402	1823569
Rajasthan	Naikda etc.	5220	2714	2506
Rajasthan	Patella	1045	589	456
Rajasthan	Seharia etc.	76237	38885	37352
Rajasthan	Generic Tribes etc.	1683	912	771
Uttar Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	107963	55834	52129
Uttar Pradesh	Bhotia	3491	1800	1691
Uttar Pradesh	Buksa	4367	2290	2077
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunsari	1467	847	620
Uttar Pradesh	Raji	998	526	472
Uttar Pradesh	Tharu	83544	42933	40611
Uttar Pradesh	Generic Tribes etc.	14096	7438	6658
Bihar	All Scheduled Tribes	758351	393114	365237
Bihar	Asur	181	106	75
Bihar	Bajga	274	138	136
Bihar	Banjara	2328	1189	1139
Bihar	Bathudi	348	179	169
Bihar	Bedia	2572	1351	1221
Bihar	Binjhia	43	30	13
Bihar	Birhor	406	233	173
Bihar	Birjia	17	7	10
Bihar	Chero	8975	4675	4300
Bihar	Chik Barail	707	369	338
Bihar	Gond	51792	26949	24843
Bihar	Gorait	940	497	443
Bihar	Ho	3418	1826	1592
Bihar	Karmali	368	167	201
Bihar	Kharia	1501	822	679
Bihar	Kharwar	100735	53145	47590
Bihar	Khond	1319	696	623
Bihar	Kisan	12287	6330	5957

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	Kora	10948	5601	5347
Bihar	Korwa	703	386	317
Bihar	Lohara etc.	13993	7371	6622
Bihar	Mahli	4380	2236	2144
Bihar	Mal Paharia	4631	2373	2258
Bihar	Munda	17754	9964	7790
Bihar	Oraon	120362	62483	57879
Bihar	Parhaiya	2429	1254	1175
Bihar	Santal	367612	188494	179118
Bihar	Sauria Paharia	585	288	297
Bihar	Savar	420	215	205
Bihar	Generic Tribes etc.	26323	13740	12583
Sikkim	All Scheduled Tribes	111405	56940	54465
Sikkim	Bhutia etc.	70308	35770	34538
Sikkim	Lepcha	40568	20853	19715
Sikkim	Generic Tribes etc.	529	317	212
Arunachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	705158	352017	353141
Arunachal Pradesh	Abor	19927	9792	10135
Arunachal Pradesh	Adi	32583	16395	16188
Arunachal Pradesh	Adi Gallong	48126	24056	24070
Arunachal Pradesh	Adi Minyong	33984	17145	16839
Arunachal Pradesh	Adi Padam	11625	5790	5835
Arunachal Pradesh	Adi Pasi	2979	1489	1490
Arunachal Pradesh	Aka	5140	2528	2612
Arunachal Pradesh	Apatani	27576	13346	14230
Arunachal Pradesh	Ashing	19	10	9
Arunachal Pradesh	Bagi	113	55	58
Arunachal Pradesh	Bangni	7870	3923	3947
Arunachal Pradesh	Bangro	311	162	149
Arunachal Pradesh	Bogum	1149	587	562
Arunachal Pradesh	Bokar	1837	917	920
Arunachal Pradesh	Bori	2319	1184	1135
Arunachal Pradesh	But Monpa	3	2	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Dafla	45276	22011	23265
Arunachal Pradesh	Darok Tangsa	4	1	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Deori	5693	2921	2772
Arunachal Pradesh	Degar/Taraon Mishmi	121	70	51
Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang Monpa	1108	574	534
Arunachal Pradesh	Galong	27239	13586	13653

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Halsa Tangsa	135	83	52
Arunachal Pradesh	Havi Tangsa	15	9	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Hill Miri	4471	2293	2178
Arunachal Pradesh	Hotang Tangsa	1	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Idu/Chulikata Mishmi	9350	4628	4722
Arunachal Pradesh	Kaman/Miju Mishmi	453	214	239
Arunachal Pradesh	Karka	255	127	128
Arunachal Pradesh	Kemsing Tangsa	110	60	50
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamba	346	170	176
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamiyang	1420	749	671
Arunachal Pradesh	Khampti	12890	6597	6293
Arunachal Pradesh	Howa	467	235	232
Arunachal Pradesh	Komkar	1002	505	497
Arunachal Pradesh	Korang Tangsa	1	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Langkai Tangsa	133	67	66
Arunachal Pradesh	Libo	259	141	118
Arunachal Pradesh	Lichi Tangsa	5	4	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Liju Nocte	16	8	8
Arunachal Pradesh	Lish Monpa	682	354	328
Arunachal Pradesh	Longchang Tangsa	863	455	408
Arunachal Pradesh	Login Tangsa	5	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Longphi Tangsa	155	81	74
Arunachal Pradesh	Longri Tangsa	13	8	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Longsang Tangsa	5	4	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Lowang Tangsa	9	5	4
Arunachal Pradesh	Meyor	391	198	193
Arunachal Pradesh	Miji	5721	2920	2801
Arunachal Pradesh	Mikir	840	429	411
Arunachal Pradesh	Millang	1407	711	696
Arunachal Pradesh	Miniyong	2815	1396	1419
Arunachal Pradesh	Mishing/Miri	13591	6976	6615
Arunachal Pradesh	Mishmi	25161	12611	12550
Arunachal Pradesh	Moglum Tangsa	560	259	301
Arunachal Pradesh	Momba	4712	2306	2406
Arunachal Pradesh	Monpa	41983	20804	21179
Arunachal Pradesh	Morang Tangsa	461	208	253
Arunachal Pradesh	Mossang Tangsa	2706	1329	1377
Arunachal Pradesh	Muktum	11	3	8

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsang Tangsa	100	48	52
Arunachal Pradesh	Ngimong Tangsa	65	31	34
Arunachal Pradesh	Nishang	21907	10837	11070
Arunachal Pradesh	Nissi	87656	43408	44248
Arunachal Pradesh	Nocte	33680	16826	16854
Arunachal Pradesh	Nonong	3	3	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Padam	1939	956	983
Arunachal Pradesh	Palilibo	396	197	199
Arunachal Pradesh	Panchen Monpa	11	10	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Pangi	4385	2206	2179
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasi	522	280	242
Arunachal Pradesh	Phong Tangsa	3	2	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Ponthal Nocte	3	2	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Ramo	685	326	359
Arunachal Pradesh	Rangai Tangsa	25	14	11
Arunachal Pradesh	Rongrang Tangsa	754	392	362
Arunachal Pradesh	Sanke Tangsa	233	117	116
Arunachal Pradesh	Sherdukpen	3260	1628	1632
Arunachal Pradesh	Simong	1105	547	558
Arunachal Pradesh	Singpho	4539	2339	2200
Arunachal Pradesh	Siram	3	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	Sulung	3554	1875	1679
Arunachal Pradesh	Sulung Bangni	391	208	183
Arunachal Pradesh	Tagin	39091	19370	19721
Arunachal Pradesh	Tagin Bangni	38	20	18
Arunachal Pradesh	Taisen Tangsa	103	48	55
Arunachal Pradesh	Tangam	332	189	143
Arunachal Pradesh	Tangsa	20962	10475	10487
Arunachal Pradesh	Taram	42	25	17
Arunachal Pradesh	Twang Monpa	7500	3580	3920
Arunachal Pradesh	Thai Khampi	35	17	18
Arunachal Pradesh	Tikhak Tangsa	1763	906	857
Arunachal Pradesh	Tutcha Nocte	2600	1316	1284
Arunachal Pradesh	Wancho	47788	24389	23399
Arunachal Pradesh	Yobin	2105	1047	1058
Arunachal Pradesh	Yongkuk Tangsa	62	34	28
Arunachal Pradesh	Yougli Tangsa	287	147	140
Arunachal Pradesh	Any Naga Tribes etc.	6978	3698	3280



1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Generic Tribes etc.	1831	1008	823
Nagaland	All Scheduled Tribes	1774026	913203	860823
Nagaland	Garo	1582	798	784
Nagaland	Kachari	7807	3917	3890
Nagaland	Kuki etc.	20195	10328	9867
Nagaland	Mikir	106	56	50
Nagaland	Naga etc.	1741692	896710	844982
Nagaland	Angami	124696	62226	62470
Nagaland	Ao	231823	118168	113655
Nagaland	Chakhesang	134646	69117	65529
Nagaland	Chang	60885	31796	29089
Nagaland	Chirr	19	8	11
Nagaland	Khiemnungan	38137	20049	18088
Nagaland	Konyak	243758	128134	115624
Nagaland	Lotha	148210	75971	72239
Nagaland	Phom	115389	61032	54357
Nagaland	Rengma	50966	25945	25021
Nagaland	Sangtam	83714	43325	40389
Nagaland	Sema	241806	123262	118544
Nagaland	Tikhir	10377	5510	4867
Nagaland	Yimchaungre	75983	39206	36777
Nagaland	Zeliang	71871	36713	35158
Nagaland	Pochury	15908	8301	7607
Nagaland	Naga**	79273	40734	38539
Nagaland	Unclassified Naga	14231	7213	7018
Nagaland	Generic Tribes etc.	2644	1394	1250
Manipur	All Scheduled Tribes	741141	374319	366822
Manipur	Aimol	2529	1248	1281
Manipur	Anal	21242	10459	10783
Manipur	Angami	132	71	61
Manipur	Chiru	5622	2870	2752
Manipur	Chothe	2762	1347	1415
Manipur	Gangte	9442	4806	4636
Manipur	Hmar	42933	21699	21234
Manipur	Kabui	82386	41413	40973
Manipur	Kacha Naga	42013	21429	20584
Manipur	Koirao	2348	1191	1157
Manipur	Koireng	1410	673	737

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	Kom	14602	7354	7248
Manipur	Lamgang	5894	2939	2955
Manipur	Mao	4736	2394	2342
Manipur	Maram	1225	606	619
Manipur	Maring	23238	11892	11346
Manipur	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	15164	7618	7546
Manipur	Monsang	2130	1072	1058
Manipur	Moyon	2970	1446	1524
Manipur	Paite	49271	24679	24592
Manipur	Purum	571	286	285
Manipur	Ralte	5	4	1
Manipur	Sema	13	9	4
Manipur	Simte	11065	5533	5532
Manipur	Suhte	1905	911	994
Manipur	Tangkhul	146075	74356	71719
Manipur	Thadou	182594	92261	90333
Manipur	Vaikphui	38267	19335	18932
Manipur	Zou	20567	10318	10249
Manipur	Generic Tribes etc.	8030	4100	3930
Mizoram	All Scheduled Tribes	839310	422963	416347
Mizoram	Chakma	71283	36954	34329
Mizoram	Dimasa etc.	95	57	38
Mizoram	Garo	74	51	23
Mizoram	Hajong	2	2	0
Mizoram	Hmar	18155	9266	8889
Mizoram	Khasi etc.	1514	759	755
Mizoram	Any Kuki Tribes etc.	21040	10991	10049
Mizoram	Lakher	36018	18168	17850
Mizoram	Man (Tai Speaking)	3	3	0
Mizoram	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	646117	324048	322069
Mizoram	Mikir	18	15	3
Mizoram	Any Naga Tribes etc.	1194	615	579
Mizoram	Pawi	42230	21140	21090
Mizoram	Synteng	419	252	167
Mizoram	Generic Tribes etc.	1148	642	506
Tripura	All Scheduled Tribes	993426	504320	489106
Tripura	Bhil	2336	1210	1126
Tripura	Bhutia	29	17	12

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	Chaimal	226	115	111
Tripura	Chakma	64293	32951	31342
Tripura	Garoo	11180	5613	5567
Tripura	Halam	47245	23861	23384
Tripura	Jamatia	74949	37542	37407
Tripura	Khasia	630	342	288
Tripura	Any Kuki Tribes etc.	11674	5894	5780
Tripura	Lepcha	105	53	52
Tripura	Lushai	4777	2424	2353
Tripura	Mag	30385	15393	14992
Tripura	Munda etc.	12416	6367	6049
Tripura	Noatia	6655	3401	3254
Tripura	Orang	6223	3200	3023
Tripura	Riang	165103	84155	80948
Tripura	Santal	2151	1189	962
Tripura	Tripura etc.	543848	275784	268064
Tripura	Uchai	2103	1032	1071
Tripura	Generic Tribes etc.	7098	3777	3321
Meghalaya	All Scheduled Tribes	1992862	996567	996295
Meghalaya	Boro Kacharis	2932	1521	1411
Meghalaya	Chakma	126	99	27
Meghalaya	Dimasa etc.	553	311	242
Meghalaya	Garo	689639	348496	341143
Meghalaya	Hajong	31381	15929	15452
Meghalaya	Hmar	1146	579	567
Meghalaya	Khasi etc.	1123490	556957	566533
Meghalaya	Koch	21381	10733	10648
Meghalaya	Any Kuki Tribes etc.	10085	5215	4870
Meghalaya	Lakher	10	7	3
Meghalaya	Man (Tai Speaking)	617	324	293
Meghalaya	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	3526	1813	1713
Meghalaya	Mikir	11399	5740	5659
Meghalaya	Any Naga Tribes etc.	3138	1759	1379
Meghalaya	Pawi	32	14	18
Meghalaya	Raba etc.	28153	14288	13865
Meghalaya	Synteng	18342	9061	9281
Meghalaya	Generic Tribes etc.	46912	23721	23191
Assam	All Scheduled Tribes	3308570	1678117	1630453

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Chakma	2478	1329	1149
Assam	Dimasa etc.	110976	56876	54100
Assam	Garo	21112	10739	10373
Assam	Hajong	256	139	117
Assam	Hmar	14460	7429	7031
Assam	Khasi etc.	12722	6354	6368
Assam	Any Kuki Tribes etc.	28273	14666	13607
Assam	Lakher	11	5	6
Assam	Man (Tai Speaking)	739	375	364
Assam	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	2957	1504	1453
Assam	Mikir	353513	180136	173377
Assam	Any Naga Tribes etc.	21706	11077	10629
Assam	Syntheng	336	164	172
Assam	Barmans In Cachar	15877	8024	7853
Assam	Boro etc.	1352771	682710	670061
Assam	Deori	41161	20809	20352
Assam	Hojai	1882	932	950
Assam	Kachari etc.	235881	119470	116411
Assam	Lalung	170622	85964	84658
Assam	Mech	8997	4597	4400
Assam	Miri	587310	299790	287520
Assam	Rabha	277517	140614	136903
Assam	Generic Tribes etc.	47013	24414	22599
West Bengal	All Scheduled Tribes	4406794	2223924	2182870
West Bengal	Asur	4051	2010	2041
West Bengal	Baiga	11681	5922	5759
West Bengal	Bedia etc.	55979	28527	27452
West Bengal	Bhumij	336436	170798	165638
West Bengal	Bhutia etc.	60091	30055	30036
West Bengal	Birhor	1017	501	516
West Bengal	Birjia	1654	831	823
West Bengal	Chakma	642	401	241
West Bengal	Chero	1968	1017	951
West Bengal	Chik Baraik	17824	8931	8893
West Bengal	Garo	1915	932	983
West Bengal	Gond	9826	5293	4533
West Bengal	Gorait	1436	746	690
West Bengal	Hajang	597	334	263

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	Ho	15540	7687	7853
West Bengal	Karmali	1317	704	613
West Bengal	Kharwar	17625	9027	8598
West Bengal	Khond	226	123	103
West Bengal	Kisan	4788	2473	2315
West Bengal	Kora	142789	71785	71004
West Bengal	Korwa	5371	2748	2623
West Bengal	Lepcha	32377	16343	16034
West Bengal	Lodha etc.	84966	43121	41845
West Bengal	Lohara etc.	20683	10315	10368
West Bengal	Magh	8214	4168	4046
West Bengal	Mahali	76102	38426	37676
West Bengal	Mahli	1831	960	871
West Bengal	Mal Pahariya	37440	18712	18728
West Bengal	Mech	35996	18148	17848
West Bengal	Mru	271	137	134
West Bengal	Munda	341542	172436	169106
West Bengal	Nagesia	8373	4263	4110
West Bengal	Oraon	617138	312543	304595
West Bengal	Parhaiya	688	341	347
West Bengal	Rabha	15014	7640	7374
West Bengal	Santhal	2280540	1147655	1132885
West Bengal	Sauria Paharia	2332	1194	1138
West Bengal	Savar	43599	22041	21558
West Bengal	Generic Tribes etc.	106915	54636	52279
Jharkhand	All Scheduled Tribes	7087068	3565960	3521108
Jharkhand	Asur	10347	5342	5005
Jharkhand	Baiga	2508	1296	1212
Jharkhand	Banjara	374	203	171
Jharkhand	Bathudi	1114	564	550
Jharkhand	Bedia	83771	42532	41239
Jharkhand	Binjhia	12428	6200	6228
Jharkhand	Birhor	7514	3835	3679
Jharkhand	Birjia	5365	2711	2654
Jharkhand	Bhumij	181329	91436	89893
Jharkhand	Chero	75540	38668	36872
Jharkhand	Chick Baraik	44427	22230	22197
Jharkhand	Gond	52614	26454	26160
Jharkhand	Gorait	3957	1986	1971

