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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(2014-2015)**

**(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2014-2015)**

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2014/Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

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(2014-2015)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 19.12.2014



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December, 2014/Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (2014-2015)**

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor
- *3. Chh. Udayan Raje Bhonsle
4. Kunwar Bharatendra
5. Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria
6. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
7. Shri Jhina Hikaka
8. Shri Prakash Babanna Hukkeri
- **9. Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti
10. Shri Bhagwant Khuba
11. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
12. Smt. Maragatham K.
13. Shri Kariya Munda
14. Prof. A.S.R. Naik
15. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
16. Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule
17. Dr. Udit Raj
18. Smt. Satabdi Roy
19. Prof. Sadhu Singh
20. Smt. Neelam Sonkar
21. Vacant

**MEMBERS
RAJYA SABHA**

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Shri Ahamed Hassan
24. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
25. Shri Prabhat Jha
- **26. Shri. Avtar Singh Karimpuri
27. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
28. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
29. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
30. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
31. Smt. Wansuk Syiem

* Chh. Udayan Raje Bhonsle ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 7.10.2014.

** Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 9.11.2014 consequent upon her appointment as Minister.

Shri. Avtar Singh Karimpuri ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 25.11.2014.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
3. Shri Yash Pal Sharma - Senior Executive Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2014-15) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Third Report on Demands for Grants, 2014-15 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the current year i.e. 2014-15 which was laid on the Table of the House on 1.8.2014. Thereafter, the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 9.10.2014. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 17.12.2014.

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

4. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
17 December, 2014
26 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)

RAMESH BAIS,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Social Justice and
Empowerment.

REPORT

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the most underprivileged of the Indian society, in a coordinated and planned manner. Before the formation of the Ministry, the tribal affairs were handled by different Ministries as follows :-

1. As a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs named as 'Tribal Division' since independence up to September, 1985.
2. Ministry of Welfare: From September, 1985 to May, 1998.
3. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from May, 1998 to September, 1999.

1.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of the Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have undertaken following for the overall welfare of tribals :-

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

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

1.3 The Ministry also been given the responsibility in respect of “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” which seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognized in the consolidation of State forests during the colonial period as well as in independent India resulting in historical injustice to them.

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

1.5 The Scheduled Tribes population of the country, as per census 2011, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. The population of Scheduled Tribes had grown at the rate of 23.66% during the period 2001-2011. More than half the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

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

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

1.8 The Scheduled Tribes communities live in about 15% of the country's areas, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted the mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, there are certain scheduled tribes (75 in number) known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are characterized by - (a) a pre-agricultural level of technology, (b) a stagnant or declining population, (c) extremely low literacy and (d) a subsistence level of economy.

CHAPTER II

A. BUDGETARY PROVISIONS AND UTILIZATION

2.1 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2014-15 are given under Demand No. 97. The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 1st August, 2014. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have furnished the following statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure for the last four years along with the Budget Estimates for 2014-15 under Plan and Non-Plan expenditure.

PLAN			Rs. (in crore)	
Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	% age of Expenditure over BE
2010-2011	3206.50	3205.70	3136.48	97.81
2011-2012	3723.01	3723.01	3623.8748	97.34
2012-2013	4090.00	3100.00	3056.6808	74.74
2013-2014	4279.00	3879.00	3822.1165	89.32
2014-2015	4479.00			

Non plan

Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	% age of Expenditure over BE
2010-2011	13.87	15.71	15.37	110.81
2011-2012	17.00	17.00	14.84	87.29
2012-2013	18.00	15.55	15.9403	88.55
2013-2014	16.94	17.05	17.66	104.25
2014-2015	18.96			

2.2 On being asked why the BE for the year 2013-14 under Plan Head was reduced from Rs. 4279.00 crore to Rs. 3879.00 crore at RE stage, the Ministry informed that the budget of the Ministry was reduced at the RE level as a whole by the Ministry of Finance and main reasons for underutilization of funds were non receipt of complete proposals/utilization

certificates from the State Governments/UTs and restriction of expenditure ceiling of 15% in the month of March as per the orders of Ministry of Finance.

2.3 When asked which schemes were adversely affected due to such reduction, the Ministry stated that Schemes such as Grant-in-Aid to NGO for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service, State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation For Minor Forest Produce, Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students, Scheme of Institute of Exchange/Top Class Institute, National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, Pre matric scholarship for ST students, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Monitoring and Evaluation, Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan, Grants under Provisio to Article 275 (I) of the Constitution were affected.

2.4 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs furnished the following statement showing Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure incurred during the year 2013-14 alongwith BE for the year 2014-15 on various tribal welfare schemes :-

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	BE 2013-14	RE 2013-14	Exp. 2013-14	BE 2014-15
1	Grant-in-Aid to NGO for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and award for exemplary service	44.00	26.50	41.18	36.50
2	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	8.00	9.42	8.82	7.90
3	Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	42.00	40.30	40.00
4	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce	34.31	34.31	34.31	35.00
5	State Tribal Dev. Coop. Corn. For Minor Forest Produce	20.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
6	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group(PTG)	240.00	203.00	206.90	207.00

7	Support to National / State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	70.00	70.00	60.50	70.00
8	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students	90.00	10.00	0.00	50.00
9	Scheme of Institute of Excellence / Top Class Institute	13.00	9.50	9.50	12.74
10	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	1.00	0.98	0.68	1.00
11	New Scheme - Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce(MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and Development of value Chain for MFP	0.00	122.00	112.49	317.00
12	New Scheme - World Bank Project - improving Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	0.00	1.16	0.00	3.86
13	New scheme – Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana				100.00
14	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Ugradation of Merit of ST students	625.00	625.00	748.45	646.90
15	Pre matric scholarship for ST students	202.19	201.52	219.43	258.82
16	Scheme of Hostel for ST Girls and Boys	105.80	105.80	101.05	65.66
17	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP areas	75.00	72.17	72.17	47.82
17	Research Information & Mass Education , Tribal Festival and Others	14.50	11.57	8.12	25.64
18	Lump-sum Provision for N.E.	176.20	174.53	0.00	203.11
19	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan	1200.00	1050.00	1050.00	1200.00
20	Scheme under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	1317.00	1097.14	1097.14	1317.00
	Total	4279.00	3879.00	3822.1165	4479.00

Provision for 2014-15 excluding 2% administrative expenses under Umbrella Scheme

Proposed outlay and approved annual outlay for 2014-15

(Rs. in crores)

	Proposed Outlay	Allocation
Special Areas	Rs. 3700.00	Rs. 2517.00
Annual Plan	Rs. 2505.10	Rs. 1962.00
Total	6205.10	Rs. 4479.00

2.5 The Committee enquired as to why an enhancement provision of B.E. of Rs. 4479.00 crore has been made for the year 2014-15 and the manner in which the Ministry propose to utilize the enhanced amount, it was informed that Rs. 6205.10 crore was projected by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the Planning Commission for allocation for the year 2014-15 mainly due to more requirement under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, SCA to TSP, Article 275, Pre Matric Scholarship, Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce(MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and Development of value Chain for MFP. This year Rs. 2229.67 crore has been utilized upto 30.9.2014 (49.82%) and remaining allocation will be fully utilized during the remaining period of the financial year 2014-15.

