

STANDING COMMITTEE ON

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE
(2002)

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2002-2003)
TWENTIETH REPORT
LOKSABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
April, 2002/Chaitra, 1924 (Saka)
TWENTIETH REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (2002) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twentieth Report on the Demands for Grants, 2002-2003 on the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the current year i.e. 2002-2003 which were laid on the Table of the House on March 19, 2002. Thereafter, the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on March 27, 2002. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on April 12, 2002.

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 in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants and tendering evidence before the Committee.

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

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora, Chairman, Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare.

NEW DELHI;

April 15, 2002 (25 Chaitra 1924 (Saka))

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE (2002)

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora-CHAIRMAN

LOKSABHA

MEMBERS

2. Shri Denzil B. Atkinson
3. Smt. Sandhya Bauri
4. Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai Chaudhuri
5. Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal
6. Shri Khagen Das
7. Shri Kishan Lal Diler

8. Shri Shashi Kumar
9. Shri Virendra Kumar
10. Shri Parsuram Majhi
11. Shri Ramjee Manjhi
12. Shri Bherulal Meena
13. Shri Dharam Raj Singh Patel
14. Shri R.S. Patil
15. Shri Ramshakal
16. Dr. Vukkala Rajeswaramma
17. Shri Madhab Rajbangshi
18. Shri Y.S. Vivekanand Reddy
19. Shri Lakshman Seth
20. Shri N.T. Shanmugam
21. Shri Charanjit Singh
22. Shri Khelsai Singh
23. Dr. R.C. Tomar
24. Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava
25. Shri Rajesh Verma

RAJYASABHA

MEMBERS

26. Shri B.P. Apte
- *27. Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi
28. Shri Jhumuklal Bhendia
- @29. Shri Debabrata Biswas
30. Shri Indramoni Bora
31. Shri Ramachandra Khuntia
32. Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra
33. Smt. Kum Kum Rai
34. Shri Kanshi Ram
35. Shri Jibon Roy
- *36. Shri Surendra Kumar Singh
- \$37. Shri Ka. Ra. Subbian

\$. Retired on 2.4.2002

@ Retired on 2.4.2002 and renominated on 8.4.2002

*. Retired on 9.4.2002

Secretariat

1. Shri John Joseph - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ram Autar Ram - Joint Secretary
3. Shri J.P. Sharma - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri Bhupesh Kumar - Assistant Director
5. Km. M. Tunlut - Executive Assistant

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTORY

The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in October, 1999 by bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of giving more focused attention on integrated socio-economic development of the most under privileged section of the Indian society, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in a coordinated and planned manner. During the period prior to the formation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, matters concerning tribal welfare and development were dealt with by different Ministries of the Government of India at different points of time as stated below:

1. As a Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs known as the TD Division since after Independence to September 1985.
2. Ministry of Welfare from September 1985 to May 1998.
3. Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment from May 1998 to September 1999.

1.2 The Constitution of India does not define Scheduled Tribes as such. Article 366(25) 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 will be considered as Scheduled Tribes. Any further amendment in the list is done through an Act of Parliament. This list of Scheduled Tribes is state specific and a Community declared as scheduled tribe in a state need not be so in another state. The essential characteristics were first laid down by Lokur Committee for a community to be identified as scheduled tribe. These characteristics are (a) Primitive traits (b) distinctive culture (c) shyness of contact with public at large (d) geographical isolation and (e) backwardness-social and economic.

1.3 The Tribal population of the country as per 1991 census is 67.76 million constituting 8.08% of the total population. More than half the Scheduled Tribes population is concentrated in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat.

1.4 Tribal communities are living in about 15% of the country's areas in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains, forests, hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted more or less the way of life of non-tribals at one end of the spectrum, there are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), at the other end who are characterised by (a) Pre-agriculture level of technology, (b) stagnant or declining population, (c) extremely low literacy and (d) subsistence level of economy.

1.5 There are over 500 tribes (with many overlapping communities in more than one State) as per notified Schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India spread over different states and union territories of the country, the largest number being in the State of Orissa, i.e. 62.

1.6 The main concentration of tribal population is in the central India and in the northeastern states. However, they have their presence in all states and union territories except the State/UTs of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The States with predominant tribal population in the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are; Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

1.7 According to the 1991 Census figures 42.02% of the Scheduled Tribes population were main workers of whom 54.50% were cultivators and 32.69% agricultural labourers. Thus, about 87% of the main workers from these communities were engaged in primary sector activities. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is around 29.60% as against the national average of 52%. More than three quarters of Scheduled Tribes women are illiterate. The estimate of poverty made by Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 shows that 51.92% Scheduled Tribes were still living below the poverty line, against 37.3% of the total population below the poverty line.

1.8 Socio-economic and political protection for the Scheduled Tribes are also guaranteed under various articles of the Constitution of India.

MANDATE OF THE MINISTRY

1.9 **The following is the mandate of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs:**

1. Social security and social insurance with respect to STs
2. Tribal Welfare-Planning, Policy formulation, Research and Training
3. Tribal development including scholarships to STs
4. Promotion of voluntary efforts in development of STs
5. Administrative Ministry with respect of matters concerning Scheduled Areas;
 - vi Autonomous districts of Assam excluding roads and bridge works and ferries thereon;
 - vii. Regulations framed by Governors of States for Scheduled Areas and for Tribal Areas specified in part A of Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution;
 - viii National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in so far as they relate to STs and
 - ix Issue of directions regarding the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1.10 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the Nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of Scheduled Tribes.

1.11 The Demands for Grants asked for by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are given under Demand No.81.

ANNEXURE

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND WELFARE HELD ON FRIDAY, 12 APRIL, 2002.

The Committee met from 11.30 hrs. to 13.30 hrs. in Committee Room `53 Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr.Sushil Kumar Indora- Chairman

MEMBERS

LOKSABHA

1.
Smt. Sandhya Bauri
2.
Shri Khagan Das
3.
Shri Ramjee Manjhi
4.
Shri Bherulal Meena
5.
Shri N.T.Shanmugam
6.
Shri Khelsai Singh

MEMBERS

RAJYASABHA

- 8.Shri Indramoni Bora
- 9.Shri Ramchandra Khuntia

- 10.Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra
- 11.Smt. Kum Kum Rai

SECRETARIAT

- 1.Shri Ram Autar Ram - Joint Secretary
- 2.Shri J.P. Sharma - Deputy Secretary
- 3.Shri Bhupesh Kumar - Assistant Director
2. XX XX XX

3.The Committee then took up the draft Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2002-2003 and adopted the same with the following amendment:-

PageNo.	ParaNo.	Amendment
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30	2.85	<p>At the end of Para <u>add</u> the following</p> <p>"The Committee are also distressed to note that the growing number of fake and bogus NGOs indicate the failure of the policy of the Government in involving voluntary organizations in the implementation of the schemes. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Government should reconsider its policy and instead of involving NGOs, the schemes should be implemented through Government agencies and Panchayat Raj institutions".</p>
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4.XX XX XX

5.The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the above Report and present the same to Parliament on their behalf.

6.The Committee then placed on record their deep appreciation and thanks to the officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat for their hard work and valuable assistance rendered by them to facilitate the work of Committee in preparing their draft reports within the limited time.

The Committee then adjourned.