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	Ho	744850	370653	374197
Jharkhand	Karmali	56865	29481	27384
Jharkhand	Kharia	164022	80972	83050
Jharkhand	Kharwar	192024	98762	93262
Jharkhand	Khond	196	109	87
Jharkhand	Kisan	31568	16080	15488
Jharkhand	Kora	23192	11832	11360
Jharkhand	Korwa	27177	13935	13242
Jharkhand	Lohra	185004	93917	91087
Jharkhand	Mahli	121174	61277	59897
Jharkhand	Mal Pahariya	115093	58067	57026
Jharkhand	Munda	1049767	526528	523239
Jharkhand	Oraon	1390459	698059	692400
Jharkhand	Parhaiya	20786	10783	10003
Jharkhand	Santhal	2410509	1214485	1196024
Jharkhand	Sauria Paharia	31050	16078	14972
Jharkhand	Savar	6004	3023	2981
Jharkhand	Generic Tribes etc.	36040	18462	17578
Orissa	All Scheduled Tribes	8145081	4066783	4078298
Orissa	Bagata	6733	3331	3402
Orissa	Baiga	539	258	281
Orissa	Banjara etc.	15868	7972	7896
Orissa	Bathudi	196846	98289	98557
Orissa	Bhottada etc.	375845	188584	187261
Orissa	Bhuiya etc.	277420	138882	138538
Orissa	Bhumia	103537	51247	52290
Orissa	Bhumij	248144	125102	123042
Orissa	Bhunjia	18504	9294	9210
Orissa	Binjhal	118116	59635	58481
Orissa	Binjhia etc.	9479	4807	4672
Orissa	Birhor	702	362	340
Orissa	Bondo Poraja	9378	4598	4780
Orissa	Chenchu	28	17	11
Orissa	Dal	15404	7606	7798
Orissa	Desua Bhumij	177	81	96
Orissa	Dharua	9247	4688	4559
Orissa	Didayi	7371	3516	3855
Orissa	Gadaba	72982	36284	36698

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	Gandia	1345	665	680
Orissa	Ghara	275	141	134
Orissa	Gond etc.	782104	390073	392031
Orissa	Ho	43113	21747	21366
Orissa	Holva	10462	5246	5216
Orissa	Jatapu	13804	6832	6972
Orissa	Juang	41339	20524	20815
Orissa	Kandha Gauda	31454	15831	15623
Orissa	Kawar	7380	3691	3689
Orissa	Kharia etc.	188331	93467	94864
Orissa	Kharwar	1381	695	686
Orissa	Khond etc.	1395643	688402	707241
Orissa	Kisan	321592	161339	160253
Orissa	Kol	13703	6998	6705
Orissa	Kolah Loharas etc.	9642	4795	4847
Orissa	Kolha	499110	250788	248322
Orissa	Koli etc.	5366	2726	2640
Orissa	Kondadora	34160	17125	17035
Orissa	Kora	11340	5720	5620
Orissa	Korua	1280	639	641
Orissa	Kotia	22525	11081	11444
Orissa	Koya	122535	60975	61560
Orissa	Kulis	11164	5620	5544
Orissa	Lodha	8905	4517	4388
Orissa	Madia	3017	1446	1571
Orissa	Mahali	17131	8507	8624
Orissa	Mankidi	130	74	56
Orissa	Mankirdia	1050	542	508
Orissa	Matya	17549	8923	8626
Orissa	Mirdhas	32279	16245	16034
Orissa	Munda etc.	480252	242266	237986
Orissa	Mundari	23833	11958	11875
Orissa	Omanatya	23364	11692	11672
Orissa	Oraon	308931	153934	154997
Orissa	Parenga	12646	6129	6517
Orissa	Paroja	317301	155626	161675
Orissa	Pentia	7271	3647	3624
Orissa	Rajuar	2803	1409	1394

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	Santal	777204	393386	383818
Orissa	Saora etc.	473233	235739	237494
Orissa	Shabar	442537	220335	222202
Orissa	Sounti	92734	46338	46396
Orissa	Tharua	453	222	231
Orissa	Generic Tribes etc.	47090	24175	22915
Chhattisgarh	All Scheduled Tribes	6616596	3287334	3329262
Chhattisgarh	Agariya	54574	27192	27382
Chhattisgarh	Andh	5	3	2
Chhattisgarh	Baiga	69993	35182	34811
Chhattisgarh	Bhaina	46452	23204	23248
Chhattisgarh	Bharia Bhumia etc.	88981	44772	44209
Chhattisgarh	Bhattra	185514	92173	93341
Chhattisgarh	Bhil etc.	809	426	383
Chhattisgarh	Bhil Mina	4	3	1
Chhattisgarh	Bhunjia	9357	4617	4740
Chhattisgarh	Biar etc.	4403	2212	2191
Chhattisgarh	Binjhar	100692	50175	50517
Chhattisgarh	Birhul etc.	1744	881	863
Chhattisgarh	Damor etc.	38	19	19
Chhattisgarh	Dhanwar	42172	21178	20994
Chhattisgarh	Gadaba etc.	6317	3155	3162
Chhattisgarh	Gond etc.	3659384	1813640	1845744
Chhattisgarh	Halba etc.	326671	160556	166115
Chhattisgarh	Kamar	23113	11413	11700
Chhattisgarh	Karku	6	5	1
Chhattisgarh	Kawar etc.	760298	378687	381611
Chhattisgarh	Khairwar etc.	58701	29560	29141
Chhattisgarh	Kharia	41901	20567	21334
Chhattisgarh	Kondh etc.	10114	4940	5174
Chhattisgarh	Kol	16966	8605	8361
Chhattisgarh	Kolam	499	251	248
Chhattisgarh	Korku etc.	3160	1625	1535
Chhattisgarh	Korwa etc.	102035	51457	50578
Chhattisgarh	Majhi	60246	30208	30038
Chhattisgarh	Majhwar	48510	24308	24202
Chhattisgarh	Mawasi	142	67	75
Chhattisgarh	Munda	12383	6306	6077



1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Nagesia etc.	84846	42592	42254
Chhattisgarh	Oraon etc.	645950	322628	323322
Chhattisgarh	Pao	13071	6607	6464
Chhattisgarh	Pardhan etc.	10421	5091	5330
Chhattisgarh	Pardhi etc.	10757	5386	5371
Chhattisgarh	Parja	1588	781	807
Chhattisgarh	Sahariya etc.	561	284	277
Chhattisgarh	Saonta etc.	2959	1461	1498
Chhattisgarh	Saur	5058	2511	2547
Chhattisgarh	Sawar etc.	104718	51865	52853
Chhattisgarh	Sonr	85	44	41
Chhattisgarh	Generic Tribes etc.	1398	697	701
Madhya Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	12233474	6195240	6038234
Madhya Pradesh	Agariya	29844	14989	14855
Madhya Pradesh	Andh	34	19	15
Madhya Pradesh	Baiga	332936	167810	165126
Madhya Pradesh	Bhaina	6595	3380	3215
Madhya Pradesh	Bharia Bhumia etc.	152472	77235	75237
Madhya Pradesh	Bhattra	625	329	296
Madhya Pradesh	Bhil etc.	4618068	2337845	2280223
Madhya Pradesh	Bhil Mina	3201	1676	1525
Madhya Pradesh	Bhunjia	1871	955	916
Madhya Pradesh	Biar etc.	7559	3843	3716
Madhya Pradesh	Binjhar	14771	7252	7519
Madhya Pradesh	Birhul etc.	143	78	65
Madhya Pradesh	Damor etc.	1968	1034	934
Madhya Pradesh	Dhanwar	1666	852	814
Madhya Pradesh	Gadaba etc.	946	509	437
Madhya Pradesh	Gond etc.	4357918	2190962	2166956
Madhya Pradesh	Halba etc.	14500	7377	7123
Madhya Pradesh	Kamar	2424	1237	1187
Madhya Pradesh	Karku	906	486	420
Madhya Pradesh	Kawar etc.	21727	11134	10593
Madhya Pradesh	Keer	21418	11336	10082
Madhya Pradesh	Khairwar etc.	52919	27250	25669
Madhya Pradesh	Kharia	1824	928	896
Madhya Pradesh	Kondh etc.	723	395	328
Madhya Pradesh	Kol	955040	490385	464655

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Kolam	688	364	324
Madhya Pradesh	Korku etc.	559344	285594	273750
Madhya Pradesh	Korwa etc.	32451	16678	15773
Madhya Pradesh	Majhi	47806	24793	23013
Madhya Pradesh	Majhwar	2802	1425	1377
Madhya Pradesh	Mawasi	81212	40936	40276
Madhya Pradesh	Mina	31	23	8
Madhya Pradesh	Munda	4104	2203	1901
Madhya Pradesh	Nagesia etc.	351	199	152
Madhya Pradesh	Oraon etc.	30384	15990	14394
Madhya Pradesh	Panika	81335	41311	40024
Madhya Pradesh	Pao	38474	19089	19385
Madhya Pradesh	Pardhan etc.	105692	53301	52391
Madhya Pradesh	Pardhi	1305	654	651
Madhya Pradesh	Pardhi etc.	2114	1078	1036
Madhya Pradesh	Parja	145	76	69
Madhya Pradesh	Sahariya etc.	450217	232302	217915
Madhya Pradesh	Saonta etc.	851	443	408
Madhya Pradesh	Saur	129143	66578	62565
Madhya Pradesh	Sawar etc.	826	433	393
Madhya Pradesh	Sonr	16282	8382	7900
Madhya Pradesh	Generic Tribes etc.	45819	24092	21727
Gujarat	All Scheduled Tribes	7481160	3790117	3691043
Gujarat	Barda	775	432	343
Gujarat	Bavacha etc.	4125	2148	1977
Gujarat	Bharwad	1619	856	763
Gujarat	Bhil etc.	3441945	1746813	1695132
Gujarat	Charan	2481	1299	1182
Gujarat	Chaudhri	282392	141512	140880
Gujarat	Chodhara	6786	3425	3361
Gujarat	Dhanka etc.	252637	130403	122234
Gujarat	Dhodia	589108	296115	292993
Gujarat	Dubla etc.	596865	301051	295814
Gujarat	Gamit etc.	354362	176780	177582
Gujarat	Gond etc.	2152	1170	982
Gujarat	Kathodi etc.	5820	2951	2869
Gujarat	Kokna etc.	329496	165537	163959
Gujarat	Koli	95655	49790	45865

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Koli Dhor etc.	48419	24544	23875
Gujarat	Kunbi	43292	21806	21486
Gujarat	Naikda etc.	393024	199652	193372
Gujarat	Padhar	22421	11550	10871
Gujarat	Paradhi	7189	3715	3474
Gujarat	Pardhi etc.	2872	1521	1351
Gujarat	Patelia	109390	55965	53425
Gujarat	Pomla	819	409	410
Gujarat	Rabari	15417	8027	7390
Gujarat	Rathawa	535284	273296	261988
Gujarat	Siddi	8662	4417	4245
Gujarat	Vaghri	16974	8764	8210
Gujarat	Varli	255271	126819	128452
Gujarat	Vitola etc.	21453	10794	10659
Gujarat	Generic Tribes etc.	34455	18556	15899
Daman & Diu	All Scheduled Tribes	13997	7190	6807
Daman & Diu	Dhodia	1925	1044	881
Daman & Diu	Dubla etc.	10366	5247	5119
Daman & Diu	Naikda etc.	113	69	44
Daman & Diu	Siddi etc.	108	56	52
Daman & Diu	Varli	1485	774	711
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	All Scheduled Tribes	137225	67663	69562
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dhodia	20537	10240	10297
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dubla etc.	2779	1390	1389
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Kathodi	213	104	109
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Kokna	21485	10436	11049
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Koli Dhor etc.	1341	658	683
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Naikda etc.	19	11	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Varli	90847	44821	46026
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Generic Tribes etc.	4	3	1
Maharashtra	All Scheduled Tribes	8577276	4347754	4229522
Maharashtra	Andh	372875	191221	181654
Maharashtra	Baiga	481	266	215
Maharashtra	Barda	320	177	143
Maharashtra	Bavacha etc.	97	46	51
Maharashtra	Bhaina	235	120	115
Maharashtra	Bharia Bhumia etc.	608	322	286
Maharashtra	Bhattra	129	55	74

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Bhil etc.	1818792	916916	901876
Maharashtra	Bhunjia	2193	1139	1054
Maharashtra	Binjhar	8156	4084	4072
Maharashtra	Birhul etc.	40	19	21
Maharashtra	Chodhara	205	118	87
Maharashtra	Dhanka etc.	45741	23194	22547
Maharashtra	Dhanwar	20120	10412	9708
Maharashtra	Dhodia	9636	4784	4852
Maharashtra	Dubla etc.	17017	8513	8504
Maharashtra	Gamit etc.	86776	43350	43426
Maharashtra	Gond Rajgond etc.	1554894	791600	763294
Maharashtra	Halba etc.	297923	151321	146602
Maharashtra	Kamar	4209	2232	1977
Maharashtra	Kathodi etc.	235022	118499	116523
Maharashtra	Kawar etc.	23365	12012	11353
Maharashtra	Khainwar	540	326	214
Maharashtra	Kharia	529	289	240
Maharashtra	Kokna etc.	572195	288462	283733
Maharashtra	Kol	5691	2932	2759
Maharashtra	Kolam etc.	173646	87989	85657
Maharashtra	Koli Dhor etc.	170656	87584	83072
Maharashtra	Koli Mahadev etc.	1227562	625019	602543
Maharashtra	Koli Malhar	233617	117156	116461
Maharashtra	Kondh etc.	293	183	110
Maharashtra	Korku etc.	211692	108115	103577
Maharashtra	Koya etc.	241	133	108
Maharashtra	Nagesia etc.	217	122	95
Maharashtra	Naikda etc.	27786	14432	13354
Maharashtra	Oraon etc.	28921	14970	13951
Maharashtra	Pardhan etc.	126134	64110	62024
Maharashtra	Pardhi etc.	159875	81682	78193
Maharashtra	Parja	469	275	194
Maharashtra	Patelia	1191	660	531
Maharashtra	Pomla	62	42	20
Maharashtra	Rathawa	810	432	378
Maharashtra	Sawar etc.	254	138	116
Maharashtra	Thakur etc.	487696	248913	238783
Maharashtra	Thoti	19	9	10

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	Varli	627197	312422	314775
Maharashtra	Vitolia etc.	363	188	175
Maharashtra	Generic Tribes etc.	20786	10771	10015
Andhra Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	5024104	2548295	2475809
Andhra Pradesh	Andh	9735	4920	4815
Andhra Pradesh	Bagata	133434	66920	66514
Andhra Pradesh	Bhil	421	213	208
Andhra Pradesh	Chenchu etc.	49232	24962	24270
Andhra Pradesh	Gadabas	36078	17836	18242
Andhra Pradesh	Gond etc.	252038	125212	126826
Andhra Pradesh	Goudu	7749	3796	3953
Andhra Pradesh	Hill Reddis	77	37	40
Andhra Pradesh	Jatapus	118613	58021	60592
Andhra Pradesh	Kammara	45010	22188	22822
Andhra Pradesh	Kattunayakan	161	85	76
Andhra Pradesh	Kolam etc.	45671	22863	22808
Andhra Pradesh	Konda Dhoras	206381	103468	102913
Andhra Pradesh	Konda Kapus	11780	5820	5960
Andhra Pradesh	Kondareddis	83096	41459	41637
Andhra Pradesh	Kondhs etc.	85324	42530	42794
Andhra Pradesh	Kotia etc.	48408	23781	24627
Andhra Pradesh	Koya etc.	568019	283106	284913
Andhra Pradesh	Kulia	368	182	186
Andhra Pradesh	Malis	2513	1242	1271
Andhra Pradesh	Manna Dhora	13579	6828	6751
Andhra Pradesh	Mukha Dhora etc.	37983	18941	19042
Andhra Pradesh	Nayaks	14222	7104	7118
Andhra Pradesh	Pardhan	23724	12029	11695
Andhra Pradesh	Porja etc.	32669	16132	16537
Andhra Pradesh	Reddi Dhoras	1721	874	847
Andhra Pradesh	Rona etc.	200	104	96
Andhra Pradesh	Savaras etc.	122979	61410	61569
Andhra Pradesh	Sugalis etc.	2077947	1071589	1006358
Andhra Pradesh	Thoti	2074	1032	1042
Andhra Pradesh	Valmiki	66814	33195	33619
Andhra Pradesh	Yenadis	462167	236137	226030
Andhra Pradesh	Yerukulas	437459	220518	216941
Andhra Pradesh	Generic Tribes etc.	26458	13761	12697