2.6 In this context, the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs during evidence further submitted as under :-

"Regarding budget, I would only make one submission which the hon. Committee would be recommending. Please don't reduce it at the R.E. stage in our case. How can it be possible for us to go on with just rupees two thousand crores? It should at least be Rs. 4400 crore rupees. This is one request which I make to the hon. Committee".

Umbrella Scheme for education of ST children

2.7 The Ministry submitted that, with their mandate of critical gap filling, they are re-engineering the education schemes, wherein the existing schemes are merged and subsumed under an Umbrella scheme. The merger and reorganization of the existing schemes is expected to expand the scope and flexibility of interventions that are presently

available under the individual stand-alone schemes.

2.8 On being enquired whether the Umbrella scheme has been approved and modalities worked out for its launch during 2014-15, the Ministry stated that the Cabinet Note on Umbrella Scheme for education of ST Children has been submitted on 26th August, 2014 for approval and will be implemented after approval is received. Five existing centrally sponsored schemes namely (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (iii) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (iv) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (v) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas have been merged with Umbrella scheme. The Umbrella scheme will be implemented through State Govt./UTs concerned considering their share.

2.9 When asked what is allocation earmarked for the scheme, the Ministry furnished the following table :-

S.No.	Year	Total Expected Expenditure	States/UTs share	Central share
1.	2012-13	967.55	0	967.55
2.	2013-14	1125.45	0	1125.45
3.	2014-15	1258.07	203.89	1054.18

Healthcard for Tribal People

2.10 Asked whether the Ministry are contemplating to launch Health Insurance Scheme for tribal people, Secretary informed that they are not contemplating any separate health insurance scheme for tribal people, however, the Ministry have recently taken the following steps for improving health status of tribal people:

- A nation-wide initiative to control sickle cell anemia among Scheduled Tribes. Under this initiative the State Governments have been advised to conduct a 100% health check-up of students who are admitted to the schools and hostels managed by the Tribal Affairs Department. Followed by issuance of health card which should

specify the state of Sickle Cell Anaemia i.e. Sickle Cell Trait (HbAS), Sickle Cell Disease (HbSS). To further support the control initiative a sample of the health card design has also been shared with the Tribal Welfare Department in all the States.

- The Coordination Committee constituted has flagged several actionable points to address the issue of nutrition and prevalence of diseases among STs and the convergent action that can be taken by various Ministries/Departments to address the Health issues.
- Focus on improving outreach through ASHA's, ANM, AWW etc. to cover remote locations. ASHA's, ANM, AWW to be incentivized through relevant departmental TSP funds to take these workers to the remote areas regularly.

Reservation for Scheduled Tribes

2.11 According to 2011 census the population of the Scheduled Tribes of the country is 10.43 crore which is 8.6% of the total population. However, the reservation for Scheduled Tribes has not been increased and is still being provided at 7.5%.

2.12 When enquired what steps have been taken by the Government to raise the percentage of ST reservation in employment, the Secretary, during evidence, responded as under:-

“Regarding reservation, the hon. Committee on SCs and STs had, in one sitting which I was also present, called the DOPT Secretary and the Secretary of Social Justice and Empowerment. You had given a mandate to us and we are working on this. There is a meeting next week. I am sure the DOPT Secretary will be reporting to you because the subject matter, as you know, belongs to the DOPT and not the Tribal Affairs.

National Tribal Policy

2.13 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs formulated a draft “National Tribal Policy” covering important issues such as : Alienation of Tribal Land; Tribal-Forest Interface; Displacement, Resettlement & Rehabilitation; Enhancement of Human Development Index; Creation of Critical Infrastructure; Violent Manifestations; Conservation & Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs); Adoption of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Strategy; Empowerment; Gender Equity; Enlisting Support of Non-Governmental Organization; Tribal Culture &

Traditional Knowledge; Administration of Tribal Areas; the Regulatory & Protective Regime etc.

2.14 When enquired about the status of the National Tribal Policy, the Ministry informed that the draft National Tribal Policy was formulated in June, 2006 after consultation with various stake-holders, Parliamentary Consultative Committee, various Ministries/Departments of the Central/State Governments and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and placed before the Cabinet in May, 2007. Various consultations and internal fine-tuning processes have consumed a lot of time and it is yet to get the final approval.

2.15 In the meantime, PMO constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) on 14th August, 2013 to prepare a position paper on socio-economic status of STs and to suggest a way forward. As this would have implications for policy formulation, the National Tribal Policy can be finalized thereafter only. Therefore, it will take some more time to finalize the National Tribal Policy and thereafter place the same before the National Council for Tribal Welfare as directed by PMO. The Committee has recently submitted its report. In the meantime, the Ministry have taken following policy decisions for the benefit of tribals.

- (1) A Central legislation has been enacted to recognize and vest pre-existing rights of forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006).
- (2) Rules for implementation of the Act have been formulated and suitably amended to facilitate expedite implementation of the Act, which has had to vesting of more than 14 lakhs Individual rights and 26708 community rights as on 30.09.2014;
- (3) Guidelines and financial support provided in the financial year 2014-15 for strengthening and creation of institutions for efficient delivery of public goods and services.
- (4) Low literacy Tribes and Districts have been accorded priority for creation of Residential Schools, Hostels, Health intervention and livelihood intervention;
- (5) To improve literacy amongst girls and drop out, flexible vacation in the Schools recommended; focus on creation of girls toilets with running water and electricity; Lady warden in Girls Hostels; primers in the Tribal language have been advocated.
- (6) To improve malnutrition and anemia, special assistance to tracking and helping

pregnant mother; Iron-folic acid supplement and deworming of School children; 100% survey for Sick Cell Anemia, Trait and Disease, along with card for children in Tribal Areas for counseling and disease management.

- (7) Safe Drinking water and Sanitation; Traditional food crops like Millets; Kitchen Garden; Backyard Poultry; Dairy Development Co-operative; Watershed approach for irrigation, have been advocated in the projects sanctioned during the Financial Year.
- (8) Primacy to Gram Sabhas/elected bodies in decision making to safeguard rights; Voluntary disclosure of assets and benefits provided before Gram Sabha are some of the measures to deepen the reach of benefits to individual and community have been emphasized.

Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)

2.16 On the issue of implementation of Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas), Act, 1996 (PESA) , the Secretary during evidence deposited before the Committee as under :-

"Under PESA Act, as you know, there is a lacuna in that law. It does not provide for rule making powers. As the law does not provide for rule making powers, rules were not made. We had prepared a draft legislative amendment for including the rule making powers. The main implementation of PESA will come by amendment of the State laws relating to land acquisition, minor forest produce, irrigation and other things. All these areas will come under the States. So, Panchayati Raj Ministry is the administrative Ministry for PESA Act and we made a good analysis for all the Fifth Schedule States".

Displacement of tribal People

2.17 When asked regarding number of tribal people affected, displaced due to various developmental projects in tribal areas and out of them how many have been rehabilitated in the last five years, the Ministry informed that they do not maintain data on number of tribals affected and displaced due to development projects in Scheduled Area. However, information received from the State/ UT Governments on the subject is enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

2.18 As regards, the guidelines for rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced tribals, the Ministry stated that acquisition of land is State subject and the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry at the central level. A note is enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

2.19 The Secretary of the Ministry further add :-

"Regarding displacement, this point has been made by hon. Members. I am to say that we do not have any information on this. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not displace anybody. We try to get that information. It is very difficult. Regarding the Forest Rights Act we said that you can't do this, then newspapers reported too much about this. Tribal displacement department mainly deals with it, be it the water resources, irrigation, mines. Those Ministries have to be asked for the details about displacement issue. We will be happy to come and join the discussion. This is something which we would like to work with them. This Committee has to take up this with that Department".