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	All Scheduled Tribes	3463986	1756238	1707748
Karnataka	Adiyan	295	157	188
Karnataka	Barda	149	81	68
Karnataka	Bavacha etc.	454	219	235
Karnataka	Bhil etc.	1633	869	764
Karnataka	Chenchu etc.	497	230	267
Karnataka	Chodhara	359	206	153
Karnataka	Dubla etc.	384	207	177
Karnataka	Gamit etc.	288	157	131
Karnataka	Gond etc.	136700	70123	66577
Karnataka	Gowdalu	12507	6347	6160
Karnataka	Hakkipikki	8414	4272	4142
Karnataka	Hasalaru	20820	10237	10583
Karnataka	Irular	819	415	404
Karnataka	Iruliga	8486	4392	4094
Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba	29828	15133	14695
Karnataka	Kadu Kuruba	17112	8810	8302
Karnataka	Kammara	38	20	18
Karnataka	Kaniyan etc.	271	139	132
Karnataka	Kathodi etc.	477	251	226
Karnataka	Kattunayakan	144	70	74
Karnataka	Kokna etc.	3182	1449	1733
Karnataka	Koli Dhor etc.	80627	41465	39162
Karnataka	Konda Kapus	279	145	134
Karnataka	Koraga	16071	7951	8120
Karnataka	Kota	221	113	108
Karnataka	Koya etc.	1640	826	814
Karnataka	Kudiya etc.	2733	1342	1391
Karnataka	Kuruba	2540	1306	1234
Karnataka	Kurumans	798	405	393
Karnataka	Maha Malasar	13	8	5
Karnataka	Malaikudi	7979	3993	3986
Karnataka	Malasar	103	52	51
Karnataka	Malayekandi	144	71	73
Karnataka	Maleru	1360	679	681
Karnataka	Maratha	2657	1294	1363
Karnataka	Marati	63549	31567	31982
Karnataka	Meda	37371	18778	18593

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Naikda etc.	2918649	1479569	1439080
Karnataka	Palliyan	536	266	270
Karnataka	Paniyan	724	381	343
Karnataka	Pardhi etc.	5403	2733	2670
Karnataka	Patelia	193	107	86
Karnataka	Rathawa	41	26	15
Karnataka	Sholaga	124	65	59
Karnataka	Soligaru	29908	15144	14764
Karnataka	Toda	55	32	23
Karnataka	Varli	85	43	42
Karnataka	Vitolia etc.	154	78	76
Karnataka	Yerava	21948	10971	10977
Karnataka	Generic Tribes etc.	25224	13044	12180
Goa	All Scheduled Tribes	566	299	267
Goa	Dhodia	16	6	10
Goa	Dubla etc.	188	94	94
Goa	Naikda etc.	143	83	60
Goa	Siddi etc.	155	86	69
Goa	Varli	31	14	17
Goa	Generic Tribes etc.	33	16	17
Lakshadweep	All Scheduled Tribes	57321	28611	28710
Lakshadweep	Inhabitants of the Laksh	57321	28611	28710
Kerala	All Scheduled Tribes	364189	180169	184020
Kerala	Adiyan	10715	5141	5574
Kerala	Arandan	153	70	83
Kerala	Eravallan	3890	1972	1918
Kerala	Hill Pulaya	2893	1437	1456
Kerala	Irular etc.	23998	12038	11960
Kerala	Kadar	2145	1067	1078
Kerala	Kammara	39	25	14
Kerala	Kanikaran etc.	21677	10325	11352
Kerala	Kattunayakan	14715	7425	7290
Kerala	Kochu Velan	36	20	16
Kerala	Konda Kapus	12	3	9
Kerala	Kondareddis	377	193	184
Kerala	Koraga	1152	590	562
Kerala	Kota	40	20	20
Kerala	Kudiya etc.	447	237	210

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Kurichchan	32746	16474	16272
Kerala	Kurumans	26177	13123	13054
Kerala	Kurumbas	2174	1132	1042
Kerala	Maha Malasar	116	64	52
Kerala	Malai Arayan	32332	15916	16416
Kerala	Malai Pandaram	2694	1342	1352
Kerala	Malai Vedan	6186	3005	3181
Kerala	Malakkuravan	260	124	136
Kerala	Malasar	1720	859	861
Kerala	Malayan	5696	2818	2878
Kerala	Malayarayar	2299	1146	1153
Kerala	Mannan	7764	3814	3950
Kerala	Marati	27824	13858	13966
Kerala	Muthuvan etc.	21266	10764	10502
Kerala	Palleyan	419	214	205
Kerala	Palliyan	962	483	479
Kerala	Palliyar	328	155	173
Kerala	Paniyan	81940	40001	41939
Kerala	Ulladan	16741	8187	8554
Kerala	Uraly	11103	5545	5558
Kerala	Generic Tribes etc.	1153	582	571
Tamil Nadu	All Scheduled Tribes	651321	328917	322404
Tamil Nadu	Adiyan	2230	1151	1079
Tamil Nadu	Aranadan	44	20	24
Tamil Nadu	Eravallan	1554	739	815
Tamil Nadu	Irular	155606	77942	77664
Tamil Nadu	Kadar	568	292	276
Tamil Nadu	Kammara	593	302	291
Tamil Nadu	Kanikaran etc.	3136	1541	1595
Tamil Nadu	Kaniyan etc.	1650	802	848
Tamil Nadu	Kattunayakan	45227	22476	22751
Tamil Nadu	Kochu Velan	133	64	69
Tamil Nadu	Konda Kapus	516	261	255
Tamil Nadu	Kondareddis	19653	9908	9745
Tamil Nadu	Koraga	159	81	78
Tamil Nadu	Kota	925	444	481
Tamil Nadu	Kudiya etc.	128	61	67
Tamil Nadu	Kurichchan	3168	1639	1529



1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	Kurumbas	5498	2707	2791
Tamil Nadu	Kurumans	24963	12782	12181
Tamil Nadu	Maha Malasar	183	87	96
Tamil Nadu	Malai Arayan	499	251	248
Tamil Nadu	Malai Pandaram	3156	1598	1558
Tamil Nadu	Malai Vedan	6411	3267	3144
Tamil Nadu	Malakkuravan	18296	9151	9145
Tamil Nadu	Malasar	6043	3107	2936
Tamil Nadu	Malayali	310042	157716	152326
Tamil Nadu	Malayekandi	464	228	236
Tamil Nadu	Mannan	82	41	41
Tamil Nadu	Mudugar etc.	1297	645	652
Tamil Nadu	Muthuvan	339	178	161
Tamil Nadu	Palleyan	339	160	179
Tamil Nadu	Palliyan	1525	793	732
Tamil Nadu	Palliyar	3052	1507	1545
Tamil Nadu	Paniyan	9121	4532	4589
Tamil Nadu	Sholaga	3853	1908	1945
Tamil Nadu	Toda	1560	757	803
Tamil Nadu	Uraly	9116	4562	4554
Tamil Nadu	Generic Tribes etc.	10192	5217	4975
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	All Scheduled Tribes	29469	15127	14342
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andamanese etc.	43	24	19
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Jarawas	240	125	115
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobarese	28653	14646	14007
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Onges	96	57	39
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Sentinelese	39	21	18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Shom Pens	398	254	144

## APPENDIX II

### EXCLUSIVE CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME NAMELY "DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS" BEING IMPLEMENTED

#### 1. Tripura

The details of Central Sponsored Schemes/programmes meant for PTGs being implemented from 1999-2000 onwards are as follows:

- (i) Afforestation of Teak and Bamboo plantation.
- (ii) Indigenous fruit plantation.
- (iii) Backyard gardening.
- (iv) Animal Husbandry inputs (Piggery).
- (v) Housing Assistance.
- (vi) Construction of Ring wells for drinking water.
- (vii) Assistance for Self Employment.
- (viii) Development of village road.
- (ix) Water Harvesting Structure.
- (x) Construction of Community Hall.
- (xi) Construction of low cost latrine.
- (xii) Supply of water filter/Mosquito Net/utensils.

The details of State Plan programmes for the PTGs are as under:

- (a) Creation of Teak plantation.
- (b) Creation of Teak Nursery Beds.
- (c) Maintenance of older plantation.
- (d) Treatment of patients by providing medicines.
- (e) School dress of students.
- (f) Construction of water reservoir.
- (g) Home stead plantations.

#### 2. Karnataka

Central Sector Programmes for the development of PTGs are being implemented since 1999-2000. Land development activities, Community irrigation, Income

Generating/Economic Development/training programmes, Housing (repairs) and Infrastructure Development programmes are being implemented and under this scheme. Further, Janashree Bima Yojana is being implemented since 2004-05.

#### **State Government Programmes**

1. Special Incentives to the students.
2. Special Incentives to the parents at the rate of Rs. 200 per year.
3. Supply of uniforms and stationery to the PTGs children studying 1st to 10th Std. at Rs. 150 and Rs. 65 per annum respectively.
4. Ashrama Schools.
5. Pre-matric hostels and Post-matric hostels.
6. Land Purchase Scheme, Self Employment, Irrigation programmes through Karnataka SC/ST Development Corporation.

#### **3. Maharashtra**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes for PTG are being implemented since the year 2000-2001. Details of these programmes are given as under:

Year/Period	Programme	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
2000-01 to 2001-02	1. Supply of milch animals	38
	2. Supply of Goat Units	150
	3. Establishment of green houses	10
2001-02 to 2002-03	1. Nursery Cultivation in primitive tribes area	100
	2. Deepening of existing wells or in wells bores for irrigation purpose	53
	3. To motivate the parents of girl child for including their children for education	2000
2002-03 to 2003-04	1. Wadi programme	81
	2. Construction of drinking water wells	10
	3. Bore wells in Wadis of PTGs	20

1	2	3
	4. Construction of new irrigation wells	20
	5. Supply of Puddle machine	77
2003-04 to 2004-05	1. To opening of Primary school on basis of Vasti Shala	22
	2. Provide PKV tubewell scheme	100
	3. To opening of Vati Shala	212
	4. To provide Vocational Training Center	3 Schools
	5. Wadi programme no. 3 at Nandurbar distt.	81
2004-05 to 2005-06	1. Janashree Bima Yojana	14000
	2. Supply of milch animal (Buffalo)	33
	3. Supply of goat unit	24
	4. Supply of heat to fisheries development	2
	5. Construction of Drinking Water Well	3
2005-06	Janashree Bima Yojana	23477

Government of Maharashtra is implementing various schemes for ST communities. While implementing schemes for STs, priority is always given to PTGs. The list of such scheme/programme under which PTGs are covered and proposed as under:

- (1) Indira Awas Gharkul Yojana
- (2) Supply of Oil Engine/Electric Motor Pump
- (3) Supply of PVC pipe
- (4) Pre-recruitment Police Training Centre
- (5) Kannayadan Yojana
- (6) Tribal Self respect & Self reliance scheme
- (7) Thakkar Bap a Tribal Village integrated improvement program
- (8) Ashram School Complex
- (9) Replacement of Thatched roof by Mangalore tiles/G.L. Sheets
- (10) Hostel for Tribal Students
- (11) Nucleus Budget
- (12) Wadi Programme (BAIF)
- (13) Comprehensive Rural Project
- (14) Khawti loan etc.

**4. Gujarat:**

The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes and State Government Programme/scheme are as under:

Central Government Programme for Development of PTGs

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Scheme	Grant released by Govt. of India	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	2001-02	Milch cattle, housing, drinking water, minor irrigation etc.	300.00	2684
2.	2002-03	Baseline survey	20.00	23479 families
3.	2003-04	Kotwalia's project	40.00	470
4.	2004-05	Janashree Bima Yojana	25.00	3982
		Drinking water and employment, training housing and Kotwalia's project	58.75	
			32.75	
		Total:	116.50	
5.	2005-06	Janashree Bima Yojana	50.00	9730
		Drinking water, training, housing etc.	44.04	
		Training awareness	1.00	
		Kotwalia's project	14.75	
		Total:	109.79	

**5. Orissa:**

Details of the Central Sector Scheme for PTGs are furnished as under:

Sanction of grant in aid in favour of ITDAs/Micro Projects under the Central Sector Scheme for Development of PTG during 2000-01

Sl. No.	Name of Micro Project	Name of PTG	Activities under taken	Amount sanctioned <i>vide</i> GO No.			Progressive Total
				26044 dt. 18.8.01	31220 dt. 3.10.01	45244 dt. 11.12.02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	DDA, Kudumulgumma, Malkangir	Didayee	1. Leadership Development Programme 2. Horticulture 3. Promotion of SHG 4. Establishment of Grain Bank	22000 32000 — —	— — 20000 20000	38000 668000 104000 1242000	60000 988000 304000 20800000
			Sub-Total:	558000	200000	1242000	20800000
2.	KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	Kutlia Kondh	1. Leadership Development Programme 2. Horticulture 3. Health Services	10000 240000 100000	— — 164000	20000 141000 73000	30000 381000 337000

4. Promotion of SHG	140000	—	100000	240000
5. Establishment of Grain Bank	—	250000	250000	500000
6. Agriculture Programme	—	75000	62000	137000
Sub-Total:	490000	4890000	646000	1625000
3. ITDA, Gunupur for LSDA, Puttasingsh, Rayagada	174000	—	174000	348000
1. Provision of safe drinking water (sinking of 4 nos. of tubewell in 4 villages @ Rs. 43,500/-)	600000	—	—	600000
2. Irrigation—const. of 4 nos. of irrigation projects	125000	—	125000	250000
3. Creation of revolving funds for SHG in 5 villages @ Rs. 25,000/-	—	120000	—	120000
4. Setting up of 20 Grain Banks in PTG villages	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			5. Communication			182000	182000
			6. Drawing of LT lines and electrification of PTG villages		1500000		1500000
			Sub-Total:	899000	1620000	481000	3000000
4.	ITDA, Gunupur for DKDA Chatikona Rayagada	Dongaria Kondh	1. Setting up of 16 Grain Banks in PTG villages		1000000		1000000
			2. Const. of irrigation Projects - 4 nos.		1000000		1000000
			3. Creation of revolving fund SHG in 5 villages @ Rs. 25,000/-	125000			125000
			4. Sinking of 10 nos. of tubewells in PTG villages @ Rs. 43,500/-	435000			435000
			5. Health & Sanitation	128000			128000



5.	BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri	Bondo	2500000	2500000	
				6. Irrigation Projects	2500000
				7. Provision for Housing	1000000
				8. Const. of Road	1000000
				9. Electrification	962000
				Sub-Total:	5000000
				1. Road communication to interior village	1000000
				2. Training for 500 beneficiaries in different trades (Agriculture, Horticulture, Poultry)	300000
				3. Prevention of Podu cultivation (Agro Forest engagement of labour with daily wages)	1500000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			4. Mass Literacy Campaign (Feeding for PTG children)			735000	735000
			5. Creation of Awareness			100000	100000
			Sub-Total:	650000	750000	2235000	3335000
6.	PBDA, Rugudakudar, Deogarh	Paudi Bhuyan	1. Horticulture	325000	—	—	325000
			2. Health Programme	20000	—	—	20000
			3. Drinking Water Facility	320000			320000
			4. Supply of plough bullocks (100 beneficiaries)		320000		320000
			5. Const. of Training Hall			100000	100000
			6. Education Programme			400000	400000
			7. Irrigation			1000000	1000000
			8. Cottage Industries			300000	300000
			Sub-Total:	665000	320000	1800000	2785000

7.	JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar	Juang	200000	200000	200000
		1. Drinking Water facility in 10 villages			
		2. Irrigation			
		(a) Completion of Hatsila WHS	200000		200000
		(b) Completion of Saria WHS	100000		100000
		(c) Completion of Kaptadiha WHS	100000		100000
		(d) Completion of Bhagabanta WHS	200000		200000
		3. Housing		300000	300000
		4. Infrastructure— Const. of roads from Saria to Nandan & other roads		150000	250000
		5. Land Development		71000	29000
		6. Plantation		55000	55000
					93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			7. Education (Pre- primary Education)			150000	150000
			8. Tribal Craft & Artisan			50000	50000
			9. Cultural Activities			100000	100000
			Sub-Total:	800000	521000	634000	1955000
			Grand Total:	5000000	5000000	10000000	20000000

Statement showing the funds sanctioned in favour of different Micro Projects under the Central Sector Schemes of Development of PTGs during 2001-02 for implementation of different programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the Micro Project	Name of the PTG	Item of work to be undertaken	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundargarh	Paudi Bhuyan	(i) Irrigation	14.60	
			(ii) Mahila Mandal	0.244	
			(iii) Grain Banks	1.60	
			(iv) Health	2.02	
			(v) Awareness Building	1.50	
			(vi) Cultural Activities	0.38	
			(vii) Self Help Group	3.24	
			(viii) Establishment Cost	3.24	
			Total:	26.824	
2.	CBDA, Sunabeda, Nuapada	Chuktia Bhunjia	(i) Strengthening Micro-Credit system	2.00	
			(ii) Grain Banks	1.20	
			(iii) Development Irrigation Potentiality	18.00	
			(iv) Health	2.34	
			Total	23.54	

Statement showing the funds sanctioned in favour of different Micro Projects under the Central Sector Scheme of Development of PTGs during 2002-03 for implementation of different programmes

Sl. No.	Name of the Micro Project to whom funds placed for implementation of programmes	Name of the PTG	Item of work to be undertaken with location of the project & No. of units	Amount sanctioned (in Rupees)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hill Kharia & Mankirdia  Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj	Hill Kharia & Mankirdia	1. Revolving funds for SHG@Rs. 5000/-  2. Cashew Plantation  3. Installation of 4 Nos. of tubewell  4. Impv. of existing houses of two colonies  5. Administrative expenses  Total:	1,00,000  2,57,000  2,80,000  91,000  70,000  7,98,000	
2.	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba, Ganjam	Saora	1. Stone wall Terracing in Hill slope land. 6 villages/50 acres  2. Extension of Diversion wire at Gujaling  3. Zinge cultivation  4. Cost of roads from Gudari to Barasani  5. Const. of road from Sanarbali to Deleidile  6. Digging of wells  7. Const. of bridge at Ramachandrapur	2,35,000  80,000  24,000  37,000  70,000  40,000  1,46,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			8. Supply of Khalistitching & pressing machine to 6 Nos. SHG	40,000	
			9. Administrative expenses	95,000	
			Total:	7,67,000	
3.	Kutia Kondh Dev. Agency, Belghar, Kandhamal	Kutia Kondh	1. Const. of check dam	5,70,000	
			2. Improvement of road from Rangapur to Batipada <i>via</i> Girisaso	3,05,000	
			3. Administrative expenses	60,000	
			Total:	9,35,000	
4.	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Jamardihi, Palahara, Angul	Paudi Bhuyan	1. Const. of WHS/check Dam— 1 No.	4,40,000	
			2. Sinking of tube- wells—6 Nos.	3,00,000	
			3. Const. of Bio Gas plant—5 Nos.	15,000	
			4. Revolving funds for new SHGs @Rs. 5000/- for 10 groups	50,000	
			5. Administrative expenses	40,000	
			Total:	8,45,000	
5.	Sarora Dev. Agency, Chandragiri, Gajpati	Saora	1. Cashew plantation in 50 acres	2,66,000	
			2. Cost of new WHS/check Dams—3 Nos.	3,00,000	
			3. Const. of black top and metallic road in Bhajapada—2 kms.	1,68,000	
			4. Sinking of tubewells in two villages in two numbers	1,40,000	
			5. Administrative charges	65,000	
			Total:	9,39,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Lanjia Saora Dev. Agency, Seranga, Gajpati	Lanjia Saora	1. Land Development & stone wall terracing		
			2. Const. of irrigation tank		
			3. Supply of diesel pump set (2.5 HP)-6 Nos.		
			4. Const. of new cement concrete link roads (3 roads in 2 villages)	1,10,000	
			5. Extension of piped water supply from high level reservoir by gravitational flow	2,08,000	
			6. Administrative expenses	70,000	
			Total:	7,16,000	
7.	Baseline survey			8,50,000	
			Grand Total:	58,50,000	



Sl. No.	Name of the Micro Project to whom funds placed for implementation of programmes	Name of the PTG	Item of work to be undertaken with location of the project & No. of Units	PTG beneficiaries covered	Aycut in Acres	Amount sanctioned (in Rupees)	Name of the implementing agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika, Keonjhar	Juang	1. Upper Champrei Micro Irrm. Project-I units 2. Kalelibudi MIP — 1 Unit 3. Talapada MIP — 1 Unit 4. Raidiha MIP— 1 Unit 5. Upper Vaduar MIP —1 Unit 6. Upper Samantha MIP—1 Unit 7. Tala Raidiha MIP—2 Units 8. Turani Pani MIP—1 Unit	5 14 10 11 9 10 20 12	20.00 6.00 6.00 20.00 15.00 16.00 25.00 20.00	1,54,000/- 50,000/- 50,000/- 1,23,000/- 1,08,000/- 1,40,000/- 1,44,000/- 1,27,000/-	To be implemented through the Orissa Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., BBSR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			9. Jungi MIP—1 Unit	10	20.00	94,000/-	
			10. Tala Samantha MIP—1 Unit	11	20.00	1,44,000/-	
			11. Tala Barada MIP—1 Unit	11	25.00	1,55,000/-	
			12. Jantria MIP—1 Unit	12	25.00	1,55,000/-	
			13. Dumuria MIP—1 Unit	12	22.00	1,08,000/-	
			Total: 14 Units	153	240.00	15,52,000/-	
(B)	Lodha Development agency, Moroda, Mayurbhanj	Lodha	1. Bhadrasal MIP—7 Units	53	53.00	5,39,900/-	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., BBSR
			2. Purnachandrapur MIP—2 Units	39	38.05	3,05,800/-	
			3. Handivanga MIP—4 Units	13	13.05	2,02,800/-	
			4. Tainsi MIP—4 Units	13	13.00	2,02,800/-	
			5. Chikilimatia MIP—3 Units	7	8.50	1,52,100/-	

			6. Nilagunja MIP— 2 Units	7	7.00	1,01,400/-		
			7. Dhobani MIP— 4 Units	12	11.50	2,02,800/-		
			8. Samsur MIP — 2 Units	6	6.50	1,01,400/-		
			9. Patharnesa MIP —4 Units	14	15.50	2,02,800/-		
			Total: 32 Units	166	166.85	20,11,800/-		
(C)	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntgaon, Bonei, Sundargarh	Paudi	1. Ranga MIP,	25	35.00	3,03,000	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corp. Ltd., BBSR	101
		Bhuyan	Lahunipada — 2 Units					
			2. Patamunda MIP, Lahunipada — 1 Unit	30	30.00	1,75,000/-		
			3. Nagaria MIP, Lahunipada— 2 Units	30	50.00	3,24,600/-		

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			4. Talaginia MIP, Lahunipada—2 Units Total: 7 Units	30    115	25.00    140.00	3,33,000/-    11,35,900/-	
(D)	Dongaria, Kondh Dev. Agency, Kurli, Chatikona, Rayagada	Dongria, Kondh	1. Khajuri MIP, 1 Unit  2. Kudelipadar  MIP— 2 Units 3. Sakata MIP, Muniguda—1 Unit 4. Kandesar MIP—2 Units Total: 6 Units	3   8  11  9  31	2.00   4.00  7.00  8.00  21.00	1.13,000/-   2,46,000/-  1,64,000/-  3,33,000/-  8,56,000/-	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corp. Ltd., BBSR

(E)	Kutia Kondh Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	Kutia Kondh	1. Belemba MIP —4 Units	26	37.00	5,37,100/-	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corp. Ltd., BBSR
			2. Dengasargi MIP—1 Unit	7	7.00	1,12,200/-	
			3. Turiguda MIP— Unit	5	9.00	1,52,700/-	
			4. Rengapali MIP— Unit	5	17.00	1,32,000/-	
			5. Barigaon MIP— 2 Units	10	20.00	2,01,200/-	
		Total: 9 Units	63	90.00	11,35,200/-		
(F)	Lanjia Saora Dev. Agency, Seranga, Gajpati	Lanja Saora	1. Tipising MIP— 2 Units	21	24.00	2,42,600/-	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corp. Ltd., BBSR
			2. Jantava MIP— 2 Units	17	20.00	2,28,200/-	
			3. Luhara MIP— 1 Unit	13	12.00	1,18,200/-	
			4. Rudhei MIP— 2 Units	22	27.00	2,47,400/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			5. Bantabada MIP - 3 Units	27	34.00	3,64,200/-	
			6. Angada MIP - 1 Uni	13	12.00	1,25,800/-	
			7. Kidasing MIP - 1 Unit	8	10.00	1,25,400/-	
			Total: 12 Units	121	139.00	14,51,800/-	
(G)	Saora Dev. Agency, Chandragiri, Gajpati	Saora	1. Jamudina MIP - 2 Units	19	25.00	2,45,900/-	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., BBSR
			2. Baniabandha MIP - 1 Unit	11	15.00	1,53,500/-	
			3. Bajamani MIP - 2 Units	24	30.00	3,11,000/-	
			4. Tentulikhunt MIP - 1 Unit	15	12.00	1,62,000/-	
			5. Jiranga MIP -1 Unit	9	10.00	1,65,000/-	
			Total: 7 Units	78	92.00	10,37,400/-	

(H)	Chuktia-Bhunja Dev. Agency, Sunabeda, Nuapada	Chuktia-Bhunja	1. Salpada MIP - 1 Unit	12	20.00	1,52,300/-	Through CBDA, Sunabeda
			2. Chinamundi MIP - 1 unit	12	20.00	1,41,100/-	
			3. Darlimunda MIP - 1 Unit	12	15.00	1,42,000/-	
			4. Delimunda MIP - 1 Unit	16	22.00	1,51,100/-	
			5. Salepali MIP - 1 Unit	33	35.00	3,11,800/-	
			6. Kutrabeda MIP - 2 Units	42	50.00	3,60,700/-	
			7. Chetrimund MIP - 1 Unit	13	27.00	1,52,300/-	
			8. Improvement of Chaklanala MIP - 1Unit	34	-	3,00,000/-	
			Total: 10 Units	174	189.00	17,11,300/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(I)	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Rugudakudar, Deogarh	Paudi Bhuyan	1. Const. of D/W at Marha - 1 Unit	28	-	2,00,000/-	Through PBDA, Rugudakudar
			2. Const. of WHS at Autal - 1 Unit	69	-	3,00,000/-	
			3. Const. of D/W at Kaliapal - 1 Unit	14	-	2,50,000/-	
			Total: 3 Units	111	-	7,50,000/-	
(J)	Kutia Kondh Dev. Agency, Belghar, Kandhamal	Kutia Kondh	1. Const. of 4 nos. of Check- dams/Diversion weirs at Tuakola/Pidusi/ Gumapadar/ Kalanguda - 4 Units	92	-	4,00,000/-	Through KKDA, Belghar



			2. Const. of Masonry wall at Girisal/Dhuma maska/Kinari/ Kranjikana - 4 Units	-	-	60,000/-	
			Total: 8 Units	92	-	4,60,000/-	
(K)	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Jamardihi, Palahara, Angul	Paudi Bhuyan	1. Patamund clip MIP - 1 Units,,	12	20.00	2,52,400/-	Through Orissa Agro Industries Corpn. Ltd., BBSR
			2. Tandidihi clip MIP - 1 Unit	5	10.00	1,45,200/-	
			3. Raghudihi clip MIP - 1 Unit	18	28.00	2,47,000/-	
			4. Dudipani MIP - 1 Unit	3	5.00	72,000/-	
			5. Siaria - 1 Unit	4	12.00	1,22,000/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			6. Const. of tube wells at Sidida & Jamardihi - 2 Units	150	-	1,00,000/-	Through PBDA, Jamardihi
			7. Const. of WHS at Kuladihi in Nagira GP - 1 Unit	25	-	1,00,000/-	
			8. Const. of WHS at Jalna & Kaira in Nagira GP - 2 Units	30	-	2,10,000/-	
			Total: 12 Units	247	75.00	12,48,600/-	
(L)	Lanjia Saroa Dev. Agency, Puttasingh, Ravagada	Lanjia Saora	1. Const of Ghat portion of road from Karaba to Sindhuba - 1 Unit	200 0		10,000,000/-	Through LSDA, Puttasingh
			Total: 1 Unit	200		10,000,000/-	

(M)	Bondo Dev. Agency, Mudulipada Malkangiri	Bondo	1. Const. of D/W at Bondapada in Bondapada Nala-1 Unit Total: 1 Unit	60	-	6,50,000/-
			Grand Total:			1,50,00,000

---

(Rupees One Crore Fifty Lakh only)

---

The State Government does not have any separate programmes exclusively meant for PTGs.

## 6. Rajasthan:

For welfare of Sahariyas besides schemes started by Central Government, Rajasthan State Government has taken lots of initiatives for improving the condition of Sahariyas.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

### (A) Special Central Assistance (SCA)

1. Anicut Construction
2. Community agriculture Tubewells
3. Distribution of diesel pumps sets
4. Scheme for Agricultural development

### (B) Under Article 274(1) of the Constitution

1. Residential School building, Shahbad
2. Residential girls school building, Kishanganj
3. Additional class rooms
4. Warden residence
5. Sahariya integrated development
6. Houses of Sahariya families
7. Pattal-Dona scheme
8. Tubewells in Ashram hostels

### (C) Under PTGs

1. Drinking water Tubewells
2. Construction of Public Wells
3. Fuel for Tubewells and public wells
4. Pattal-Dona units

State Government Schemes:

1. Sahariya Vishesh Rojgar Yojana
2. Ashram Hostels
3. Free Stationery Class 1 to 5
4. Free Uniforms Class 1 to 5
5. Free Stationery and Uniforms to Class 6 to 12
6. Economic assistance to college students
7. Ma-Badi Yojana

8. T.B. control
9. Cycle distribution to girls
10. Academic Tour of Ashram hostel students
11. Modernization, Repairs & Maintenance of hostels
12. Scholarship of talented students
13. Installation of handpumps
14. Pucca Houses for Sahariyas
15. Development of forest closures

#### **7. Kerala:**

The Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes meant for PTGs are:

- (i) New Central Sector Scheme for PTGs (through Deptt./NGOs)
- (ii) Insurance scheme for PTGs
- (iii) NGOs scheme

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes sanctioned to the State for the last 6 years are as follows (2000-01 to 2006-07)

1. Education and awareness creation, health etc. (NGO scheme) (2000-01)- Rs. 12.40 lakhs
2. Setting up crèche-cum workshed for kadars of Plakkad Dt. (Scheme of the Deptt. 2000-01)-Rs. 23-94 lakh
3. Conducting baseline survey of PTGs (KIRTADS) 0- Rs. 3.40 lakh
4. Insurance Coverage of PTG families (2004-05, 2005-06 - Rs. 7.50 lakh)
5. Agricultural Dev. Activities in selected PTG settlements (2005-06) - Rs. 12.50 lakh

The above schemes are under implementation in the State.