2.20 The Committee are concerned to note that there was underutilization of funds for the year 2013-14 as against the BE of Rs. 4279.00 crore, the RE was reduced to Rs. 3879.22 crore whereas the AE was Rs. 3822.1165 crore. The main reasons attributed to underutilization of funds were non receipt of complete proposals/utilization certificates from the State Governments/UTs and restriction of expenditure ceiling of 15% in the month of March as per the orders of Ministry of Finance. The Committee feel that had the State/UT Governments been sensitized timely, the situation could have been avoided. The Committee desire that the Ministry to vigorously pursue with the State Governments/UTs for timely submission of complete proposals/utilization certificates in the beginning of the first quarter of the year itself by bringing the new expenditure norms to their notice so as to avoid reduction in allocation at RE stage.

2.21 The Committee observe that the Ministry with their mandate of critical gap filling, is re-engineering the education schemes, wherein the five existing centrally sponsored schemes namely (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (iii) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (iv) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (v) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, have been merged with an Umbrella scheme. The merger and reorganization of the existing schemes is expected to expand the scope and flexibility of interventions that are presently available under the individual stand-alone schemes. On the status of the approval of the Scheme, the Ministry informed that a Cabinet Note has already been submitted on 26th August, 2014. The Committee urge the Ministry to get the Scheme approved urgently so that the same could be implemented during the current financial year itself.

2.22 The Committee note that as per 2011 census, the population of the Scheduled Tribes of the country is 10.43 crore, which is 8.6% of the total population. However, the reservation for Scheduled Tribes has not been increased and is still at 7.5%. Considering the fact that the Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) deals with the issue relating to the reservation policy, the Committee urge the Ministry to pursue the matter with the Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT) for appropriate action.

2.23 The Committee are unhappy to note that draft “National Tribal Policy” covering various issues of tribals formulated in the year 2006 is still under consideration. At this stage, the Committee cannot but emphasize the need for early finalizing and implementation of the Policy which has so much to offer for the poor tribals of our country.

2.24 The Committee observe that Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas), Act, 1996 (PESA) is a crucial legislation to empower tribal people to have control over their governance and resources through traditional rights. Though the PESA Act came into vogue in 1996, the Government is yet to make rules to implement it as it does not provide any rule making powers. The Committee feel that the tribals are yet to derive benefits from the Act, which envisages giving liberty to them to follow their own customs, have their own resources and self rule. As the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is the administrative Ministry for PESA Act, the Committee, urge the Ministry to take up the matter with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to bring an amendment in the PESA Act at the earliest to enable it to have rule making powers.

2.25 The Committee note that the Ministry does not maintain data on number of tribals affected and displaced due to development projects in the Scheduled Area. More so, data furnished by the Ministry regarding the number of tribal people affected and displaced due to various developmental projects in tribal areas is incomplete. Keeping in view the mandate of the Ministry regarding overall policy planning and coordination of programmes for the development of Scheduled Tribes as well as accountability on matters relating to tribal welfare, the Committee desire the Ministry to undertake immediate extensive project-wise survey of all the Ministries/Departments regarding the number of tribal people affected and displaced due to various developmental projects as well as rehabilitated across the country. As “The Right for Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been notified and comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement package and special provisions for SCs/STs under the said Act exist, the Committee recommend that compensation to all the affected/displaced tribals under the above Act may be considered as early as possible.

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

2.26 Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a major programme administered by the Ministry and 100 % grants-in-aid is provided to the State Governments based on annual allocation made by the Planning Commission. This is treated as an additive to the State Plan, for areas where State Plan provisions are not normally forthcoming to bring about economic development to tribals.

2.27 The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The guidelines for implementation by the States were revised in May, 2003, and were further modified in January, 2008. Recently in March, 2014, the Ministry have issued operational guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275 (1) grants which has brought out certain substantive changes in the thrust of these Special Area Programmes, as also some procedural changes.

2.28 Special Central Assistance is provided to the 23 Tribal Sub-Plan States including the North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu. However, since 2003-04 funds meant for UTs are being provided for in the budget of Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry is not concerned in the administration of funds in the UTs. The funds under SCA to TSP are released for economic development in the following areas and for the following population :-

- (i) ITDP/ITDA areas (194 Nos.), which are generally contiguous areas of the size of at least tehsil or block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population;
- (ii) MADA pockets (259 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50% or more ST population with a minimum population of 10,000;
- (iii) Clusters (82 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50% ST population with a minimum population of 5,000;

- (iv) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), characterized by a low rate of growth of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy;
- (v) Dispersed tribal population – those tribals who fall outside the categories at Sl. No. (i) to (iv) above.

2.29 The Ministry have furnished the following statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure incurred under the scheme of SCA to TSP during the last three years as well as BE for 2014-15 :-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2011-12	1096.01	1015.01	977.3377
2012-13	1200.00	852.54	829.81
2013-14	1200.00	1050.00	1050.00
2014-15	1200.00		

2.30 On being asked to state reasons for cut in BE funds at RE stage continuously during the last three years, the Ministry stated that the matter regarding reduction of allocation under SCA to TSP was taken up with Ministry of Finance at the level of the then Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs during 2012-13. Subsequently, Ministry of Finance allocated the budget to the tune Rs.1200.00 crore during 2013-14. However, the same was reduced to Rs.1050.00 Crore at RE stage although the expenditure was satisfactory.

2.31 The SCA to TSP programme is meant for BPL ST families and 30% of the funds are required to be earmarked for women oriented activities. When asked the number of Scheduled Tribe families still living below the poverty line and how many have been assisted to cross the poverty line under the scheme of SCA to TSP so far, the Ministry informed that, as per available information sourced from the Planning Commission, the Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line as on 2009-10 is 47% in rural and 30.4% in urban areas.

2.32 The Ministry further submitted that SCA to TSP is an additive grant to supplement the State Governments' Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to be used for developmental initiatives meant for employment generation, skill development, and other livelihood initiatives. The quantum of funds under SCA to TSP is meager in comparison to the State TSP. It is thus not feasible to quantify the exact impact of the funds under SCA to TSP in ameliorating poverty among Scheduled Tribes in the State.

2.33 Whether there have been instances where Tribal-sub Plan funds have been diverted to other activities by States, the Ministry replied that no such instances of diversion of TSP funds have been reported by the State Governments. The Planning Commission decides TSP outlays in consultation with the State Governments and Ministries.

2.34 When asked what is the mechanism in place to ensure that funds released by them are actually utilized by States/UTs and whether there is any proposal to enact any legislation to ensure that Tribal sub Plan funds are not diverted, to this, the Ministry informed as under :-

"Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission have been constantly pursuing with the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for utilization of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds commensurate to the agreed objectives translating into tangible outcomes.

The Planning Commission has issued revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by States /UTs on 18th June 2014. The Guidelines, inter alia, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have also issued "Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants" in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social

audit have been suitably taken care of. The operational guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions viz. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State".