The State Government have also formulated and implemented schemes exclusively for PTGs:—

- (i) Special Programme for the Development of PTGs (Educational and Economic Development activities)
- (ii) PTG Housing
- (iii) Health and awareness programmes

**8. West Bengal:**

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Year	Amount sanctioned by Government of India	Activities for which funds were sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2000-01	100.00	<p>(i) Housing schemes for shelter-less Birhor in Bagmundi and Jhalda-I block of Purulia-49 nos.</p> <p>(ii) Low cost sanitary latrine for Birhor in Bagmundi and Jhalda-I Block of Purulia-43 nos.</p> <p>(iii) Tubewells for drinking water facility to Birhor in Bagmundi, Jhalda-I and Balarampur Block of Purulia-6 Nos.</p> <p>(iv) R.C.C. Ring well for drinking water facility to Birhor, Bagmundi, Jhalda-I and Balarampur Block of Purulia-3 Nos.</p> <p>(v) Repairing of drinking wells for the use of Birhor in Jhalda-I, Block of Purulia-4 Nos.</p> <p>(vi) Road schemes in Birhor dominated area of Jhalda-I and Bagmundi Blocks of Purulia district- 3 schemes</p> <p>(vii) Agriculture and irrigation scheme for Birhor in Bhupatiapalli area of Jhalda-I Block in Purulia district</p>

1	2	3	4
			(viii) Goatary schemes for Birhor in Bagmundi Block of Purulia-17 nos.
			(ix) Piggery scheme for Birhor in Bagmundi Block of Purulia district 23 nos.
			(x) Drinking water schemes for Lodha in Narayangarh, Keshiary, Debra, Kharagpur-I, Kharagpur-II Blocks of Paschim Medinipur district 75 nos.
			(xi) Road schemes is Lodha dominated area in Debra Block of Paschim Medinipur district-1 scheme
			(xii) Construction of Jyotirampur Primary School for Lodhas in Narayangarh Block of Paschim Medinipur
			(xiii) Construction of two sanitary latrines in Jyotirampur Primary School
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2001-02	NIL	NIL
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2002-03	50.00	(i) Construction of houses for 122 Shelter-less Lodha families in Nayagram, Keshiary, Narayangarh, Danatan-I, Jamboni, Binpur-II, Debra Blocks of Paschim Medinipur

1	2	3	4
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2002-03	15.00	(ii) Construction of 3 sanitary latrines for shelterless Lodha families Conducting Bareline Survey of PTGs
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2003-04	11.05	(i) Road scheme in Lodha dominated area in Lokibara Mouza of Dantan -II Block in Paschim Medinipur Block (ii) Excavation of tank at Lokibara Mouza of Dantan-II Block in Paschim Medinipur district (iii) Sinking of Mark-II tube wells for drinking purpose in Lokibara Mouza of Dantan-II Block in Paschim Medinipur district (iv) Reconstruction of literacy center for Lodhas at Lokibara Mouza of Dantan-II Block in Paschim Medinipur district (v) Repairing of 2 units fo Ashram Hostels for Lodhas attached to Naryangarh R.R.C.L. High School in Paschim Medinipur (vi) Construction of Kitchen and Latrine for Ashram Hostels for Lodhas attached to Narayangarh R.R.C.L. High School in Paschim Medinipur



1	2	3	4
			<p>(vii) Improvement of Bhupatipally Primary Ashram Hostel for Birhor children at Bhupatipally Mouza in Jhalda-I Block of Paschim Medinipur</p> <p>(viii) Construction of Dinning &amp; Kitchen for Total Girls Hostel at Totopara under Madarihat-Birpara Block in Jalpaiguri district</p> <p>(ix) Construction of houses for Totos at Totopara under Madarihat-Birpara Block in Jalpaiguri district.</p>
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2004-05	38.17	Construction of Primary School Buildings for Lodha children in Narayangarh, Binpur-II, Keshiary, Jamboni, Nayagram, Binpur-I, Salboni, Kharagpur-I and Kharagpur-II Blocks in Paschim Medinipur-11 nos.
Janashree Bima Yojana for insurance coverage to PTGs	2004-05	15.00	<p>(i) To insurance coverage to 2675 nos. Lodha beneficiaries in Paschim Medinipur</p> <p>(ii) To insurance coverage to 270 nos. Toto beneficiaries in Jalpaiguri</p> <p>(iii) To insurance coverage to 55 nos. Birhar beneficiaries in Purulia.</p>
Central Sector Schemes for Development of PTGs	2005-06	40.60	(i) Construction of 28 houses for Lodha families in Paschim Medinipur

1	2	3	4
			<p>(ii) Excavation of 20 new dug wells in Lodha dominated areas in Paschim Medinipur</p> <p>(iii) Renovation, repair and construction of Parapets and Platform of 50 dug wells for drinking purposes of Lodhas in Paschim Medinipur</p> <p>(iv) Holding 3 training camps @ Rs. 1000/- per camp for 50 Lodha trainees</p>

### 9. Chhattisgarh:

At present, the State Government do not have any special programme/scheme for these groups, however the funds received from the Government of India under Special Central Assistance is being spend for PTGs through the "Vishesh Pichhadi Janjati Vikas Abhikaran" constituted for each PTG. The State Government has instructed various departments of the State Government to pay more attention for the development of PTG under regular schemes of the department.

### 10. Andhra Pradesh:

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

- \* Government of India is implementing a scheme called "Development of PTGs" exclusively for PTGs and releasing grant-in-aid since 1998-99.
- \* Government of India is releasing Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for implementing ITDA, MADA, PTG, DTG and Cluster programmes. The amount earmarked under PTG programme is being utilized for implementing family oriented cum income generating schemes.
- \* From 2004-05 onwards, Government of India has launched a new scheme called "Janashree Bima Yojana" to provide insurance coverage to PTG families. This scheme is also exclusively meant for PTGs.
- \* Schemes are also implemented for PTGs under various ongoing economic support programmes such as CMEY, PMRY, SGSY and NSTFDC.

#### State Government Schemes:

- \* State Government is also implementing various economic support programmes.

### 11. Tamil Nadu:

The Government of India have released Grant-in-aid to the Government of Tamil

Nadu for the first time during the year 2001-02. The funds were used for the purpose of Economic development and also for other infrastructure development programmes such as formation of roads, provision of drinking water facility and provision of electrification and construction of houses to the Primitive Tribals in Tribal areas. From the year 2004-05 the Government of India have allotted Rs. 255.00 lakhs under this scheme. Proposals were sent to Government of India for allocation of Rs. 95.00 lakhs for infrastructure facilities and Rs. 155.00 lakhs for Janashree Bima Yojana scheme. For the current year the Government of India have released Rs. 80.00 lakhs to Tamil Nadu under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Development of Primitive Tribal Groups for providing insurance coverage to 16,000 families of Primitive Tribal Groups for 5 years under Janashree Bima Yojana scheme of LIC of India.

The State Government also have allocated funds for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups. Details of State and Central fund allocated so far are detailed below:—

Sl.No.	Year	Amount sanctioned by GOI (Central Fund)	Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (State Fund)
1.	1996-1997	40.00	3.10
2.	1997-1998	40.00	4.00
3.	1998-1999	40.00	29.42
4.	1999-2000	40.00	35.00
5.	2000-2001	40.00	-
6.	2001-2002	49.54	-
7.	2002-2003	45.00	29.96
8.	2003-2004	10.00	-
9.	2004.2005	176.50	-
10.	2005-2006	159.55	-
11.	2006-2007	80.00	-

#### **12. Andaman & Nicobar Islands:**

One Central Sector Scheme—Development of PTGs is being implemented in the A&N Islands. Rs. 2 crores was released by the Government of India during 2004-05 for the Tsunami re-construction work connected with the PTGs area. Further an amount of Rs. 40000/- was released by the Government of India during 2005-06 for providing insurance coverage to PTGs under Janashree Bima Yojana Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation of India.

### APPENDIX III

#### MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF EVALUATION STUDY CONDUCTED BY IIPA, DELHI IN THE STATES OF MADHYA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA

- \* There needs to be a vision document for development of PTGs.
- \* Concrete action plans need to be prepared for PTGs.
- \* There needs to be separate administrative machinery for planning and implementation of programme for PTGs.
- \* Allocations need to be earmarked in the budget at the state level itself, in proportion to PTG population.
- \* Programmes for PTGs need to be need based.
- \* Programmes of income generation need to be given more attention.
- \* A concerted efforts needs to be made for awareness generation and capacity building.
- \* Women need to be given greater proportion of benefits.
- \* Institutional arrangement for product produced by PTGs need to made effective.
- \* Availability of hassle free institutional credit is a *sine qua non* for PTG development.
- \* Release of funds needs to be made prompt.
- \* Programmes for Education needs to be flexible.
- \* Traditional knowledge with PTGs may be brought in public domain.
- \* Technology needs to be used for giving benefits to targets clientele.
- \* Immunization campaign and facility be made easily available in each PTG village as in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.
- \* Reduced vulnerability is another critical component of development to cope with the future uncertainties and vulnerability, the ongoing Janashree Bima Yojana is the most appropriate, effective and innovative scheme. The scheme needs to be made broad based by inclusion of all PTGs across the country at the earliest.
- \* Awareness about the future benefits of Janashree Bima Yojana and the means to avail the benefits should be taken up at priority basis.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF EVALUATION STUDY CONDUCTED BY  
IIPA, DELHI IN THE STATES OF ORISSA, JHARKHAND, GUJARAT  
AND TAMIL NADU

**Nomenclature should be changed to Exclusive or Vulnerable Tribal Groups for the existing PTGs.**

- \* Preparation of Vision Document: A Vision Document encompasses a sound futuristic planning with set of goals to be achieved in a particular time frame.
- \* Task Force: In order to prepare the Vision Document and its detailed contents may be entrusted to a National Task Force, which may be constituted with experts from all fields concerning human development, experienced policy makers, members of civil societies working in the area of tribal development.
- \* Institutions: The Tribal Research Institutes are one of the critical components of the development of PTGs. They must be strengthened both in terms of finance and manpower.
- \* Officials working in the PTGs areas among the PTGs must be given incentives (both in cash and kind) to keep them motivated to work in inaccessible areas.
- \* Orientation and training programme for Officials at block and below should be undertaken at regular intervention.
- \* Regular visit (Weekly/Fortnightly) to PTG villages by the Officials be made compulsory.
- \* All India Conference of PTG Officials should be held annually.
- \* For smooth operation of the development initiatives, the 'Single Line Administration' system is strongly advocated.
- \* Monitoring and Supervision Cell must be strengthened by having expert in undertaking the role of monitoring and supervision of the development programmes.
- \* Data Management System with respect to the PTGs is very weak Data management system along with data compilation cell should be set up at both at ITDA/ITDP.
- \* For smooth implementation of various development programmes, financial allocation must be done at the right time instead of at later period.
- \* The functional role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be implement 'Basic Social Needs' and 'Income Generation Schemes'; collection and compilation of data related to development initiatives.
- \* To increase the awareness among the PTGs, continuous and sustained interactions with the PTGs must be done.
- \* Identification of beneficiaries should be based on need based approach.

- \* For the PTGs focus should be on three aspects of education, namely (i) 100 percent Enrolment in primary education, (ii) Maintaining full retention rate and (iii) Quality education based on student friendly course.
- \* Formal education and vocational education should go hand in hand for the PTGs.
- \* To encourage retention rate among the girls from the vulnerable groups monetary encouragements in the form of providing bonds, insurance and stipend must be provided as done in Gujarat through different innovative schemes.
- \* Intensive awareness campaign on maintaining personal hygiene should be initiated along with the help of philanthropic organizations.
- \* Females and young girls in each village must be given training for health auxiliary workers.

## EXTRACTS OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF EVALUATION STUDY

### **Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan**

#### **7. Issues and Recommendations**

PTGs have historically suffered from exclusion in multiple dimensions. Their remote locations and isolation have resulted in severe poverty and multidimensional deprivation. Efforts are being made by the Government and by other stakeholders to address many of these issues. However, the differentials between PTGs and other social groups on human development indicators remain high. Longitudinal panel data analysis shows that high incidence of poverty and its persistence are associated with absence of assets, especially land, lack of education, belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and working as agricultural labour. Reasons for entry into poverty include shocks such as high healthcare costs, drought and crop failure, adverse market conditions, loss of assets, disasters, conflicts, and loans at high interest from private money lenders.<sup>30</sup>

Many of these factors were highlighted by the PTG household—the Sahariyas, Khonds, Konda Reddis and Chenchus—in the questionnaires administered and in discussions with them.

Efforts have been made to provide food security to PTGs through grain banks, rice credit lines and land in Andhra; employment in closures, community ownership of land and value addition of NTEP in closures in Rajasthan; reduce the incidence of mortality and disease through a large number of initiatives in Andhra; access to literacy and education to children through the Maa Badi, ashram schools, residential schools, mid-day meals, bridge courses, admission to the best private schools for deserving students, individual follow-up of drop-outs, as well as incentives such as scholarships, bicycles, books, etc. in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. However, despite the efforts being made by administration, the task is huge for the overarching issues facing all the PTGs that we visited in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh are those of poverty, dependence on casual labour at low wage rates, work related drudgery, food insecurity, low literacy with large gender gaps, poor access to safe water, high incidence of morbidity and disease, remoteness and poor infrastructure. Therefore, efforts need to be strengthened and successful interventions replicated in order to make significant dents on poverty, ill-health and illiteracy.

---

<sup>30</sup> Shashanka Bhide and Aasha Kapur Mehta 2004 Correlates of Incidence and Exit from Chronic Poverty in Rural India: Evidence from Panel Data CPRC-IIPA Working Paper 15.

The issues raised in each of the eight villages visited are briefly highlighted below:

## **Rajasthan**

### **Shahpur**

- \* While many households have been given employment in the closure universal coverage is needed. Moreover, households that were given work in the closure were employed for only 13 days in a month for 4 months and this is inadequate for moving households out of poverty.
- \* The yield of NTFP from one hectare of land in the closure is to accrue to each household that is part of the collective. However, systems need to be established to determine distribution of NTFP and to provide training and dissemination of information regarding scientific harvesting of each NTFP, post harvest practices, value addition, grading, storage, regeneration and marketing and sustainable income generation, It was pointed out that a medicine kit should be kept in the closure.
- \* Investment in irrigation is required to reduce the risk of crop failure and increase agricultural productivity.
- \* The Sahariya households are being given pucca houses under the Sahariya Awas Yojana. However, households that have been allotted pucca houses have not yet shifted into them and continue to stay in the kachcha houses because the accommodation is too small.
- \* There is a Primary School upto class V in the village. There are three teachers in the school all of whom are non-Sahariya. However, classes are not held regularly since only one teacher takes classes. There were demands for extending the school up to class X, after which the children can go to Shahbad to study. There were also demands for increasing the number of teachers.
- \* The sources of drinking water for the village are two tube-wells that require regular repair. The situation is grim during the summer. There is no source of water for irrigation except rainfall.
- \* Electricity is not available in the village although poles exist. Electricity connection was provided to the village. But it was withdrawn after a month due to non-payment of bills.
- \* The village does not have drainage and either individual or community toilet facilities.
- \* The nearest health centre is a Shahbad; 12 kms from the village, and Samraniya, 15 kms from village.
- \* ANM is present in the village but the villagers expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of health care provided and medicines available. It was pointed out that adequate medicines for different ailments should be available with the ANM in the village.



- \* Seriously ill patients themselves go bigger hospitals in Samraniya and Kehlwarra, at a distance of about 25 kms from the village.
- \* Special Nutrition Programme is absent in the village.
- \* Mobile medical vans rarely visit the village.
- \* Old age pension, widow pension and handicapped pension should be extended to all eligible households.
- \* Some households do not get their regular quota of wheat, kerosene and salt from the fair price shop due to non-possession of the BPL card.
- \* Most villagers do not attend Panchayat meetings as the Panchayat has failed to positively address the majority of developmental issues pertaining to them.

### **Harinagar**

- \* There is a motorable road only for 25 kms from Shahbad. Beyond this access to Harinagar is through a kachcha road of 10 kms, which is in a precarious condition through the forest. A pucca road for the last 10 kms is absolutely necessary.
- \* Most of the households in Harinagar are engaged in agriculture, either on their own lands or as wage labour. Some of the households migrate to Madhya Pradesh to work as wage labour during the harvesting season. Many households expect to get employed in the closure, which was to start shortly after the survey was conducted. More employment generating schemes are needed.
- \* The Sahariya households are being given pucca houses under the Sahariya Awas Yojana. The houses are being allotted as per priority. However, those households who have already got the houses have not yet shifted into them and continue to stay in the kachcha houses because the accommodation is too small.
- \* There are only 2 teachers in the primary school. There was shortage of exercise books for the children. The Maa Badi school is operating in a small hutment and requires a properly ventilated building.
- \* The source of drinking water for the village is a well and the water is unlikely to be safe.
- \* There is no source of water for irrigation except rainfall; some households use water from the wells for irrigation. These dry up during the summer.
- \* Streetlights are not available, Solar lighting should be made available to all households in the village.
- \* The village does not have drainage and either individual or community toilet facilities.
- \* The villagers depend on private clinics at Chharchh in Madhya Pradesh. The nearest health centre is in Deori, 21 kms from the village, where ANM is present but testing facilities are not satisfactory, Even seriously ill patients have to either walk or get carried on shoulders/bullock carts to Chharchh.

- \* Special Nutrition Programme is absent in the village.
- \* Awareness about immunization programmes is also absent. Very few households reported that they have benefited from the immunization programme.
- \* Mobile medical van has visited the village only once although it does come upto Chaurakhadi.
- \* Old age pension and widow pension must be extended to all eligible households.
- \* Some households reported that they get less than the amount of wheat to which they are entitled from the control shop, or do not receive it at all, either due to non-possession of the BPL card, or for reasons not clearly known to them.
- \* SHGs are not present in the village. Only one NGO *i.e.*, SWACH is working in this village.
- \* Most villagers do not attend Panchayat meetings as the Panchayat has failed to positively address the majority of developmental issues pertaining to them.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

#### **Madapalli**

- \* The nearest PHC is in Minumuluru which is around 5 kms from the village. One doctor and three nurses are present at the PHC.
- \* The health centre has medicines but no testing facilities.
- \* Amongst the surveyed households, almost all households had spent between Rs. 400 to 7,000 on health and education.
- \* The source of drinking water as well as irrigation water in Madapalli is a stream flowing in the vicinity. The villagers depend heavily on rainfall for irrigation.
- \* Electricity is there but not in all the houses of the village. The streetlights are not functioning although they are in place.
- \* The village does not have drainage system, individual and community latrines.
- \* Old age and widow pension must be extended to all eligible households.
- \* Under the ITDA housing scheme households have received 1060 tiles for construction of roof.

#### **Diguva Solamala**

- \* The source of drinking water for the village is a stream flowing in the vicinity but the water is not safe since households located at the upper reaches of the stream, on top of the hill utilize this water for other purposes.
- \* Irrigation facility is available to some households that use water from the stream flowing in the vicinity. Agriculture otherwise is dependent on rainfall.
- \* All households have received tiles for their roofs from ITDA, but not pucca houses.

- \* All students are provided with books but not uniforms, which are available to them in the middle of the session.
- \* There is no PHC in the village. The nearest health centre is in Paderu, 10 kms away from the village. At this centre, medicines and testing facilities are available.
- \* Mobile medical vans do not visit the village.
- \* The survey of 30 households revealed that 20 households were spending a considerable amount of their income, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 7,000 per month on health and education.
- \* About 20 households have toilets but these are not used due to lack of water.
- \* There is no drainage facility in the village.
- \* Old age and widow pension must be extended to all eligible households.
- \* Many villagers have complained that their issues have not been taken care of by the Panchayat.

#### **Chintala**

- \* Irrigation water for the fields is available borewells, provided by ITDA, although all villagers are not using this facility.
- \* Agriculture is dependent on rainfall.
- \* There are no drainage facilities in the village.
- \* Community latrines were constructed by ITDA but the Chenchus did not use them and hence they have been abandoned.
- \* Electricity is available in the village but there are no streetlights.
- \* Old age and widow pension must be extended to all households.
- \* Villagers complained that they are not receiving sugar through the PDS.
- \* The ITDA has undertaken other activities like providing horticulture training to Chenchus, soil conservation work, developed orange plantations, provided chilli powder grinding machines to villagers to enable them to earn a permanent source of income. But the villagers have not made full utilization of the facilities given to them. One of them was provided with a chilli grinding machine but sold it for money during illness. Hence, the long term advantage of these facilities needs to be explained through regular counselling by ITDA officials.

#### **Jangamreddypalli**

- \* Irrigation water for the fields is available from borewells, provided by ITDA, although all villagers are not using this facility. Agriculture still continues to depend on rainfall.
- \* Electricity is available in the village but there are no streetlights.

- \* There are no drainage facilities in the village.
- \* There are no individual and community latrines in the village.
- \* There is no primary health centre in the village. The nearest health centre is in Amrabad, 4 kms from the village. At this centre, community health worker is available but medicines and other facilities are not satisfactory. Many villagers actually depend on private clinics in Amrabad.
- \* Old age and widow pension must be extended to all households.
- \* Villagers complained that they are not receiving sugar through the PDS.
- \* There are no NGO's operating in the village.
- \* The ITDA has undertaken other activities like providing horticulture training to Chenchus, providing livestock, although the Chenchus have not been able to utilize these resources optimally. This makes them remain poor and under developed as compared to other PTGs.

#### **Pochavaram**

- \* The area is prone to frequent flooding because of which roads are damaged each year during the monsoon. The area is completely inundated forcing the Konda Reddis to move to higher grounds for shelter. Roads need to be regularly repaired especially after the monsoons.
- \* The river Godavari is the only source of drinking water as well as irrigation water for the fields. Although Government has made provisions for wells, these sources are completely submerged during the floods.
- \* There are no streetlights.
- \* Drainage facility is absent in the village and there are no individual and community latrines.
- \* The nearest health centre is in V.R. Puram, 20 kms from Pochavaram and Geediguppa, 10 kms away from the village.
- \* At these two centres, ANM is available but medicines and other facilities are not satisfactory.
- \* In cases of emergency, patients are taken to Bhadrachalam Government Hospital.
- \* Although there is provision for 1 kg of sugar every month, the villagers do not receive it due to non-availability.
- \* All eligible households must receive old age and widow pension.
- \* In recent times a concern that has swept the minds of villagers (along the banks of the Godavari, including Pochavaram) is the future of their existence in this area owing to a large hydel power station, which is expected to come up in the next ten years time at Kunavaram.

#### **Karman Konda**

- \* The village is around 10 kms from the nearest motorable road and can only be accessed by trekking through the forests and treacherous hilly tracts.

- \* The livelihood of persons in the village is dominated by podu cultivation (shifting cultivation) and selling of handicraft items made from bamboo. Pattas should be immediately issued to all households so as to save the forests from further degradation in future.
- \* The households have not yet received pucca houses and continue to reside in kachcha houses.
- \* There is a single hill-top school with classes UKG, I and II located in the village.
- \* The source of drinking water as well as irrigation water for the village is a small stream flowing in the vicinity. A safer source is absolutely necessary. The villagers depend on rainfall for agriculture.
- \* There is no electricity in the village. There is a solar electrification only in the hill-top school.
- \* There are no community and individual latrines in the village.
- \* There are no ANMs working in the village. The nearest health centre is in Kutur which is 10 kms away from the village.
- \* There are no facilities for accessing the health centre except by walking. As a result there is no respite even for serious patients.
- \* Health centre does not have an ambulance.
- \* Since there is no motorable road connecting the village, it is deprived of the facility of mobile medical vans.
- \* All eligible households must receive old age and widow pension.
- \* Although there is provision for 1 kg of sugar every month, the villagers do not receive it due to non-availability.
- \* There is only 1 SHG working in the village.
- \* There are no NGOs working in the village.

### **HDI Related Recommendations**

#### **Income Enhancement and Food Security**

PTGs depend on different sources of income for their livelihood. These include agriculture, NTFP collection and agricultural or non-agricultural wage labour. Therefore, raising agricultural productivity, higher returns from NTFP collection and higher wage rates are critical for enhancement of incomes from agriculture.

For raising agricultural productivity, scientific knowledge based farming or use of scientific agronomic practices based on bridging the gap between knowledge of PTG farmers and scientists are needed. In turn this requires agricultural research that provides solutions to farmers location-specific problems based on soil and moisture conditions, methods of sowing, application of inputs, types and dosage of nutrients, pesticides, crop mix etc.<sup>31</sup> In addition, farmers and gender sensitive agricultural

<sup>31</sup>Desai, Bhupat Sha, Anil and Shingi, Prakash, Raising Agricultural Productivity in Gujarat, Economic and Political Weekly, February 27 to March 5, 1999.

extension with village level demonstrations, village level workers and strong links between laboratories, scientists and extension workers are required. Training in pre- and post-harvest technologies; storage, preservation, packaging and processing and marketing, nursery raising seed support programme, etc. are also needed.

Risk of crop failure is high since agricultural production is rainfall dependent. All crops grown by PTGs should be covered by crop insurance and insurance relief should be immediate, with the village as the unit for assessment.

To raise incomes from NTFP collected by PTGs it is important to identify the various end uses of each of the products; the buyers/traders/final users; the different product properties and qualities that drive sales, collection, handling, storage, production and quality control methods that enable retention of these properties; and collection and handling methods for sustainable use of resources. Close collaboration with botanists, scientists and marketing specialists will be needed for this.

To ensure community participation, empowerment and benefits to the PTGs, this must be followed up with training and extension, formation of groups or associations to build community participation, training in evaluation of product quality, scientific harvesting methods, post harvest practices, value addition, grading, storage, regeneration and possible markets and likely prices. There must be creation of tribal capacity so as to reduce dependence on governmental as well as on non-governmental systems.

Additionally, it is important that R and D for value addition opportunities be facilitated and transparent systems of sharing profits with the tribals be developed. Monitoring systems must be in place to prevent malpractice and check corruption.

Wage employment is an important source of income for the rural poor, especially women. NSS data shows that STs are grossly over represented among casual workers<sup>32</sup>. Discussions with the PTGs in the villages visited also showed that they were very dependent on casual labour. The number of days of labour available and the level of wages is critical in determining income levels. Even though the minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs. 73, most Sahariyas were being paid Rs. 30 to 40 for work outside the closure. Therefore minimum wage and equal wage legislation must be enforced. It is important that funds are allocated to enable extension of the NREGA such that each adult man and woman gets access to at least 100 days work in each year. The right of women to get work must not get subsumed within the household. Work must be available throughout the year and payments made directly to the person who does the work. Women must have job cards in their name. Women are paid lower wages in many rural areas. Allocations are needed for monitoring systems to ensure equal wages for equal work and timely dispersal of wages. Citizens groups should be empowered to monitor the enforcement of equal and minimum wages legislation by State Government and the adherence to norms in poverty alleviation programmes.

---

<sup>32</sup>Sheila Bhalla 2004, Anup K. Karan and T Shobha: Rural Casual Labourers, Wages and Poverty: 1983 to 1999-2000 CPRC-IIPA Working Paper 14.

### **Food Security**

For the right to development and livelihood to be effective for PTGs the Eleventh Plan must allocate funds so that priority is given to ensuring food security. This can be based on:

- (i) subsidized grain banks linked with micro credit plans.
- (ii) work on demand for every adult as an individual right (not subsumed within the household), in all PTG areas throughout the year.
- (iii) access to land for each PTG household.
- (iv) adequate safety nets for the old, disabled and chronically ill.

Inadequate purchasing power due to lack of job/livelihood opportunities is the primary cause of endemic or chronic hunger in the country according to the First Report of the National Commission of Farmers. Other factors include low wages, lack of access to land and other productive assets. To strengthen food security, combat malnutrition and reduce vulnerability to hunger:

- \* Decentralized food storage or grain banks must be supported in all PTG villages.
- \* Production of coarse or nutritious cereals should be supported as should support for research for increasing their yields.
- \* Each PTG household must be provided access to land.
- \* All PTG households must have access to PDS and be given individual ration cards, not family ration cards.
- \* All PTG households must have access to safe drinking water.

### **Health**

The strong links between poverty and ill health need to be recognised. The onset of a long and expensive illness can drive the non-poor into poverty. Ill health creates immense stress even among those who are financially secure. High health care costs can lead to entry into or exacerbation of poverty. The importance of public provisioning of quality health care to enable access to affordable and reliable health services cannot be overestimated in the context of preventing the non-poor from entering into poverty or in terms of reducing the suffering of those who are already below the poverty line.<sup>33</sup>

There is a gender dimension to ill-health for when chronic illness enters the home, women and girls "add caring for sick family members to their existing responsibilities in a context where they are already stretched.....often themselves sick and in need of care."<sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Sujata Singh, Aasha Kapur Mehta and R.K. Tiwari, Pro Poor Dimensions of Economic Reforms: Health Agriculture, Services and Infrastructure, UNDP and II PA, 2006.

<sup>34</sup> Mehta and Gupta, The Impact of Women Care Gives in situations of poverty, UNIFEM-IIPA, 2006.

A very large number of initiatives have been taken especially in some PTGs, such as in Paderu in the villages and in schools, for monitoring health indicators and reducing mortality and susceptibility to malaria and other diseases. These need to be replicated in other PTGs.

PHCs must be strengthened in all PTGs and poor-friendly and women-friendly access to free, reliable, quality, comprehensive medical care provided. Full preventive, promotive and curative care must be available at the PHC level and in peripheral hospitals with (i) a public health professional on a full time salaried basis instead of a contractual appointment; (ii) free ambulance referral/alternate transport mechanism with reimbursement by the State; (iii) 24 hour functional Diagnostic Testing facilities, adequate beds and doctors; (iv) functional equipment such as x-ray, sonography, ECG and CD-4 machines that are maintained and available for 24 hours each day; (v) effective drugs through revised schedules; (vi) information regarding medication regimen.

Information about symptoms and treatment regimen for malaria, TB, HIV, etc. illness should be made available in schools and through SHGs, ANMs and CHWs to prevent exploitation by private and public care providers. Norms for provision of infrastructure and services must be relaxed substantially for these areas in view of the fact that PTGs generally live in very small clusters.

### **Infrastructure**

Infrastructure investment is needed in PTG villages. "There is considerable evidence to suggest that better infrastructure promotes the shift from low productivity casual labour in agriculture to more productive casual work in the non-farm sector. Infrastructure is the key to higher real wages, and one of the keys to improvements in literacy and school attendance."<sup>35</sup> Most of the PTG villages visited did not have water, drainage, toilets, electricity, streetlights, PHCs, pucca roads, etc. Roads provide connectivity with transport, markets, schools, medical facilities and incoming earning opportunities.

### **Water**

Poor quality of water can have serious health related ramifications. In India, many of the water borne diseases such as gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera etc. owe their origins to the pathogens present in drinking water.<sup>36</sup> The World Bank and WHO have estimated that in India 21 per cent of all communicable diseases (11.5 per cent of all diseases) are water. They estimate that every year 1.5 million children under 5 years die in India of water related diseases and the country loses 1800 million person hours (over 200 million persons days) each year due to these water borne diseases.<sup>37</sup> Improvements in water supply and sanitation can substantially reduce the incidence and severity of these diseases as well as the infant mortality associated with diarrhoea.

In Paderu, PTGs are being informed about the importance of boiling water to ensure safety. Access to safe drinking water must be given high priority.

<sup>35</sup> Sheila Bhalla et al 2004, op. cit.

<sup>36</sup> Dinesh Chand, 'Drinking Water Supply to Villages', Kurukshetra, July, 1999.

<sup>37</sup> Kirit S. Parikh, India Development Report, 1999-2000.



**Literacy, Cross learning and Other Issues**

Several successful initiatives have been taken in some PTGs for improving literacy and access to education including through bridge courses, tracking performance of students to prevent drop-outs, residential schools, providing mid-day meals, text books etc. These should be replicated in other PTGs. PTG children should be admitted to best available schools in the nursery or soon thereafter rather than in the 5th standard to enable them to access mainstream education. Staffing and quality education are issues that need attention.

Officers providing exceptional service in PTG areas should be given priority postings of their choice on completing their tenure in these areas.

Opportunities must be provided for cross-learning and experience sharing for officers posted in PTG areas. This can be done through workshops conducted by national institutions so that best practice can be shared and replicated.

Delays in sanctioning projects and fund flow must be rectified urgently as expectations are raised when proposals are prepared. Delays in fund flow lead to loss of momentum and reduce motivation in the field.

## APPENDIX IV

### POWER POINT PRESENTATION

#### PTG—An Introduction

- \* A Sub-category among Scheduled Tribes (STs)
- \* Most Deprived and Under-developed Among STs
- \* Concept of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) came in to existence during 5th Five-Year Plan

#### State-wise Distribution of PTGs

\* Total: 75 in 17 States and 1 UT

State/UT	No. of PTGs	State/UT	No. of PTGs
Andhra Pradesh	12	Manipur	1
Bihar	8	Orissa	13
Jharkhand	9	Rajasthan	1
Gujarat	5	Tripura	1
Karnataka	2	Tamil Nadu	6
Kerala	5	Uttarakhand	2
Madhya Pradesh	3	Uttar Pradesh	1
Chhattisgarh	5	West Bengal	3
Maharashtra	3	A & N Islands	5

#### Criteria for Identification

- \* Community to be Notified as PTG must be a Notified Scheduled Tribe
- \* That Tribe must fulfil the Criteria:
  - > Declining or Stagnant Population
  - > Pre-agricultural Level of Technology
  - > Low Level of Literacy
  - > Backwardness — Social and Economic

### **Provisions in Draft National Tribal Policy**

- \* Draft Policy envisages:
  - √ Compilation of data base for PTGs
  - √ Conservation of the eco-system, life styles and traditional skills
  - √ Simultaneous emphasis on economic programmes
  - √ Steady growth at desired pace
  - √ Preparation of long term "Conservation-cum-Development Plans"
  - √ Coverage under life cum disability insurance scheme
- Developmental Schemes for PTGs**
- \* Specific scheme:
  - > Development of PTGs (Main Scheme)
- \* Other scheme:
  - > Educational Complex for ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets (priority to PTG and Naxal areas)
- \* Funds also flow under:
  - > Article 275(1)
  - > SCA to TSP
- \* States own independent schemes

### **Scheme for Development of PTGs**

- \* Launched in 1998-99
- \* 100% Central Sector Scheme
- \* Extremely flexible scheme
- \* Implemented through States/UTs and NGOs

### **Scheme for Development of PTGs.....contd.**

- \* Activities that may be taken up:
  - > Infrastructure development
  - > Housing
  - > Land distribution/land development
  - > Agriculture development
  - > Cattle development
  - > Income/livelihood generation

**Scheme for Development of  
PTGs.....contd.**

- > Cattle development
- > Income/livehood generation
- > Educational development
- > Health care
- > Drinking water supply
- > Social security
- > Any other innovative activity etc.