2.35 When the Committee pointed out about the diversion of TSP funds by State Governments, the Secretary responded as under:-

"I will try to respond to the points raised by the hon. Members. There are two aspects in the diversion of TSP funds. We have a small budget of about Rs. 4000 crore. We tried to give that money on the basis of the percentage of the population of Scheduled Tribes. We tried to remain equitable. This point was raised by the hon. Member. The main problem is relating to the TSP of the State Governments and the Centrally sponsored schemes which are implemented by the State Governments. That fund is a huge amount of money which comes to about Rs. 70,000 crore in the country. This money has been diverted which is a fact. There is no dispute about this. Some efforts have been made in Maharashtra. For example, they have a system in which the TSP budget of all the schemes of various Departments comes to the Tribal Affairs Secretary who is the Finance Secretary also and there is a Minister for the entire Tribal Sub Plan."

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"Sir, I am coming to that point. Earlier, Planning Commission was monitoring it. Earlier it was the Planning Commission to see as to how much funds are being spent under the TSP, whether any budgetary provisions have been made or not. But from now onwards perhaps it is likely to be taken care of by us. Earlier, even budgetary provisions were not there in certain States. What has been stated, in Maharashtra, is an example. A legislation seeking punishment in case of diversion has been enacted in State of Andhra Pradesh. Punishment for diversion will be there. Let us see how it works because the hon. Member from Telangana has said that it is not working very well. So, these are the two models. We are trying to have a similar law but other Ministries did not agree with it. We wanted to have a similar law for SCs and STs. Other Ministries have not agreed with it. "

2.36 The Committee observe that the avowed objective of extending Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The Planning Commission has issued revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by States /UTs in June 2014 which *inter-alia*, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulate for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes. However, the Committee are constrained to note that despite guidelines issued by the Planning Commission funds under the TSP of the State Governments and centrally sponsored schemes are diverted and utilized for other activities. The Committee desire the Ministry to put a sound mechanism in place to ensure that the TSP funds are not diverted by States besides making TSP available to the States in proportion to the population of Scheduled Tribes there.

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

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

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

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

2.38 The objective of the scheme is promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the level of administration in Scheduled Areas.

2.39 Under this Special Area Programme, 100 percent grant is provided to 27 States by the Ministry to meet the cost of such project for tribal development, undertaken by a State Government, for (1) raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas to bring them at par with the rest of the State and (2) for welfare of the tribal people. Focus is given for generation of community welfare assets like schools, skilled teaching, nutritional support, drinking water, etc.; Innovative grants strictly meant for innovative schemes in terms of final output/outcome or methods of delivery; every State to formulate and operate efficient monitoring of the programmes on their own, since Ministry cannot play such a large role in these; Ministry to do secondary level monitoring.

2.40 The Ministry furnished a statement showing the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure incurred under the above-mentioned scheme during the last three years as well as BE for the year 2014-15 as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2011-12	1197.00	1111.28	1084.83
2012-13	1317.00	820.00	756.90
2013-14	1317.00	1097.14	1097.14
2014-15	1317.00		

2.41 As regards, the reasons for less expenditure during 2011-12 and 2012-13, the Ministry informed that the main reasons are non-receipt of complete proposal, utilization certificates and progress report of the funds released in previous years.

2.42 The Ministry further informed that since 1997-98, they have been making available a part of this grant to States for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the objective of providing quality education to ST student's from class VI to XII. As on 31.3.2014, 164 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 120 are functional.

2.43 When asked by what time the remaining 44 schools will become functional, the Ministry stated that after sanction of EMRS to the State Government funds are provided in 2 to 3 installments based on pace of utilization and progress of construction work subject to overall availability of resources.

2.44 As regards, the facilities being provided to the students in Eklavya Model Residential Schools, the Ministry submitted that, as per EMRS guidelines, following facilities are to be provided :-

School

- Sufficient no. of class rooms.
- Teacher's resources room/computer lab.
- Students computer lab/language room

- Library
- Science laboratory
- General purpose hall/Recreation Room/Auditorium (can be combined with dining space)
- Infirmary/sick room

Residences

- Housing for teachers, security and supporting staff

Hostel

- Well ventilated dormitories
- Assured/reliable water supply
- Office Room for hostel warden
- Courtyard/verandah for washing and drying clothes
- Recreation/common room/covered courtyard for rainy season activities
- Rainwater harvesting
- Reliable sewage system
- Openable/cleanable nets on doors and windows to keep out mosquitoes/insects.
- Dining/Kitchen
 - Solar water heating
 - Kitchen garden and compost pit
 - Kitchen utensil washing area
 - Multipurpose area-covered verandah attached to kitchen
- Housing for wardens, security and supporting staff (in case of proposals relating to Ashram Schools)
- Outdoor areas
 - Compound wall
 - Area for plantation of nutritional fruit trees
 - Garden and small shed
 - Toilets for workers/visitors
- Utilities
 - Electrical control room
 - Underground tanks, pump house
 - Sewage treatment plant
 - Security cabin/guard room
- The entire school building including library, laboratories and toilets should be accessible to children with disabilities.

2.45 On being asked whether complaints have been received regarding ill maintenance and poor quality food, etc. in some EMRS, the Ministry informed that since the State Governments

are incharge of implementing the scheme, such allegations, if any, have to be handled by them, and take remedial steps for better construction and maintenance.

2.46 The Committee observe that the objective of the scheme is the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the level of administration in Scheduled Areas. The Committee also observe that since 1997-98, the Ministry have been making available a part of Grants under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of States for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) with the objective of providing quality education to ST students from class VI to XII. At present, 164 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 120 are functional and 44 are yet to be constructed. The Committee are concerned about the poor maintenance of these schools/hostels besides quality of food served there. The Committee desire the Ministry to issue strict guidelines informing the States to conduct regular checks/inspections and to see that buildings are properly maintained and the quality of food is also good. The Committee also feel that the Ministry should send a team of their officials at regular intervals to these schools/hostels to find out the quality of food served to the students as well as level of their maintenance. The Committee also desire that remaining 44 EMRS be completed and made functional at the earliest.

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

2.47 The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is a Multi-State Cooperative Society. It is now functioning both as a service provider and market developer for tribal products. Further in the role as a capacity builder, it imparts training to ST Artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers. The authorized equity share capital of TRIFED is Rs. 300 crores. The paid up share capital of TRIFED is Rs. 100.56 crores. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have invested Rs. 99.75 crores in the equity share capital and is the largest shareholder of TRIFED. The Ministry extend Grants-in-Aid to TRIFED under the Scheme "Market Development of Tribal Product" for undertaking the following activities:

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

2.48 The Ministry have furnished a statement showing the amount of grants provided to TRIFED during the last three years vis-à-vis actual expenditure :-

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S.No.	Year	Grant Received	Actual Expenditure
1	2011-12	2200.00	3208.48
2	2012-13	4724.00	3323.08
3	2013-14	3431.00	3012.63
	Total	10355.00	9544.19

2.49 When asked what type of marketing facilities are provided to the tribal artisans, the Ministry informed that the activity of marketing development of tribal products envisages TRIFED's role as a facilitator, service provider and market developer, which involves sourcing

of products made by tribal artisans, exploring and creating their market in national as well as international markets, creating brand for tribal products, skill upgradation and capacity building of the tribals.