\* Implementation till Tenth Plan:

- > Through Annual Plans proposed by States
- > Through independent projects of NGOs duly recommended by States
- > Both the above, approved by a Committee of the Ministry
- > Monitoring of States activities through conventional means
- > Monitoring of NGO projects by district authorities
- > In 2002-03, States also asked to conduct Baseline Survey and funded for the same

**Scheme for Development of  
PTGs.....contd.**

**Budget Allocation and Expenditure:**

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	BE	RE	Exp.	% age Exp. w.r.t. BE
2002-03	20.00	13.75	13.75	68.75
2003-04	20.00	16.13	16.13	80.65
2004-05	21.50	21.50	21.00	97.95
2005-06	24.75	24.75	22.77	92.00
2006-07	31.56	31.50	31.32	99.43
2007-08	40.00	58.42	34.00	85.00
(up to 31.12.07)				

**Scheme for Dev. of PTGs.....contd.****(Funds released and utilization by States during Tenth Plan)**

(Rs. in crore)

State	Released	Utilization	State	Released	Utilization
A.P.	11.33	7.59	Maharashtra	10.76	6.35
Bihar	0.15	0.00	Orissa	4.32	3.56
Chhattisgarh	9.51	6.77	Rajasthan	3.01	0.69
Jharkhand	6.35	2.55	Tripura	3.87	3.67
Gujarat	4.82	4.37	Tamil Nadu	5.01	3.00
Karnataka	2.55	2.55	Uttarakhand	0.96	0.51
Kerala	0.46	0.26	U.P.	0.02	0.00
M.P.	16.40	16.40	W.B.	2.39	1.50
Manipur	0.18	0.05	A & N Islands	2.00	0.00

**Scheme for Dev. of PTGs.....contd.****(Janashree Beema Yojana)**

- \* For social security-insurance coverage of head of each PTG family
- \* Launched by Ministry in 2004-05
- \* Implementation through LIC of India
- \* To cover about 5 lakh PTG families during Tenth Plan
- \* Coverage includes:
  - Rs. 50,000/- for accidental death or permanent disability of insured person
  - Rs. 20,000/- for natural death
  - Rs. 20,000/- for partial disability
  - Educational grant of Rs. 300/- per quarter for 2 children studying in class IX and above

**Janashree Beema Yojana.....contd.**

- \* Insurance coverage for 5 years
- \* Ministry paid premium Rs. 500/- per head of a family for 5 years
- \* Funds released by Ministry:

Year	Funds released (in Crore)	No. of States/UT	No. of PTG families covered (in lakh)
2004-05	5.00	16	1.00
2005-06	10.00	16+1	2.00
2006-07	5.48	9	1.095

\* Renewal due in 2009-2010

**Janashree Beema Yojana.....contd.**

n To monitor the progress, Ministry directed the States to:

- Reconcile the no. of PTG families covered by LIC
- Authorize an agency to maintain policy documents
- Provide data on claims preferred
- Provide data on claims settled by LIC
- Provide information if some families left uncovered

**Evaluation of Scheme of Dev. of PTGs**

\* Ministry commissioned an evaluation study of the scheme in 2005-06 by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

\* States Covered: Orissa, MP, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu

\* According to report:

"Though efforts are being made by the Government and other stakeholders to address the problems of PTGs, however, the differentials between PTGs and other social groups on human development indicators remain high. Despite the efforts being made by the Administration, the task is huge for the over arching issues facing all the PTGs: poverty, dependence on casual labour at low wage rates, work related drudgery, food insecurity, low literacy with large gender gaps, poor access to safe water, high incidence of morbidity and disease, remoteness and poor infrastructure."

**Evaluation of Scheme of Dev. of PTGs.....contd.**

\* Broad recommendations:

- \* Preparation of a road map for development of PTGs based on realistic assessment

- \* Timely financial allocation
- \* Involvement of traditional, social and political institutions in planning and implementation;
- \* Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- \* Focus on primary education and retention in schools

#### **Evaluation of Scheme of Dev. of**

#### **PTGs.....contd.**

- \* Intensive interventions in health sector
- \* Provisions of safe drinking water, sanitation and electricity
- \* Extension of Janashree Beema Yojana to make it broad based
- \* Conservation of habitats of PTGs
- \* Seeking support of corporate houses
- \* Orientation and training of officials working in PTG areas and proper incentive to them
- \* Strengthening of monitoring and supervision cell

#### **Scheme of Dev. of PTGs in 11th Plan**

- \* On the basis of experience during 10th Plan, directions of Planning Commission and recommendations of Evaluation study—Long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans for PTGs" for entire Plan period
- \* No annual plans now
- \* Plans on the basis of Base line survey
- \* Emphasis on identification of PTG hamlets and their development—Habitat Dev. Approach
- \* Equitable distribution of resources to all PTGs
- \* Smooth flow of funds to all PTG areas
- \* Identification of implementing agencies in CCD Plan itself—be it State or NGO
- \* States and NGOs to work together as per CCD Plans

#### **Scheme of Dev. of PTGs in 11th Plan...contd.**

- \* Identification of priority works and delivery mechanism
- \* Fixation of time schedule
- \* No duplication of works

- \* CCD Plans submitted by all States/UT
- \* Principal Secretary/Secretary of each State presented the Plans before the Expert Committee during August-September 2007
- \* Maharashtra and Manipur could not make presentation
- \* Uttarakhand, U.P. and Rajasthan asked to revise their Plans
- \* Bihar to complete their Baseline Survey first

**Scheme of Dev. of PTGs in 11th Plan...contd.**

n Monitoring and Review:

- \* Implementation of CCD Plans under supervision of a Committee at field level
- \* Monitoring by Ministry Officials
- \* Monitoring by independent agencies envisaged
- \* Mid-term review envisaged

**Conservation-cum-Development Plans**

n Aims:

- \* Hamlet/Habitat Dev. Approach
- \* No staggered efforts now
- \* Shift from nomadic life to settled life
- \* Consolidation of PTG areas
- \* A PTG hamlet-Unit of planning and operation
- \* Complete package for each hamlet during 11th Plan
- \* Steady development of hamlet/habitat
- \* Visible impact at the end of 11th Plan

**Conservation-cum-Development Plans ....contd.**

n Package to include:

- \* Housing for each PTG family
- \* Basic amenities in the hamlet like arterial roads, safe drinking water, community, toilets, community bathing and washing facility, non-conventional energy source of lighting, community hall etc.
- \* Connectivity to main roads
- \* Arrangement for schooling of children



- \* Linkage with nearest PHC through mobile dispensary
- \* Inputs for agriculture/cattle/income generation
- \* Mobilization of community

**Financial proposal for 11th Five Year Plan**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed By Ministry	Allocated Budget
2007-08	130.00	40.00
2008-09	143.00	--
2009-10	141.00	--
2010-11	140.00	--
2011-12	116.00	--

**Financial proposal for 11th Five Year Plan....contd.**

Now, with consistent efforts of Ministry,

- \* Planning Commission agreed for Rs. 670 Crore for entire 11th Plan Period
- \* Ministry is trying to get more allocation during 2008-09 to take up the works proposed for 2007-08

## APPENDIX V

### REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR REGROUPING OF TRIBAL FAMILIES

The State Government has undertaken an ambitious project to regroup the tribal families, residing in the remote areas of the forests, to more accessible and secured locations near road heads 30,398 no. of tribal families are proposed to be regrouped at 99 number of cluster villages in the four Districts of the State for which proposals have been moved to the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India for diversion of adequate quantum of forest land.

2. An appropriate rehabilitation package is required to ensure that the tribal families relocated at new sites do not go back to their original places of habitation inside the forests. For this purpose it is imperative to ensure that the basic aspirations of the regrouped tribal families are appropriately met and they get an alternative source of livelihood in a sustained manner which may then help in weaning them away from the destructive practice of jhuming (shifting cultivation) which happens to be the other important objective of the project.

3. Taking advantage of the various developmental schemes available, a rehabilitation package has been developed to take care of the needs of the relocated tribal families. It takes care of housing, drinking water, healthcare, education, roads, electricity, community assets like community hall, market shed etc., income-generating activities like fisheries, piggery, dairy, poultry etc. schemes, training/capacity building and plantation programmes. The project is proposed to be taken up in a phased manner and accordingly, the provisions have been made for implementation of various activities in stages.

4. The requirement of fund for the four districts is projected as follows:—

Dhalai District	:	Rs. 168.46 crores
North Tripura District	:	Rs. 35.70 crores
West Tripura District	:	Rs. 116.22 crores
South Tripura District	:	Rs. 100.28 crores

The State Government is of the considered view that availability of fund will not be a constraint for successful implementation of the project.

## DHALAI DISTRICT

### REHABILITATION PACKAGE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING

Sl. No.	Activity	Quantity	Total fund requirement	Schemes/Sources of funding	Tentative years of implementation
1.	Construction of dwelling houses	13,134	Rs.6567.0	PMGY-GA, IAY, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
2.	Construction of Brick soling road inside village	140 Km.	Rs. 294.0	PMGSY, SGRY, SCA, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
3.	Provision for drinking water	100	Rs. 89.0	Swajaldhara, PMGY, ISRHHD	1,2,3
4.	School/Health Centre	40	Rs. 800.0	ISRHHD, SGRY	1,2,3,4
5.	Construction of market shed	24	Rs.48.0	NLCPR, BADP, SGRY, ISRHHD	2,3,4
6.	Construction of Community Hall	24	Rs. 120.0	SGRY, ISRHHD	3,4,5
7.	Establishment of Bamboo based Industry	30	Rs. 90.0	TRIBAC, SCA	3,4,5
8.	High-tension power line	70,000 m	Rs. 350.0	SGT, ISRHHD	1,2,3
9.	Construction of Water harvesting structures	250	Rs. 125.0	PMGY, Swajaldhara	1,2,3,4
10.	Fisheries Scheme	120 lakes	Rs.12.0	PDF, SGRY, Spl. SGSY	2,3,4
11.	Piggery Scheme	10,000	Rs. 600.0	Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
12.	Dairy project	2000	Rs. 300.0	PDF, IDDS	1,2,3
13.	Grocery shop	100	Rs. 30.0	SCA, Loan	1,2,3
14.	Poultry Scheme	13,000	Rs. 780.0	PDF, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
15.	Training on micro Enterprise	Lumpsum	Rs. 80.0	SGSY	2,3,4
16.	Raising of mixed plantation with rubber over degraded forest land	8000 ha	Rs. 5000.0	SCA, Spl. SGSY, IWDP, NAP	1,2,3,4
17.	Bamboo planting	4000 ha	Rs. 600.0	TRIBAC	1,2,3,4
18.	ANR with gap planting	16000 ha	Rs. 800.0	PDF,NAP, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3,4
19.	Silvi-pasture	1000 ha	Rs. 50.0	PDF	1,2,3
20.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Lumpsum	Rs. 120.0	Plan	1-5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>16846</b>		

**NORTH TRIPURA DISTRICT**  
**REHABILITATION PACKAGE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING**

Sl. No.	Activity	Quantity	Total fund requirement	Schemes/Sources of funding	Tentative years of implementation
1.	Construction of dwelling houses	2,643	Rs.1321.0	PMGY-GA, IAY, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
2.	Construction of Brick soling road inside village	30 Km.	Rs. 63.0	PMGSY, SGRY, SCA, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
3.	Provision for drinking water	20	Rs. 16.0	Swajaldhara, PMGY ISRHHD	1,2,3
4.	School/Health Centre	12	Rs. 240.0	ISRHHD, SGRY	1,2,3,4
5.	Construction of market shed	9	Rs.18.0	NLCPR, BADP, SGRY, ISRHHD	2,3,4
6.	Construction of Community Hall	9	Rs. 45.0	SGRY, ISRHHD	3,4,5
7.	Establishment of Bamboo based Industry	9	Rs. 27.0	TRIBAC, SCA	3,4,5
8.	High-tension power line	14,000 m	Rs. 70.0	SGT, ISRHHD	1,2,3
9.	Construction of Water harvesting structures	50	Rs. 25.0	PMGY, Swajaldhara	1,2,3,4
10.	Fisheries Scheme	20 lakes	Rs 2.0	PDF, SGRY, Spl. SGSY	2,3,4
11.	Piggery Scheme	2,000	Rs. 120.0	Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
12.	Dairy project	400	Rs. 60.0	PDF, IDDS	1,2,3
13.	Grocery shop	20	Rs. 6.0	SCA, Loan	1,2,3
14.	Poultry Scheme	2600	Rs. 156.0	PDF, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
15.	Training on micro Enterprise	Lumpsum	Rs. 80.0	SGSY	2,3,4
16.	Raising of mixed plantation with rubber over degraded forest land	1600 ha	Rs.1000.0	SCA, Spl. SGSY, IWDP, NAP	1,2,3,4
17.	Bamboo planting	800 ha	Rs. 120.0	TRIBAC	1,2,3,4
18.	ANR with gap planting	3200 ha	Rs.160.0	PDF, NAP, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3,4
19.	Silvi-pasture	200 ha	Rs. 10.0	PDF	1,2,3
20.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Lumpsum	Rs. 30.0	Plan	1-5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3569</b>		

**WEST TRIPURA DISTRICT**  
**REHABILITATION PACKAGE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING**

Sl. No.	Activity	Quantity	Total fund requirement	Schemes/Sources of funding	Tentative years of implementation
1.	Construction of dwelling houses	8,088	Rs.4044.0	PMGY-GA, IAY, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
2.	Construction of Brick soling road inside village	140 Km.	Rs. 294.0	PMGSY, SGRY, SCA, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
3.	Provision for drinking water	100	Rs. 80.0	Swajaldhara, PMGY ISRHHD	1,2,3
4.	School/Health Centre	40	Rs. 800.0	ISRHHD, SGRY	1,2,3,4
5.	Construction of market shed	31	Rs. 62.0	NLCPR, BADP, SGRY, ISRHHD	2,3,4
6.	Construction of Community Hall	31	Rs.165.0.	SGRY, ISRHHD	3,4,5
7.	Establishment of Bamboo based Industry	30	Rs. 90.0	TRIBAC, SCA	3,4,5
8.	High-tension power line	70,000 m	Rs. 35.0	SGT, ISRHHD	1,2,3
9.	Construction of Water harvesting structures	250	Rs. 125.0	PMGY, Swajaldhara	1,2,3,4
10.	Fisheries Scheme	120 lakes	Rs.12.0	PDF, SGRY, Spl. SGSY	2,3,4
11.	Piggery Scheme	7,000	Rs. 420.0	Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
12.	Dairy project	1000	Rs.150.0	PDF, IDDS	1,2,3
13.	Grocery shop	100	Rs. 30.0	SCA, Loan	1,2,3
14.	Poultry Scheme	8000	Rs. 480.0	PDF, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
15.	Training on micro Enterprise	Lumpsum	Rs. 60.0	SGSY	2,3,4
16.	Raising of mixed plantation with rubber over degraded forest land	5000 ha	Rs.3500.0	SCA, Spl. SGSY, IWDP, NAP	1,2,3,4
17.	Bamboo planting	2000 ha	Rs. 300.0	TRIBAC	1,2,3,4
18.	ANR with gap planting	10,000 ha	Rs.500.0	PDF, NAP, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3,4
19.	Silvi-pasture	800 ha	Rs. 40.0	PDF	1,2,3
20.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Lumpsum	Rs. 120.0	Plan	1-5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>11622</b>		

**SOUTH TRIPURA DISTRICT**  
**REHABILITATION PACKAGE AND SOURCES OF FUNDING**

Sl. No.	Activity	Quantity	Total fund requirement	Schemes/Sources of funding	Tentative years of implementation
1.	Construction of dwelling houses	6,533	Rs. 3266.0	PMGY-GA ,IAY, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
2.	Construction of Brick soling road inside village	140 Km.	Rs. 294.0	PMGSY, SGRY, SCA, ISRHHD	1,2,3,4
3.	Provision for drinking water	80	Rs. 64.0	Swajaldhara, PMGY ISRHHD	1,2,3
4.	School/Health Centre	50	Rs. 1000.0	ISRHHD, SGRY	1,2,3,4
5.	Construction of market shed	35	Rs. 70.0	NLCPR, BADP, SGRY, ISRHHD	2,3,4
6.	Construction of Community Hall	35	Rs. 175.0	SGRY, ISRHHD	3,4,5
7.	Establishment of Bamboo based Industry	30	Rs. 90.0	TRIBAC, SCA	3,4,5
8.	High-tension power line	70,000 m	Rs. 350.0	SGT, ISRHHD	1,2,3
9.	Construction of Water harvesting structures	250	Rs. 125.0	PMGY, Swajaldhara	1,2,3,4
10.	Fisheries Scheme	120 lakes	Rs.12.0	PDF, SGRY, Spl. SGSY	2,3,4
11.	Piggery Scheme	5,000	Rs. 300.0	Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
12.	Dairy project	1000	Rs. 150.0	PDF, IDDS	1,2,3
13.	Grocery shop	70	Rs. 21.0	SCA, Loan	1,2,3
14.	Poultry Scheme	6000	Rs. 360.0	PDF, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3
15.	Training on micro Enterprise	Lumpsum	Rs. 50.0	SGSY	2,3,4
16.	Raising of mixed plantation with rubber over degraded forest land	1000 ha	Rs. 2800.0	SCA, Spl. SGSY, IWDP, NAP	1,2,3,4
17.	Bamboo planting	2000 ha	Rs. 300.0	TRIBAC	1,2,3,4
18.	ANR with gap planting	9000 ha	Rs.450.0	PDF, NAP, Spl. SGSY	1,2,3,4
19.	Silvi-pasture	600 ha	Rs 30.0	PDF	1,2,3
20.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Lumpsum	Rs. 120.0	Plan	1-5
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10027</b>		