2.50 TRIFED has a network of 13 Regional Offices through which it procures various tribal products from individual tribal artisans, tribal SHGs and tribals associated with State Organizations/Agencies as per the laid down guideline, a copy of which is available at TRIFED website. After sourcing various products, TRIFED markets the same through its Outlets located across country and also by organizing/participation in various exhibitions. The detail of the purchases made by TRIFED during last 3 years from the tribal artisans is given below:

Period (Financial Year)	Purchase (Rs in Lakhs)
2011-12	719.58
2012-13	946.75
2013-14	1049.62

Organizing of Tribal Artisan Mela (TAM):

2.51 In order to increase the number of tribal suppliers and associate them into our Retail operation, TRIFED organizes Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs) at district/tehsil levels, as an exercise to reach tribals located in interior tribal areas and source tribal art and craft directly from the tribal artisans/group of artisan. Under this initiative, TRIFED in association with State Govt. /organizations invites tribal artisans to an exhibition area where they display their art and craft items. TRIFED deposes its Merchandising team to these Melas to identify the new artisans and new products which can be marketed through its outlets. This initiative not only helps in sourcing tribal art and craft in its original form but also helps in spreading message

about TRIFED's activities and ways and means for a tribal to avail the benefits of TRIFED's activities. The details of TAMs organized during last 3 years is given below:

YEAR	NO. OF TAMs	NO. OF STATES
2011-12	22	12
2012-13	25	15
2013-14	15	12

2.52 As mentioned above, TRIFED markets the above sourced products through its outlets and exhibitions. TRIFED has developed a Retail Chain network of 36 'Tribes India' Outlets located across country and 7 consignment outlets belonging to State Government Organizations. The sales made during last 3 years is given below:

(Rs in Lakhs)

YEAR	SALE
2011-12	977.86
2012-13	1369.21
2013-14	1412.93

2.53 The details of various exhibitions being organized by TRIFED are given below:

Aadishilp: TRIFED organises exhibitions of tribal art and craft, in which tribal artisans are invited to sell their products directly to customers. It gives them an opportunity to interact with customers and get feedback about their taste and preferences, which helps them in improving the design and quality of the product accordingly. The event also at times includes tribal dance performances, which is an attempt to present tribal art and culture in a holistic manner. The brief of Aadishilp Exhibitions organized in the last 3 years is given below:

Year _	No. of Aadishilps organized	Places	No. of artisans participated	Sales made (Rs in Lakhs)
2011-12	1	Bhopal	87	26.5
2012-13	2	Delhi, Bhopal	100	86.48
2013-14	2	Delhi, Bhopal	100	69.70
2014-15	3	Delhi, Bhopal and Lucknow	Aadishilp at Delhi will be organised from 20.11.14 to 30.11.14 and at Bhopal from 6 th -15 th Dec., 2014.	

Free of cost accommodation is provided to all the artisans participating in Aadishilp and travelling allowance and transportation charges are reimbursed to artisans of North East and Leh, Ladakh regions.

Aadichitra: This is an endeavour initiated by TRIFED in Financial Year 2010-11, for organizing exclusive exhibitions for promoting tribal paintings, in which tribal paintings are displayed and sold. Tribal artists are invited to demonstrate their art which adds flavor to the event, for which they are paid allowance towards lodging, boarding and local conveyance and reimbursed actual to and fro fare. The brief of the Aadichitra Exhibitions organised during the last 3 years is given below:

Year _	No. of Aadichitras	Place	Sales made (Rs. Lakh)
2011-12	3	Bangalore, Mumbai & Chandigarh	12.18
2012-13	12	Shanthigiri Ashram(Kerala), Kullu, Naggar, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Bangalore (Karnataka), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Chennai (Tamilnadu) , Kolkata (West Bengal), Hyderabad (AP), 2 exhibitions in Mumbai (Maharashtra) & Goa	53.51
2013-14	17	Bangalore, Goa, Chennai, Mumbai, Darjeeling, Dehradun, Indore, Hyderabad, Jaipur , Delhi, Vododra, Ahmedabad and Kolkota	31.67

2014-15	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five Aadichira Exhibitions at Delhi, Bangalore, Darjeeling, Nagpur and Ahmedabad have already been organised realising a sale of Rs.7.21 lakhs • The remaining Aadichitras shall be organised in the subsequent months. 	
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OCTAVE: A dance festival of North Eastern Region is organized by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India, in which TRIFED organizes participation of artisans from North Eastern region for providing them an opportunity to showcase and market their products. The artisans are provided free accommodation, travelling allowance and food. The detail of Octave Festivals in which TRIFED has facilitated the participation of tribal artisans during the last 3 years is appended below:

Year	No. of Octaves	Place	No. of Artisans Participated
2011-12	1	Goa	60
2012-13	1	Jodhpur	60
2013-14	1	Mumbai	50

Participation in domestic and international exhibitions: TRIFED participates in domestic and international exhibitions for exploring market for tribal products and thus promoting sales. During the last financial year TRIFED participated in more than 100 exhibitions across country. TRIFED also participated in two International Exhibitions at Milan(Italy) and Berlin(Germany).

2.54 The Committee observe that Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is functioning both as a service provider and market developer for tribal products and also imparts training to ST Artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers. The Ministry extends Grants-in-Aid to TRIFED under the Scheme "Market Development of Tribal Product". Though the TRIFED is taking various measures by imparting training to Scheduled Tribes, organizing of Tribal Artisan Melas and exhibitions of Tribal Art and Crafts, yet the tribals are unable to get full benefit of their MFPs and easily fall prey to the clutches of middlemen/traders. The Committee also find that the poor tribals are getting very low price for their MFP, though the same is being sold at a much higher price in the open market by the middlemen/traders. The Committee are not happy with this situation and desire the TRIFED to provide adequate marketing support to the tribals and ensure that they can reap the full benefits from the sale of MFP/art and crafts so that not only they get good price of their produce but their living standard is also improved. The Committee also urge the Ministry to take stringent steps to eliminate the private traders/middlemen in the MFP marketing.

E. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)

2.55 National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is an apex organization set up for economic development of Scheduled Tribes and is managed by the Board of Directors with representation from Central Government, State Channelizing Agencies, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) and eminent persons representing Scheduled Tribes etc. The Corporation by providing financial assistance at concessional rates of interest helps in economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes.

2.56 The broad objectives of NSTFDC are:

- To identify economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self-employment and raise their level of income.
- To upgrade skills and processes used by the Scheduled Tribes by providing both institutional and on the job training;
- To make the existing State/UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (SCAs) and other developmental agencies engaged in the economic development of Scheduled Tribes more effective.
- To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting training to their personnel.
- To monitor implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes in order to assess their impact.

2.57 When the Committee desired to know about the number of beneficiaries covered by NSTFDC under the scheme during the last five years (year-wise), the following information was furnished by the Ministry:-

Sl No.	Finance Year	Number of beneficiaries
1.	2009-10	21873
2.	1010-11	53996
3.	2011-12	54485
4.	2012-13	49463
5.	2013-14	48264

2.58 The amount of funds released to State ST Finance and Development Corporations during the last three years (year-wise and Statewise) is given below :-

				(Rs. in Lacs)
S.No.	Name of the SCA and State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Industrial and Finance Development Corporation, Arunachal Pradesh	8.42	28.30	8.84
2.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Antyavasayee Sahkari Vitta Aivam Vikas Nigam, Chattisgarh	1557.30	1226.68	1558.97
3.	Gujarat Tribal Dev. Corporation, Gujarat	3446.79	3642.40	2801.14
4.	Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Dev. Corporation, Himachal Pradesh	4.93	25.23	37.30
5.	J&K Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Backward Classes Dev. Corporation, Jammu & Kashmir	61.20	357.94	0.54
6.	Jharkhand State Tribal Coop. Dev. Corporation Ltd. Jharkhand	36.60	204.11	0.00
7.	Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Dev. Corporation, Karnataka	1475.20	2500.00	2500.00
8.	Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Ltd. Kerala	80.38	132.62	76.24
9.	M.P. Adivasi Vitta Aivam Vikas Nigam, Madhya Pradesh	102.98	0.00	0.00
10.	Shabari Adivasi Vitta Va Vikas Nigam, Nasik, Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	1027.23
11.	Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Limited, Meghalaya	125.03	390.70	280.83
12.	Nagaland Industrial Dev. Corporation Ltd. Nagaland	199.64	190.80	204.51
13.	Orissa Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Dev. & Fin. Coop. Corporation Ltd., Odisha	0.00	51.30	0.00
14.	Rajasthan SC & ST Fin. & Dev. Co-op Corporation, Rajasthan	886.21	1063.19	1075.30
15.	Sikkim Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Backward Classes Dev. Corporation Ltd., Sikkim	192.75	0.00	0.00
16.	Tripura Scheduled Tribes Co-op Development Corporation Ltd. Tripura	1581.10	213.08	716.31
17.	UttranchalBahudheshya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam, Uttranchal	0.00	23.00	31.90

18.	West Bengal SC & STs Dev. Fin Corporation, West Bengal	0.00	82.55	0.00
19.	West Bengal Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation, West Bengal	453.80	404.29	460.87
	Total (A)	10212.33	10536.19	10779.98

2.59 In order to expand the outreach of NSTFDC, alternate channels like National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), PSU Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were inducted. The disbursement to various States through these channels during 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given below: -

				(Rs. in Lacs)
S.No	Name of the Channelising Agencies and State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	National Cooperative Development Corporation, Arunachal Pradesh	280.19	0.00	0.00
2.	National Cooperative Development Corporation, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	163.75
3.	National Cooperative Development Corporation, Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	341.00
4.	National Cooperative Development Corporation, Mizoram	1.40	1.40	0.00
5.	National Cooperative Development Corporation, Nagaland	29.81	518.45	379.50
6.	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, Assam	344.15	1120.80	191.75
7.	UCO Bank, Assam	62.45	0.00	0.00
8.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Assam	0.00	0.00	11.49
9.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	11.57
10.	Badodara Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	560.16
11.	Vananchal Gramin Bank, Jharkhand	219.17	313.78	616.32
12.	Central Bank of India, Madhya Pradesh	0.00	581.97	165.30
13.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	368.26
14.	Meghalaya Rural Bank, Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	117.36
15.	Mizoram Rural Bank, Mizoram	0.00	0.00	378.15
16.	Baitarani Gramya Bank, Odisha	157.42	5.12	0.00
17.	Central Bank of India, Odisha	0.00	0.00	19.33
18.	Central Bank of India, Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	31.08
19.	TRIFED, Delhi	0.00	200.00	0.00
	Total (B)	1094.59	2741.52	3355.02
	Grand Total [A+B]	11306.92	13277.71	14135.00

2.60 On being asked to furnish the names of the Corporations whose performance is not satisfactory, the Ministry replied as under:-

S.No.	Name of SCA	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	In pursuance to the decision taken by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, this Corporation is not availing funds since 2008-09 onwards. After bifurcation, we have taken up the matter with both Andhra Pradesh & Telangana for revival of the SCA.
2.	Assam Plain Tribes Dev. Corporation Ltd., Assam	Due to mounting overdues, no funds released to this Corporation since 2003. The matter for settlement of overdues is being taken up with the Assam Govt. from time to time.
3.	Bihar State Scheduled Castes Co-operative Dev. Corporation Ltd., Bihar	The SCA has not signed the Loan Agreement and not provided State Govt. Guarantee.
4.	Goa State Scheduled Tribes Fin. & Dev. Corporation, Goa	No proposal received from the SCA
5.	Lakshadweep Dev. Corporation Ltd., Lakshadweep	Overdues & non-furnishing of Assurance Letter from the UT Administration.
6.	Manipur Tribal Dev. Corporation Ltd. Manipur	Due to mounting overdues, no funds released to this Corporation. The matter for settlement of overdues is being taken up with the Manipur Govt. from time to time.
7.	Mizoram Khadi & Village Industries Board, Mizoram	Due to mounting overdues, no funds released to this Corporation. The matter for settlement of overdues is being taken up with the Mizoram Govt. from time to time.
8.	Mizoram Urban Cooperative Development Bank Ltd., Mizoram	Due to mounting overdues, no funds released to this Corporation. The matter for settlement of overdues is being taken up with the Mizoram Govt. from time to time.
9.	Nagaland State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nagaland	Due to mounting overdues, no funds released to this Corporation. The matter for settlement of overdues is being taken up with the Nagaland Govt. from time to time.
10.	Orissa Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Dev. & Fin Coop Corporation Ltd., Odisha	The State Govt. is not providing adequate guarantee and SCA is not sending the proposals.

11.	Sikkim Scheduled Castes, Tribes & Backward Classes Dev. Corporation Ltd., Sikkim	Mounting overdues and the SCA is not sending the proposals.
12.	Tamil Nadu AdiDravidar Housing & Dev. Corporation Ltd., Tamil Nadu	The State Govt. is not providing guarantee and the SCA is not sending the proposals.
13.	UP Scheduled Castes, Fin and Development Corporation, Uttar Pradesh	The SCA is not signing the Loan Agreement and guarantee is also not received from the State Govt.
14.	MP Adivasi Vitta Aivam Vikas Nigam, Madhya Pradesh	Pursuant to decision taken by the State Govt., the Corporation is not availing funds from NSTFDC since 2012-13.
15.	Shabari Adivasi Vitta Va Vikas Nigam, Nasik, Maharashtra	The Corporation is not making payments and also the guarantee is expired on 31.03.2014.

2.61 The Committee enquired whether the Government have made any assessment about the number of tribal people who have availed loans from NSTFDC and then became economically independent, the Ministry stated that NSTFDC has conducted an evaluation study on the advice of Ministry of Tribal Affairs covering 10 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal with a Sample size of 1827 beneficiaries through Management Development Institute, Gurgaon. The final report of the evaluation study was received on 30th September, 2013. The major findings of the study are:-

- 63.9% reported overall increase in the income.
- 71.5% reported that there has been additional employment generation by the units.
- 88.3% of the beneficiaries reported that there is a substantial improvement in their food intake.
- 84.6% of beneficiaries are able to send their children to school showing improvement in education of children.
- 82.5% of the beneficiaries have reported improvement in health care.
- 74.4% of beneficiaries are able to purchase household goods.
- Around 69% of the beneficiaries renovated/repared their houses after availing NSTFDC assistance.
- Feeling of self-reliance is as high as 83%.
- More than 85% of beneficiaries are having bank accounts.

- Around 75% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the asset and loan amount provided under NSTFDC schemes.
- Around 79% of beneficiaries reported that their net income from the scheme is sufficient to meet repayment liability.

The Committee constituted in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs after due deliberation, accepted the study report.