**SCHEMES OF FUNDING**

Abbreviated form	Scheme	Department
ISRHHD	Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development	Rural Development
PDF	Panchayat Development Fund	Panchayat
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana	Rural Development
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Rural Development
SCA	Special Central Assistance	Tribal Welfare
BADP	Border Area Development Programme	Planning & Coordination
PMGSY	Prime Minister's Gram Samridhi Yojana	Rural Development
NLCPR	Non-lapsable Central Pool Resources	Planning & Coordination
SIG		Power
TRIBAC	Tripura Bamboo and Cane Development Centre	Rural Development, Forest
PMGY-GA	Prime Minister's Gramonnayan Yojana-General Amenities	Rural Development
NAP	National Afforestation Programme	Forest
IDDS	Integrated Dairy Development Scheme	Animal Resource Development
	Swajaldhara	Rural Development

INFORMATION ON REGROUPING SITES

District	Sl. No.	Site of Regrouping	No. of Families	Remarks
Dhalai	1.	Jeolehhara	367	
	2.	Baluehhara	329	
	3.	Ganganagar	319	
	4.	Thakurehhara	773	
	5.	Tarabancherra	792	
	6.	Brindabanpara	582	
	7.	Bijaypara	1037	
	8.	Tuichama-Ratannagar	682	
	9.	Ruhidapara	572	
	10.	Hatimatha	658	
	11.	Charandaroa/apara	500	
	12.	Manikpur-Kacharichhara	400	
	13.	Khakehangkami	500	
	14.	Chelagangeherra	463	
	15.	Khakehangnog	945	
	16.	Kantochoudhurypara	736	
	17.	Dangabari-I	383	
	18.	Dangabari-II	383	
	19.	Ulemacherra-I	580	
	20.	Ulemacherra-II	599	
	21.	Shikaribari	120	
	22.	Nailahabari	325	
	23.	Kathalbari	316	
	24.	Lalchhari	508	
	25.	Tafamacherra	263	
			<b>13132</b>	
South Tripura	1.	Gandhari-I	49	
	2.	Gandhari-II	770	
	3.	Kuifang	161	
	4.	Srikantabari	175	
	5.	New Gunjalimapara	48	
	6.	Kasampara	24	
	7.	Puranpara	26	
	8.	South Taidu	227	
	9.	Charthai	566	
	10.	Kachigang	161	
	11.	South Baramura	321	
	12.	North Sonaicharri	111	
	13.	Tekka RF	549	
	14.	Kala Laogang	98	
	15.	Laxmicherra	161	



1	2	3	4	5
	16.	Raiyabari	195	
	17.	Magrum	96	
	18.	Bagmara	116	
	19.	Tekka Tulshi RF	69	
	20.	Gaganchandrapara	60	
	21.	Taicumba	97	
	22.	Betaga RF	29	
	23.	Karbook	119	
	24.	Labachhera	390	
	25.	West Daluma	199	
	26.	Bkjanchera	131	
	27.	Chandramohanpra	211	
	28.	Melchipara	118	
	29.	Duirikanipara	183	
	30.	Durgarampara	326	
	31.	Juishampara	171	
	32.	Labaraipara	93	
	33.	Paschimsarbajoy-I	64	
	34.	Paschimsarbajoy-II	48	
	35.	Ampi	371	
			<b>6533</b>	
West Tripura	1.	Atharamura	191	
	2.	North Maharanipur	151	
	3.	Chakmaghat	380	
	4.	Mugiabari	145	
	5.	Darogamura	213	
	6.	Budhanagar	223	
	7.	Mazapara	202	
	8.	Chandul	300	
	9.	Maheshpur	230	
	10.	Subalsingh	162	
	11.	Gurupada Colony	158	
	12.	West Takarjala	165	
	13.	Mohanpara	57	
	14.	Paglabari	2200	
	15.	Gopalnagar	141	
	16.	West Rajnagar	519	
	17.	Sikaribari	509	
	18.	West Belcharra	108	
	19.	West Kalyanpur	618	
	20.	Tuichindrai	349	
	21.	Howaibari	167	

1	2	3	4	5
	22.	Brahmachera	307	
	23.	Laxmipur	343	
	24.	Khamthingbari	107	
	25.	Narengbari	143	
			<b>8088</b>	
North Tripura	1.	Waingsoklai	571	
	2.	Sarbajoyreangpara	536	
	3.	Joymanipara	500	
	4.	Dhatucherra	90	
	5.	Tailenbari	75	
	6.	Nooncherra	250	
	7.	Chinibagan	162	
	8.	Deorachhara Murai	307	
	9.	Kalaigiri Sertlong	152	
			<b>2643</b>	
		Grand Total	<b>30,396</b>	

**APPENDIX VI**

**GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA**

**STATUS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006 AS ON  
31ST DECEMBER, 2010**

**A. INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS:**

Particulars	ST	OFD	Total
No. of applications received	140019	35310	175329
No. of Forest Rights so far vested	118770	2	118772
Quantum of land involved (in hect.)	174157.256	0.48	174157.7
Patta Pass Book distributed (in nos.)	118770	2	118772
Demarcation of land completed (in nos.)	118770	2	118772
Nos. of claims rejected	20604	35308	55912
Nos. of claims pending/reverification	645	0	645

**B. COMMUNITY CLAIMS:**

Particulars	Total
No. of applications received	277
No. of Forest Rights so far vested	55
Quantum of land involved (in hect.)	36.897
Nos. of claims rejected	222
Nos. of claims pending/reverification	0

C. Economic activities provided to Forest Dwellers as on 10th August, 2010:— 18,738



गौतम बुद्ध मुखर्जी  
**Gautam Buddha Mukherji**  
Tele: 23381652  
Fax: 23073160

## APPENDIX VII

सचिव, भारत सरकार  
Secretary to the Government of India  
जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Tribal Affairs  
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 001  
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001  
E-mail:secy-tribal@nic.in  
Website:www.tribal.gov.in

D.O. No. Secy(TP)/TA/12/2008

7th Feb., 2008.

Dear

At the outset, I would like to thank you and your colleagues in the Tribal Rehabilitation in Plantation and Primitive Group Programme (TRP and PGP) Department as well as Tribal Welfare Department for making my visit so educative. **I have also noted that Tripura is the only State that has a department exclusively for the Reang PTG development** and that you have a system of holding development camps in villages, like a few other States, to provide one-window service. I take this opportunity of flagging a few issues for appropriate follow-up action in the interest of Reang PTG.

### 1. Need for according special focus on regrouped Reang villages:

Reangs, as we have seen, like to live on hill tops in small numbers. Therefore, reaching services or providing essential infrastructure for welfare or livelihood generation becomes extremely difficult. However, since many Reang families have now been regrouped into compact villages, providing standard services to them should not be difficult. Interventions could cover drinking water supply, rain water harvesting where necessary, livelihood initiatives especially piggery and goatry, land development with appropriate horticulture or commercial plantation and houses for those who have proved their intention to settle after having stayed in regrouped village for more than one and half to two years. I am of the opinion that every regrouped village should be saturated with houses and drinking water. **If you agree this could be the priority plan for Reangs under the five year Conservation-cum-Development Plan (CCD Plan).** In addition, now that the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been notified for operation, forest land over which the Reangs and other Scheduled Tribes have had rights of occupation and livelihood till 13th December, 2005 should be settled as a measure of high priority.

### 2. Intensive approach over thin spread of programmes:

While I have appreciated the democratic structure existing in the State of Tripura for distributive welfare programmes, our CCD plan as well as experience of other States **show that saturating an area with a particular programme not only generates good-will, but also has a visible impact.** As I had an occasion to mention during my interaction with the officers of the Government of Tripura, as well as your Minister,

Kerala has now almost saturated all their PTGs with houses. Other States have, likewise, taken up projects under CCD Plan for providing drinking water or Anganwadi centres or Ashram Schools and so on. Gujarat has shifted from providing individual benefits to a cluster approach linked to skill development. So, taking a clue from this, **I would request you to consider and saturate your Reang regrouped colonies with similar programmes that fulfil their most urgent needs.** I would think, on the basis of the places I have visited, dwelling houses, drinking water and land development linked to plantation could be your priorities. I have also felt that intensive pisciculture in Dombur Lake, linked to nearby towns and cities, as well to the settlements of security forces may become as impressive as has been your rubber plantation programme.

### 3. Other items:

(a) I do believe that attention should be paid to designing Ashram schools, in a comprehensive manner. **Ashram schools are not just classrooms and dormitories.** They should include facilities for indoor and outdoor activities especially libraries, computer centres, games rooms and so on. An Ashram school should also have a compound with appropriate places for kitchen, kitchen garden, play fields and plants/trees (preferably fruit bearing ones). If such comprehensive designs are implemented with central assistance, the overall benefit to the tribal students will be more than simply asking for classrooms and hostels. We are planning to develop a model for all States to follow (of course, with local modifications if necessary).

(b) Ashram schools are essentially meant to provide residential facilities to children who are otherwise unable to travel long distances especially during bad weather. So priority should be given to students far away from such schools while day scholar facility can be provided to the children in the immediate locality. My reference in making this suggestion was the Ashram School at Karbook.

(c) Ashram schools and other residential schools provide great opportunity for **synergy with self-help groups.** Many of the food items required for the children can be procured and supplied by SHGs. For instance, in many States, SHGs procure, clean and supply 'Dal'. They also supply eggs.

(d) SHGs, likewise, can also be the vehicle for promoting the development of piggery, goatry, poultry, etc. as well as for marketing the products at places where they will get the maximum return. SHGs can be, as I have mentioned earlier, linked to armed forces settlements.

(e) Normally, in our development programmes, we tend to leave all nutritional interventions to the NHRM. I had suggested that **you distribute five essential nutritional plants to every PTG household** so that all pregnant mothers and children get their nutritional requirement from their back garden.

These five items are papaya, drumstick, lime, guava and another item that is locally preferred. I understand that cassava may be one such item for Tripura.

(f) Though I had occasion to see Reang tribes making their own 'pasras' at home, I would venture no suggestion on how the handloom sector can be improved; essen-

tially because this is not an area of my expertise. However, I would be requesting officers from TRIFED to interact with their counterparts in your State, if you think that this is an areas that has potential for them.

(g) I would also like to allude to your State's programmes on encouraging jatropa because **I have seen jatropa being attempted on land that can be used for food crop.** Your Minister, however, informed me that you are ensuring that jatropa is being taken care of only in degraded lands and also that you are ensuring that the private party pushing jatropa has been appropriately and contractually bound to buy jatropa seeds when the production will actually take place.

(h) I had occasion to briefly visit the Tribal Research Institute at Agartala. As I had explained, our Ministry is now focusing on TRIs in all States so that they can provide policy input both to the State Governments as well as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. We would be interacting with your TRI further. I did, however, feel that the TRI should produce more impressive films.

(i) Please recall that in both the schools I had visited, as well as elsewhere, **we saw piped water being wasted.** On the other hand, in a Reang regrouped village, we saw drinking water scarcity. We would hope that your department would specially plan to ensure water, and teach this to the students. All new buildings must collect rain water and store it for dry season use.

(j) I was particularly distressed to note that the State is paying just Rs. 30-35 to tribal residential students, per month, for pre-matric scholarship. Other States give around Rs. 400-525. I hope my information is wrong, but if true, you might like to collect pre-matric stipend structure from neighbouring States and then move for enhancement.

(k) I was told that rubber is now a very attractive income generating venture. Some PTGs who I met were also keen to be included. You had indicated the possibility of developing an innovative project under Article 275(1) for promoting rubber plantation and marketing. You have also expressed a hope that Rubber Board would establish more than just the one/two procurement centres they have in the State.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-  
(GB. MUKHERJI)

Shri S.K. Chaudhary,  
Secretary,  
TRP & PTG Development Department,  
Government of Tripura,  
Agartala.

Copy to Shri S.K. Das, Commissioner and Secretary, Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Government of Tripura, Agartala.

Copy forwarded to Chief Secretary, Government of Tripura, Agartala.

Copy to JS(BS)/JS(RP).

**APPENDIX VIII**

**MINUTES**

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(2007-2008)

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**TENTH SITTING**

**(17.01.2008)**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

**PRESENT**

Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma—*Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul
3. Shri S. Ajaya Kumar
4. Shri Kailash Baitha
5. Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad
6. Shri Kailash Meghwal
7. Shri Jual Oram
8. Shri Virchandra Paswan
9. Shri E. Ponnuswamy
10. Shri Bajju Ban Riyan
11. Shri Chengara Surendran
12. Shri Vanlalawma

*Rajya Sabha*

13. Shri Krishan Lal Balmiki
14. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
15. Shri Robert Kharshiing
16. Dr. Radhakant Nayak
17. Shri Mahendra Sahni
18. Shri Jesudas Seelam

19. Miss Anusuiya Uikey
20. Shri Veer Singh

## SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.K. Misra, — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Gopal Singh, — *Director*
3. Ms. J.C. Namchy, — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Smt. Maya Lingi, — *Under Secretary*

## WITNESSES

*Representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

1. Smt. Ruchira Pant, *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Anurag Bajpai, *Deputy Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and informed Committee that he has received a communication from the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In his letter, the Secretary of the Ministry has requested that due to prior commitment, he will be on a visit to interior areas of Tripura State to see the living conditions of the Reang PTGs. Therefore, he may be given exemption from attending the meeting of the Committee on 17.01.2008. He has acceded to the request of the Secretary. The Committee then decided to call him at a later date to hear his views on PTGs programmes etc. in Tripura.

3. The Committee then took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the subject "Examination of Programmes for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups".

4. The evidence was completed.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



**APPENDIX IX**

**MINUTES**

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
(2007-2008)**

**(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**FOURTEENTH SITTING  
(22.02.2008)**

The Committee sat from 1100 hrs. to 1300 hrs.

**PRESENT**

Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma—*Chairman*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul
3. Shri Kailash Baitha
4. Smt. Sushila Kerketta
5. Shri Kailash Meghwal
6. Shri Jual Oram
7. Shri Virchandra Paswan
8. Shri E. Ponnuswamy
9. Shri Ashok Pradhan
10. Shri Chengara Surendran

*Rajya Sabha*

11. Shri Krishan Lal Balmiki
12. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
13. Shri Lalhming Liana
14. Shri Jesudas Seelam
15. Miss Anusuiya Uikey
16. Shri Veer Singh
17. Shri Nandi Yellaiah

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.K. Misra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Gopal Singh — *Director*
3. Ms. J.C. Namchyo — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Smt. Maya Lingi — *Under Secretary*

WITNESSES

*Representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

1. Shri G.B. Mukherji, Secretary
2. Smt. Ruchira Pant, Joint Secretary

2. At the outset the Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

3. The Committee then took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on the subject "Examination of Programmes for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups".

4. The evidence was completed.

(The witnesses then withdrew)

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings was kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**APPENDIX X**

**MINUTES**

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(2010-2011)

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

**SIXTEENTH SITTING**

**(29.04.2011)**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Room No. "62", Parliament House, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar—*Chairman*

Members

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri M. Anandan
3. Shri Tara Chand Bhagora
4. Shri S.K. Bwiswmuthiary
5. Shri Bhudeo Choudhary
6. Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad
7. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
8. Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi
9. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat
10. Shri Bajju Ban Riyan

*Rajya Sabha*

11. Shri D. Raja
12. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
13. Shri K.B. Shanappa
14. Miss Anusuiya Uikey
15. Shri Veer Pal Singh Yadav

## SECRETARIAT

- |                     |   |                        |
|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Dr. R.K. Chadha  | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Ms. J.C. Namchyo | — | <i>Director</i>        |
| 3. Shri Hoti Lal    | — | <i>Addl. Director</i>  |
| 4. Shri G.C. Dobhal | — | <i>Under Secretary</i> |

At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the last sitting of the Committee (2010-2011). The Committee then considered the draft report on "Examination of programmes for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)" and adopted the same with minor modifications.

2. Since, the House is not in session, the Committee authorized the Chairman to finalise the Report in the light of consequential changes and present to Speaker, Lok Sabha in terms of Direction 71A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:

*"(1) Ordinarily the report of the Committee shall be presented to the House, but in case the Committee complete their report when the House is not in session, the Chairman of the Committee may present it to the Speaker.*

*(2) The Speaker may under the provisions of rule 280 order the printing, publication or circulation of the report before it is presented to the House."*

*The Committee then adjourned with a Valedictory Address by the Chairman.*