2.62 The Committee observe that the main objective of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) is to identify economic activities useful to Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self-employment and raise their income level. The Committee also find that the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) are the main links between the beneficiaries and the Corporation and these agencies are responsible for identification of beneficiaries, seeking sanctions, receiving funds and ultimately disbursing them to the beneficiaries. However, the Committee are constrained to note that the performance of the 15 SCAs are not satisfactory. The main reasons cited for non-performance are due to mounting overdues with SCAs, State Government not providing guarantee, SCA not signing the loan agreement and also not sending the proposals etc. Since the SCAs are the main links between the beneficiaries and the Corporation and their objective is to provide funds available for economic upliftment of the poor Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, the Committee desire the Ministry to take up and address these issues with the concerned State Governments/SCAs so that these SCAs seriously work for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

**New Delhi;
17 December, 2014
26 Agrahayana, 1936 (Saka)**

**RAMESH BAIS,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Social Justice and
Empowerment.**

ANNEXURE - I**STATEMENT OF TRIBALS FAMILIES/ PERSONS AFFECTED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS**

(Source – Based on data received from State/UT Governments)

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Tribal Families	Tribal Persons
	ANDHRA PRADESH		
	Srisaïlam	224	N.A
	Yeleru Reservoir Project	246	N.A.
	Vamsadhara ST.II		
	(A) Hiramandalam	N.A.	2068
	Priyadarshini Jurala Project (and + Kar)	13	65
	Vengalarayasagaram Project	103	127
	Maddigedda Reservoir Project	14	75
	Annamayya (Cheyyeru) Project	9	25
	Shriram Sagar Project		
	(A) Sriram Sagar Dam	351	1457
	(B) Lower Manair Dam	910	4623
	Singur Project	43	-
	Kandalleru Reservoir Project	200	1000
	BIHAR		
01.	North Koel Reservoir Project	456	2579
02.	Durgavati Reservoir Project	187	1233
	CHHATTISGARH		
01.	Sondur Reservoir Project (Mahanadi Reservoir Project)	250	869
02.	Barnai Project	26	163
03.	Hasedo Bango (Mini Mata)	2182	10910
	GUJARAT		
1.	Sardar Sarovar	N.A.	83223
(i)	Gujarat	N.A.	17532
(ii)	Maharashtra	N.A.	19650
(iii)	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	26041
2.	Panam	897	5382
3.	Damanganga Reservoir Project	1554	7770
4.	Sukhi	1373	N.A.
5.	Sipu Reservoir Project	40	290
6.	Watrak Reservoir Project	Nil	Nil
7.	Sabarmati Reservoir Project	N.A.	660
8.	Zankhari	815	
9.	Karjan Reservoir Project	1694	7970
10.	Venu-II Project	N.A.	23
11.	Und-I Irrigation scheme	N.A.	145

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Tribal Families	Tribal Persons
JHARKHAND			
1	Subernarekha M.P. Project	3411	17252
	(A) Chandil Dam	1760	8660
	(B) Icha Dam	1651	8592
KARNATAKA			
1	Kalinadi Dam St.I		
2.	(A)Supa Dam		145
3.	Karanja Irrigation Project	57	364
4.	Bennithora Project	6	26
5.	Manchanbele Project	34	537
6.	Votehle Project	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Reservoir Area		
8.	Canal Area		
9.	Lower Mullamari Project	74	383
10.	Raichur Thermal Power Station	1	6
KERALA			
1.	Chimoni Irrigation Project	17	90
2.	Kallada Irrigation Project	4	16
3.	Kanhirapuzha Irrigation Project	44	N.A.
4.	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	218	N.A.
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Bansagar	14690	32830
2.	Rani Avanti Bai Sagar (Bargi)	2286	15850
3.	Tawa	N.A.	2618
4.	Rajghat Dam Project (UP+MP)	1426	5920
5.	Indra Sagar (Narmada Sagar)	N.A.	4405
6.	Upper Wainganga Project (Sanjay Sarovar Priyojna)	232	1160
7.	Kolar Project	90	609
8.	Kodar	527	2479
9.	Mahi (a) Main Dam	1146	5591
	(b) Subsidiary Dam	612	2008
10.	Sarna	673	N.A.
11.	Omkareshwar	N.A.	776
12.	Halali	25	N.A.
13.	Gandhi Sagar (Chambal)	11	N.A.
14.	Dholawad Tank Project	229	1634
15.	Dejla Dewada Project	249	1390
16.	Choral River Project	18	160
17.	Upper Penganga Project	578	N.A.
18.	Kunwar Chain Sagar (Dudi) Project	2	N.A.

19.	Bah Medium Project	12	157
20.	Bariyarpur Left Bank Canal Project	150	500
21.	Mahan (Gulab Sagar)	472	1667
22.	Rajeev Gandhi Project (Thanwar Project)	485	2598

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Tribal Families	Tribal Persons
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Jayakwad Project		
	MAJALGON Dam (STAGE-ii)	N.A.	2738
2.	Warna Irrigation Project	19	93
3.	Waghur Irrigation Project	250	1320
4	Mun River Project	9	36
5.	Kukadi irrigation project		
	Dimbke Project	791	3866
	Pimplgaon Dam Project	648	3240
6.	Rajiv Sagar (Bawanthadi)		
	Maharashtra	651	2769
7	Gosikhurd (Indira Sagar) Irrigation Project	N.A.	4063
8.	Upper Wardha Project (Nal Damaynti Sagar)	693	3466
9.	Lower Wunna Irrigation Project		
	Nand storage	77	98
	Wadgaon Dam	450	2246
10	Arunnavati River Project	760	2341
11	Lower Terna irrigation Project	225	266
12	Upper pavara (Nilwanda -II)	453	2980
13	Deogad irrigation Project	28	N.A.
14	Deogad irrigation Project	28	N.A.
15	Gadnadi	NIL	NIL
16	Karwa Project	3	19
17	Nandur Madhameshwar Project		
	Mukane Dam	NIL	NIL
	Waki Dam	82	481
	Bawali Dam	241	1841
	Bham Dham	161	1708
18	Khadakpurba River Project	44	167
19	Chapdh Project	124	505
20	Chilewadi Irrigation Project	N.A	347
21	Purna Medium Irrigation Project	111	666
22	Chandrabhaga River Project	45	312
23	Notwand Medium Project	125	NIL
24	Alandi Medium Project	2	9
25	Bhatsa Project	77	560
26	Kar River Project	49	65

27	Jam River Project	112	316
28	Punad Irrigation Project	206	1034
29	Sonwad Medium Project	16	128
30	Nagya Sakya medium Project	32	N.A
31	Shivan (Vrcheh) Medium Project	101	450
32	Surya River project		
	Dhamni	1438	9617
33	Anjana Palshi Medium Project	13	72
34	Madan Tank Project		
	Storage Dam	17	158
35	Upper Penganga Irrigation Project		
	Isapur dam	678	N.A
36	Lal Nalla Project	43	224
37	Sapan River Project	190	869
38	Lendi Project	101	501
39	Alandi medium Project	16	105
40	Kashyapi Medium Project	261	1200
41	Sangameshwar Medium Project	3	14
42	Kalapathari Medium Project	66	162
43	Lower Wardha Project	760	1630
	MANIPUR		
1	Thoubal M.P. Project	404	2258
2	Khuga M.P. Project	696	3843
	ORISSA		
01	Lower Suktal	1240	N.A
02	Lower Indra	808	N.A
03	Upper Colab Irrigation (Satiguda Earth Dam)	1421	N.A
04	Upper Colab Dam		N.A.
05	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	6382	13841
	Halida Dam	366	
06	Jambhira Dam	1163	
	Bura Dam	1701	
	Icha (in Orissa)	3152	
	Direct Comment		
07	Rengali Irrigation	10	24
08	Rengail Dam	1712	N.A
09	Upper Indrawati Irrigation	2593	7683
10	Daghalati Irrigation	02	N.A
11	Hariharjori Irrigation	257	836
12	Harabhanji Irrigation	310	741
13	Badanalla Irrigation	94	NA
14	Upper Jonk Project	388	1123
	RAJASTHAN		
1	Mahibajaj Sagar	6110	26606
2	Rajasthan	5321	N.A
	Madhya Pradesh	789	N.A

3	Jakham Irrigation Project	143	715
4	Panchana Irrigation Project	36	108
5	Chhapi Irrigation Project	40	200
	UTTAR PRADESH		
	WEST BENGAL		
1.	Subarnarekha Barrage Project		2180
2	Teesta Barrage Project		
	Mahananda Barrage	21	115

- (i) 2274 number of tribal families were displaced for setting up of Heavy Engineering Corporate Ltd. between (1958-64) as informed by the HEL.
- (ii) As per reports received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, 49 tribals have been displaced in the state of Himachal Pradesh because of the development project in district Kinnur.
- (iii) 5603 number of tribals got displaced due to power projects, steel projects, cement industries etc. in the districts of Jagdalpur, Baloda Bazar, Jashpur, Raigarh, Sarguja, Korba and Suraj pur in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (iv) 614 tribal families were affected in the State of Karnataka as informed by the State.
- (v) In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 12,000 tribals have been displaced by 12 Schemes in the district Sonabhadra.
- (vi) There has been no displacement of tribal people/families in the States of:
1. Lakshadweep
 2. Andaman Nicobar
 3. Tripura
 4. Daman & Diu
 5. Meghalaya
 6. Mizoram
 7. Nagaland
 8. Uttarakhand
 9. West Bengal
 10. Goa
 11. Manipur

Sub: Requisite details for scrutinizing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) plan for Scheduled Tribe Project Affected Families (STPAFs) clearance from Ministry of Tribal Affairs in respect of irrigation/ flood control projects.

Department of Land Resources issued R&R Policy in 2007. In consonance with this policy, a format was prescribed on 22.05.2009 which sought information for scrutinizing the R&R plan for STPAFs for clearance in respect of irrigation/ flood control projects. (While examining proposal for clearance, safeguarding the interest of forest dwelling STs and the forest dwelling community rights were required to be kept in view as Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into effect from 31.12.2007).

2. Now “the Right for Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been notified on 01.01.2014 and this Act contains R&R as part of the statute (Sections 43 to 50) and specific safeguards to STs with respect of Scheduled Area and FRA (Sections 41 to 42). A comprehensive R&R package and special provisions for SCs/ STs under the said Act are enclosed.

3. In view of above, before finalizing the projects, it is required to be ensured that R&R of STs, if affected, is done in accordance with the said Act. If the affected/ displaced STs include forest dwelling STs as defined in section 2(c) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, their rights are required to be recognized and vested under the said Act. It is also required to be ensured that no land is acquired in Scheduled Area, and if acquired, it has been done as last resort and with prior consent of the Gram Sabhas concerned.

Salient Features of the New Law Minimum R&R Entitlements

A Comprehensive R&R Package

(Second Schedule)

1. Subsistence allowance at Rs. 3000 per month per family for 12 months;
2. The affected families shall be entitled to:
 - (a) Where jobs are created through the project, mandatory employment for one member per affected family
 - or**
 - (b) Rupees 5 lakhs per family;
 - or**
 - (c) Rupees 2000 per month per family as annuity for 20 years, with appropriate index for inflation;

The option of availing (a) or (b) or (c) shall be that of the affected family

3. If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.

In either case the equivalent cost of the house may also be provided in lieu of the house as per the preference of the project affected family;

4. *One acre of land* to each family in the command area, if land is acquired for an irrigation project if possible BUT the same shall be in lieu of Compensation;

5. Rs 50,000 for transportation;

6. A one-time 'Resettlement Allowance' of Rs 50,000;

Salient Features of the New Law Special Provisions for SCs/STs

In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families will be entitled to the following additional benefits:

1. Land to be given to each family in every project even in the case of irrigation projects;
2. One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per family;
3. Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits;
4. Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset;
5. Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block;
6. Free land for community and social gatherings;
7. In case of displacement, a *Development Plan* is to be prepared.
8. Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON THURSDAY, 9th OCTOBER, 2014

The Committee met from 1130 hrs. to 1725 hrs. in Committee Room No. 139, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

3. Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria
4. Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti
5. Shri Kariya Munda
6. Prof. A.S.R. Naik
7. Dr. Udit Raj
8. Smt. Satabdi Roy

RAJYA SABHA

8. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
9. Shri Ahamed Hassan
10. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
2. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation and Organization
1.	Dr. Hrusikesh Panda	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
2.	Shri Ashok Pai	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
3.	Smt. Sarita Mittal	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
4.	Shri G. Ramesh Kumar	CMD, NSTFDC
5.	Shri A.K. Angurana	Managing Director, TRIFED

12. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed Dr. Hrusikesh Panda, Secretary and other officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and invited their attention to the provisions contained in Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

13. The Chairman, thereafter, asked the Secretary to brief the Committee on Demands for Grants (2014-15) pertaining to his Ministry.

14. The Secretary then briefed the Committee about the performance of the Ministry, detailing the budgetary allocations, actual expenditure incurred/physical targets achieved under various schemes/programmes with help of a power point presentation. The broad issues discussed at the meeting relating to Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry are as follows :-

- (i) Under-utilization of funds allocated in Annual Plan 2013-14.
- (ii) Diversion of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) funds provided to the State Governments

- (iii) Working of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC).
- (iv) Introducing some new schemes so as to generate interest among the tribal children for going to the schools.
- (v) Supplying of sub-standard food and personal care products to the students studying in hostels.
- (vi) Inclusion of rule making powers under Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act.
- (vii) Implementation of National Tribal Policy.
- (viii) Need to preserve the script and languages of tribes.
- (ix) Implementation aspects of Umbrella scheme.
- (x) Displacement of tribal people due to development projects and their rehabilitation.
- (xi) Health insurance scheme for tribal people.
- (xii) Need to provide marketing facilities for tribal artisans.

15. The representatives of the Ministry also responded to the queries by the Members to the extent possible. The Chairman directed the Secretary to furnish written replies to the unanswered queries raised by Members to the Secretariat within a week.

16. The Chairman then thanked the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views in a free and frank manner on various issues raised by the Members.

A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting was kept for record.

(The representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs then withdrew)

(The Committee then adjourned)

MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2014.

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1610 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Jasvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor
3. Kunwar Bharatendra
4. Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria
5. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
6. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
7. Smt. Maragatham K.
8. Prof. A.S.R. Naik

RAJYA SABHA

9. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
10. Shri Ahamed Hassan
11. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
12. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
13. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
14. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Ashok Kumar Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
3. Shri Kushal Sarkar - Additional Director

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to consider and adopt the First, Second, Third and Fourth Reports on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministries of Social Justice and Empowerment (Departments of Social Justice and Empowerment and Disability Affairs), Tribal Affairs and Minority Affairs respectively, Fifth Report on "The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2014" and Sixth Report on "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2014".

3. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the above Reports without modifications and authorized the Chairman to finalize these draft Reports and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.